

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

**Cantate zur Einweihung von Klopstocks Denkmal**

**Liebau, Friedrich Wilhelm**

**1824**

No 8. Coro. Grave [Was dem Himmel uns verbündet auf die höh´re  
Heimath weist]

---

[urn:nbn:de:hbz:kn38-3360](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:kn38-3360)





Handwritten musical score for the first part of the piece. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The piano accompaniment is written in a grand staff format with treble and bass clefs. The music is in a common time signature.

Walter Löwer preist hat uns sein Gesang verhündet der den Welt-er-lö-  
 seinem ed-ten Sänges-  
 Chor der Jungfrauen  
 Chor der Junglinge.  
 see preist.

Handwritten musical score for the second part of the piece, including lyrics and musical notation for vocal and piano parts. The lyrics are written in German. The musical notation includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment is written in a grand staff format with treble and bass clefs. The music is in a common time signature.

Handwritten musical notation for the first system, consisting of three staves. The top staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The middle and bottom staves provide harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

A series of seven empty musical staves, likely representing a multi-measure rest or a section of music that is not clearly legible.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system, including a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written in cursive below the notes.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system, including a piano accompaniment and a bass line. The piano part consists of chords and single notes, while the bass line provides a low-frequency accompaniment.

Handwritten musical score for the first part of the piece, consisting of ten staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as 'p' and 'pp'.

Handwritten musical score for the second part of the piece, including vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are in German.

le gann  
 doch sein Glück sein höchstes Streben wardes Ruhmes Vater  
 Was dem Himmel uns ver-bündet hat uns sein gesang ver-lün-det,

Handwritten musical score for piano accompaniment, consisting of several staves with notes and rests.

*Land's*  
*Seinem edlen Sängeer lebte gab die Freundschaft Licht u. Glanz auch der Liebe süßer*  
*Was dem Himmel uns verbündet auf die höh're Heimath weist Was der An-dacht gluth entzündet und zu*

Handwritten musical score for vocal parts with German lyrics.

Neben fühlte seine Seele ganz fühlte seine Seele ganz fühlte seine Seele ganz  
 Gott erhebt den Geist hat uns sein Gefang überwin digt der den Welterlöser preist

Neben  
 fühlte  
 seine  
 Seele  
 ganz  
 fühlte  
 seine  
 Seele  
 ganz  
 fühlte  
 seine  
 Seele  
 ganz  
 Neben

Gott  
 erhebt  
 den  
 Geist  
 hat  
 uns  
 sein  
 Gefang  
 überwin  
 digt  
 der  
 den  
 Welterlöser  
 preist  
 Neben



Handwritten musical score for a choir and piano. The score consists of 11 staves. The top seven staves are for the choir, with parts for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The bottom two staves are for the piano accompaniment. The lyrics "Rühn wu' seines Geistes Flug" are written under the piano accompaniment. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C).



Viol. II et Viola I V. I<sup>mo</sup>

Flauto

schlug mächtig mächtig mächtig mächtig mächtig mächtig mächtig

mächtig lang die Harpe aufschlug

Handwritten musical score for a piece numbered 100. The score consists of ten staves. The top two staves contain a melodic line with various rhythmic values and accidentals. The next four staves contain a complex accompaniment with many beamed notes and rests. The bottom two staves contain a vocal line with lyrics written in cursive. The lyrics include "mächtig", "Klang die Harfe die er schlug", "kühn war seines Geistes Flug", and "mächtig Klang die Harfe".

The first system of the handwritten musical score consists of seven staves. The top two staves contain dense, rhythmic passages with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The middle three staves show a more melodic and harmonic progression with various note values and rests. The bottom two staves appear to be a bass line with fewer notes and longer intervals.

The second system of the handwritten musical score includes German lyrics written in cursive script. The lyrics are: "mächtig Klang die Harfe die er schlug Kühn war seines Geistes Flug mächtig", "seines Geistes Flug mächtig Klang die Harfe die er schlug", "die Harfe Kühn war seines Geistes Flug mächtig Klang die Harfe die er", and "die er schlug Kühn war seines Geistes Flug mächtig Klang die Harfe die er schlug Kühn war seines Geistes". The musical notation is integrated with the lyrics, with notes placed above and below the text to indicate pitch and rhythm.

Klang die Harfe die er schlug die Harfe die er schlug kühn w. seines Geistes Flug kühn war seines Geistes  
 kühn w. seines Geistes Flug mächtig Klang die Harfe die er schlug kühn war seines Geistes Flug  
 schlug kühn w. seines Geistes Flug mächtig Klang die Harfe kühn war seines Geistes Flug  
 Flug mächtig Klang die Harfe Klang die Harfe die er schlug kühn war

The first system of the manuscript consists of seven staves. The top two staves contain dense, rhythmic notation with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The lower staves contain fewer notes, with some rests and a few longer note values. The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 17th or 18th century.

The second system features a vocal line with German lyrics and a basso continuo line. The lyrics are: "Kühn war seines Geistes Flug, Kühn war seines Geistes Flug, h. w. seines Geistes Fl. h. w. seines Geistes Flug, h. w." The musical notation includes a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are written in a cursive hand, and the musical notation is a mix of quarter and eighth notes.

The first part of the manuscript consists of ten staves of handwritten musical notation. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The music is arranged in a multi-staff format, typical of a full score or a complex instrumental setting.

meines Geistes Flug, u. seines Geistes Flugmächtigklang die Harpe die er schlug die Harpe die er schlug kühn  
 Flug meines Geistes Flug kühn u. seines Geistes Fl. seines Geistes Flug kühn u. seines Geistes Flug kühn  
 kühn u. seines Geistes Flugmächtigklang die Harpe die er schlug die Harpe die er schlug die Harpe die er schlug kühn

The second part of the manuscript consists of four staves of handwritten musical notation with lyrics written below the notes. The lyrics are in German and describe the flight of the spirit and the playing of the harp. The notation includes various rhythmic values and accidentals.



The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a score for a choir and instruments. The page is numbered '105' in the top right corner. The notation is arranged in several systems, each with multiple staves. The top two staves of each system appear to be vocal parts, with lyrics written below them. The lower staves represent instrumental accompaniment, possibly for a keyboard instrument like a harpsichord or organ. The lyrics are in German and include the words 'war feines', 'Gai-ster', 'Flug', 'Füch', 'war feines', 'Gai-ster', 'Flug', 'wahr', and 'war feines Heistes'. The handwriting is in a cursive style typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscripts. The paper shows signs of age, with some staining and wear at the edges.

*Piu vivo. (♩ = 92.)*

Violins I

Violins II

Violas

Flutes

Oboes

Clarinets

Bassoons

Trumpets

Trombones

Harpsichord/Spinnet

Vocal Soloist

Basso Continuo

*unis*

*unis*

*unis*

*Piu vivo*

*f* *mächtigtig*

*f* *mächtigtig*

*f* *mächtigtig* *u. d. Harpsichord*

*f* *mächtigtig*

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into several systems of staves. The top section consists of six staves with complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Below this, there are two staves with a more melodic line and a lower line with sustained notes. The bottom section features four staves with rhythmic patterns of vertical strokes, interspersed with melodic lines. Dynamic markings such as *mf*, *f*, and *ff* are present throughout. Specific performance instructions are written in cursive below the staves, including *mächtig*, *mächtigkl. d. Harf. d. ex. fohlung*, and *mächtigkl. d. Harf. d. ex*. The paper shows signs of age, with some staining and foxing.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, numbered 108 in the top left corner. The score is arranged in a system of ten staves. The top three staves contain complex melodic and harmonic lines with various note values and rests. The middle section consists of several staves with rhythmic patterns, including repeated notes and rests, some marked with 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The bottom two staves feature a single melodic line with notes and rests. There are some handwritten annotations in German, such as 'mächtig' (powerful) and 'mächtig v. d. Harpe d. or. forlung' (powerful by the harp of the orchestra, for lengthening), which appear to be performance instructions or descriptions of the sound. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

The musical score consists of approximately 12 staves. The top four staves contain melodic lines with various note values and rests. The lower staves feature rhythmic patterns, including repeated eighth notes and sixteenth notes. There are several dynamic markings such as *mf*, *f*, and *pp*. A tempo or performance instruction *ad libitum* is written above the fifth staff. The notation is dense and characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

führung mächtig d. Harpe die führung die Harpe die ex führung mächtig vilung die Harpe die au  
 führung mächtig d. Harpe die führung die Harpe die ex führung mächtig vilung die Harpe die au  
 führung mächtig d. Harpe die führung die Harpe die ex führung mächtig vilung die Harpe die au

The musical score is written on ten staves. The top two staves contain vocal parts with lyrics. The lyrics are: "erschlug, mächtig Klang die Harpe die er erschlug mächtig Klang die Harpe die er erschlug mächtig Klang die Harpe die er erschlug mächtig Klang die Harpe die er erschlug". The bottom two staves contain a keyboard accompaniment. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs.

*Piu stretto. (♩ = 116.)*

Harfe die er spielte  
wahr war seines Geistes Flug,

This page contains a handwritten musical score for a multi-voice setting, likely a Mass or similar liturgical work. The score is written on ten staves. The top two staves are for the Soprano and Alto voices, with lyrics written below them. The next two staves are for the Tenor and Bass voices, also with lyrics. The bottom four staves are for the harp accompaniment. The music is in a common time signature and features various rhythmic values, including minims, crotchets, and quavers. The lyrics are in German and include the words "mächtig klang die Harpe die er fehlung". The score is written in a clear, legible hand, and the paper shows signs of age.



A handwritten musical score for vocal and piano parts. It consists of 13 staves. The top two staves are vocal lines, with the first staff starting with a treble clef and the second with an alto clef. The piano accompaniment is written on the remaining 11 staves, with various clefs and dynamics. The score is written in brown ink on aged paper.

*Modrato. No. 9. Piet. und Chor.*

Handwritten musical score for various orchestral instruments. The instruments listed are:
 

- Violoncelli (mf)
- Violone (mf)
- Flauto (mf)
- Oboi
- Claretti in B.
- Fag.
- Corni in Es.
- Tympani in Es. B.
- Basso Solo
- Viol. Cello
- Basso (mf)

 The score includes dynamics such as *mf* and *f*. There are rests and musical notation for each instrument part. At the bottom, there is a line of notes with the text: *Off wohn sich beim Orgelklänge feierlich ein Lied an*.