

# Du kamst, du gingst

für Orgel

Arr.: Hans-Werner Groß

Musical score for organ, page 2. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle staff is bass clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). Measure 2 starts with a rest followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 3 starts with a rest followed by eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for organ, page 5. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle staff is bass clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). Measure 4 starts with a rest followed by eighth-note pairs. Measures 5 and 6 show a continuation of the melodic line with eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for organ, page 7. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle staff is bass clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The key signature changes to one sharp (F-sharp). Measures 7, 8, and 9 show a continuation of the melodic line with eighth-note pairs, including some chromatic alterations.

A page of musical notation for piano, featuring five staves of music numbered 10 through 21. The music is in common time and consists of two systems of measures each. The notation includes various note values (eighth and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings. The piano keys are indicated by vertical stems pointing up for white keys and down for black keys.

The music is divided into systems by vertical bar lines. Each system contains two measures. The first measure of each system typically begins with a dynamic marking (e.g.,  $\text{d}.$ ,  $\text{p}$ ,  $\text{f}$ ) or a key signature change. The second measure often continues the melodic line or introduces a new harmonic element. The notation uses standard musical symbols such as quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Measures 19, 20, and 21 include a bass clef, indicating the bass staff for those measures.