

**PROBE**

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

**PROBE**

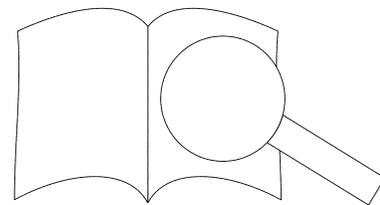
Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

**PROBE**

Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

**PROBE**

aus klassisch-romantischer  
1. Arp Schnitgers Erben  
2. Andreas Sabelon, Choralvorspiele:  
3. Organisten um Jürgen Marcussen  
eingeleitet und herausgegeben  
von Konrad Küster



100



# Inhalt

Vorwort	3	10. Alle Menschen müssen sterben	42
Foreword / Avant-propos	8	11. Vorspiel: Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier	43
Facsimilia der Originalseiten 1, 3–9	10	12. Kleine Vorspiele über den Choral: Lobt Gott ihr Christen	44
1. Veränderung über den Choral: Das Jesulein soll	18	13. Fantasia pro Organo Pleno (Auf, auf, mein Herz)	46
2. Veränderung über den Choral: Alle Menschen müssen sterben	20	14. Vorspiel zu: Jerusalem, du hochgebaute Stadt	5
3. Vorspiel zu dem Choral: Jesu Leiden, Pein und Tod	22	15. Fughetta über den Choral: Ach Gott und Herr	
4. Veränderung über den Choral: Meinen Jesum lass ich nicht	24		
5. Jesu, der du meine Seele	27		
6. So gehst du nun mein Jesus hin	32		
7. Machs mit mir, Gott, nach deiner Güt	34		
8. O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden	36		
9. Du bist erblasst	40		

Facsimilia der Originalseiten 1, 3–9  
Liturgische  
Kritis.

PROBE-PARTITUR

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Für ihre Unterstützung der Publikation sei gedankt:



Kulturstiftung Alte  
Evangelisch-Lutherische  
Nordelbische Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche

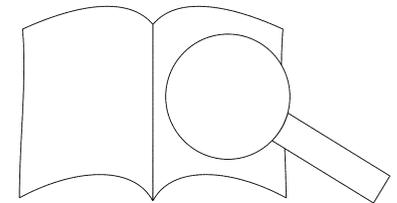




Abb. 1: Andreas Sabelon,  
*Kleine praktische Orgel-Schule*,  
Leipzig o. J. (ca. 1822), Seite 22  
des Originaldrucks.

Oben zwei Sätze zu *Jesu,  
meines Lebens Leben* (der erste  
nach Johann Christian Kittel,  
*Vierstimmige Choräle mit  
Vorspielen: Zum allgemeinen  
sowohl, als zum besonderen  
Gebrauch für die Schleswig-  
Holsteinischen Kirchen*, Altona  
1803), unten der Beginn von  
Nr. 7 der vorliegenden Edition.

22

Aus dem Schleswig Holsteinischen Choralbuche, von Kittel, genommen.

Jesu meines  
Lebens Leben

C.F. im Alte.

PROBE-PARTITUR

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag





Alternativ-Musizieren könnten auch umfassende figurative „Veränderungen“ ermöglichen. Doch für die „Veränderungen“ ergeben sich nochmals eigene Hintergründe.

Im nordmitteleuropäischen Raum wurde mindestens seit dem frühen 18. Jahrhundert unterschieden zwischen dem „Präludieren“ und „Vorspielen“ eines Chorals. Diese Praxis ist besonders klar in der Stadt Buxtehude formuliert worden (Altona gegenüber auf der südlichen Elbseite liegend) und beherrschte dort zwischen 1749 und 1826 das organistische Geschehen (erstmalig für Christian Friedrich Endter, den Altonaer Amtsvorgänger Sabelons). Ein „Vorspielen“ war erforderlich für die wöchentlich wechselnden Lieder; die Melodie sollte beim Anhören des Vorspiels möglichst klar fassbar werden, also eine ähnliche Ankündigungs-Funktion übernehmen wie die Nummern auf einer Liedtafel. Diesem „Vorspielen“ aber ging ein eigenes „Präludium“ noch voraus: Da die melodische Klärung erst anschließend durch das „Vorspiel“ herbeigeführt wurde, konnte es auch sehr frei gehalten sein. Ein solches freies Präludium wurde auch für die wöchentlich wiederkehrenden Lieder vorgesehen; dann folgte ihm aber kein „Vorspielen“ (weil hier über das in Frage stehende Lied kein Zweifel möglich war, z. B. für „Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr“, mit dem sich ein veritabler Ordinarius-Charakter (wie das *Gloria* in der Messe) verband).

Sabelon verwendet diese begriffliche Differenzierung und bietet aber Beispiele für beide Typen. Figurative „Veränderungen“ wie Sabelons Stücke am Bandanfang „Vorspielen“ der Liedmelodien im Sinne der Organisten-Dienstanweisung geeignet, ähnlich den Choralbearbeitungen im *Orgelbüchlein*. Ein solches Präludium hingegen würde durch die Figurativität der Melodie geprägt. Folglich könnte man über den Choral: „Ihr Christen, die ihr in der Stadt“ die Melodiebearbeitung ebenfalls als „Vorspiel“ bezeichnen.

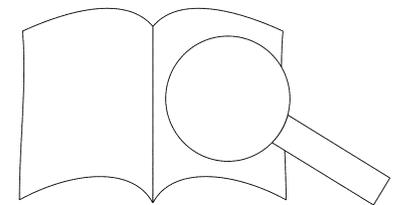
zu den „Veränderungen“ und ihrer Verbreitung. In der Edition des *Orgelbüchleins* (Nr. 14) setzt in „Erschie-

nen ist der herrliche Tag“ ein freies Präludium und ein Vorspiel (als kontrapunktische Bearbeitung des Liedes) voneinander ab. Ebenso aber war es möglich, „Präludium“ und „Vorspielen“ in einen einzigen Satzkomplex zusammenzufassen – wie Meineke (Band 1, Nr. 4) es in „Auf, auf, mein Geist, mit Lobgesang“ deutlich macht: Die Choralmelodie klingt hier erstmals im 21. von 50 Takten an und steht von dort an im Vordergrund. Meineke behandelt das „Präludium“ ähnlich wie ein Arien- oder Konzertsatz-Ritornell; immer wieder greift er auch zwischen den „vorgespielten“ Choralzeilen auf dieses Ritornellmaterial zurück. Und eine weitere Facette zeigt Fehr (Band 3, Nr. 2, 4 und 5): Dass die von ihm mitgeteilten kurzen Präludien den Fortspinnungstypus von Arienritornellen prägen, verwundert nicht; von ihnen braucht nicht eine tonartlich-atmosphärische Einstimmung (wie bei der Arie) auszugehen, die anschließend in die Choralmelodie der gesamten Liedmelodie fortgesetzt wird.

So wird deutlich, wie universell diese Praxis in der Orgelmusiktradition ist. In der Orgelmusiktradition führt, werden die Choralvorspiele paritätisch vorgeschrieben und harmonisch. In der Orgelmusiktradition einer Stelle, die in der Orgelmusiktradition steht, ist es Bachs Präludium, das in der Orgelmusiktradition steht. Sabelon auch in der Orgelmusiktradition, das teils der norddeutschen Bach-Tradition verpflichtet ist. In der Orgelmusiktradition der Erfurter Orgelschule nach Kittel) als etwas nur benachbart, aber nicht selbst verpflichtend. Die Werke sind nicht nur gottesdienstlich nutzbar. Die „großen“ Choralvorspiele können vielmehr auch zum Konzertrepertoire sein, ebenso die mehrsätzigen „Veränderungen“ von Choralmelodien oder „Jesu, der du meine Seele“ (Nr. 5) als eine Strophenfolge, die zugleich Aspekte der Choralpartita zeigt.

Freiburg im Breisgau, im Juni 2008

Konrad Küster



## Foreword (summary)

Andreas Sabelon was born in 1772, probably somewhere in Schleswig-Holstein or Denmark. In 1783 his father became a customs inspector in Flensburg, and Sabelon must have received his musical education there. With the help of a travel grant from the King of Denmark he received lessons in Erfurt from Bach's pupil Johann Christian Leberecht Kittel, with whom he subsequently maintained a close friendship. A recommendation by Johann Abraham Peter Schulz, the Danish court music director, secured him an organist's post of more than regional importance in 1793. This was the main church in (Hamburg-) Altona, then the second largest city under Danish rule. The organ came from the workshop of Johann Dietrich Busch (1743/44), a builder who was at least part of the Schnitger tradition via his father-in-law, Lambert Daniel Ka[r]stens. In Altona, contact with Kittel was renewed around 1800 when the latter stayed with Sabelon while preparing a book of chorales for Schleswig-Holstein commissioned by the Danish king.

In the summer of 1830 Sabelon traveled to visit relatives in Stockholm. There he formulated a petition for a pension which he renewed in Copenhagen in June 1832. He must also have met Danish musical colleagues in Copenhagen. Sabelon returned south; he died in Detmold on 30 July 1832.

The only one of Sabelon's works to remain is the *Kleine Practische Orgelschule*, probably published in 1800. Here it is presented in its entirety as a collection of decidedly didactic goals and aims, intended for use in the liturgy or concert (where we are dealing with a special part of the service). In the first part, the old German organ tradition is followed, with those of the Middle Ages and such an extent that, while Sabelon also had the qualifications to publish the *Kleine Practische Orgelschule*, published by C. F. Peters in Leipzig.

This work is intended neither for learning to play the organ nor as a course in composing for the organ. Rather it is a collection of organ pieces – apart from the first and last pages (cf. facsimile) – which can serve as models in an organist's daily professional life, hence not unlike many sources of organ music from an earlier period. The focus of this work is the Kirchenlied, or hymn. Here one can distinguish between three different types of composition: *Veränderung* (variation), *Vorspiel* (introduction), and *Präludium* (prelude).

In *Veränderungen*, or variations, we find along with the melody part and a figured accompaniment only short variations, and they occur between the end of one measure and the start of a new one. In the first *Vorspiel* these interludes are several measures long. In the later ones, ed largely in the form of a trio, they are shorter. From No. 4 onwards they are longer, which is a large-scale piece.

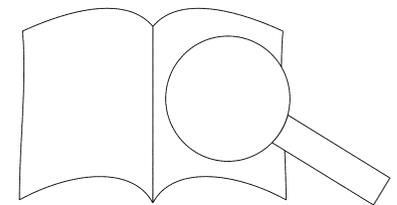
In further pieces, the melody is followed by a prelude. This type of prelude can be found in No. 12, but also as expansive as in No. 10. This type of prelude can be found in No. 12, but also as expansive as in No. 10. This type of prelude can be found in No. 12, but also as expansive as in No. 10.

The background to these compositional forms can be seen in two ways. First of all, Sabelon had to design his work to accommodate organists in whose churches the old alternatim practice was still cultivated (so that the congregation did not join in each verse of the hymn and the organist gave a purely instrumental performance of these verses instead). This requirement could be met through the colorful *Veränderungen*. A musical ordinance of the city of Buxtehude furnishes another explanation. There, between 1749 and 1826 those hymns that changed from service to service had to be introduced ("vorgespelt") by the organist, so that the congregation could recognize them again; moreover this "Vorspiel" could be preceded by a *Präludium*, which consequently did not need to adhere to the hymn tune as closely as a

"Vorspiel." Thus pieces like those which end of this volume could each be supplemented by "Vorspiel" – or the playing in addition to this would still have a first part, say, of the *Orgelbüchlein*.

These pieces are intended for the organ. They are intended for the organ.

Konrad Küster



## Avant-propos (résumé)

Andreas Sabelon naît en 1772, sans doute quelque part en Schleswig-Holstein ou Danemark. Son père devient douanier en 1783 à Flensburg ; c'est là que Sabelon doit avoir accompli sa formation musicale. Doté d'une bourse de voyage du roi du Danemark, il suit l'enseignement de l'élève de Bach, Johann Christian Leberecht Kittel à Erfurt ; une étroite amitié le lie à son professeur. Une recommandation du maître de chapelle de la cour danoise Johann Abraham Peter Schulz lui vaut en 1793 un poste d'organiste d'importance suprarégionale : à l'église principale de (Hambourg-)Altona, deuxième ville à l'époque de la région gouvernée par le Danemark. Son instrument de service vient des ateliers Johann Dietrich Busch (1743/44) qui s'inscrit dans la tradition de Schnitger tout au moins par son beau-père Lambert Daniel Ka[r]stens. A Altona, Sabelon renoue contact vers 1800 avec Kittel qui séjourne chez lui alors qu'il élabore un livre choral pour le Schleswig-Holstein sur ordre du roi du Danemark.

A l'été 1830, Sabelon se rend chez des parents à Stockholm. Il y formule une demande de pension qu'il renouvelle en juin 1832 à Copenhague. C'est là qu'il doit avoir rencontré ses collègues danois. Sabelon s'en retourne en Europe centrale après cela ; le 30 juillet 1838, il s'éteint à Detmold.

On ne connaît de la création de Sabelon que sa *Kleine Practische Orgelschule* sans doute parue en 1822. Elle est présentée ici en nouvelle édition complète, en partie (si les corrections dactylographiques sont poursuivies avec certitude) et en partie en nouvelle impression (s'il s'agit de passages qui peuvent obtenir une place dans une édition concertante). L'*Orgelschule* de Sabelon est la conception de toute la musique d'orgue qui concentre tout d'abord de la « culture d'orgue » et de la « culture d'organe » et qui se veut un roir concave de l'instrument d'orgue et de l'organe. Les éléments de la « culture d'orgue » sont les éléments de la « culture d'organe » et à ceux-ci on ajoute tel point que, par exemple, on arrive à rédiger un livre de chants : la *Kleine Practische Orgelschule* de Sabelon à Leipzig.

Il s'agit d'un ouvrage qui n'a ni l'intention d'enseigner le jeu d'orgue ni la composition pour orgue. A l'exception des pages de début et de conclusion (cf. fac-similé), il contient des œuvres pour orgue qui peuvent servir de modèles à un organiste dans la pratique quotidienne, comme cela existe encore d'époques plus anciennes pour beaucoup de sources de musique d'orgue. Ici, le chant d'église est le pivot. On définit trois types différents de compositions, le *Veränderung* (variation), *Vorspiel* (introduction) et le *Prälium* (prélude).

Dans les *Veränderungen* ne figurent en dehors de la mélodie et d'un accompagnement figuré que de brefs passages libres : entre la conclusion d'une ligne mélodique et le début d'une nouvelle. Ces intermèdes sont par contre longs de plusieurs mesures dans les premiers « *Vorspiele* » du volume et d'abord agencé le plus souvent en trio, le chant est utilisé à partir du n° 4. Un point culminant est atteint dans le n° 6, une pièce de grandes dimensions avec des passages particulièrement colorés.

Dans d'autres pièces (nos. 8 et 9) on trouve un type musical qui naît d'une partie de mélodie et d'un accompagnement qui se radi-

calent. Cette forme de composition se trouve dans les pièces du n° 12, les deux dernières compositions du volume. Les mutations liturgiques de ces formes de compositions se font de deux manières. Tout d'abord, Sabelon adapte son œuvre à l'intention des organistes dans les églises desquels était encore en usage l'ancienne pratique alternatim (l'assemblée ne chantait pas les strophes respectives des chants et l'organiste jouait ces strophes sur l'instrument uniquement). Cette requête pourrait être satisfaite par les « *Veränderungen* » en couleur. Une autre approche est explicable à l'appui d'une prescription musicale de la ville de Buxtehude : ici, entre 1749 et 1826, les chants d'église qui changeaient de messe en messe devaient être « prélués » par l'organiste afin que l'assemblée puisse les reconnaître ; en outre,

ce « *Vorspiel* » pouvait être précédé d'un « *Prälium* » conséquence ne devait pas avoir un lien aussi fort avec le chant que le « *Vorspiel* ». Ainsi, des numéros figurant en fin de volume pouvaient être précédés à un *Vorspielen* de la mélodie, accompagnée de figures – comme dans le *Vorspiel* de Johann Sebastian Bach.

Une différence importante entre les volumes est le nombre de compositions (un seul volume « *Vorspielen* » – n° 4).

Fri. Trao  
Konrad Küster

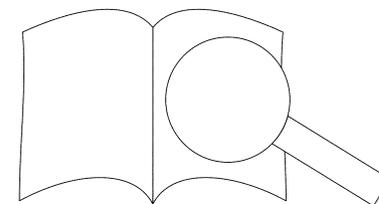


Abb. 2: Andreas Sabelon,  
*Kleine practische Orgel-Schule*,  
Leipzig o. J. (ca. 1822).  
Titelseite des Originaldrucks



Die Tonleiter für's Pedal mit hinzugefügter Applikatur in den 12 Dur-Tönen.

2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 3

2 1 1 1 1 (und so zurück in allen Tönen) 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 3

1 1 2 1 3 2 1 1 1 1 3 (oder) 1 3 2

2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 1 3 2

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 4 1 2 2

1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1

2) in den 12 Moll-Tönen.

2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 3 1 1 1 1 3

2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

2 1 1 1

2 1 2 2 2

2 2 1 1 1

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

NB. Die Ziffern 1 oder Hacke fern

zwar 1 den Vordertheil oder die Zehen und 3 die Ferse  
 fuss an, nämlich 2 die Zehen und 4 die Ferse. Wenn die Zif,  
 oder den andern wegschlagen, stehen sie aber unter derselben, so  
 andern gesetzt.

1745

Abb. 3-9: Seiten 2  
 Originaldruck  
 Kleiner r  
 Schu'

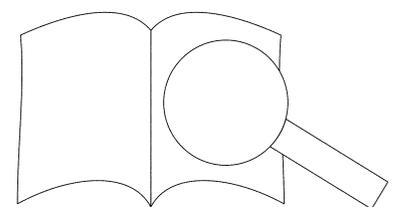
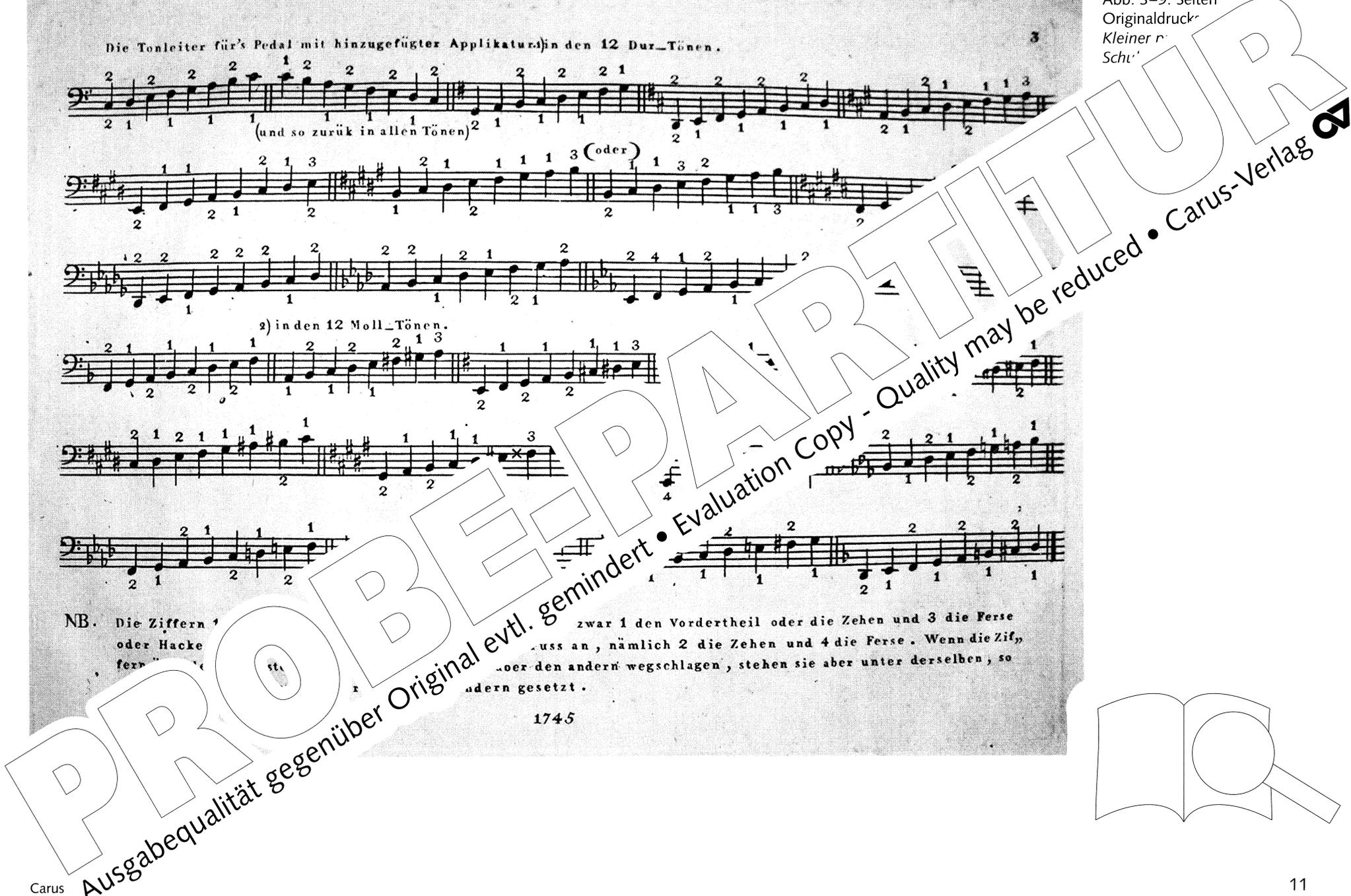


Abb. 4

4  
Kleine drei und vierstimmige Vorspiele aus der harten und weichen Tonleiter entwickelt.

1. 2. 3.

5.

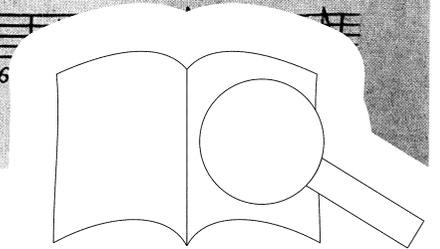
8.

10.

1745

PROBE-PARTITUR

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



11.

12.

15. mit Umkehrungen.

14.

1745

PROBEPARTITUR

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

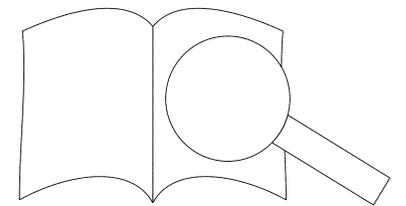


Abb. 6

The image shows a musical score for guitar, consisting of 11 numbered measures. The notation is written on a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as chords, arpeggios, and fingerings. A large, semi-transparent watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the score. Below the watermark, the text 'Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert' and 'Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced' is visible. The publisher's name 'Carus-Verlag' is also present. At the bottom of the score, the number '1745' is printed. The score ends with the initials 'T.S.' and a magnifying glass icon.

PROBEPARTITUR

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert

Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced

Carus-Verlag

1745

T.S.

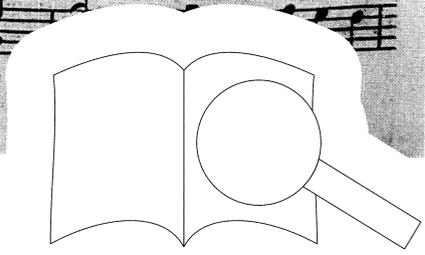


Abb. 7

12. 7

13.

14.

15.

1745

The image shows a page of musical notation for piano, consisting of four systems of staves. Each system is numbered 12, 13, 14, and 15. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 7/8 time signature. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A large, semi-transparent watermark is overlaid diagonally across the page, reading 'PROBE-PARTITUR' in large letters, with the text 'Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag' below it. The number '1745' is printed at the bottom center of the page.

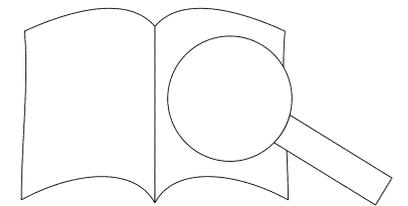


Abb. 8

8

1. Choral.

Jesum lieb' ich  
ewiglich.

Grundbass.

6 6

9 8 4 3 3 4 2

mi

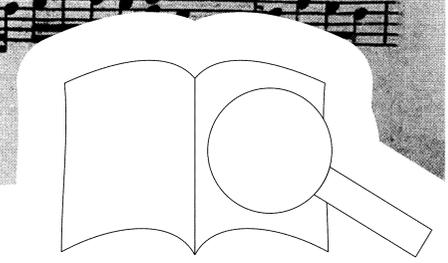
oder diesen Choral.

tr 3. (oder)

1745

PROBE-PARTITUR

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



tr

(\*) Zur weitem Ausführung bestimmt.

a 3. voce.

a 4. voce.

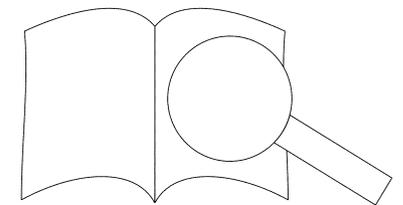
(\*)NB. können auch theils als Fugen, theils als Trio bearbeitet werden.

1745

PROBEPARTITUR

Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert



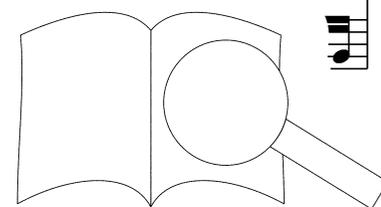
# 1 Veränderung über den Choral: Das Jesulein soll

Trio

First system of musical notation (measures 1-3) for piano. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is common time (C). The music features a melodic line in the upper voice and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower voices.

Second system of musical notation (measures 4-6). It continues the piano accompaniment from the first system, maintaining the same key signature and time signature. The melodic line in the upper voice is more active, with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Third system of musical notation (measures 7-9). It concludes the piano accompaniment for this section. The melodic line in the upper voice features a prominent eighth-note pattern.



PROBEPARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

11

tr

15

18

## 2 Veränderung über den Choral: Alle Menschen müssen sterben

Musical score for measures 1-6. The score is in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a trill (tr) in measure 5. The system is divided into two endings: 1. and 2.

Musical score for measures 7-13. The score continues the vocal and piano parts. The piano accompaniment features a more active, rhythmic pattern in the right hand.

Musical score for measures 14-20. The score continues the vocal and piano parts. The piano accompaniment features a more active, rhythmic pattern in the right hand. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

PROBEEPARTITUR

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

so. Mehr figuriert

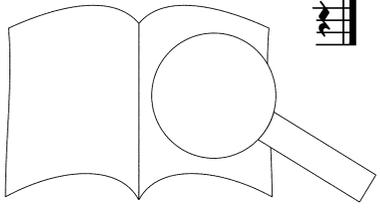
19

1. 2.

22

26

PROBEPARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



# 3 Vorspiel zu dem Choral: Jesu Leiden, Pein und Tod

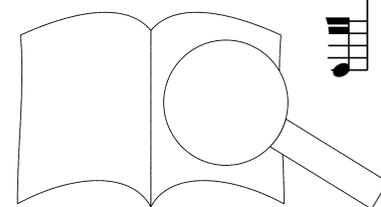
*Jesu, deine Passion*

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The music is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The grand staff features a flowing melody in the right hand with eighth-note patterns, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Measures 5-7 continue the previous system. Measure 8 features a trill (tr) in the right hand. The bass staff continues with a rhythmic accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-21. Measures 9-10 continue the previous system. Measures 11-21 show a more complex texture with multiple voices in the right hand and a steady bass line. The system concludes with a double bar line.

PROBENPARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



13

Musical notation for measures 13-16, featuring a treble and bass clef system with piano accompaniment.

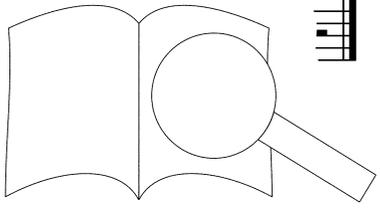
17

Musical notation for measures 17-20, featuring a treble and bass clef system with piano accompaniment.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-23, featuring a treble and bass clef system with piano accompaniment.

PROBEPARTITUR  
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



# 4 Veränderung über den Choral: Meinen Jesum lass ich nicht

a 3 voci



12

Musical score for measures 12-15. The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The music features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass clef and a melody in the treble clef with some rests.

16

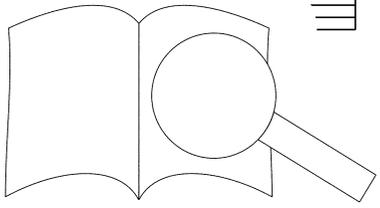
Alio modo, a 4

Musical score for measures 16-19. The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of three staves. A double bar line is present at the start of measure 17. The tempo and meter change to 'Alio modo, a 4' (Allegretto). The music continues with a similar accompaniment and melodic line.

20

Musical score for measures 20-24. The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of three staves. The music continues with the same accompaniment and melodic line.

PROBENPARTITUR  
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



23

Musical score for measures 23-26. The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with some rests. Measure 23 starts with a treble clef staff playing a series of eighth notes, while the bass clef staff has a whole note. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 26.

27

Musical score for measures 27-30. The score continues from the previous system. It features similar rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes. The grand staff and the separate bass clef staff are used. The music ends with a double bar line at the end of measure 30.

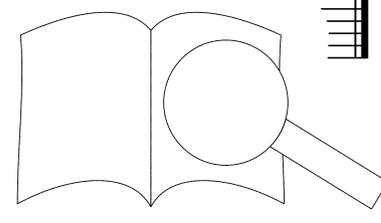
31

Musical score for measures 31-34. The score continues from the previous system. It features similar rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes. The grand staff and the separate bass clef staff are used. The music ends with a double bar line at the end of measure 34.

26

PROBEN  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert

Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



# 5 Jesu, der du meine Seele

1.

7 5 9 7 4 3 4 6 - 6 7 5 4 3

6 6 6 9 8 5 4 6 7b 5 6 7b 5 4 3

13 2. Cantus firmus im Alte

PROBEPARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

17

Musical score for measures 17-20. The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some melodic lines and accompaniment. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

21

Musical score for measures 21-26. The score continues from the previous system. It includes a vocal line with lyrics 'tu' and 'l'enore' above the notes. The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is still present.

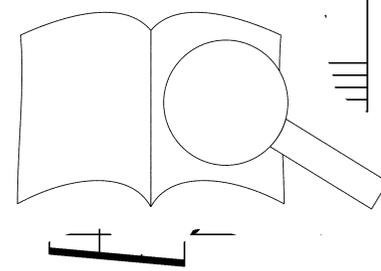
27

Musical score for measures 27-32. The score concludes with a double bar line. The piano part continues with sustained chords and moving lines. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

PROBEPARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert

Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced

Carus-Verlag



4. Cantus firmus im Basse

33

Musical score for measures 33-38. The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp). It features a complex texture with multiple voices in both the treble and bass staves. A trill (tr) is indicated above the final note of measure 38.

39

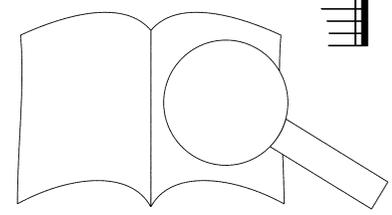
Musical score for measures 39-43. The score continues the complex texture from the previous system, with various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines across the staves.

44

Musical score for measures 44-48. The score concludes with a final cadence. A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid on the left side of the page.

PROBE  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert

Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



49

5. Trio. Vorspiel über diesen Choral

Musical score for measures 49-52. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Middle, and Bass clefs. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music consists of a continuous melodic line in the bass clef and a more complex, rhythmic accompaniment in the treble and middle clefs.

53

C. f.

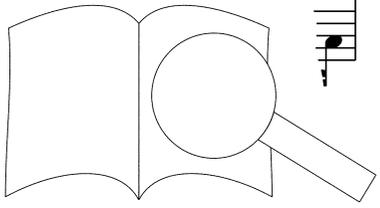
Musical score for measures 53-55. The score is written for three staves. Measure 53 is marked 'C. f.' (Crescendo forte). The music continues with the same melodic and accompanimental patterns as the previous section.

56

Musical score for measures 56-59. The score is written for three staves. Measures 56-57 are marked with a first ending bracket (1.). Measures 58-59 are marked with a second ending bracket (2.). The music concludes with a final cadence.

30

PROBEPARTITUR  
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



59

Musical score for measures 59-62. The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The melody is in the right hand of the grand staff, and the accompaniment is in the left hand of the grand staff and the separate bass staff. The music features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and a melody of quarter and eighth notes in the right hand.

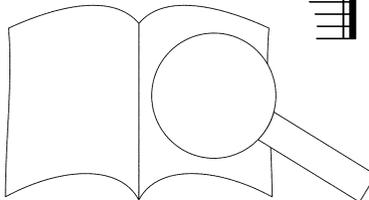
63

Musical score for measures 63-66. The score continues from the previous system. It features similar melodic and accompaniment patterns, with a trill-like figure in the right hand of the grand staff in measure 64.

67

Musical score for measures 67-70. The score concludes with a trill (tr) in the right hand of the grand staff in measure 68. The final measure (70) ends with a double bar line.

PROBE PARTITUR  
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



# 6 So gehst du nun mein Jesus hin

Vorspiel, à 4 voci

Chor

First system of musical notation, measures 1-5. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The music is in G major and 6/8 time. The grand staff contains a complex melodic line with many accidentals and rests, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation, measures 6-10. It follows the same three-staff format as the first system. The melodic line continues with similar rhythmic patterns and accidentals. A measure rest is present at the beginning of measure 6.

Third system of musical notation, measures 11-31. It continues the three-staff format. The melodic line shows some variation in rhythm and includes a trill in measure 18. The bass staff accompaniment remains consistent.



16

Carus-Verlag

21

Carus-Verlag

25

Carus-Verlag

# 7 Machs mit mir, Gott, nach deiner Güt \*

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "7 Machs mit mir, Gott, nach deiner Güt". The score is written for piano and is organized into three systems, each consisting of three staves. The first system (measures 1-4) features a treble clef on the top staff and two bass clefs on the bottom two staves. The second system (measures 5-8) continues with the same clef arrangement. The third system (measures 9-12) also maintains the same clef arrangement. The music is in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A large, semi-transparent watermark reading "PROBEPARTITUR" is overlaid diagonally across the entire page. A smaller watermark, "Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag", is also present. In the bottom right corner, there is a simple line drawing of an open book with a magnifying glass over it.

\* Vo.

„Jesu, meines Lebens Leben“ (vgl. Abb. 1) / Before this piece, „Jesu, meines Lebens Leben“ is printed in the original edition (see ill. 1)

Variation

13

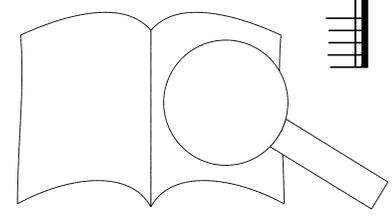
16

1.

2.

18

PROBEPARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



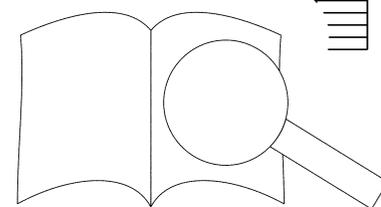
# 8 O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden

Mit einigen harmonischen Veränderungen

First system of the musical score, measures 1-7. It consists of three staves: Treble, Middle, and Bass. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Second system of the musical score, measures 8-14. It consists of three staves: Treble, Middle, and Bass. Measure 8 is marked with a '8'. A first ending bracket labeled '1. Veränderung' spans measures 11-14. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Third system of the musical score, measures 15-35. It consists of three staves: Treble, Middle, and Bass. Measure 15 is marked with a '15'. A first ending bracket spans measures 28-35. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.



22

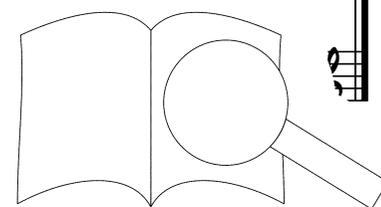
2. Veränderung

28

33

PROBE PARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert

Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



3. Veränderung

39

Musical score for measures 39-45. The score is written for piano in G minor (three flats) and 3/4 time. It consists of three staves: Treble, Middle, and Bass. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Measure numbers 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 are shown below the staves.

46

Musical score for measures 46-51. The score is written for piano in G minor (three flats) and 3/4 time. It consists of three staves: Treble, Middle, and Bass. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Measure numbers 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51 are shown below the staves.

4. Veränderung

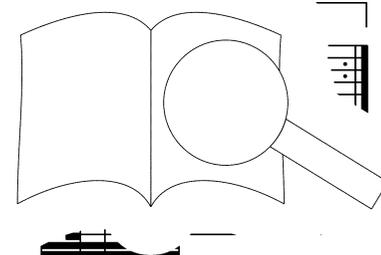
52

Musical score for measures 52-53. The score is written for piano in G minor (three flats) and 3/4 time. It consists of two staves: Treble and Bass. Measure numbers 52 and 53 are shown below the staves. A trill (tr) is marked in measure 53.

54

Musical score for measures 54-57. The score is written for piano in G minor (three flats) and 3/4 time. It consists of two staves: Treble and Bass. Measure numbers 54, 55, 56, and 57 are shown below the staves. A trill (tr) is marked in measure 55. A first ending bracket (1.) is shown above measure 57.

38



2. 57

59

62

64

\* Z. 10. 1. Bericht / For execution see the Critical Report

PROBEPARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

# 9 Du bist erblasst

*O Traurigkeit, o Herzeleid*

Mit ausdrucksvollen Harmonien

Vers 2

Ein heil' - ger Schmerz durch - dringt mein Herz, und, Herr, was ren? an

This system contains the first six measures of the second verse. It features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with treble and bass staves. The lyrics are: "Ein heil' - ger Schmerz durch - dringt mein Herz, und, Herr, was ren? an". The piano part includes a bass line with a sharp sign and a '6' below it in the first measure.

7

mei - ne Brust r - ret\_ schla - - gen. All - mäch - tig rief er,

This system contains measures 7-10. Measures 7-9 are the continuation of the second verse with lyrics: "mei - ne Brust r - ret\_ schla - - gen." Measure 10 is the start of the seventh verse with lyrics: "All - mäch - tig rief er,". The piano accompaniment continues with treble and bass staves.

13

der ent-schlie-  
 den To-ten: sie er-stan-  
 den. Leicht ent-schwingt des Le

19

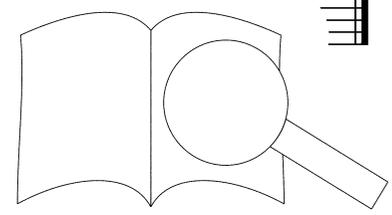
sich des To-des Ban- den. Ich prei- se c doler  
 du siehst es,

Vers 9

25

wie ich's mei  
 siehst es, wenn ich still mei-nen Dank dir wei- - - ne.

PROBEPARTITUR  
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



# 10 Alle Menschen müssen sterben

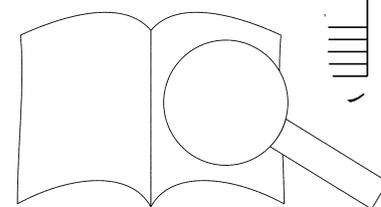
## 1. Choral

Musical score for the first system of the Choral section, measures 1-8. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Middle, and Bass clefs. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The music features a mix of quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings.

Musical score for the second system of the Choral section, measures 9-16. The score continues from the first system, maintaining the same key signature and time signature. It includes various rhythmic patterns and rests.

Musical score for the second section, measures 17-41. The section is titled "2. Vorspiel" and begins at measure 17. The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#). The score is written for three staves and includes various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests.

PROBEPARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



22

tr

### 11 Vorspiel. Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier

4

# 12 Kleine Vorspiele über den Choral: Lobt Gott, ihr Christen

1.

5.

2.

9.

3.

14

44

PROBE PARTITUR

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

4. 19

Musical notation for measures 19-23. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. Measure 19 starts with a whole rest in the treble and a quarter note G in the bass. Measures 20-23 feature a complex melodic line in the treble with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a steady bass line.

24

5.

Ped.

Musical notation for measures 24-28. Measure 24 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern in the treble and a bass line. Measure 25 has a repeat sign. Measure 26 includes a 'Ped.' (pedal) instruction. Measures 27-28 continue the melodic and bass patterns.

29

6.

Musical notation for measures 29-34. Measure 29 features a melodic line with slurs and ties. Measure 30 has a repeat sign. Measure 31 includes a trill (tr) marking. Measures 32-34 continue the piece's development.

35

Musical notation for measures 35-44. Measure 35 starts with a melodic phrase. Measures 36-44 show a continuation of the piece with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

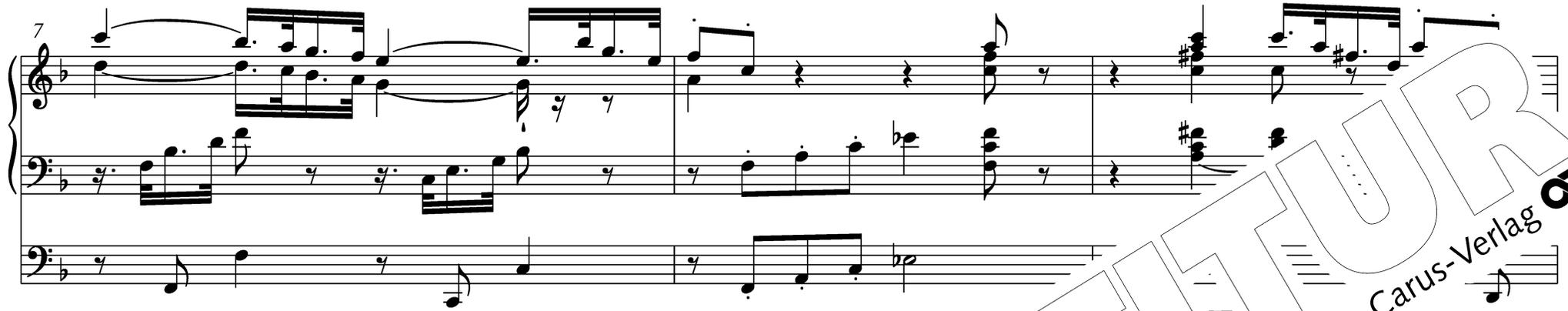
# 13 Fantasia pro Organo Pleno

*Auf, auf, mein Herz*

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music is in common time (C) and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A large watermark 'PROBE-PARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns. A large watermark 'PROBE-PARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page. A small icon of an open book with a magnifying glass is located in the bottom right corner of the system.

7



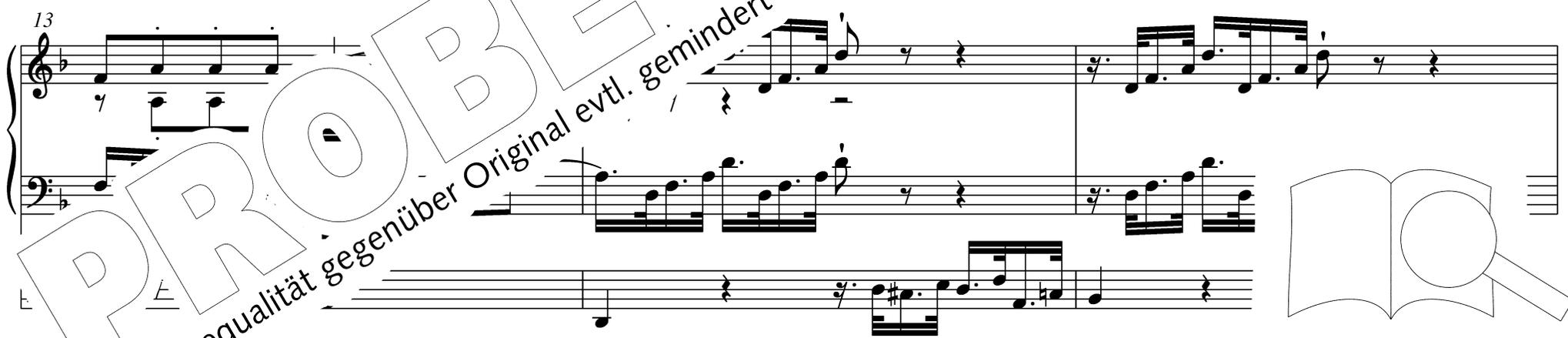
Musical score system 1, measures 7-9. Treble clef, bass clef, and a lower bass clef. Includes a watermark: "PROBENPARTITUR" and "Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag".

10

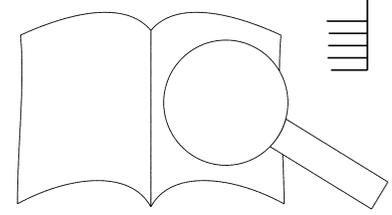


Musical score system 2, measures 10-12. Treble clef, bass clef, and a lower bass clef. Includes a watermark: "PROBENPARTITUR" and "Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag".

13



Musical score system 3, measures 13-15. Treble clef, bass clef, and a lower bass clef. Includes a watermark: "PROBENPARTITUR" and "Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag".



16

Musical score for measures 16-18. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth notes and rests.

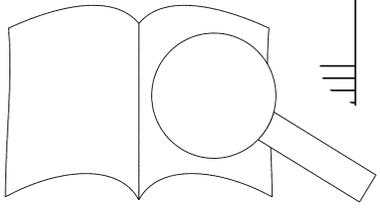
19

Musical score for measures 19-21. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns and some longer note values.

22

Musical score for measures 22-24. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns and some longer note values.

PROBEPARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



25

Musical score for measures 25-27. The score is written for piano in a three-staff system. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom two staves are in bass clef. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including some triplets. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

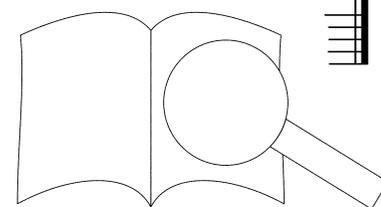
28

Musical score for measures 28-31. The score is written for piano in a three-staff system. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom two staves are in bass clef. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including some rests and dynamic markings. The key signature remains one flat.

32

Musical score for measures 32-35. The score is written for piano in a three-staff system. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom two staves are in bass clef. The music concludes with a final cadence. The key signature remains one flat.

PROBE PARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



# 14 Vorspiel zu: Jerusalem, du hochgebaute Stadt

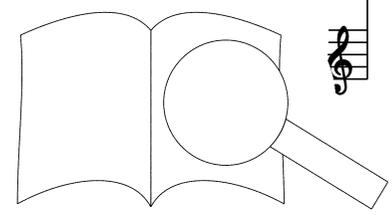
Pathetisch und langsam

Musical notation for measures 1-5. The score is in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It features a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The melody in the treble staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 6-10. Measure 6 starts with a trill (tr) on the treble staff. The piece continues with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes in both hands. Dynamic markings include piano (p) and forte (f). The bass staff has a forte (f) marking at the end of the system.

Musical notation for measures 11-14. Measure 11 begins with a fermata over a chord in the treble staff. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the treble staff and a whole note chord in the bass staff.

PROBEPARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



15

Musical score for measures 15-18, featuring treble and bass staves with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

19

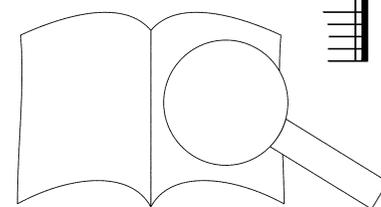
Musical score for measures 19-22, featuring treble and bass staves with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

23

Musical score for measures 23-26, featuring treble and bass staves with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

PROBEPARTITUR

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



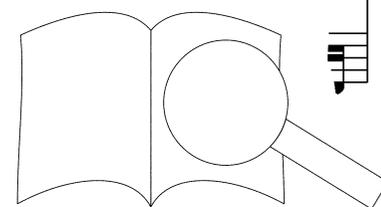
# 15 Fughetta über den Choral: Ach Gott und Herr

The first system of the musical score, measures 1-5. It features a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The bass clef part begins with a series of eighth notes. The right hand part starts with a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The second system of the musical score, measures 6-8. The treble clef part continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef part continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

The third system of the musical score, measures 9-15. The treble clef part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef part continues with eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

PROBEPARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



12

16

20

PROBE PARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

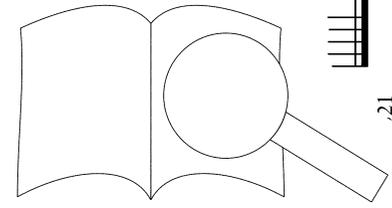


Abb. 10-15:  
Seiten 38-43 des Original-  
drucks von Sabelons *Kleiner  
practischer Orgel-Schule*.

38 Anhang Kurze Anleitung zur Imitation.

1. Imitation im Einklange.

Thema

2. in der Unterquarte.

4. in der Unterquarte.

6. im Einklange.

7. in der Unterquarte.

1745

PROBE-PARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Abb. 11

8. a 3 Voc: in der Septime.

9. a 3 Voc: in der Octave.

Thema.

2. Stretta.

3. a 3 Voc:

4.

6.

1745

PROBE-PARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

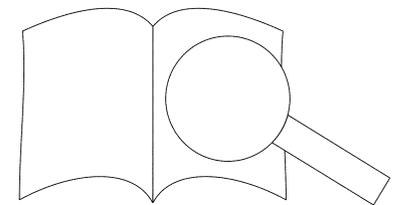


Abb. 12

40  
8 a 5 Voc: 9.  
11.  
15.  
16.  
1745

The image shows a page of a musical score for voice and piano. The page number '40' is in the top left. The score consists of four systems of music. The first system is labeled '8 a 5 Voc:' and '9.'. The second system is labeled '11.'. The third system is labeled '15.'. The fourth system is labeled '16.'. The piano part is written in the left hand and the voice part in the right hand. The score is overlaid with a large watermark and a search icon.

PROBE-PARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

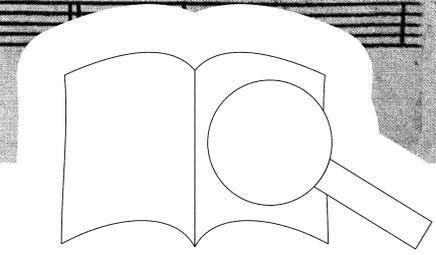


Abb. 13

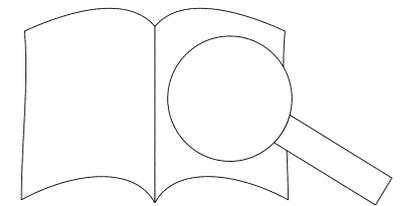


Abb. 14

42 zur weitem Ausführung bestimmt. 2. Disposition darüber

Thema.

3.

4.

6.

8.

\* oder.

1745

PROBE-PARTITUR

Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Ausgabequalität gegenüber

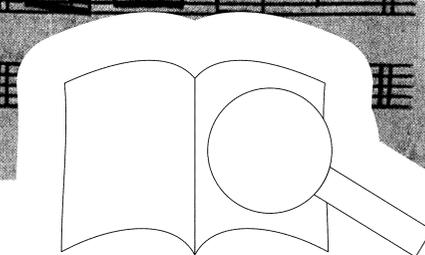


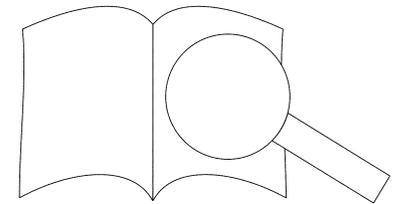


Abb. 15

PROBE-PARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert

Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Die Anfertigung solcher Dispositionen kann dem angehenden Orgelspieler eher er sich mit der Ausführung eines Themas befasst nicht genug empfohlen werden. FINE

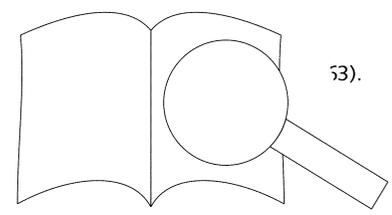


# Liturgische Verwendung der Choräle

Liedanfänge der Kompositionen	Band: Komponist	EG 1995 <sup>1</sup> (in Klammern: Gotteslob)	Koralbog til der
Ach Gott und Herr	2: Sabelon	233	
Alle Menschen müssen sterben	2: Sabelon (2)	2	
Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr	1: Sauerbrey 3: Katterfeldt	179 (Gotteslob 457)	
Auf meinen lieben Gott (Wo soll ich fliehen hin)	3: Mewes (1: Krohn)	345	
Auf, auf, mein Geist, mit Lobgesang <sup>3</sup>	1: Meineke		
Auf, auf mein Herz, mit Freuden	2: Sabelon	112	
Christus, der ist mein Leben	3: Katterfeldt	516 (Gotteslob)	
Christus, der uns selig macht	3: Selle	77	
Das Jesulein soll doch mein Trost <sup>4</sup>	2: Sabelon		
Du bist erblasst (O Traurigkeit, o Herzeleid)	2: Sabelon		Op! våg og bed
Erbarm dich mein, o Herre Gott <sup>5</sup>	1: Krohn		
Erschienen ist der herrliche Tag	3: Selle		
Gott des Himmels und der Erden (Moll) <sup>6</sup>	1: Meineke		
Herr Jesu Christ, dich zu uns wend	1: Meineke		427: O Herre Krist! dig til os vend
Herr Jesu Christ, du höchstes Gut			
Jerusalem, du hochgebaute Stadt			
Jesu, deine Passion			
s. „Jesu Leiden, Pein und Tränen“			
Jesu, der du meine Seele (Moll)			
Jesu, der du mein Leben bist			
Jesu Leiden, Pein und Tränen			
		88: Jesu, deine Passion	

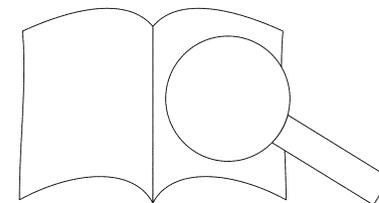
**PROBE**  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert

<sup>1</sup> teilweise nach Johannes Zahn, *Die Melodien der deutschen evangelischen Kirchenlieder*, 6 Bde., Gütersloh 1889–9: 1. Bde., Nr. 642.  
<sup>2</sup> von 1791 (Melodie von Carl Meineke selbst; Zahn, Nr. 1773).  
<sup>3</sup> in den Gesangbüchern noch des 19. Jahrhunderts enthalten (Zahn, Nr. 7597).  
<sup>4</sup> (Zahn, Nr. 851).  
<sup>5</sup> (Zahn, Nr. 3615).  
<sup>6</sup> (Zahn, Nr. 6779a mit Varianten).  
<sup>7</sup> (Zahn, Nr. 641, Melodie (nach Rists *Galathee*, 1642) geistlich erstmals 1662/72 (Zahn, Nr. 6804).



Liedanfänge der Kompositionen	Band: Komponist	EG 1995 (in Klammern: Gotteslob)	Koralbog til der
Jesu, meine Freude	1: Leschen 3: Katterfeldt	396	172: Gud
Jesus, meine Zuversicht	1: Meineke	526	
Komm, heiliger Geist	3: Cunze	125 (Gotteslob 247)	
Lieber Tag, seh ich dich wieder	1: Meineke	388: O Durchbrecher aller Bande	
Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier	2: Sabelon	206 (Gotteslob 520)	
Lobt Gott ihr Christen alle gleich <sup>9</sup>	1: Grundmann 2: Sabelon 3: Katterfeldt	27 (Gotteslob 134)	
Machs mit mir, Gott, nach deiner Güt	2: Sabelon	525	
Meinen Jesum lass ich nicht	2: Sabelon	402	
O du fröhliche, s. „O sanctissima“			
O Durchbrecher aller Bande s. „Lieber Tag, seh ich dich wieder“			
O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden	2: Sabelon		24 a/b: Befal du dine veje
O sanctissima (O du fröhliche)	3: Katterfeldt		
O Traurigkeit, o Herzeleid, s. „Du bist erblasst“			
Schmücke dich, o liebe Seele			293: Jesus, livets sol og glæde
So gehst du nun, mein Jesus, hin <sup>10</sup>			
Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme		(Gotteslob 110)	564 a/b: Zions vægter hæver røsten
Was mein Gott will, gescheh allzeit <sup>11</sup>		304	358: Min Gud befaler jeg min vej
Wer ist wohl wie du		391: Jesu, geh voran	
Wer nur den lieben Gott lä		369 (Gotteslob 295)	
Wie schön leuchtet der M		70 (Gotteslob 554)	2 a/b: Af højheden oprunden er
Wo soll ich	Katterfeldt <sup>12</sup>		

<sup>9</sup> ...ern noch des 19. Jahrhunderts enthalten (Zahn, Nr. 7631b).  
<sup>11</sup> ...ein Gott ... allzeit“.  
<sup>12</sup> H. ...ie le ...Morgenstern“.



PROBEPARTITUR

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



8. Des Todes Tal | Werd ich einmal | Durchwandeln ohne Grauen; | Denn durch dich, Erlöser ist's | Mir der Pfad zum Schauen.

10. Vergess' ich dein: | So werde mein | In Ewigkeit vergessen! | Herr, ich will, so lang ich bin, | Deine Lieb erlassen!

6        II 4     a doppelt behalst.

17       II       Beischrift *Man*.

12. *Kleine Vorspiele über den Choral: Lobt Gott ihr Christen*

6        I        9 oben: doppelt behalst.

26       I        4 unten: Hals für *g*<sup>1</sup> ergänzt.

13. *Fantasia pro Organo Pleno*

Verweisung auf „Auf, auf, mein Herz“ in altem handschriftlichem Zusatz des Vorlageexemplars.

33       II 11–13 im Orig. nicht notiert, abgeleitet aus der Beischrift *unis.* zur Basslinie.

14. Orig. Titel: *Vorspiel zu Jerusalem, du hoch: oder Unsterblichkeit*

2        P 2     unter der Akkolade *Ped.*

21       I 7     Keile nach T. 22 ergänzt.

15. Orig. Titel: *Fugetta* [sic] über „Ach Gott und Herr“

Pedalmitwirkung durch Beischrift *Ped.* bzw. *Man.* (mit Pausensetzung) geklärt.

4        I        6 unten: Achtelnote a behalst an II, 6 (eir-16tel zu früh).

21       I 1     Keil entsprechend II, 5 ergänzt.

