

Joseph
HAYDN

Missa in B
Harmoniemesse
Hob. XXII:14

Soli SATB, Coro SATB
Flauto, 2 Oboi, 2 Clarinetti, 2 Fagotti, 2 Corni, 2 Clarini, Timpani
2 Violini, Viola, Bassi (Violoncello/Contrabbasso) ed Organo

herausgegeben von/edited by
Andreas Traub

Joseph Haydn · Lateinische Messen
Urtext

Partitur / Full score



Carus 40.612

Inhalt

Vorwort / Foreword / Avant-propos	III
Kyrie	
1. Kyrie eleison (Soli SATB, Coro SATB)	1
Gloria	
2. Gloria in excelsis Deo (Solo S, Coro)	25
3. Gratias agimus tibi (Soli SATB, Coro)	38
4. Quoniam tu solus Sanctus (Coro)	58
Credo	
5. Credo in unum Deum (Soli TB, Coro)	78
6. Et incarnatus est (Soli SATB, Coro)	96
7. Et resurrexit (Coro)	104
8. Et vitam venturi (Soli SSATTB, Coro)	120
Sanctus	
9. Sanctus (Coro)	133
10. Pleni sunt coeli (Soli SAT, Coro)	138
Benedictus	
11. Benedictus (Soli SATB, Coro)	143
Agnus Dei	
12. Agnus Dei (Soli SATB)	169
13. Dona nobis pacem (Soli SATB, Coro)	178
Kritischer Bericht	204

Die Zählung der Einzelteile dient allein der Probenpraxis. Die Messe ist keine Kantatenmesse.

The numbering of the individual movements of the Mass is strictly for rehearsal purposes. This is not a cantata (number) Mass.

Zu diesem Werk liegt folgendes Aufführungsmaterial vor:
Partitur (Carus 40.612), Studienpartitur (Carus 40.612/07),
Klavierauszug (Carus 40.612/03),
Chorpartitur (Carus 40.612/05),
komplettes Orchestermaterial (Carus 40.612/19).

The following performance material is available for this work:
full score (Carus 40.612), study score (Carus 40.612/07),
vocal score (Carus 40.612/03),
choral score (Carus 40.612/05),
complete orchestral material (Carus 40.612/19).

Vorwort

Die 1802 entstandene *Missa in B* Hob. XXII:14 ist das letzte der sechs „Hochämter“, die zusammen mit den Oratorien *Die Schöpfung* und *Die Jahreszeiten* das Spätwerk Haydns bilden, und zugleich die letzte vollendete Komposition Haydns überhaupt.¹ Die Messen entstanden im Auftrag des seit 1794 regierenden Fürsten Nikolaus II. von Esterházy (1765–1833) für die Feiern zum Namenstag der Fürstin Maria Josefa Hermenegilda am 12. September und wurden in der Bergkirche oder der Stadtkirche von Eisenstadt aufgeführt. Am 14. Juni 1802 schrieb Haydn an den Fürsten: „Indessen bin ich an der neuen Messe sehr MÜHSAM fleissig und mehr aber FURCHTSAM, ob ich noch einigen beyfall werde erhalten können.“² Mit der *Harmoniemesse* hat Haydn jedoch nicht nur „beyfall erhalten“ – „Riens de plus beau et de mieux exécuté“, so der Londoner Gesandte Graf Starhemberg, der die Aufführung miterlebte³ –, sondern gleichsam die Summe aus seinen Messkompositionen gezogen. Den Namen „Harmoniemesse“ erhielt das Werk wesentlich später; er deutet auf die starke Bläserbeteiligung. Beethoven, der 1807 die nächste musikalisch bedeutsame Namenstagmesse komponierte, die Messe C-Dur op. 86, schrieb am 26. Juli 1807 an den Fürsten: „... darf ich noch sagen, daß ich Ihnen mit viel Furcht die Messe übergeben werde, da Sie d. F. gewohnt sind, die un-nachahmlichen Meisterstücke des großen Haidn sich vortragen zu lassen.“⁴ Er hat wohl gerade die *Harmoniemesse* genau studiert und bei der Konzeption seiner *Missa solennis* op. 123 gegenwärtig gehabt; ein genauer Vergleich der beiden Kompositionen ist in vieler Hinsicht sehr aufschlussreich.⁵

Der zitierte Brief Haydns ist auch in anderer Hinsicht wichtig; er hat erfahren, dass zwei seiner Messen nach Pressburg (heute: Bratislava) gelangt seien und bemerkt: „... allwo sie leyder ohne meiner Direction der Delicatesse wegen den grösten theil des werths verlieren müssen, welches meinem fleiß sehr nachtheilig und mir höchst unangenehm seyn würde.“ Die notwendige „Delicatesse“ seiner Messen gehen nicht vollständig aus der Aufzeichnung der Musik hervor; die persönliche „Direction“ ist notwendig, um ein angemessenes Erklingen zu gewährleisten. Dies wird man bei jedem Versuch, Haydns Musik zu edieren, bedenken müssen. Die autographe Partitur bietet nur Ansatzpunkte, die zumindest im Sinn eines „simile“ weitergedacht werden können und offenbar müssen. Wie weit? Dies bleibt offen. Diesem Problem sah sich bereits August Eberhard Müller (1767–1817) gegenüber, der als Fachberater des Verlags Breitkopf & Härtel die geplanten Gesamtausgaben der Werke von Haydn und Mozart betreute. Die Haydn-Gesamtausgabe wurde mit den Messen begonnen, und so richtete Müller auch die 1808 als Nr. VI. erschienene *Harmoniemesse* ein. Teilweise ergänzte er die vorhandenen Angaben, teilweise bot er abweichende Artikulationen. Das Problem bleibt bestehen. Nicht umsonst meint Heinz Holliger gesprächsweise, auch heute sei Haydn einer der am schwierigsten aufzuführenden Komponisten. Über die „Delicatesse“ der Artikulation hinaus gibt es in der Partitur drei Stellen, bei denen der Interpret wegen des unklaren Quellenbefundes entscheiden muss: Soll in Takt 60 des *Kyrie* der Tenor die Alteration zu *cis*¹ mitvollziehen, oder ist diese eine Sache der den Klang auszierenden Instrumente? Sollen in Takt 187 des *Credo* Alt und Violine II zu *f*¹ wechseln, oder ist das *f*¹ der Hörner und Trompeten eine unvermeidliche instrumentenspezifische Unsauberkeit? Will man das *Sanctus* mit dem im Autograph angelegten und im Erstdruck dokumentierten Wechsel von Soli und Tutti musizieren oder auf ihn verzichten, wie es das Aufführungsmaterial aus Eisenstadt nahe legt? Hier will und kann der Herausgeber keine Lösungen suggerieren; an anderen Stellen wie etwa bei den Oboen und Klarinetten in Takt 32 und 34 des *Kyrie* ist die notwendige Korrektur des Quellenbefundes kaum zweifelhaft. Hinzuweisen ist auch auf die merkwürdige Überlieferung der Takte 109–113 des *Benedictus*; sollten sowohl Eißler wie

Müller die abkürzende Schreibweise Haydn missverstanden haben, ohne dass eine Korrektur erfolgt wäre, oder sollen dort tatsächlich die Holzbläser schweigen?

Das *Kyrie*, dem ein abgegrenzter „Christe“-Teil fehlt, ist dreiteilig angelegt. Erster und zweiter Teil schließen mit ausgreifenden Solokadenzen (T. 49–57/58 zur fünften Stufe F-Dur, T. 104–113/114 zur Grundstufe B-Dur); der dritte verklingt auf der Grundstufe. In den zweiten Teil ist eine reprisenartige Wiederholung der ersten zehn Takte des Satzes eingelagert (T. 84–93), die trugschlüssig auf ein dominantisches D-Dur folgt. Diese Konstellation greift Haydn im *Credo* beim Einsatz der Fuge „Et vitam venturi“ und bei der Aufeinanderfolge von *Agnus Dei* und „Dona nobis pacem“ wieder auf. Die den Satz eröffnende Periode (T. 1–8) wird von der Konstellation der Stufen B und Ges bestimmt, deren Potential Haydn im *Credo* entfaltet.⁶ Sie steht neben der Konstellation von B und der ihm zugehörigen Mollstufe G, die den Ruf „Christe eleison“ prägt (T. 31–32). Bedenkt man diese Vielfalt kompositorischer Erwägungen, die Schritt für Schritt durch das ganze Werk hindurch zu verfolgen sind, so wird klar, was Haydn mit „sehr MÜHSAM fleißig“ meint; Komponieren ist Arbeit. Eduard Hanslick formulierte: „Das Componiren ist ein Arbeiten des Geistes in geistfähigem Material“,⁷ und dieses Material sind die Tonkonstellationen. Zu Beginn überrascht Haydn damit, dass er den Chorsatz in die den eröffnenden Instrumentalsatz beschließende Kadenz vorzieht und ihn mit einem der stärksten Ausdrucksmittel, dem verminderten Septakkord realisiert (Bach verwendet ihn für den Ruf „Barrabam“ in der *Matthäuspassion*). Haydn fügt in ihm die Grundstufe *b/b*¹, mit der der Chor einsetzt, und ihren intervallischen Gegenpol *e* im Fundament zusammen. Der Einsatz signalisiert unüberhörbar den Ernst, der diese Messe charakterisiert. Denselben Klang setzt Haydn im *Credo* bei der Stelle „judicare vivos et mortuos“ ein, an der in diesem Abschnitt zum ersten Mal Trompeten, Hörner und Pauken einsetzen (T. 158–164, darin T. 160–161).

Das *Gloria* beginnt mit einer schlichten achttaktigen Melodie des Solosoprans. Wenn Haydn sie im Tutti wiederholt, fügt er in den vier Takten 13–16 das chromatische Potential aller zwölf Stufen ein. Kurz darauf entfaltet er es im „Et in terra pax“. Haydn legt das „Et in terra“ auf die Stufe G, wie die Kadenz in T. 37/38 zeigt, und beginnt mit dem „phrygischen“ Halbtonschritt *as*¹-*g*¹/*as*-*g*/*As*-*G* (T. 23). Das *Allegretto* (T. 71–248) gliedert sich in das solistische „Gratias agimus“ in der Unterquinttonart Es-Dur (mit einer Ausweichung nach c-Moll) und das „Qui tollis peccata mundi“, das in f-Moll, der traditionellen Trauer- und Klage-tonart, beginnt und in g-Moll schließt (Kadenz T. 242/243). Das „Suscipe deprecationem“ (T. 203) ist hervorgehoben; es steht in As-Dur, und der punktierte Oktav-Gestus von „Suscipe“ erinnert an den Ruf „Kyrie“. Das kurze „Quoniam“ leitet zu der den Satz traditionsgemäß beschließenden Fuge über. In der insistierenden Intonation des Tenors (*b-d*¹-*c*¹-*b-a*, T. 249–254) erkennt man

¹ H. C. Robbins Landon, *Haydn, Chronicle and works – The Late Years 1801–1809*, London 1977, S. 242–251. Grundlegend noch immer: Carl Maria Brand, *Die Messen von Joseph Haydn*, Würzburg 1941, hier S. 451–510.

² Brief Nr. 309 in: *Joseph Haydn – Gesammelte Briefe und Aufzeichnungen*, hrsg. von Dénes Bartha, Kassel etc. 1965, S. 404.

³ Zitiert im Vorwort von: *Joseph Haydn, „Harmoniemesse“ 1802*, hrsg. von Friedrich Lippmann, Bärenreiter-Taschenpartitur 97, Kassel etc. 1967, S. V.

⁴ Alfred Chr. Kalischer, *Beethovens Sämtliche Briefe*, Bd. 1, Berlin und Leipzig 1909, S. 212.

⁵ Nur ein Punkt sei erwähnt, die bemerkenswerte Position und Funktion der Stufe Des-Dur in der Fuge „Et vitam venturi“, bei Haydn in T. 244, bei Beethoven in T. 349.

⁶ Die Polarität *B*-Ges erscheint auch zu Beginn des *Kyrie* in der *Schöpfungsmesse*: Die Stufe Ges erklingt dort in T. 19.

⁷ Eduard Hanslick, *Vom Musikalisch-Schönen*, Leipzig 1854 (Nachdruck Darmstadt 1991), S. 35.

die Vorbereitung des Fugenthemas, denn dessen Kern ist die fallende Bewegung durch eine Quinte. Auch hier bringt Haydn die Polarität B-G ins Spiel: Die Ausgangsform steht auf G: $d^1-c^1-b-as-g$ (T. 273/274 Tenor, T. 275/276 eine Oktave höher im Sopran); sie hat die kleine Terz und erinnert zudem mit dem Halbtonschritt $as-g$ an den Ansatz des „Et in terra“. Die schließende Form steht auf B und hat die grosse Terz: $f^1-es^1-d^1-c^1-b$ (T. 306/307 Tenor, T. 311/312 eine Oktave höher im Sopran). Die Zielstufen aller Themeneinsätze ergänzen sich zum Hexachord $B-c-d-es-f-g$. Diese Beobachtungen zeigen, wie selbstverständlich für Haydn das musikalische Denken in Hexachordordnungen war.

Der erste Teil des *Credo* wird durch die textunabhängige Wiederholung der eröffnenden Melodik in T. 60 abgerundet. Das *Adagio* (T. 80–140) steht wie das *Allegretto* im *Gloria* in Es-Dur, doch nun holt Haydn weiter aus. In T. 100–106 führt er den Satz über die gegenläufige Chromatik $des^2-c^2-ces^2-b^1$ in der Singstimme (über dem Fundament $g-as-f-ges$, einem BACH-Krebsgang!) und $ces-c-des$ im Fundament nach Ges-Dur. Dort setzt zum Text „Crucifixus etiam pro nobis“ ein chromatischer Tritonus-Durchgang an, der in den vom 3/4-Takt unabhängig akzentuierten Schritten von vier und zwei Vierteln im Fundament zu dominantischem C-Dur führt (T. 112–119: $Ges-G-As-A-B-H-c$). Haydn könnte von dort etwa die Trauertonalart f-Moll erreichen, er führt den Satz aber in fallenden chromatischen, sich zur Zwölfstufigkeit verdichtenden Linien nach Es-Dur zurück (Alt: Ansatz es^1-d^1 , dann $des^1-c^1-ces^1-b$, wie eine Erinnerung an T. 100–101; Tenor: $c^1-h-b-a-as-g$; Bass: $fis-g-e-f-d-es$). Die Anspannung dieses Tonsatzes führt an die Grenzen des strukturell Möglichen und ist durchaus mit der 25. *Goldberg-Variation* und ähnlichen Kompositionen von Johann Sebastian Bach zu vergleichen. Die chromatische Tonordnung, in denen hier gedacht wird, ist das polare Gegenstück zu den oben erwähnten Hexachorden. Zusammengenommen lassen sie die Möglichkeit einer Orientierung im Tonraum erkennen, die anders ausgerichtet ist als die Alternative von Dur oder Moll. Das folgende *Vivace* beginnt in c-Moll und schließt in dominantischem D-Dur; die Grundtonart wird erst in der abschließenden Fuge wieder gefestigt. Die Fuge hat zunächst zweimal je fünf Themeneinsätze in regelmäßigem Wechsel von *dux* und *comes*, dann nach einer merkbaren Zäsur (T. 238–239) nochmals fünf Einsätze, wobei das Fundament über As nach Des rückt (T. 244) und dann der Orgelpunkt erreicht wird. Die Kadenz der Solostimmen wird von zwei weiteren Themeneinsätzen getragen. Wie in der *Gloria*-Fuge ergänzen sich die Einsatzstufen zum Hexachord $B-c-d-es-f-g$, und das Fugenthema geht aus der Verbindung der Stufen B und G hervor: In T. 211–214 folgen auf die mehrfache Oktave $B-b-b^1-b^2$ jeweils auf Taktbeginn die Terz $g-b$, die Oktave $G-g$ und die Terz $B-d$. Die Fuge ist wohl eine der eindrucklichsten, die Haydn komponiert hat.

Das zweiteilige *Sanctus* hat den chromatischen Gang $b-a-as-g$ zum Fundament, der unterschiedlich zu den beiden Kadenz nach F-Dur (T. 11/12) und B-Dur (T. 25/26) weitergeführt wird. Im „Osanna“, das auf das sehr knappe „Pleni sunt coeli“ folgt, durchziehen chromatische Linien den Tonsatz. Das *Benedictus* steht in F-Dur, hat eine zweiteilige Anlage mit 16-taktiger instrumentaler Einleitung (T. 1–16, T. 17–51/52 nach C-Dur, T. 69–105/106 nach F-Dur) und wird durch die Wiederholung des „Osanna in excelsis“ mit dem *Sanctus* zusammengeschlossen. Sein kompositorisches Gewicht gewinnt es durch die zentrale fünfstimmige, von Violine I und den Singstimmen vorgetragene Fugenexposition (T. 52–68), in der das Thema auf den Stufen $c^2-g^1-b^1-a-d$ einsetzt. Es sind die Stufen des F-Dur-Hexachords $F-g-a-b-c-d$, ausgenommen die erste, doch auf dieser erklingt zu Beginn der rahmenden Formteile die *Benedictus*-Melodie, von der das Fugenthema abgeleitet ist (T. 17 und T. 69). Das strukturelle Kalkül ist erstaunlich. Überraschend ist die Vortragsanweisung „Molto Allegro“; sie wird jedoch in den Quellen völlig einheitlich überliefert.⁸

Das *Agnus Dei* steht nicht, wie man es bei der flehentlichen Bitte um Erbarmen und bei der vom *Kyrie* an zu bemerkenden strukturellen Polarität von B-„Ut re mi“ und G-„Re mi fa“ (um Bachs Formulierung auf dem Titelblatt des *Wohltemperierten Claviers* zu zitieren), erwarten könnte, in g-Moll, sondern in G-Dur. Der erste Ruf führt nach C-Dur, der zweite nach As-Dur und der dritte zum dominantischen D-Dur.⁹ Dabei zeichnet sich im Tonsatz in T. 34–41 ein vom Generalbass gestützter chromatischer Tritonus-Durchgang ab: $as^1(-b^1-g^1-as^1)$ im Alt, dann weiter taktweise im Sopran) $-a^1-b^1-h^1-c^2-cis^2-d^2$. Es ist dasselbe Mittel, das Haydn im „Crucifixus“ verwendet. Die Stellen verweisen aufeinander. Das *Agnus Dei* hatte zunächst einen eigenen Schlusstakt mit einem D-Dur-Klang von Streicher und Fagott unter einer Fermate. Haydn strich ihn aus und konzipierte einen Übergang zum dreiteiligen „Dona nobis pacem“, bei dem offensichtlich die Takte 44–46 und 47–49 je einem 3/4-Takt des vorhergehenden *Adagio* entsprechen: Das in T. 41–43 im Bass pulsierende d wird in der Artikulation des Taktbeginns in T. 44–46 und 47–49 fortgesetzt, wobei in T. 46 und T. 49 eine Unterteilung erfolgt, die vier Sechzehnteln (dessen zweites unterteilt ist) im *Agnus Dei* entspricht.¹⁰ Dabei wird der Ton d zur Brücke, die über die Terz $d-f$ nach B-Dur führt. Zu Beginn des dritten Teils dieses Satzes, bei dem der Übergang von D-Dur nach B-Dur wiederholt wird, werden die Dreitakter entsprechend dem unterdessen gefestigten Metrum zu Zweitaktern reduziert (T. 143–146). Die Melodie ergibt sich aus dem *Agnus Dei* durch einfache Stimmumschichtung; sie ist dort bereits im Tonsatz vorhanden (T. 8–9 und T. 21–22 im Alt, T. 34–35 im Tenor).

Es war vom musikalischen Denken zu sprechen. Das Bild vom „naiven Papa Haydn“ ist zumindest für den Komponisten Haydn abwegig, mag er sich auch als Mensch vielleicht so gegeben haben.¹¹ Auch ein musikalischer „Scherz“ wie etwa im „Et incarnatus est“ der *Heiligmesse* – wenn es denn dort ein Scherz sein soll – ist nie ohne Hintergrund gestaltet.¹² Mit ihrem musikalischen Anspruch steht die *Harmoniemesse* auf gleicher Höhe wie Bachs *h-Moll-Messe* und Mozarts *c-Moll-Messe* KV 427, um nur diese beiden zu nennen. Sie ist in gewisser Weise die „Summe“ von Haydns Komponieren.

Der Herausgeber dankt Frau Massip von der Bibliothèque nationale de France in Paris für den Mikrofilm des Partiturotographs, Herrn Dr. Gottfried Holzschuh vom Fürstlich Esterházy'schen Musikarchiv, Esterházy-Privatstiftung, in Eisenstadt für die Kopien des Stimmmaterials und Frau Dr. Ann Barbara Kersting von der Universitätsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg in Frankfurt/Main für die Kopie des Erstdrucks der Partitur.

Bietigheim, im Frühjahr 2007

Andreas Traub

⁸ Vgl. Robbins Landon (wie Anm. 1), S. 249f.

⁹ Robbins Landon (wie Anm. 1), S. 250, verweist auf die Ähnlichkeit des Melodiebeginns zum *Agnus Dei* in der *Krönungsmesse* KV 317 von Mozart, die Haydn offenbar bekannt war. Die Ähnlichkeit beschränkt sich jedoch auf den Melodieansatz; der für Mozarts Formung charakteristische Aufstieg durch die Oktave kommt bei Haydn nicht vor.

¹⁰ Zu vergleichen ist der Übergang vom *Adagio* zum *Allegro vivace* im ersten Satz von Beethovens Vierter Sinfonie. Rudolf Bockholdt, „Proportion der Tempi und Metamorphose des Tempos im ersten Satz von Beethovens Vierter Sinfonie“, in: ders., *Studien zur Musik der Wiener Klassiker*, Bonn 2001, S. 141–152.

¹¹ Georg August Griesinger, *Biographische Notizen über Joseph Haydn*, Leipzig 1810 (Nachdruck Hildesheim 1981), passim.

¹² *Joseph Haydn, Heiligmesse – Missa Sancti Bernardi von Offida*, hrsg. von Andreas Traub, Stuttgart 2007 (Carus 40.608), S. IV.

Foreword

Composed in 1802, the *Mass in B-flat major*, Hob. XXII:14, is not only the last of the six “High Masses” that make up the body of Haydn’s late works, along with his oratorios *The Creation* and *The Seasons*, but his last completed work altogether.¹ The Mass settings were commissioned by Prince Nikolaus II of Esterházy (1765–1833, reigned from 1794) for the name-day celebrations of Princess Maria Josefa Hermenegilda on 12 September, and were performed in the Bergkirche or in the Town Church of Eisenstadt. Haydn wrote to the prince on 14 June 1802: „In the meantime I have been very ARDUOUSLY at work on the new Mass, and more than that, FEARFUL whether I will still be able to draw applause.”² Yet not only did the *Harmoniemesse* draw applause for the composer (“riens de plus beau et de mieux exécuté” wrote the London emissary Count Starhemberg, who attended the première),³ it also represented the sum-total of his Mass compositions. The name “Harmoniemesse,” (or Wind Band Mass) arose much later in reference to its strong emphasis on the wind instruments. Beethoven, who composed the next musically significant name day Mass in 1807, the *Mass in C major* (op. 86), wrote to the prince on 26 July 1807: „May I add that I shall hand you the Mass with considerable apprehension, since you, most excellent prince, are accustomed to have the inimitable masterpieces of the great Haydn performed for you.”⁴ It is likely that he studied precisely the *Harmoniemesse* and bore it in mind when he came to conceive his *Missa solemnis* (op. 123); a close comparison of the two works is very instructive in many respects.⁵

Haydn’s above-mentioned letter is also important in another respect: he had learned that two of his Masses had reached Pressburg (now Bratislava), „where,” he commented, “because of their delicacies, they must unfortunately lose the greatest part of their value when performed without my direction, which would be very disadvantageous to my industry and highly disagreeable to myself.” The requisite “delicacies” of his Masses do not proceed entirely from the written text of the music; his personal “direction” is needed to ensure an adequate performance. This fact must be borne in mind in any attempt to edit Haydn’s music. The autograph score merely provides points of departure which may, and evidently must, be further projected in the imagination, at least in the manner of a *simile*. But how much further? The question remains unanswered. This problem already faced August Eberhard Müller (1767–1817), the musical adviser to the publishers Breitkopf & Härtel, who was in charge of their projected complete editions of the works of Haydn and Mozart. As the Haydn edition began with the Mass settings, Müller prepared the text of the *Harmoniemesse*, published as “No. VI” in 1808, sometimes adding to the existing articulation markings and sometimes altering the articulation. The problem remains unsolved. It is no accident that Heinz Holliger could claim in conversation that even today Haydn is one of the most difficult composers to perform. Quite apart from the “delicacies” of the articulation, the score has three passages in which ambiguous source readings force performers to make decisions. Should the tenor adopt the altered *c sharp*¹ in measure 60 of the *Kyrie*, or is this a matter to be left to the instruments that embellish the sound? Should the alto and the second violins switch to *f*¹ in measure 187 of the *Credo*, or is the *f*¹ in the horns and trumpets an unavoidable blemish idiomatic to those instruments? Should the *Sanctus* be performed with alternating solo and tutti passages as set down in the autograph and confirmed by the first edition, or without them, as suggested by the Eisenstadt performance material? The editor is neither willing nor able to suggest answers to these questions; in other passages, such as the oboes and clarinets in measures 32–34 of the *Kyrie*, there is little doubt that the findings in the sources stand in need of correction. Equally worthy of mention is the strange reading handed down for measures 109–113 of the *Benedictus*: did both Ellsler and

Müller misread Haydn’s shorthand notational style without correcting it, or should the woodwinds actually fall silent?

The *Kyrie*, which lacks a self-contained “Christe” passage, is laid out in three sections. The first and second sections end with expansive solo cadenzas (mm. 49 to 57–58 on the dominant F major, and mm. 104 to 113–114 on the tonic B flat major), while the third fades away on the tonic. The second section contains a repeat of the movement’s opening ten measures interpolated in the manner of a recapitulation (mm. 84–93), which followed a dominant D major in the manner of a false cadence. This same constellation recurs at the entrance of the fugue “Et vitam venturi” in the *Credo* and at the junction of the *Agnus Dei* and “Dona nobis pacem.” The movement’s very first phrase (mm. 1–8) is defined by the contrast of the scalar degrees B flat and G flat, whose potential Haydn elaborates in the *Credo*.⁶ It stands alongside the contrast of B flat and the relative G minor that marks the acclamation “Christe eleison” (mm. 31–32). This wide array of compositional deliberations proceeds step by step through the entire work, making us realize what Haydn meant by being “very ARDUOUSLY at work”: composition is labor. To quote Eduard Hanslick, „composition is intellectual labor in intellectually tractable material,”⁷ and this material consists in combinations of pitch. At the opening, Haydn surprises us by incorporating the entrance of the chorus into the cadence that concludes the opening instrumental movement, and he accomplishes this with one of the most violent expressive devices: a diminished seventh chord (Bach used the same chord for the cry of “Barrabam” in the *St. Matthew Passion*). In this chord the tonic *b flat/b flat*¹ at the entrance of the chorus clashes with its intervallic antipode *e* in the bass. The entrance bears eloquent witness to the seriousness that characterizes the Mass as a whole. The same sonority recurs in the *Credo* at the words “judicare vivos et mortuos,” the first time in this section that we hear the trumpets, horns, and timpani (mm. 158–164, esp. mm. 160–161).

The *Gloria* opens with a straightforward melody of eight measures from the solo soprano. When Haydn repeats this melody in the tutti he adds the chromatic potential of all twelve scalar degrees in the four measures 13 through 16. Shortly thereafter, he elaborates this potential to the words “Et in terra pax,” placing the “Et in terra” on *G*, as shown by the cadence in mm. 37–38, and beginning with the “Phrygian” semitone *a flat*¹-*g*¹/*a flat*-*g*/*A flat*-*G* (m. 23). The Allegretto (mm. 71–248) is divided into the “Gratias agimus,” sung by the vocal soloists in the sub-dominant E-flat major (with a detour to C minor), and the “Qui tollis peccata mundi,” which begins in F minor, the traditional key of sorrow and lamentation, and cadences in G minor (mm. 242–243). The “Suscipe deprecationem” (m. 203) is highlighted by being placed in A-flat major, with the dotted octave gesture on “Suscipe” recalling the cry of “Kyrie.” The brief “Quoniam” leads to the fugue with which, as tradition requires, the movement comes to an end. The insistent intonation of the tenor in measures 249 to 254 (*b flat*¹-*d*¹-*c*¹-*b flat*-*a*) distinctly prepares the fugue subject, which

¹ H. C. Robbins Landon: *Haydn: Chronicle and Works – The Late Years 1801–1809* (London, 1977), pp. 242–51. Still definitive is Carl Maria Brand: *Die Messen von Joseph Haydn* (Würzburg, 1941), esp. 451–510.

² Letter no. 309 in *Joseph Haydn – Gesammelte Briefe und Aufzeichnungen*, ed. Dénes Bartha (Kassel, etc., 1965), p. 404.

³ Translated from the preface to *Joseph Haydn: „Harmoniemesse” 1802*, ed. Friedrich Lippmann, Bärenreiter-Taschenpartitur 97 (Kassel, etc., 1967), p. v.

⁴ Emily Anderson, ed.: *The Letters of Beethoven*, i (London, 1961), p. 174.

⁵ We need mention only one point, the remarkable placement and function of D flat major in the fugue at „Et vitam venturi,” in Haydn in m. 244 and in Beethoven in m. 349.

⁶ The conflict between B flat and G flat also appears at the opening of the *Kyrie* in the „Creation” Mass, where the G flat resounds in bar 19.

⁷ Eduard Hanslick: *Vom Musikalisch-Schönen* (Leipzig, 1854; repr. Darmstadt, 1991), p. 35.

hinges on a descending motion through the interval of a fifth. Here, too, Haydn plays on the conflict between B flat and G: the initial form, *d¹-c¹-b flat-a flat-g* (mm. 273–274 in the tenor, mm. 275–276 an octave higher in the soprano), is built on G and contains the minor third, its semitone *a flat-g* recalling the opening of the “Et in terra.” The concluding form, *f¹-e flat¹-g¹-d¹-c¹-b flat* (mm. 306–307 in the tenor, mm. 311–312 an octave higher in the soprano), is built on B flat and contains the major third. The final scalar degrees of all entrances of the subject combine to form the hexachord *B flat-c-d-e flat-f-g*. These observations reveal how naturally Haydn thought in terms of hexachords.

The first section of the *Credo* is rounded off by a repeat of the opening melody in measure 60, this time to a different text. The *Adagio* (mm. 80–140), like the *Allegretto* in the *Gloria*, is set in E-flat major. But now Haydn becomes still more expansive. In measures 100 to 106 he leads the music to G-flat major via chromatic contrary motion, with *d flat²-c²-c flat²-b flat¹* in the vocal part above *g-a flat-f-g flat* (the “B-A-C-H” motif in retrograde!) followed by *c flat-c-d flat* in the bass. Having arrived there, the music sets out on a chromatic tritone progression to the words “Crucifixus etiam pro nobis” and proceeds to the dominant C major in stages of four and two quarter-notes in the bass, contrary to the 3/4 meter (*G flat-G-A flat-A-B flat-B-c* in mm. 112–119). From there, Haydn might have reached F minor, the key of grief. Instead, he returns to E flat major in descending chromatic lines that congeal into the twelve notes of the chromatic scale: the alto begins with *e flat¹-d¹* and continues with *d flat¹-c¹-c flat¹-b flat¹*, like a reminiscence of measures 100–101; the tenor passes through *c¹-b-b flat-a-a flat-g*, and the bass through *f sharp-g-e-f-d-e flat*. The intensity of the writing takes Haydn to the limits of the structurally possible and brooks comparison with Variation XXV of the *Goldberg Variations* and similar pieces by Johann Sebastian Bach. The chromatic system underlying this conception is the diametrical opposite of the above-mentioned hexachords. Taken together, they reveal the possibility of traversing tonal space in a manner at odds with the alternatives of major or minor. The *Vivace* that follows opens in C minor and ends in a dominant D major; it is not until the concluding fugue that the tonic is re-established. Initially the fugue has two sets of five entrances of the subject, alternating regularly between *dux* and *comes*. Then, after a conspicuous pause (mm. 238–239), there follow another five entrances, with the root shifting via A flat to D flat (m. 244), thereby reaching the pedal point. The cadenza in the solo voices is sustained by another two entrances of the subject. As in the *Gloria* fugue, the scalar degrees combine to form the hexachord *B flat-c-d-e flat-f-g*, and the fugue subject emerges from the combination of B flat and G: the multiple octave *B-flat-b flat-b flat¹-b flat²* in mm. 211–214 is followed, at the beginning of each measure, by the third *g-b flat*, the octave *G-g*, and the third *B flat-d*, respectively. It is perhaps the most impressive fugue that Haydn ever composed.

The bipartite *Sanctus* takes the chromatic progression *b flat-a-a flat-g* as its structural basis, leading in different ways to the two cadences in F major (mm. 11–12) and B flat major (mm. 25–26). The “Osanna,” followed by a very terse “Pleni sunt coeli,” is crisscrossed by chromatic lines. The *Benedictus*, in F major, has a bipartite design with a sixteen-measure instrumental introduction (mm. 1–16), moving to C major in measures 17 through 51–52 and to F major in mm. 69 through 105–106. It then rejoins the *Sanctus* with the repeat of the “Osanna in excelsis.” It obtains its compositional gravity from the central five-voice fugue exposition stated by the first violins and the voices (mm. 52–68), where the subject enters on the scalar degrees *c²-g¹-b flat¹-a-d*, i.e. every pitch but the first of the F-major hexachord, *F-g-a-b flat-c-d*. Yet it is on this first pitch that we hear, at the beginning of the outer sections of the form, the *Benedictus* melody from which the fugue subject itself is derived (mm. 17 and 69).

Haydn's structural acumen is stunning. The tempo mark “Molto Allegro,” though surprising, is uniformly handed down in all the sources.⁸ Contrary to what we might expect from a fervent plea for mercy and from the polarity, already evident in the *Kyrie*, between B flat “ut re mi” and G “re mi fa” (to quote Bach's wording on the title page of the *Well-Tempered Clavier*), the *Agnus Dei* is not set in G minor but in G major. The first imploration takes us to C major, the second to A flat major, and the third to the dominant D major.⁹ The writing in measures 34 to 41 reveals a stepwise chromatic ascent through the tritone supported by the figured bass: *a flat¹* (followed by *b flat¹-g¹-a flat¹* in the alto and continuing at one-measure intervals in the soprano) *a¹-b flat¹-b¹-c²-c sharp²-d²*. It is the same device that Haydn had used in the “Crucifixus.” The passages are interrelated: the *Agnus Dei* originally had its own final measure with a D major sonority of strings and bassoon beneath a fermata. Haydn crossed it out and devised a transition to the tripartite “Dona nobis pacem” in which measures 44 to 46, and again measures 47 to 49, obviously correspond metrically to a single 3/4 measure of the preceding *Adagio*: the throbbing *d* in the bass of measures 41 to 43 continues in the accentuation of the downbeats in measures 44 to 46 and 47 to 49, with measures 46 and 49 being subdivided so as to correspond to four sixteenth-notes of the *Agnus Dei* (the second sixteenth is in turn subdivided).¹⁰ The pitch *d* functions as a bridge leading via the minor third *d-f* to B flat major. The opening of the third section in this movement, where the transition from D major to B flat major is repeated, truncates the three-measure units into two-measure units in accordance with the now firmly established meter (mm. 143–146). The melody is derived from the *Agnus Dei* through a simple rearrangement of the voices already present in the fabric of that movement (mm. 8–9 and 21–22 in the alto, mm. 34–35 in the tenor).

We have spoken of musical intellect. The image of “naive Papa Haydn,” however applicable it may have been to Haydn the man,¹¹ bears no relation to Haydn the composer. Even a musical “joke” of the sort found in the “Et incarnatus est” of the *Heiligmesse* – assuming it is a joke at all – is never without deeper meaning.¹² The consummate musical craftsmanship of the *Harmoniemesse* places it on a par with Bach's *B minor Mass* and Mozart's *C minor Mass* (K. 427), to mention only two comparable masterpieces. It is, in a manner of speaking, the *summa summarum* of Haydn's compositional output.

The editor wishes to thank Mme Massip of the Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris, for providing a microfilm of the autograph score; Dr. Gottfried Holzschuh of the Fürstlich Esterházy'sche Musikarchiv, Esterházy Privatstiftung, in Eisenstadt for copies of the performance material; and Dr. Ann Barbara Kersting of the Universitätsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg in Frankfurt am Main for a copy of the first edition of the score.

Bietigheim, Spring 2007

Andreas Traub

Translation: J. Bradford Robinson

⁸ Robbins Landon (see note 1), pp. 249f.

⁹ Robbins Landon (see note 1), p. 250, points to the similarity with the melodic opening of the *Agnus Dei* in Mozart's “Coronation” *Mass* (K. 317), with which Haydn was evidently familiar. However, the similarity is limited to the initial notes of the melody; Haydn makes no use of the ascent through the octave characteristic of Mozart's writing.

¹⁰ A similar effect occurs in the transition from the *Adagio* to the *Allegro vivace* in Beethoven's Fourth Symphony; see Rudolf Bockholdt, “Proportion der Tempi und Metamorphose des Tempos im ersten Satz von Beethovens Vierter Sinfonie” in (the same): *Studien zur Musik der Wiener Klassiker* (Bonn, 2001), pp. 141–52.

¹¹ Georg August Griesinger: *Biographische Notizen über Joseph Haydn* (Leipzig, 1810; repr. Hildesheim, 1981), *passim*.

¹² Joseph Haydn: *Heiligmesse – Missa Sancti Bernardi von Offida*, ed. Andreas Traub (Stuttgart, 2007), p. iv [Carus 40.608].

Avant-propos

La *Missa in B* Hob. XXII : 14 de 1802 est la dernière des six « grand-messes » qui constituent, avec les oratorios *La Création* et *Les Saisons*, l'œuvre de la vieillesse de Haydn ; elle est aussi la dernière composition achevée de Haydn.¹ Les messes écrites sur commande du prince Nicolas II Esterházy (1765–1833), régnant depuis 1794, pour célébrer la fête de la princesse Maria Josefa Hermenegilda le 12 septembre, furent données dans la « Bergkirche » ou dans l'église paroissiale d'Eisenstadt. Le 14 juin 1802, Haydn écrit au prince : « Je travaille entretemps bien PENIBLEMENT à la nouvelle messe et CRAINS plus encore de ne pouvoir en recueillir que quelque sympathie ». ² L'*Harmoniemesse* valut cependant à Haydn non seulement de la « sympathie » – « Riens de plus beau et de mieux exécuté », selon l'ambassadeur de Londres le comte Graf Starhemberg qui avait assisté à la représentation³ –, elle est aussi l'essence de toutes ses compositions de messes. L'œuvre ne reçut que bien plus tard le titre de « Harmoniemesse » ; il renvoie à la forte présence des instruments à vent. Beethoven, qui compose en 1807 la messe de fête patronale significative suivante, la Messe en do majeur op. 86, écrit le 26 juillet 1807 au prince : « ... puis-je dire encore que je vous remets la Messe avec beaucoup de crainte car vous avez l'habitude de vous faire représenter les chefs-d'œuvre inimitables du grand Haydn. »⁴ Il avait étudié très attentivement l'*Harmoniemesse* et toujours eu en tête en concevant sa *Missa solemnis* op. 123 ; il est très instructif à bien des égards de comparer avec précision les deux compositions.⁵

La lettre citée de Haydn est importante à un autre point de vue aussi ; il apprend que deux de ses messes sont parvenues à Presbourg (aujourd'hui : Bratislava) et remarque : « ... partout elles perdraient malheureusement une grande partie de leur valeur sans ma direction en raison de leur délicatesse, ce qui serait très fâcheux pour mon travail et me serait extrêmement désagréable. » La « délicatesse » requise de ses messes ne ressort pas entièrement de la notation musicale ; la « direction » personnelle est nécessaire pour garantir une interprétation adéquate. Il faut en tenir compte à chaque tentative d'éditer de la musique de Haydn. La partition autographe n'offre que des points de départ qui peuvent et doivent manifestement être poursuivis dans le sens d'un « simile ». Jusqu'où ? C'est la question. August Eberhard Müller (1767–1817), conseiller spécialisé des éditions Breitkopf & Härtel, chargé des éditions intégrales prévues des œuvres de Haydn et Mozart, s'était déjà vu confronté au problème. L'édition intégrale de Haydn commence par les Messes et Müller prépare donc l'*Harmoniemesse* pour l'édition, parue en 1808 sous le n° VI. Tantôt, il complète les indications existantes, tantôt il propose des articulations différentes. Le problème subsiste. Heinz Holliger ne dit pas en vain que Haydn est aujourd'hui encore l'un des compositeurs les plus difficiles à interpréter. Par delà la « délicatesse » de l'articulation, la partition comporte trois passages dans lesquels l'interprète doit trancher en raison de l'imprécision des sources. À la mesure 60 du *Kyrie*, le ténor doit-il suivre l'altération de *do dièse*³, ou est-ce l'affaire des instruments ornant la sonorité ? À la mesure 187 du *Credo*, alto et violon II doivent-ils jouer *fa*³, ou bien le *fa*³ des cors et de trompettes est-il une imprécision inévitable spécifique des instruments ? Veut-on jouer le *Sanctus* avec l'alternance soli/tutti agencée dans l'autographe et documentée dans la première édition ou y renoncer, comme l'indique le matériel d'orchestre d'Eisenstadt ? Ici, l'éditeur ne veut et ne peut suggérer de solutions ; à d'autres endroits comme par exemple aux hautbois et clarinettes mesures 32 et 34 du *Kyrie*, la correction nécessaire de la source ne fait pratiquement pas de doute. Notons aussi la conservation curieuse des mesures 109–113 du *Benedictus* ; Eißler et Müller ont-ils chacun mal interprété la notation en abrégé de Haydn, sans qu'il y ait eu de correction, ou bien les bois doivent-ils effectivement se taire à cet endroit ?

Le *Kyrie*, à qui manque une partie « Christe » d'encadrement est agencé en trois parties. La première et la seconde parties concluent sur des cadences solo prolongées (mes. 49–57/58 au cinquième degré de fa majeur, mes. 104–113/114 au degré fondamental de si bémol majeur) ; la troisième partie s'éteint sur le degré fondamental. La seconde partie renferme une répétition en forme de reprise des dix premières mesures (mes. 84–93) qui suit par cadence interrompue sur un ré majeur de dominante. Haydn reprend cette constellation dans le *Credo* en employant la fugue « Et vitam venturi » et dans la succession de l'*Agnus Dei* et du « Dona nobis pacem ». La période ouvrant le mouvement (mes. 1–8) est déterminée par la constellation des degrés si bémol et sol bémol, dont Haydn déploie le potentiel dans le *Credo*.⁶ Elle figure aux côtés de la constellation de si bémol et du degré mineur relatif de sol, qui marque l'appel « Christe eleison » (mes. 31–32). Si l'on considère cette richesse de réflexions créatrices devant être poursuivies pas à pas à travers toute l'œuvre, on comprend ce que Haydn veut dire par « bien PENIBLEMENT » ; composer signifie beaucoup de travail. Eduard Hanslick dit : « La composition est un travail de l'esprit en du matériau capable d'esprit », ⁷ et ce matériau sont les constellations tonales. Au début, Haydn surprend en donnant la faveur à l'intervention chorale dans la cadence concluant le mouvement instrumental introductif et en le réalisant avec l'un des moyens expressifs les plus puissants, l'accord de septième diminué (Bach l'utilise pour l'appel « Barrabam » dans la *Passion selon saint Matthieu*). Haydn y réunit le degré fondamental *si*²/*si*³, sur lequel le chœur entonne, et son antipode d'intervalle *mi*² dans le fondement. L'attaque signale sans conteste la gravité de cette messe. Haydn emploie la même sonorité dans le *Credo* au passage « *judicare vivos et mortuos* » où interviennent pour la première fois trompettes, cors et timbales (mes. 158–164, dedans mes. 160–161).

Le *Gloria* s'ouvre sur une mélodie simple de huit mesures du soprano solo. Lorsque Haydn la répète au tutti, il insère dans les quatre mesures 13–16 le potentiel chromatique des douze degrés. Peu après, il le développe dans le « Et in terra pax ». Haydn place le « Et in terra » sur le degré de sol, comme le montre la cadence mes. 37/38 et commence sur l'intervalle de demi-ton « phrygien » de *la bémol*³-*sol*³/*la bémol*²-*sol*²/*la bémol*¹-*sol*¹ (mes. 23). L'*Allegretto* (mes. 71–248) s'agence au « *Gratias agimus* » soliste dans la tonalité de quinte inférieure de mi bémol majeur (avec une modulation passagère vers do mineur) et le « *Qui tollis peccata mundi* » qui commence en fa mineur, la tonalité traditionnelle du deuil et de la plainte, et se referme en sol mineur (cadence mes. 242/243). Le « *Suscipe deprecationem* » (mes. 203) est mis en valeur ; il est en la bémol majeur et l'attitude en octaves pointée de « *Suscipe* » évoque l'appel « *Kyrie* ». Le bref « *Quoniam* » amène à la fugue qui conclue la composition par tradition. Dans l'intonation insistante du ténor (*si bémol*²-*ré*³-*do*³-*si bémol*²-*la*², mes. 249–254), on reconnaît la préparation du thème fugué, car son essence est le mouvement descendant sur une quinte. Ici aussi, Haydn met en jeu la polarité si bémol-sol : la forme initiale est sur sol : *ré*³-*do*³-*si bémol*²-*la bémol*²-*sol*² (mes. 273/274 ténor, mes. 275/276 une octa-

¹ H. C. Robbins Landon, *Haydn, Chronicle and works – The Late Years 1801–1809*, Londres, 1977, p. 242–251. Toujours de référence : Carl Maria Brand, *Die Messen von Joseph Haydn*, Wurtzbourg, 1941, ici p. 451–510.

² Lettre n° 309 dans : *Joseph Haydn – Gesammelte Briefe und Aufzeichnungen*, éd. par Dénes Bartha, Kassel etc., 1965, p. 404.

³ Cité dans la préface de : *Joseph Haydn, « Harmoniemesse » 1802*, éd. par Friedrich Lippmann, Bärenreiter-Taschenpartitur 97, Kassel etc., 1967, p. V.

⁴ Alfred Chr. Kalischer, *Beethovens Sämtliche Briefe*, Vol. 1, Berlin et Leipzig, 1909, p. 212.

⁵ Mentionnons un point, la remarquable position et fonction du degré de ré bémol majeur dans la fugue « Et vitam venturi », chez Haydn mes. 244, chez Beethoven mes. 349.

⁶ La polarité *Si bémol-sol bémol* apparaît aussi au début du *Kyrie* dans la *Schöpfungsmesse* : le degré *Sol bémol* figure là mes. 19.

⁷ Eduard Hanslick, *Vom Musikalisch-Schönen*, Leipzig, 1854 (Reproduction Darmstadt, 1991), p. 35.

ve plus haut au soprano) ; elle a la tierce mineure et rappelle en outre avec l'intervalle de demi-ton *la bémol²-sol²* le début du « Et in terra ». La forme de conclusion est sur si bémol et a la tierce majeure : *fa³-mi bémol³-ré³-do³-si bémol²* (mes. 306/307 ténor, mes. 311/312 une octave plus haut au soprano). Les degrés finaux de toutes les entrées thématiques se complètent dans l'hexacorde *si bémol-do-ré-mi bémol-fa-sol*. Ces observations montrent à quel point la pensée musicale en ordres d'hexacordes était une évidence pour Haydn.

La première partie du *Credo* est complétée par la répétition indépendante du texte de la mélodie d'ouverture à la mes. 60. L'*Adagio* (mes. 80–140) est, comme l'*Allegretto* dans le *Gloria*, en mi bémol majeur, mais Haydn va encore plus loin. Aux mes. 100–106, il amène le mouvement par le chromatisme opposé *ré bémol⁴-do⁴-do bémol⁴-si bémol³* à la voix (par-dessus la base *sol²-la bémol²-fa²-sol bémol²*, une écrevisse de BACH !) et *do bémol²-do²-ré bémol²* à la base vers sol bémol majeur. Ici entre sur le texte « Crucifixus etiam pro nobis » une transition en triton chromatique qui conduit à do majeur de dominante (mes. 112–119 : *sol bémol¹-sol¹-la bémol¹-la¹-si bémol¹-si naturel¹-do²*) en progressions accentuées indépendantes de la mesure à 3/4 de quatre et deux croches au fondement. Haydn pourrait de là atteindre par exemple la tonalité funèbre de fa mineur, mais il ramène le mouvement vers mi bémol majeur (alto : début *mi bémol³-ré³*, puis *ré bémol³-do³-do bémol³-si²*, comme un rappel des mes. 100–101 ; ténor : *do³-si²-si bémol²-la²-la bémol²-sol²* ; basse : *fa dièse²-sol²-mi²-fa²-ré²-mi bémol²*) dans des lignes chromatiques descendantes qui se densifient en des degrés de douze tons. La tension de cette composition va au limites du possible structurel et soutient la comparaison avec la 25^{ème} *Variation Goldberg* et compositions similaires de Johann Sebastian Bach. La conception d'ordre tonal chromatique est ici le pendant polaire des hexacordes susmentionnés. Ensembles, ils font pressentir la possibilité d'une orientation dans l'espace tonal différente de l'alternative majeure ou mineure. Le *Vivace* suivant commence en do mineur et se referme sur une tonalité dominante de ré majeur ; la tonalité fondamentale n'est consolidée que dans la fugue de conclusion. La fugue a tout d'abord deux fois resp. cinq entrées thématiques en alternance régulière de dux et comes, puis après une césure remarquable (mes. 238–239) encore cinq entrées, le fondement passant ici par *la bémol¹* vers *ré bémol¹* (mes. 244) jusqu'à ce que la pédale soit atteinte. La cadence des voix solo est portée par deux autres entrées thématiques. Comme dans la fugue *Gloria*, les degrés d'attaque se complètent en un hexacorde *si bémol-do-ré-mi bémol-fa-sol*, et le thème fugué ressort de la liaison des degrés SI et SOL : aux mes. 211–214 viennent après l'octave simultanément *si bémol¹-si bémol²-si bémol³* en début de mesure la tierce *sol²-si bémol²*, l'octave *sol¹-sol²* et la tierce *si bémol¹-ré²*. La fugue est bien l'une des plus impressionnantes que Haydn ait jamais écrites.

Le *Sanctus* en deux parties a la progression chromatique *si bémol²-la²-la bémol²-sol²* comme fondement, développée différemment aux deux cadences vers fa majeur (mes. 11/12) et si bémol majeur (mes. 25/26). A « Osanna », qui suit le très bref « Pleni sunt coeli », des lignes chromatiques parcourent la composition. Le *Benedictus* est en fa majeur, il a une structure en deux parties avec introduction instrumentale de 16 mesures (mes. 1–16, mes. 17–51/52 vers do majeur, mes. 69–105/106 vers fa majeur) et est réuni au *Sanctus* par la répétition d'« Osanna in excelsis ». Il prend tout son poids de composition par l'exposition fuguée (mes. 52–68) centrale à cinq voix, exécutée par les violons I et les voix dans laquelle le sujet attaque sur les degrés *do⁴-sol³-si bémol³-la²-ré²*. Ce sont les degrés de l'hexacorde en fa majeur *Fa-sol-la-si bémol-do-ré*, excepté le premier, mais sur celui-ci sonne au début des parties formelles d'encadrement la mélodie du *Benedictus* dont est dérivé le thème fugué (mes. 17 et mes. 69). Le calcul structurel est étonnant. Surprenante l'indication de jeu « Molto Allegro » ; elle est cependant conservée tout à fait uniformément dans les sources.⁸

L'*Agnus Dei* n'est pas en sol mineur, comme on pourrait s'y attendre dans la prière implorante de miséricorde et dans la polarité structurelle à noter dès le *Kyrie* de SI « Ut ré mi » et SOL « Ré mi fa » (pour citer la formule de Bach sur la couverture du *Clavier bien tempéré*), mais en sol majeur. Le premier appel amène à do majeur, le second à la bémol majeur et le troisième à la dominante de ré majeur.⁹ Ici se dessine dans la composition aux mes. 34–41 une transition en triton chromatique soutenue par la basse générale : *la bémol³ (-si bémol³-sol³-la bémol³* à l'alto, puis mesure après mesure au soprano) *-la³-si bémol³-si³-do⁴-do dièse⁴-ré⁴*. Haydn a recours au même moyen dans le « Crucifixus ». Les passages renvoient l'un à l'autre. L'*Agnus Dei* avait tout d'abord une propre mesure de conclusion avec un ton de ré majeur des cordes et du basson sous un point d'orgue. Haydn l'a rayée et a conçu une transition au « Dona nobis pacem » en trois parties, où manifestement les mesures 44–46 et 47–49 correspondent chacune à une mesure à 3/4 de l'*Adagio* précédent : le *ré* rythmé dans la basse instrumentale grave aux mes. 41–43 est poursuivi dans l'articulation du début de mesure aux mes. 44–46 et 47–49, une sous-division se produisant aux mes. 46 et mes. 49 qui correspond à quatre doubles croches (dont la deuxième est sous-divisée) dans l'*Agnus Dei*.¹⁰ Ici, le ton de *ré* est un pont qui mène par la tierce *ré-fa* à si bémol majeur. Au début de la troisième partie de ce mouvement, dans lequel la transition de ré majeur vers si bémol majeur est répétée, les mesures à trois temps sont réduites à des mesures à deux temps (mes. 143–146) conformément au mètre fixé entretemps. La mélodie résulte de l'*Agnus Dei* par un simple échange des voix ; elle est déjà présente dans la composition (mes. 8–9 et mes. 21–22 à l'alto, mes. 34–35 au ténor).

Il fallait parler de conception musicale. L'image du « naïf papa Haydn » est fautive, tout au moins pour le compositeur Haydn, même s'il s'est peut-être présenté ainsi comme personne.¹¹ Même une « boutade » musicale, comme par exemple à « Et incarnatus est » de la *Heiligmesse* – si ce doit être là une boutade – n'est pas conçue sans arrière-pensée.¹² Par son exigence musicale, l'*Harmoniemesse* se situe au même niveau que la *Messe en si mineur* de Bach et la *Messe en ut mineur* KV 427 de Mozart pour ne citer qu'elles. Elle est en quelque sorte la « somme » du travail créateur de Haydn.

L'éditeur remercie madame Massip de la Bibliothèque nationale de France à Paris pour le microfilm de l'autographe de la partition, monsieur le Dr. Gottfried Holzschuh de Fürstlich Esterházy'sche Musikarchiv, Esterházy Privatstiftung, à Eisenstadt pour les copies des voix et madame le Dr. Ann Barbara Kersting de la Universitätsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg de Francfort/Main pour la copie de la première impression de la partition.

Bietigheim, printemps 2007
Traduction : Sylvie Coquillat

Andreas Traub

⁸ Cf. Robbins Landon (comme Rem. 1), p. 249 sq.

⁹ Robbins Landon (comme Rem. 1), p. 250, renvoie à la ressemblance du début de la mélodie de l'*Agnus Dei* dans la *Krönungsmesse* KV 317 de Mozart que Haydn connaissait manifestement. Mais la ressemblance se limite au début ; la montée caractéristique de la structure de Mozart par l'octave n'existe pas chez Haydn.

¹⁰ Comparons la transition de l'*Adagio* à l'*Allegro vivace* au premier mouvement de Beethoven, Quatrième Symphonie. Rudolf Bockholdt, « Proportion der Tempi und Metamorphose des Tempos im ersten Satz von Beethovens Vierter Sinfonie », dans : le même, *Studien zur Musik der Wiener Klassiker*, Bonn, 2001, p. 141–152.

¹¹ Georg August Griesinger, *Biographische Notizen über Joseph Haydn*, Leipzig, 1810 (Reproduction Hildesheim, 1981), passim.

¹² *Joseph Haydn, Heiligmesse – Missa Sancti Bernardi von Offida*, éd. par Andreas Traub, Stuttgart, 2007 (Carus 40.608), p. IV.

Missa in B

Harmoniemesse · Hob. XXII:14
In Nomine Domini

Kyrie

Joseph Haydn
1732–1809

I. Kyrie

Poco adagio

Flauto I
Oboe II
Clarinetto in Si^b/ B I
Clarinetto in Si^b/ B II
Fagotti
Corno I, II in Si^b/ B
Clarino I, II in Si^b/ B
Timpani in Si^b-F / B-F
Violino I
Violino II
Viola
Soprano
Alto
Tenor

Dynamic markings: f, p, ff, Solo, I Solo.

Bottom line notes: f unis., p 5 7 8 f 6 5 p 6 6 5 p f f

* Siehe Kritischen Bericht / See the Critical Report

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 55 min.

© 2007 by Carus-Verlag, Stuttgart – 2. Auflage / 2nd Printing – CV 40.612

Vervielfältigungen jeglicher Art sind gesetzlich verboten. / Any unauthorized reproduction is prohibited by law.

Alle Rechte vorbehalten / All rights reserved / Printed in Germany / www.carus-verlag.com

Urtext
edited by Andreas Traub

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

Musical score system 1 (measures 7-11). Includes piano (p), fortissimo (fz), and piano (p) dynamics. Features a large watermark 'PROBE PAPIER' and a magnifying glass icon.

Musical score system 2 (measures 12-15). Includes piano (p) and fortissimo (f) dynamics.

Musical score system 3 (measures 16-20). Includes piano (p), fortissimo (fz), and fortissimo (f) dynamics.

Musical score system 4 (measures 21-24). Includes piano (p), fortissimo (fz), and fortissimo (f) dynamics.

Musical score system 5 (measures 25-28). Includes piano (p), fortissimo (fz), fortissimo (f), piano (p), fortissimo (fz), and fortissimo (f) dynamics. Includes a 'cresc.' marking and a magnifying glass icon.

* Sic

Musical score for the first system, measures 13-18. It features a grand staff with piano and bass clefs. Dynamics include forte (f), piano (p), and fortissimo (ff).

Musical score for the second system, measures 19-24. It features a grand staff with piano and bass clefs. Dynamics include forte (f) and fortissimo (ff).

Musical score for the third system, measures 25-28. It features a grand staff with piano and bass clefs. Dynamics include forte (f).

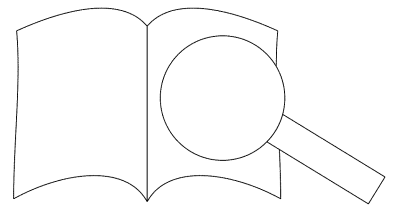
Musical score for the fourth system, measures 29-34. It features a grand staff with piano and bass clefs. Dynamics include forte (f), fortissimo (ff), and piano (p).

Vocal score for the fifth system, measures 35-38. It features a grand staff with vocal clefs. Dynamics include forte (f) and fortissimo (ff).

f Tutti
Ky - ri - e e - lei - son,
f Tutti
Ky - ri - e e - lei - son,
f Tutti
Ky - ri - e e - lei
f Tutti
Ky - ri - e e - le

Musical score for the sixth system, measures 39-42. It features a grand staff with piano and bass clefs. Dynamics include fortissimo (ff) and piano (p).

Vc/Cb
6 5 6 5
5b 3 5 3
p *tasto solo* *ff* Org
7b 5
5



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

ri - e e - lei-son, e - le - i - son, e -

Ky - ri - e e - lei-son, e - le - i - son, e -

Solo
Ky - ri - e e - lei-son, e - le i - son, e -

ri - e, Ky - ri - e e - lei-son, Ky - ri - e

PROBENPARTITUR

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

p *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff*

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *ff*

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *ff*

p *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

p *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

p *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

p *f*

f

f

f *p* *f* *ff*

f *p* *f* *ff*

p *f* *p* *f* *ff*

lei - so

ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son. Chri - ste e - lei - son.

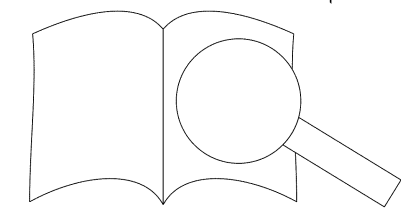
ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son. Chri - ste e - lei - son.

Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son. Chri - ste e - lei - son.

Tutti

Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*



PROBEKOPPIE

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

32

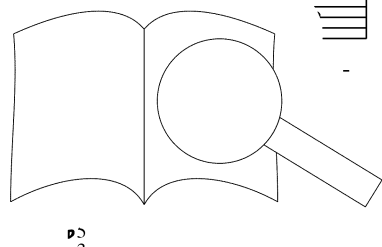
lei-
 Chri-ste e - lei-son,
 Chri-ste e - lei-son,
 Chri-ste e - lei-son,
 Chri-ste e - lei-son,

Chri - - ste e - lei - - son, e -
 Chri - - ste e - lei - - son, e -
 Chri - - ste e - lei - - son, e -
 Chri - - ste

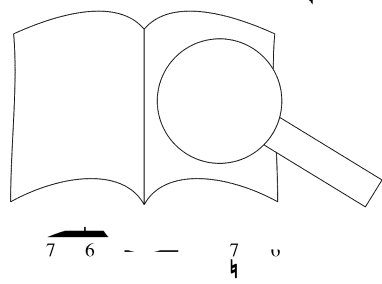
* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

PROBENPARTITUR

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

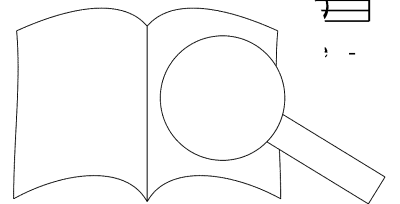


PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



*, ** Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

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



47

f

Solo

p

f

f

f

f

p

lei - son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son,

Solo

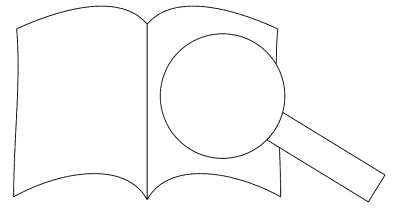
son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son,

e - lei - son,

son, e - lei - son,

Vc

p *tasto solo*



PROBEPARTITUR

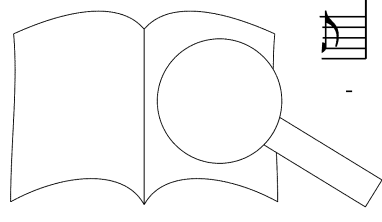
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Solo
p

Soli
p

son, e lei son, e -
te i son, e lei son, e -
Solo
e lei son, e -
Solo
e lei -

Vc/Cb
p



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

57

lei - e e - lei - - - son, Ky - ri - e e -

- ri - e e - lei - - - son, Ky - ri - e e -

Tutti son. Ky - ri - e e - lei - - son, Ky - ri - e e - *

Tutti

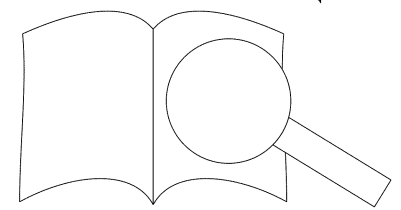
Tutti

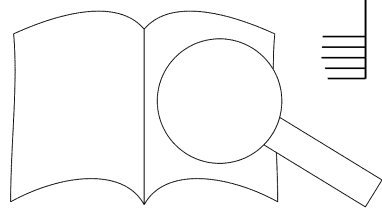
ei - son. Ky - ri - e e - lei - - son,

* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

PROBENPARTITUR

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





f *tasto solo*

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

68

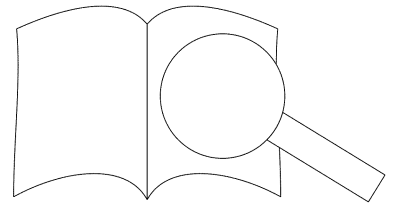
Tutti

Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son.

Tutti

Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son.

- son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son



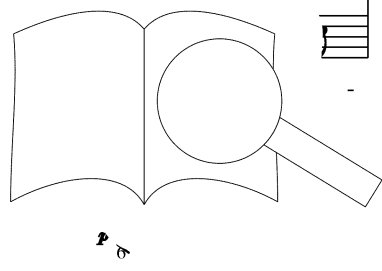
unis.

f *ff* *p* *Solo*

f *ff* *p* *ff*

lei - son, e - lei - son. Ky - ri - e - e - lei - - -
 son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son. Ky - ri - e - e -
 Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e - lei - son, e - - lei - - - son e -
 ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son.

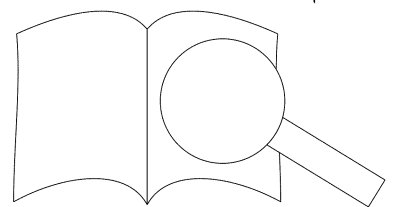
f 6 6 4 2 6 6 5 6



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

son, son, e - lei - son. Ky - ri - e,
 e - lei - son, e - lei - son. Ky - ri - e,
 a, e - lei - son, e - lei - son. Ky - ri - e.

Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e - lei - son. Ky -
 unis. *f* *Tutti*



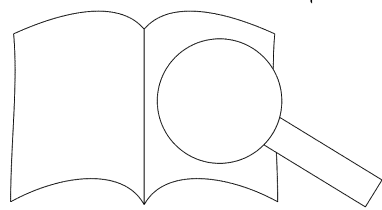
PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

86

Ky

Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e - lei - son,
 son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e - lei - son,
 e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son
 - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei -

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



Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Musical score for the second system, primarily consisting of piano accompaniment with dynamic markings like *ff* and *p*.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are:

lei-son, e-lei-son. Ky-ri-e e-

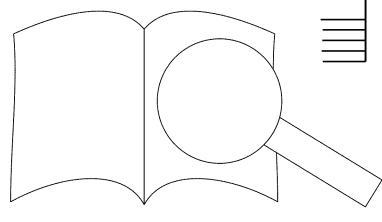
e-lei-son, e-lei-son. Ky-ri-e e-

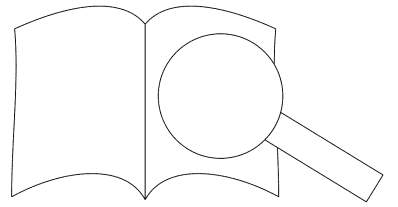
lei-son, e-lei-son, e-lei-son.

ri-e e-lei-son, Ky-ri-e e-lei-son.

9 8 4 6 4 9 8 4 6 6 5 9 8 6 4 9 8
 4 3 2 2 4 b 4 3 2 b 4 3

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





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

Solo **

Solo *

p

Solo

p

Solo

p

Tutti Ky-ri-e,

son,

son, e - lei - - - son.

Tutti Ky - ri - e,

lei - - - son, e - lei - - - son.

Tutti Ky - ri - e,

lei - - - son, e - lei - - - son.

Solo Ky - ri - e e - lei - - - son, e - lei - - - sc

p

7

5

5

6

4

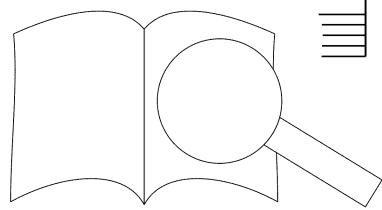
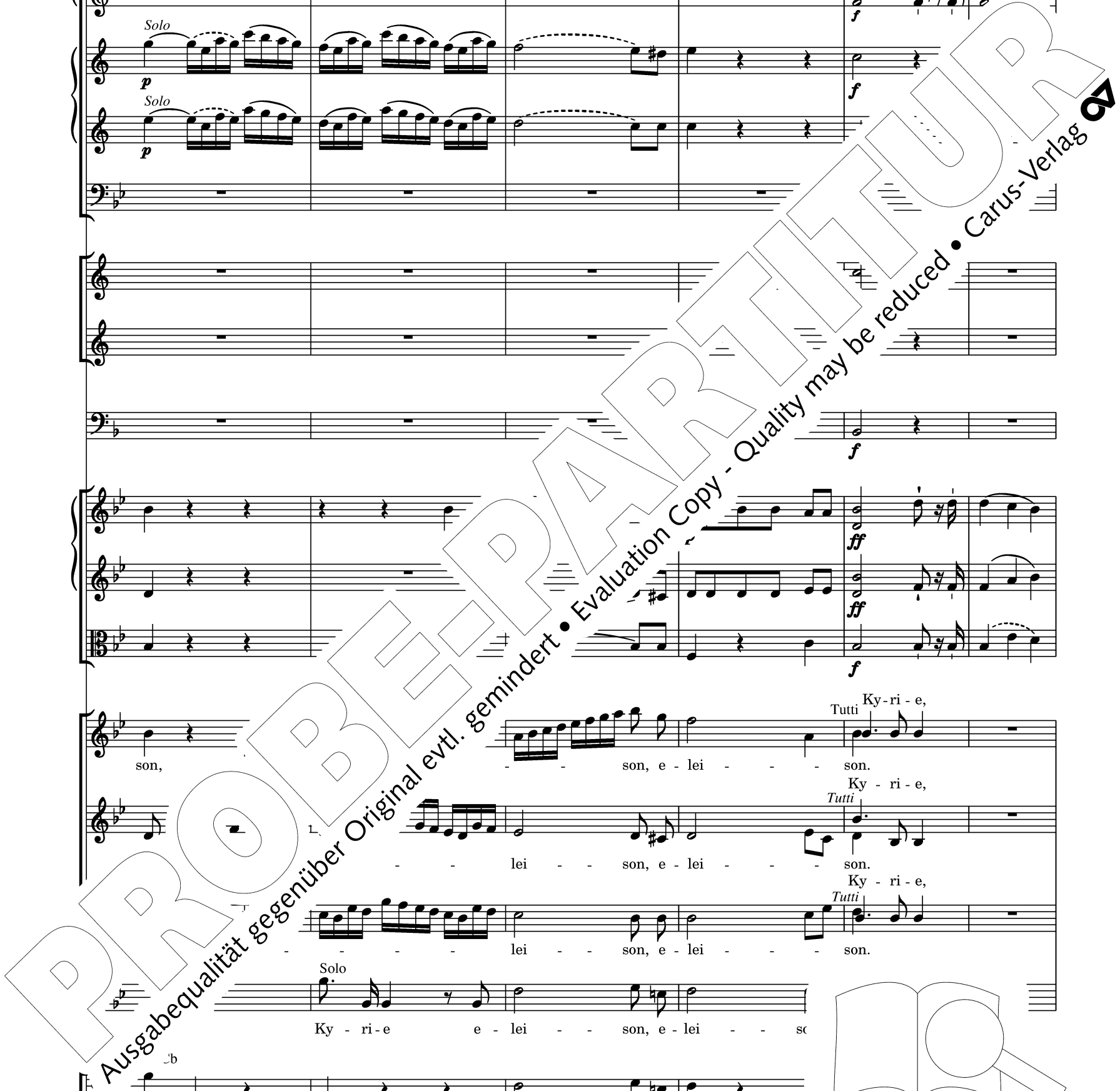
3

4

3

2

* , ** Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report



ff

ff

Tutti

Ky - *Tutti*

lei - - - - -

e - lei - - - son, e - lei - - -

ei - son, e - - lei - - -

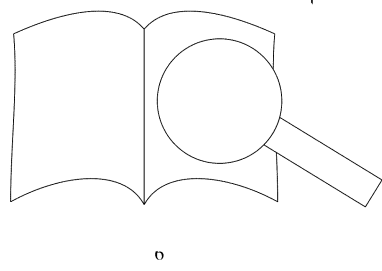
- e e - lei - son, e - lei - - -

Tutti

ff

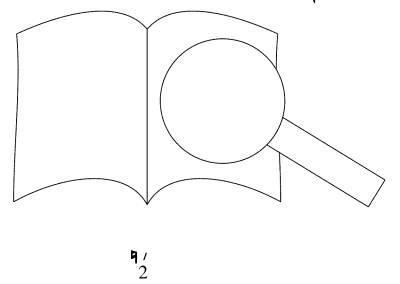
6 6 6 5 5 4 6 6

4 3 3 2



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

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



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

127

son,

lei - - - - - son.

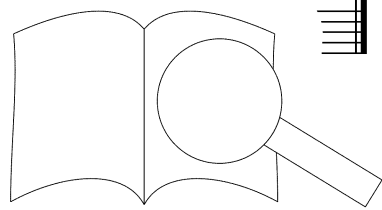
e - - lei - - - - - son.

e - - lei - - - - - son.

e - - lei - - - - - son.

8

tasto solo



* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

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

Gloria

2. Gloria in excelsis Deo

Vivace assai

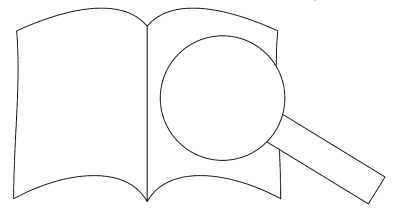
The first system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top staff is a single treble clef. The next four staves are grouped by a brace on the left and represent a piano accompaniment. The bottom staff is a bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time and begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes quarter and eighth notes, rests, and a fermata over the first measure.

The second system consists of two staves, both in treble clef. The music continues with rests and some notes, maintaining the piano (*p*) dynamic.

The third system consists of three staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The dynamic remains piano (*p*).

The fourth system features a vocal line on a treble clef staff and piano accompaniment on two staves (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line begins with the lyrics "sis, in ex - cel - sis De - o, in ex -". The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note patterns. The dynamic is piano (*p*).

The fifth system consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note patterns. The dynamic is piano (*p*). There are some markings like "olo" and "6" below the staves.



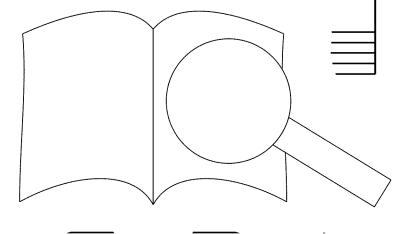
PROBEPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

6

f
a 2
f

cel - sis De - o. *f* Tutti Glo - ri - a in ex - cel - sis,
f Tutti Glo - ri - a in ex - cel - sis,
f Tutti Glo - ri - a in
f Tutti Glo - ri - a in

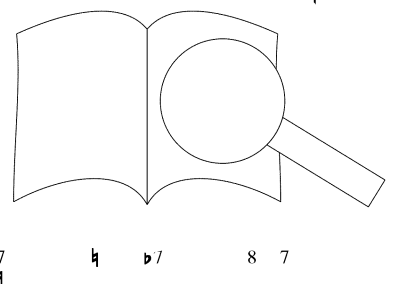
f Tutti



in ex
o, in
De - o, in
cel - sis De - o, in

in ex - cel - sis De - o, glo - ri - a
ex - cel - sis De - o, glo - ri - a
ex - cel - sis De - o,
in ex - cel - sis

6 6 5 6 6 4

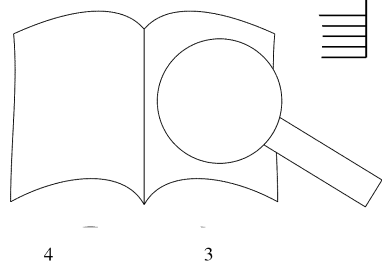


PROBEPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

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

16

in
De - o, in ex - cel - - - sis De - - -
De - o, in ex - cel - - - sis De - - -
ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - - - sis
ri - a in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - - - sis



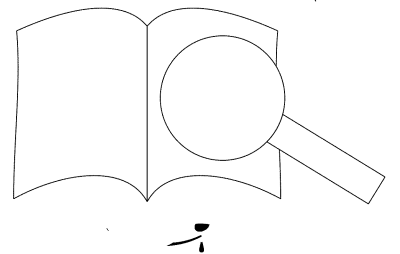
20

o. Et in ter-ra pax ho - mi - ni-bus,
Et in ter-ra pax ho - mi - ni-bus,
Et in ter-ra pax

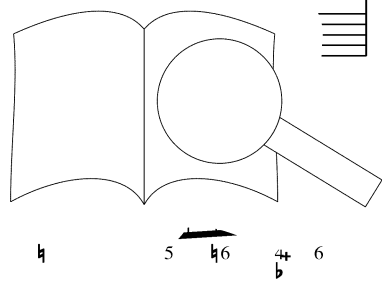
Et in ter-ra

tasto solo

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



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

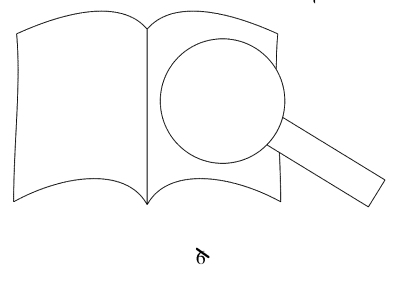


vo - nae vo - lun - ta - - - tis.

nae vo - lun - ta - - - tis.

- - lun - ta - - - tis, vo - lun - ta - - - tis.

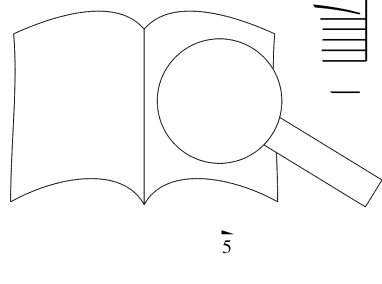
7 6 6 6 #6 6 6 6 6 10 6 #
3 3 #2 4 5 - - 4 5 - - 4 6 4 5 4



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

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

Lau - da-mus
 Lau - da-mus te,
 Lau - da-mus



44

te, lau -

-mus te.

-ne - di - ci-mus te.

-mus te, be-ne - di - ci-mus te.

5 6 5 4 3

p Ad - - o - ra - mus te.

p Ad - - o - ra - mus te.

p Ad - - o - ra -

p Ad - - o - ra -

PROBEPARTITUR

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

51

f
Tutti

f
Tutti

f
Tutti

f
Tutti

f
Tutti

f
a 2 Tutti

mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, glo - ri - fi -

ca - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, glo - ri - fi -

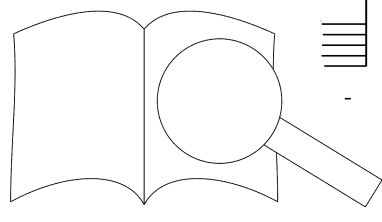
- fi - ca - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, - ri - fi -

Glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te,

f
Tutti

PROBEKOPPIERUNG

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



ca - aus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - - - mus te. Lau -

- mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - - - mus te. Lau -

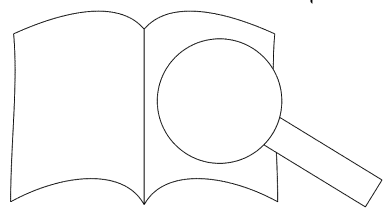
- - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - - - mus te. Lau -

'a - glo - ri - fi - ca - - - - - mu:

b7 9 5 6 3 6 3 6 5 6 6 6 3 4 3

* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

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



da i - mus, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus

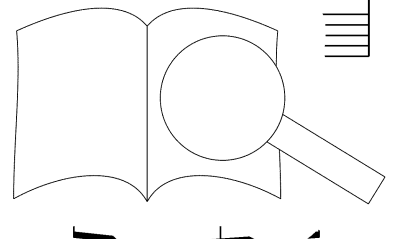
- ne - di - ci - mus, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus

be - ne - di - ci - mus, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, glo

mus, be - ne - di - ci - mus, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus, glo

5 6 5 6 5 6 3 5 3 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 5

3 4 3 4 3 5 5 3 6 6 6 5



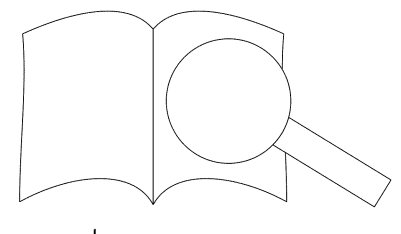
65

te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te.

us, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te.

te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te.

ri - fi - ca - mus, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te.



3. Gratias agimus tibi

Allegretto

71 Fl
Ob I *p*
Ob II
Clt I Solo
Clt II
Fg *I Solo* *p*
p
Alto solo
Solo
p
6 5 6 5
4 3 4 3

79
Gra - - - ti - as a -

6 6 5 6 6 5 5 6 4 4 7

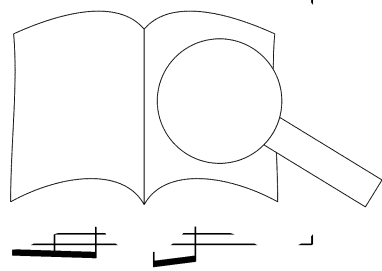
Musical score for measures 88-95. The vocal line is in a soprano clef with a key signature of two flats. The piano accompaniment consists of five staves. The music is mostly rests, with some notes appearing in the final measures of the system.

Musical score for measures 96-103. The vocal line includes the lyrics: "ti - bi pro - pter ma - gnam glo - - - ri - pro - pter". The piano accompaniment continues with chords and melodic lines. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Musical score for measures 104-111. This system shows the piano accompaniment for the vocal line. It features complex chordal textures and melodic fragments in the upper staves.

Musical score for measures 112-119. The vocal line includes the lyrics: "- gnam, pro - pter ma - gnam glo - - - ri - am tu - - am,". The piano accompaniment continues with rhythmic patterns and chords. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

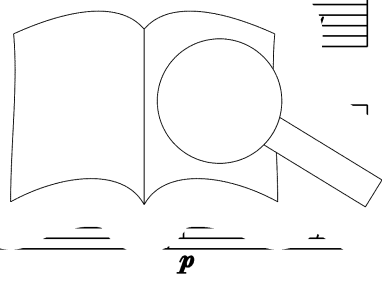
PROBENPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



- gnam glo - - - ri - am tu -

46 5 6

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



117 Fl

Ob

Clf

Fg

Cor

Tr

Timp

Vl

Va

De - - - us, Rex - - - coe - le - stis,

er o - mni - pot - ens.

7

2

6

5

6

4

3

6

4

3

127

Solo

Clf

Fg

- mi - ne Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Je - su

Chri - ste, Je - su

7

6

5

4

7

6

5

4

6

7

6

5

4

7

6

5

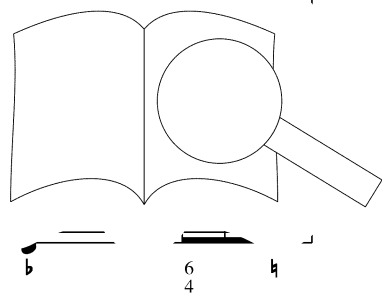
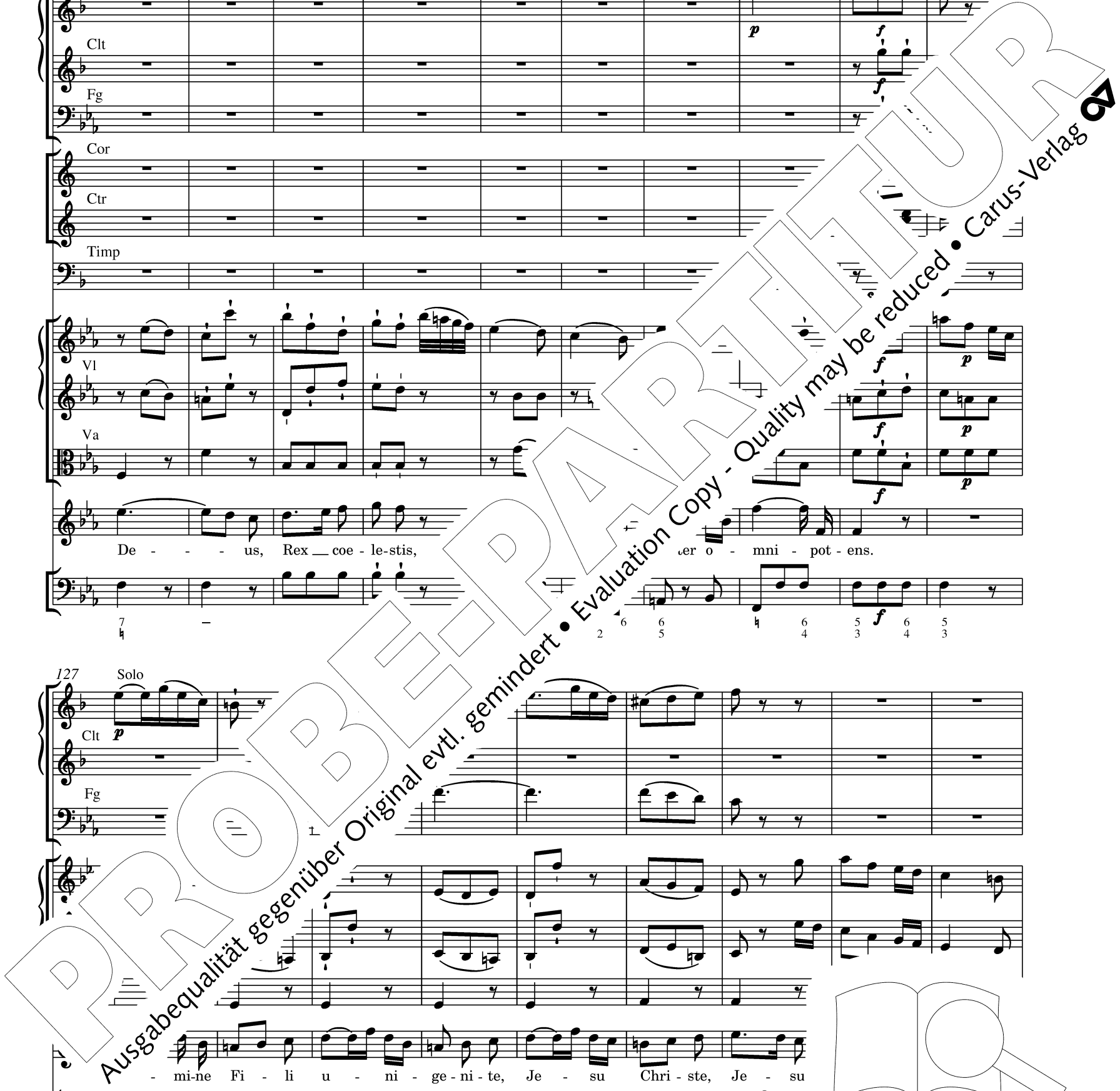
4

7

6

4

4



136 Fl

Ob

Clt

Fg a 2

Vi

Va

ste.

141

I Solo

Do - - mi - ne De - us, A - gnus De - i, Fi - li - us Pa - - tris,

PROBENPARTEI

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

Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a melody with a *p* dynamic marking.

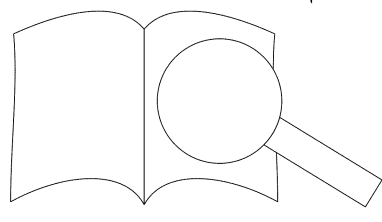
Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a melody with a *f* dynamic marking.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

De - us, A - gnus De - - - i, Fi - li-us Pa - tris

- mi-ne De - us, A - gnus De - i, Fi - li - us Pa - - - tri



b7 6 45 46 6 6 4 3

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

Musical score system 1, measures 1-7. Treble clef (top) and bass clef (bottom). Features various note values, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Musical score system 2, measures 8-10. Treble clef. Features chords and rests.

Musical score system 3, measures 11-13. Bass clef. Features a melodic line.

Musical score system 4, measures 14-17. Treble clef (top) and bass clef (bottom). Features complex notation with slurs and ties.

Musical score system 5, measures 18-20. Treble clef. Features rests.

Musical score system 6, measures 21-23. Bass clef. Includes fingerings: 6, 7, 7 6 5 / 5 4 3, 6, 7.

Diagram of a book and a magnifying glass. The magnifying glass is positioned over the book, symbolizing a search or evaluation.

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

Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

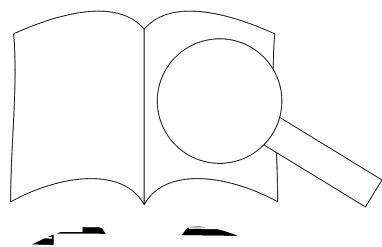
Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the fifth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

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



Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a complex texture with six staves, including a double bass line with a dense sixteenth-note accompaniment.

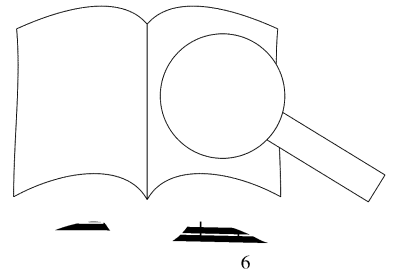
Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with the same complex texture as the first system.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with the same complex texture as the first system.

Vocal line with lyrics for the fourth system. The lyrics are:
 mun - se - re - re no - bis,
 - - - se - re - re no - bis, qui tol - lis pec -
 mi - - se - re - re no - bis, qui tol - lis pec -
 mi - - se - re - re no - bis, qui tol - lis pec -

Musical score for the fifth system, including piano accompaniment and a diagram. The piano part continues with the same complex texture as the first system. A diagram of a hand holding a book is shown on the right side of the system.

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



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

re - - re - - re no - - - bis. Qui
 mi - - re no - - - bis.
 re - - re no - bis, no - - - bis.
 pec - ca - - ta mun - -

6 9 5 6 5 8 6 5
 5 3 4 - 3

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

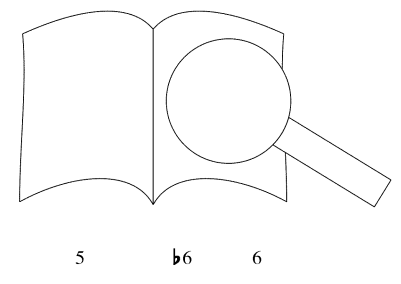
The first system of the musical score consists of a vocal line on a single staff and piano accompaniment on two staves. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand. The vocal line begins with a long note followed by a series of eighth notes.

The second system continues the vocal and piano parts. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic pattern, while the vocal line continues with eighth notes and rests.

The third system shows the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part has a more complex texture with sixteenth notes in the right hand.

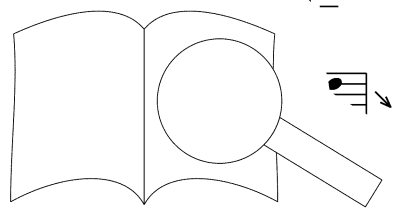
The fourth system includes lyrics for the vocal line. The lyrics are: "tol - lis, pec - ca - - ta mun - di, - lis, qui tol - lis pec - ca - - ta qui tol - lis pec - ca - -". The piano accompaniment continues with its characteristic rhythmic pattern.

The fifth system shows the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a series of chords and rhythmic patterns. Below the piano staff, there are numbers: 6, 6, 7, 4/2, 6, 6.

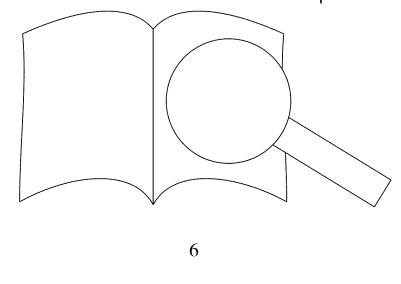


PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

6 46 b 6 6 5 4 - 6 6 4 6 6 4 6



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



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

Musical score for the first system, featuring piano (*p*) dynamics and various melodic lines.

Musical score for the second system, showing piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

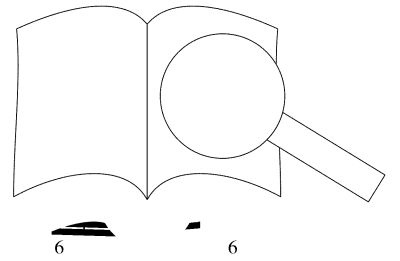
de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem no - stram, sus - ci - pe,
nem no - stram, nem no - stram, sus - ci - pe

de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem no - stram, sus - ci - pe

de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem no - stram, sus - ci - pe

b7 5 6 b7 6 7 6 7 Cb 1 46
3 4 5 4 4

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



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

f

a 2

f

Tutti f

Qui se - des ad dex - - te-ram Pa - tris,

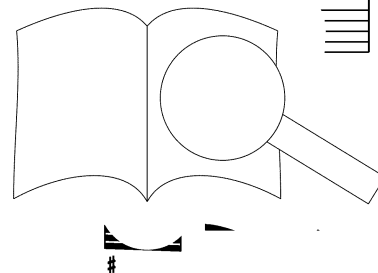
Qui se - des ad dex - - te-ram Pa - tris,

se - des, qui se - des ad dex te-ram

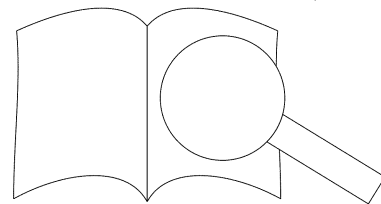
Tutti f

- ci - pe. Qui se - des ad dex - - te-

Tutti



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

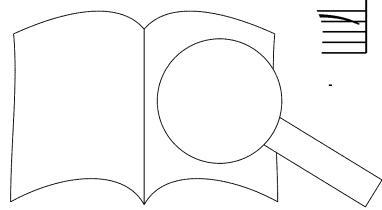


PROBEPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

PROBEPARTITUR

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



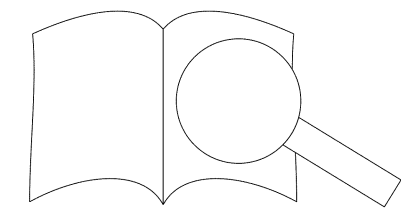
Musical score system 1, measures 1-6. It features a grand staff with five staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The second and third staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The fourth and fifth staves are also grouped by a brace. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in measures 2, 3, 4, and 5. Measure 6 ends with a double bar line.

Musical score system 2, measures 7-12. It features a grand staff with five staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The second and third staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The fourth and fifth staves are also grouped by a brace. Measure 12 ends with a double bar line.

Musical score system 3, measures 13-18. It features a grand staff with five staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The second and third staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The fourth and fifth staves are also grouped by a brace. Measure 18 ends with a double bar line.

Musical score system 4, measures 19-24. It features a grand staff with five staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The second and third staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The fourth and fifth staves are also grouped by a brace. Measure 24 ends with a double bar line.

Musical score system 5, measures 25-30. It features a grand staff with five staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The second and third staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The fourth and fifth staves are also grouped by a brace. Measure 25 starts with the instruction *bis.* and measure 30 ends with the instruction *tasto solo*. Measure 30 ends with a double bar line.



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

4. Quoniam

Allegro spiritoso

249

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes a piano introduction with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The vocal part begins with a treble clef staff. The lyrics are: *lus San - ctus. Tu so - lus, tu so - lus Do - mi-nus.*

The second system continues the piano accompaniment and the vocal line. The lyrics are: *tu so - lus San - ctus. Tu so - lus Do - mi-nus.*

The third system continues the piano accompaniment and the vocal line. The lyrics are: *ni-am tu so - lus San - ctus. Tu so - lus, tu so*

The fourth system continues the piano accompaniment and the vocal line. The lyrics are: *Quo - ni-am tu so - lus San - ctus. Tu so - lus, tu*

The fifth system is a piano solo section marked *Tutti*. It features a bass clef staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are: *6 5 4 3 - 6 5 4 3 2*

First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment in G minor.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Fourth system of musical notation, including the beginning of the lyrics.

- tis - si-mus, Je - su Chri - ste, tu so - lus Al - tis - si-mus,
 - lus Al - tis - si-mus, Je - su Chri - ste, Je - su, Je - su
 , tu so - lus Al - tis - si-mus, Je - su Chri - ste,
 u so - lus, tu so - lus Al - tis - si-mus, Je - su Chri - ste, tu

6 5 4 3 - 6 5 7 4 - 6 4/2 6 4/2

o 10 7 4 / 7 7 /

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

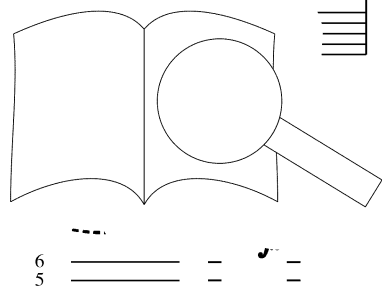
Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Je - su Chri - ste, Je - - - su, Je - - - su
 tu so - lus Al - tis - si - mus, Je - - - su
 - lus Al - tis - si - mus, Je - su Chri - ste, Je - su
 tus Al - tis - si - mus, Je - - - su, Je - su - Chri - ste,



7 4 6 b6 - 7 6 7 b7 6 - 7 6 b5 6 6 5 6 5

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

First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment.

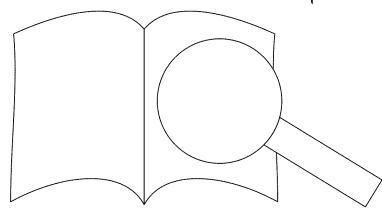
Third system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Chri - Je - su Chri - ste, Je - su, Je - - - - su
 ste, Je - su Chri - ste, Je - su, Je - - - - su
 - ste, Je - su Chri - ste, Je - su, Je - - - - su
 - - - - ste, Je - su Chri - ste, Je - su, Je -

5 8 6 8 6 8 3
 4 3 4 4 3 4 3



Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

Musical score for the second system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

Musical score for the third system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

6

4

6

5

6

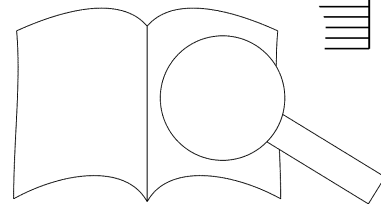
b7

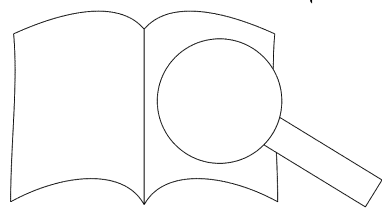
5

6

5

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





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

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

Musical score for the first system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a rest, followed by a melodic phrase starting on a G4 note.

Musical score for the second system, continuing the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a rest, then continues with the melody.

Musical score for the third system, continuing the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a rest, then continues with the melody.

Musical score for the fourth system, including lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "men ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - - - - - Pa - tris, a - - - - - men, a - - - - - men, a - men, - men, a - men, a - - - - - men".

Musical score for the fifth system, including piano accompaniment and figured bass notation. The figured bass notation is: 5, 6, 3, 4, 6, b6, 6, 6, b6, 3, 4, 2, 6, 4, 2, 6, 7, 6.

Musical score for the sixth system, including piano accompaniment and figured bass notation. The figured bass notation is: 7, 4, 3, 7, 6, 5.

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

First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a prominent eighth-note pattern in the right hand.

Second system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment with some rests.

Third system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment with some rests.

Fourth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with the eighth-note pattern.

Fifth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with the lyrics "men, - - - men. In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris,".

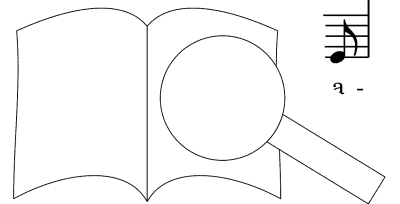
Sixth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with "en. In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - - men,".

Seventh system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with "a - - men, a - - men. In glo - ri - a a -".

4

tasto solo

10 10 10 45 5 3
3 5 6 8 5 3



The first system of the musical score consists of a vocal line on a single staff and piano accompaniment on two staves. The vocal line begins with a series of notes, including a sharp sign, and continues with a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment provides a rhythmic and harmonic foundation with various note values and rests.

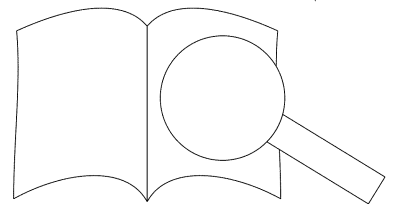
The second system continues the musical score with a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has several rests, indicating a pause in the vocal part. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady rhythm.

The third system of the musical score features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes a fermata over a note, and the piano accompaniment has a similar fermata. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The fourth system of the musical score includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "a - i - Pa - tris, a - - - men, a - - -", ".en, a - - - - - men, a - - -", "a - - - - - men, a - men, a - - -", "men, a - - - - men, a". The piano accompaniment continues with a consistent rhythmic pattern.

The fifth system of the musical score features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a long note with a fermata. The piano accompaniment includes a series of numbers (6, 5, 4, 1, 5, 4, 3, 9, 8, 7, 7, 6, 5, 6, 4, #) which likely represent a fingering or performance instruction.

* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report



First system of musical notation, including a vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of piano accompaniment staves.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment.

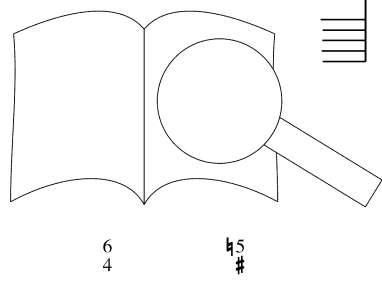
Fourth system of musical notation, including a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

men,
men, a - men, a - men, a - men, a - - men,
a - men, a - men, a - men, a - - - - -

Fifth system of musical notation, including a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

a - - - - - mei

8 7 5 4 8 7 5 4 8 7 6 5 4 3 4 4 6 6 4 4 6 6 4 4 6 7 6 #
3 3 3 6 3 6 6 3 2 5 2 5 2 5 2



First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a right-hand part with a melodic line and a left-hand part with a bass line. A dynamic marking 'a 2' is present in the bass line.

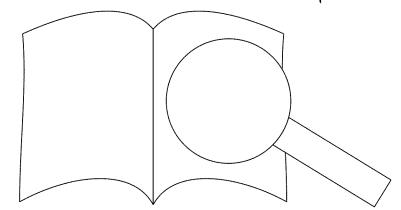
Second system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts from the first system.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Fourth system of musical notation, including lyrics: "men, a - men, a - - men, a - - - - -", "a - - - - - men, a - - - - - men, a -", "a - - - - - men, a - - - - -", and "In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - - - - -".

Fifth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and figured bass notation: 6 4, #5, -, #, 4+ 6, 3 4 6, 6 5, #, #6 5, #, 5 3, - 6.

* Sic; siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report



304

PROBENPARTITUR

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

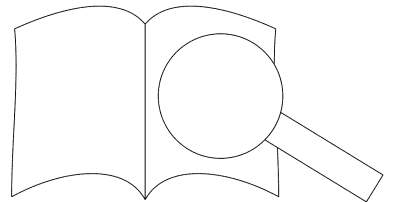
Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the fifth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.



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

Musical score for the first system, featuring piano and violin parts. The piano part is on the left, and the violin part is on the right. The music is in a minor key and 4/4 time.

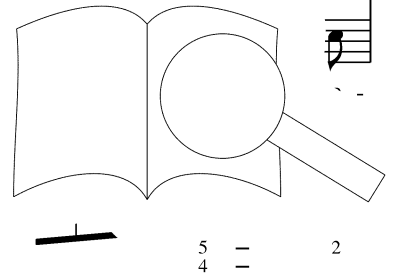
Musical score for the second system, featuring piano and violin parts. The piano part is on the left, and the violin part is on the right. The music is in a minor key and 4/4 time. Dynamics include *ff*.

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano and violin parts. The piano part is on the left, and the violin part is on the right. The music is in a minor key and 4/4 time.

Vocal score for the fourth system with lyrics. The lyrics are: "a - - men. In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - - men. In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - - men. In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - - men. In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - -".

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring piano and violin parts. The piano part is on the left, and the violin part is on the right. The music is in a minor key and 4/4 time. Fingerings are indicated below the notes.

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



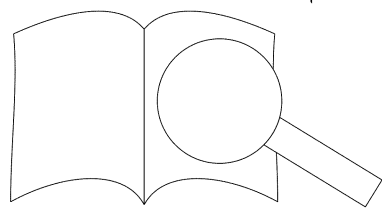
men, a - men, a - men, a - men, a - -

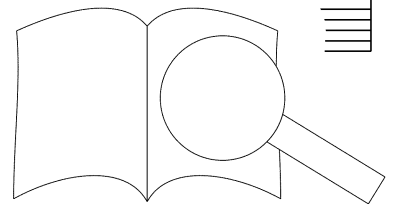
men, a - men, a - men, a - men, a - -

a - - men, a - men, a - men, a - men. a - -

men, a - - - men, a - men, a - men,

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





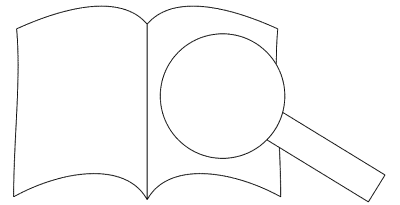
* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

PROBENPARTITUR

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

The musical score is arranged in systems. The first system shows piano accompaniment with a 'Solo' section starting in the bass clef. The second system continues the piano accompaniment with 'pp' dynamics. The third system shows the vocal line with lyrics 'men, a - - - men, a -'. The fourth system continues the vocal line with lyrics 'A - - men, a - - men, a - -'. The fifth system shows a 'Solo' section for the voice with lyrics 'A - men, a - men,'. The sixth system shows the final vocal line.

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



ff ff ff ff ff

a2

fz fz

ff fz fz fz fz

- a De - i Pa - tris, a - - men, a - -

glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - - men, a - -

In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - - men, -

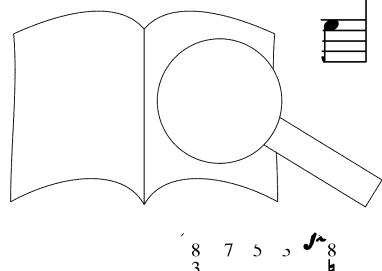
- - men. In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - - men,

Tutti

ff

Tutti pleno Organo

5 6 4 3 ff 6 6 4 6 4 6 6 4 2 2 6



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

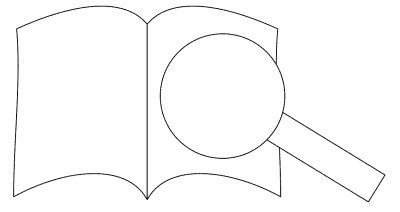
First system of musical notation, featuring piano accompaniment on the left and vocal lines on the right. The piano part includes a bass line with a dashed slur over a group of notes.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piano accompaniment and vocal lines.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the piano accompaniment and vocal lines.

Fourth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and vocal lines with lyrics: "men, a - - men, a - - men." and "a - men, a - - men, a - men."

Fifth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and vocal lines with lyrics: "men, a - men, a - - men," and "men, a - men, a - - men,". Below the piano part are the numbers: 7 5 6 3 6 3 6 6 6 6 4 3.



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

Credo

5. Credo in unum Deum

Vivace

First system of musical notation, featuring piano and violin parts. The piano part includes a double bass line marked 'a 2'. Trills are indicated with 'tr' above notes.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piano and violin parts. The piano part features chords and melodic lines.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the piano and violin parts. Trills are present in the violin part.

Tutti

Cre - do in u - num De - um, cre - do in

... um, in u - num De - um, cre - do in

Cre - do in u - num De - um, in

... do in u - num, in u - num De - um,

unis.

6
5

2

6

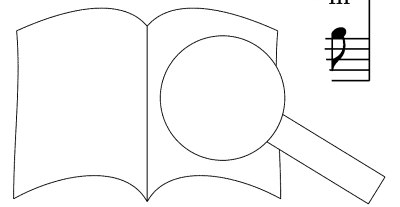
2

5

6

6

6
4



5

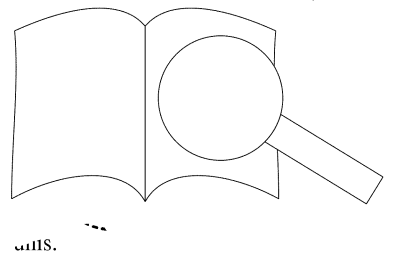
u - n - - - - - num De - - - - - um.

u - - - - - num De - - - - - um.

um, in u - - - - - num De - - - - - um.

u De - um, in u - - - - - num De - - - - -

7 7 5 6 - 4 3



aus.

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

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

Pa - tem, fa - cto - rem coe - li et ter - rae,
 en - tem, fa - cto - rem coe - li et ter - rae,
 - pot - en - tem, fa - cto - rem coe - li et ter - rae,
 - em o - mni - pot - en - tem, fa - cto - rem coe - li et

8/3 7/4 6/4 5/4 4/2 0

13

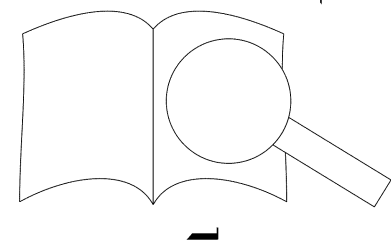
vi - mni - um, et in - vi - - - si -

am o - mni - um, et in - vi - - - si -

li - um o - mni - um,

bi - li - um o - mni - um,

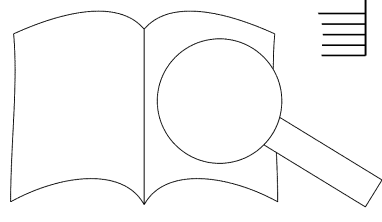
p *tasto solo*



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

Musical score for organ and voice. The organ part features complex rhythmic patterns with trills and slurs. The voice part includes lyrics: "bi - li - um. si - bi - li - um." The score is marked with "f" (forte) and includes a "PROBE" watermark.

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



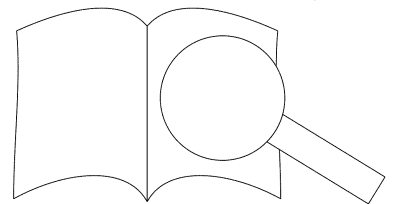
21

in u - num Do - mi-num Je - sum Chri - stum,

Et in u - num Do - mi-num Je-sum Chri - stum,

Et in u - num Do - mi-num Je - sum,

Et in u - num Do - mi-num Je - sum,



6 4 4 b 4 2 6 b b 9 4 2 6 4 6 b 6 6 6 6 4 6

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

Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.

Empty musical staves for the second system, consisting of two vocal staves and two piano staves.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with its intricate rhythmic accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "Je - li-um De - i u - - ni-ge - ni-tum. stum, Fi - li-um De - i u - - ni-ge - ni - tum. Chri - stum, Fi - li-um De - i u - ni - ge - ni - tum - sum Chri-stum, Fi - li-um De - i u - ni - ge - ni".

Musical score for the fourth system, including piano accompaniment and a diagram of a hand position. The diagram shows a right hand with fingers numbered 1-5, with a magnifying glass highlighting the thumb and index finger area.

6 4 6 9 5 b7 5 6 5 6 6

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

Musical score for the first system, measures 29-32. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment for the right and left hands.

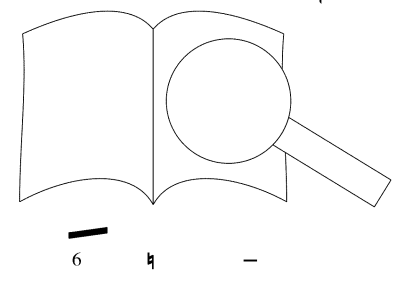
Musical score for the second system, measures 33-36. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment for the right and left hands.

Musical score for the third system, measures 37-40. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment for the right and left hands.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 41-44. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment for the right and left hands.

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 45-48. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment for the right and left hands.

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



sae - - - mni-a sae - cu-la. De - um de

o - mni-a, an - te o - mni-a sae - cu - la. De - um de

an - te o - mni-a sae - cu - la. De - um de

cu-la, an - te o - mni-a, an - te o - mni-a sae - c

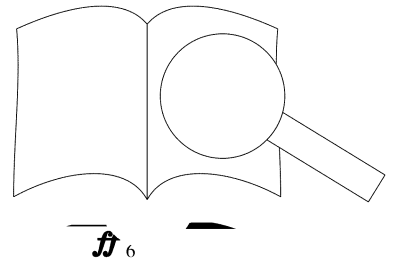
le

#

pp

-Org

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



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

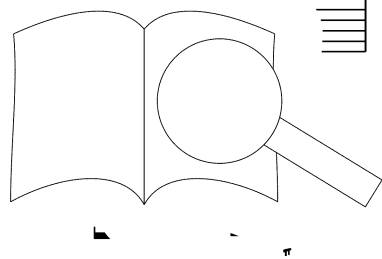
ve - ro, de De - o ve - - - - ro.

ve - ro, de De - o ve - - - - ro.

- o ve - ro, de De - o ve - - - -

ro, de De - o ve - ro, de De - o ve - - - -

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



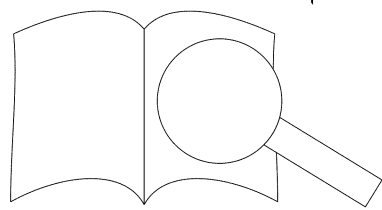
Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a rest, followed by a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a more active bass line.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment maintains the rhythmic pattern.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment maintains the rhythmic pattern.

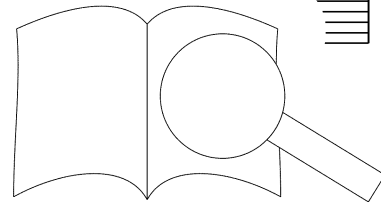
Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment with lyrics. The lyrics are: "in fa - ctum, con - - sub-stan - ti - a - lem", "ni-tum, non fa - ctum, con - - sub-stan - ti - a - lem", "Ge - ni-tum, non fa - ctum, con - - sub-stan - ti - a - lem", "Ge - ni-tum, non fa - ctum, con -".

Musical score for the fifth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment with lyrics. The lyrics are: "6 unis.", "# unis.", "#", "#", "#", "6".



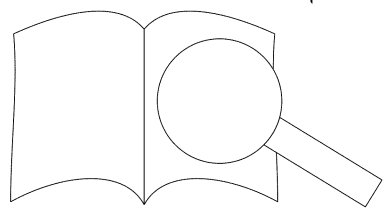
PROBENPARTITUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Pa
 mni-a, per quem o - - - mni-a fa - - - cta
 em o - mni-a, per quem o - - - mni-a fa - - - cta
 per quem o - mni-a, per quem o - - - mni-a fa - - - cta
 1: per quem o - mni-a, per quem o - - - mni-a



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

- pter nos ho - mi-nes, et pro - pter no-stram sa - lu - tem de - scen-dit de
 Qui pro - pter nos ho - mi-nes, et pro - pter no-stram sa - lu -



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

First system of musical notation, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. It includes dynamic markings such as *f* and *tr.* (trills).

Second system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Fourth system of musical notation, including vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

nos ho - mi - nes, et pro - pter no - stram sa - lu - tem de - scen - dit de

pro - pter nos ho - mi - nes, et pro - pter no - stram sa - lu - tem de - scen - dit de

Qui pro - pter nos ho - mi - nes, et pro - pter no - stram sa - lu - tem de - scen - dit de

Tutti

Qui pro - pter nos ho - mi - nes, et pro - pter no - stram sa -

Fifth system of musical notation, including vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

Org

6
5

2

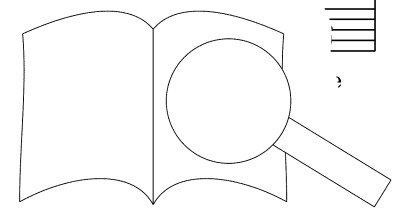
6

6

5

2

0



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

Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a prominent melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

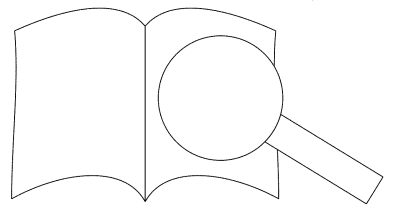
Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with similar melodic and harmonic patterns.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with similar melodic and harmonic patterns.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with similar melodic and harmonic patterns.

Musical score for the fifth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with similar melodic and harmonic patterns.

Musical score for the sixth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with similar melodic and harmonic patterns.



tasto solo

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

Musical score for the first system, measures 68-73. It features four staves with piano (p) dynamics and 'Solo' markings. The notes are mostly whole and half notes with some slurs.

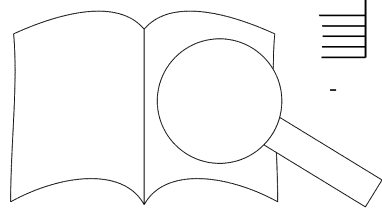
Musical score for the second system, measures 74-79. It consists of two staves, likely for a keyboard instrument, with piano (p) dynamics.

Musical score for the third system, measures 80-85. It features three staves with piano (p) dynamics. The notes are mostly whole and half notes.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 86-91. It features three staves with lyrics: "pro - pter no - stram sa - lu - tem de - scen - dit de coe -". Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f).

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 92-97. It features three staves with lyrics: "es, et pro - pter no - stram sa - lu - tem de - scen - dit de coe -". Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f).

Musical score for the sixth system, measures 98-103. It features three staves with lyrics: "o - mi - nes, et pro - pter no - stram sa - lu - tem de - scen - dit". Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f).



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

f
a2
f

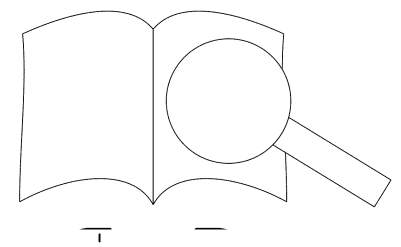
f
f

f
f
f

f

lis, de - scen - dit de coe - lis.
e - lis, de - scen - dit de coe - lis.
ut de coe - lis, de - scen - dit de coe - lis.
scen - dit de coe - lis, de - scen - dit de coe - lis.

ff
Org



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

6. Et incarnatus est

Adagio

80

Fl

Ob I

Ob II

Cl I Solo

Cl II

Fg

Soprano solo

Et

85

90

San - cto ex Ma - ri - - a

7 6 5

95

Cor

Ctr

Timp

Et ho - - mo - fa - ctus est, et ho - - mo -

6 5 4 7 8 7 8 4 3 5 3

100

ho - - mo fa - ctus est, et - - ctus

Chord symbols: $\begin{matrix} \flat 6 \\ \flat 5 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$, 6, $\begin{matrix} \flat 6 \\ \flat 5 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$, 6, $\begin{matrix} f \\ \flat 5 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$, p, $\begin{matrix} \flat 5 \\ \flat 4 \end{matrix}$, 6, 5, 3

105

ho - - mo fa - ctus est, et ho - - mo fa - - ctus

Et ho - - mo fa - ctus est, et ho - -

Et ho - - mo fa - ctus est, et ho - -

Chord symbols: $\flat 5$, 8, $\flat 7$, 6, 8, 7, $\flat 6$, 8, 7, $\flat 6$, $\flat 4$, 3

* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

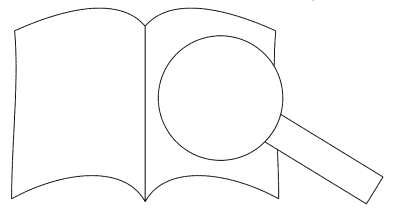
Musical score for the first system, measures 110-114. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with dynamics like *p*, *f*, and *f#*.

Musical score for the second system, measures 115-118. It consists of empty staves for vocal and piano parts.

Musical score for the third system, measures 119-122. It features a piano accompaniment with a melodic line and dynamics like *f#*.

Vocal score for the fourth system, measures 123-126. It includes lyrics: "Cru - - ci - fi - xus et - i - am pro" and dynamics like *Tutti* and *est.*

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 127-130. It includes a piano accompaniment with dynamics like *f* and *f#*.



* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

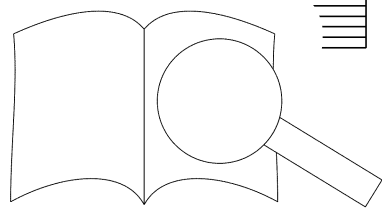
Musical score for piano and voice, measures 115-120. The piano part features a complex texture with multiple staves, including a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The voice part is on a single staff. Dynamics include forte (f) and fortissimo (ff).

Musical score for piano, measures 121-124. The piano part features a complex texture with multiple staves, including a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Dynamics include fortissimo (ff).

no ti - o Pi - la - to pas - - - sus.
 an - ti - o Pi - la - to pas - - - sus.
 sub Pon - ti - o Pi - la - to pas - - - sus.
 sus: sub Pon - ti - o Pi - la - to pas - -

Piano accompaniment for the vocal part, measures 125-128. The piano part features a complex texture with multiple staves, including a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Dynamics include fortissimo (ff).

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



120

VI *pp*

Va *pp*

p

pp

p Solo

Pas - sus, pas - - sus et se - pul - - tus

p Solo

Pas - sus, pas - - sus et se - pul - -

p Solo

Pas - - sus et se - pul

Solo

p

pp *tasto solo*

125

Ob

Cl

I solo

p

VI

Va

Solo

Pas - - -

est, se - pul - - tus est,

pul tus est, se - pul - - tus est,

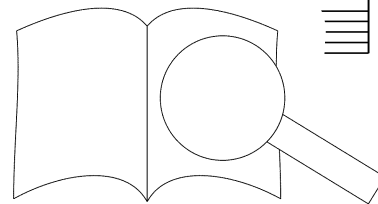
- - tus est, se - pul - - tus est,



130

Solo
p

se - pul - tus est, et se - pul - - tus



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

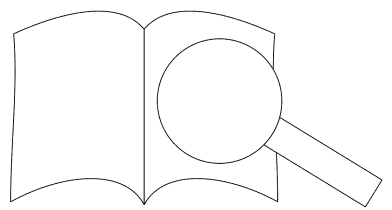
Musical score for the first system, featuring piano accompaniment with a 'p' dynamic marking.

Musical score for the second system, featuring piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano accompaniment with a triplet marking.

est,
Solo
- tus est, se - pul - - tus est.
- tus est, se - pul - - tus est.
pul - - tus est, se - pul - - tus est.

- - sus et se - pul - - tus est.



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

7. Et resurrexit

141 Vivace

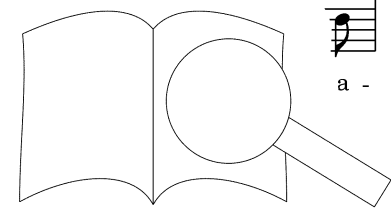
The first system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top two staves are for the vocal parts, and the bottom four staves are for the piano accompaniment. The piano part features a prominent bass line starting with a forte dynamic and a tempo marking of 'Vivace'. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is common time (C).

The second system continues the piano accompaniment with intricate rhythmic patterns in the right hand and a steady bass line. Dynamics include forte (f) and piano (p). The tempo remains 'Vivace'.

The third system introduces the vocal lines. The piano accompaniment continues with a forte dynamic. The vocal parts enter with the lyrics: 'ti - a di - e, se - cun - dum Scri - ptu - ras. Et a - ter - ti - a di - e, se - cun - dum Scri - ptu - ras. Et a - xit ter - ti - a di - e, se - cun - dum Scri - ptu - ras. Et a - re - sur - re - xit ter - ti - a di - e, se - cun - dum Scri - ptu - ras. Et a -'. The piano part includes a 'Tutti' marking and a 'tr' (trill) marking.

The fourth system shows the piano accompaniment and a figured bass line. The piano part continues with a forte dynamic and includes a 'Tutti' marking. The figured bass line consists of numbers: 6, b, 4, /, 4, 6, 7, 9, 8, 4, 7, 6, 5, 4. The system concludes with a trill (tr) marking.

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

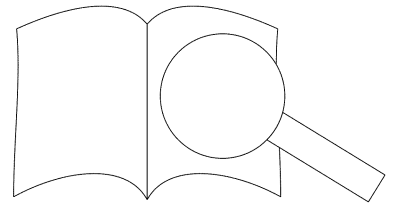


scen - dit in coe - - lum: se - det ad dex - te-ram

- - scen - dit in coe - - lum: se - det ad dex - te-ram

., et a - scen - dit in coe - - lum:

in coe-lum, et a - scen - dit in coe - - lum:



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

Musical score for the first system, featuring a piano accompaniment with multiple staves and a vocal line.

Musical score for the second system, featuring a piano accompaniment with multiple staves and a vocal line.

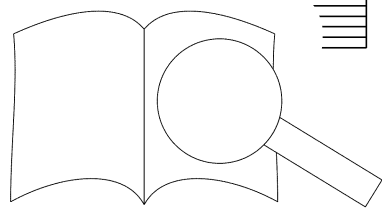
Musical score for the third system, featuring a piano accompaniment with multiple staves and a vocal line.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring a piano accompaniment with multiple staves and a vocal line with lyrics.

Pa
 det ad dex - - - te-ram Pa - - tris.
 dex - - te - ram Pa - - - tris.
 - te-ram Pa - - tris, ad dex - te-ram Pa - - tris.
 aet ad dex - te-ram Pa - - tris, ad dex - te-ram Pa -

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring a piano accompaniment with multiple staves and a vocal line.

5 3 6 9 b b7 5 3 6 5 3 6 6 6 6 46



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

Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment with lyrics.

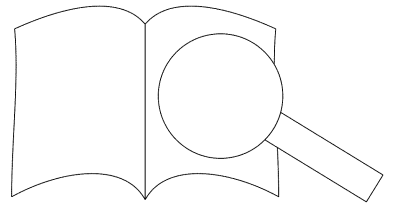
Et i - te-rum ven-tu-rus est

Et i - te-rum ven-tu-rus est

Et

Musical score for the fifth system, including piano accompaniment with fingerings.

8 6 6 2 6 5 6 5 6



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

6 5 6 5 6 5
3

4
2

-
-

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

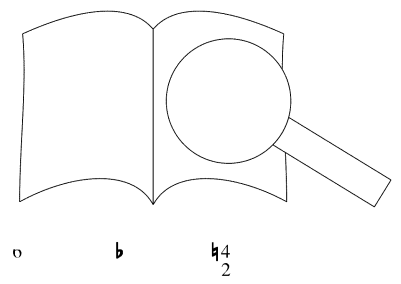
vi - vos, et mor - tu - os: cu - jus re - gni non e - rit

vi - et mor - tu - os: cu - jus re - gni non e - rit

vos et mor - tu - os: cu - jus re - gni non e - rit

vi - vos et mor - tu - os: cu - jus re - rit

p *f* Tutti



PROBEPARTITUR

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

Musical score for the first system, consisting of five staves. The top four staves contain melodic lines for voices or instruments, and the bottom staff is the bass line. The music is in a key with two flats and a common time signature.

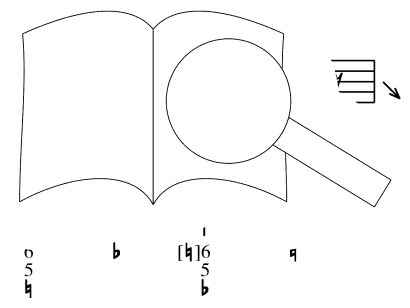
Musical score for the second system, consisting of two staves. The top staff contains a melodic line, and the bottom staff is the bass line. The music continues from the previous system.

Musical score for the third system, consisting of three staves. The top two staves contain melodic lines, and the bottom staff is the bass line. Dynamics markings like *ff* are present.

Musical score for the fourth system, consisting of four staves. The top three staves contain vocal lines with lyrics, and the bottom staff is the bass line. Dynamics markings like *rit.* and *ff* are present.

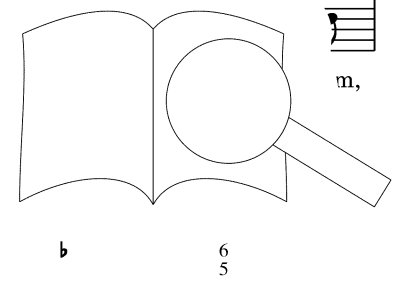
fi - nis, cu - jus re - gni non e - rit, non e - rit fi - - -
 fi s, cu - jus re - gni non e - rit, non e - rit fi - - -
 rit, cu - jus re - gni non e - rit, non e - rit fi - - -
 non e - rit, cu - jus re - gni non e - rit, non

Musical score for the fifth system, consisting of a single staff. It contains a bass line with dynamics markings like *ff* and *unisono*. The number '6' is written below the staff.



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

Spi - num, et vi - vi - fi - can - tem, et in Spi - ri - tum San - ctum,
 - num, Do - mi - num, et vi - vi - fi - can - tem, et in Spi - ri - tum San - ctum,
 - ctum, Do - mi - num, et vi - vi - fi - can - tem, et in Spi - ri - tum San - ctum,
 - ctum San - ctum, Do - mi - num, et vi - vi - fi - can - tem, et



PROBENPAPIER

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

Do - mi - n

qui ex Pa - tre Fi - li - o - que pro - ce - dit.

...i - tem:

...i - fi - can - tem:

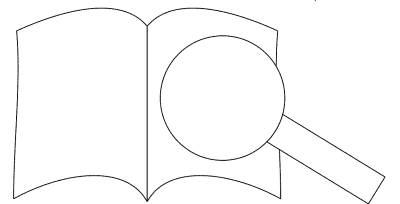
...et vi - vi - fi - can - tem:

Vc

p 6 7 6 6 7 6 8

unis.

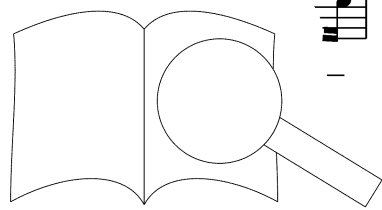
PROBENPARTITUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



Fi - li - o si - mul ad - o - ra - tur, et
 et Fi - li - o si - mul ad - o - ra - tur, et
 - tre et Fi - li - o si - mul ad - o - ra - tur, et
 i cum Pa - tre et Fi - li - o si - mu

* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

*p*₄ #2 - - - 6 6



PROBENPARTITUR

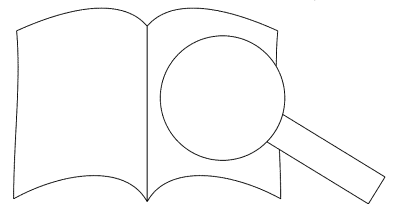
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

con - qui lo - cu - - tus est per Pro - phe - -

- tur: qui lo - cu - - tus est per Pro - phe - -

- ca - tur: qui lo - cu - - tus est per Pro - phe - -

'on - fi - ca - tur: qui lo - cu - - tus est per



* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

Musical score for the first system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a complex arpeggiated figure in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand.

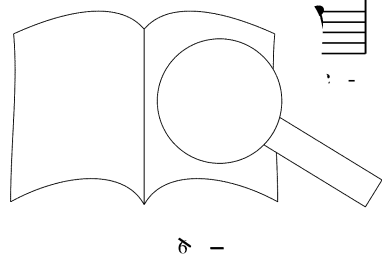
Musical score for the second system, continuing the vocal and piano parts from the first system.

Musical score for the third system, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Vocal line with lyrics for the fourth system. The lyrics are: "tas. Et u - nam san - ctam ca - tho - li - cam et a - po - sto - li - cam Ec -".

Musical score for the fifth system, including the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a simple bass line with some chords.

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



cle - Con - fi - te-or u - num ba - ptis - ma

Con - fi - te-or u - num ba - ptis - ma.

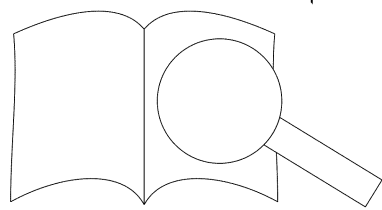
Con - fi - te-or u - num ba - ptis - ma

le - am. Con - fi - te-or u - num ba -]

unis.

6 5 6 4 6 4 6 6

4 3 4 2 2 6 6



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

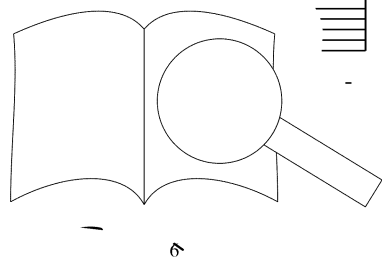
Musical score for the first system, featuring piano and bass staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamics like 'f'.

Musical score for the second system, including piano and bass staves with lyrics and musical notation.

Musical score for the third system, including piano and bass staves with lyrics and musical notation.

Musical score for the fourth system, including piano and bass staves with lyrics and musical notation.

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



8. Et vitam venturi

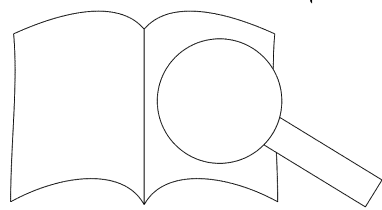
211 Vivace

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes piano (p) and organ (Org) parts. The piano part features a melody with a forte (f) dynamic. The organ part provides harmonic support. The second system continues the piano and organ parts. The third system introduces a vocal line with the lyrics: "Et vi-tam ven-tu - ri sae - cu-li, a - - -". The fourth system continues the vocal line with the lyrics: "Et vi-tam ven-tu - ri sae - cu-li, a - men, a - - -". The fifth system shows the vocal line and organ part. The sixth system includes the vocal line and organ part, with a large graphic of an open book and a magnifying glass overlaid on the right side. The organ part includes figured bass notation: 5 6 7 46 8 4 2 4c b5 2.

* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

5 - 10 6 5 6 4 4 5 b 6 5 4 6 b 5 3 4 6 9 8 4 5 7 3

4 3 3 3 2 4



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

First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Dynamics include *fz* and *fz*. A fermata is present over the first measure of the vocal line.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts. The piano part includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts. The piano part includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Fourth system of musical notation, including the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

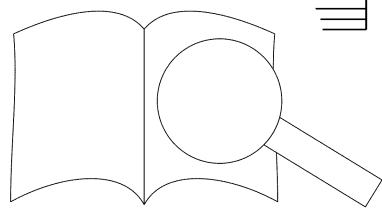
Fifth system of musical notation, including the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Sixth system of musical notation, including the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

PROBENPARTITUR

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



Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a complex texture with multiple voices.

Empty musical staves for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

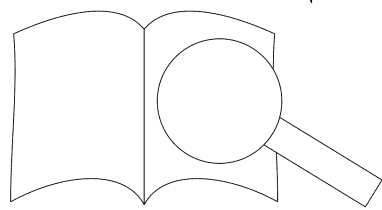
Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the fifth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the sixth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

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

3 5 3 5 4 4 4 3 4 4 6 6 6 5 3 6 5 3 6 5 3 3 5 3 3



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

vi-tam ven-tu - ri sae - cu-li, a - - men,
 - cu-li, a - - men, et vi-tam ven - tu - ri sae-cu - li, a - -
 men, et vi-tam ven - tu - ri sae - cu-li, a - men, ven tu - ri
 men, et vi-tam ven-tu - ri sae - cu-li, a - -

7 8 6 5 | 6 | 6 5 5 b6 5 7 6 8 6 5 4 6 4 b5 b 6 7 6 b5 10

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

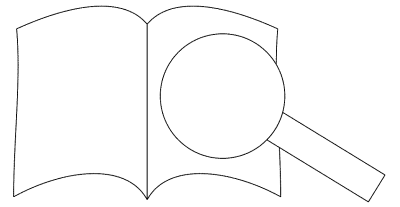
Musical score system 1, measures 237-241. It features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats. The piano part includes a complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth notes and slurs.

Musical score system 2, measures 242-246. This system contains mostly rests for both the treble and bass staves, indicating a section of silence or a specific performance instruction.

Musical score system 3, measures 247-251. It resumes the musical notation with a treble clef staff and a grand staff. The piano accompaniment continues with its characteristic rhythmic pattern.

Musical score system 4, measures 252-256. The notation includes a dynamic marking 'a' (piano) and a performance instruction 'men.' (meno). The piano part continues with its rhythmic accompaniment.

Musical score system 5, measures 257-261. This system includes a dynamic marking 'a' and 'men.' in the treble staff. The bass staff shows a sequence of notes with fingerings 6, 6, 5, and a 'Vc' marking above a double bar line, followed by 'tasto solo'.



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

First system of musical notation, including piano (p) and forte (f) dynamics. The score consists of multiple staves with various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Second system of musical notation, including piano (p) and forte (f) dynamics. The score continues with various musical notations.

Third system of musical notation, including piano (p) and forte (f) dynamics. This system includes lyrics for a vocal line:

Et vi - tam ven - tu - ri sae - cu - li,

tu - ri sae - cu - li, a - men, et vi - tam ven - tu - ri

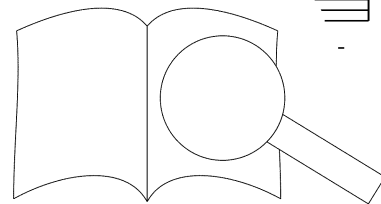
am ven - tu - ri sae - cu - li, a - men, a - - -

vi - tam ven - tu - ri sae - cu - li, a - - - men,

Fourth system of musical notation, including piano (p) and forte (ff) dynamics. It includes fingerings such as $\overset{b5}{3}$, $\overset{3}{3}$, $\overset{6}{4}$, $\overset{3}{3}$, $\overset{b5}{3}$, $\overset{3}{3}$, and $\overset{3}{3}$.

* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

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



First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part includes a right-hand melody and a left-hand bass line.

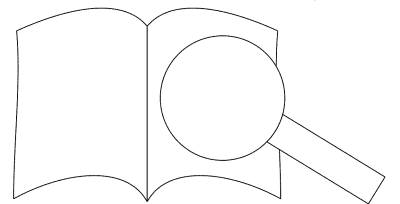
Second system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts from the first system.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Fourth system of musical notation, including the beginning of the vocal lyrics.

Fifth system of musical notation, concluding the vocal and piano parts on this page.

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



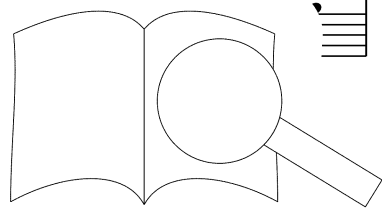
First system of musical notation, featuring vocal staves and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *fz*.

Second system of musical notation, featuring vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation, featuring vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring vocal staves and piano accompaniment. Includes the lyrics: "men. Et vi - tam ven - tu - ri sae - cu-li, a - - -"

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring vocal staves and piano accompaniment. Includes the lyrics: "Et vi - tam ven - tu - ri sae - - - cu - li," and the instruction "tasto solo".



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

Musical score for piano accompaniment, measures 254-258. The score includes treble and bass clefs. A 'Solo' section begins at measure 256, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and ties.

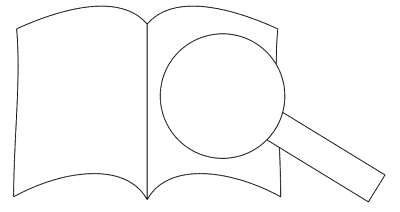
Musical score for piano accompaniment, measures 259-263. This section consists of block chords in the right hand and a simple bass line in the left hand.

Musical score for piano accompaniment, measures 264-268. This section consists of block chords in the right hand and a simple bass line in the left hand.

Musical score for piano accompaniment, measures 269-273. The right hand features a more active melody with slurs and ties, while the left hand continues with a simple bass line.

Vocal staves for Soprano I and Soprano II. The lyrics are: "men, a - men, a - Et vi-tam ven - tu - ri sae-cu - li, a - men, a -". The Soprano I part is marked 'Soprano I solo' and the Soprano II part is marked 'Soprano II solo'. The lyrics are aligned with the notes.

Musical score for piano accompaniment, measures 274-278. The right hand has a simple chordal accompaniment, and the left hand has a simple bass line. The word 'men.' is written below the first measure.



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

Musical score for the first system, featuring piano and violin parts. The piano part includes a 'Soli' section marked with a *p* dynamic and a *a 2* marking. The violin part is marked with a *f* dynamic.

Musical score for the second system, continuing the piano and violin parts from the first system.

Vocal score with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "men. Et vi-tam ven-tu-ri sae-cu-li, a-men, A-men, a-men, a-men, a-men. A-men, a-men, a-men, a-men." The piano part is marked with a *f* dynamic and includes a *Tutti* section.

Piano solo section marked *p* *tasto solo*. It includes chord diagrams and fingering: *f* 6/4, 6/4, 4/2, 4/6, 5/3, 7/4, b. A diagram of a hand holding a book is also present.

Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

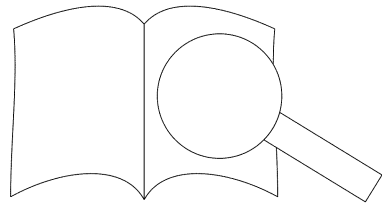
Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the fifth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

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



6 6 3 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 8 7 6 8
4 3 3 5 6 5 6 5 6 3 3 3 3

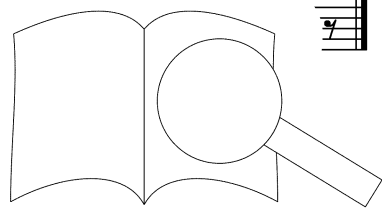
tu men, a - men, a - - men, a - - men.

men, a - - men, a - - men, a - - men.

- men, a - men, a - men, a - - men, a - men.

ri sae - cu-li, a - men, a - men, a - - men.

7 6 8 7 6 8 6
3 - - 3 - - 5



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

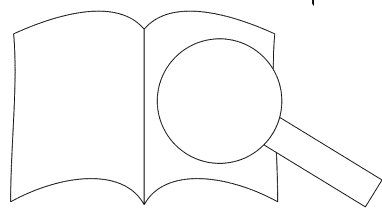
Sanctus

9. Sanctus

Adagio

8	—	—	4	9	10	—	—	6	b7	6	6	—
5	6	5	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	4
3	4	3	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—

* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report



14

San - ctus, San - ctus

San - ctus, San - ctus

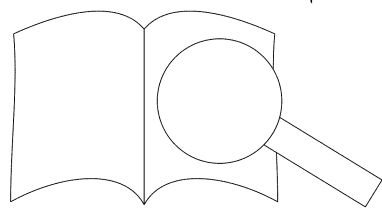
San - ctus, San - ctus

San - ctus, San - ctus

Solo

San - ctus, San - ctus

San - ct



8 5 3 | 6 4 | 5 3 | 9 6 5 | 10 5 | | 6 5 | 6 5 4 | 5 4 3 |

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

Musical score for the first system, featuring six staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamics.

Musical score for the second system, featuring two staves with musical notations.

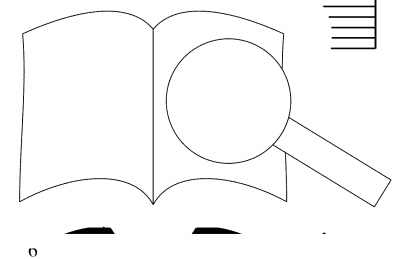
Musical score for the third system, featuring two staves with musical notations.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring three staves with musical notations, including triplets and slurs.

Vocal score for the fifth system, featuring four staves with lyrics and musical notation.

Do - - - us, De - - - us Sa - ba-oth,
 .s De - - - us, De - - - us Sa - ba-oth,
 mi - nus De - - - us, De - - - us Sa ba-oth
 - - mi - nus De - - - us, De - - - us

Musical score for the sixth system, featuring a single staff with 'Tutti' marking and rhythmic notation.



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

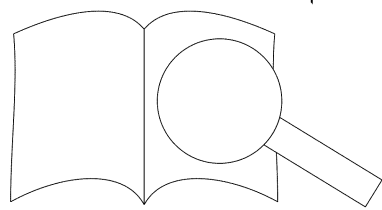
De - - ba - oth.

- us Sa - ba - oth.

Sa - - ba - oth.

- us, De - us Sa - ba - oth.

6 6 6 8 9 10 4 6 6 8 7 46 3
5 5 4 3 5 6 5 6 6 3 5 5 4 3 5 5 4 3 5 5 4 3



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

10. Pleni sunt coeli

30 Allegro

The image shows a musical score for the piece '10. Pleni sunt coeli'. It consists of several systems of staves. The first system includes a grand staff with five staves (treble, two inner, and bass) and a separate bass line. The second system has two staves. The third system has three staves. The fourth system has four staves, with the bottom two containing vocal lines and lyrics. The lyrics are: 'coe - li et ter - ra glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a tu - a. ni sunt coe - li et ter - ra glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a tu - a. Ple - ni sunt coe - li et ter - ra glo - ri - a, glo'. The fifth system has two staves, with the bottom one containing lyrics: 'Ple - ni sunt coe - li et ter - ra glo - ri - a,'. The sixth system has one staff with the instruction 'tutti' and a series of numbers: 6, 6, 6, 5, 6, 6, 5, 6, 3. A large watermark 'PROBE PARTIUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page. A logo for 'Carus-Verlag' is in the top right corner. A magnifying glass icon is in the bottom right corner.

37

fz *fz* *fz* *fz* *fz* *fz*

a2

fz

0

ex - cel - sis, o - san - na in ex - ce - sis,

in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis, ex - cel - sis,

na in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis, o -

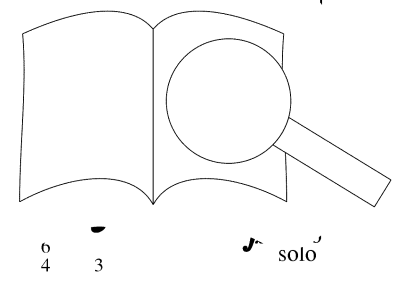
O - san - na in ex - c

tasto solo

7 - 5 6 6

6 4 3

solo



PROBEPARTITUR

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

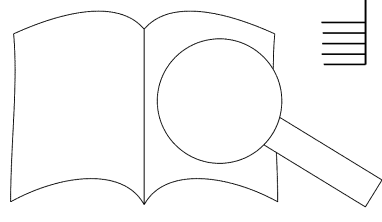
Musical score for the first system, featuring piano accompaniment and vocal lines. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *fz* and *fz*. The vocal lines are in a soprano and alto register.

Empty musical staves for the second system, including piano and vocal staves.

Musical score for the second system, featuring piano accompaniment and vocal lines. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *p* and *p*. The vocal lines continue from the first system.

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano accompaniment and vocal lines with lyrics. The lyrics are: "in ex - cel - sis, o - san - na. O - san - - - - in ex - cel - sis, o - san - na. O - san - - - - na, o - san - - - - na in ex - cel - - - - sis." The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *fz* and *fz*. The vocal lines are marked with "Solo".

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring piano accompaniment and vocal lines. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *fz* and *fz*. The vocal lines continue from the previous system.



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

Musical score for the first system, featuring piano and organ parts. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *f* and *ff*. The organ part is marked *f*.

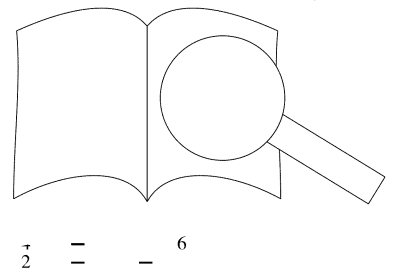
Musical score for the second system, continuing the piano and organ parts. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *f* and *ff*. The organ part is marked *f*.

Musical score for the third system, continuing the piano and organ parts. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *f* and *ff*. The organ part is marked *f*.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal lines with lyrics and organ accompaniment. The organ part is marked *f*. The lyrics are: *ex - cel - sis. In ex - cel - sis, o - san - na*

Musical score for the fifth system, including organ accompaniment and figured bass notation. The organ part is marked *f*. The lyrics are: *O - san - na in ex - cel - sis,*

Figured bass notation: *f 7 b5 46 - 8 3*



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

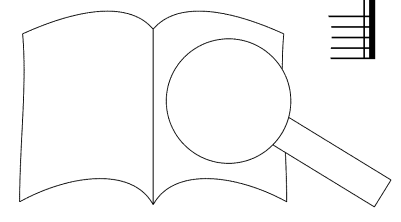
in ex - cel - - sis.

in ex - cel - - sis.

- sis, in ex - cel - - sis.

ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - - sis.

4 2 - - 6 - b7 b6 4 3



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

Benedictus

11. Benedictus

Molto Allegro

First system of musical notation, consisting of five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom three are in bass clef. The music is mostly rests, with some notes appearing at the end of the system.

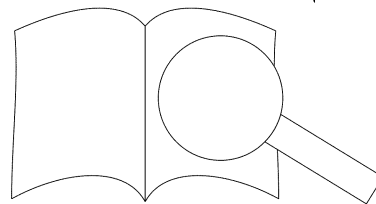
Second system of musical notation, consisting of five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom three are in bass clef. The music is mostly rests, with some notes appearing at the end of the system.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom three are in bass clef. This system contains melodic lines with dynamics such as *pp* and *f*.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom three are in bass clef. The music is mostly rests.

Fifth system of musical notation, consisting of five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom three are in bass clef. This system contains melodic lines with dynamics such as *pp* and *tasto solo*.

* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report



5

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

6 8 47 6 3 5 6 6 5 6 6 7 5
 4 3 2 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3

tasto

Musical score system 1, measures 10-12. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, and a vocal line with a soprano clef. The music includes various note values and rests.

Musical score system 2, measures 13-15. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music includes various note values and rests.

Musical score system 3, measures 16-18. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music includes various note values and rests.

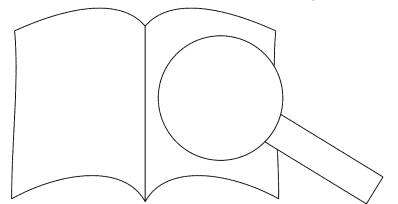
Musical score system 4, measures 19-21. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music includes various note values and rests.

Musical score system 5, measures 22-24. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music includes various note values and rests.

Musical score system 6, measures 25-27. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music includes various note values and rests.

Vc/Cb

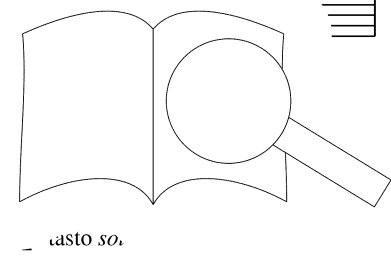
*f*_{Org}



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

14

pp Tutti
 Be - ne - di - ctus,
pp Tutti
 Be - ne - di - ctus,
pp Tutti
 Be - ne - di - ctus,
pp



* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal staves and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a bass line and a treble line with chords.

Musical score for the second system, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

Vocal staves with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are:

be - ne - ni-ne, in no - mi-ne Do - mi - ni.

nit in no - mi-ne, in no - mi-ne Do - mi - ni.

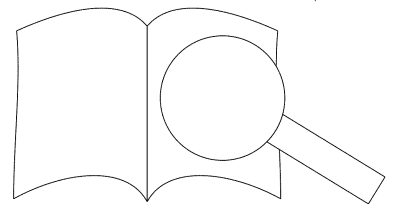
ve - nit in no - mi-ne, in no - mi-ne Do - mi - ni.

di - ctus qui ve - nit in no - mi-ne, in no - mi-ne Do - mi - ni.

Dynamics include *cresc.* and *f*.

Piano accompaniment for the final system, including fingerings (1, 4, 5, 6, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3) and a *Tutti* marking.

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



Musical score for the first system, featuring piano and violin parts. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *fz*, *p*, *f*, and *ff*. The violin part also includes *f* and *ff*. The system consists of five staves.

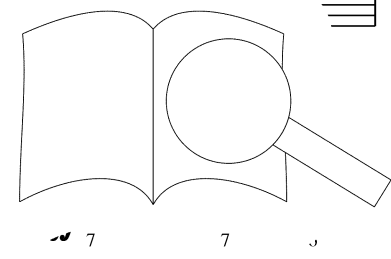
Musical score for the second system, continuing the piano and violin parts. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *fz*, *p*, and *ff*. The violin part includes *fz*, *p*, and *ff*. The system consists of five staves.

Vocal score with lyrics: Be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in
 Be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in
 Be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit
 Be - - -

Musical score for the third system, including piano and violin parts. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *fz*, *p*, and *ff*. The violin part includes *fz*, *p*, and *ff*. The system consists of five staves.

* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

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

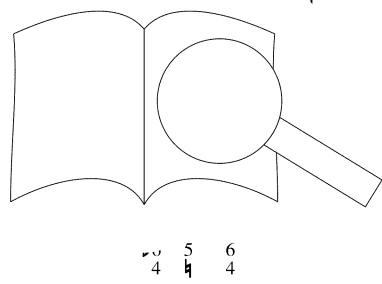


no - mi - ni.

- - mi - ne Do - mi - ni.

no - - mi - ne Do - mi - ni.

at in no - - mi - ne Do - mi - ni.



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

32

Solo

Solo

p

Solo

p

Solo

p

I Solo

p

p

ne - di - ctus qui ve - - - nit, qui

Be - - - ne - di - ctus qui ve - - - nit, qui

Solo

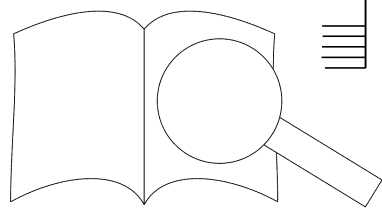
Be - - - ne - di qui

Solo

Be - - - ne -

Solo pizz.

tasto solo



PROBENPARTITUR

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

Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line features a melodic phrase with a slur and a fermata. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a melodic phrase with a slur. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

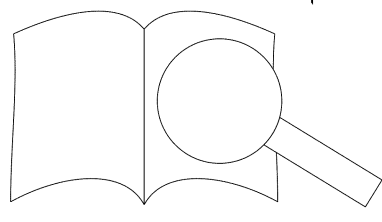
Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a melodic phrase with a slur. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

Musical score for the fifth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a melodic phrase with a slur. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

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

ve - ni - - - mi - ne Do - - - mi -
 no - - mi - ne Do - - - mi -
 nit, qui ve - nit in no - - - mi -
 nit, qui ve - nit in no - - -

coll'arco



40

Ob

VI *ff*

Va *ff*

ni. Be - ne - di - ctus qui

ni. Be - ne - di - ctus

ni. Be - ne - di - ctus qui

ni. Be - ne - nit in

ff 7 6 5 *p* 6 4 7 6

44

VI *f p*

Va *f p*

mi - ne, in no - mi - ne Do - mi -

mi - ne, in no - mi - ne Do - mi -

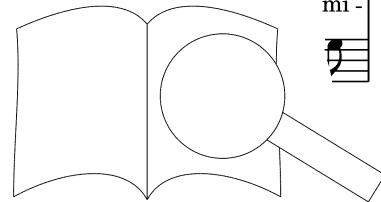
mi - ne Do - mi - ni, in mi -

f p *f p* *f p* *f p*

5 8 6 4

PROBENPAPIER

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



f

f

f

f

f

a 2

f

f

f

f

ni.

Tutti

Be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi -

Tutti

Be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi -

Tutti

Be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi -

Tutti

Be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in

f

f

f

f

PROBENPARTITUR

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

Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *fz* and *f*.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

ni.

Be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in

Be - ne-di - ctus qui ve - nit in no - mi-ne Do - mi-ni,

Musical score for the fifth system, including piano accompaniment and a diagram of a book.

Vc

Tutti

Vc/Cb

5 6 7 4 - 6 b 4 5 # 7 6 7 7 5 8 b 5 3 6 / 7

b 3 - 4 # 7 #

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

First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line with a melodic line and piano accompaniment in the right and left hands. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Dynamics include *fz* (forzando).

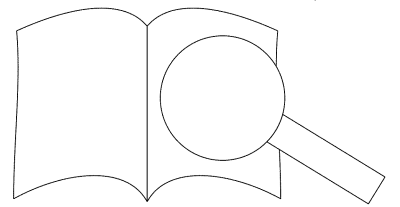
Second system of musical notation, consisting of empty staves for the vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *fz*.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are:
 no - mi a no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni, in no - mi - ne Do - mi -
 be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit in
 Be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring piano accompaniment and a fingerings diagram. The diagram shows fingerings for the right hand: 4, 3, 6, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 4, 6, 4, 6, 5, 4, #, 7, 6, 7, 6, 4, 4.

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



Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

ni,
e - nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni, in no - mi - ne Do - mi -
mi - ni, qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi -
ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit in no - mi - ni -
ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne Do -

Musical score for the fifth system, including piano accompaniment and a diagram of a hand position.

6 6 5 4 # 6 6 6 9 8 4# 6 7 4 3 6 5 7 6 5

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

65

Musical score for measures 65-68. The system consists of six staves. The top two staves are for the right hand, and the bottom four staves are for the left hand. The music features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and more melodic lines in the right hand.

a 2
f

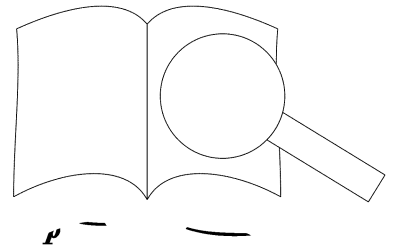
Musical score for measures 69-71. The system consists of six staves. The top two staves are for the right hand, and the bottom four staves are for the left hand. The music features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and more melodic lines in the right hand. Dynamics include *f* and *a 2*.

Musical score for measures 72-74. The system consists of six staves. The top two staves are for the right hand, and the bottom four staves are for the left hand. The music features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and more melodic lines in the right hand. Dynamics include *p*.

ni.

Musical score for measures 75-77. The system consists of six staves. The top two staves are for the right hand, and the bottom four staves are for the left hand. The music features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and more melodic lines in the right hand. Dynamics include *ni.*

Musical score for measures 78-80. The system consists of six staves. The top two staves are for the right hand, and the bottom four staves are for the left hand. The music features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and more melodic lines in the right hand. Dynamics include *tasto solo*.



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

The first system of the musical score consists of five vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor 1, Tenor 2, Bass) and a piano accompaniment staff. The vocal parts are mostly silent in this system, with some notes appearing in the final measure. The piano accompaniment features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

The second system continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal parts begin to sing, with lyrics starting in the final measure. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with a steady rhythmic pattern.

The third system contains the vocal parts with lyrics and the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "Be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne, in no - mi - ne Do -". The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings such as *p* and *cresc.* (crescendo).

The fourth system continues the vocal parts with lyrics and the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "e - di - ctus qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne, in no - mi - ne Do". The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings such as *p* and *cresc.* (crescendo).

The organ fingering diagram shows a right hand position on the keyboard. The fingers are numbered 1 through 5. Below the diagram, the following sequence of numbers is provided: 4 5 4 5 6 4 3 4. The label "Org" is positioned below these numbers.

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

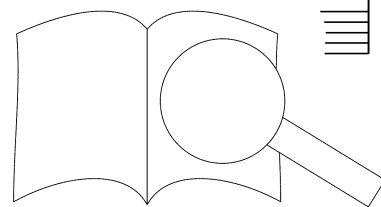
mi Be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in
 Be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit, qui
 Be - ne - di - ctus qui

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

80

no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni.
 - - mi - ne Do - mi - ni.
 at in no - - mi - ne Do - mi - ni.
 nit in no - - mi - ne Do - mi - ni.

b7 5 6 5 5 b 4 7 4 6 4 b6 5 6 4



um.

PROBEPARTITUR

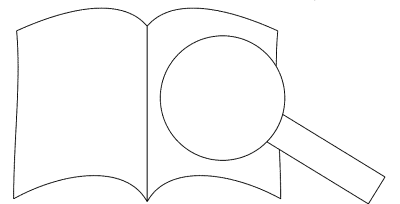
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Solo
p
Solo
p
Solo
p
I Solo
p

p
p
pizz

Solo
Be - - - - ne - di - ctus qui
- - ne - di - ctus qui ve - - - - nit, qui
Be - - - - ne - di - ctus qui ve - - - - nit, qui
Solo
Be - - - - ne - di

pizz. Solo
p



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

Solo

p

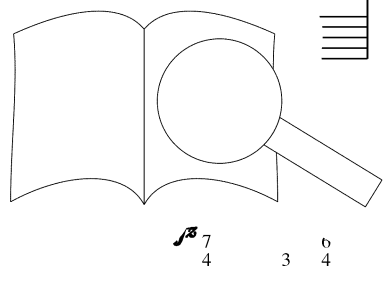
ve - - - mi - ne Do - - - - - mi - ni.

no - - - mi - ne Do - - - - - mi - ni.

in no - - - mi - ne Do - - - - - mi - ni

- - nit, qui ve - - nit in no - - - mi-ne Do -

coll'arco



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

93

VI

Va

p *f*

Be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in no

Be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in

Be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit

Be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit

p *f*

5 3 7 5 6 4 5 3 7 5 6 4 5 3 *f* *b* *b*

97

p *f* *p* *f* *p*

f *p* *f* *p* *p*

f *p* *f* *p* *p*

f *p* *f* *p* *p*

mi - ne Do - mi -

mi - ne Do - mi -

ne, in no - mi -

mi - ne Do

p *f* *p*

6 4 6 7 8 3 4 6 6 *f* *p* *f* *7* *p* # 0 4 3

ni.

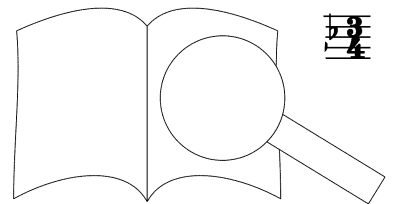
Tutti
Be-ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi -

Tutti
Be-ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi -

Tutti
Be-ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi -

Tutti
Be-ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit i

futti



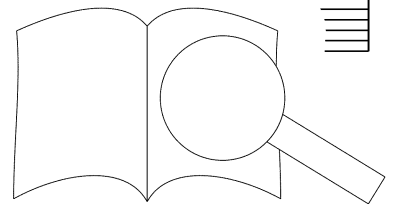
106 Allegro

*, ** Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

PROBEPARTITUR

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

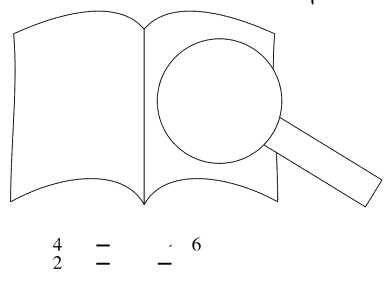
sis, in ex - cel - sis, o - san - na. O - san -
 san - na in ex - cel - sis, o - san - na. O -
 - na, o - san - - na in ex - cel - - sis. O -
 o - san - - na, o - san - - na in ex - cel -



PROBEPARTITUR

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

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



f 7 **b5** - **b6** - - 8
Org 3

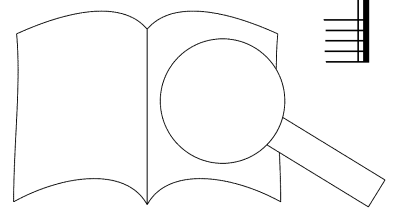
in ex - cel - - sis.

in ex - cel - - sis.

- sis, in ex - cel - - sis.

ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - - sis.

4 2 - - 6 b7 b6 4 3



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

Agnus Dei

12. Agnus Dei

Adagio

Musical score for the first system of 'Agnus Dei'. It features a grand staff with three staves. The top two staves are marked 'Solo' and contain melodic lines with slurs and ties. The bottom staff is marked 'I Solo' and contains a bass line with slurs and ties. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

Musical score for the second system of 'Agnus Dei'. It consists of two empty staves, one in the treble clef and one in the bass clef, indicating a section where the instruments are silent.

Musical score for the third system of 'Agnus Dei'. It features a grand staff with three staves. All three staves are marked 'pizz.' (pizzicato) and contain rhythmic patterns of eighth notes. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

Musical score for the fourth system of 'Agnus Dei'. It consists of two empty staves, one in the treble clef and one in the bass clef, indicating a section where the instruments are silent.

Musical score for the fifth system of 'Agnus Dei'. It features a grand staff with three staves. The bottom staff contains a bass line with slurs and ties, and is marked with a fermata. Below the staff are the following fingering numbers: 5, 6, 2, 6, 8, 6, 4, 5, 3.

Fingering diagram for the fifth system, showing a hand position with a magnifying glass over the fingers. The numbers 7, 5, 6, 3, 4, 5 are placed below the fingers to indicate the correct fingering for the notes.

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

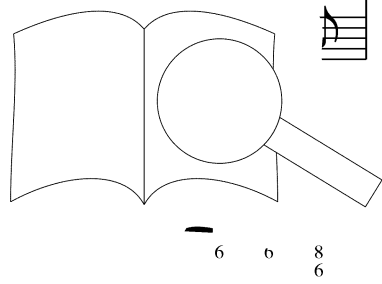
6

A - - gnus De - i, qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta
Solo

A - - gnus De - i, qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta
Solo

A - - gnus De - i, qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta
Solo

A - - gnus De - i,



2 6 6 4 3 6 6 6 8 6

11

mun - d

se - re - re, mi - - se - re - re,

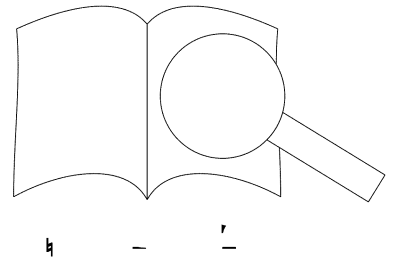
- - se - re - re, mi - - se - re - re,

mi - - se - re - re, mi - - se - re - re,

mi - - se - re - re, mi - - se

6 5 2 6 7

4 3 5 #



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

Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The system includes five staves: two vocal staves (treble clef) and three piano accompaniment staves (treble and bass clef). The music is in G major and 4/4 time. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*.

Musical score for the second system, featuring piano accompaniment. The system includes two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music continues from the previous system.

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano accompaniment. The system includes three staves: two treble clef staves and one bass clef staff. The music continues from the previous system.

Vocal lines with lyrics for the fourth system. The system includes four staves. The lyrics are:

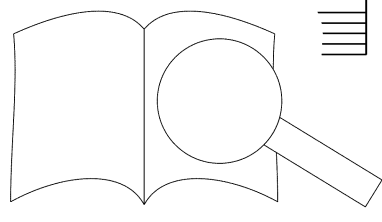
mi re no - - - bis.

- - re no - - - bis.

- - re - - re no - - - bis.

- se - re - - re no - - - bis.

Piano accompaniment for the fourth system. The system includes one staff with a treble clef. The music continues from the previous system.



10 7 4 4 6 6 3 5 4 3

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

Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line features a melodic phrase with a slur and a fermata. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and rhythmic patterns.

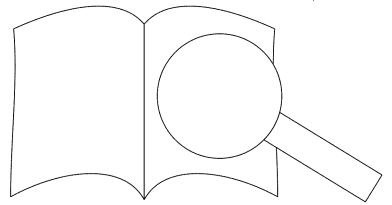
Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues the melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment includes a section marked "Isolo" in the bass line.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line features a more active melodic line. The piano accompaniment includes a section marked "Isolo" in the bass line.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line features a more active melodic line. The piano accompaniment includes a section marked "Isolo" in the bass line.

Musical score for the fifth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line features a more active melodic line. The piano accompaniment includes a section marked "Isolo" in the bass line.

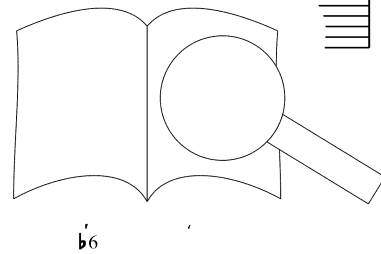
PROBENPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



5 6 ♯7 ♯ 4+ 6 - 8 ♯ 6 4 3

re . se - re - re, mi - - se - re - - - re
 - - se - re - re, mi - - se - re - - re
 mi - - se - re - re, mi - - se - - - re
 .e, mi - - se - re - re, mi - - se

7 6 - - 6 - - b6 - - - b5
 3 - - - - b5 - - - - b5



PROBEPARTITUR

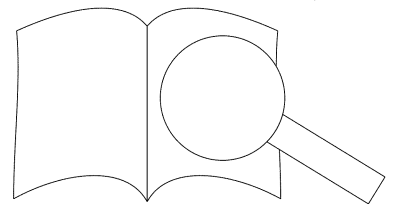
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Musical score for piano and strings, measures 1-4. The piano part features dynamic markings of fortissimo (ff) and piano (p).

Musical score for piano and strings, measures 5-8. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

no - A - - gnus De - i, qui
 A - - gnus De - i, qui
 A - - gnus De - i, qui
 bis. A - - gnus

6 b4 b5 3 b7 b3 b5 b4 — 3 b5 b6



* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

Piano accompaniment for the first system, including treble and bass staves with musical notation.

Piano accompaniment for the second system, including treble and bass staves with musical notation.

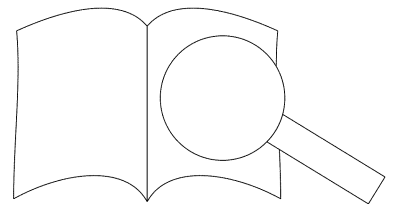
tol - lis pec - ca - ta mun - di, qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta mun - di, pec - ca - ta mun - di, qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta mun - di, pec - ca - ta mun - di, qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta

Piano accompaniment for the third system, including treble and bass staves with musical notation and a diagram of a magnifying glass.

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

PROBEPARTITUR

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



13. Dona nobis pacem

44 Allegro con spirito

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system features a piano accompaniment with five staves (two grand staves and three bass staves) and a vocal line. The piano part is marked *ff* and includes various rhythmic patterns and chordal textures. The vocal line begins with a melodic phrase. The second system continues the piano accompaniment and vocal line. The third system shows the piano accompaniment with a *ff* dynamic and a vocal line. The fourth system features a vocal line with the lyrics "Do - na no - bis," and the instruction "Tutti". The fifth system continues the vocal line with the lyrics "Do - na no - bis," and the instruction "Tutti". The sixth system shows the piano accompaniment with a *ff* dynamic. The seventh system features a large graphic of an open book with a magnifying glass over it, and the numbers 5 and 7 below it.

First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a double bass line with a dynamic marking 'a 2'.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

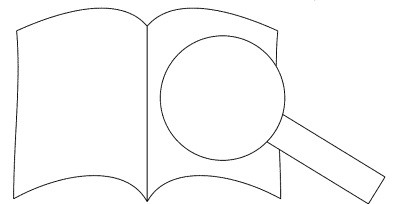
Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Fifth system of musical notation, including the vocal line with lyrics: "do - na no - bis, do - na no - bis".

Sixth system of musical notation, including the vocal line with lyrics: "is pa - cem, do - na no -".

Seventh system of musical notation, including the vocal line with lyrics: "is pa - cem, do - na no -".

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

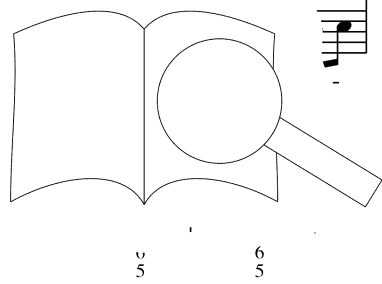


2 6 6
5

59

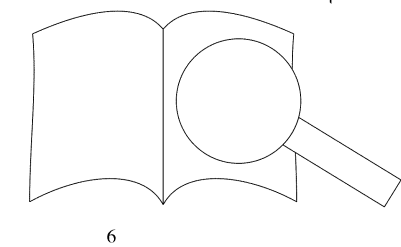
pa no - bis pa - cem, pa - cem, do - - na
 na no - bis pa - - - cem, pa - - -
 do - na no - bis pa - - - cem, do no no - bis
 cem, do - na no - bis pa - - - cem,

6 4 5 3 6 4 6 5 6



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

no - , do - na no - bis pa - cem,
 - cem, do - na no - bis pa - cem, pa - cem,
 - - - - - cem, do - na no - bis pa - cem, -
 - - - - - cem, do - na no - bis, do -



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

* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

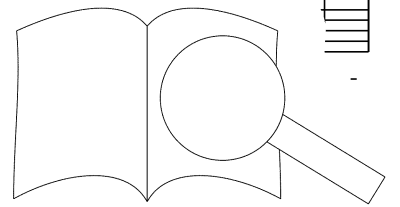
Musical score for the first system, measures 71-75. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with a bass line.

Musical score for the second system, measures 76-80. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with a bass line.

Musical score for the third system, measures 81-85. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with a bass line.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 86-90. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with a bass line.

pa
 a no - bis pa - cem, do - na no - bis
 bis pa - - - - - cem, pa -
 do - na no - bis pa - cem, - - na
 - - - - - cem, pa - - - - -



4 2 7 # b 7 4 6 5 4 6 4

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

77

PROBEPARTITUR

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

pa - cem, pa - - - cem,
 - - - - - cem,
 pa - cem, pa - cem, - pa - - - - cem,
 - - - - - cem, pa - - - - - cem,

6 5 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 4 5 3 4

First system of musical notation, featuring vocal staves and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a marking 'a2'.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Fourth system of musical notation, including lyrics for the vocal parts:

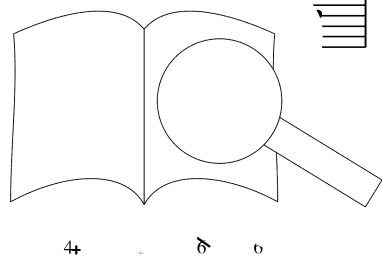
pa - cem, do - na no - - bis

do - na no - bis pa - - - -

do - na no - bis pa - cem, do - na

do - na no - bis pa - cem, pa -

Fifth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment with figured bass notation: 5 3, 6, 9 3, ♯3, 3 3, ♯, Vc, Cb b7.



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

pa - cem, pa - - - - - cem, do - - - -

bis pa - - - - - cem, do - - - -

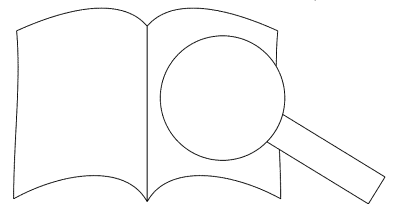
pa - cem, pa - - - - - cem,

- - - - - cem, pa - - - - - ce:

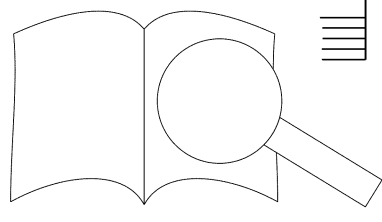
b 4/4 6 7 8 8 8 6 6 4

6 - - 5 8 6 5 8 6 4

4 - - 3 4 3 4



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



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

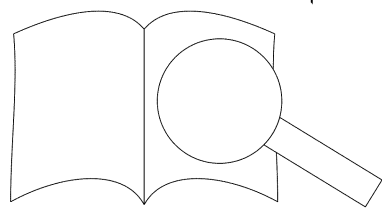
Musical score for the first system, measures 101-106. It features a piano accompaniment with a 'Solo' section in the right hand and a 'I Solo' section in the left hand.

Musical score for the second system, measures 107-112. It consists of a piano accompaniment with chords and melodic lines in both hands.

Musical score for the third system, measures 113-118. It continues the piano accompaniment with various rhythmic patterns.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 119-124. It includes dynamic markings 'cem, p' and 'cem,'.

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 125-130. It includes a 'Vc' section with 'p' and 'tasto solo' markings.



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

Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a bass line with a melodic sequence and a treble line with chords. Dynamics include *f* and *a2*.

Musical score for the second system, primarily piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves, both of which are mostly empty, indicating rests for the instruments.

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves with chords and a bass line. A dynamic marking of *f* is present.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal lines with lyrics. The lyrics are "do - na" and "do - na". Dynamics include *f*.

Musical score for the fifth system, including vocal lines with lyrics. The lyrics are "do - na no - bis" and "do - na no -". Dynamics include *f*.

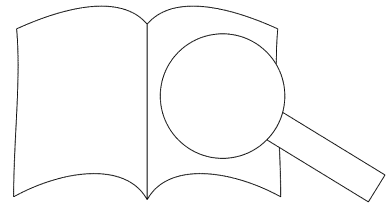
Musical score for the sixth system, including piano accompaniment. It features a bass line with a melodic sequence and a treble line with chords. Dynamics include *f*. The instrument is labeled "Vc/Cb" and "Org".

* Sic



no - pa - cem, do - na no - bis
 ,m, pa - cem, do - na no - bis
 - cem, pa - cem, do - na
 pa - cem, pa - cem, do - ne

6 6 6 b7 5 6 6



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

Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, and a separate piano part with treble and bass clefs. The music is in a key with two flats and a 4/4 time signature.

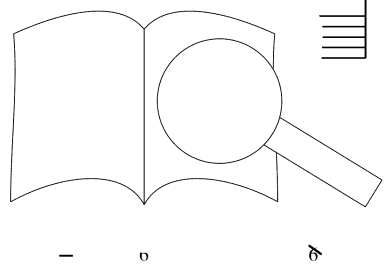
Musical score for the second system, continuing the vocal and piano parts. The piano part features a prominent bass line with eighth notes.

Musical score for the third system, showing the continuation of the vocal and piano parts. The piano accompaniment includes a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "pa no - bis pa - cem, pa - cem, do - na cem, do - na no - bis pa - cem, do - na no - bis pa - cem, do - na no - bis pa - cem, do - na no - bis pa".

Musical score for the fifth system, concluding the vocal and piano parts. The piano part ends with a final chord. Below the piano part, there are some markings: "2 6 46 4" and "o o o".

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



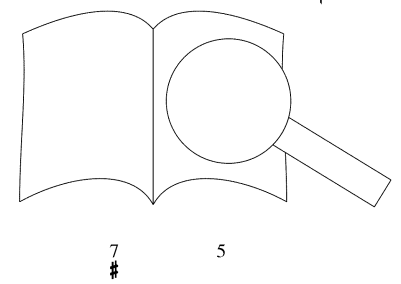
First system of musical notation. It features a piano accompaniment with a treble and bass clef, and a vocal line in a single treble clef. The piano part includes a melodic line with slurs and a bass line with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The vocal line consists of a single melodic line with a slur. Dynamics markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Second system of musical notation. It features a piano accompaniment with a treble and bass clef, and a vocal line in a single treble clef. The piano part includes a melodic line with slurs and a bass line with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The vocal line consists of a single melodic line with a slur. Dynamics markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Third system of musical notation. It features a piano accompaniment with a treble and bass clef, and a vocal line in a single treble clef. The piano part includes a melodic line with slurs and a bass line with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The vocal line consists of a single melodic line with a slur. Dynamics markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Fourth system of musical notation. It features a piano accompaniment with a treble and bass clef, and a vocal line in a single treble clef. The piano part includes a melodic line with slurs and a bass line with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The vocal line consists of a single melodic line with a slur. Lyrics are present under the vocal line: "no - bis pa - cem, do - na". Dynamics markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Fifth system of musical notation. It features a piano accompaniment with a treble and bass clef, and a vocal line in a single treble clef. The piano part includes a melodic line with slurs and a bass line with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The vocal line consists of a single melodic line with a slur. Lyrics are present under the vocal line: "na no - bis pa - cem, do - na". Dynamics markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).



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

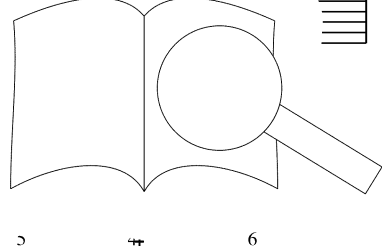
Musical score for the first system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a long note, followed by a series of notes. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands.

Musical score for the second system, primarily piano accompaniment. It shows the continuation of the piano part from the first system, with some rests in the vocal line.

Musical score for the third system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a melodic line with some grace notes. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines.

Musical score for the fourth system, including a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "do pa - cem, do - na no - bis pa - cem, - cem, pa - - - - - cem, pa - cem, pa - cem, do - na no bis bis pa - cem, pa - - - - - cem, do -".

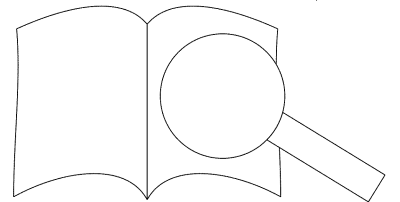
Musical score for the fifth system, primarily piano accompaniment. It shows the continuation of the piano part from the previous systems, ending with a final chord.



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

pa - - - - - cem, pa - - - - - cem,
 pa - - - - - cem, pa - - - - - cem,
 do - na no - bis pa - cem na - cem,

do - na no - bis pa - cem, pa -



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

Musical score for the first system, featuring piano (p) and fortissimo (ff) dynamics. The system includes a grand staff with five staves and a bass line.

Musical score for the second system, featuring fortissimo (ff) dynamics. The system includes a grand staff with five staves and a bass line.

Musical score for the third system, featuring fortissimo (ff) dynamics. The system includes a grand staff with five staves and a bass line.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring fortissimo (ff) dynamics. The system includes a grand staff with five staves and a bass line.

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring fortissimo (ff) dynamics. The system includes a grand staff with five staves and a bass line.

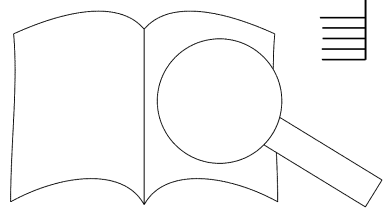
Musical score for the sixth system, featuring fortissimo (ff) dynamics. The system includes a grand staff with five staves and a bass line.

Musical score for the seventh system, featuring fortissimo (ff) dynamics. The system includes a grand staff with five staves and a bass line.

Musical score for the eighth system, featuring fortissimo (ff) dynamics. The system includes a grand staff with five staves and a bass line.

Musical score for the ninth system, featuring fortissimo (ff) dynamics. The system includes a grand staff with five staves and a bass line.

do - na no - bis, do - na no - bis pa - cem,
 do - na no - bis, do - na no - bis pa - cem,
 do - na no - bis, do - na no - bis pa - cem,
 do - na no - bis, do -



7 2 6 4 3

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

Musical score for the first system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part consists of multiple staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamics.

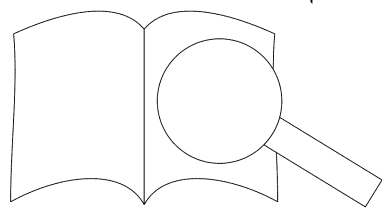
Musical score for the second system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part consists of multiple staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamics.

Musical score for the third system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part consists of multiple staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamics.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part consists of multiple staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamics.

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part consists of multiple staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamics.

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



7 10 6 5 7 6 4 -

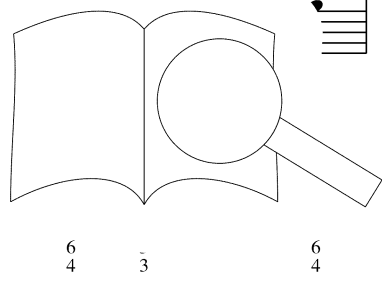
First system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

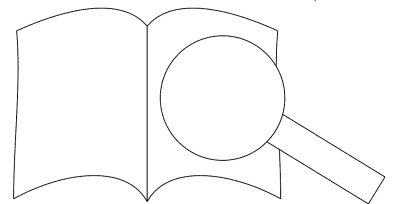
Third system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, including vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

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



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



Musical score for the first system, measures 169-174. It features five staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "Solo" and "Soli".

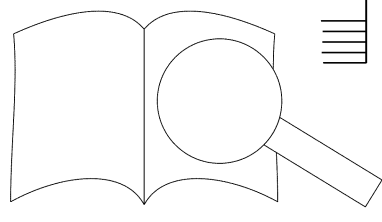
Musical score for the second system, measures 175-180. It consists of two staves with musical notation.

Musical score for the third system, measures 181-186. It features three staves with musical notation.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 187-192. It features two staves with musical notation and the word "pa" written below the first staff.

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 193-198. It features two staves with musical notation and the words "cem." and "Do - na" written below the staves.

Musical score for the sixth system, measures 199-204. It features a single staff with musical notation and the words "tasto solo" and fingerings "6", "6", "5", "4", "3" written below.



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

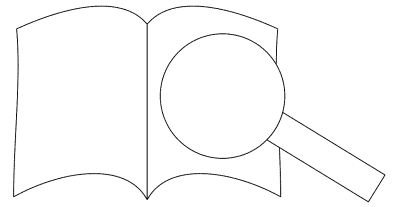
Musical score for the first system, measures 175-180. It includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *p* and *Solo*.

Musical score for the second system, measures 181-186. It continues the vocal and piano parts from the previous system.

Musical score for the third system, measures 187-192. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 193-198. This system includes vocal lyrics: "pa - cem, do - - na no - -".

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 199-204. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment starting with a *Vc* (Violoncello) part. Dynamics include *p*.



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

bis

cem, pa - cem. *p* Tutti Do - - - - na

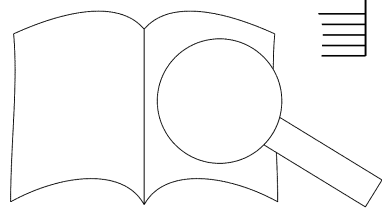
a no - bis pa - cem. *p* Tutti Do - - - - na

no - na - no - bis - pa - cem. *p* Tutti Do - - - - na

do - na no - bis pa - cem.

Vc/Cb

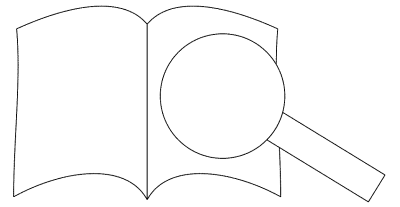
p



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

no - - - - - cem, do - na no - bis
 pa - - - - - cem, do - na no - bis
 bis - pa - - - - - cem, do - na no - bis
 - na no - bis pa - - - - - cem, do -

senza Org pleno Org



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

Musical score for the first system, featuring piano accompaniment with multiple staves and a bass line.

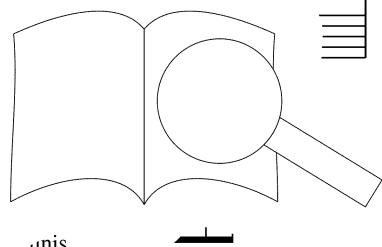
Musical score for the second system, featuring piano accompaniment with multiple staves and a bass line.

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano accompaniment with multiple staves and a bass line.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

do - na no - bis pa - cem, pa - - - -
 cem, do - na no - bis pa - cem, pa - - - -
 pa - cem, do - na no - bis pa - cem, n^o - - - -
 - - cem, pa - cem, do - na no - bis pa - cem,

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring piano accompaniment with multiple staves and a bass line.



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

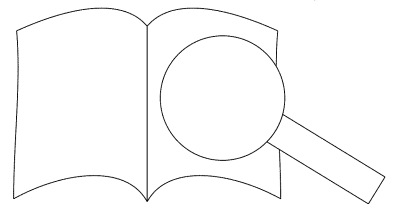
Musical score for the first system, featuring a grand staff with piano accompaniment and vocal lines.

Musical score for the second system, continuing the piano accompaniment and vocal lines.

Musical score for the third system, continuing the piano accompaniment and vocal lines.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal lines with lyrics: - - - - - cem, do - na no - bis pa - cem.

Musical score for the fifth system, including vocal lines with lyrics: - - - - - cem, do - na no - bis pa - cem.



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

Kritischer Bericht

Die *Harmoniemesse* erschien in der vom Joseph Haydn-Institut in Köln betreuten Gesamtausgabe der Werke Haydns 1966 im Band XXIII,5 und 1967 als Bärenreiter-Taschenpartitur 97 (GA).¹ Der Kritische Bericht zu Band XXIII,5 der Haydn-Gesamtausgabe erschien ebenfalls 1967.² Die wichtigsten Quellen des Werkes sind im getrennten Kritischen Bericht und im Hoboken-Verzeichnis nachgewiesen.³

I. Die Quellen

Die Quellen der hier vorgelegten Edition sind die autographe Partitur des Werkes, heute in der Bibliothèque du Conservatoire de Musique in Paris (**A, A'**), das von Haydn bei der Uraufführung des Werkes benutzte Aufführungsmaterial, heute in Eisenstadt (**B**) und der 1808 bei Breitkopf & Härtel in Leipzig erschienene Erstdruck der Partitur (**C**, Exemplar der Universitätsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg, Frankfurt/Main). Diese Quellen standen dem Herausgeber in Form von Mikrofilmen, bzw. Fotokopien zur Verfügung.

A, A': Partitur-Autograph, Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France (ursprünglich Bibliothèque du Conservatoire de Musique), Signaturen Ms. 134 (**A**) und 135 (**A'**).

Das Autograph hat zwei Teile, die eigentliche Partitur und eine Teilpartitur für Hörner, Trompeten und Pauken, die auf dem 14-zeiligen, querformatigen Notenpapier (etwa 33 x 23 cm) keinen Platz mehr finden konnten. Die Partitur hat 14 Lagen von je vier Blättern (8 Seiten); da von der letzten Lage nur das erste Blatt vorderseitig beschrieben ist, umfasst sie 105 beschriebene Seiten. Ihr ist ein einzelnes Titelblatt vor 16-zeiligem Notenpapier mit dem autographen Titel „Missa“, dem Stempel von Haydns Schüler „S[igimund] N[eukomm]“, dem Stempel des Autographensammlers Charles Théodore Malherbe und dem Namen der Bibliothèque du Conservatoire de Musique vorangestellt. Sie hatte die Partitur, wie Johann Elßler notiert, „Neukomm 16^{te} Feb. 809“.⁴ Sie kam später in den Besitz von Malherbe, der sie ihm an den jetzigen Aufbewahrungsort. In die moderne Edition ist das Titelblatt als 1 einbezogen und die Partitur dann ab dem Beginn der Partitur steht das eröffnende „Nominus“ wie auch das abschließende „Finis Laus“ angegeben wird, und oben rechts „di me“.

Die Anlage der Partitur ist folgendermaßen angeordnet und zählt wird:

1r–6r *Kyrie*; 6v–9v „Gloria“; 9v–20r „Quoniam“; 20v–24v „in carnatus“; 28r–32r „Et resurrexit“; 37v *Sanctus*; 38r–44v *Benedictus*; 44v–168r „Agnus Dei“ (130), „Gloria in excelsis“ (7), „Credo in unum Deum“ (79).

Zur Partitur sind die Systeme von oben nach unten:

- d Sopr[ano]
- Alto
- Tenor[e]
- Basso
- [das unterste System, der Instrumentalbass, ist nicht bezeichnet.]

und Korrekturen festzustellen. Im „Gratias“ sind die Takte anstelle eines einzigen ausgestrichenen Taktes nachgetragen. In den Takten 171–194 des „Gratias“ steht die Violoncellostimme im

untersten System; die vereinfachte Fassung für Orgel und Kontrabass ist auf zusätzlich gezogenen Linien darunter geschrieben. Das *Agnus Dei* hatte zunächst einen eigenen Schlusstakt mit Fermate (nach T. 43), der dann ausgestrichen und die strukturelle Verbindung zum „Dona nobis pacem“ hergestellt wurde. Im *Agnus Dei* weisen die Bemerkungen „NB Tymp“, bzw. nur „Tymp“ bei den Takten 146 darauf hin, dass Haydn aus dieser Partitur dirigiert.

Auf S. 43v. notiert Haydn bei der Wiederholung der Holzbläser nur bis zu T. 109; in T. 109 fehlen die Stimmen für die Flöte und Fagotte. Es scheint so, als wolle Haydn die Stimmen leichtern. Auf Seite 44r notiert er dann die Stimmen für die Erstaufführung (**B**) sind aber für Flöte, Oboen und Fagotte gegeben, für die Fagotte in der Originalfassung tatsächlich schweigen?

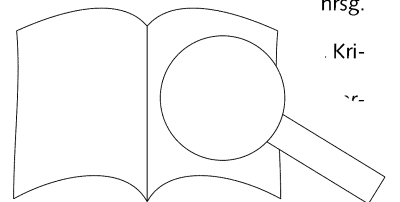
Die Teilpartitur besteht aus 16-zeiligem, querformatigen Notenpapier (32 x 23 cm) ohne Blatt- oder Seitennummern. Die Blätter sind. Zu Beginn der Teilpartitur sind 2 *Clarini in B* fa, *Tympano* und *Pauken* gezeichnet er ein *Tympano* mit dem Vorzeichen nur in den ersten Blättern. Im Erstdruck (**C**) ist *Tympano* nicht angegeben. In der Gesamtausgabe notiert wie die hier. Auf jedem Blatt der Teilpartitur steht „Gratias“ an (S. 2, zweite Akkolade) lässt Hörner leer, wenn sie mit den Trompeten par-

Die Partitur ist im allgemeinen gut lesbar. Bei Tonwiederholungen ent er sich der üblichen Abkürzungen. Die Parallelführung der II mit Violine I wird durch Schrägstriche, die von Fagott mit und Viola mit Orgel durch „col Basso“ angezeigt.⁵ Bei Ganztaktstimmungen bleiben die Systeme leer. In den Singstimmen unterlegt Haydn den Text bei gleicher Artikulation meist nur in der jeweils obersten Stimme, so dass manchmal in einer nicht textierten Stimme eine Note fehlt.

Im untersten System, *Organo*, weist der F4-Schlüssel auf die Beteiligung von Orgel, Violoncello und Basso hin, der C4-Schlüssel auf das Pausieren des Basso und ein höherer Schlüssel auf die Orgel allein hin; dies wird durch die Stimmen im Aufführungsmaterial (**B**) bestätigt. Im Erstdruck (**C**) werden zumeist Besetzungsangaben hinzugefügt.

Unklarheiten ergeben sich zum einen bei den dynamischen Angaben, da stellenweise nicht zwischen *forte*, geschrieben *f*., und *sforzato*, geschrieben *ff*., unterschieden werden kann. Zudem stehen öfters *f* und *ff* in verschiedenen Stimmen übereinander. Zum anderen sind die Position von Bindebögen und der Geltungsbereich von Staccatoangaben oft unklar. Vor allem bei letzteren gibt Haydn offenkundig mehr-

¹ Joseph Haydn, *Werke, Reihe XXIII, Bd. 5*, hrsg. von Friedrich Lippmann, München-Duisburg 1966.
² Friedrich Lippmann, *Joseph Haydn – Kritischer Bericht*, München-Duisburg 1967.
³ Antony van Hoboken, *Joseph Haydn – Verzeichnis*, Bd. 2, Mainz 1971, S. 108 A/1/4 – Einzeldrucke vor 1800, Kas.
⁴ Kritischer Bericht (wie Anm. 2), S. 9.
⁵ Kritischer Bericht (wie Anm. 2), S. 1.



fach nur Andeutungen, die in den Stimmen (B) und im Erstdruck (C) in unterschiedlicher Weise übernommen oder erweitert wurden; stellenweise sind sie Sinn eines *simile* weiterzuführen. Im Erstdruck (s. unten) werden diese Andeutungen oft ergänzt, mehrfach wird aber auch eine abweichende Artikulation vorgeschlagen.

B: Stimmensatz, Fürstlich Esterházy'sches Musikarchiv, Esterházy-Privatstiftung, Eisenstadt, Signatur Nr. 114 (fol. 13 No. 110). Das von Johann Elßler, der im Sommer 1802 zusammen mit Haydn in Eisenstadt war und die Aufführung des Werkes vorbereitete, geschriebene Aufführungsmaterial umfasst insgesamt 36 hochformatige Stimmen: Soprano I (= solo), Alto I, Tenore I, Basso I, 4 Soprano II (= in ripieno), 4 Alto II, 3 Tenore II, 3 Basso II, 2 Violine I, 2 Violine II, Viola, Violoncello, Violone, Flauto, Oboe I, Oboe II, Clarinetto I, Clarinetto II, Fagotto I, Fagotto II, Cor I, Cor II, Clarino I, Clarino II, Timpani, Organo. Der Titel auf dem Umschlag lautet: *Anno 1802. Missa in B. I a I 4. Vocce Conci. I 2. Violini. I Viola I Flauto. I 2. Oboi. I 2. Clarinetti. I 2. Fagotti. I 2. Corni. I 2. Clarini, I Tympano I Violoncelli e Basso I con I Organo. I Del Sig^{re} Gius: Haydn.*

Im *Gloria* sind drei Striche eingetragen: T. 102–108, T. 130–131 (in T. 132 wird „-genite“ statt „Christe“ textiert) und T. 149. Im *Credo* lautet die Satzbezeichnung durchweg „Et in Carnatus est“. In den Stimmen finden sich einzelne autographe Eintragungen Haydns; dadurch wird ihr Gewicht als eine der Partitur nahezu gleichgewichtige Quelle verdeutlicht.

Von den Eisenstädter Stimmen sind zwei weitere, in dieser Edition nicht berücksichtigte Stimmenabschriften direkt abhängig, Praha, Národní Museum v Praze, Hudebni Oddelení (Prag, Nationalmuseum, Musikabteilung), vormals Lobkowitz-Archiv, Signatur XA c5, und Wien, Hofmusikkapelle, Signatur *Jos. Haydn N° 10*.⁶ Der Wiener Stimmensatz, offenbar der ältere, hat auch zwei Trombone-Stimmen, die mit dem Tutti-Alt und Tutti-Tenor übereinstimmen und die die Aufführungstradition dokumentieren. Man wird diese Klänge der Messe nicht gänzlich übergehen können.

C: Erstdruck

Der 1808 bei Breitkopf und Härtel in Leipzig erschienene Erstausdruck hat den Titel *Messe I à 4 Voix avec accompagnement de Basse, Flute, 2 Hautbois, 2 Clarinettes, 2 Trompettes, Timbales et Orgue I composée par Joseph Haydn*. Im Vorwort steht: *Au Magasin de Musique de Breitkopf & Härtel*.

Er umfasst 128 querformatige Stimmen, die in 12 Systemen angeordnet sind. *Gloria* (S. 2–48) sowie *Missa* (S. 49–81), vierzehn Systemen in C. *Missa* (S. 82–104) sowie *Agnus Dei*. Auf S. 105–106 sind die Pauken zu *Kyrie*, die dort fehlen. In den autographen Stimmen der Hörner in einem System zu *Missa* sind die Streicher zu *Missa* mitgewirkt. Die Revision des Textes (1767–1817) vorgenommen, hat Joseph & Härtel die geplanten Gesänge und Mozart betreute. Die Vorvollständigen Angaben in der autographen Partitur auch oft in bezeichnender Weise ab.

II. Zur Edition

Diese Basis kann für eine Edition, die nicht den Anspruch erhebt, eine historisch-kritische zu sein, sondern einen verlässlichen Notentext bieten will, als ausreichend angesehen werden. Ausgangspunkt bei der Erstellung des Textes ist A, das mit B und mit C – in dieser Abstufung – verglichen wurde. Allerdings sind A und B nicht nach kritischen Richtlinien, sondern für den praktischen Gebrauch eingerichtet, bei dem ein klarer Hinweis des Komponisten und Dirigenten die Aufzeichnung ergänzt. Müller richtet C zwar sorgfältig, aber oft nach eigenen Punkten ein. Die daraus entstehenden Probleme lassen sich nicht automatisch auflösen, so dass Unstimmigkeiten unvermeidbar sind. Versucht der Herausgeber im Sinn dieser Edition einen Text anzubieten. Aus C werden dabei ohne Nachfragen die in A und B offensichtlich nur fehlerhaft hervorgehoben, in C hingegen heraus ergänzt werden müssten, in C hingegen gilt für Staccatoangaben. In C werden Punkte stehen nur unter einem Punkt und Keile verwendet zu erkennen ist. Bögen oder Scharfen sind über den Fund hinaus ergänzt werden. Dynamische Angaben sind in C fehlen, im Kleinstich sind die Regeln überflüssig sind, werden die in den C. „Org“ steht in der Regel „tasto solo“ wird auf „Tutti“ und „Solo“ verwirrt. Der Herausgeber ergänzte Bezeichnungen (Soprano I, Soprano II, Vc etc.) oder Spielanweisungen in kursiver Schrift kenntlich gemacht.

liturgisch verbindlichen angepasst,⁷ weisen wie „coelum“, „cuius“ und „Iesus“ Abweichungen in der Interpunktion ergeben. In beiden Fugen aus der musikalischen Struktur.

III. Abkürzungen

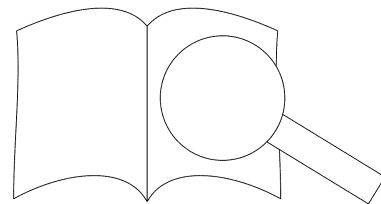
Abkürzungen: A = Alto, B = Basso, Bc = Basso continuo, Cb = Contrabbasso, Clt = Clarinetto, Cor = Corno, Ctr = Clarino, Fg = Fagotto, Fl = Flauto, Ob = Oboe, Org = Organo, S = Soprano, T = Tenore, Timp = Timpani, Va = Viola, Vc = Violoncello, Vl = Violino, Vne = Violone.

Zitierweise: Takt – Stimmensigle – Zeichen im betr. Takt (Note oder Pause) – Quelle – Lesart. Bei den Singstimmen stimmen Solo- und Ripienostimme überein, abgesehen von wenigen Unterschieden bei der Bogensetzung (hierzu s. oben); mit der Stimmabkürzung ohne weitere Differenzierung (I, II) ist der übereinstimmende Befund gemeint; sonst gilt: I = Solostimme, II = Ripienostimme. Bei transponierenden Instrumenten wird stets die klingende Tonhöhe angegeben.

Kyrie

1 Kyrie		
1, 5	alle 1	C: durchweg <i>ff</i>
3	VII	A, B: kein Decrescendo; A: Punkt nach <i>f</i> fehlt
7	Clt I 1	C: <i>b</i> ¹ statt <i>d</i> ²
8	Fg 3–5	C: Bogen
8	Bc 1–6	C: Bogen über Stacc.
9	Ob I/II, Clt I 2–4	C: kein Portatobogen
10	Fg I 3–5	A, C: kein Bogen
10, 11	Fl	A, B: T. 10.4–6, T. 11
11	Va 2–4	C: Bogen statt Stacc.
14	alle außer Cor, Ctr 1	C: kein Stacc.
17	VI I/II 1–6	C: kein Stacc.


⁶ Kritischer Bericht (wie Anm. 2), S. 12.
⁷ Vgl. beispielsweise *Graduale Triplex*, Ron

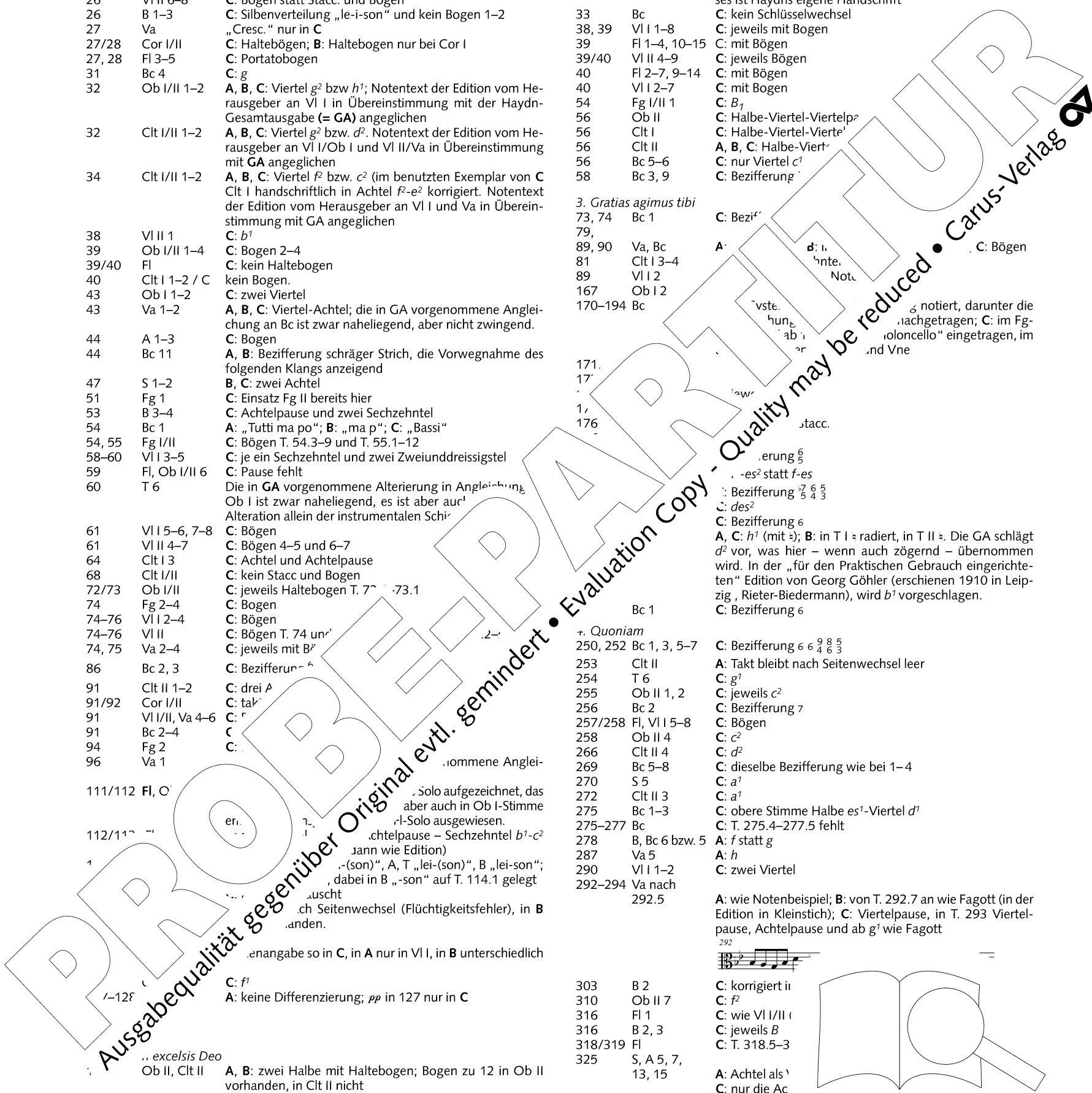


PROBEE

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

17 Bc 1 A: zuerst *f*, dann Zusatz: „NB fortissimo“
 18 alle außer Cor, Ctr, Timp. C: Akzente statt Decrescendogabeln
 20 VI I/II, Va 1, 3, 5 C: kein Stacc.
 22 VI I/II 4–6 C: Bogen
 22 Va C: 1–2, 4–5 Bogen, 3, 6 Stacc.
 26 VI I 6–8 A, B: keine Artikulationsangabe; C: Bogen
 26 VI II 6–8 C: Bogen statt Stacc. und Bogen
 26 B 1–3 C: Silbverteilung „le-i-son“ und kein Bogen 1–2
 27 Va „Cresc.“ nur in C
 27/28 Cor I/II C: Halbebögen; B: Haltebogen nur bei Cor I
 27, 28 Fl 3–5 C: Portatobogen
 31 Bc 4 C: *g*
 32 Ob I/II 1–2 A, B, C: Viertel *g*² bzw. *h*¹; Notentext der Edition vom Herausgeber an VI I in Übereinstimmung mit der Haydn-Gesamtausgabe (= GA) angeglichen
 32 Clt I/II 1–2 A, B, C: Viertel *g*² bzw. *d*². Notentext der Edition vom Herausgeber an VI I/Ob I und VI II/Va in Übereinstimmung mit GA angeglichen
 34 Clt I/II 1–2 A, B, C: Viertel *f*² bzw. *c*² (im benutzten Exemplar von C Clt I handschriftlich in Achtel *f*²-e² korrigiert. Notentext der Edition vom Herausgeber an VI I und Va in Übereinstimmung mit GA angeglichen
 38 VI II 1 C: *b*¹
 39 Ob I/II 1–4 C: Bogen 2–4
 39/40 Fl C: kein Haltebogen
 40 Clt I 1–2 / C kein Bogen.
 43 Ob I 1–2 C: zwei Viertel
 43 Va 1–2 A, B, C: Viertel-Achtel; die in GA vorgenommene Angleichung an Bc ist zwar naheliegend, aber nicht zwingend.
 44 A 1–3 C: Bogen
 44 Bc 11 A, B: Bezifferung schräger Strich, die Vorwegnahme des folgenden Klangs anzeigend
 47 S 1–2 B, C: zwei Achtel
 51 Fg 1 C: Einsatz Fg II bereits hier
 53 B 3–4 C: Achtelpause und zwei Sechzehntel
 54 Bc 1 A: „Tutti ma po“; B: „ma p“; C: „Bassi“
 54, 55 Fg I/II C: Bögen T. 54.3–9 und T. 55.1–12
 58–60 VI I 3–5 C: je ein Sechzehntel und zwei Zweiunddreißigstel
 59 Fl, Ob I/II 6 C: Pause fehlt
 60 T 6 Die in GA vorgenommene Alterierung in Angleichung Ob I ist zwar naheliegend, es ist aber auch eine Alteration allein der instrumentalen Schreibung
 61 VI I 5–6, 7–8 C: Bögen
 61 VI II 4–7 C: Bögen 4–5 und 6–7
 64 Clt I 3 C: Achtel und Achtelpause
 68 Clt I/II C: kein Stacc und Bogen
 72/73 Ob I/II C: jeweils Haltebogen T. 72.1–73.1
 74 Fg 2–4 C: Bogen
 74–76 VI I 2–4 C: Bögen
 74–76 VI II C: Bögen T. 74 und 75
 74, 75 Va 2–4 C: jeweils mit B²
 86 Bc 2, 3 C: Bezifferung 6
 91 Clt II 1–2 C: drei A
 91/92 Cor I/II C: tak
 91 VI I/II, Va 4–6 C: *f*
 91 Bc 2–4 C: *f*
 94 Fg 2 C: *f*
 96 Va 1 C: *f*
 111/112 Fl, Oboe Solo aufgezeichnet, das aber auch in Ob I-Stimme Solo ausgewiesen.
 112/113 Fl, Oboe Achtelpause – Sechzehntel *b*¹-*c*² (wie Edition)
 113 Fl, Oboe „-son“, A, T „lei-son“, B „lei-son“; dabei in B „-son“ auf T. 114.1 gelegt
 114 Fl, Oboe wechselt nach Seitenwechsel (Flüchtigkeitsfehler), in B ändern.
 115 Fl, Oboe enangabe so in C, in A nur in VI I, in B unterschiedlich
 116 Fl, Oboe C: *f*
 117 Fl, Oboe A: keine Differenzierung; *pp* in 127 nur in C
 118 Fl, Oboe „excelsis Deo“
 119 Fl, Oboe A, B: zwei Halbe mit Haltebogen; Bogen zu 12 in Ob II vorhanden, in Clt II nicht

12 Ctr I/II 3–4, 5–6 C: jeweils Viertel, keine Pausen
 15 T 2 C: Halbe, Viertelpause fehlt
 16 Clt I 4 A: kein *z*; B: *z* nachgetragen
 23 VI II A, B: kein Bogen
 30 VI I 5–6 A: kein Bogen
 30 S 3–4 A: kein Bogen
 30–32 Ob I fehlt in A; in B nachgetragen mit der Bemerkung „NB dieses ist Haydns eigene Handschrift“
 33 Bc C: kein Schlüsselwechsel
 38, 39 VI I 1–8 C: jeweils mit Bogen
 39 Fl 1–4, 10–15 C: mit Bögen
 39/40 VI II 4–9 C: jeweils Bögen
 40 Fl 2–7, 9–14 C: mit Bögen
 40 VI I 2–7 C: mit Bogen
 54 Fg I/II 1 C: B₁
 56 Ob II C: Halbe-Viertel-Viertelpause
 56 Clt I C: Halbe-Viertel-Viertelpause
 56 Clt II A, B, C: Halbe-Viertelpause
 56 Bc 5–6 C: nur Viertel *c*¹
 58 Bc 3, 9 C: Bezifferung 6
 3. *Gratias agimus tibi*
 73, 74 Bc 1 C: Bezifferung 6
 79, 89, 90 Va, Bc A: *d*: *h*, *h*nte. *Not.*
 81 Clt I 3–4 *v*ste. *hun*, *ab*, *ar*
 89 VI I 2 *stacc.*
 167 Ob I 2 *erung* *es*
 170–194 Bc *-es*² statt *f-es*
 171. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 172. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 173. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 174. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 175. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 176. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 177. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 178. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 179. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 180. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 181. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 182. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 183. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 184. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 185. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 186. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 187. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 188. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 189. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 190. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 191. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 192. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 193. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 194. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 195. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 196. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 197. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 198. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 199. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 200. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 201. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 202. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 203. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 204. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 205. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 206. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 207. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 208. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 209. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 210. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 211. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 212. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 213. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 214. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 215. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 216. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 217. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 218. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 219. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 220. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 221. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 222. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 223. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 224. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 225. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 226. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 227. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 228. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 229. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 230. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 231. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 232. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 233. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 234. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 235. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 236. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 237. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 238. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 239. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 240. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 241. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 242. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 243. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 244. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 245. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 246. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 247. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 248. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 249. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 250. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 251. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 252. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 253. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 254. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 255. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 256. *Be* *Be* *Be*
 257/258 Fl, VI I 5–8 C: Bögen
 258 Ob II 4 C: *c*²
 266 Clt II 4 C: *d*²
 269 Bc 5–8 C: dieselbe Bezifferung wie bei 1–4
 270 S 5 C: *a*¹
 272 Clt II 3 C: *a*¹
 275 Bc 1–3 C: obere Stimme Halbe *es*¹-Viertel *d*¹
 275–277 Bc C: T. 275.4–277.5 fehlt
 278 B, Bc 6 bzw. 5 A: *f* statt *g*
 287 Va 5 A: *h*
 290 VI I 1–2 C: zwei Viertel
 292–294 Va nach 292.5
 292.5 A: wie Notenbeispiel; B: von T. 292.7 an wie Fagott (in der Edition in Kleinstich); C: Viertelpause, in T. 293 Viertelpause, Achtelpause und ab *g*¹ wie Fagott
 292.5 
 303 B 2 C: korrigiert in
 310 Ob II 7 C: *f*²
 316 Fl 1 C: wie VI I/II
 316 B 2, 3 C: jeweils B
 318/319 Fl C: T. 318.5–3
 325 S, A 5, 7, 13, 15 A: Achtel als
 C: nur die Ac



- 329 A, T 5, 7, 13, 15
 A: Achtel als Variante angegeben (Halsung nach oben); B, C: nur die Achtel (6, 8, 14, 16 fehlen jeweils)
 331 Bc 5, 7
 A: Bezifferung fehlt; Edition folgt B; C: bei 1 und 3 jeweils Bezifferung 3.

Credo

5. Credo in unum Deum

- 2 Bc 8 C: Bezifferung 6
 3 Bc C: zusätzliche Bezifferung bei 2 $\frac{6}{5}$, bei 3 3 und bei 8 6
 5 Bc C: zusätzliche Bezifferung bei 1 3, bei 3 6, bei 5 3 und bei 8 $\frac{6}{4}$
 10 T 5 C: b^1
 11 Bc 7, 8 C: Bezifferung 6 5
 12 Ob II 2 C: g^2
 12 Bc 1, 3 C: Bezifferung $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{8}{3}$
 13 Bc 14 B (Org, Vc): c^1
 13 Fg I/II, Va, Bc 14 C: c^1 (Fag I/II) und c^2 (Va)
 17 B 2 A: zwei Achtel; B: in B I entsprechende Korrektur sichtbar
 20 Ob II 7 C: b^1
 20 Bc C: eigene Bezifferung, bei 1-4 $\frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{8}{6}$ $\frac{6}{5}$, bei 6-8 $\frac{6}{3}$ $\frac{6}{5}$
 21 Ob II 1-2 C: Achtel
 24 Bc 1 C: Bezifferung $\frac{6}{3}$
 25 Clt II 5 B, C: nur ein Viertel f^1
 26 Bc 2-4 C: Bezifferung $\frac{7}{3}$, $\frac{3}{6}$
 29 Bc 4, 5 C: Bezifferung $\frac{9}{5}$, $\frac{3}{6}$
 30/31 Bc C: Bezifferung T. 30.7-31.8 $\frac{6}{5}$ - 5 - $\frac{6}{5}$ - 5 - 6 $\frac{7}{7}$
 32 Clt II 2 C: a^1
 34 Bc 1, 4, 7 C: Bezifferung $\frac{7}{3}$, $\frac{6}{6}$
 40 Bc 7 A: keine Bezifferung; C: Bezifferung $\frac{6}{5}$; die Edition folgt B
 41 Bc 5 C: Bezifferung $\frac{6}{5}$
 42 Bc 5 C: Bezifferung $\frac{7}{5}$
 44 Bc 3, 5 C: Bezifferung $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{4}{3}$
 62 A 5 A: punktierte Viertel f^1 und ein Achtel b^1 ohne Textunterlegung, in B und C korrigiert
 63 Bc 3 C: Bezifferung 6
 64 Fl, Ob I 4-5 C: punktierte Achtel und Sechzehntel
 71 VI I 3 A: b^1 ; B: Korrektur nach a^1 ; Edition folgt C
 75 Clt II 1 C: b^1
 78 Timp 2 C: punktierte Achtelpause und Sechzehntel B

6. Et incarnatus est

- 93 Bc 4 C: Bezifferung $\frac{4}{2}$
 95 Cor I/II C: Beischrift „Soli“
 100 VI I 9 C: c^2
 103 Bc 4 C: schon hier p . Dies übernimmt und gleich an. Es kann aber genügen, c^1 in Va hier aus dem Impuls zu lassen.
 104 VI II B: Bogen über den ga Crescendogabel
 110 Bc 1 C: Bezifferung $\frac{7}{5}$
 112 Ob II 5 A, B, C: b^1 gestrich
 113 Bc 1, 4 C: Bezi.
 114 VI I 7
 126 Va 1
 131-134 Bc 1
 134 VI II 4
 135 A, T 1
 136 A
 136

7. F

- 14
 textunterlegung, in B, C korrigiert
 155
 160
 Cor I/II,

- 160-161 Ctr I/II, Va, Bc 1
 Cor I/II, Ctr I/II
 164 B 5
 166-168 Bc

- 167/168 VI I/II, Va, Org
 173 Bc 4, 8
 176 Ob I 9
 178, 179 Bc
 179 S 4
 182 Bc
 187 VI II, A 3

- 191 Fl 1-2

- 193, 194 Bc
 197 Fg, VI I/II, Va, Bc

- 198 T 4
 198, 199 Br
 199/200
 200/201

- Clt I 4
 T 1-2
 Bc 4
 Bc 2
 Bc 2
 Va 3
 Clt I/II 1

- 240 VI II
 244-246 Cor I/II, Ctr I/II, Timp

- 244 Bc 1
 246 Fl 1-2
 249 Bc 3
 252 Va 1
 263 Clt I 5
 265 Bc 6
 268/269 Bc

- 270 VI I 4
 270 Bc 5-8

C: ff

C: taktübergreifende Haltebögen

C: c^1

A, C: T. 166.7-168.7 jeweils nur ein System, darin A nur wie in der Edition Org, C nur wie in der Edition Vc/Cb; in B ist aus den Stimmen die in der Edition gebotene Differenzierung ersichtlich

C: Akzente statt fz

C: Bezifferung 6^a

C: c^2

C: Bezifferung bei T. 178.1 3, bei 5 6, bei

A, B, C: Text „et“

C: „unis“ zu Taktbeginn

A, B, C: kein \sharp ; B (VI II): \sharp erst vor

wurde Georg Göhler (s. oben

und von GA übernommen

Haydn noch Elßler noch

durchaus vorstellbar

T. 187 nicht veränd

peten eine instr

A, B: zwei F

gegen dr

schwe

und

C

10, 12 d

ist

antes b^2

4 und 7 auf Bo

Bezi.

Ganze

ndenes Viertel d^2

un

ugen bis T. 201.2; C: Bogen bis

recto“

render Haltebogen

silbe nach Seitenwechsel (Flüchtigkeitsfehler)

Bezifferung 4-3

A: f unter dem System; B: f nur in Org; C: keine Angabe
 A, B, C: ohne Vorzeichen. Dies übernimmt GA und bietet damit e. Hier wird vorgeschlagen, auf Grund der Linienführung und in Anlehnung an T. 222 trotz des vorhergehenden gis^1 und h/h^1 den Ton es zu wählen.

A, C: \sharp fehlt

C: Bogen und „-men“ auf 1

A, B, C: Bezifferung $\frac{5}{3}$

C: Bezifferung 6

C: Bezifferung $\frac{7}{3}$

B, C: Viertel und Achtelpause

A: Note fehlt nach Seitenwechsel (Flüchtigkeitsfehler), in

B, C vorhanden

C: Bögen 1-6, 7-12

A, B, C: Da T. 227-243 in der Teilpartitur für Cor I/II, Ctr I/II und Timp von A, in den Stimmen (B) und in der separaten Teilpartitur für Ctr und Timp in C (dort S. 128) irrig als „16“ (statt 17) Takte Pause und T. 247-249 irrig als „4“ (statt 3) Takte Pause angegeben werden, stehen diese drei Takte um einen Takt nach vorne verschoben. In C steht zudem in Ctr I/II ein Bogen von T. 254.1 zu 246.1. Da in C Cor I/II anders als Ctr I/II in der Partitur selber steht (dort S. 78), bemerkte Müller die Unstimmigkeit und korrigierte sie dadurch, dass er in dieser Stimme T. 244 (punktierte Viertel f , Viertel- und Achtelpause) entfernte und T. 245-246 auf 244-245 legte. In GA ist die Stelle korrigiert; dies wird in der Edition übernommen.

A, C, B (Org, Vc): Oktave

C: Bogen fehlt

C: Bezifferung 3

C: punktierte Achte

A: \flat in Funktion ein

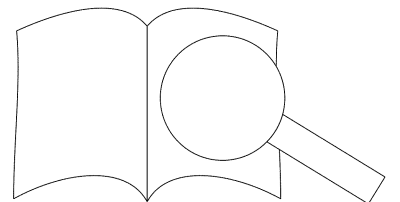
C: Bezifferung 6

C: Angabe „Cello“

punktierten Viertel.

C: c^2 statt d^2

C: Bezifferung 3 6 ξ



PROBEPARTITUR • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Sanctus

9. Sanctus

1, 7, 15, 20 S, A, T, B, Bc Zur Frage von „Soli“ und Tutti“: A: in Bc „[Solo]“ und „[Tutti]“; C: in allen Singstimmen „Solo“ und „Tutti“; aber: in B ist in „Tenore Concerto“ der Vermerk „Solo“ in T. 1 ausgestrichen, und in allen Ripienstimmen sind T. 1–5 und 15–19 enthalten. Der Befund bleibt widersprüchlich.
12 Bc 3 C: Bezifferung 7
23 Clt I 1–2 C: Bogen fehlt
24 Clt II 3 B, C: Viertelpause
25 VII 8 C: a1
29/30 C: Doppelstrich

10. Pleni sunt coeli

35, 36 Ob I C: T. 35.3–36.2 Viertel b1-b1-a1; B: in T. 36.1 b1 nach c2 korrigiert
36 Ob II 1, 2 C: Viertel b1-a1
42 Bc 1, 3 C: Bezifferung jeweils 3
43 Bc 3 C: Bezifferung 7/3
65 Bc 3 C: Bezifferung 7/3

Benedictus

11. Benedictus

1 Clt I/II A, B: keine #-Generalvorzeichnung, sondern jeweils ein # vor der betreffenden Note.
1 VI I/II, Va, Bc 1 A: jeweils p, unter der Partitur „NB pianissimo“; B: in VI I/II, Va, Vc, Vne p und jeweils eine (spätere?) Zufügung „pianissimo NB“, in Org nur p; C: jeweils pp
4 Bc 6 A: „Org“ fehlt, in B, C vorhanden
5, 6 Fl 4–6 C: Stacc.
5, 6 Clt I/II 6–7 C: Stacc, kein Bogen 5–7
7 Fl, Ob I/II 2–4 C: kein Bogen
7 Cor I, Ctr I 3 C: c2
7 Cor II, Ctr II 2, 3 C: c2
7 Timp 2 C: Achtelpause
12 Clt I C: keine Bögen
12 VI I 9–11 C: kein Bogen
13 Clt I 1 A: f erst bei 2
13 Clt I 2 A, B: „Tutti“
15 VI II 6, 8, 14 C: g2, f2, g2
17 S, A, T, B 1 A: jeweils p, dazu in S „pianissimo“; für alle Singstimmen; B: p mit (spätere) „pianissimo“; C: jeweils pp. Es ist zu vermuten, dass auch für die beteiligten Instrumente zwar durchweg p steht, doch sinngemäß auch hier
17 Bc 8 C: g
26 Bc 7 A, C, B (Org ur
27 Fl, Ob I/II, Clt I/II, Fag C: ff
27 A 1–3 C: punt
27 Clt II 2 A: b
31 VI I 9 C:
38 Ob I, Fg C:
38 VI I/II, Va, P C:
39 Bc 7
44–47 A ε „nomine Domini in no-“
46 VII,
48 S A :h :enwechsel (Flüchtigkeit); in B
4c :', kein Bogen
:ergreifender Haltebogen (in A Korrekturstelle) ohne zusätzliche Pause;
: fehlt; in B und C vorhanden
i. 67.5–68.1 nicht „tasto“, sondern Bezifferung 7/5 6/4 7/4 6/3
C: Bogen
C: d2
C: Bogen beginnt auf 1
A: Textsilbe fehlt nach Seitenwechsel (Flüchtigkeit); in B und C vorhanden
A: Bezifferung 1/6; B: Bezifferung 1/6 (= Nachtrag); C: Bezifferung 1/6
10 Fl 9 C: zwei Sechzehntel e2-g2
104 Bc 4, 8 C: Bezifferung jeweils 7

105 T 6 C: e1
105 Bc 5, 7 C: Bezifferung 6/4 5/3
107 Fl 1 B: e2, korrigiert zu f2
109 Fl, Ob I/II 1 A: f2 bzw. f1; B: ebenso, korrigiert zu g2 bzw. g1
109–113 Clt I/II, Fg I/II A: leere Takte; B, C: für Clt I/II in T. 109 jeweils a1 und zwei Viertelpausen, in T. 110–113 Pausen, für Fg I/II in T. 109–113 Pausen. Ergänzung nach Sanctus, T. 39–43 (in Übereinstimmung mit GA)
110–113 Fl, Ob I/II A: leere Takte; B, C: Pausen. Ergänzung nach Sanctus, T. 40–43 (in Übereinstimmung mit GA)
111–113 Bc A: keine Bezifferung; Edition folgt B und C
135 Clt II 1 C: b in Funktion von #
136 Bc C: „unis“

Agnus Dei

12. Agnus Dei
1 alle A: „Adagio“ fehlt; in B
1 Clt I/II A, B, C: keine Gener
1 Va 3 A: d1; B: d1, nach
2/3 Bc C: Bezifferung p
3 VI II 1 C: h1
5 Ob I 1–3 C: Boger
6 Ob I/II 2–3 bzw. 1–3 C: p
11 VI I 1–4
15 Fg 5
15 VI I 11
20 Ob I 2–
22 Va 5-
24 Fg 2-
26 r
30
33 A, B, C: Bezifferu.

im Hinblick auf Clt II und die Bedeutung der Haydn noch Elßler noch Müller einen Korrekturbedarf. Man könnte eine Anlehnung an den Akzent in T. 32 eine meint sein? Ein Pizzicato-Ton der VI II wäre zu kaum ausreichend. Die Stelle bleibt fragwürdig. Edition folgt GA.

: d1
C: Oktave d1/d2
C: Vorschlag f2 fehlt, stattdessen in S
C: Vorschlagsnote hier und im Folgenden stets Viertel
C: kein Vorschlag
A: nur Viertel-Vorschlag Ob I; B: ohne Vorschläge; C: nur Vorschläge Clt I und S
C: Artikulation wie in T. 64 wird fortgesetzt
A, B: d1
C: Bezifferung jeweils 6/4 3/3
C: jeweils Bögen
C: Bezifferung 6/4 3/3 6
C: jeweils Bögen
C: Terz A/c
C: Bezifferung 6/3
C: d1/d2; dies übernimmt die Gesamtausgabe. Trotz fehlender diesbezüglicher Bezifferung ist der Quintton im Klang nicht unvorstellbar; deshalb wird in dieser Edition der Befund von A und B geboten.

117/118 VI II
120 Bc
127 Bc 3, 5, 7
130 Bc 1
138 Bc 1, 2
143 T
146/147 Fg II
148 Ob II, Clt I 1
152 Ob II, Clt II 1
163 S, B
175 B 1
184 T, B
185 S
187–190 Cor I/II
187/188 Ctr I/II
189, 191 S, A, T, B
203 Ctr I/II 1–2
209 A 2
C: T. 117.1–118.4 wie VI I
C: Bezifferung für den ganzen Takt 8/3
C: Bezifferung 8/4 3/4
C: Bezifferung 8/5 6/4
C: Bezifferung 8/3 3
A: Textierung fehlt nach Seitenwechsel (Flüchtigkeit); in B und C vorhanden
A: wie Fg I; B: zuerst wie Fg I, dann von Haydn nachgetragen; C: kein Bogen.
C: kein Vorschlag Ob II, dafür mit Vorschlag Clt I und S
C: ohne Vorschlag
C: „no-“ bei 1
C: mit Vorschlag
A: nochmals c
C: Bogen 1–2
A: nachgetrag.
C: mit T. 191/
A: „[Tutti]“ v
C: Ganze Nol
A: zuerst f1, z

