

Josef Gabriel Rheinberger Christoforus op. 120

Legende / A Legend

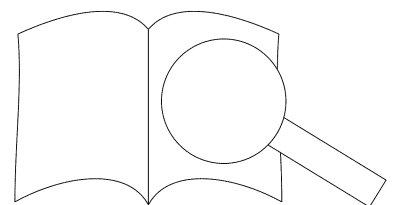
Soli SATB, Coro
Flauto piccolo
2 Clarinetten
2 Corni
Trompeten, Trombe, Tuba
Trommeln, Casaca, Triangolo
Viola, Violoncello, Contrabbasso

Hoffnaß

Übersetzt von / edited by
Benedikt Mohn

Einzelausgabe aus Band 9
der Gesamtausgabe

Partitur / Full score



 Carus 50.120

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

Inhalt / Contents

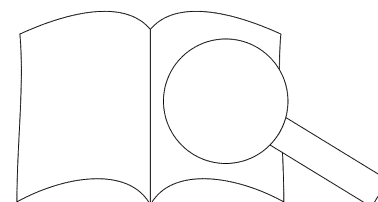
Vorwort	III
Foreword	X
Ouverture	2
1. Teil / Part 1	45
2. Teil / Part 2	167

Bei der vorliegenden Ausgabe h
 gabe aus Band 9 der Rheinber
 Für den Kritischen Bericht

The present volume
 Complete Edition of th
 50.209). For t'

...ührungsmaterial vor:
 ...band 9 der Rheinberger-
 ...oniert (Carus 50.120),
 .../03),
 ...aterial leihweise.

...for performance material is available:
 ...th-bound (Carus 50.209 = vol. 9 of the Complete
 ...ne works of Josef Gabriel Rheinberger),
 ...ore, carton (Carus 50.120), vocal score (Carus 50.120/03),
 complete orchestral material rental only.



Unter dem Eindruck des persönlichen Erlebnisses am Arlberg verarbeitete Fanny die Legende auf ihre Weise. Das Geschehen spielt sich in unmittelbarer Nähe mächtiger, schneebedeckter Felsen ab, wofür keine der existierenden Legendenformen ein Muster liefert. Ihre Fassung verknüpft damit das zentrale Bild vom Christusträger mit der Naturgewalt der Berge und der Geschichte des Hospizgründers. Bestimmte Orte und persönliche Erlebnisse haben Rheinberger immer wieder Anstoß zu Kompositionen gegeben, was im Falle der Chorbballaden im besonderen Maße zutrifft. Fanny sammelte Sagen aus der alpenländischen Heimat ihres Mannes, in denen sie eine unerschöpfliche Quelle für Stoffe sah, die sich zur Vertonung eigneten. Sie dichtete für ihren Mann – inspiriert vom Vaduzer Schloss – den Romanzenzyklus *Toggenburg* op. 76 (1874), *Montfort* op. 145 (1885–1886) nach einer Sage um ein altes Vaduzer Grafengeschlecht und *Clärchen auf Eberstein* op. 97 (1876). Bald nach der Fertigstellung des *Christoforus* bat sie Rheinbergers Bruder David, ihr ein Buch über Sagen aus Vorarlberg zu schicken und Sagen aus Liechtenstein aufzuschreiben, die er selbst noch aus Erzählungen kannte.¹⁶

Das Libretto des *Christoforus* ist weitgehend in gereimten, jambischen Versen gehalten. Rheinberger schätzte den Text sehr, im Jahr 1900 schrieb er an eine Freundin:

Das verstand meine liebe Frau, obschon bei Weitem kein so hervorragendes Dichtertalent (wie etwa die Droste-Hülshoff) doch besser, als die meisten Dichter, für Musik zu schreiben. Hierin sind die Legenden und Balladen, z. B. „Christophorus“ und „Montfort“, die sie mir te, ganz unübertrefflich.¹⁷

Fanny schuf in der Tat mit ihrem Libretto eine Reihe von Situationen, die aus der Sicht des Komponisten sehr dramatisch und bildhaft waren. Die Naturbilder (wie die Warngasse, die Felsklüfte oder das Aufziehen der Narben des Christkinds) kamen Rheinberger in dieser Hinsicht besonders entgegen. Auch die Sagen sind an klanglich umsetzbaren Kontexten reich. Die Schilderung der Satansanrede, die satanische Liebesversuchung und die satanischen Horden. Im Aufbau des Librettos sind diese Situationen weitgehend durch die Naturbilder motiviert. So ist die Satansanrede im 1. Teil ohne ein Wort des Satans in den einsamen Felsen der Riesengrotte. Die Satansanrede aller Könige schicken den Riesen, der große Monolog des

„...arrem Sinn ich ringend erstrebt, was kein
...ner Brust nur glüht und lebt! So wär ich
...er M? ...r Welt? Ich selbst? O Hohn! Wie des Daseins

Hier wird der Riese auf einmal eine psychologische Tiefe, auf die im 1. Teil durch nichts vorbereitet wird, denn dort tritt der Charakter des Riesen wenig ins Blickfeld.

Allerdings gewinnt das Libretto durch diesen Monolog der Selbstzweifel an Tiefe, da die Heiligenfigur hier auf einmal menschlich in Erscheinung tritt (es bleibt allerdings auch die einzige derartige Stelle, Fanny hat diesen Ansatz nicht fortgeführt). Dieser etwas unmotivierte und isoliert dastehende Wandel des Riesen in einen denkenden und fühlenden Opernhelden hat allerdings Rheinberger zu einem herausragenden Rezitativ und Arioso inspiriert, bei dem der Wagner'sche Einfluss seine Spuren hinterlassen

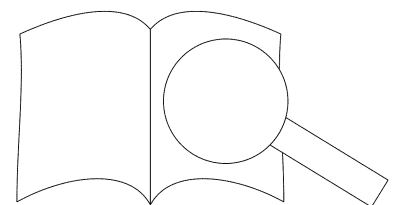
Christoforus besteht aus zwei Teilen, die Rheinberger jeweils durchkomponiert hat. Die Notwendigkeit des Schnitts ist in dramatischer und musikalischer Hinsicht fragwürdig. Der Einschnitt erfolgt auf der Höhe- und Wendepunkt des Werkes. Im 1. Teil erscheint das Kreuz, das Satan im 2. Teil beginnt unmittelbar mit dem „Satan! Feiger Gesell“ und ohne tonartlicher Anhangung gehängt werden könnte. Die Partitur beginnt nicht von Beginn an, sondern erst nach einer aus praktische Gründe. Dafür spricht auch der Beginn des 2. Teils, nämlich nach dem Schluss des 1. Teils über. Rheinberger strich die Partitur so, dass ein

...es Werkes, das sich über beide Teile Rheinberger ein wiederkehrendes, ...nes Thema ein. Es erscheint gleich ... Teils und vermittelt durch sein schreitendes ...po, die markanten Doppelpunktierungen, ...-Gesang und das wellenartige Auf und Ab ...ruck von Wanderschaft – befindet sich der Riese auf der Suche nach dem Mächtigsten der Welt. Und diesem Sinne wird das Eingangsthema im weiteren Verlauf der Legende wiederholt. Einen Halbton höher, in cis-Moll statt in c-Moll wie am Beginn, berichtet der Chor „So wandert er von hinnen“, als sich der Riese enttäuscht vom König der Felsburg abwendet, um den mächtigeren Satan zu suchen. Wieder einen Halbton höher, in D-Dur, erscheint der balladeske Chor zu Beginn des 2. Teils erneut (T. 61): Der Riese wartet am Kreuz auf die Morgendämmerung, um zu sehen, wer Satan in die Flucht geschlagen hat. Ein letztes Mal erscheint es, als der Chor berichtet (T. 248), wie der Riese über Jahre treu Pilger über den Strom trägt. Dieses wiederkehrende Thema im Chor, der hier die Funktion des Erzählers übernimmt, schlägt einen ausgesprochen balladenhaften Ton an und rückt die Legende in die Nähe der Gattung Chorbballade. für die die Erzählung durch den Chor zentral

¹⁶ Briefe in *B&D*, Bd. V, S. 140–141, 170

¹⁷ Brief an Henriette Hecker vom 31.10.1900, S. 51–52.

¹⁸ *D-Mbs, Mus. ms. 4592a*, S. 55.



in vielen Oratorien des 19. Jahrhunderts die Erzählung von einem der Solisten in der Art eines „Testo“ vorgetragen wird.

Dem Chor kommt im *Christoforus* über seine Funktion als Erzähler hinaus eine große Rolle zu. Zum Erfolg des Werkes trägt neben dem bis zur Sechsstimmigkeit aufgeteilten Schlusschor der himmlischen Geister über den „Wasserwogen“ im Orchester vor allem der Jagdchor „Satanas ziehet zur Jagd“ (Teil 1, ab T. 571) bei. Der Satz ist mit Einwüfen von Hörnern, Tuba, Pauken, Becken und Triangel sowie Läufen in den hohen Piccoloflöten farbig und raffiniert orchestriert. Die Elemente der klassischen Jagdmusik (der 6/8-Takt, das Blasen der Hörner) sind hier in einem bunten Tongemälde umgesetzt, doch zugleich zeigt das Gemälde einen Anstrich von Ironie: Die kurzen Chöreinfwürfe auf dem 3. Achtel des 6/8-Takts, die chromatischen Achtel-Läufe (das böse „Ha, ha, ha!“ der satanischen Jäger) und die weiten Oktavsprünge bei „fliehenden Mägdlein“ verleihen der Jagd einen bitteren Zug. Für Hermann Kretzschmar zählte diese Szene zu dem „Schönsten und Reichsten, was das 19. Jahrhundert auf dem Gebiet des geistlichen Oratoriums aufweisen kann.“¹⁹

Die tragende Rolle unter den Solisten hat natürlich der Titelheld. Die Partie erfordert, wie Rheinberger zur Vorbereitung einer Kölner Aufführung an Ferdinand Hiller schrieb, einen „kräftigen Baß-Bariton“²⁰. Sie ist weitgehend im dramatischen Rezitativ gehalten, frei gestaltet und musikalisch durchweg interessant, vor allem durch die bereits erwähnte frei deklamierte und schnell modulierte Rezitativ des verzweiferten Riesen zu Beginn. Zum Solosopran schrieb Rheinberger an Hiller: „Das Christkind (das Sopran) darf oder soll vielmehr jugendlich Kindliches haben“;²¹ von dem Knaben Solo in den Aufführungen zu Rheinberger ist bekannt, nicht gesungen worden. Die Partie des (T. 414–454) hebt sich nicht durch die Stimmlage hervor, sondern durch die Orgel ein.²² Durch die Orgel wird die Partie zudem ein

Ähnlich existiert ein Frage- und Antwortspiel zwischen dem Riesen und dem „Gott der Liebe“ (T. 416). Auf die Frage des Riesen „Wo ist die Liebe?“ antwortet der Chor im ersten Kadenz mit plagalen „Liebe“, beim dritten Mal wird die „Liebe“ ausgeweitet – wie ein reschließendem dreifachem Amen.

Zu den wesentlichen Anklänge an geistliche Musik der *Christoforus* aber kein geistliches oder gar kirchliches in dem Sinne, dass viele typischerweise mit Musik assoziierten Ausdrucksmittel eingesetzt wurden. Rheinberger verwendete keine Choräle und kaum Kontrapunktik. Abgesehen von der Fuge in der Ouvertüre

findet sich im Werk nur ein einziger Kanon, und der dient der Textuntermalung. „Du bleibst! Nun lerne, was dienen sei, der Meister lässt keinen mehr frei“ (Teil 1, T. 539), singen die Tenöre und Bässe im strengen Oktavkanon – die eine Stimme muss dienen, sie darf der anderen nur folgen. Auch bietet der Text keine typischen Elemente des geistlichen Oratoriums, wie lobpreisende oder kommentierende Chöre. Überhaupt verzichtet das Libretto ganz auf solche Worte. *Christoforus* ist für den Konzertsaal konzipiert, bewusst außerkirchlich und überkonfessionell. Entsprechend ist auch der Anteil des Oratoriums. Neben der umfangreichen Ouvertüre steht ein ständiges Instrumentalstück des Werkes, das durch mehrere orchestrale Überleitungen zwischen dem Solo-Terzett (Soprane, Alt) und dem Lied (Sopran) sowie zum anderen durch die Orgel verbunden ist. Das Kindes, das der Rezeptionsgeschichte der Leipziger Aufführung eine wichtige Rolle spielte. Es folgt dann noch eine Szene, die die Wässerung der Erde darstellt, wie die Wasserflüsse im Oratorium gedeutet sind.

Für die Aufführung des 19. Jahrhunderts in Deutschland lag die Aufführung Oratorium näher an die Oper als an das Oratorium. Extrem war sicher das später erwähnte Kirchenoratorium mit Chor, das die Aufführung der Zuhörer als „Gemeinde“, wie Liszt in seiner *Passion* op. 93 (1896) umsetzte. In *Heilige Elisabeth*, die als Erinnerungsbildnis byzantinische Weisen verwendet, will ganz dezidiert eine weltliche Musik sein – obwohl Liszt freilich kein Oratorium beabsichtigte. Rheinberger schloss sich dieser Tendenz im *Christoforus* nicht an. Auch neigt der *Christoforus* keineswegs dem Historismus zu, das Werk zeigt keine Anklänge an die großen Gattungsvorbilder Bach, Händel und Mendelssohn. Vielmehr ist es mit Rheinbergers eigenen weltlichen Chorbaldaden zu vergleichen,²⁴ und damit geht der Komponist einen eigenständigen Weg in der Oratorien-geschichte zwischen den Polen der geistlichen und der weltlichen Musik.

Durchaus eigenständig ist auch das Konzept der motivischen Arbeit, die von einer einheitsstiftenden Absicht zeugt. Rheinberger arbeitet im *Christoforus* allerdings nicht mit Erinnerungsmotiven, wie sie nicht nur in der

¹⁹ Hermann Kretzschmar, *Führer durch den Concertsaal*, II. Abteilung, Band II: *Oratorien und weltliche Chorwerke*, Leipzig 1890, S. 294.

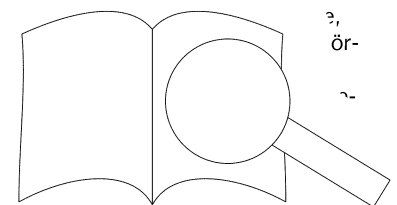
²⁰ Brief vom 7.7.1883, zit. nach *B&D*, Bd. V, S. 175

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² Die Partitur bietet für den Fall, daß eine klein gestochene Begleitfassung an.

²³ Carl Riedel im *Leipziger Tageblatt* klebten Ausschnitt in Bd. 9 von *F. Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 9, Nr. 10.

²⁴ Siehe dazu auch Hörner, op. cit., *Espingo* op. 50 von Rheinberger



Oper, sondern auch im Oratorium des 19. Jahrhunderts gebräuchlich waren. Er spielt auf innere Handlung, auf Verwandtschaft von Personen und Ereignissen in der Regel subtiler an, nämlich durch Motivverwandtschaften, d. h. feine motivische Ähnlichkeiten zwischen Themen, die bedeutungsmäßig zusammengehören. Ein recht hörfälliges Beispiel ist das Motiv des aufsteigenden Dreiklangs, das er für die Christkind-Partie verwendet. Gleichzeitig prägt der Dreiklang die Solostimme im „Liebe“-Chor, die gleich am Anfang aus einer Folge von gebrochenen Dreiklängen aufwärts besteht und sicher die innere Verbindung zwischen Christus und der Macht der Liebe herstellen soll. Diese Melodie erklingt im Orchester auch zum Solo des Riesen am Beginn des 2. Teils, während er zweifelt, ob er selbst der Mächtigste der Welt sei – hier bereits als Hinweis auf Christus, den er bald danach am Kreuze finden und dem er „mit den Waffen der Liebe“ dienen wird.

Im Motivnetz des *Christoforus* spielt das Intervall der Quart offensichtlich ebenfalls eine Rolle als Bedeutungsträger. Rheinberger verwendet die Quart immer wieder an zentralen Stellen, teils als reines Intervall, teils aber auch als übermäßige Quart. Nicht überraschend ist der Tritonus, der „Diabolus in musica“, das charakteristische Motiv für Satan, während die reine Quart meist eher für den Riesen steht, der zwar dem Satan kurzzeitig dient, aber ihm dennoch nicht erliegt. Das Spiel mit Quart und Tritonus tritt besonders klangintensiv in T. 311–318 des 1. Teils hervor. Des Satans Name hält dem Riesen aus den Felsklüften entgegen; die kurze, aber überraschende Echowirkung wird von einem ostinaten Motiv in den Bässen (einleitende Quart) und den im Kanon geführten Chören (mit der fallenden Quart bzw. dem fallenden Tritonus) erzeugt. Die Quart klingen schon im Orchester zu den Worten „Ist das des Satans Walten“ (T. 307). Die Quart sind vor allem die Soli des Riesen mit Anspielung auf übernatürliche Kräfte (Teil I, T. 76, 89–90, 94–95, 104–105; Teil 2 T. 2ff. und 3ff. mit Bezug auf Christoforus T. 422–423 „denn ich trage die Waffe der Liebe“, die nämlich mit

Man hat ferne Verwandtschaften im *Christoforus* auch in der Aufwärtsrichtung von Themen herzustellen. Die Aufwärtsrichtung im „Liebe“-Chor und im Solo des Riesen ist auffälliger ist aber das Motiv „O König“, Oktave „O König“, Dreiklang in den Streichern). Liedhafter, aber im Aufwärtsdrang beherrscht ist der „Da wurdest du mein Rettungsstern“). A. Rheinberger hier das Bild des frommen Mannes, der zum Kreuz aufblickt. Und noch im 3. Soloeinsatz „Geh hin

zum breiten Strome dort“, mit dem der Eremit Christoforus den Weg weist, dem Mächtigsten dienen zu können, gehen die Phrasen deutlich aufwärts, in den Streichern erklingen dazu bereits Triolen, die den Strom andeuten. Auffällig in der Abwärtstendenz der Motive ist dagegen die Alt-Partie, die „warnende Stimme“. Sie warnt den König der Felsburg davor, dem Riesen und seiner „tückischen Kraft“ zu trauen, denn ihn schicke Satan her. Er singt dazu eine in Sekundschritten abwärts schreitende Oktave. Damit gewinnt man den Eindruck, dass er die Auf- und Abwärtsrichtung von Motiven als Kompositionsmittel einsetzte, mit dem Christus oder Satan kennzeichnet. Die Felsburg freilich die Gefahr, dass sie der melodischen Erfindung einengen, auch das Tenor-Solo des Einsiedlers.

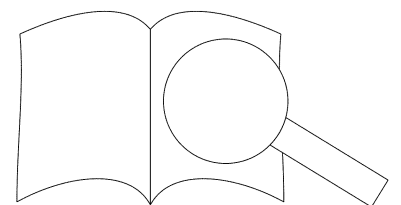
In der Ouvertüre zum *Christoforus* charakterisiert die Leichtigkeit nicht einfach das Oratorium, sondern dessen Thema Material der Dreiklänge, die die Verbindung aus dem Balladentypus der Legende für anschließenden Legenden. Die motivische Verwandtschaft zwischen den ersten Hören erschließt, analytischen Zugang zum

Christoforus anscheinend aus eigenem Komposition und nicht als Auftragswerk, Musikfestes oder Verlags. Für seine Komposition hat er recht lange an der Legende gearbeitet. In den ersten Entwürfen im Januar 1879 und dem Abschluss der Partitur-Reinschrift im November 1880 hat er immerhin fast 2 Jahre. Rheinberger hat das Werk zunächst mit kleineren Unterbrechungen, danach aber weitgehend in einem Zug komponiert. Als erste Nummer des *Christoforus* komponierte er das Terzett „Oben die Sterne“, das mit dem 26.1.1879 datiert ist.²⁶ Es folgten dann Entwürfe zum Jagdchor, zum Eingangschor und zum ersten Solo des Riesen „Mich lockt dein Waffenruhm“. Mit diesem Anfangssolo hat sich Rheinberger länger auseinander gesetzt. Er musste es dreimal angehen, bis er zur Endfassung fand. Interessant ist der erste Entwurf zu den Christus-Worten „Du trägst die Welt“, der erkennen lässt, dass Rheinberger die Stelle zunächst chorisch vertonen wollte.²⁷ Nach dem Alt-Solo „Trau, o König“ unterbrach Rheinberger die Komposition am *Christoforus* zugunsten

²⁵ Genaueres über die Themen und Motive Gabriel Rheinberger: „Christoforus“ op. 101, in: *Texte zur Chormusik. I. Jubiläum des Internationalen Chor Festivals*, Stuttgart 2001, S. 71–81.

²⁶ *Skizzenbuch 2* (D-Mbs), *Mus. ms.* 473

²⁷ *Ibid.*, S. 80.



zweier anderer Werke.²⁸ Doch im Oktober wandte sich der Komponist wieder der Legende zu, die er jetzt in der Reihenfolge des Textes in einem Zug entwarf. Der Entwurf (ohne Ouvertüre) war bereits am 15. Januar 1880 abgeschlossen.²⁹ Der autographe Klavierauszug (ebenfalls noch ohne Ouvertüre) datiert vom darauf folgenden Tag,³⁰ was nahe legt, dass Rheinberger parallel an Entwurf und Klavierauszug arbeitete. Anschließend arbeitete er neben vielem anderen an der Reinschrift der Partitur, die er dann erst am 22. Oktober abschloss.³¹ Ab Juli 1880 komponierte er die Ouvertüre.³² Deren Fertigstellung vermerkte er in den Skizzen nicht, die Partitur-Reinschrift der Ouvertüre³³ aber trägt das Datum des 3. Novembers.

Rheinberger bot die Legende am 30. November 1880 dem Verlag Kistner in Leipzig zum Druck an.³⁴ Kistner nahm sie erfreut an, wies aber auf das Risiko hin, solch ein großes Werk zu drucken, und bat den Komponisten, sich mit einem Honorar von 1000 Reichsmark zufrieden zu geben („Der einzige Fehler, der Ihrem schönen Werk anhängt ist das große Honorar“).³⁵ Rheinberger stimmte zu und schlug gleichzeitig vor, dem Werk eine englische Übersetzung beizufügen. Kistner schickte daraufhin zur Eintragung der Übersetzung die Stichvorlagen von Partitur und Klavierauszug wieder an Rheinberger zurück, und bat ihn, den Übersetzer anzuhalten: „deutlich zu schreiben und die Sylben genau zu theilen, damit der Stecher nicht so viele Fehler schlägt.“³⁶ Die Übersetzung fertigte Seymour Egerton (1839–1898) an, ein Schüler Rheinbergers aus englischem Adelshaus (ab 1885 Earl of Wilton). Anfangs im Januar erhielt Kistner die Stichvorlagen mit unter dem englischen Text zurück, die Ouvertüre und Klavierarrangement der Ouvertüre waren bereits gedruckt, „in Correctur“.³⁷ Ob Rheinberger diese Druckvorlagen auch die folgenden von Partitur und Klavierauszug selbst zur Korrektur erhalten hat, ist nicht bekannt. Die erhaltene Korrektur des Komponisten in den folgenden Jahren ist spärlich. Fragen zum Text, den Klavierauszug vorzustellen und die unbekanntem Gründe, die Rheinberger die Partitur nicht korrigiert, was zu den vielen Fehlern in der Druckausgabe führen könnte. A. J. W. (1880) verlor die Originalpartitur und Klavierauszug der Ouvertüre in Partitur und Klavierauszug an Rheinberger, „nachdem er sie verlassen hat und heute der Originalpartitur und Klavierauszug nicht mehr zu finden wird.“³⁹ Wann genau dann die Klavierauszüge erschienen, ist unbekannt, aber die Klavierauszüge angekündigt, sie erst stechen zu lassen, kann man erwarten, „corrigirt und revidirt“ sei.⁴⁰ Entsprechend der Bedeutung, die Rheinberger dem Werk beimaß, wurde es Prinzessin Maria Theresia von Bayern, geb. Herzogin von Österreich-Este, die 1868 den späteren bayerischen König Ludwig III. geheiratet hatte.

Christoforus wurde am 25. März 1882 im Großen Saal der Buchhändlerbörse in Leipzig von der dortigen Singakademie unter der Leitung von Richard Hofmann uraufgeführt.⁴¹ Der Komponist war nicht anwesend, erfuhr jedoch bald durch das befreundete Ehepaar von Holstein⁴² von dem guten Erfolg der Aufführung, die aber kaum in der Presse registriert wurde. Am 7. Dezember 1882 wurde die Legende im Leipziger Gewandhaus unter Leitung von Carl Reinecke wiederholt, der Rheinberger umgebeten hatte, das Werk selbst zu leiten. Aus gesundheitlichen Gründen musste der Komponist die Reise absehen, berichtete aber erfreut an David: „am 7. Dezember machte ich ein großes Glück, was auf jenem hitzigen P...

Rheinberger dirigierte die Uraufführung der reichen Münchner Erstaufführung am 25. März 1882 im Rahmen der Hofkapelle unter der Leitung von Richard Hofmann.

Das gemeinsame Werk von Rheinberger und Hiller wurde am 23. März 1883 im Rahmen der Hofkapelle uraufgeführt. Rheinberger nahm, trotz seiner angegriffenen Gesundheit, an der 15-stündigen Zugreise teil, um die Aufführung zu leiten, die mit etwa 250

in Bericht, S. 322, in: Bd. 9 der Rheinberger-Gesamtausgabe, hrsg. von Barbara Mohn, Stuttgart 2006.

1. S. 100.
Mus. ms. 4592a.
Mus. ms. 4592b.
in Kritischer Bericht, S. 322.
D-Mbs Mus. ms. 4592b, S. 12.

⁴⁴ Rheinberger schickte Partitur, Klavierauszug und Klavierarrangement der Ouvertüre zu 4 Händen mit. Das geht aus dem in der folgenden Fußnote zitierten Brief hervor.

³⁵ Unveröffentlichter Brief von Karl Gurckhaus / Verlag Kistner vom 16.12.1880, in: D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 7, Nr. 182.

³⁶ Unveröffentlichter Brief von Gurckhaus vom 20.12.1880, in: D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 7, Nr. 181.

³⁷ Unveröffentlichter Brief von Gurckhaus vom 7.2.1881, in: D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 7, Nr. 200.

³⁸ Unveröffentlichte Briefe von Gurckhaus vom 26.2.1881 und 9.3.1881, in: D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 7, Nr. 195 und 196.

³⁹ Unveröffentlichter Brief von Gurckhaus vom 6.9.1881, in: D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 8, Nr. 83.

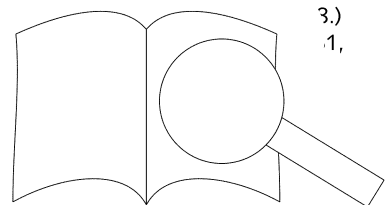
⁴⁰ Unveröffentlichter Brief von Gurckhaus vom 20.12.1880, in: D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 7, Nr. 181.

⁴¹ Ein gedrucktes Programm dieser Aufführung befindet sich in *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 8, Nr. 146. Die Solisten waren: Otto Schelper (Riese), Emil Singer (Einsiedler), Helene Dorn (Lockende Stimme, Christkind), Clotilde Giesel (Warnende Stimme). Rheinberger hatte sich zuvor bei seinem Verleger nach der Geschichte und Qualität des Chores erkundigt, denn naturgemäß lag ihm viel an einer guten Uraufführung. Rheinberger, in D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 8, Nr. 146.

⁴² Brief von Hedwig von Holstein, datiert dort fälschlich vom 23. März 1882.

⁴³ Brief vom 28.12.1882, zit. nach der Aufführung von Carl Riedel im Leipziger Gewandhaus.

⁴⁴ Kritik im *Bayerischen Kurier* Nr. 170, Bd. V, S. 170–171, und in *Leipziger Allgemeine Zeitung* vom 29.12.1882, abgedruckt ebendort.



Foreword

The city of Munich, where Josef Gabriel Rheinberger lived and worked without interruption from the time he began his studies at the tender age of twelve until his death in 1901, was not one of the nineteenth century's leading centers of the oratorio. Unlike the musical capitals of Berlin and Leipzig, Munich had no institution devoted exclusively to the oratorio until the founding of the Munich Oratorio Society in 1854. Nor did it have middle-class music festivals of the sort celebrated elsewhere with large-scale oratorio performances and nation-wide participation. That said, Rheinberger was closely associated with the newly established Munich Oratorio Society, under the direction of Carl von Perfall, virtually from its inception.¹ In 1856 he was hired as a *répétiteur*; in 1859 he became its deputy conductor and in 1864 its musical director, a position from which he only stepped down in 1877 when he was appointed court chapel-master for church music. Before and during Rheinberger's tenure the Society's programs tended to be conservative with regard to large oratorios. Handel, Mendelssohn, Haydn, and Hiller were the composers most frequently featured, and several hearings were also given to Schumann's *Das Paradies und die Liebe*. Contemporary oratorios were neglected. It therefore comes as no surprise to learn that Rheinberger, a strong penchant for sacred music, did not compose a single oratorio in the classical sense during his tenure at the Oratorio Society.² His two works most often referred to as oratorios – *Christoforus* op. 120 and *Die Jungfrau Maria* op. 164 – did not originate under the auspices of his oratorio-like works, though for three solo voices, choir, and orchestra, they were performed at the Oratorio Society's concert on 10 October 1857,⁴ when Rheinberger's future wife, Fanny, and the composer were present. In 1863 Rheinberger wrote and performed *Die Jungfrau Maria* and this time he saw into print six oratorios. In 1879, after he had been named Rheinberger's baton at the Oratorio Society, he set out on another oratorio-like work to a libretto by Fanny, the legend *Christoforus*. It was one of his most successful creations. In the year before his death Rheinberger could not perform it, though only one in Munich had been set out on another libretto from his *Die Jungfrau Maria*, a Christmas work published as a "sacred cantata."⁶

Christoforus op. 120

Rheinberger referred to none of his works as a manuscript or print, as an "oratorio."⁷ This reflects the fact that neither *Christoforus* nor *Die Jungfrau Maria* is long enough to fill a church, and *Jephtas Opfer* or *Das Töchteropfer* is too short and accompanied by orchestra to merit the standard label. *Christoforus*, however, Rheinberger's oratorio, is long enough to fill a church, and its subject matter, the story of the infant Jesus, is a staple of oratorio librettos from the late eighteenth century to the present. In the nineteenth century oratorios of saints, especially in the German-speaking countries, receded into the background with the reforms introduced by the oratorio librettist Zeno.⁸ The source for oratorio subjects in the nineteenth century was the picture of Christ's birth, passion, and ascension, stories from the New

¹ For further information in Hans-Josef Irmen, "Das Oratorium in München und der Münchner Oratorien-Verein," *Religiöse Musik in nicht-liturgischen Werken von Beethoven bis Reger*, ed. Walter Wiora, Regensburg, 1978, pp. 233–246.

² Perhaps an oratorio from his pen might have had a chance; after all, his great *Requiem* op. 60 was performed there in 1870, but otherwise only works on a smaller scale, such as secular choral songs and ballads.

³ The autograph score, preserved in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich (D-Mbs, *Mus. ms. 4711*), is dated 16 November 1856.

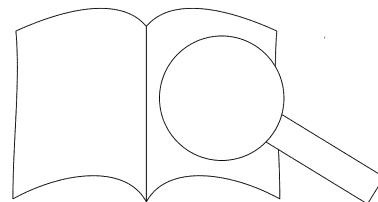
⁴ See Rheinberger's two letters to his parents and a review from *Neue Münchner Zeitung*, reproduced in vol. 1, pp. 285–290, of *Josef Gabriel Rheinberger. Briefe und Dokumente seines Lebens*, ed. Hans-Josef Irmen and Harald Wanger, 9 vols. (Vaduz, 1982–1988), hereinafter cited as *B&D*.

⁵ Letter of 25 December 1900 to Henriette Hecker, *B&D*, vol. VIII, p. 124.

⁶ *Der Stern von Bethlehem* is published in volume 10 of the Rheinberger Complete Edition, ed. Harald Wanger (Stuttgart, 1988), where readers will also find a discussion of its background. The text and music are also discussed by Konrad Klek in "O schöner Stern von Bethlehem! Ein Plädoyer für Text und Musik von Rheinbergers op. 164," *Württembergische Blätter für Kirchenmusik* 6 (2001), pp. 3–12.

⁷ *Christoforus* is called a "legend" in the first edition. Still, Rheinberger once referred to the work in a private letter to H. Hecker cited in note 5.

⁸ See e. g. Günther Massenkeil, *Oratorien* 10/1–2 pp. 126, 137, 145–146 and "Verzeichnis der Oratorien vor 1800" on pp. 279–281. Oratorios in the nineteenth century are discussed in Arnold Scherl, *Handbücher der Musikgeschichte* 1966), p. 413.



Testament, the Fall and expulsion from Paradise, and the major figures of the Old Testament. These were increasingly joined by secular subjects, sometimes with certain ties to religion, as in Haydn's *Die Jahreszeiten* (1801) or Schumann's *Das Paradies und die Peri* (1843) and *Der Rose Pilgerfahrt* (1851). Admittedly the works of Carl Loewe, Niels Gade, and Max Bruch,⁹ who turned to themes from antiquity, mythology, and the history of culture and religion, brought fresh wind into the history of oratorio subjects, but there were few attempts to revive the stories of the saints for the genre. Besides Rheinberger's *Christoforus*, the main examples include Franz Liszt's *Legende von der heiligen Elisabeth* (premiered in 1865) and, outside the borders of Germany (and postdating *Christoforus*), Antonín Dvořák's *St. Ludmila* (1886) and Edgar Tinel's *Franziskus* (1888). It is very likely that Rheinberger was acquainted with Liszt's work, for the two men knew each other personally and *Die Heilige Elisabeth* was performed at the Munich court in 1866.¹⁰

Musical settings of the St. Christopher legend are extremely rare. Despite the saint's popularity, almost no examples have come to light.¹¹ All the same, Rheinberger's work provided the impetus for another oratorio based on St. Christopher, albeit with a completely different conception: *St. Christopher* (premiered in 1898) by the American composer Horatio Parker, who studied with Rheinberger in Munich from 1882 to 1885.

Like so many other legends, the one surrounding St. Christopher has come down to us in conflicting versions and variants, and it is uncertain which of them Fanny adopted. The most widespread version in the nineteenth century was the one based on Jacobus de Voragine¹³, in which the infant Christ is followed by his later life and his martyrdom. Rheinberger's work climaxes and concludes after the identification of the giant's shoulders as Christopher's enduring patron saint of travelers.

St. Christopher is a popular figure in many regions. Many of his adventures have been passed on through oral tradition, and his strength and endurance are well known. As we know from a poem by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, it is just such a chapel in the mountains that a couple undertakes their journey. While traveling in the Alps, Fanny was told the story of a orphaned shepherd-boy who rescued a man from cold and avalanches during the winter by carrying the half-frozen victims to his home and nursing them to health. Later he founded a chapel and a hospice on the Arlberg that he dedicated to the exemplar, Saint Christopher. Fanny made her decision at the end of the journey:

And as we descended into the vale
One thing was certain: not to die
Before having erected a monument to this journey
In the song of compassion
Consecrated to Saint Christopher at the Hospice.

In other words, the spot that served as the source of inspiration can be precisely pinpointed: St. Christopher's Hospice and Chapel on the Arlberg, founded by Heinrich Findelkind in 1386–1387.¹⁵

Still under the impress of her experience on the Arlberg, Fanny reworked the legend in her own work. The story takes place in the immediate proximity of the Arlberg cliffs for which none of the existing versions provides a model. Her version thus offers a new view of the Bearer of Christ with the infant Jesus, the Hospice, Rheinberger, es

⁹ Examples include Loewe's *Christoforus* (1842), and Bruch's *Die Heilige Elisabeth* (1887) and *Die Heilige Elisabeth* (1887) (both 1869).

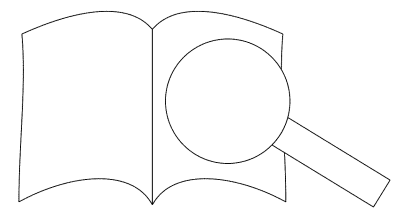
¹⁰ The two oratorios, *Christoforus* and *Die Heilige Elisabeth*, were performed at the same time in Munich. See *Christoforus – zwischen Rheinberger. Werk und Wirkung*, ed. by Hans-Joachim Schick, Tutzing 1985.

¹¹ See *Christoforus – zwischen Rheinberger. Werk und Wirkung*, ed. by Hans-Joachim Schick, Tutzing 1985, vol. 1, p. 10. The article "Fanny auf des Riesen Spuren, Josef im Arlberg" in *Christoforus. Werk und Wirkung* (see note 10), ed. by Hans-Joachim Schick, Tutzing 1985, pp. 10–11, discusses the article "Fanny auf des Riesen Spuren, Josef im Arlberg" in *Christoforus. Werk und Wirkung* (see note 10), ed. by Hans-Joachim Schick, Tutzing 1985, pp. 10–11.

¹³ See note 12), p. 270. Voragine, *Legenda sanctorum in uno volumine compilavit* [c. 1267]; a German translation of the legend was published in Leipzig in 1852.

¹⁴ The poem with the title "Entstehung unserer Legende Christophorus" is reproduced in *B&D*, vol. V, pp. 214–216, but unfortunately without a date or source. It proved impossible to locate the original, although an undated copy without any proof of its origins may be found in the Josef Rheinberger-Archiv Vaduz (shelf mark: *RhAV D 4/7*). In 1886 Fanny had included this poem under the title "Über den Arlberg" (preserved at *RhAV, RhFA 102*) in her handwritten collection "Thematische Rhapsodien zu Compositionen J. Rheinberger's, gedichtet von Franziska von Hoffnaas," which she began to compile in 1885, pp. 44–47. An incomplete draft of this poem is likewise preserved in the Josef Rheinberger-Archiv Vaduz in one of Fanny Rheinberger's notebooks (shelf mark: *RhFA 80*). The poem is printed after the version found in the "Thematische Rhapsodien" following the German Foreword. Sincerest thanks to Rupert Tiefenthaler of the Liechtensteinisches Landesarchiv, Vaduz, for finding the original.

¹⁵ See Birgit Hahn-Woernle, *Christophorus in der Schweiz*, Schriften der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Volkskunde 53 (Basle, 1972), pp. 201–202; Hans-Friedrich Rosenfeld, "Der Heilige Christophorus. Seine Verehrung und Legende," *Acta Academiae Aboensis* (Helsingfors, 1937); and Gertrud Benker, *Christophorus. Legende, Verehrung, Symbol* (Munich, 1975), pp. 139 and 166. The building was destroyed by fire in 1956 but rebuilt shortly afterwards. Fanny's drawing of St. Christopher on the façade of a chapel on the Arlberg, the hospice painting, but a statue of the saint roughly made of wood inside the building (reproduced in Bechtel to Adolf Werner of the Brotherhood of the Holy Spirit on the Arlberg for kindly supply exterior mural may have been the painting reproduced in Stanley (see note 12), p.



inspired time and again by particular places and personal experiences to write his compositions. Fanny collected sagas from her husband's native Alpine habitat, viewing them as an inexhaustible wellspring of subjects suitable for musical settings. Inspired by Vaduz Castle, she wrote a cycle of romances for her husband entitled *Toggenburg* op. 76 (1874); moreover, she wrote *Montfort* op. 145 (1885–1886), based on the tale of an ancient aristocratic family in Vaduz, and the saga *Clärchen auf Eberstein* op. 97 (1876). Hardly was *Christoforus* finished than she asked Rheinberger's brother David to send her a book on legends from the Vorarlberg region of Austria and to write down legends from Liechtenstein that he knew and remembered.¹⁶

The libretto of *Christoforus* is largely kept in rhymed iambic verse. Rheinberger thought very highly of it; in 1900 he wrote to a lady friend:

Although my dear wife did not have nearly as outstanding a talent for poetry as, let us say, Droste-Hülshoff, she was more capable than most poets of writing for music. In this respect the legends and ballads she wrote for me, such as *Christoforus* and *Montfort*, are quite unsurpassable.¹⁷

Indeed, Fanny's libretto produces a series of situations highly gratifying from the vantage point of the composer. The images of nature (such as the walk through the mountain crevices or the descent of night before the appearance of the Infant Christ) were especially conducive to a musical setting. The libretto also abounds in scenes that lend themselves to musical depiction: the temptation of Satan in the mountain crevices is followed by the temptation scene and, directly afterwards, by the chase of the satanic hordes. But all this notwithstanding, the libretto also has several structural weaknesses, largely avoiding direct dialogue, which seem poorly motivated. It is, for example, not clear why the Giant should allow himself to be dispatched by the Hermit. The Hermit's invisible King of Kings' great monologue is

Oh fool that I was not forced to achieve what I desired and lived in my own heaven? Oh mockery! He who is cast into nothingness!

Hermit's psychological depth for whatsoever in Part 1, which is seen into view. Admittedly, the Hermit's depth from this monologue is the figure of the saint suddenly appearing on a large scale; but it remains the only passage in the work which declined to pursue it further. Still, the Hermit's unmotivated and isolated metamorphosis into a thinking and sentient operatic hero is what led Rheinberger to an outstanding recitative and aria in *Christoforus* which we can describe the influence of Wagner. *Christoforus* falls into two parts, each through-composed.

The need for such a division is questionable from a dramatic and musical standpoint. The division falls precisely at the work's climax and turning-point: the appearance of the Cross that breaks Satan's power. Part 2 opens immediately with the Giant's recitative, "Satan! Feiger Gesell" ("Satan, cowardly fiend"), which might just as easily have been appended to the end of Part 1 without a break in music or tonality. Presumably the bipartite division was planned from the outset, but was introduced for practical reasons. This is suggested by an examination of the autograph vocal score,¹⁸ where the men's Chorus merges seamlessly into the recitative. Rheinberger later deleted the passage as to begin a new section of the work.

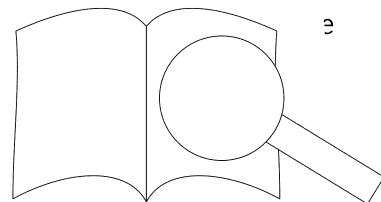
As a musical scaffolding for the work, Rheinberger employed the chorus. It appears to convey an impression of tempo, striking and undulating for the middle. The chorus, which is searching for the middle, progresses. Thus, when the chorus turns a point from the search for the mightier Satan, the sharp minor, instead of the major, at the opening of Part 2. The Giant waits at the Cross for dawn to see Satan to flight. It appears one final time the chorus recounts how the Giant faithfully grims across the river for years on end (m. 248). The current theme is sung by the choir which assumes the function of a narrator, striking an expressly bardic reflection and shifting the legend into the generic proximity of the choral ballad, one of whose central features is the choral narrative, whereas many nineteenth-century oratorios have the narrative declaimed by one of the soloists in the manner of a *testo*.

The chorus in *Christoforus* is given an important role beyond its narrative function. Besides the final chorus of celestial spirits, divided into as many as six voices above "watery waves" in the orchestra, one of the crucial factors in the work's success is the Huntsmen's Chorus, "Satanas ziehet zur Jagd" ("Satan's hunting is gone," Part 1, mm. 571 ff.), vividly and brilliantly orchestrated with interjections from the horns, tuba, timpani, cymbals, and triangle and high runs in the piccolos. Here the classical musical elements of the hunt (6/8 meter, blaring horns) are converted into a colorful tone-painting. The chorus has a touch of irony: the bright

¹⁶ Letters in *B&D*, vol. V, pp. 140–1.

¹⁷ Letter of 31 October 1900 to Hermit, vol. VIII, pp. 51–52.

¹⁸ D-Mbs, *Mus. ms.* 4592a, p. 55.



third eighth-note of the 6/8 meter, the chromatic eighth-note runs (the vicious “Ha, ha, ha!” of the satanic huntsmen), and the wide octave leaps at “fliehenden Mägdelein” (“fleeing maidens”) lend a note of bitterness to the hunt. To Hermann Kretzschmar, this scene numbered among the “richest and most beautiful that the nineteenth century has to offer in the field of the sacred oratorio.”¹⁹

The leading role among the soloists is given to, as might be expected, the eponymous hero. His part, as Rheinberger wrote to Ferdinand Hiller in preparation for a performance in Cologne, calls for a “powerful bass-baritone.”²⁰ It is largely kept in dramatic recitative, freely handled and always musically interesting, especially the distraught Giant’s freely declaimed and rapidly modulating recitative at the opening of Part 2. The same letter to Hiller describes the soprano part: “The solo soprano (the Infant Christ) may, or rather ought to have a youthful and childlike quality.”²¹ As far as we know, the solo was never taken by a boy soprano in Rheinberger’s lifetime. The part of the Infant Christ (mm. 414–454) stands out not only by virtue of its high register but also for its orchestration, this being the place where Rheinberger suddenly adds the organ.²² Moreover, the tranquil half-note motion recalls a chorale harmonization.

Equally exposed is the first soprano solo, an interrogatory game between the enticing Voice of Love and the chorus: “Was ist der Erde süßeste Macht” (“Who is the sov’rign lord of the heart,” mm. 416). The chorus responds to the soprano’s questions *pianississimo* by twice answering “love” – “Liebe” – in a simple cadence with pliant tones. At the third response the cadence is expanded to a threefold “love” reminiscent of a responsorial prayer with threefold “amen.”

Despite these occasional allusions to the sacred, *Christoforus* is not a sacred or even a quasi-sacred work in the sense that it employs a large number of motifs typically associated with sacred music, such as the use of chorale melodies. Apart from the fugue in Part 1, there is only a single canon, “Thou shalt reverence the Lord thy God,” the words of which are in German. The Master shall be loved above all things, sung by the tenors and the soprano in the octave. (One voice follows the other.) Nor does the work contain any of the typical motifs of the sacred oratorio, such as the use of the organ. It even contains quotations from the Bible. *Christoforus* is a secular work and is kept deliberately non-sacred. Accordingly, a large part of the music is given to the orchestra. In the overture, the only self-contained instrumental piece in the piece, there are also several orchestral pieces. One leads from the trio “Oben die Sterne” (two sopranos and alto) to the Chorus of Love in Part 1 (mm. 395–416), another is the prelude to the appearance

of the Infant Christ. The latter was singled out for special praise by the critic Carl Riedel following an early performance in Leipzig: “How lovely the sound of the Giant’s instrumental dream-imagery!”²³ This is followed by an orchestral interlude depicting St. Christopher’s difficulties in overcoming the waves, with the rising water discreetly suggested in the music.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century Germany witnessed several attempts to bind the oratorio more closely to church music, with the extreme case surely the so-called “church oratorio”, with chorales and cantatas with the public as a congregation, that later, as exemplified by Herzogenberg’s *Die sieben Todsünden*. Even Liszt’s *Heilige Elisabeth*, which treats the saint’s melodies as reminiscence motifs, is not church music, even if it was not originally intended as a church oratorio. Rheinberger’s *Christoforus*. Nor does it have the same character as the oratorios of the eighteenth century, rather than harboring a sense of the sacred, it bears, Bach, Handel, and Haydn, compared to his own secular oratorios. He struck out a new path in the sacred oratorio.

Equally exposed is the first soprano solo, an interrogatory game between the enticing Voice of Love and the chorus: “Was ist der Erde süßeste Macht” (“Who is the sov’rign lord of the heart,” mm. 416). The chorus responds to the soprano’s questions *pianississimo* by twice answering “love” – “Liebe” – in a simple cadence with pliant tones. At the third response the cadence is expanded to a threefold “love” reminiscent of a responsorial prayer with threefold “amen.”

Despite these occasional allusions to the sacred, *Christoforus* is not a sacred or even a quasi-sacred work in the sense that it employs a large number of motifs typically associated with sacred music, such as the use of chorale melodies. Apart from the fugue in Part 1, there is only a single canon, “Thou shalt reverence the Lord thy God,” the words of which are in German. The Master shall be loved above all things, sung by the tenors and the soprano in the octave. (One voice follows the other.) Nor does the work contain any of the typical motifs of the sacred oratorio, such as the use of the organ. It even contains quotations from the Bible. *Christoforus* is a secular work and is kept deliberately non-sacred. Accordingly, a large part of the music is given to the orchestra. In the overture, the only self-contained instrumental piece in the piece, there are also several orchestral pieces. One leads from the trio “Oben die Sterne” (two sopranos and alto) to the Chorus of Love in Part 1 (mm. 395–416), another is the prelude to the appearance

In this tight-knit web of motifs the interval of the fourth obviously plays a similar role as a signifier. Rheinberger uses

¹⁹ Hermann Kretzschmar, *Führer durch den Concertsaal*, part 2, vol. 2: *Oratorien und weltliche Chorwerke* (Leipzig, 1890), p. 294.

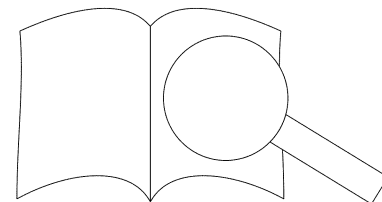
²⁰ Letter of 7 July 1883, quoted from *B&D*.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² For the case that no organ is available, the accompaniment of clarinets, bassoons,

²³ Carl Riedel, *Leipziger Tageblatt* (9 Dec 1883) pasted in vol. 9 of Rheinberger’s *bergeriana* I, vol. 9, no. 10.

²⁴ See Hörner, “Christoforus” (note 10), Rheinberger’s *Das Tal des Espingo* op.



the fourth again and again at important junctures, now as a pure interval, now augmented. Not surprisingly the tritone – the *diabolus in musica* – is the characteristic motif of Satan, whereas the pure fourth tends to stand for the Giant, who briefly serves Satan without succumbing to him. The interplay of pure fourth and tritone is especially intense in bars 311 to 318 of Part 1. The name of Satan resounds toward the Giant from the mountain recesses; the short but surprising echo effect is generated by an ostinato motif in the basses (a descending fourth) and the canonic voices of the chorus (with descending fourth or tritone). The fourths are already heard in the orchestra at the words “Ist das des Satans Walten” (“Is this the might of evil, is Satan’s kingdom found?,” mm. 300 ff.). They are especially conspicuous in the Giant’s solos, always in allusion to supernatural power or Satan (Part 1, mm. 76, 89–90, 94–95, 104, 128–129, 255–257, 525–538; Part 2, mm. 2 ff. and 37–38). The Infant Christ twice quotes the fourth in reference to sSt. Christopher, namely, when he proclaims “denn ich bin Christus” (“for I am Christ,” mm. 422–423) and when he names the weapon of love with which Christopher has served him: *Barmherzigkeit* (“compassion,” mm. 442–443).

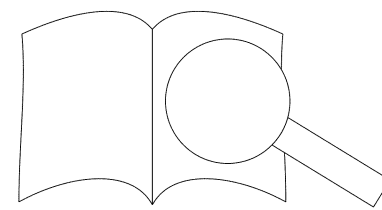
We are also given the impression that Rheinberger, in *Christoforus*, played with the ascending or descending motion of his themes in order to create intrinsic connections. The ascent of the themes in the Chorus of Love and the Infant Christ’s solo are particularly striking, but even more striking is the tenor solo of the Hermit (Part 2, mm. 115–179). Upward-striving motifs and intervallic le dominate the Andante (note e. g. the fifth at “O König,” and the ascending triad in the strings). More tuneful but equally urgent upward momentum is the second part of the solo “wurdest du mein Rettungsstern” (“Thou Lord my guiding star”). Here Rheinberger prevails motion of the interval of a fourth, as the pious man gazing up at the sky in the tenor solo entrance, “Geh hinab zu yonder river,” shows Christopher’s phrases clearly tenor in the strings to signify downward momentum of the alto of the King of the Giants. The Giant’s octave descending step and. This conveys the impressively employed the upward of his motifs as a compositional draw a connection either to Christ or to Satan. The procedure harbors the danger of obscuring the composer’s melodic invention, and so it is that the hermit’s tenor solo sometimes sounds contrived. The legend’s characteristic motivic features are clearly present in the overture. Rather than simply stating the major themes of the oratorio, it is a self-contained

piece of music whose themes play with motivic material that will later become significant as the work progresses, including the fourth, the ascending triad, and the double-dotted rhythms of the ballad theme. The relation between the overture and the legend which follows is thus to be found in subtle motivic interplay that is not apparent at first hearing but only reveals itself on closer analysis.²⁵

Rheinberger apparently composed *Christoforus* from an inner impulse rather than a commission by a festival, or publisher. By his own standard it took a very long time on its composition: almost a year between the initial drafts of January 1880 and the completion of the autograph fair score in October 1880. Rheinberger composed the oratorio in 1880, first but thereafter largely in 1880. The first draft to be composed was the tenor solo “Trau, o König” (“Compell’d to swear above”), dated 26 January 1880. The first drafts of the Hunt and the Giant’s solo “Hermit’s soliloquy” (“Compell’d to swear above”) were composed in the first half of 1880. The tenor solo “Trau, o König” was a fairly long solo, having to start it with a definite version. Part 2, mm. 115–179, is a draft to Christ’s words “denn ich bin Christus” (“for I am Christ”), which Rheinberger wanted to give the passage to the tenor solo “Trau, o König” in the work aside in favor of two other soloists. In October he had returned to the oratorio, and he finished at one go, following the order of the continuity draft (without the overture) on 15 January 1880.²⁹ The autograph fair copy, again without the overture, is dated the following day,³⁰ suggesting that Rheinberger worked on the continuity draft and the vocal score simultaneously. He then went to work on, among many other things, the fair copy in full score, which he did not complete until 22 October.³¹ He began work on the overture in July 1880.³² Its date of completion is not marked in the sketches, but the fair copy in full score is dated 3 November.³³

On 30 November 1880 Rheinberger offered the legend to Kistner in Leipzig for publication.³⁴ Though pleased to

²⁵ A more detailed account of the themes and motivic relations can be found in Barbara Mohn, “Josef Gabriel Rheinberger: ‘Christoforus’ op. 120. Legende für Soli, Chor und Orchester,” *Texte zur Chormusik. Festschrift zum zehnjährigen Jubiläum des Internationalen Chor Forums ICF*, ed. Gerhard Jenemann, Stuttgart, 2001, pp. 71–81.
²⁶ Sketchbook 2, D-Mbs, *Mus. ms. 4739b-2*, p. 78.
²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 80.
²⁸ See the Critical Report, in: vol. 9 of the Complete Edition of the works of Josef Gabriel Rheinberger, ed. by Barbara Mohn, p. 322.
²⁹ Sketchbook 2, p. 100.
³⁰ D-Mbs, *Mus. ms. 4592a*.
³¹ D-Mbs, *Mus. ms. 4592b*.
³² See the Critical Report, p. 322.
³³ D-Mbs, *Mus. ms. 4592b*, p. 12.
³⁴ He enclosed the full score, the vocal score, and the overture for piano four-hands, at the end of the next footnote.



Christoforus op. 120

Josef Gabriel Rheinberger
1839–1901

Ouverture

Adagio ♩ = 60

Flauto I, II

Oboe I, II

Clarinetto I, II
in Si \flat / B

Fagotto I, II

Corno I, II
in Fa / F

Tromba I, II
in Do / C

Trombone I, II

Trombone III

Tuba

Timpani in
Do-Sol / c-G

Violino I

Basso

6

PROBEPARTITUR

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

Carus 50.120

11

p dolce

p

pp

pp

pp

pp

dolce

3

3

3

3

PROBE PARTIUR

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

Musical score system 1, measures 16-19. It features a vocal line in the upper voice and a piano accompaniment in the lower voice. The piano part includes a melodic line with a *p* dynamic marking and a long, sweeping line.

Musical score system 2, measures 20-23. This system contains empty staves for the vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score system 3, measures 24-27. The vocal line includes melodic phrases with *p* dynamics. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of triplets in the bass line, with *dolce* and *cresc.* markings. A magnifying glass icon is positioned over the piano part.

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

25

Musical score system 1, measures 25-28. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and slurs. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Musical score system 2, measures 29-32. It consists of five staves: two treble clefs, a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and a bass clef. The music continues with complex textures and dynamics like *f* and *ff*. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Musical score system 3, measures 33-34. It consists of two bass clef staves. The music continues with complex textures and dynamics like *f* and *ff*. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Musical score system 4, measures 35-38. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music features complex textures, slurs, and dynamics like *f* and *ff*. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Musical score system 5, measures 39-42. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music features complex textures, slurs, and dynamics like *f* and *ff*. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page. A magnifying glass icon is located in the bottom right corner of this system.

cresc.

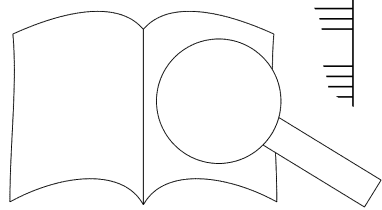
29 Allegro ♩ = 112

Score for measures 29-34. The score includes parts for strings, woodwinds (Cor, Tr, Timp), and piano. The tempo is marked **Allegro**. The key signature has two flats. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a dynamic marking of *f* and a first ending bracket labeled *a 2*. The piano part features a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

35

Score for measures 35-40. The score includes parts for strings, woodwinds (Cor, Tr, Timp), and piano. The tempo is marked **Allegro**. The key signature has two flats. The second system shows the continuation of the piece with a dynamic marking of *f* and a first ending bracket labeled *a 2*. The piano part continues with its rhythmic accompaniment.

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



41

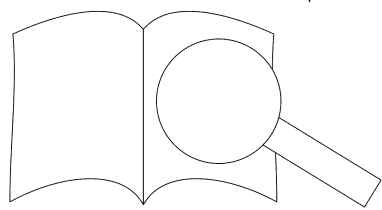
Musical score for measures 41-45. The score is written for a piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The vocal line begins in measure 43 with a fermata and the marking 'a 2'. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and a more active treble line.

46

Musical score for measures 46-50. The score continues from the previous system. The vocal line has a fermata in measure 46 with the marking 'a 2'. The piano accompaniment continues with its characteristic rhythmic patterns. The system concludes with a double bar line.

PROBENPAPIER

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



51

Musical score for measures 51-56. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a breath mark 'a 2'. The piano accompaniment is written for grand staff (treble and bass clefs). A large watermark 'PROBENPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

57

Musical score for measures 57-62. The system continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a breath mark 'a 2'. The piano accompaniment is written for grand staff. A large watermark 'PROBENPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

64

Musical score for measures 64-69. The score is written for a piano with four staves. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 64 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some melodic lines in the upper staves and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves. A first ending bracket labeled 'a 2' spans measures 67-69.

70

Musical score for measures 70-75. The score continues with four staves. Measure 70 begins with a first ending bracket labeled 'A'. The dynamics vary, including *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). The music includes complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. A large watermark 'PROBENFÜR' is overlaid diagonally across the page. In the bottom right corner, there is a graphic of an open book with a magnifying glass over it.

77

Vocal line with lyrics: *... der Welt ...*

Cor

Tr

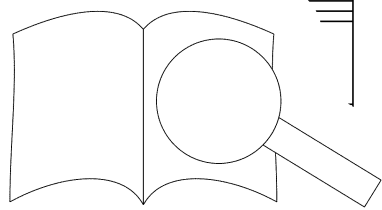
Trb

Tuba

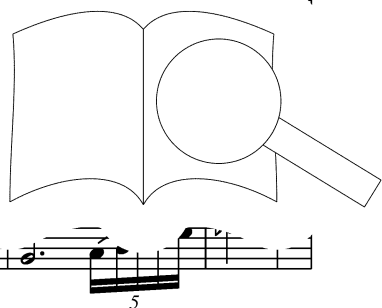
Timp

PROBEPARTITUR

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



84

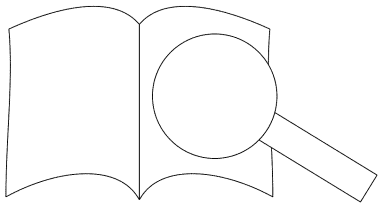


93

B

Musical score for piano and violin/viola, measures 93-100. The score includes a large watermark 'PROBE PARTI' and 'Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag'. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. It features a complex melodic line in the upper voice with various ornaments and a strong dynamic of *ff* (fortissimo). The piano accompaniment provides a harmonic and rhythmic foundation with chords and moving lines in both hands.

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



115

mf

arco

p

122

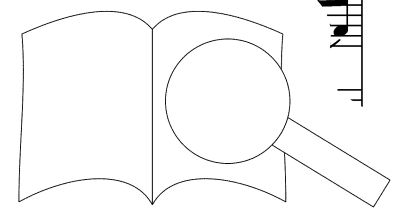
a 2

p

mf

PROBENPAPIER

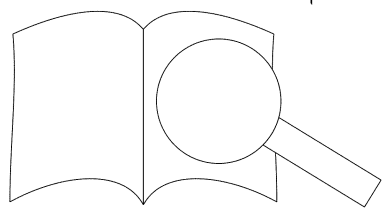
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



Musical score for measures 128-133. The score is written for piano and violin. The piano part consists of a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand and chords in the right hand. The violin part has a melodic line with some slurs and accents. Dynamics include 'p' and 'cresc.'.

Musical score for measures 134-139. The score is written for piano and violin. The piano part continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. The violin part has a melodic line with some slurs and accents. Dynamics include 'p' and 'cresc.'.

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



Musical score for measures 140-145. The score is arranged in two systems. The first system contains five staves: two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and three piano staves (Right Hand, Left Hand, and Bass). The second system contains four staves: two vocal staves and two piano staves. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Musical score for measures 146-151. The score is arranged in two systems. The first system contains five staves: two vocal staves and three piano staves. The second system contains four staves: two vocal staves and two piano staves. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *f*, *ff*, and *a 2*. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

152

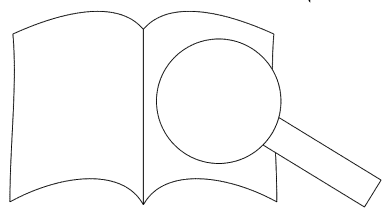
ff
ff
ff
ff

C

158

a 2

f
ff



164

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

170

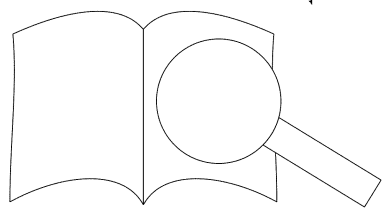
Musical score system 1, measures 170-174. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music is in a minor key and features a melodic line in the upper treble and a bass line in the lower bass.

Musical score system 2, measures 175-179. It consists of four staves. The second measure of the first staff is marked 'a 2'. The music continues with similar melodic and bass line patterns.

Musical score system 3, measures 180-184. It consists of a single bass clef staff, likely for a cello or double bass, continuing the bass line from the previous systems.

Musical score system 4, measures 185-190. It consists of four staves. The first two staves (treble clefs) have 'dim.' markings above them. The third staff (bass clef) has 'div.' and 'pizz.' markings. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a 'p' marking. The system concludes with a double bar line.

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



dolce

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

187

cresc.

cresc.

p

cresc.

cresc.

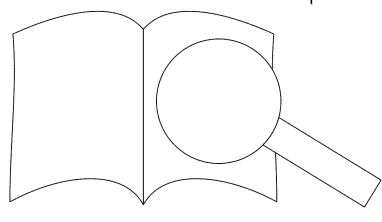
cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

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



D

195

Musical score for piano and orchestra, measures 195-205. The score includes staves for strings, woodwinds, and piano. Dynamics range from *mf* to *f*. A 'D' chord symbol is present at the top. A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

mf

cresc.

cresc.

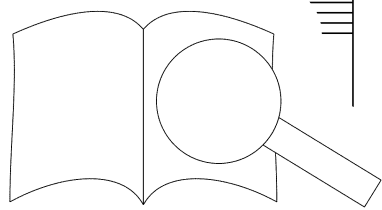
p

cresc.

cresc.

PROBE

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



201 VI I

VI II

Va

Vc

Cb

ff

ff

ff

p

p

p

208 Fl

Ob

Cl

Fag

Cor

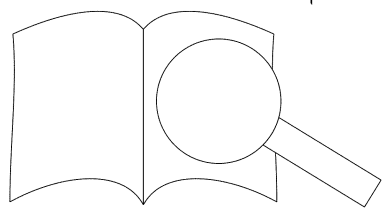
p

p

p

PROBEPARTITUR

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



213 *mf* *a 2* *f*

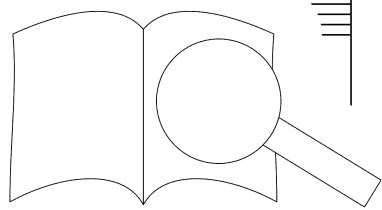
p *mf* *cresc.*

218 *f* *a 2*

Cor
Tr *f* *a 2* *sf*

234

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



240

8va

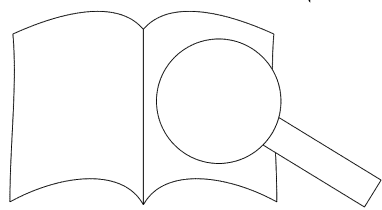
Musical score system 1, measures 240-244. It features a vocal line with a melodic phrase starting at measure 242, marked '8va'. The piano accompaniment includes chords and a bass line with a 'mf' dynamic marking at the end of the system.

Musical score system 2, measures 245-249. This system shows the piano accompaniment with chords and a bass line. The vocal line is mostly silent, with some notes appearing in the final measure.

Musical score system 3, measures 250-254. This system shows the piano accompaniment with chords and a bass line. The vocal line is mostly silent, with some notes appearing in the final measure.

Musical score system 4, measures 255-259. This system shows the piano accompaniment with chords and a bass line. The vocal line is mostly silent, with some notes appearing in the final measure. Dynamics 'p' are marked in the piano part.

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



Musical score system 1, measures 246-251. It features four staves: two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and two piano staves (Right and Left Hand). The vocal parts have long, sustained notes with slurs. The piano accompaniment includes chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *mf*.

Musical score system 2, measures 252-257. It features four staves: two vocal staves and two piano staves. The vocal parts continue with sustained notes. The piano accompaniment includes chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *p*.

Musical score system 3, measures 258-263. It features two piano staves. The piano accompaniment includes chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *p*.

Musical score system 4, measures 264-270. It features four staves: two vocal staves and two piano staves. The vocal parts have sustained notes with slurs. The piano accompaniment includes chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *p* and *f*.

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

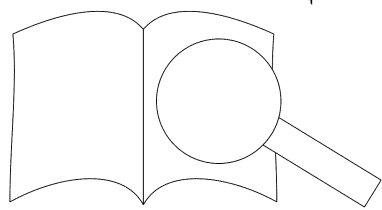
Musical score system 1, measures 255-260. It features a piano introduction with a dynamic marking of *p*. The system includes staves for the right hand and left hand. The right hand part begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure.

Musical score system 2, measures 261-266. This system continues the piano introduction with a dynamic marking of *p*. It includes staves for the right hand and left hand. The right hand part features a *mf* dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure.

Musical score system 3, measures 267-270. This system shows the continuation of the piano introduction with a dynamic marking of *mf*. It includes staves for the right hand and left hand.

Musical score system 4, measures 271-276. This system marks the beginning of the main piece with a dynamic marking of *p*. It includes staves for the right hand and left hand. The right hand part features a *ff* dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure. The left hand part features a *f* dynamic marking.

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



262

p *cresc.* *mf*

mf *mf*

p

p *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.* *mf*

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

271

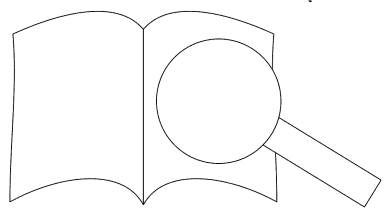
Musical score for the first system, measures 271-276. It features four staves with various musical notations including triplets, dynamics (cresc., f), and articulation (accents).

Musical score for the second system, measures 277-282. It features four staves with musical notations including dynamics (cresc.) and articulation (accents).

Musical score for the third system, measures 283-288. It features four staves with musical notations including triplets and dynamics (cresc.).

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 289-294. It features four staves with musical notations including dynamics (sf, f, cresc.) and articulation (accents).

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



279

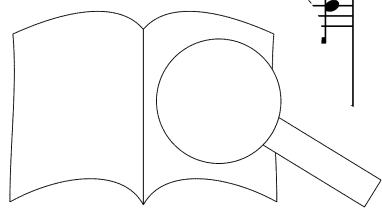
Musical score system 1, measures 279-283. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have a dynamic marking of *ff*. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *ff*. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *ff* and includes the annotation "a 2".

Musical score system 2, measures 284-288. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have a dynamic marking of *ff*. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *ff*. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *ff*.

Musical score system 3, measures 289-293. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have a dynamic marking of *ff*. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *ff*. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *ff*.

Musical score system 4, measures 294-298. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have a dynamic marking of *ff*. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *ff*. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *ff*.

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



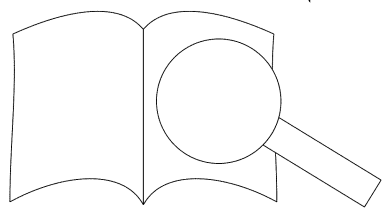
Musical score system 1, measures 287-292. It features four staves: two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and two piano staves (Right and Left Hand). The music includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *dim.* and *ff*.

Musical score system 2, measures 293-300. It continues the four-staff arrangement. The piano part shows a sequence of chords and moving lines. Dynamic markings include *dim.* and *p*.

Musical score system 3, measures 301-302. This system focuses on the piano part, showing a triplet of eighth notes in the bass line. Dynamic markings include *dim.* and *p*.

Musical score system 4, measures 303-310. This system features a complex piano part with multiple staves. It includes a triplet of eighth notes in the bass line and various dynamic markings such as *ff*, *dim.*, and *p*.

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



poco più allegro

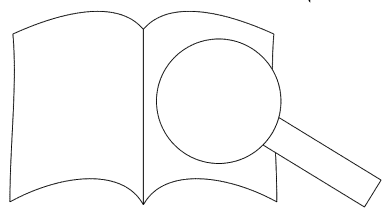
311

poco più allegro

con fuoco

318

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



325

8 va

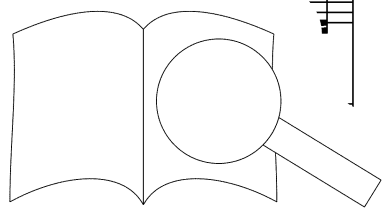
First system of musical notation, including staves for strings and woodwinds. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*. A fermata is present over the first measure.

Second system of musical notation, including staves for Cor, Tr, Trb, and Tuba. Dynamics include *ff*.

Third system of musical notation, including a single staff with rhythmic notation.

Fourth system of musical notation, including staves for strings and woodwinds. Dynamics include *ff*. A large watermark is overlaid on this section.

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



331 a 2

PROBE-PARTITUR

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

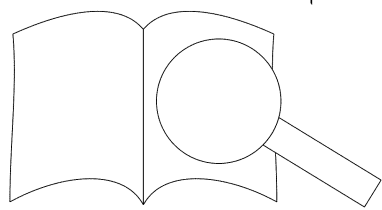
Musical score system 1, measures 344-348. It features four staves with dynamic markings *f* and *ff*. The music includes long melodic lines with slurs and some arpeggiated figures.

Musical score system 2, measures 349-353. It features four staves with dynamic markings *cresc.*, *mf*, and *ff*. The music includes melodic lines with slurs and some arpeggiated figures.

Musical score system 3, measures 354-358. It features a single staff with a dynamic marking *ff*. The music consists of a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

Musical score system 4, measures 359-363. It features four staves with dynamic markings *ff*. The music includes melodic lines with slurs and some arpeggiated figures.

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



350

a 2

a 2

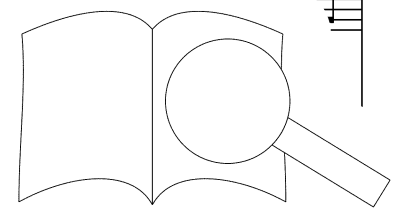
5

5

5

5

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



357

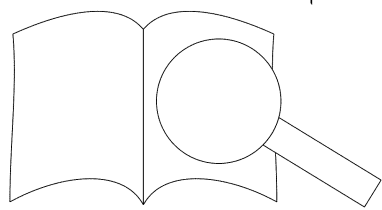
Musical score system 1, measures 357-362. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a treble clef. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff has a bass clef. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.* in the third and fourth staves, and *mf* in the second staff at the end.

Musical score system 2, measures 363-368. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a treble clef. The second staff has a treble clef. The third staff has a bass clef. The fourth staff has a bass clef. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.* in the first, second, and fourth staves, and *mf* and *cresc.* in the third staff at the end.

Musical score system 3, measures 369-370. It consists of a single bass clef staff. Dynamics include *cresc.*

Musical score system 4, measures 371-376. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a treble clef. The second staff has a treble clef. The third staff has a bass clef. The fourth staff has a bass clef. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.* in the first, second, third, and fourth staves.

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



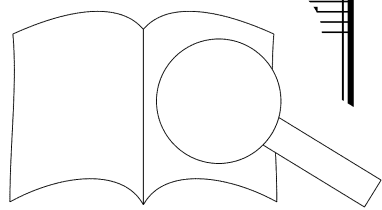
Musical score system 1, measures 364-368. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *f* at measure 364 and *ff* at measure 366. The second staff has a *cresc.* marking at measure 364 and *ff* at measure 366. The third staff has *ff* at measure 366. The fourth staff has *ff* at measure 366. The music includes various note values, rests, and slurs.

Musical score system 2, measures 369-373. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has *ff* at measure 369. The second staff has *ff* at measure 369. The third staff has *f* at measure 369. The fourth staff has *ff* at measure 369. The music includes various note values, rests, and slurs.

Musical score system 3, measures 374-378. It features two staves: a treble clef and a bass clef. The first staff has *f* at measure 374. The second staff has *ff* at measure 374. The music includes various note values and rests.

Musical score system 4, measures 379-383. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has *ff* at measure 379. The second staff has *ff* at measure 379. The third staff has *ff* at measure 379. The fourth staff has *ff* at measure 379. The music includes various note values, rests, and slurs.

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



1. Teil

Tempo moderato ♩ = 84

Flauto piccolo

Flauto I, II

Oboe I, II

Clarinetto I, II
in Si^b / B

Fagotto I, II

Corno I, II
in Mi^b / Es

Tromba I, II
in Do / C

Trombone I, II

Trombone III

Tuba

Timpani in
Do-Sol / c-G

Gran Cassa
e Piatti

Arpa

Tempo moderato

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Coro

Es lebt' vor grau-en Zei - ten ein
'Twas in the far bright Morn - land a

Es lebt' vor grau-en Zei - ten ein
'Twas in the far bright Morn - land a

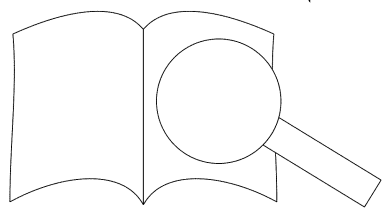
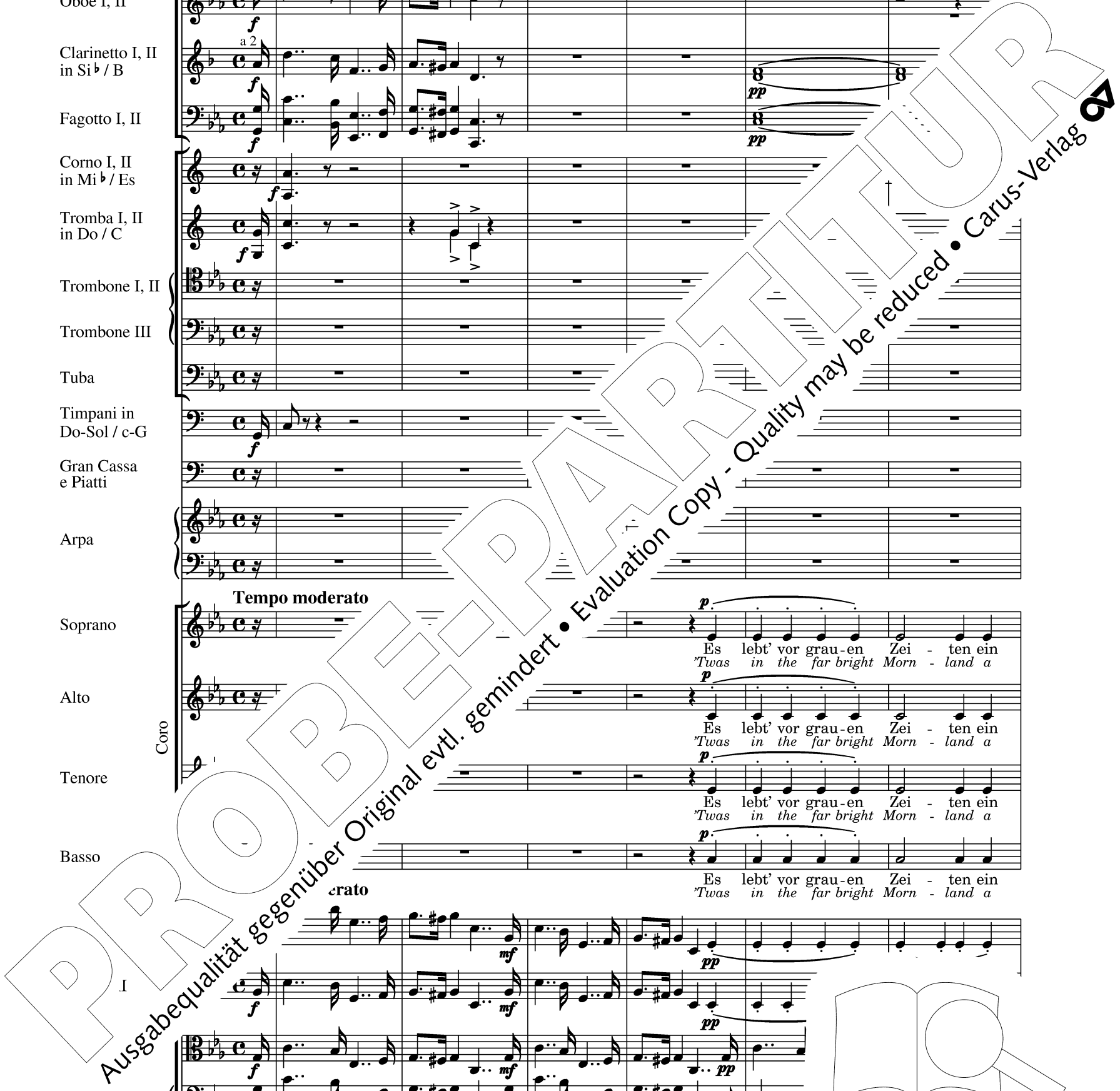
Es lebt' vor grau-en Zei - ten ein
'Twas in the far bright Morn - land a

Es lebt' vor grau-en Zei - ten ein
'Twas in the far bright Morn - land a

crato

Violoncello

Basso



7

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

Held im Mor - gen - land, dess' zu strei - ten, wo er nur Käm - pen
 war - rior dwelt of - old, liv'd so ea - ger, liv'd none in fight so

Held im Mor - gen es war zu strei - ten, wo er nur Käm - pen
 war - rior dwelt o' for arms so ea - ger, liv'd none in fight so

Held im Lust es war zu strei - ten, wo er nur Käm - pen
 war - none for arms so ea - ger, liv'd none in fight so

dess' Lust es war zu strei - ten, wo er nur Käm - pen
 liv'd none for arms so ea - ger, liv'd - none in fight - pen so

17

dim.

ff

pp

Feind ins Schat-ten-reich und Ben Jam-mer durch sei - ne To - des -
sheer through casque and shield, *wh* *en - coun - ter,* *ne'er* *steel a - gain might*

Feind ins Schat-ten- - te gro - Ben Jam-mer durch sei - ne To - des -
sheer through casque a' *his lance* *en - coun - ter,* *ne'er* *steel a - gain might*

Feind ins brach - te gro - Ben Jam-mer durch sei - ne To - des -
sheer thro' *dared* *his lance* *en - coun - ter,* *ne'er* *steel a - gain might*

Fein Sc und brach - te gro - Ben Jam-mer durch sei - ne To - des -
who *dared* *his lance* *en - coun - ter,* *ne'er* *steel a - gain might*

marcato

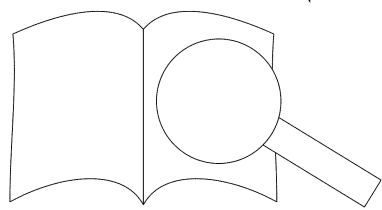
marcato

p

a 2
 f
 a 2
 pp
 pp
 p
 p
 sf
 sf
 sf
 sf
 sf
 sf
 sf
 sf
 pp
 pp
 pp
 pp
 ff
 pp
 sf
 dim.
 3
 dim.

streich!
 wield.
 streich!
 wield.
 streich!
 wield.
 streich!
 wield.
 1 er
 er so ge - walt - sam, ein Rie - se von Ge -
 out trem - ble this gi - ant's deeds to
 Und weil er so ge - walt - sam, ein Rie - se von Ge -
 And few could choose but trem - ble this gi - ant's deeds to
 Und weil er so ge - walt - sam, ein Rie - se von Ge -
 And few could choose but trem - ble this gi - ant's deeds to

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



stalt, sein
hear, whose

stalt, sein
hear, whose

stalt, sein
hear, whose

Na - me un - auf - halt - sam in wei - te Lan -
fame in cease - less sto - ry re - sounds in ev' -

alt - sam in wei - te Lan -
sto - ry re - sounds in ev' -

auf - halt - sam in wei - te Lan -
less sto - ry re - sounds in ev' -

me un - auf - halt - sam in wei - te Lan -
in cease - less sto - ry re - sounds in ev' -

PROBENPAPIER
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 chords and melodic lines, while the vocal part has a single line with some notes.

Musical score for the second system, including piano and vocal staves with lyrics. The piano part continues with accompaniment, and the vocal part has lyrics in German and English.

de ry sch¹¹t.
er

de ry

de ry

p Doch war ihm
Yet light - ly

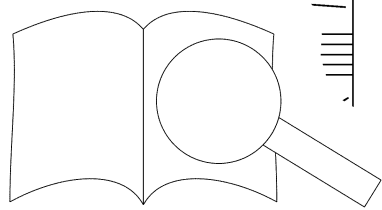
p Doch war ihm
Yet light - ly

Musical score for the third system, including piano and vocal staves with lyrics and a magnifying glass icon. The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes.

fp 3

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

kein Ge - n^r t - ne Ziel; er moch - te
 reck'd the tle - play; he longed to
 zu kämp - fen oh - ne Ziel; er moch - te
 of aim - less bat - tle - play; he longed to
 kein Ge - n^r t - ne Ziel; er moch - te
 reck'd the tle - play; he longed to



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

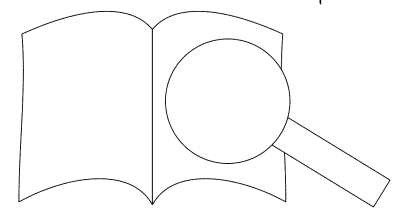
gern sich fü - - - gen, so .in ge - fiel.
 serve a sol - - - dier, a r. ter the fray.

gern sich fü - Herr ge - fiel.
 serve a sol - r of the fray.

gern sich so ihm ein Herr ge -
 serve a mas - ter of the

gern so ihm ein Herr ge -
 serve mas - ter of the

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



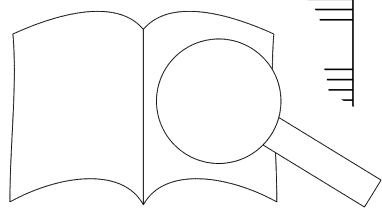
Der Soll - te wohl den der größ - te Kö - nig sein,
 Sure such - r one tals should wear the chief - est crown,

Der Soll - te wohl den der größ - te Kö - nig sein,
 Sure such - r one tals should wear the chief - est crown,

fiel. Der auf Er - - den der größ - te Kö - nig sein,
 fray. of mor - - tals should wear the chief - est crown,

an wohl auf Er - - den der größ - te Kö - nig sein,
 one of mor - - tals should wear the chief - est crown,

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 vocal line begins with a rest, followed by notes for 'ihm' and 'wollt' er'. The piano accompaniment features chords and melodic lines in both hands.

Musical score for the second system with German and English lyrics. The vocal line includes lyrics such as 'ihm wollt' er Die er' and 'ihm Blut und Le - ben lay'. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and melodic lines.

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano dynamics (p) and a magnifying glass icon. The vocal line includes lyrics like 'ner wer - - den, ihm Blut und Le - ben lay'. The piano accompaniment includes a 'cresc.' marking.

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

Musical score for the first system, including piano and vocal staves. The piano part features a complex texture with multiple staves, including a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line. The vocal part is on a single staff with a treble clef. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Musical score for the second system, including piano and vocal staves. The piano part continues with complex textures. The vocal part is on a single staff with a treble clef. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Musical score for the third system, including piano and vocal staves with lyrics. The piano part continues with complex textures. The vocal part is on a single staff with a treble clef. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

weihn, bis ihm ward fro - ho, Sa
down. E'en now there comr tir

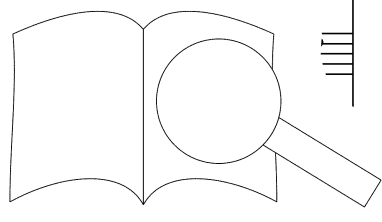
weihn, bis ihm ward von stol zer Herr - lich - keit,
down. E'en now th es of high re - sist - less might

weihn, bis - ge von stol zer Herr - lich -
down. E'er ings of high re - sist - less

wehr Sa - ge von stol zer Herr - lich -
down. tid - ings of high re - sist - less

Musical score for the fourth system, including piano and vocal staves. The piano part continues with complex textures, including triplets. The vocal part is on a single staff with a treble clef. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

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



von ei - nem Herr - scher - thro
and of a prince of prin

von ei - nem Herr - sc^h
and of a prince

keit,
might

keit,
might

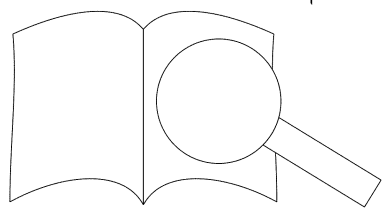
ie er ihn längst ge - träumt, wie
his dream by day and night, his

ihn längst ge - träumt, wie er ihn
am by day and night, his dream by

err - scher - thro - ne, wie er ihn längst ge - träumt,
prince of prin - ces, his dream by day and night,

sch - thro - ne, wie er ihm längst ge - träumt, wie
of prin - ces, his dream by day and night, his

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



er dream ihn längst ge äum+
 dream by day an

längst, wie längst
 day, by day

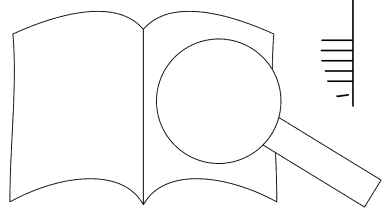
wie
 his

er dream ge and träumt.
 dream and night:

nt:
 night:

mf
 Es liegt auf schrof-fem
 a fort, whose rock - y

mf
 Es liegt auf schrof-fem
 a fort, whose rock - y



PROBENPARTITUR

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

Musical score for the first system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score features multiple staves with various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *sf*.

Musical score for the second system, including piano accompaniment. It features a grand staff with dynamic markings *p* and *cresc.*

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

Kamm die Fels-burg me-er-
base throws back the
 da-hin steht sein Ver-lan-gen,
is nigh. Hark how he wind-eth
 da-hin, da-hin steht sein Ver-lan-gen,
The hour is nigh. Hark how he wind-eth
 Kamm die Fels-burg me-er-
base throws back the

Musical score for the fourth system, including piano accompaniment. It features a grand staff with dynamic markings *cresc.*, *sf*, and *mf*. A graphic of an open book is visible in the lower right corner.

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

rit.

First system of musical notation. It features a vocal line with a triplet of eighth notes marked 'a 2' and a piano accompaniment with a triplet of eighth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The system concludes with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking.

muta in Fa / F

Second system of musical notation. It features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature changes to natural F (Fa). The system concludes with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking.

rit.

Third system of musical notation. It features a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "er schrei- fore", "is säumt. horn.", "et un - ge säumt. horn.", "the gates his", "er schrei-tet un - ge säumt. horn.", "be - fore the gates his". The system concludes with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking.

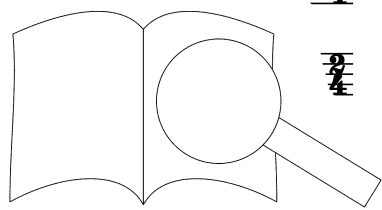
Der Riese (Basso)
The Giant

Mich
Com -

rit.

Fourth system of musical notation. It features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The system concludes with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking.

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



76 **Con moto** ♩ = 76

in Fa / F

in c-G / Do-Sol

lockt dein Waf - fr
pell'd by thy gr.

1-kraft
c fame

aus fer-nem Land _ her - bei.
from dis-tant lands _ I came.

Sieh
See

Con moto

oh throne - ne Scheu
of gold

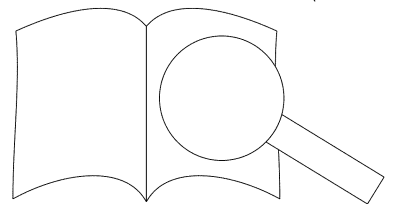
er noch kei - ner Men - - schen -
he has nev - er felt a

pizz.

arco

pizz.

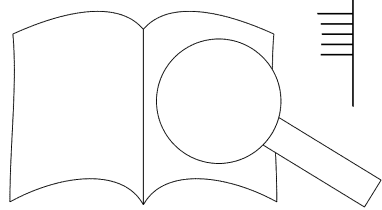
arco



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

hand yoke, er a ge bri ben, die: so so sei I auch like

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



Musical score for the first system, featuring piano and vocal staves with notes and rests.

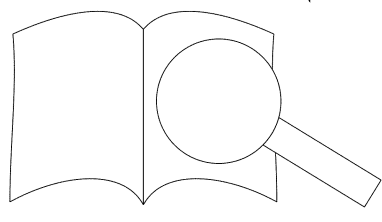
Musical score for the second system, featuring piano and vocal staves with notes and rests.

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano and vocal staves with notes and rests.

ich dir z. und dei - nem - Dienst mein Le - - ben. Ich
 him, te te thee - my - life - ne'er i - - dle. Thy

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring piano and vocal staves with notes and rests.

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



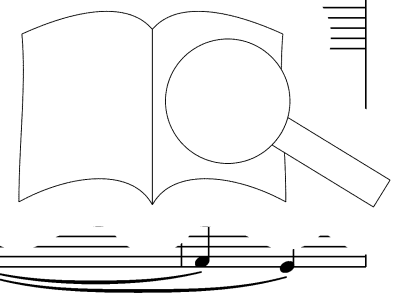
Musical score system 1, measures 1-4. Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics: *p*.

Musical score system 2, measures 5-8. Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics: *p*.

Vocal line with lyrics: *prei - se dei glo - ries I* *jal - iant deeds that fire* *und Ruhm zu Land und* *and loft - y thoughts in -*

Musical score system 3, measures 9-12. Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics: *p*.

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



Musical score for the first system, including piano and strings. The piano part features a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *p*. The strings provide harmonic support.

Musical score for the second system, including Cor and Tr. The Cor part has a dynamic marking of *p*, and the Tr part has a dynamic marking of *pp*.

See. spire. Doch ging mir Kunde fer-nem Ort ein
 Yet, should there ere a ller still than thou, thy

Coro

Musical score for the Coro section, consisting of multiple staves for vocal or instrumental parts.

div.

Musical score for the final system, including piano and strings. The piano part features a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *div.*. The strings provide harmonic support. Dynamic markings include *pp*, *p*, *mf*, and *p*.



The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in treble clef. The bottom three staves are piano accompaniment in bass clef. The music features various dynamics including *f* and *ff*. The tempo marking *rit.* is present at the beginning of the system.

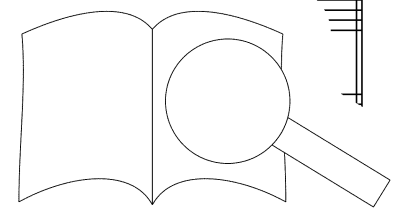
Größ - rer noch als du,
 ban - ner I'd de - spise

nem, zu je - nem zög ich
 fer, and of - fer him my

The second system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in treble clef. The bottom three staves are piano accompaniment in bass clef. The music continues with various dynamics and includes the tempo marking *rit.*.

The third system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in treble clef. The bottom three staves are piano accompaniment in bass clef. The music features various dynamics including *fp* and *f*. The tempo marking *rit.* is present at the beginning of the system.

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



Piano accompaniment for the first system, including grand staff and two single staves.

fort.
vow.

a tempo

Coro

Ein neu-er Sam - - son uns er - - das Haupt um-wallt.
 A sec-ond Sam - - son starts to - - with curl - ing hair.

Ein neu-er Sam - - son ur - - ken-haar - - das Haupt um-wallt.
 A sec-ond Sam - - son a - dorn'd - - with curl - ing hair.

Ein neu-er Sam - - mit Lo-cken-haar - - das Haupt um-wallt.
 A sec-ond Sam his brow a - dorn'd - - with curl - ing hair.

Ein neu-er stand, mit Lo-cken-haar - - das Haupt um-wallt.
 A sec. life, his brow a - dorn'd - - with curl - ing hair.

a tempo

Piano accompaniment for the second system, including grand staff and two single staves.



Treble clef: *p* *cresc.* *f* *sf*
 Bass clef: *mf* *f*

p Hast du ein mat-land? Von
Art thou of i - gin? The

p Hast du ein sch Hei - mat-land? Von
Art thou c ly or - i - gin? The

p Hast - - - disch Hei - mat-land? Von
Art - - - ly or - i - gin? The

p in ir - - - disch Hei - mat-land? Von
of earth - - - ly or - i - gin? The

PROBEKOPPIE

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

141

Fl

Ob

Clt

Fag

Göt - tern stammt die Rie - sen - ist sie zum Kö - nig ge -
 Gods have sent this he - ro - ing from Jove, our King to de -

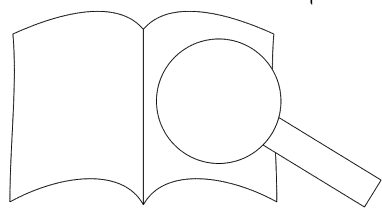
Göt - tern stammt die Rie - sen - Göt - tern ist sie zum Kö - nig ge -
 Gods have sent this ro - offr - ing from Jove, our King to de -

Göt - tern stammt von Göt - tern ist sie zum Kö - nig ge -
 Gods have sent an offr - ing from Jove, our King to de -

Göt - tern o - so ge - stalt, von Göt - tern ist sie zum Kö - nig ge -
 Gods so fair: an offr - ing from Jove, our King to de -

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 starts with a *pp* dynamic marking. The piano accompaniment features a *p* dynamic marking.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a *pp* dynamic marking. The piano accompaniment features a *pp* dynamic marking.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment with German and English lyrics. The vocal line starts with a *p* dynamic marking. The piano accompaniment features a *pp* dynamic marking.

sandt, als Zei-chen, dass des Him-mel's vor ihm, dem Höchs-ten der
 light, a to - ken that the heav to Him, the high - est of
 sandt, als Zei-chen, das des Him- vor ihm, dem Höchs-ten der
 light, a to - ken t' hea to him, the high - est of
 sandt, Zei-chen, dass des Him-mels Ge - walt vor
 light, to - ken that the heav - en - ly might to
 sandt, n-mels Ge - walt vor ihm, dem Höchs-ten, sich neigt, vor
 light, heav - en - ly might to him, the high - est, must bow, to

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a *pp* dynamic marking. The piano accompaniment features a *pp* dynamic marking.

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

Der Riese

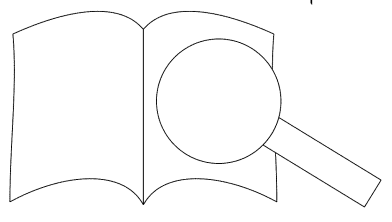
Sc. schweigt, schweigt,
 more! Hold,

Er - - de, sich neigt.
 mor - - tals, must bow.

Er - - de, sich
 mor - - tals, must

ihm, — dem Höchs
 him, — the high

ihm, —
 him, —



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 bass line with dynamics *ff*, *p*, and *cresc.* and a treble line with dynamics *ff* and *mf*.

Musical score for the second system, including brass instruments (Cor, Tr, Trb I, II, Trb III) and a bass line. The brass parts are marked with *ff*. The bass line is marked with *ff*.

Vocal line with lyrics and musical notation. Dynamics include *ff*, *p*, and *cresc.*

schweigt! —
hold! —

her - bei, so lang ich woll - te, war ich frei!
ge on me, where - 'er I list I wan - der free!

Musical score for the third system, including piano accompaniment and vocal line. The piano part features a bass line with dynamics *ff*, *pp*, and *cresc.* and a treble line with dynamics *pp*, *cresc.*, and *div.*. The vocal line has dynamics *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*.

172

Merkt wohl, *I come* *hiv* - - - - - ner Wahl!
I come *hiv* - - - - - al - ry!

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

Eine Stimme (Alto)
A voice

Trau-e, o Kö-nig, nicht frem-dem Arm, trau nicht der tü-
Trust not this loud-voiced strang-er, oh King, vows of his troth

Fl
Ob
Clt
Fag
Cor
Tr
Timp

Beut er auch Speer und Keu-
False is his troth, and false,

pizz. arco

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

197

Fl

Ob

Cl

Fag

Cor

le false zu Dienst, his spear, für sich thy ru - - - die Ge-walt er wohl schafft. in he's sworn to a - chieve. .Va.

mf

mf

mf

f

dim.

f

dim.

p

p

204

he - rein, weiß doch kei - ner von wan - - -
boasts he, brags of far dis-tant re - - -

mf

mf

mf

mf

f

PROBENPAPIER

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

210

nen; mag er ein küh - ner Strei - ter auch sein, o send
 gions, sure such a knight, though brave he may be, may ne'e

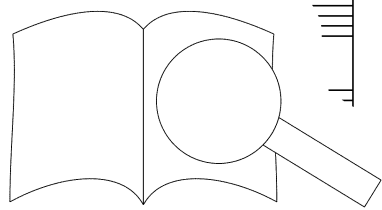
217 Picc

Fl

Cor

Timp

Un - heim - li - cher
 Fly, trai - tor, be -



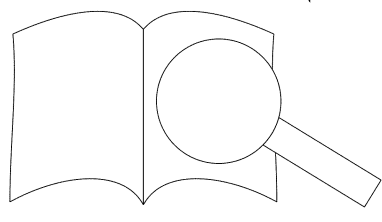
Fl
Ob
Cl^t *pp*
Fag *pp*
Cor *pp*
Timp *pp*

Gast! gone!
Wer weiß, Per-chance ihm folgt auf der Fer - se ein feind - the fiend's
there came in thy foot - steps the

er nicht, der kei - nem Sterb - - - li - - - chen gleicht. Ihn sand - te
lived a mor - tal yet like to thee. En - voy of

PROBENPAPIER

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



Picc

L

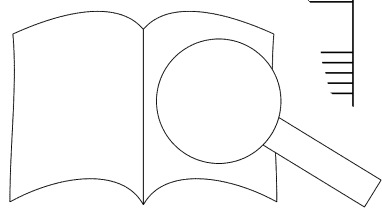
Musical score for Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Bassoon. The Piccolo part features a rapid sixteenth-note pattern. The Oboe and Bassoon parts include triplets and dynamic markings such as *fp* and *ff*. The Clarinet part has a *cresc.* marking.

Musical score for Horns (Cor, Tr, Trb I, II, Trb III) and Timpani. The Horn parts feature triplet patterns and dynamic markings like *p* and *cresc.*. The Timpani part has a *ff* marking.

Vocal score for the Coro (Chorus). The lyrics are: "Sa - - - - - ta-na-ran, / Ihn sand - te En - voy of Sa - - - - -". The score includes dynamic markings like *ff* and rests.

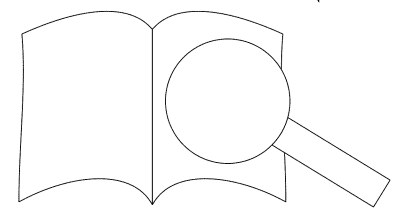
Musical score for the Piano accompaniment. The right hand features a sixteenth-note pattern, and the left hand has a triplet accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *pp* and *arco*.

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



Dasselbe Tempo

Dasselbe Tempo



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

Fl

Ob

Cl

Fag

Cor

Tr

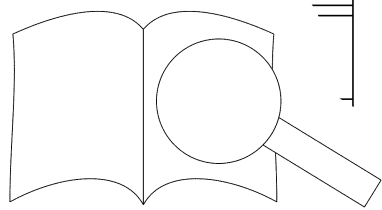
Der Kö - nig er
How moved is t'

So zit-terst
Doth Sa-tan's

du vor Sa-tans
name call forth such

PROBEPARTITUR

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



Musical score for the first system, measures 257-260. It features five staves with various musical notations including dynamics like 'f' and 'mf'.

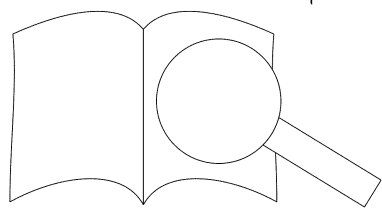
Musical score for the second system, measures 261-264. It features five staves with various musical notations including dynamics like 'f' and 'mf'.

Musical score for the third system, measures 265-268. It features five staves with various musical notations including dynamics like 'f' and 'mf'.

Macht? Fahr wohl,
fear! Fare - well!

Es sei dem
For Sa - tan's

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 269-272. It features five staves with various musical notations including dynamics like 'pizz.', 'arco', and 'fp'.



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

pp

Cor

Tr

Trb

Tuba

Timp

fällt!
pal.

Erstes Tempo

Coro

p

So wan - der i - ch den dump - fen Wahn, und
 Now si - lent s. on id thoughts con - fus'd and weird, where

p

des ^{vc} - nen, in sich den dump - fen Wahn, und
 - ward 'mid thoughts con - fus'd and weird, where

on hin - nen, in sich den dump - fen Wahn, und
 ses he on - ward 'mid thoughts con - fus'd and weird, where

f

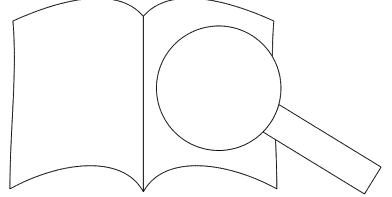
- dert er von hin - nen, in sich den dump - fen Wahn, und
 si - lent strides he on - ward 'mid thoughts con - fus'd and weird, where

Erste

pp

arco

pp



First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a triplet of eighth notes in the bass line.

Second system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It includes a timpani part with a single note marked 'Timp'.

Third system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It includes a timpani part with a single note marked 'Timp'.

Vocal line with German and English lyrics. The German lyrics are: schrei - tet durch die Ta - le zu se - hi - nan. / far be - yond the val - ley dar. the up - rear'd. / schrei - tet durch die th ro kamm hi - nan. / far be - yond th ro kamm hi - nan. / schrei - tet far be . fel - sen - kamm hi - nan. / sch f e - ley dark rocks their crests up - rear'd.

Fourth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It includes a large graphic of an open book with a magnifying glass over it.

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

Picc

Fl

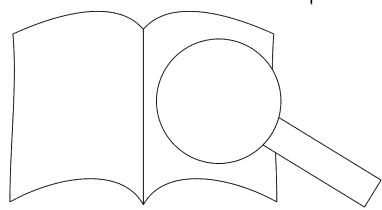
Rings al - les so vana klüf - te - tes Ge - stein, und
All black the crags ana sul - len red the sky, whilst

Rings al - wüs - zer klüf - te - tes Ge - stein, und
All black te all sul - len red the sky, whilst

Ri - as - tet, zer klüf - te - tes Ge - stein, und
Δ11 storm - rent, all sul - len red the sky, whilst

gs ver - wüs - tet, zer klüf - te - tes Ge - stein, und
in 17 and storm - rent, all sul - len red the sky, whilst

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



Musical score for the first system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score is in G major and 4/4 time. It features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with various dynamics and articulations.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the first system.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the second system.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the third system.

Musical score for the fifth system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the fourth system.

Musical score for the sixth system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the fifth system.

Musical score for the seventh system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the sixth system.

Musical score for the eighth system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the seventh system.

Musical score for the ninth system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the eighth system.

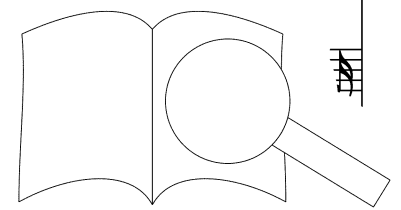
Musical score for the tenth system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the ninth system.

Musical score for the eleventh system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the tenth system.

Musical score for the twelfth system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the eleventh system.

Musical score for the thirteenth system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the twelfth system.

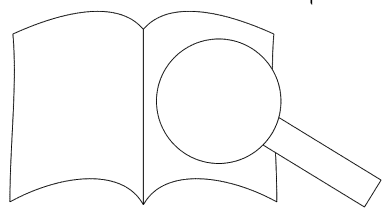
PROBEKOPPIERT
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



hau - set in sol - cher Wüs - te / el - che Macht der Er - de sprengt'
 grue - some might child of man ne / whence the might that rend - eth and
 hau - set in sol - cher Wüs - te / Und wel - che Macht der Er - de sprengt'
 grue - some might child - we / but whence the might that rend - eth and
 hau - set in sol - cher Wüs - te / Und wel - che Macht der Er - de sprengt'
 grue - some might child - we / but whence the might that rend - eth and
 hau - set in sol - cher Wüs - te / Und wel - che Macht der Er - de sprengt'
 grue - some might child - we / but whence the might that rend - eth and

PROBEN

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



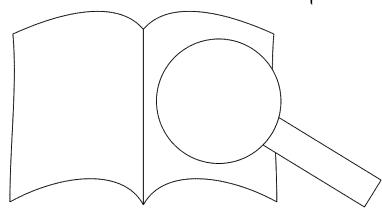
Musical score for the first system, including piano and violin parts. The piano part features a melody with accents and dynamic markings like *ff*. The violin part has a melodic line with a *a 2* marking.

Musical score for the second system, including piano and violin parts. The piano part continues with a melodic line and dynamic markings like *ff*. The violin part has a melodic line with a *a 2* marking.

Vocal score with German and English lyrics. The German lyrics are: "Wal-ten, ist hier n. Wie e-vil, is Sa-ta. do. ch? O'er". The English lyrics are: "Wal-ten, ist kir-gom-reich? Wie e-vil, king-dom-reich? O'er". The English lyrics for the second part are: "Wal-ten, ist kir-gom-reich? Wie e-vil, king-dom-reich? O'er". The English lyrics for the third part are: "Wal-ten, ist kir-gom-reich? Wie e-vil, king-dom-reich? O'er". The English lyrics for the fourth part are: "Wal-ten, ist kir-gom-reich? Wie e-vil, king-dom-reich? O'er".

Piano accompaniment for the vocal part, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.

PROBEPARTIEN
 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 is in G major and 4/4 time. It includes a piano introduction and the beginning of the vocal melody.

stehn die Ber - ges - häup - ter voll
head the ghost - like snow - peaks, the

stehn die Ber - ges - häu
head the ghost - like sn

stehn die B
head the gho.

ste Be. in voll Schnee so schau - rig bleich.
aks, the dis - mal gorge all - round.

so schau - rig bleich.
- mal gorge all - round.

so schau - rig bleich.
- mal gorge all - round.

so schau - rig bleich.
- mal gorge all - round.

Da hebt er sei - ne
Up - lifts his voice the

Da hebt er sei - - - ne
Up - lifts his voice the

Da hebt er sei - - - ne
Up - lifts his voice the

Da hebt er sei - - - ne
Up - lifts his voice the

Musical score for the second system, primarily piano accompaniment. It features a graphic of an open book on the right side. The piano part continues with a steady accompaniment.

PROBENPARTIUR
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 is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Second system of musical notation, continuing the vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* and *f*.

Third system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff*.

Stim-me, dass don - n -
Gi - ant loud, loud as

Fifth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff*.

Stim-me, dass schallt.
Gi - ant loud shock.

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

Stim-me, sie schallt.
Gi - ant der shock.

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

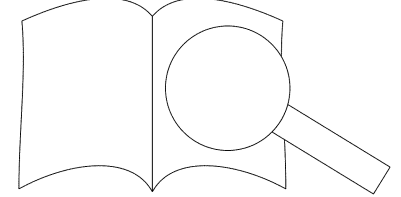
Stim. - gleich sie schallt.
as thun - - der shock.

Eighth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

Ninth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

Tenth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

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



Dasselbe Tempo

311

Musical score for the first system, including piano and strings. The piano part features a melody with dynamics *f* and *a 2*. The strings play a rhythmic accompaniment.

Timp

Gran Cassa e Piatti

Dasselbe Tempo

Und An

h!

me - tan

aus al - len Klüf - ten halt!

re-sounds from rock to rock.

Des Sa - tans Na - me
the cry of Sa - tan

aus al - len Klüf - ten,
the cry of Sa - tan

Des Sa - tans Na - me
the cry of Sa - tan

aus al - len
re-sounds from

Des Sa - tans Na - me
the cry of Sa - tan

aus
re -

dim.

dim.

Carus 50.120

poco più lento

Musical score for the first system, including piano and bass staves with various dynamics like *p*, *pp*, and *p dolce*.

Musical score for the second system, including piano and bass staves with dynamics like *p* and *pp*.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal lines with German and English lyrics and piano accompaniment.

aus al - len K^r re - sounds from
 Klüf - ten ¹ rock to
 dim. [>] dim.

ö - - - de Stil - le,
 aw - - - ful still - ness,

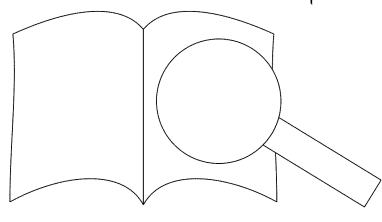
e - der ö - - - de Stil - le,
 me an aw - - - ful still - ness,

drauf wie - der
 Then came an

p dolce

Musical score for the fourth system, including piano and bass staves with dynamics like *p*, *pp*, and *p pizz.*

poco più lento



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

The image shows a musical score for voice and piano. It consists of several systems of staves. The top system includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The middle system shows the vocal line with German lyrics: "als dread", "s. s.", "te", "mute", "die Welt,", "dis - may,". The bottom system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "als dread", "schau - er - te die", "si - lence, mute dis". The piano part features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes. A large watermark "PROBENPARTITUR" is overlaid diagonally across the page. The Carus-Verlag logo is in the top right corner.

fan - gen wird hier des Wand- er sich schwer, ge - walt - sam von
 cir - cleth so fast Gi - o fast he scarce has pow - er to

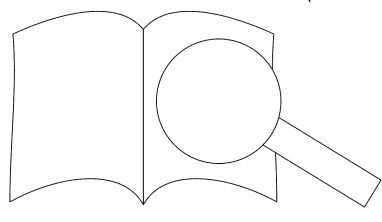
fan - gen wird dass er sich schwer, ge - walt - sam von
 cir - cleth so dass fast he scarce has pow - er to

Bann um - fa- es Geist, dass er sich schwer, ge - walt - sam von
 spell er ant's brain, so fast he scarce has pow - er to

Bann an des Wand - rers Geist, dass er sich schwer, ge - walt - sam von
 the Gi - ant's brain, so fast he scarce has pow - er to

arco

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



pp cresc.

pp

keit, so fei er-lich Und
 strife, where all roud But

keit, so ernst und un - ent - weiht. Und
 strife, where he'd lead a peace - ful life. But

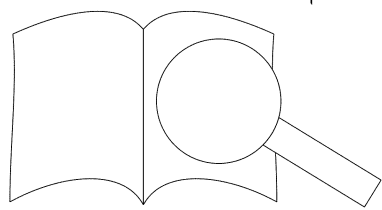
keit, nd groß, so ernst und un - ent - weiht. Und
 strife, so grand, he'd lead a peace - ful life. But

er-lich und groß, so ernst und un - ent - weiht. Und
 a-round so grand, he'd lead a peace - ful life. But

pp sfp mf

arco pp mf

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



mf *cresc.*
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
f
f

mf
mf
p
mf
f
mf
mf

cresc.

doch mit neu - er Kraft die Sehn - sucht wach,
 now his strength oft with hope he's gone,
cresc.

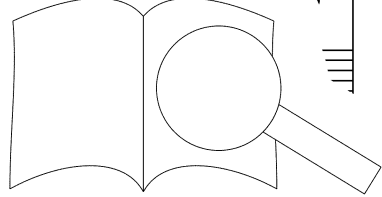
doch and jetzt die Sehn - sucht wach, zum grü - nen Tal hi -
 now and filled with hope he's gone, now halts be - side a

doch wird jetzt die Sehn - sucht wach, zum grü - nen Tal hi -
 now and filled with hope he's gone, now halts be - side a

Kraft wird jetzt die Sehn - sucht wach, zum grü - nen Tal hi -
 e - turns, and filled with hope he's gone, now halts be - side a

mf *dim.*
mf *dim.*

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



pp

p

mf

Cor

Tr

pp

Timp in Mi^b-Do / es-c

Solo

Arpa

pp

hi - nab. _____
a stream. _____

nab.
stream.

pp

nab, stream de ana

nab stream

ach.
- lone.

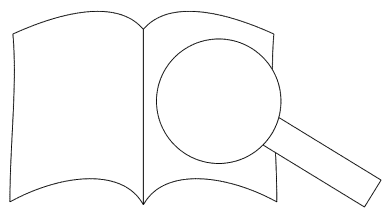
pp

p

mf

PROBE PARTI FÜR

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



The musical score consists of several systems. The first system features a piano accompaniment with a right hand playing chords and a left hand playing a triplet pattern. The second system continues the piano accompaniment. The third system introduces a vocal line for Soprano I, starting with a *mf* dynamic and a five-measure rest. The fourth system shows the vocal staves for Soprano I, Soprano II, and Alto, all with rests. The fifth system features a vocal line with triplets and a *p* dynamic. The sixth system continues the vocal line with triplets and a *p* dynamic. The seventh system shows the vocal line with triplets and a *p* dynamic. The eighth system features a piano accompaniment with a right hand playing chords and a left hand playing a triplet pattern.

Soprano I solo

Soprano II solo

Alto solo

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

367

Andantino ♩. = 56

Fl

Ob

Cl

Fag

p dolce

p dolce

pp

pp

p

Andantino

Sopr I solo *p dolce*

O-ben die Ster - ne, - lein schim-mern-des Meer. Wo - gen und
 O-ver us stars shine, - ed dance o'er the sea. Sum-mer - y

Sopr II solo *p dolce*

O-ben die Ster - ne - en der Licht - lein schim-mern-des Meer. Wo - gen und
 O-ver us stars it-ly re - flect - ed dance o'er the sea. Sum-mer - y

Alto solo *p dolce*

O-ben d' un - ten der Licht - lein schim-mern-des Meer. Wo - gen und
 O-ver bright-ly re - flect - ed dance o'er the sea. Sum-mer - y

Andar

p dolce

pizz.

arco

arco

arco

arco

pp

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

p dolce *p* *f*

pp *pp* *pp*

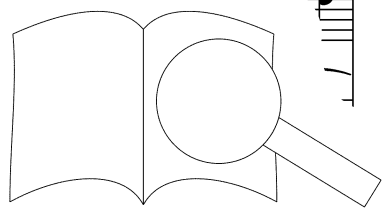
Blät - tern üp - pi - ger P' - me Je - mant blit - zen - der Schein.
 dis - tance clear - er and er palm - leaves mag - i - cal sheen.

Blät - tern ür kelt wie De - mant blit - zen - der Schein.
 dis - tance c' through the palm - leaves mag - i - cal sheen.

Blät dis er fun - kelt wie De - mant blit - zen - der Schein.
 dis gleams through the palm - leaves mag - i - cal sheen.

p *pizz.* *mf* *f*

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



First system of musical notation. The vocal line starts with a long note on a high pitch, followed by rests. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and rhythmic patterns. Dynamics include *p* and *pp*.

Second system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with rests. The piano accompaniment features chords and rhythmic patterns. Dynamics include *p*.

Third system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with rests. The piano accompaniment features chords and rhythmic patterns. Dynamics include *pp*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with rests. The piano accompaniment features chords and rhythmic patterns. Dynamics include *mf* and *pp*.

Fifth system of musical notation. The vocal line begins with lyrics. Dynamics include *G* and *s*.

Flämm - chen far - bi - ge Glut. *G* s Wa - für - mi - scher Hast woh - lig die
 pear so love - ly and gay. wan - der - er down, peace - ful in

Sixth system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with lyrics. Dynamics include *s*.

Flämm - chen far - bi - *e* Wan - derns stür - mi - scher Hast woh - lig die
 pear so love s sunk the wan - der - er down, peace - ful in

Seventh system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with lyrics. Dynamics include *s*.

Flämm - *e* Wie nach des Wan - derns stür - mi - scher Hast woh - lig die
 pear *e* Gent - ly has sunk the wan - der - er down, peace - ful in

Eighth system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with lyrics. Dynamics include *dim.* and *p*.

dim. *p*
dim. *p*

Ninth system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with lyrics. Dynamics include *f*.

PROBEPARTITUR

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

pp pp p dolce

pp p

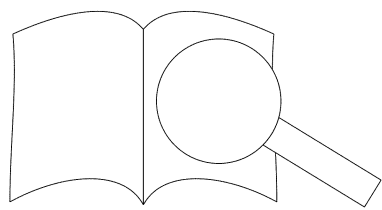
Ru - he tut, lig die
slum - ber lay, i e tut.
ber lay.

Ru - he die Ru - he tut.
slum - ber ; in slum - ber lay.

Ru die Ru - he, die Ru - he tut.
slum in slum - ber, in slum - ber lay.

pizz. pizz. pizz. pizz. arco p dolce pizz. p

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



in La / A

Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Bass

f, *ff*

Cor

Tr

Trb

Tuba

in Mi-Si / e-H

f

arc

arco

ff

PROBE PARTIUR

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

Musical score for piano and orchestra, measures 404-407. The score includes staves for strings, woodwinds, and piano. Dynamics range from *ff* to *pp*. A large watermark "PROBE-PARTIUR" is overlaid diagonally across the page.

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

Musical score system 1, measures 408-410. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Dynamics include *f* and *ff*. A second ending bracket labeled 'a 2' spans measures 409 and 410.

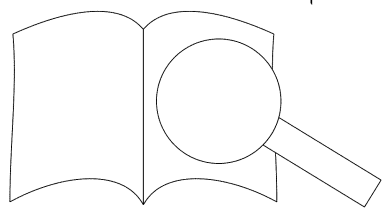
Musical score system 2, measures 411-413. It features five staves: two treble clefs, two bass clefs, and a grand staff. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

Musical score system 3, measures 414-416. It features a single bass clef staff with triplet markings (3) and dynamics *p* and *f*.

Musical score system 4, measures 417-419. It features two treble clef staves with triplet markings (3) and dynamics *f*.

Musical score system 5, measures 420-422. It features two treble clef staves and two bass clef staves. Dynamics include *f*.

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



ff *tr* *p* *tr*

Solo *p dolce*

ppp

pizz. *pp* *p* *pizz.* *p* *pizz.* *p* *pizz.* *p* *pizz.* *p*

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

Moderato $\text{♩} = 58$

pp dolce

416

Musical score for strings and woodwinds, measures 416-420. The score includes parts for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The music is in a major key with a common time signature. The tempo is Moderato, and the dynamics are *pp dolce*.

Cor

Timp in Mi-Si / e-H

Eine Stimme (Soprano)

A voice

Was ist der Er - de sü - ßes-te Macht, die al - les, al - les in Ba -
Who is the sov'-reign lord of the heart, leads cap - tive all with his *f*

Moderato

sord.

arco p

sord.

arco p

sord.

arco p

sord.

arco p

dolce

421

Musical score for strings and woodwinds, measures 421-425. The score includes parts for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The music is in a major key with a common time signature. The tempo is Moderato, and the dynamics are *pp dolce*.

De - ren Waf - fen schmer - zen-de Wun - den ge-bracht, die doch
Who oft - times — pierc - es with sharp sting-ing dart though the

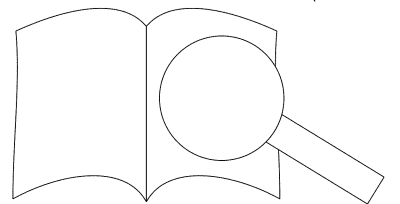
dim.

dim.

dim.

cresc.

pizz.



je - der mit Won - ne trägt, ohn die nicht Blü - ten das Le - ben
 wound - ed may ne'er com - plain, with - out whom soon were life's blos - sor

p, *pp*, *f*, *dim.*

auch, mit seh-nen-dem Hauch be - wegt?
 balm, o'er life - giv - ing balm, doth shed?

cresc., *p*, *mf*, *dim.*, *pp*, *arco*, *dolce*

PROBENPAPIER

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

p dolce

pp

pp

pp

pp

dolce

Was spricht des Vög-leins lo-cken-der S-
What says the bird in love-li - est

hol-
-

i-gen
pring-tide

tönt?
lay?

Coro

ppp

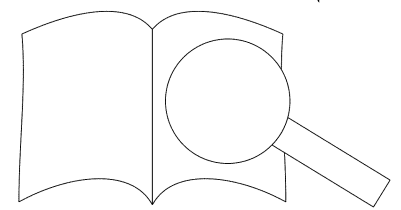
Lie - - but - be!
Love, - - but - love!

Lie - - but - be!
Love, - - but - love!

Lie - - but -
Love, - - but -

Lie -
Love,

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



pizz.

pp

p

Was ist's, das Wäl - der und Ber - ges - hang mit lieb -
 What lends such charm to the vale and hill 'mid sur

mf dim.

pp

Bach, wenn der Win - ter ver - taut, was zirpt aus den Hal - men für heim - li - cher Laut?
 brook when the cold win - ter yields, what car - ols the lark to her brood in the fields?

rit.

rit.

volce

pizz.

cresc.

p

cresc.

cresc.

PROBENPAPIER

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

p dolce

Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a *p dolce* marking. The piano accompaniment includes a *pp* marking.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment includes a *pp* marking.

marcato

Und hat-te so man-che
And one was the lord of

viel

-ser und strei-ten - des
al - er on earth could there

Coro

pp

Lie - - but - be!
Love, but love!

Lie - - but - be!
Love, but love!

Lie - - but - be!
Love, but love!

Lie - - but - be!
Love, but love!

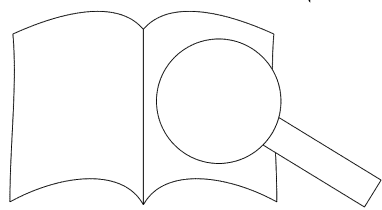
Lie - - but - be!
Love, but love!

Lie - - but - be!
Love, but love!

Lie - - but - be!
Love, but love!

Lie - - but - be!
Love, but love!

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment includes a *pp* marking and a *dim.* marking. The text 'arco' is present in the piano part.



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

459

Heer.
be.

Da ward er trü - be, da ward er bleich,
But pale his cheek and he smil - ed ne'er,

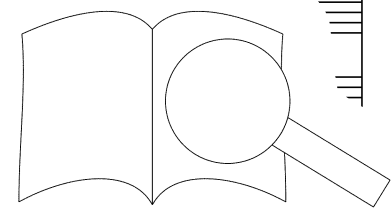
ard - de

464

Fahr hin, mein Reich, mei-ne Kro - ne, fahr hin, hab nur mei-ne
"A - way," he cries, "with do-min - ion and throne and leave me but

mf *fp* *cresc.* *f*

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



469

dim. *p*

Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a sustained chord in the right hand and a rhythmic pattern in the left hand.

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 sustained chord in the right hand and a rhythmic pattern in the left hand.

Lieb im Sinn!
love a-lone.

Coro

Musical score for the chorus section, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line features a melodic phrase with lyrics. The piano accompaniment features a sustained chord in the right hand and a rhythmic pattern in the left hand.

e - be, Lie -
 ant - ing love, but
 Lie - be, Lie - be, Lie -
 en - chant - ing love, but
 lie - - - be, Lie - be, Lie -
 Love, en - chant - ing love, but
 Lie - - - be, Lie - be, Lie -
 Love, en - chant - ing love, but

Musical score for the final section, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line features a melodic phrase with lyrics. The piano accompaniment features a sustained chord in the right hand and a rhythmic pattern in the left hand.

dolce

s. sord.

s. sord.



479

Vivo $\text{♩} = 108$

Fl

Ob

Cl^t in La / A

Fag

Cor in Fa / F

Tr in Do / C
a 2

Trb

Tuba

c. sord.

Timp in Mi-La / e-A

Gran Cassa e Piatti

Vivo

bel
love!

bel
love!

bel
love!

O Brave Held! knight!

O Brave

pp

pp

pp

s. sord.
3

pp

3

PROBENPARTITUR

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

484

Fl

Ob

Cl

Fag

Cor

Tenore

Basso

Held!
knight!

Um-garnt im Zau-ber-bann, den tü-cki-sche I'

Has-Cu-pid-bound thee fast and con-quer'd the

Um-garnt im Zau-ber-bann, con

Has-Cu-pid-bound thee fast

489

sann

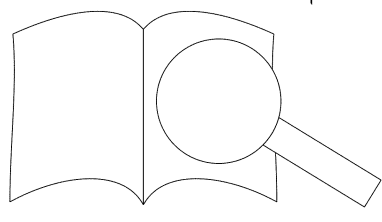
an.
ast?

an-ast du, Nach-ti-gal-len zu lau-schen,

Lov'st thou to the night-in-gales hark en,

Kamst du, Nach-ti-gal-len zu

Lov'st thou to the night-in-gales



an üpp - gem Trank den Sinn zu be - rau - schen?
 with drows - y draughts thy sens - es be - dark - en?

lau - schen, an üpp - gem Trank der
 hark - en, with drows - y draughts t'

ist _ dies dei - nes Ar - - mes Kraft, die rie - si - ge
 say, _ where is the sword so bright be - fore which the

dies, ist _ dies dei - nes Ar - - mes Kraft,
 where, say, _ where is the sword so bright

514

Molto moderato ♩ = 116

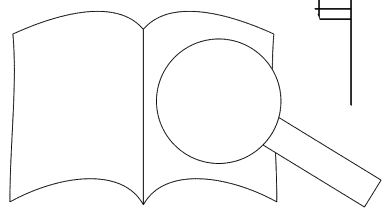
First system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation, including Cor, Tr, Trb, and Timp parts.

Der Riese *f*
 Ver-se- How
 in fieb - ri - scher Glut, ver-sengt in heim-li-chen Feu-ers
 in pas - sion - ate ire, con-sum'd by se - cret de - vour-ing

Molto

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



520 animato poco meno mosso

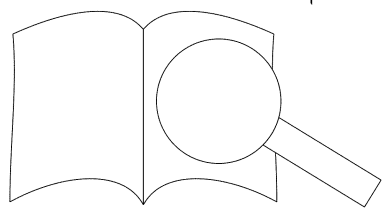
animato poco meno mosso

Wut! fire! weg! way! Hier will ich nicht wei-len.
 Straight I'll quit these re-gions.

animat poco meno mosso

PROBEPARTITUR

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



First system of musical notation, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment. The piano part begins with a *p* dynamic marking.

Second system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It starts with a *pp* dynamic marking.

Kam r
No r

je zu tei - - - - len.
- qui - ty's le - - - - gions.

Den
'Twas

Third system of musical notation, featuring piano accompaniment with triplets and a large graphic of an open book.

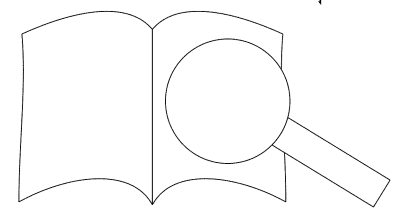
PROBENPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Sa - tan hab ich ge
Sa - tan's slave I v

ge - sucht,
I would be:

ist dies sein Reich,
if these his realms,

ist dies sein Reich,
if these his realms,



PROBEPARTITUR

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

535

Picc

$\text{♩} = 108$

Fl

a 2

f

a 2

f

Timp

Gran Cassa e Piatti

Der Riese

marc.

Tenore

Spottende Geister (.)

Basso

so sei

ac -

f

Du

Hold

bleibst!

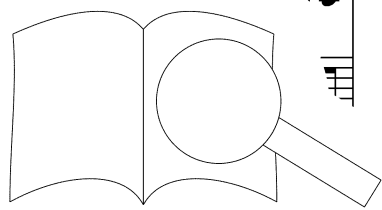
thou!

f

Du

Hold

$\text{♩} = 108$



PROBENPARTIEN
 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 includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Musical score for the second system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Timp

Musical score for the third system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Nun ler - ne.
Thou'rt wed - dr

sei,
cause:

der Meis - ter lässt
Thou'rt doom'd to o -

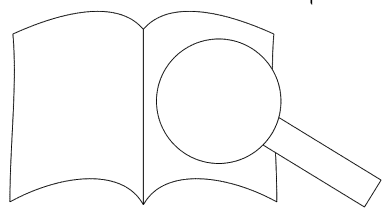
bleibst!
thou!

ler - ne, was
rt wed - ded to

Die - - - nen
Sa - - - tan's

sei,
cause:

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



kei - nen mehr Konnt Lieb dir so bald schon ent -
 bey his drec Doth love with its mag - ic af -

de- ehr frei! Konnt Lieb
 Thr read laws. Doth love

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

wei - - den!
light thee

hat
deeds

sei - ne dunk - le
and a - chieve - ments

Es
Brave

hat
deeds

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 a vocal line with a fermata and a piano accompaniment with a triplet.

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

bracht!
now.

Tat
hate

Sa - - - tan - trugst du Ver -
Sa - - - ta - nas' slave thou

Nach
'Twas

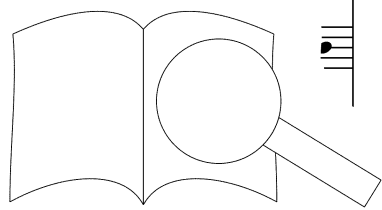
Sa - - - tan - trugst
Sa - - - ta - nas'

ff

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

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring piano accompaniment. The system includes a piano accompaniment with a fermata.

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



Musical score for the first system, featuring piano and violin parts. It includes triplets and a dynamic marking of *p*.

Musical score for the second system, featuring piano and violin parts. It includes triplets and a dynamic marking of *a 2*.

Musical score for the third system, featuring vocal and piano parts with lyrics.

lan - gen,
wouldst be:

du
slave

ge - fan - gen!
now cap - tive!

ge - fan - gen bist du,
now cap - tive art thou,

ge - fan - gen!
now cap - tive!

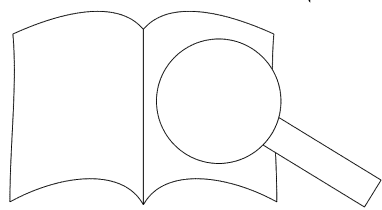
Musical score for the fourth system, featuring piano and violin parts. A magnifying glass icon is present in the bottom right corner.

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

he - ßa durch die Fel - ras - ten das Korn! Je schlim - mer
rac - ing through the wheat ol - est of the corn. The poor - er
 he - ßa durch die am reichs - ten das Korn! Je schlim - mer
rac - ing through its the best of the corn. The poor - er
 he - ßa wo am reichs - ten das Korn! Je schlim - mer
rac - ir blights the best of the corn. The poor - er
 der, wo am reichs - ten das Korn! Je schlim - mer
fields, blights the best of the corn. The poor - er

PROBENUR

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





die Ern - te,
the har - vest,

die Ern - te,
the har - vest

der Sterb - li - chen Zorn!
will mor - tals com - plain!

der Sterb - li - chen Zorn!
will mor - tals com - plain!

der Sterb - li - chen Zorn!
will mor - tals com - plain!

der Sterb - li - chen Zorn!
will mor - tals com - plain!

Zur Jagd,
A - way!

Zur Jagd,
A - way!

Zur Jagd,
A - way!

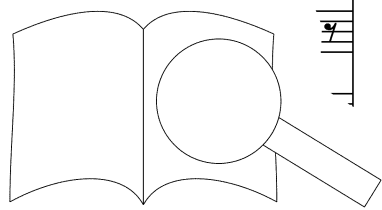
Zur Jagd,
A - way!

je grim - mer
the loud - er

der Sterb - li - chen Zorn!
will mor - tals com - plain!

Zur Jagd,
A - way!

PROBENPAPIER
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.

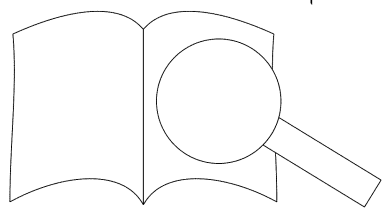
Third system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment.

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

stößt ins Horn, Sound the horn, zur a
 hei - ßa durch die Fel - der, stößt ins
 rac - ing through the wheat - fields, sound the
 stößt ins Horn, horn, stößt ins
 Sound t' stößt ins Horn, hei - ßa durch die Fel - der, stößt ins
 sound the horn, rac - ing through the wheat - fields, sound the
 d, way, stößt ins Horn, stößt ins
 sound the horn, sound the horn, sound the

Fifth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and dynamic markings like *ff*.

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



The musical score on page 593 consists of several systems of staves. The top system includes staves for strings and woodwinds, with dynamic markings of *ff* and *a 2*. The middle system features three staves for Horns, each with the instruction "Horn! horn!". The bottom system includes staves for strings and woodwinds, with dynamic markings of *p*, *cresc.*, and *ff*. A large watermark "PROBEPARTITUR" is overlaid diagonally across the page, and a logo of an open book is in the bottom right corner.

Se - het! Dort dreht sich Ge -
Hark to yon roys - ter - ing

Se - het! Dort dreht sich Ge -
Hark to yon roys - ter - ing

Se - het! Dort dreht sich Ge -
Hark to yon roys - ter - ing

Se - het! Dort dreht sich Ge -
Hark to yon roys - ter - ing

First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The vocal line is in a single staff with a treble clef. Dynamics include *f* and *dim.*

Second system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts. Dynamics include *f* and *dim.*

Third system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts. Dynamics include *f* and *dim.*

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts. Dynamics include *f* and *dim.*

Fifth system of musical notation, including lyrics for the vocal line. The piano accompaniment continues. Dynamics include *f* and *dim.*

Lyrics:
 sind, tanz am Ei - chen-bau - me,
 crew, danc - ing round the oak - tree,
 sind, me,
 crew, tanz am Ei - chen-bau - me,
 sind, danc - ing round the oak - tree,
 crew, -bau - me,
 sind, tanz am Ei - chen-bau - me,
 crew, danc - ing round the oak - tree,
 sind, Ei - chen-bau - me,
 crew, ng round the oak - tree, tanz am Ei - chen-bau - me,
 sind, danc - ing round the oak - tree,

Sixth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* and *sf*. A large watermark 'PROBE' is visible across the page.

füllt das Met-horn ge-schwind!
wine o'er-flow - eth the bowls!

füllt das Met-horn
wine o'er-flow - eth

füllt das
wine o'

Gebt Raum uns,
A - side there,

Gebt Raum uns,
A - side there,

Gebt Raum uns,
A - side there,

zur Sei-te,
ye i - dlers!

zur Sei-te,
ye i - dlers!

zur Sei-te,
ye i - dlers!

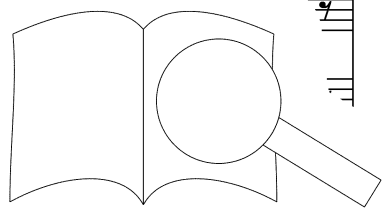
her-bei, du
A health to

her-bei, du
A health to

her-bei, du
A health to

PROBENPAPIER

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

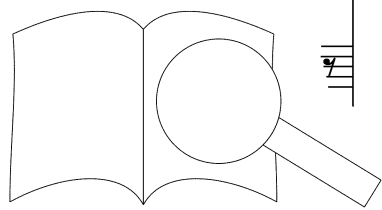


nützt die Zeit, mer - ry souls, tanzt am danc - in die Zeit! ry souls!
 nützt die Zeit, mer - ry souls, nützt die Zeit! mer - ry souls!
 nützt die mer - au - me, nützt die Zeit! oak - tree, mer - ry souls!
 nützt die mer - ry souls!

ff, sf, p, cresc.

The musical score consists of several systems of staves. The top system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two vocal staves. Dynamics include *ff* and *f*. Performance markings include *a2*. The middle system continues the piano accompaniment with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics. The bottom system includes staves for Tenore and Basso, which are mostly empty, and continues the piano accompaniment. A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

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

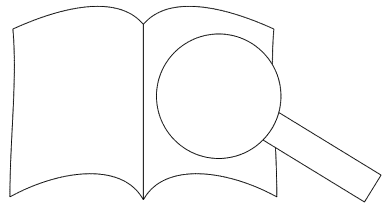


er, hin - weg!
ets, a - way!

Un - ser sind die Spiel - leut!
No - one bade - ye hith - er!

Un - ser sind die Spiel - leut!
No - one bade - ye hith - er!

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



First system of musical notation, including piano and bass staves. Dynamic markings include *p*.

Second system of musical notation, including piano and bass staves. Dynamic markings include *pp*.

Euch lud r
Cease your ch

Euc
Ceas

il kennt man eu - re Sit - ten: Mit fal - scher Mün - ze ihr
full well we know your deal - ings, in bor - row'd plum - age ye

wohl kennt man eu - re Sit - ten: Mit fal - scher Mün - ze ihr
full well we know your deal - ings, in bor - row'd plum - age ye

Third system of musical notation, including piano and bass staves. Dynamic markings include *fp* and *p*.

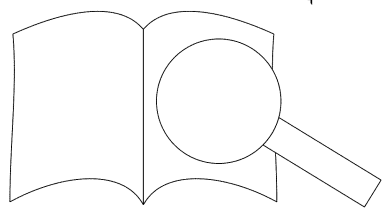
PROBEPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

prasst, *strut!* *prasst, strut,* hin - weg, hin - weg! An - ge -
come on, come on! *Seize them*

prasst. *à MÜN - ze ihr prasst, hin - weg, hin - weg! An - ge -*
w'd plum - age ye strut, come on, come on! Seize them

PROBEPARTITUR

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



646

Q

Musical score for strings and woodwinds. It consists of four staves. The first two staves are for Violins (Vln I and Vln II), and the last two are for Violas (Vla I and Vla II). Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*.

Musical score for brass instruments. It includes staves for Cor (Cornet), Tr (Trumpet), and Trb (Trombone).

Musical score for percussion instruments. It includes staves for Timp (Timpani) and Triangolo (Triangle).

Musical score for vocal soloists. It includes staves for Soprano, Alto, Tenore, and Basso. The lyrics are:

 Schrei - en und blin-ken-der Stahl,

 Shriek - ing and glit - ter - ing steel,

 Schrei - en und blin-ken-der Stahl,

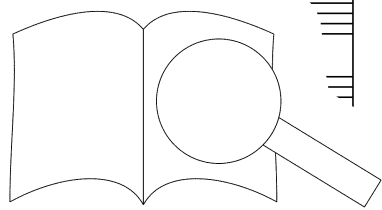
 Shriek - ing and glit - ter - ing steel,

 Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha,

 Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha,

Musical score for piano accompaniment. It includes staves for the right and left hands of the piano. Dynamics include *ff*.

PROBEPARTITUR
 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 chordal texture with many sharps in the key signature.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with similar complex chordal textures.

Flu - chen son - der Ma - ßen, *st* sich rot und Jam - mer-ruf
 cries - and shouts and curs - ing, *ly w* s the mead, the wound - ed cry: -

Flu - chen son - der *s* die Er - de sich rot und Jam - mer-ruf
 cries - and shouts and *y* with blood is the mead, the wound - ed cry:

ha!
 ha!

Und Jam - mer - ruf
 The wound - ed cry:

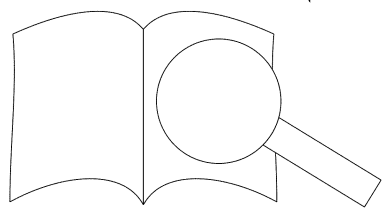
ha!
 r

Und Jam - mer - ruf
 The wound - ed cry:

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a complex chordal texture with many sharps in the key signature.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a complex chordal texture with many sharps in the key signature.

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



stöh - net:
"Mer - cy!

stöh - net:
"Mer - cy!

stöh - ne
"Mer - cy!

stö - et.

„Weh mir!
Woe, mir!
woe!

fieht,
fly,

ent
ah
f

„Ent fieht,
Ah fly,

ent
ah

Bin ge - trof - fen zu Tod!
I am strick - en to death!

Bin ge - trof - fen zu Tod!
I am strick - en to death!

flieht, ent flieht!
fly, ah fly,

flieht, ent fl
fly, ah n.

ge - trof - fen zu Tod!
 am strick - en to death!

Wet - tern - de
 Storm - i - ly

Wet - tern - de
 Storm - i - ly

au - te Not!
 e - ful deed!

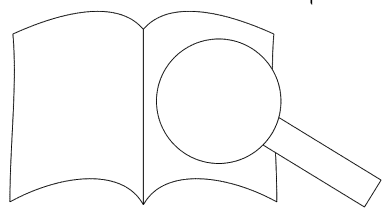
au - te Not!
 e - ful deed!

dim.
 dim.

pp

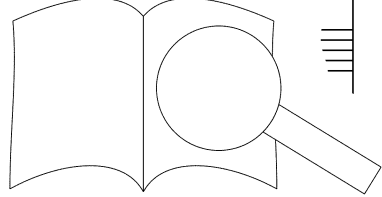
PROBE PAPIER

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



The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features a prominent eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *p* (piano). The second system continues the piano accompaniment with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The third system introduces the vocal line with lyrics in German and English: "Nacht sin - ket ein, / fal - leth the night,". The fourth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "Nacht sin - ket ein, / fal - leth the" and "Nacht sin - ket ein. / - tern-de Nacht sin - ket ein. / rm - i - ly fal - leth the night." The fifth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "ket ein, / th the night," and "wet - tern-de Nacht sin - ket / storm - i - ly fal - leth the". The sixth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "acht sin - ket ein, / al - leth the night," and "wet - tern-de Nacht sin - ket / storm - i - ly fal - leth the". The final system shows the piano accompaniment concluding with a *sf* dynamic.

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



Mägd - lein fliehn im Stur -
 Fright - en'd maid - ens flee -

Mägd - lein fliehn in
 Fright - en'd maid -

ein.
 night.

ein.
 night

Mägd - lein fliehn im Stur - - - me,
 Fright - en'd maid - ens flee - - - ing,

Mägd - lein fliehn im Stur - - - me
 Fright - en'd maid - ens flee - - - ing,

dim.

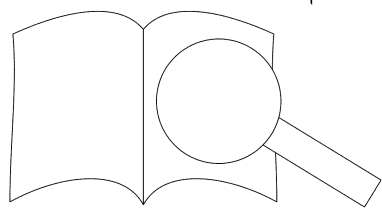
dim.

dim.

dim.

PROBENPARTITUR

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



Teu - fels Tross _____ nen _____ ch. _____ Ein
 De - mon hordes _____ und. _____ A

und Teu - fel _____ a - nach. _____ Ein
 and De _____ round. _____ A

Teu - fels _____ all - nen a - nach. _____ Ein
 De - mon _____ all a - round. _____ A

_____ nordes _____ all _____ a - nach. _____ Ein
 _____ all _____ a - round. _____ A

R

680

Fl

Ob *ff*

Cl^t *ff*

Fag *ff* a 2

Cor *ff*

Tr *ff*

Trb *ff*

Tuba *ff*

Timp *ff*

Gran Cassa *ff*

Kreuz *ff*
cross

Kreuz *ff*
cross

Kreuz *ff*
cross

ist im Fel - - - del!
see up - rais - - - ed!

ist im Fel - - - del!
see up - rais - - - ed!

ist im Fel - - - del!
see up - rais - - - ed!

ist im Fel - - - del!
see up - rais - - - ed!



PROBENPAPIER

Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert

„Flich, Fly, Meis - ter! Mas - ter! Wir Too

Meis - ter! Mas - ter! Wir Too

Meis - ter! Mas - ter! Wir Too

Meis - ter! Mas - ter! Wir Too

Timp

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

rit - - ten zu weit!
 far - - have we come!

rit - - ten zu
 far - - have we

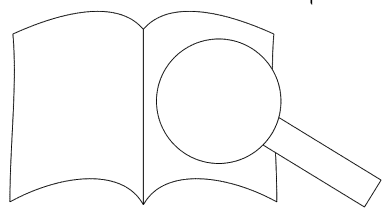
rit - - tr
 far - - hu

rit -
 far - nu

p

p

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



pp

pp

Flieh!
Fly!

Flieh,
Fly,

Flieh,
Fly,

Flieh,
Fly,

Flieh,
Fly,

p

p

PROBENPARTITUR

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

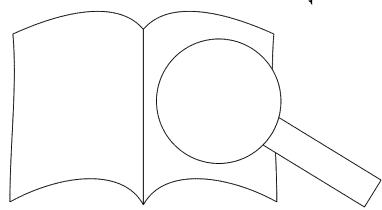
fp

die - ser Grund ist ge - fe
hal - low - ed is the gro.
die - ser Grund
hal - low - ed
die - ser
hal - low
die
ho'

he - feit!
ground!

pp

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



The musical score for page 707 consists of several systems of staves. The first system includes five staves with dynamic markings of *ff* and *mf*. The second system includes five staves with dynamic markings of *ff* and *mf*. The third system includes two staves labeled "Timp" and "Gran Cassa" with dynamic markings of *ff* and *pp*. The fourth system includes five staves with dynamic markings of *ff*, *p*, and *pp*. The fifth system includes five staves with dynamic markings of *ff*, *p*, and *pp*. A large watermark "PROBE" is overlaid diagonally across the page, with the text "Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag" and a magnifying glass icon.

2. Teil

Tempo moderato

Flauto piccolo

Flauto I, II

Oboe I, II

Clarinetto I, II
in La / A

Fagotto I, II

Corno I, II
in F / Fa

Tromba I, II
in Re / D

Trombone I, II

Trombone III

Tuba

Timpani in
Re#-Si / dis-H

Gran Cassa

Arpa

Der Riese

Tempo m

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Tempo moderato

Viola

Basso

Carus 50.120

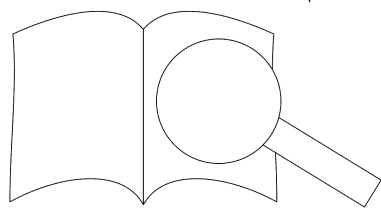
167

PROBENPARTITUR

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

Der Riese
e-sell!
ly fiend!

Ist dies dei-ne Macht,
Is this then thy might?



Fl
Ob
Clt
Fag
Cor

mit der du be-lügst,
Where-with thou dost lie,

fp *p* *fp* *f* *fp* *f* *fp* *f* *pizz.*

10

hät - te die Welt dich zum Herr - scher ge-macht! Ein
though all the earth own'd thee mas - ter and lord! But

p *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

13

Nichts naught bist art du, der vor Schat - ten flieht! Ein Spott
 thou! By a shad - ow scared, a pit

arco
 p

16

oh - ne Wehr, oh - ne Wehr und Schild!
 with-out sword, with-out sword or shield!

Cor

Trb

mf <>

mf <>

p

cresc.

cresc.

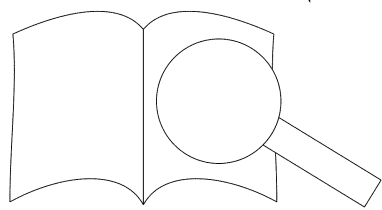
cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

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



Cor

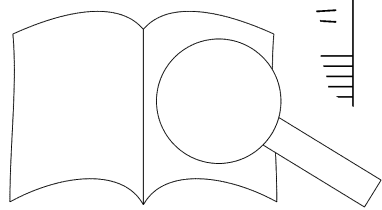
fp. Tor, der ich war! O Tor, der ich war, dass mit star-rem
fool that I was, *fool* that I was! *Who* with long-in-

p *pp* *pp*

an mir beut, was in eig-ner Brust nur glüht und lebt!
 ould have gain'd, the cre - a - tion of my fan - cies - wild!

p *pp* *pp*

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



33 **A**

Ob

Cl

Fag

Cor

Trb

So wär ich selbst der Mäch-tigs - te der Welt! Ich selbr- des
 Did I my - self to pow'r su-preme as - pire? Did I? hn! des
 hath

40

Cor

nts zer - fällt! Doch
 ife's de - sire! Yet

pp dolce

pp

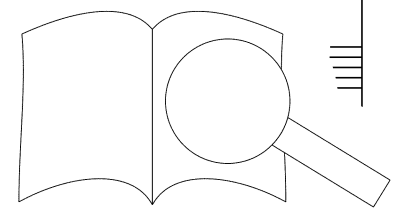
pp

pp

pp

nein, ich wei-che nicht! Ich fühl's, hier wird mir Licht! An die-ser Ste!
no! All is not night: I feel, hope brings me light! In this do-mr

hell g. und ich mit eig-nem Aug ge-sehn, wer Sa-tan in die Flucht ge-
Then to mine eyes shall be re-veal'd, what Sa-tan's sor-cer-ies doth



59 Fl **Tempo I**

Ob *f*

Cl^t *f*

Fag *f* *p* *mf* *cresc.*

Cor *f*

Tr *f*

Trb *f*

Tuba *f*

Timp

jagt!
lay!

Coro **Tempo I**

wäh - rent so lan - ge, so ein - sam rings und
r *one* *and* *si - lent, the* *night* *how* *long* *and*

wäh - rent die Nacht so lan - ge, so ein - sam rings und
now *is* *lone* *and* *si - lent, the* *night* *how* *long* *and*

Es währt die Nacht so lan - ge, so ein - sam rings und
All *now* *is* *lone* *and* *si - lent, the* *night* *how* *long* *and*

Es währt die Nacht so lan - ge, so ein - sam rings und
All *now* *is* *lone* *and* *si - lent, the* *night* *how* *long* *and*

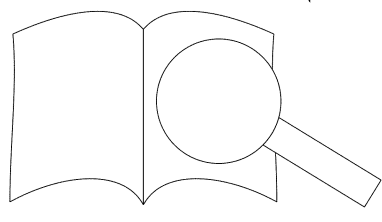
ap^o I

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

PROBENPARTIEN

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



66

tot, drear! o dass doch end - te in - tes Mor - gen - rot!
 would but dark - ish less - ed morn - ap - pear!

tot, drear! o dr le er - sehn - tes Mor - gen - rot!
 we. us ish, the bless - ed morn ap - pear!

tot, drear! ss leuch - te er - sehn - tes Mor - gen - rot!
 van - ish, the bless - ed morn ap - pear!

tot, drear, te end - lich leuch - te er - sehn - tes Mor - gen - rot!
 at dark - ness van - ish, the bless - ed morn ap - pear!

71

B

Kein Stern - lein tr
No gleam of star
Kein S
No
nie - der
ent shin - eth
trös - tet nie - der
sf star - light shin - eth

ch

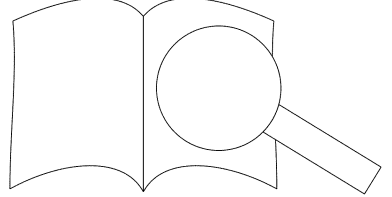
die ver - stumm - te Welt, auf
on the blood - stain'd plain, where

auf die ver - stumm - te Welt, auf
up - on the blood - stain'd plain, where

auf die ver - stumm - te Welt, auf
up - on the blood - stain'd plain, where

auf die ver - stumm - te Welt, auf
up - on the blood - stain'd plain, where

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



First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line in treble clef and piano accompaniment in bass clef. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

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

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

sau - me sich lei - ser und mäh - lich zieht Ver -
 heav'n - ward the first sweet so gent - ly faith a -

sau - me sich m schein und mäh - lich zieht Ver -
 heav'n - ward the blush dawn, so gent - ly faith a -

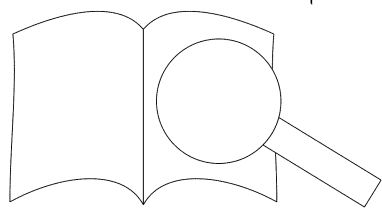
sau - u - mer - schein und mäh - lich zieht Ver -
 heav'n - u - of dawn, so gent - ly faith a -

sau ser Däm - mer - schein und mäh - lich zieht Ver -
 heav'n, w. sweet blush of dawn, so gent - ly faith a -

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line in treble clef and piano accompaniment in bass clef. The piano part includes a prominent sixteenth-note accompaniment.

PROBENPARTITUR

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



dim. *p*

dim. *p*

dim. *p*

dim. *p*

trau - en in sei Sieh dort, jetzt weicht das
 wak - eth with - in And lo, as lifts the

trau - en ir se ein. Sieh dort, jetzt as weicht das
 wak - eth u soul lorn. And lo, as lifts the

trau - le ein. Sieh dort, jetzt weicht das
 wak - al for - lorn. And lo, as lifts the

t i u - ne See - le for ein. Sieh dort, jetzt weicht das
 his soul for - lorn. And lo, as lifts the

dim. *p*

dim. *p*

dim. *p*

dim. *p*

arco *f* dim. *p*

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

98

hält den Stamm um - klam - Mönchs - ge - wand, laut
 love the cross em - brac - mit sup - pliant lies, un -

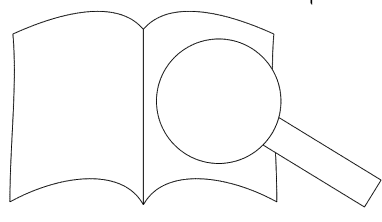
Stamm um ann im Mönchs - ge - wand, laut
 cross em her - mit sup - pliant lies, un -

klam - - - - - is - ge - wand, laut be - tend, laut
 brac - - - - - pliant lies, un - to, un -

klam im Mönchs - ge - wand, laut be - tend
 brac - mit sup - pliant lies, un - to - tend the

PROBENPARTITUR

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

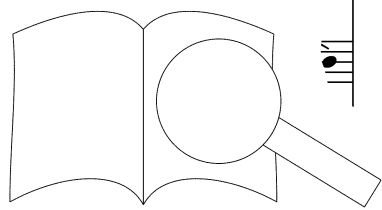


Musical score for the first system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score is in G major and 4/4 time. It features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with various dynamics and articulations.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the first system.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score concludes the vocal line and piano accompaniment for this section.

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



Musical score for the first system, including vocal and piano parts with dynamic markings like *f*, *dim.*, and *p*.

be - tend blickt e
to the sa - cred

tend blickt er auf zum
the sa - cred form up -

be - tend
to the

laut un - be - tend blickt er auf zum
un - to the sa - cred form up -

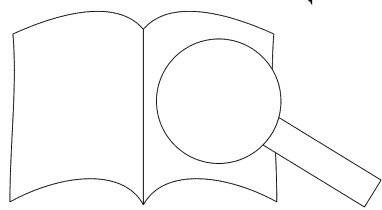
be to re

laut un - be - tend blickt er auf zum
un - to the sa - cred form up -

Musical score for the second system, including vocal and piano parts with lyrics and dynamic markings like *p*.

Musical score for the third system, including piano accompaniment with a triplet and dynamic markings like *dim.* and *p*.

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



Le - ben, du bist die Wahr-heit, der Weg, durch den wir se-lig wer - den.
 fail - ing, thou art the foun - tain, the way that lead - eth to sal - va - tion.

p

arco

D

irrt in wei - ter, ö - der Fern, - dort fand ich Drang - sal,
 wan - der'd through the des - ert far, - hope - less, in an - guish,

p

poco animato e cresc.

arco

pizz.

arco

p

pizz.

144

cresc. f

her - be Not, dort fand ich Drangsal, Drang - sal, her - be
 none to save, hope - less, in an - guish, hope - less, none †

cresc. arco f

152

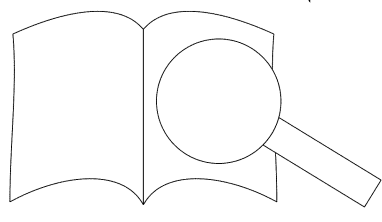
dolce pp

Da wur - dest du mein Ret - tungs - stern,
 Then, Lord, wast thou my guid - ing star,

p

PROBENPAPIER

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



a 2
 Cor
 Tr in Mi / E
 Timp
 der mich be - frei - te aus dem Tod, da wur - Ret
 and hast re - deem'd me from the grave, then, Lord, jungs -
 ing

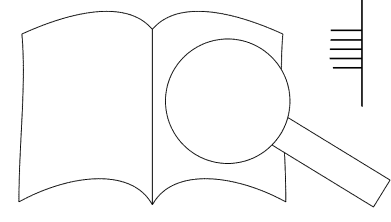
mf f
 p mf
 p mf
 p mf
 p mf
 cresc. cresc.

dim. a 2
 dim. dim. dim. dim.

er mich be - frei - te, mich be - frei - te aus dem Tod,
 and hast re - deem'd me, hast re - deem'd me from the grave.

dim. dim. dim.

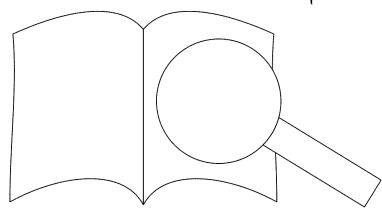
PROBEKOPPIE
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



be-frei - te_ aus dem Tod!
re-deem'd me from the grave.

Der r

am Kreu - ze, des-sen An - blick Sa - ta - nas be - zwang? Du sprichst zu ihm, als lebt' er
i - der hang - eth, at whose sight proud Sa - tan fled a - way? Me - thought thou speak'st, as though he



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

Ob
Cl
Fag

Der Einsiedler *marc.*

Er ist der Kö - nig al - ler Kö - ni - ge,
He is the King of all the U - ni - verse:

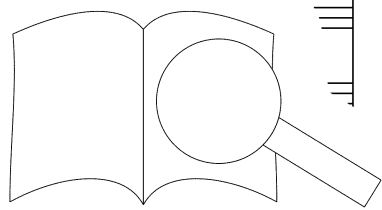
noch, *liv'd.* wer ist der to - te Mann?
Who is the dead man, say?

Clt *p*
Fag

Sohn!
Son!

O dass den Mäch - tigs - ten ich end - lich fän - de, für ihn zu strei - ten bis ans Le - bens -
Have I at last the might - iest one dis - cov - ered, for whom to bat - tle brave - ly or to

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



L'istesso tempo

Musical score for measures 198-202. It includes piano accompaniment in the upper system and vocal lines in the lower system. The piano part features chords and melodic lines, with dynamics like *p* and *f*. The vocal part includes lyrics in German and English.

Timp in Re-La / d-A

Der Einsiedler

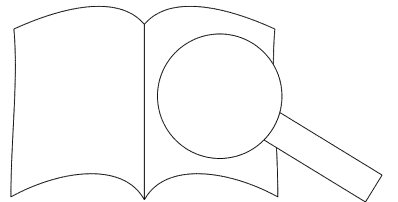
Geh hin zum brei-ten Stro-me dort, wirts'
 Go down to yon-der riv-er's strand, wh

en - - de!
 per - - ish!

L'istesso tempo

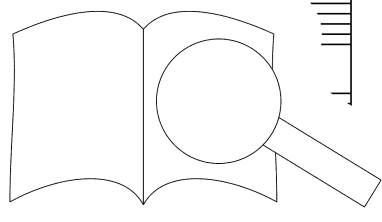
Musical score for measures 203-207. It includes piano accompaniment in the upper system and vocal lines in the lower system. The piano part features chords and melodic lines, with dynamics like *p* and *mf*. The vocal part includes lyrics in German and English.

die lan-gen Um-weg müs-sen gehn, bis sie er-
 and man-ya back-ward league must toil, ere they may



Joch.
clear.

Wohl -
Go



219

mf

cresc.

mf

mf

smorz.

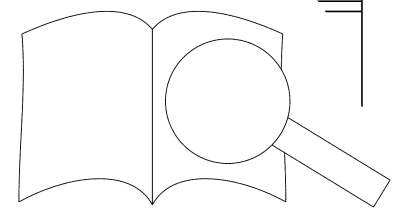
Strom aus Lie' Kreuz, aus Lieb, aus Lieb zu
 stream for l_e thee, for love, for love of

mf

mf

mf

PROBENPARTIEN
 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.

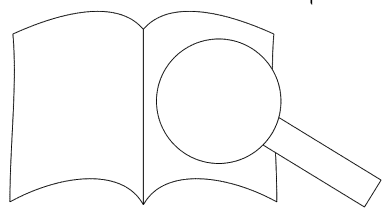
Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

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

je - nem Mann ar Him, that died fo. si - ne nur ge-treu, work in faith and love, und wär es auch durchs gan - ze though all thy life thou needs must

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

PROBENPARTIEN
 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 bass line with eighth-note patterns.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

Third system of musical notation, including a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *pp* (pianissimo). A "Solo" section is marked in the piano part.

Le-ben,
la - bour,

n Lohn dir ge - - - ben!
as guer-don give - - - thee!

Leb wohl!
Fare - well!

Fourth system of musical notation, concluding the vocal and piano parts. Dynamics include *p* and *pp*. A large graphic of an open book is overlaid on the bottom right of this system.

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

237

poco rit.

Tempo I

Sei ge-treuer
Have thou fr

Tempo I

pp

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

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

Cor

Tr

Trb

Tuba

Timp

Coro

Es zo - gen mit dem
As flows the riv - er

Es zo - gen mit dem
As flows the riv - er

Es zo - gen mit dem
As flows the riv - er

Es zo - gen mit dem
As flows the riv - er

pp

arco

pp

arco

pp

PROBENPARTITUR

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

sorg - - lich die Bür de und her;
 toil - - er his bur der - ly bears;

sorg - - lich hin und her;
 toil - - er brave - ly bears;

sorg - - de hin und her;
 toil - - den brave - ly bears;

sorg - - Bür de hin und her;
 toil - - bur - - den brave - - ly bears;

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

a 2

Musical score for the first system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score features a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment with dynamic markings like *f* and *sf*. There are triplets and a fermata in the piano part.

oft wank - - - hen, kam Bran-dung gar zu
 oft fal - - - eth, when winds and waves are

of - - - sein Ge - hen, kam Bran-dung gar zu
 c - - - and reel - eth, when winds and waves are

ion sein Ge - hen, kam Bran-dung gar zu
 s he and reel - eth, when winds and waves are

- - te schon sein Ge - hen, kam Bran-dung gar zu
 - - ters he and reel - eth, when winds and waves are

Musical score for the second system, primarily piano accompaniment. It includes a large graphic of an open book with a magnifying glass over it, symbolizing a search or evaluation.

PROBENPAPIER

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

F

mufa in Si^b / B

wild, doch Sehn und Treu ihn auf-recht
 high, but faith sub nen he feels the prize is

wild, doch ach Jem Ei - nen und Treu ihn auf-recht
 high, but tim sus-tains him, he feels the prize is

wild, dem Ei - nen und Treu ihn auf-recht
 high, me sus-tains him, he feels the prize is

wild sucht nach dem Ei - nen und Treu ihn auf-recht
 high, sub - lime sus-tains him, he feels the prize is

dim.

dim.



266

poco rit.

Poco meno mosso

dolce

in Si^b / B

Musical score for the first system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Poco meno mosso' and 'poco rit.'. Dynamics include 'p', 'pp', and 'dolce'. The key signature is B major / Si^b minor.

in Si^b -Fa / f-B

Musical score for the second system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Poco meno mosso'. Dynamics include 'pp'. The key signature is B major / Si^b minor.

dim.

hielt.
nigh.
dim.

hielt.
nigh.
dim.

hielt.
nigh.
dim.

hielt.
nigh.

neno mosso

jetzt nach Ta-ges-pla - - gen, weil
oth - er day is o - - ver, and
Ruht jetzt nach Ta-ges-pla - - gen, weil
An - oth - er day is o - - ver, and

poco rit.

Poco meno mosso

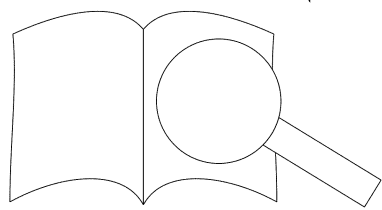
dolce

dolce

dolce

dolce

Musical score for the third system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Poco meno mosso' and 'poco rit.'. Dynamics include 'pp' and 'dolce'. The key signature is B major / Si^b minor.



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

First system of musical notation, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes dynamic markings *p* and *pp*, and the word *dolce*.

Second system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment, with dynamic markings *pp*.

al - le Pil-ger fern,
he may rest and dream,

al - le Pil-ger fern,
he may rest and drea

- gal-len schla - gen, es träu - met Mond und Stern.
- gales are sing - ing be-neath the moon's pale beam.

e Nach - ti - gal-len schla - gen, es träu - met Mond und Stern.
he night - in - gales are sing - ing be-neath the moon's pale beam.

Third system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes dynamic markings *pp*.

Fourth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment. The piano part includes dynamic markings *pp*. A graphic element of an open book is present on the right side of the system.

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

Poco meno mosso

Solo

dolce

277

Poco meno mosso

pizz.

283



Solo

espressivo

pp

mf

pp

pp

pp

pp

mf cresc.

mf cresc.

p cresc.

mf

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

295

String quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello) and woodwinds (Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon). The score includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *mf*, and *cresc.*, and a trill (*tr*) in the Cello part.

Cor

Tr

Trb

Timp

Brass section (Cornet, Trumpet, Trombone) and Percussion (Timpani). The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf*.

Piano accompaniment. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf*.

Piano accompaniment. The score includes dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *f*, and *ff*.

PROBE PAPIER

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

Musical score for page 301, featuring multiple staves with musical notation, dynamics (Solo, mf, p, pp), and a large watermark reading "PROBE PART FÜR".

Solo

mf

f

mf

p

mf

p

mf

p

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

p

p

p

p

p

p

pp

pp

pp

307

Solo
mf

p *f*

mf

p *pp*

pp

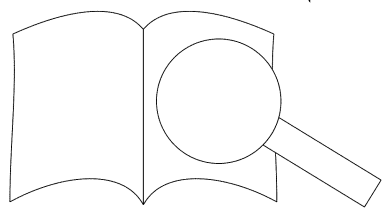
p

dim. *p*

dim. *p*

PROBE PAPIER

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



Musical score for piano and orchestra, measures 311-314. The score includes staves for strings, woodwinds, brass, and piano. Dynamics range from *p* to *f*. A large watermark "PROBE" is overlaid diagonally across the page.

320

pp

p dim.

dim.

p

p

pp

Eine Stimme (Soprano)
The voice

Der Riese

Hol ü -
Bear o -

sul Sol / G
arco

pp dolce
sul Sol / G
arco

pizz.

pizz.

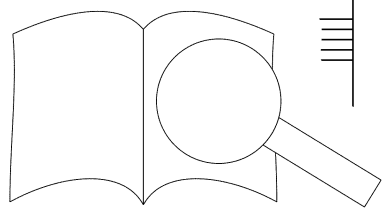
p dolce

p dolce

pp dolce

pp

pp



343

Recit.

Cor

Hör ich's wie-der?
Tis re - peat - ed!

Ach! Ein Kind-leir
Ha! An in - fr

kle.
oth -

Recit. *espress.*

348

a tempo

Ar-mer Kna - be,
Pret - ty strang - er,

PROBENPAPIER

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

H

a tempo $\text{♩} = 84$

355

Musical score for measures 355-361. It features vocal lines for Soprano and Bass, and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *sf*, *ff*, and *pp*. The piano part has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.

ja, ich kom-me!
I will bear thee.

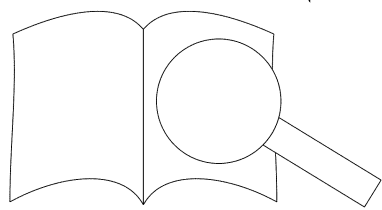
Ja, ich kom-me!
I will bear thee!
a tempo

Piano accompaniment for measures 355-361. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics range from *p* to *sf*.

362

Musical score for measures 362-371. It continues the vocal and piano parts. Dynamics include *mf* and *cresc.*. The piano part continues with its intricate rhythmic texture.

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



368

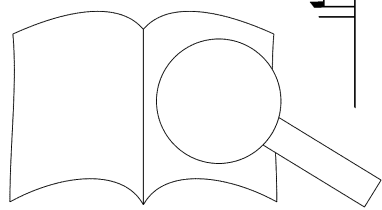
First system of the musical score, featuring string parts (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Kontrabaß) and woodwind parts (Flute, Clarinet). The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* and *ff*, and articulation marks like accents and slurs. The woodwind parts show complex rhythmic patterns with triplets.

Second system of the musical score, featuring brass instruments: Cor (Cornet), Tr (Trumpet), Trb (Trumpet/Bass), and Tuba. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* and *ff*, and articulation marks like accents and slurs.

Third system of the musical score, featuring Timpani (Timp) in the key of Do-Sol / c-G. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* and *ff*, and articulation marks like accents and slurs.

Fourth system of the musical score, featuring string parts (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Kontrabaß) and woodwind parts (Flute, Clarinet). The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* and *ff*, and articulation marks like accents and slurs. The woodwind parts show complex rhythmic patterns with triplets.

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



372

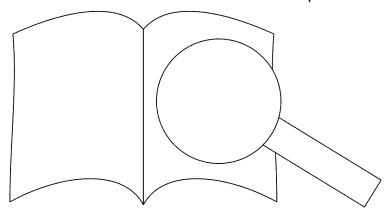
Musical score system 1, measures 372-375. It features a piano introduction with a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) starting at measure 373. The system includes staves for the right hand, left hand, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Musical score system 2, measures 376-379. It continues the piano introduction with a dynamic marking of *ff*. The system includes staves for the right hand, left hand, and a grand staff. A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Musical score system 3, measures 380-381. It features a bass clef staff with the instruction 'muta in.' (change key signature) above it. A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Musical score system 4, measures 382-385. It features a grand staff with a dynamic marking of *ff* and includes triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above the notes). A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

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



Musical score system 1, measures 377-380. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The last two staves have a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. There are triplets of eighth notes in measures 378 and 379. A fermata is placed over the first measure of the system.

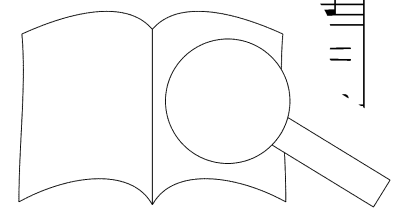
Musical score system 2, measures 381-384. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The last two staves have a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. There are triplets of eighth notes in measures 382 and 383. A fermata is placed over the first measure of the system.

in Sol-Re/ d-G

Musical score system 3, measures 385-386. It features two bass clefs. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Dynamics include *ff*. There is a fermata over the first measure.

Musical score system 4, measures 387-390. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The last two staves have a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Dynamics include *ff*. There are triplets of eighth notes in measures 388 and 389. A fermata is placed over the first measure of the system.

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



381

p *sf* *ff*

This system contains four staves of music. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the fourth is in bass clef. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff continues with a triplet of eighth notes, also marked *p*. The third staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked *p*. The fourth staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked *p*. The second measure of the first staff has a forte (*sf*) dynamic, and the second measure of the second staff has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

p *ff* *f* *f*

This system contains four staves of music. The first staff is in treble clef, the second in bass clef, and the third and fourth in bass clef. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff continues with a triplet of eighth notes, also marked *p*. The third staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked *p*. The fourth staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked *p*. The second measure of the first staff has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, the second measure of the second staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic, and the second measure of the third staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

f

This system contains four staves of music. The first staff is in treble clef, the second in bass clef, and the third and fourth in bass clef. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff continues with a triplet of eighth notes, also marked *p*. The third staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked *p*. The fourth staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked *p*. The second measure of the first staff has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, the second measure of the second staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic, and the second measure of the third staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

Der Riese

Ich kann nicht
I can no

f *f* *f* *f*

This system contains four staves of music. The first staff is in treble clef, the second in bass clef, and the third and fourth in bass clef. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff continues with a triplet of eighth notes, also marked *p*. The third staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked *p*. The fourth staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked *p*. The second measure of the first staff has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, the second measure of the second staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic, and the second measure of the third staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

Fl

Ob

Cl^t

Fag

Cor

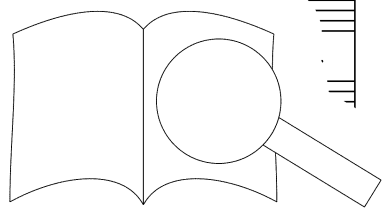
mehr,
more,

es wächst die Flu'
the floods a - r'

a 2

und aus den A - dern drängt mein Blut!
through ev' - ry vein bursts forth the blood!

cresc.



vo

Kind - - lein,
In - - - fant,

Kind - - lein,
in - - - fant,

Detailed description: This block contains the vocal and piano accompaniment for measures 395-400. The vocal line features two phrases of the lyrics 'Kind - - lein, In - - - fant,' with a melodic line above. The piano accompaniment consists of a right-hand part with chords and a left-hand part with a steady bass line. Dynamics include piano (p) and fortissimo (ff).

401 Clt

Fag

Cor

Tr

Timp

Mir ist's,
I feel,

mir ist's,
I feel

als trüg ich die
as though the whole

Detailed description: This block contains the woodwind and percussion parts for measures 401-406. The instruments listed are Clarinet (Clt), Bassoon (Fag), Horn (Cor), Trumpet (Tr), and Timpani (Timp). The woodwinds have melodic lines, while the percussion parts are mostly rests. Dynamics include piano (p) and fortissimo (ff). A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Fl

Ob

Cl_t

Fag

Cor

Tr

Trb

Timp

Welt
world

ff

f

sf

fp

fp

fp

sf

fp

fp

sf

ff

fp

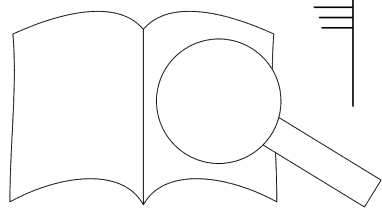
fp

fp

f

fp

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



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 and piano accompaniment.

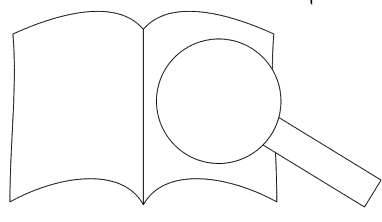
Das Kind
The voice

Du
Thou

and den, der sie er-schaf-fen,
and bear - est its cre - a - tor:

denn ich bin
This child is

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



* Die kleinen Noten in den Klarinetten-, Fagott- und Hornstimmen werden nur in Ermangelung einer Orgel gespielt

First system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp*, *cresc.*, and *ff*.

Second system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp*, *mf*, and *ff*.

Third system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* and *p*.

Chris
Je

Sohn!
Son.

Du
Sol

Fourth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp*, *arco*, and *ff*.

PROBEKOPPIERT
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.

Cor I

Musical score for the second system, including Cor I part and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, including piano accompaniment.

such-test
dier of

uer Lie-be Waf-fen,
r-i - ty and mer - cy,

Barm - her - zig
the arms of

keit!
love!

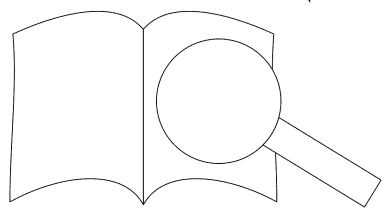
Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line with lyrics.

Musical score for the fifth system, including piano accompaniment.

p dolce

Musical score for the sixth system, including piano accompaniment.

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



456 a 2

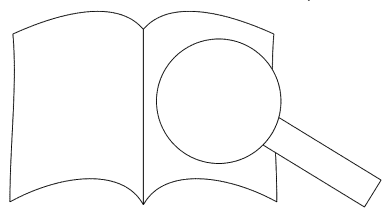
rit.

muta in Sol-Do / c-G

rit.

rit.

Treu faith, e, der thy Treu faith e is
 Treu faith an prize ge der thy Treu faith e is
 Treu faith fan prize ge der thy Treu faith e is
 emp fan prize ge der Treu faith, e, der thy Treu faith e is



Andante ♩. = 72

466

Musical score for strings and tuba. The score consists of five systems of staves. The first system includes Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello. The second system includes Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello. The third system includes Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello. The fourth system includes Tuba. The fifth system includes a double bass line. The music is in a slow tempo (Andante) with a metronome marking of 72. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Tuba

in Sol-Do / c-G

Andante

Lohn!
won!

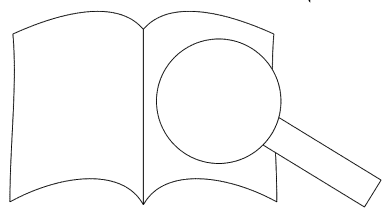
Lohn!
won!

Lohn!
wor

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

The musical score is arranged in systems. The first system includes a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello) and a double bass. The second system includes a woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) and a brass section (Trumpet, Trombone). The third system includes an Organ and an Arpa. The fourth system includes a piano and a double bass. The score features various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like *f* and *ff*. A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

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



Soprano
 Alto
 Tenore
 Basso

p dolce
 Se - - - li - ge Flu - ten, um
 Bless - - - ed of riv - ers, the

p dolce
 Se - - - li - ge Flu - ten, um
 Bless - - - ed of riv - ers, the

Musical score with piano accompaniment. The piano part features complex textures with many sixteenth notes and dynamic markings including *dim.*, *p*, *p dolce*, and *pp*.

PROBENPAPIER

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

p

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

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

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

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

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

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

Musical notation for the seventh system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for the eighth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

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

fast
Child

f

Kind,
brace,

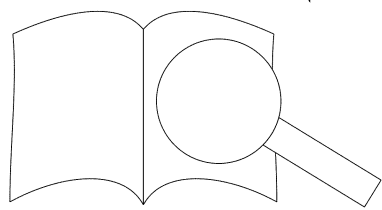
Kind,
brace,

p
Se - - - li - ge
Bless - - - ed - of

p
Se - - - li - ge
Bless - - - ed - of

cresc.

cresc.



cresc.
 p cresc.
 mf
 cresc.
 mf
 Ped.
 mf
 Flu - ten,
 riv - ers,
 das em - - Kind!
 brace!
 Flu riv
 rasst
 Child das em - - Kind!
 brace!

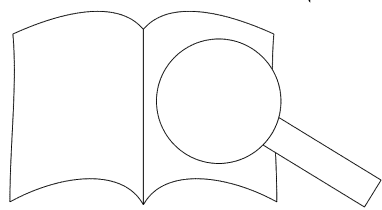
PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

mf
 mf
 mf
 mf
 mf
 p

p *dim.* *p*
p *dim.* *p*
p *dim.* *p*
p *dim.* *p*
pp Ped.
 Kü - set ihm und Hän - de ge -
 Ten - der l' his hands and his
p Kü - set gen und Hän - de ge -
 Ten - der ing his hands and his
p Kü - set Wan - gen und Hän - de ge -
 Ten - der lav - ing his hands and his
 Wan - gen und Hän - de ge -
 lav - ing his hands and his
p *p* *p* *p*
p *sf* *p* *p*

PROBEPARTITUR

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



lind, face, und and brau spar set kle,
 lind, face, schet ye und and brau spar set kle,
 lind face, u leap schet ye und and brau spar set kle,
 rau leap schet ye und and brau spar set kle,

dim. *pp* cresc.

dim. *pp* cresc.

dim. *pp* cresc.

dim. *pp* cresc.

dim. *mf* *pp*

dim.

dim.

dim.

won - - ne - - t
wave - - lets

won - -
wave - -

won -
wave -

wusst,
fair,
dim.

wusst,
fair,

pp
ihr - teilt des
hence - forth in

pp
ihr - teilt des
hence - forth in

pp
ihr - teilt des
hence - forth in

ihr, - - - ihr
hence - - - forth,

dim. *pp*

dim. *pp*

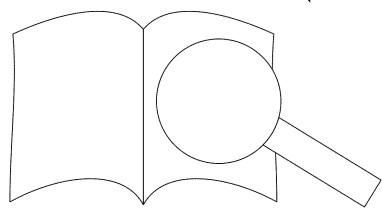
dim. *pp*

dim. *pp*

dim. *pp*

dim. *pp*

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

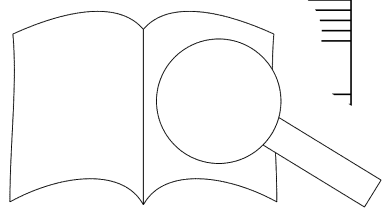


Jor - - - - dar - - - - li - sche Lust. Ihn zu um -
 Jor - - - - d - - - - ings ye share: Ah, to en -
 Jor - - - - - - - - li - sche Lust.
 Jor - - - - - - - - ings ye share:
 Jor - - - - - - - - li - sche Lust.
 Jor - - - - - - - - ings ye share:
 Jor - dans himm - li - sche Lust.
 Jor - dan's bless - ings ye share:

Dynamics: *cresc.*, *p*, *pp*, *mf*, *sf*
 Performance markings: *8va*, *f*
 Musical notation: Treble and Bass clefs, various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

PROBEPARTITUR

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



Se - - - - -
 bless - - - - -

Se - - - - -
 bless - - - - -

Se - - - - -
 bless - - - - -

ig - keit!
 ed - ness!

Chris-to - fo -
 Chris-toph - o -

Chris-to - fo -
 Chris-toph - o -

Chris-to - fo -
 Chris-toph - o -

Chris-to - fo -
 Chris-toph - o -

dim. p

dim. p

dim. p

dim. p

pp

p *cresc.*

rus, *ris - tus - trä - - ger!* Sei ge -
 rus, *Christ - up - hold - - ing!* O what

rus, *Chris - tus - trä - - ger!*
 rus, *Christ - up - hold - - ing!*

rus, *Chris - tus - trä - - ger!*
 rus, *Christ - up - hold - - ing!*

rus *Chris - tus - trä - - ger!*
 rus *Christ - up - hold - - ing!*

cresc. *sf* *p* *f*

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

Musical score for the first system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and a more melodic line in the left hand.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with the established rhythmic pattern.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. This system contains the first vocal entry with lyrics.

grüßt,
joy,
Sei
Sei ge - grüßt,
O what joy,

sei ge - grüßt, will-kom-men im
o what joy, the glo - ry of

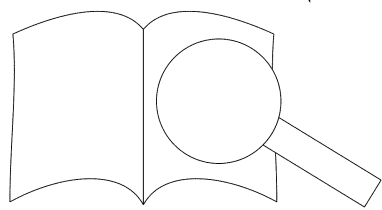
sei ge - grüßt, will - -
o what joy, the

Sei ge-grüßt, will - -
O what joy, the

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a dense texture of sixteenth notes.

mf *f*

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



himm - - - l
 heav'n

kom - men
 glo - ry

himm - li-schen Reich,
 heav'n to be - hold,

kom - men, will - kom - men!
 glo - - - ry of heav - en!

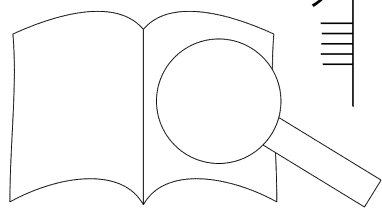
will the - kom - - - men!
 the glo - - - ry!

will the - kom - - - men!
 the glo - - - ry!

himm - li-schen Reich, im himm - - - li - schen
 heav'n to be - hold, the glo - - - ry of

PROBEPARTITUR

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



N

517

a 2

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

Second system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts. Dynamics include *ff* and *mf*.

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

Fourth system of musical notation, including lyrics for the vocal line. Dynamics include *f*.

Won - - - - ne li - gen, was ist dir
 Joy c ed ones, rap - ture un - -
 Won - - - - ne of - gen,
 Joy of ed ones,
 Won - - - - ne of der Se - - - - li - gen,
 Joy of the bless - - - - ed ones,
 Was Rap - - - - ist - - - - dir
 Rap - - - - ture un - -

Fifth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. Includes a large graphic of an open book with a magnifying glass over it.

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

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line with a 'a 2' marking and a piano accompaniment. The second system features a 'ff' dynamic marking. The third system contains the vocal line with lyrics: 'gleich? told!' and 'Won Joy was rap'. The fourth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: 'ne of der the Se bless - - - li - gen, ed ones, was rap - ist ture dir un - -'. The fifth system includes the vocal line with lyrics: 'gleich? told!' and 'Won Joy - - - ne of der the'. The sixth system shows the piano accompaniment with a magnifying glass icon over a specific section of the music.

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

was rap - - ist ture
gleich, told,
Won Joy

Se - - - li - gen,
bless - - - ed ones!

was rap - - ist ture dir un - - gleich? told! Chris - tus dein
Christ has giv'n thee

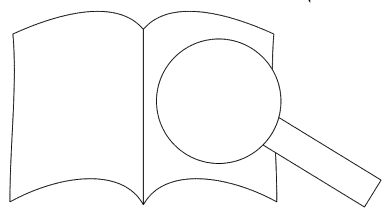
Chris - tus ist dein
Christ has giv'n thee

Chris - tus dein
Christ gave thee

Chris - tus ist dein
Christ has giv'n thee

Chris - tus dein
Christ gave thee

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



Teil, life, ... ist dein Teil! Will ...
 Chris-tus ist dein Teil! Will ...
 Chris-tus ist dein Teil! Will ...

PROBENPAPIER

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

Man.

kom - men, will - kor
wel - come, the gi

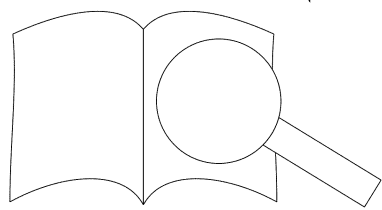
kom - men, will - kom - men im
wel - come, the glo - ry of

kom - men im himm - li - schen Reich, will - kom - men im
wel - c ry of heav'n to be - hold, dim. p the glo - ry of

men im himm - li - schen Reich, will - kom - men im
ry of heav'n to be - hold, the glo - ry of

PROBENPAPIER

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



534 rit. a tempo

dolce pp pp

rit. a tempo

himm-li-schen Reich!
heav'n to be - hold!

himm-li-schen Reich
heav'n to be - ho'

himm-li-sch
heav'n to

himm

Will - - kom - - men!
O
wel - - - come!

Will - - kom - - men!
O
wel - - - come!

Will - - kom - - men!
O
wel - - - come!

Will - - kom - - men!
O
wel - - - come!

pp dolce p

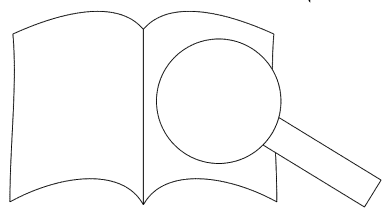
PROBEPARTIUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

The musical score consists of several systems of staves. The top system includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a complex texture with multiple voices. Dynamic markings such as *mf* and *ff* are used throughout. The score includes various musical notations like slurs, ties, and articulation marks.

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

Will - - kom
 O - - wel
 Will - - kom
 O - - wel
 Will - - kom
 O - - wel

Man.



men!
come!

men!
come!

me
con.

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

