# Carl Philipp Emanuel

# BACH

# Die Israeliten in der Wüste

The Israelites in the Wilderness BR-CPEB D 1 · Wq 238

per Soli (SSTB), Coro (SATB) 2 Flauti, 2 Oboi, Fagotto, 2 Corni, 3 Trombe, Timpani 2 Violini, Viola e Basso continuo

> herausgegeben von/edited by Reginald L. Sanders

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Klavierauszug / Vocal score Petra Morath-Pusinelli



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#### Personae

Erste Israelitin (Soprano) Zweite Israelitin (Soprano) Aaron (Tenore) Moses (Basso) Zu diesem Werk ist das folgende Aufführungsmaterial erhältlich: Partitur (Carus 33.238), Klavierauszug (Carus 33.238/03), Chorpartitur (Carus 33.238/05), komplettes Orchestermaterial (Carus 33.238/19).

The following performance material is available: full score (Carus 33.238), vocal score (Carus 33.238/03), choral score (Carus 33.238/05), complete orchestral material (Carus 33.238/19).

#### Vorrede

Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach galt in der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts als der bedeutendste Komponist in Deutschland. Der zweite musikalische Sohn von Johann Sebastian Bach wurde am 8. März 1714 in Weimar geboren; er erhielt seine musikalische Ausbildung bei seinem Vater in Leipzig, wo er die Thomasschule und später die Universität besuchte. Im Jahr 1734 wechselte er nach Frankfurt an der Oder, um sein Jura-Studium abzuschließen; dort erregte er die Aufmerksamkeit des preußischen Kronprinzen Friedrich. Er wurde als Generalbassspieler in die Kapelle des Prinzen aufgenommen, der im Jahre 1740 König von Preußen wurde. Während seiner Berliner Jahre 1740 bis 1768 war Bach vor allem als Komponist von Klavier- und Kammermusikwerken (darunter auch Sinfonien und Konzerte) bekannt. Viele seiner Werke wurden zu seinen Lebzeiten veröffentlicht und machten den "Berliner Bach" - wie er in Abgrenzung von seinen Brüdern Wilhelm Friedemann in Halle, Johann Christoph Friedrich in Bückeburg und Johann Christian in London genannt wurde - weit über Norddeutschland hinaus berühmt.

Die großen Vokalwerke von Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach -Passionen, Oratorien und Kantaten - gehören fast ausnahmslos den Hamburger Jahren des Komponisten an. Er folgte seinem Patenonkel Georg Philipp Telemann nach, der für mehr als 40 Jahre den Posten des Musikdirektors der freien Reichsstadt bekleidet hatte. Von Ostern 1768 bis zu seinem Tod am 14. Dezember 1788 war der "Hamburger Bach" bei etwa 120 Gelegenheiten im Jahr für die Aufführungen in den fünf Hauptkirchen verantwortlich, wofür ihm eine kleine Gruppe von sechs bis acht professionellen Sängern und ein gut ausgebildetes Ensemble aus etwa 15 Ratsmusikanten zur Verfügung stand. Bach erfüllte seine Aufgaben vor allem mit der Aufführung oder der Einrichtung fremder Werke. Auf die vergleichswei wenigen Oratorien, Kantaten und einzelnen Chörg er selbst komponierte, wandte er große Sorgfal+ sollten sie als exemplarische Werke in den jew tungen dienen.

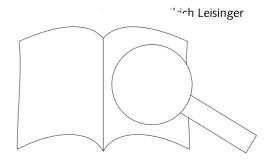
gernindert. Die Vokalmusik Carl Philipp Emanuel P hundert durch radikale Veränderu on und in der Ästhetik der prote fast vollständig in Vergessenh Auseabequalität gegenüber en di Nami en di N der Bachs Werke wieder F Konzertrepertoire gefur zten۔ Jahren deutlich erhöht .erentde-រាn im Jahre ckung des Archi<sup>,</sup> 1999, wo viele 1 Nachlass des O`` durch die Carl-e, die viele dieser Komponisten e Philipp-F Werk Ulrich Leisinger

#### Preface

Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach was regarded as the most important composer throughout Germany during the second half of the eighteenth century. The second musical son of Johann Sebastian Bach was born in Weimar on 8 March 1714; he received his musical training from his father in Leipzig where he attended St. Thomas's school and later the University. In 1734 he moved to Frankfurt/Oder to complete his law studies where he aroused the attention of Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia. He was appointed keyboard accompanist in the Prince's orchestra, who in 1740 became King of Prussia. During his Berlin years from 1740 to 1768 Bach was primarily known as a composer of keyboard and chamber music (including symphonies and concertos). Many of these works were published during his lifetime and made the "Berlin Bach" - as he was called to distinguish him from his brothers Wilhelm Fri in Halle, Johann Christoph Friedrich in Bür 'n Johann Christian in London - famous be Germany.

The large-scale vocal works by C - Passions, oratorios, and can no exception to the compo il city Carus, ceeded his godfather G been music director of e than 40 years. From Eag 4 December 1788 the " sible for perbout 120 occaformances in in a small group of sions per y 4 well-trained body of six to ei 5 tc . Bach fulfilled his duties appr Olaith rumber of oratorios, cantaer ٩rs. at care and often were meant to works in their respective genres.

enth century the vocal music of Carl Philipp ach fell into almost total oblivion due to radical in the organization and aesthetics of Protestant in music. The speed with which Bach's works found heir way back into the church and concert repertory has greatly increased in recent years thanks to the rediscovery of the archive of the Sing-Akademie zu Berlin in 1999, where many works from the composer's estate have survived in unique copies and, on the other hand, through the Complete Edition of Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, which has made many of them available for the first time.



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#### Vorwort

Mit Blick auf die Gattungs- und Rezeptionsgeschichte sind die drei Oratorien – Die Israeliten in der Wüste Wq 238, Die Auferstehung und Himmelfahrt Jesu Wq 240 und die Passionskantate Wq 233 – zusammen mit dem Magnificat Wq 215 Carl Philipp Emanuel Bachs wichtigste Vokalkompositionen. Die Oratorien gehen auf biblische Erzählungen aus dem Alten und Neuen Testament zurück und verwenden Gesangssolisten, Chor und Orchester. Obwohl sie für den liturgischen Gebrauch zu besonderen Anlässen entstanden sind, konnten sie als Konzertstücke außerhalb des Gottesdienstes und der Kirche aufgeführt werden. Dies geht aus Bachs Ankündigung der Veröffentlichung seines Oratoriums Die Israeliten in der Wüste deutlich hervor:

Es ist dieses Oratorium in der Anwendung so eingerichtet worden, daß es nicht just bey einer Art von Feyerlichkeit, sondern zu allen Zeiten, in und außer der Kirche, bloß zum Lobe Gottes, und zwar ohne Anstoß von allen christlichen Religionsverwandten aufgeführt werden kann.

Das vorliegende Oratorium *Die Israeliten in der Wüste* wurde für die Einweihung der neu erbauten Kirche des Hamburger Waisenhauses komponiert und am 1. November 1769 im Rahmen der Eröffnungsfeierlichkeiten erstmals aufgeführt. Das Oratorium basiert auf dem biblischen Bericht im 2. Buch Mose, Kapitel 17, und beschreibt das Leid der Israeliten in der Wüste, das von Moses durch das Felsenwunder gestillt wird.

Die "Spezification der Kosten wegen der Einweyhungs Music der neuen Lazareth Kirche", die Bach eigenhändig am 6. November 1769 aufgesetzt hat, gibt nicht nur Hinweise auf die Gesamtkosten der Aufführung (332 Mark und 12 Schilling, mehr als für jede andere Aufführ während Bachs Amtsjahren), sondern auch über die setzung. Bach zog sieben Sänger heran: Die vier Schlie zwei Soprane, die zwei Israelitinnen verkörper (Aaron) und ein Bass (Moses) - wurden nur durch drei zusätzliche Sänger (aller Wah. Alt, Tenor und Bass) verstärkt. Da die Namen gernindert. in der Rechnung nicht enthalten sie Sopranpartien von Knaben od wurden. Dass Bach den Einsa dest für spätere Aufführ abet

A Fried

Let werden,

Von Bachs ei
aelitin Nr. 7 "O,

23 "O selig, wem

der Uraufführum

eine Orm

eine Orm

eine Orm

der Vielen on Tag der 7
eine Orm

ein Exemplar des Original von Winthem, die sr rich Gottlieb Klongta dieses Drucke gener Hand bringet uns a der H sta e erte Gelegenheitskompositionen in Ahrhundert üblich wurde das Oratorium

> n 14. Dezember 1769, in einem öffentliwiederholt. Weitere Hamburger Aufführun

gen, gewöhnlich unter der Leitung des Komponisten, sind für den 29. Februar 1776, 23. Februar 1777, 15. März 1779 dokumentiert und schließlich noch zweimal im Jahr 1783 in einer Konzertreihe des Hamburger Musikalienhändlers Johann Christoph Westphal.

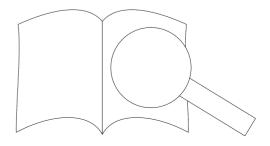
Während die Musik für den Anlass neu komponiert wurde, war das Libretto, das von dem Hamburger Juristen und Dichter Daniel Schiebeler (1741–1771) stammte, bereits im Juni 1767 in den *Unterhaltungen*, einer einflussreichen Hamburger Monatsschrift, veröffentlicht worden. Das Libretto endete ursprünglich mit der Hoffnung auf die Ankunft des Messias im Chor Nr. 25 "Verheißner Gottes"; für die Einweihung der Waisenhauskirche wurden drei weitere Sätze, darunter der Choral Nr. 26 "Was der alten Väter Schar", Strophe 2 des Adventsliedes "Gott sei Dank durch alle Welt" von Heinrich Held (1620–1659), hinzugefügt, um die christliche Vision des Librettor "rken.

Als Bach im Jahre 1773 die Veröffent! plante, wurde das Rezitativ vor dem fen auf die Weihe der neuen Kirch Verlago Verlago em-atoriu-Subskriptionsplan erwies sich wurden 360 Exemplare auf druckt; die ersten Exemn ber 1775 ausgegeber wie folgt: Die / Isra in Musik gesetzt ach. // Hamburg, im Verla mmenabschriften und ge uer Beliebtheit des . der baltischen Staa-Werks in ten) ı im letzten Viertel des 19 erts.

n erhaltenen Kopien des Origiirere Exemplare, darunter zwei aus
staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer
natur: SA 48 (aus dem Archiv der Singserlin) und Mus. 11658 (mit autographen
serlin) sowie originale Druckfahnen (Privatbesitz;
ositum im Bach-Archiv Leipzig) herangezogen.
vorliegende Klavierauszug basiert auf dem Text der
artiturausgabe Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach: The Complete Works IV/1: Die Israeliten in der Wüste. Oratorio,
hrsg. von Reginald L. Sanders, Los Altos, California: The
Packard Humanities Institute 2008.

Salzburg, November 2013

Ulrich Leisinger



#### **Foreword**

In terms of both genre and historically how they have been received, Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach's oratorios *Die Israeliten in der Wüste*, Wq 238, *Die Auferstehung und Himmelfahrt Jesu*, Wq 240, and the *Passions-Cantate*, Wq 233, along with the *Magnificat* Wq 215, are his most important vocal compositions. The oratorios are based on biblical subjects, from the Old and New Testaments, and employ vocal soloists, chorus, and orchestra. Although they originated for liturgical use at special occasions, the oratorios could be performed as concert pieces outside of the church service and in other venues. This becomes evident from Bach's announcement of the publication of his oratorio *Die Israeliten in der Wüste*:

This oratorio has been designed in such a way that it can be performed not only on a solemn occasion but anytime, within and outside the church, simply to praise God, and indeed without objection from any Christian denomination.

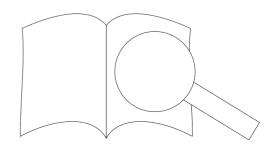
The present oratorio was composed for the consecration of the newly built church of the Hamburg orphanage (Waisenhauskirche) and was premiered on 1 November 1769 as part of the opening ceremonies. The oratorio is based on the biblical account in Exodus, chapter 17, and depicts the suffering of the Israelites in the desert that was relieved by Moses, who miraculously brought forth water from a rock.

The "Specification of the Costs Owing to the Dedication Music of the New Lazareth's Church," written in Bach's hand on 6 November 1769 reveals not only the total cost of this performance (332 Marks, 12 Schilling; this was more than for any other performance during Bach's tenure), but is also testimony to the size of the performing forces. Bach engaged seven singers: The four soloists - two sopranos representing two female Israelites tenor (Aaron) and Bass (Moses) - were reinforced by n more than three members from the chorus (in all in the hood one alto, tenor and bass). Since the bill include the singer's names it remains unclear v soprano parts were sung by boys or by fema That Bach considered the use of femala singers gernindert. for later performances can be derived copy of the original print dedicated von Winthem, who would later r. Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock. ments in Bach's own hand litin, nos. 7 "O, bringet selig, wem der Herr and the first performance cor n the day of the ceremon ⊓e at the new church and thu. onal works in Hamburg As wa duri orio was repeated soon af-. 14 December 1769. Further sually under the composer's di- February 1776, 23 February 1777, two performances were recorded in concert series presented by the Hamburg

ann Christoph Westphal.

While the music was newly composed for the occasion, the libretto – by the lawyer and poet Hamburg Daniel Schiebeler (1741–1771) – had already been published in the *Unterhaltungen*, an influential Hamburg monthly magazine, in June 1767. The original libretto ended with chorus "Verheißner Gottes" (no. 25), an expression of the coming of the Messiah. For the consecration of the Waisenhauskirche three additional movements, including the chorale "Was der alten Väter Schar" (no. 26) and the second stanza of the Advent hymn, "Gott sei Dank durch alle Welt," by Heinrich Held (1620–1659), were added to underscore the Christian visions of the libretto.

When Bach considered publication of the piece in 1773 he shortened the recitative before the final chorus which openly alluded to the consecration of the new church. A subscription initiative was successful and ultimately 360 copies were printed at the composer's expense copies were disseminated from 6 Septemb ٦. The title page of the print reads as follow ten in der Wüste, / ein / Oratorium, von / Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach. // reduced Carus Verlage des Autors. / 1775. Manuscript librettos testify to the populari Germany (including the Br Austria during the last qu Among the numer tion several of + cluding two Preußisch Sing-A .. 11658 (with autos a set of galley proofs grap' mer μ the Bach-Archiv Leipzig), (p ·verر keyboard reduction is based .d in Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach: ıV/1: Die Israeliten in der Wüste. / Reginald L. Sanders, Los Altos, Calid Humanities Institute 2008. vovember 2013 Ulrich Leisinger aon: Ulrich Leisinger



#### Text

#### Part I

1. Chorus of Israelites
Our mouths are parched,
we can scarcely breathe.
All around us is the grave.
God, you do not hear the complaint of woe,
you turn your face away from us.

2. Recitative (FIRST ISRAELITE WOMAN)
Is this the God of Abraham?
The God who promised never to forget,
never to abandon his chosen people?
We hunger, we fade away.
We have nothing to drink but these tears we shed.
The Lord enjoys our downfall,
and no longer remembers his own.

3. Aria (FIRST ISRAELITE WOMAN)
Does he wish his people to be ruined?
Are we no longer his heirs?
Does he watch without pity the suffering that oppresses us?
You shall never, never again sigh and weep,
brothers in kinship, slumbering in death's arms,
ah, how fortunate you are!

4. Accompanied Recitative (AARON)
Honored be the will of the Eternal,
honored be he, who indeed still loves you,
even if his wise counsel upsets you!
Stop, stop filling the air with complaints,
which call down ever greater distress upon you!
Place your hope in the Lord! He will quiet the cares
that beset you. His eyes watch with care
over a heart that puts its full trust in him.

5. Aria (AARON)
He has brought you this far,
has protected you and watched over you;
in future, too, his arm will guide you.
His word is your bond.
The sun's brightness may dim,
the earth may deviate from its path,
but what God promises to mortals
remains unshaken to eternity.

6. Recitative (SECOND ISRAELITE WOMAN) Why did we leave Egypt's blooming land, the seat of abundance, and follow you and the counsel of Moses? Alas, for the wasteful, foolish decision, how we are punished with regret for it, too late!

7. Aria (SECOND ISRAELITE WOMAN) Oh, return us to those walls,

far from which we weep, Oh, return us to them! Were we thus born to suffer? Only now, having lost our happiness,

do we recognize it.

8. Recitative (AARON)

Moses constantly beseeches favor for you from the Eternal, oh, do not move him to wrath through your impatience. He approaches us.

The grumbling of your tongues has reached his ears.

#### 9. Symphony

10. Recitative (MOSES) What shrieking resounds in my ears, rises to the throne of the Lord and incites his vengeance?

#### 11. Chorus of Israelites

You are the cause of our troubles, you have led us into death. God slumbers, and we have no hope that he will awaken and come to our aid.

#### 12. Recitative (MOSES)

Ungrateful people, have you already forgotten the wondrous works your God has performed for you? Your heart rises up sharply against him, the God of strength, who in mercy so often hastened to your protection, at whose sign the flood waters parted, and let you pass untouched by any drop, and let them close over the heads of your enemies. You grumble against him, who, when hunger pursued you, fed you with bread from heaven.
Bow down in humility, and if you love life, then honor him who gave it to you!
Believe, for nothing but this can soothe your unhappiness!
God will put you to the test; pray to him!

13. Duet (FIRST ISRAELITE WOMAN)

Our tears are futile, in vain have they flowed, no consolation descends to us.

#### (SECOND ISRAELITE WOMAN)

He will not listen to us. His heaven remains closed, no consolation descends to us.

#### (FIRST and SECOND ISRAELITE WOMEN)

The open grave threatens us.

Our lamentations curse the most terrible of days that Being has given us.

14. Accompanied Recitative (MOSES)

God, my father God, what do you have me see? What must I hear?

(Tutti)

We are passing away.

(MOSES)

At this ruinous sight my heart forgets that their cries ring out, God, against you.

(Tutti)

We are dying.

(MOSES)

Almighty, forgive! forgive! Lord, in this moment reveal the riches of your grace.

(Tutti) Horrid fate!

(MOSES)

Wrathful one, if you wish to punish, let your judgment fall on me, Lord, only spare these here!

(Tutti)
It is our doing.

#### 15. Aria (MOSES)

God, see your people lying in the dust!
O God of mercy, hear, hear my humble plea,
you, who cannot betray my hope, who cannot reject my pleas!
Let this rock, God of strength,
give us the balm for our suffering!
Lord, let Jacob's children live to honor you, to praise you!
Eternal one, look upon us with mercy!

#### 16. Chorus of Israelites

O wonder! God has heard us! And fresh silvery streams rush from this rock, to quiet the pain that gnaws at our breast.

#### Part II

#### 17. Recitative (MOSES)

You have earned the wrath of the Lord, yet he has forgiven you. He seeks, he loves you; oh, did your breast not burn with gratitude for his goodness, would you merit existence? You, who rage against him in bitter cries of lament, revile the wisdom of his counsel; you, whose pain his counsel changes to joy, oh pray, pray, pray to the God of mercy, to him who hears my pleas.

# 18a. Aria (MOSES, FIRST ISRAELITE WOMAN) (MOSES)

God of Israel, receive in joyful songs the fervent thanks of our hearts!

#### (FIRST ISRAELITE WOMAN)

In you, God, I trust!

How needless was the dread that made me tremble.

#### 18b. Tutti

(Tutti)

God of Israel, receive the fervent thanks of our hearts!

#### (SECOND ISRAELITE WOMAN)

I trust in the Lord; he deigned to be merciful, when all hope faded.

#### (Tutti)

God of Israel, receive the fervent thanks of our hearts!

#### 19. Recitative (FIRST ISRAELITE WOMAN)

How near we were to death! And oh, how wondrous, the Eternal through you saved us from the danger that hung over us! How the heart throbs in our breast, touched by gratitude, and by the pain of remorse that we did not devote to the Eternal the confidence befitting the favor with which he watches over us and guides our steps.

#### 20. Aria (FIRST ISRAELITE WOMAN)

Before the hot rays of noon the flowers bend their heads down low. Cool dew covers the earth, and the blossom rises up again, fragrant and delightful to the eye. God looked with mercy on the suffering his poor people endured, and from his wondrous hand the lost strength flowed back into our weary limbs again.

#### 21. Accompanied Recitative (MOSES)

O friends, children, my prayer has beseeched that refreshment for you, that renews your strength, and preserves your lives. Yet one day, as if before my eyes I see the future illumined, one day hence, for Adam's sinful world another one will plead before the judge.

God will bend a merciful ear to his pleas and shower with eternal bliss those for whom he beseeches, those who accept him in all confidence. In a more perfect Canaan, O friends, they will follow in his footsteps. I am for you but his pale image! He will, when the fullness of time arrives, appear in mortal shape, risen in human form. This is the hero, the seed of woman, who shall do battle with the serpent and crush his head underfoot. He comes and brings peace, and salvation and blessing is his name.

#### 22. Recitative (SECOND ISRAELITE WOMAN)

Enviable she who calls him her son!
Oh, how my heart burns with happy excitement!
The curse brought on her children by Eve's fall
will be called back from the judge's mouth;
creation will then beam upon the happy glance of men,
as it smiled in its springtime.

#### 23. Aria (SECOND ISRAELITE WOMAN)

O blessed he whom the Lord protects, the Savior, for whom my desire yearns, to see the divine one.
With joyful flowing tears bowed down low to his feet to praise him in thanks.

#### 24. Recitative (MOSES)

Place your hope in the Eternal, wait! He will show himself merciful to the world, he will cause heaven to come down, he will renew the glory of man.

#### 25 Choru

God's elect, who will expunge Adam's sin, gift of greatest favor, appear soon, appear that the world may once again become a place of peace! It sighs for you, full of fervor, as we yearn for those waters that quench our thirst, that enliven our heart, and fill us with joy.

#### 26. Chorale

The greatest wish and yearning of our band of forefathers, and what they prophesied, is fulfilled according to your glory.

#### 27. Accompanied Recitative (Tenor)

O salvation of the world, you have appeared, and you have created the world anew. When you came the seraphim sang with heavenly high melody. You foretold the teachings of the greatest wisdom and bade your followers go throughout the world, to mend the ways of the nations and to glorify your name. It is fulfilled: The truth of your teachings and the renown of your name resounded from sunrise to sunset; and your kingdom must increase daily.

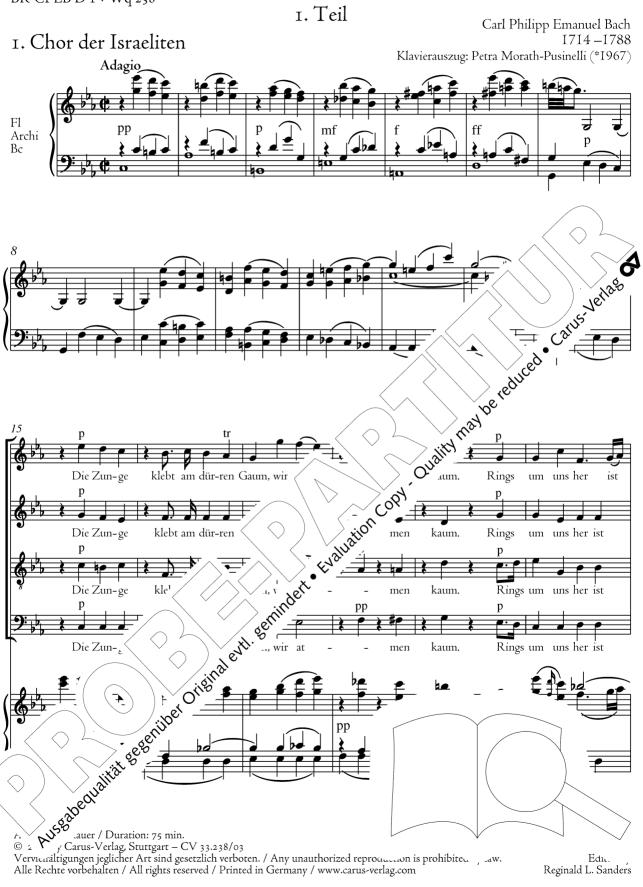
#### 28. Chorus

Let your word, that resounds to us with delightful power, pierce deep into our hearts! Let it bear good fruit, that will gladden your fatherly heart.
Let us, almighty Goodness, dedicate our breast to be your temple!

Translation © 2013 by Ruth B. Libbey

# Die Israeliten in der Wüste

The Israelites in the Wilderness BR-CPEB D 1 + Wq 238



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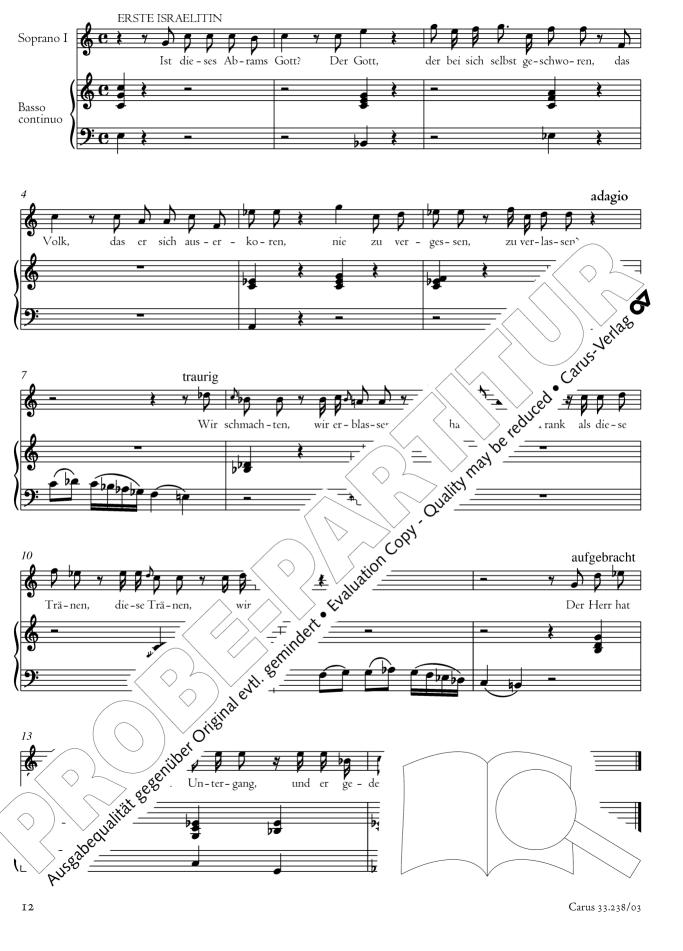
Edic. Reginald L. Sander's







## 2. Recitativ (Soprano I)



## 3. Arie (Soprano I)



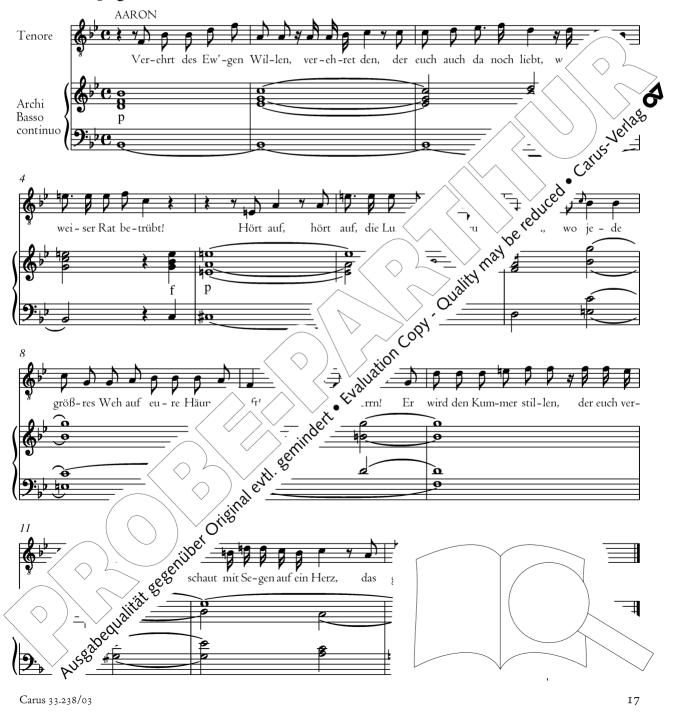








## 4. Accompagnement (Tenore)



# 5. Arie (Tenore)

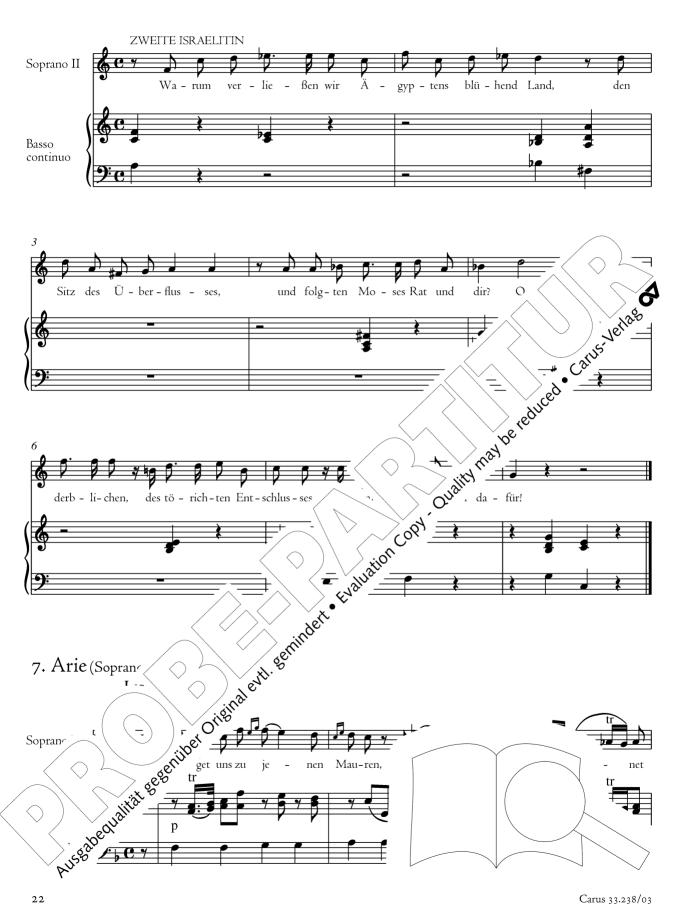








### 6. Recitativ (Soprano II)

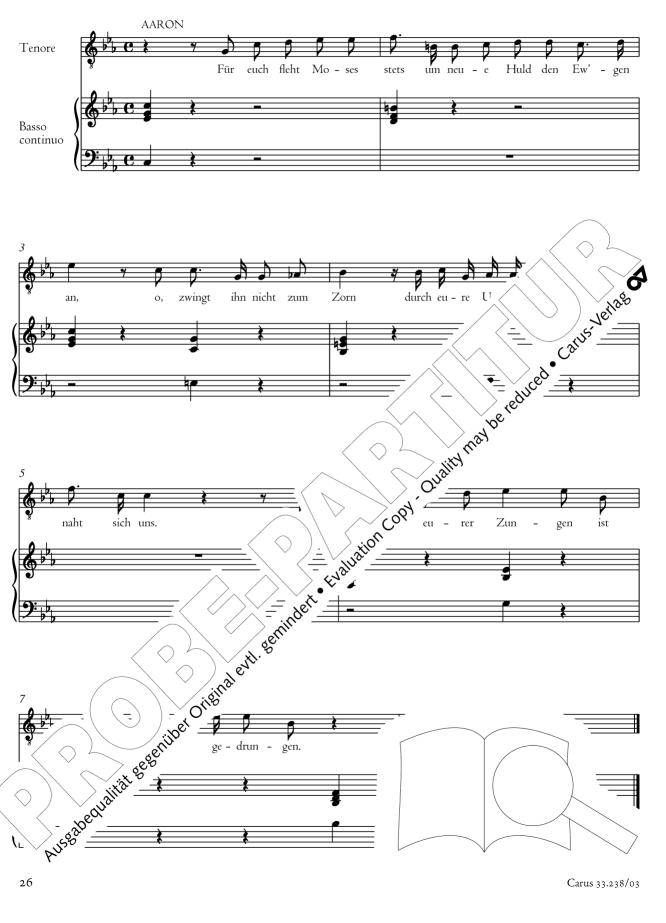








## 8. Recitativ (Tenore)



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# 9. Symphonie





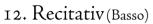




















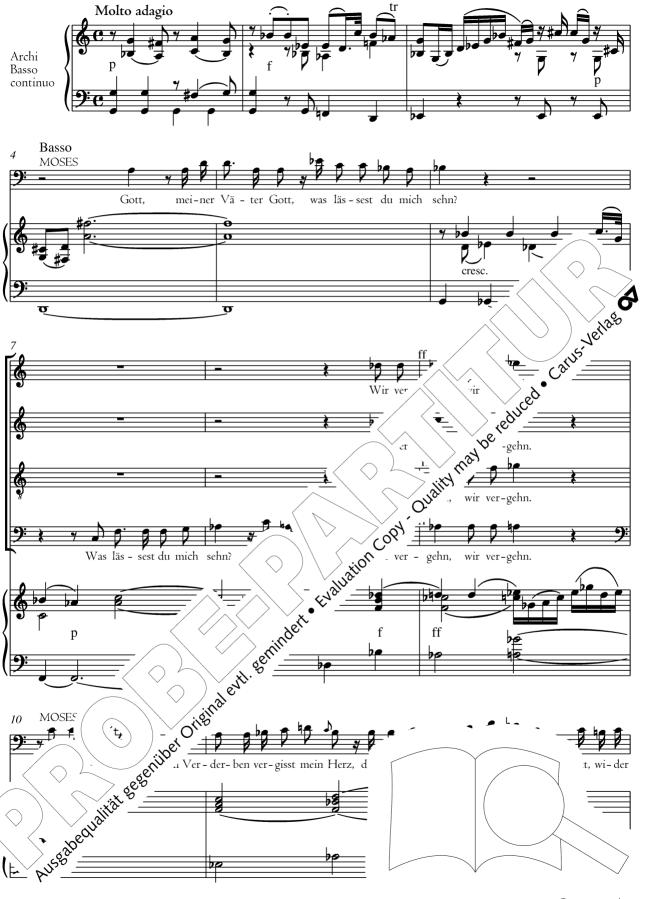








# 14. Accompagnement (Basso, Coro)













#### 16. Chor der Israeliten















# 18a. Arie (Basso, Soprano I und II)













## 19. Recitativ (Soprano I)



## 20. Arie (Soprano I)











### 21. Accompagnement (Basso)







## 22. Recitativ (Soprano II)



## 23. Arie (Soprano II)







#### 24. Recitativ (Basso)









## 27. Accompagnement (Tenore)











