

**Hochschule für Musik und Tanz Köln -  
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**Ostercantate**

**Wolf, Ernst Wilhelm**

**Leipzig, 1794**

No 10. Allegro moderato [Halleluja der Tod ist verschlungen in den Sieg]

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Zwo Trompeten.

Trompete 3.

Pauken.

Hörner.

Hoboen.

Violine 1.

Violine 2.

Bratsche.

Chor I.

Distant 1.

Distant 2.

Tenor.

Baß.

Chor 2.

Distant 1.

Distant 2.

Tenor.

Baß.

Alle Bässe.

The musical score consists of 18 staves. The first five staves (Trompeten, Trompete 3, Pauken, Hörner, Hoboen) are mostly empty, indicating rests. The Violine 1 and 2 staves contain melodic lines starting with a piano (p) dynamic. The Bratsche staff has a similar melodic line. The choir parts (Chor I and II) and distant parts (Distant 1 and 2) are marked with a 3/4 time signature and a common time signature, and include the instruction 'Fuß.' (Foot). The Tenor and Bass parts also include 'Fuß.' The 'Alle Bässe' staff at the bottom contains a bass line with a key signature change to one flat.

Violonzello's allein, ohne Orgel.

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom three are in bass clef. The music is mostly composed of rests, indicating that the instruments are silent for this section.

1.)

*Solo.*

Hal = le = lu = jah, Hal = le = lu =

*Solo.*

Hal = le = lu = jah, Hal = le = lu =

*Distant 3. Solo.*

Hal = le = lu = jah, Hal = le = lu =

The first vocal part consists of three staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the third is in bass clef. The lyrics are written below the notes. The first two staves are marked 'Solo.' and the third is marked 'Distant 3. Solo.'.

2.)

The second system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom three are in bass clef. The music is mostly composed of rests, indicating that the instruments are silent for this section.

The page contains a handwritten musical score. The upper section consists of piano accompaniment for the first system, with dynamics *pp*, *smorz.*, and *mf*. The second system includes vocal lines with the lyrics "jah!". The first vocal line is marked "1.)" and the second "2.)". The third vocal line is marked "Tenor." and includes a 3/8 time signature. The piano accompaniment continues below the vocal lines.

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top three staves contain rests. The fourth staff begins with a trill (tr) and contains several notes. The fifth staff continues the melodic line with notes and trills. The sixth staff features a more complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The seventh staff continues this pattern. The eighth staff concludes the system with a trill (tr).

1.)

The first variation (1.) is represented by five empty musical staves, indicating that the notation for this variation is not present on this page.

2.)

The second variation (2.) includes five vocal staves and one keyboard accompaniment staff. The lyrics are: "Der Tod ist ver = schlun = gen, ver = schlun = gen in Siegs = ge =". The keyboard part features a rhythmic accompaniment with notes and rests, including a trill (tr) at the end.

Alle Flöte und Orgel mit Pedal.

1.) *Solo.*

Hal = le = lu = jah, Hal = le = lu = jah!

*Solo.*

Hal = le = lu = jah, Hal = le = lu = jah!

*Solo.*

Hal = le = lu = jah, Hal = le = lu = jah!

2.)

sang.

sang. Der Tod ist ver-

sang. Der Tod ist ver-

sang.

*mf* 5 6 6 5

Violonzello's allein,  
Orgel ohne Pedal.

The first system of the musical score consists of seven staves. The top three staves appear to be for a vocal line, with notes and rests. The bottom four staves are for the basso continuo and organ accompaniment, featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

1.) *Tutti.*

Der Tod ist ver = schlun = gen, ver =

*Tutti.*

Tenor. Der Tod = ist ver = schlun = gen, ver =

*Tutti.*

Der Tod ist ver = schlun = gen, ver =

*Tutti.*

Der Tod ist ver = schlun = gen, ver =

The second system contains vocal parts and basso continuo/organ accompaniment. It includes the instruction "1.)" and "Tutti." and the lyrics "Der Tod ist ver = schlun = gen, ver =". A tenor part is also indicated.

2.)

Der Tod ist ver = schlun = gen, ver =

schlun = gen, ver = schlungen in Siegsge = fang, in Siegsge = fang, der Tod ist ver = schlun = gen, ver =

schlun = gen, ver = schlungen in Siegsge = fang, in Siegsge = fang, ist ver = schlun = gen, ver =

Der Tod ist ver = schlun = gen, ver =

The third system continues the vocal and instrumental parts. It includes the instruction "2.)" and the lyrics "Der Tod ist ver = schlun = gen, ver = schlun = gen, ver = schlungen in Siegsge = fang, in Siegsge = fang, der Tod ist ver = schlun = gen, ver = schlun = gen, ver = schlungen in Siegsge = fang, in Siegsge = fang, ist ver = schlun = gen, ver =".

Alle Bässe und Orgel  
mit Pedal.

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, rests, and melodic lines. There are several trills marked with 'tr' and some notes marked with 'x'.

I.)

The second system features vocal lines with German lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "schlungen in Siegs = ge = fang, in Siegsge = fang, — ver = schlungen in Siegsge = fang, — ver = schlungen in Siegsge = fang, in Siegs = ge = fang, ver = schlungen in Siegs = ge = fang, ver = schlungen in schlungen in Siegs = ge = fang, in Siegs = ge = fang, ver = schlungen in Siegs = ge = fang, ver = schlungen in schlungen in Siegs = ge = fang, in Siegs = ge = fang, ver = schlungen in Siegs = ge = fang, ver = schlungen in".

mit dem ersten Chore.

The third system consists of three empty musical staves, likely indicating a section where the first choir enters.

The fourth system shows a piano accompaniment with figured bass notation. The figures are: 6 6 7 4, 6 5/4, 6 5, 6 4m, 7, 6, 6, 6m, 1 1.



tr tr

tr

1.)

schlun = gen in Siegs = ge = fang, der Tod ist ver = schlun = gen,

Siegs = ge = fang, der Tod ist ver = schlun = gen, ver =

Siegs, in Siegs = ge = fang, der Tod ist ver = schlun = gen, ver =

Siegs, in Siegs = ge = fang, der Tod ist ver = schlun = gen, ver =

2.)

1.)

ver = schlun = = gen, verschlun = gen in Siegs = = ge = = fang;

schlun = = gen, ver = schlun = = gen in Siegs = = ge = = fang; der

schlun = gen, ver = schlun = gen in Siegs = = ge = = fang;

schlun = gen, ver = schlun = = gen in Siegs = ge = = fang; der

2.)

1.)

der Tod ist ver = schlun = gen in Siegs = = ge =

Tod ist ver = schlun = gen, der Tod ist ver = schlun = gen in Siegs = = ge =

der Tod ist ver = schlun = gen, der Tod — ist ver = schlun = gen in Siegs = = ge =

Tod ist ver = schlun = gen, der Tod ist ver = schlun = gen in Siegs = ge =

2.)

Siegs = = ge =

Siegs = = ge =

Siegs = = ge =

Siegs = ge =

1.) *Solo.*

fang. Hal = le = lu = jah, Hal = le = lu = jah! — —

*Solo.*

fang. Hal = le = lu = jah, Hal = le = lu = jah! — —

*Solo.*

fang. Hal = le = lu = jah, Hal = le = lu = jah! — —

fang.

2.)

fang.

fang.

fang.

fang.

pp smorz.

pp smorz.

pp

1.) *Tutti.*

*Tutti.* Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil? Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil?

Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil? Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil?

*Tutti.* Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil? Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil?

*Tutti.*

Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil? Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil?

Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil? Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil?

2.)

Grab, wo ist dein Sieg? Grab, wo ist dein

Grab, wo ist dein Sieg? Grab, wo ist dein

Grab, wo ist dein Sieg? Grab, wo ist dein

Grab, wo ist dein Sieg? Grab, wo ist dein

Grab, wo ist dein Sieg? Grab, wo ist dein

Grab, wo ist dein Sieg? Grab, wo ist dein

Grab, wo ist dein Sieg? Grab, wo ist dein

Grab, wo ist dein Sieg? Grab, wo ist dein

Musical score for the first system, consisting of seven staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, rests, and accidentals across the staves.

1.)

Musical score for the first system with lyrics: Grab, wo ist dein Sieg? Grab, wo ist dein Sieg? Tod, wo ist dein Sieg?

Grab, wo ist dein Sieg? Grab, wo ist dein Sieg? Tod, wo ist dein Sieg?

Grab, wo ist dein Sieg? Grab, wo ist dein Sieg? Tod, wo ist dein Sieg?

Grab, wo ist dein Sieg? Grab, wo ist dein Sieg? Tod, wo ist dein Sieg?

2.)

Musical score for the second system with lyrics: Sieg? Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil? Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil, wo ist dein Pfeil?

Sieg? Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil? Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil, wo ist dein Pfeil?

Sieg? Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil? Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil, wo ist dein Pfeil?

Sieg? Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil? Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil, wo ist dein Pfeil?

Sieg? Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil? Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil, wo ist dein Pfeil?

7 6 4 7 6 \* 7 6 3 4 4 6 7 6 5

Piano introduction consisting of several staves of musical notation. The music includes various note values and rests, with dynamic markings such as *p* and *mf*.

1.)

Pfeil? Grab, Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil? Grab, wo ist dein Pfeil?  
 Pfeil? Grab, Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil? Grab, wo ist dein Pfeil?  
 Pfeil? Grab, Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil? Grab, wo ist dein Pfeil?  
 Pfeil? Grab, Tod, wo ist dein Pfeil? Grab, wo ist dein Pfeil?

2.)

Pfeil? Grab, Grab, wo ist dein Sieg?  
 Pfeil? Grab, Grab, wo ist dein Sieg?  
 Pfeil? Grab, Grab, wo ist dein Sieg?  
 Pfeil? Grab, Grab, wo ist dein Sieg?

Piano accompaniment for the second vocal line, including a bass line with rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings *p* and *mf*.

1.)

Sieg, wo ist dein Sieg?

Sieg, wo ist dein Sieg?

Sieg, wo ist dein Sieg?

Sieg, wo ist dein Sieg? Ge = lobt sey Gott, der

2.)

wo ist dein Sieg?

wo ist dein Sieg?

wo ist dein Sieg?

wo ist dein Sieg? Ge = lobt sey Gott, der

T.S.

ff



1.)

Ge = lobt sey Gott, der

Ge = lobt sey Gott, der uns den Sieg ge = ge = ben, der uns den Sieg ge = ge

uns den Sieg ge = ge = ben, ge = ge = ben, der uns — den Sieg ge

2.)

mit dem ersten Chore.

Ge =

Ge = lobt sey Gott, der uns den Sieg ge = ge = ben, der

uns den Sieg ge = ge = ben, ge = ge = ben, der

Tromp. 1.

Tromp. 2.

Tromp. 3.

Pauken.

Horn 1.

Horn 2.

Soboe 1.

Soboe 2.

Ge = lobt sey Gott, der uns den Sieg ge = ge = = = = =

uns den Sieg ge = ge = ben, der uns den Sieg — ge = ge = ben; ge = lobt sey Gott, — der

ben, der uns den Sieg, den Sieg ge = ge = = = = ben;

ge = ben; ge = lobt — sey Gott, ge = lobt sey Gott, der

Violonzello's allein,  
Orgel ohne Pedal.

Alle Bässe und  
Orgel mit Pedal.



The musical score consists of 15 staves. The first 10 staves are instrumental, likely for strings or woodwinds, with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics. The 11th staff begins the vocal line with the lyrics: "ben, der uns den Sieg, den Sieg ge-". The 12th staff continues: "uns den Sieg ge = ge = ben, ge = ge = ben; ge = lobt". The 13th staff: "ge = ben; ge = lobt sey Gott, der uns den Sieg, den Sieg ge = ge = ben; ge = lobt". The 14th staff: "ge = lobt sey Gott, der uns den Sieg ge = ge = ben, ge = ge =". The 15th staff contains figured bass notation: 5 4 7 4 5 7 \* 6 5 4.

Alle Bässe und Orgel  
mit Pedal.





Handwritten musical score for a hymn, featuring multiple staves of music and German lyrics. The score includes a vocal line with lyrics and a basso continuo line with figured bass notation.

Lyrics:

ben, den Sieg ge = ge = ben,  
 uns, der — unſ den — Sieg, den Sieg — — ge = ge = ben,  
 Gott, der uns den Sieg ge = ge = ben, den Sieg ge = ge = ben,  
 ben, den Sieg — ge = ge = ben,

Figured bass notation (bottom staff):

7 6/4 7 6 7 6 6 - 7 6 6 5 = =

Handwritten musical score for a choir with four parts and a basso continuo line. The score includes vocal lines with lyrics and a basso continuo line with figured bass notation.

Lyrics: durch Chri = stum, Chri = stum un = fern Herrn, durch

Figured Bass: \* 4 6 5 \*



The musical score consists of 15 staves. The first 10 staves are instrumental, with the bottom two staves (10 and 11) featuring a complex rhythmic pattern of sixteenth notes. The last five staves (12-16) are vocal parts for four voices, each with a line of German lyrics underneath. The lyrics are: 'Chri = = = stum un = = fern Herrn.' The vocal parts are arranged in a four-part setting, with the top voice (Soprano) having a 'fr' marking above the final note.

Violonzello's allein,  
Orgel ohne Pedal.

ben, der uns den Sieg, — der uns den Sieg ge = ge = ben; ge = lobt sey Gott, der  
 ge = = = ben, ge = ge = = = ben; ge = lobt, ge = lobt sey  
 lobt sey Gott, der uns den Sieg ge = ge = ben; ge = lobt sey Gott, der  
 Ge = lobt sey Gott, der uns den Sieg ge

Alle Bässe und Orgel mit Pedal.





Herrn, durch Christum un = fern Herrn. Ge = lobt sey Gott, ge =  
 un = fern Herrn, un = fern Herrn. Ge = lobt sey Gott, ge =  
 un = fern Herrn, durch un = fern Herrn. Ge = lobt sey Gott, ge =  
 un = fern, un = fern Herrn. Ge = lobt sey Gott, ge =

lobt sey Gott, der uns den Sieg ge = ge = =

lobt sey Gott, der uns den Sieg ge = ge = =

lobt sey Gott, der uns den Sieg ge = ge = =

lobt sey Gott, der uns den Sieg ge = ge = =

lobt sey Gott, der uns den Sieg ge = ge = =

4 6 6 4 6

ben, durch Chri = stum un = fern Herrn, durch Chri = stum  
 ben, durch Chri = stum un = fern Herrn, durch Chri = stum  
 ben, durch Chri = stum un = fern Herrn, durch Chri = stum  
 ben, durch Chri = stum un = fern Herrn, durch Chri = stum

6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6





The musical score consists of 14 staves. The first 10 staves are instrumental, featuring various musical notations such as rests, notes, and trills (tr). The 11th and 12th staves contain a dense, rapid sixteenth-note passage marked with *ff*. The 13th and 14th staves are vocal parts with the lyrics: "durch Christi stum un fern". The 14th staff includes fingerings (5, 6, 6, 5, 3) and a *ff* dynamic marking.

Musical score for the first part of the piece, consisting of ten staves of instrumental notation. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. There are dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'Solo.' (solo).

Herrn. Hal = le = lu = jah, Hal = le = lu =

*Solo.*

Herrn. Hal = le = lu = jah, Hal = le = lu =

*Distant. Solo.*

Herrn. Hal = le = lu = jah, Hal = le = lu =

Musical score for the vocal parts, including lyrics and dynamic markings. The lyrics are: "Herrn. Hal = le = lu = jah, Hal = le = lu =". There are dynamic markings such as "Solo." and "Distant. Solo.".

Herrn.

Musical score for the final part of the piece, consisting of one staff of instrumental notation. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. There are dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano).

