

Leopold Mozart

Missa solemnis in C

per Soli SATB, Coro SATB
Flauto, 2 Corni, 2 Trombe, Timpani
2 Violini, Viola, Basso continuo
(Violoncello / Contrabbasso ed Organo)

herausgegeben von / edited by
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Partitur / Full score

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Vorwort

Leopold Mozarts Kirchenmusik nimmt im allgemeinen Musikleben nicht jene Stellung ein, die ihr aufgrund ihrer musikalischen Qualitäten und ihrer musikgeschichtlichen Bedeutung zukäme. Zum ersten wäre zu vermerken, daß einige kirchenmusikalische Werke Leopolds immerhin lange für Kompositionen von Wolfgang Amadeus gehalten werden konnten, zum zweiten ist der bedeutende, unmittelbare Einfluß auf das kirchenmusikalische Schaffen des Sohnes zu erwähnen, der allerdings bislang noch nicht umfassend erforscht und eingehend dargestellt wurde.¹

Ein Hauptgrund für diese Situation mag das Fehlen von allgemein zugänglichen Ausgaben Leopold Mozart'scher Kirchenmusik sein. Die vorliegende Edition der *Missa solennis C-Dur* (Carlson IA2b²) ist die erste Druckausgabe einer Messe von Leopold Mozart mit vollständigem käuflichen Aufführungsmaterial überhaupt. Verlag, Herausgeber und Musikwelt sind in diesem Zusammenhang Herrn Roland Bader, dem Leiter des Chores der St. Hedwigs-Kathedrale Berlin, zu besonderem Dank verpflichtet: er ist als eigentlicher Initiator dieser Ausgabe anzusehen; unter seiner Leitung fand denn auch die erste Aufführung dieser Messe in unseren Tagen, am 13. Juni 1981, in der Berliner Philharmonie statt, unter Verwendung unseres Notenmaterials.³

In Leopold Mozarts kirchenmusikalischem Schaffen nehmen die beiden Großen Messen eine zentrale Position ein. Die erste (Carlson IA1) liegt in einer von Max Seiffert besorgten Ausgabe in den *Denkmälern der Tonkunst in Bayern* vor (DTB IX/2, Leipzig 1908), die zweite bislang nur als Klavierauszug.⁴ Beide Messen weisen untereinander große Ähnlichkeiten auf, beide sind dem in Salzburg eher ungebräuchlichen Typus der neapolitanischen Kantatenmesse im *stile misto* verpflichtet, jenem Kirchenstil, bei dem teils polyphon gearbeitete Chorsätze mit solistischen Partien von konzertierendem oder ariosem Charakter abwechseln, wie etwa in den Messen von Johann Adolf Hasse (1699–1783). Zwar kennt auch Eberlin (1702–62) in seinen Messen Soloteile, doch kommt es nur selten zu regelrecht in sich abgeschlossenen Arien.⁵ Nicht nur hier scheint der Einfluß der an Italien orientierten Wiener Hofkirchentradition (Fux) spürbar zu sein. So weist etwa die Verwendung der gestopften Trompeten und „verdeckten“ Pauken im *Crucifixus* auf die Wiener Gepflogenheit, diese gedämpften Instrumente bei Begräbnismusiken einzusetzen.⁶ Leopold Mozart hat diese Praxis seinem Sohn übermittelt, der im *Crucifixus* von KV 139 dieselbe Besetzung wählt.

Die vorliegende *Missa solennis* ist aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach nicht für den Salzburger Dom, sondern für das Erzstift St. Peter komponiert worden, und zwar vor 1764 (Datum in Quelle B). Hier ist auf die selbständige Führung der Bratschen hinzuweisen: dies entspricht nicht der Tradition der Salzburger Domkirchenmusik. Bemerkenswert ist ferner die Verwendung der Hörner als

hohe, der Trompete gleichrangige Blasinstrumente;⁷ Leopold war es, der die Hörner überhaupt in die Salzburger Kirchenmusik einführte. Form, Besetzung und stilistische Lage der *Missa solennis* weisen so in mancher Hinsicht mehr auf das künftige Schaffen des Sohnes als auf das Aufnehmen vorhandener Traditionen.

Überlieferung

Primärquellen

A. Stimmensatz in der Erzabtei St. Peter, Salzburg

Signatur Moz 15.1⁸

15 Stimmen (*S, A, T, B, Corno I/II, Tromba I/II, Timpani, Violino I/II, Viola, Violone, Organo, Flauto*), undatiert

Die Stimmen werden in einem Papierumschlag mit folgenden Aufschriften aufbewahrt (vgl. Faksimile 1):

- „*Missa / a/4 Voc.Conc. / 2 Violin. / Clarino Imo conc. / Clarino II.do / 2 Corno. / Tympano. / Organo / con / Violone. / Auth. D. Leopoldo Mozart. / Armarium IIII Classis C. num. 22. / Ad chorum Monasterii / S. Petri.*“: Tintenschrift von Pater Marian Kaserer, der gegen Ende der 1770er Jahre die Bestände ordnete und in Schränken deponierte.⁹
- Neben „2 *Violin.*“ Tintenzusatz von anderer Hand: „*Viola*“.
- Oben Mitte „N.41“ mit roter Tinte in der Handschrift von Pater Martin Bischofreiter, welcher 1822 einen Musikalienkatalog der Kirchenmusik zu St. Peter anlegte.¹⁰
- Rechts oben mit Blaustift: „1068.2.II“ (?)
- Links unten mit Blaustift eine alte Inventarnummer: „24/10 Inv.“

Die Stimmen sind auf einem mit 11 Systemen vorrastrierten, relativ starken Papier geschrieben; das Hochformat mißt einheitlich ca. 29,7 x 22 cm und ist allseits beschnitten (wohl nachträglich, da bisweilen hochstehende Stimmtitel angeschnitten sind). Zumeist sind es Binio-Lagen mit Fadenheftung und fallweise angeklebten Einzelblättern. In sämtlichen Stimmen findet sich ein einziges Wasserzeichen: ein „Wilder Mann“ („Wassermann“) der Papiermühle Johann Sigmund Hofmann („I S H“: Besitzer bis 1736), Typus II (datierte Manuskripte zwischen 1755 und 1764 vorhanden), abgebildet bei Carlson, Abb. 2.¹¹ Keinerlei Paginierung bzw. Folierung.

Schreiber aller 15 Stimmen ist der Salzburger Schreiber 1,¹² von dem datierte Handschriften zwischen 1765 und 1784 bekannt sind, einer der am häufigsten vertretenen Kopisten zu St. Peter. Wahrscheinlich handelt es sich um den Hofviolonisten und Fagottisten Joseph Richard Estlinger (1720–91),¹³ der seit

¹ Ein wichtiger Beitrag ist die Arbeit von Manfred Hermann Schmid: *Mozart und die Salzburger Tradition*. Tutzing 1976 (= Münchner Veröffentlichungen zur Musikgeschichte, Bd. 24, hg. von Thrasybulos Georgiades)

² David Moris Carlson: *The vocal Music of Leopold Mozart (1719–1787): Authenticity, Chronology and Thematic Catalog*. Diss. Univ. of Michigan, 1976. Unsere Messe auf S. 146–149

³ In der Besetzung dieser Aufführung hat der Schwann-Verlag eine Platteneinspielung vorgelegt.

⁴ von Douglas Townsend, Sam Fox Publishing Company, New York, 1963; 182 Seiten. Ediert nach Quelle B und C.

⁵ Ernst Hintermaier: *Die Salzburger Hofkapelle von 1700 bis 1806. Organisation und Personal*. Diss. Salzburg, 1972, S. 69

⁶ Wolfgang Osthoff: *Trombe sordine*. In: *AfMw* 13, 1956, S. 85. Ferner: Schmid, a.a.O., S. 118

⁷ Schmid, a.a.O., S. 257 und 259

⁸ Manfred Hermann Schmid: *Die Musikaliensammlung der Erzabtei St. Peter in Salzburg. Katalog, Erster Teil: Leopold und Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Joseph und Michael Haydn*. Salzburg, 1970 (= Schriftenreihe der Internationalen Stiftung Mozarteum, Bd. 3/4), S. 41

⁹ Schmid, Katalog, S. 12

¹⁰ Pater Martin Bischofreiter: *Catalogus Rerum Musicarum pro choro figurato Ecclesiae S. Petrensis 1822*, S. 11

¹¹ a.a.O., S. 235

¹² Schmid, Katalog, S. 27

¹³ Carlson, a.a.O., S. 112; Hintermaier, a.a.O., S. 334

1760 als Hofkopist in Salzburg tätig war (auch als Schreiber der Akzessionskataloge bekannt¹⁴); er war mit der Familie Mozart gut bekannt, mit der er 1762 eine gemeinsame Reise nach Wien unternahm, und für die er auch privat kopierte. Schmidts Annahme,¹⁵ dieser Schreiber wäre mit dem Schreiber B aus Augsburg-Hl. Kreuz¹⁶ identisch, konnte von Carlson überzeugend widerlegt werden.¹⁷

Von Bedeutung sind in den Salzburger Stimmen die autographen Eintragungen Leopold Mozarts, die – abgesehen vom Schriftbild – leicht an einer helleren Tintenfarbe erkennbar sind. Sie umfassen dynamische Angaben und Artikulationszeichen sowie die Vorschrift „*con sordino*“ im *Crucifixus* der Paukenstimme. Die autographen Zusätze sind in für Leopold Mozart typischer Weise¹⁸ weder in allen Stimmen noch gleichmäßig in allen Sätzen zu finden. Ihre Bedeutung für die Autorisierung der Zuschreibung ist denn auch größer als ihr Gewicht für die Textredaktion im Einzelnen. Im Stimmensatz *A* gibt es – überblicksweise – folgende autographen Eintragungen:

Violino I: Artikulation in *Sanctus* und *Hosanna*

Violino II: Artikulation in *Benedictus* und *Hosanna*

Viola: Dynamik und Artikulation in *Gratias agimus* und *Quoniam tu solus Sanctus*

Violone: Dynamik und Artikulation in *Laudamus te* (siehe Faksimile 2), *Gratias agimus*, *Quoniam tu solus Sanctus*, *Et resurrexit*, *Sanctus* und *Hosanna*.

Außer der erwähnten Angabe zur Dämpfung der Pauken handelt es sich also ausschließlich um Eintragungen in Streicherstimmen, wobei die Violone-Stimme die weitaus meisten Zusätze enthält.

Ferner gibt es einige *vide*-Marken bzw. Kürzungsempfehlungen¹⁹ (siehe Faksimile 3), welche auf eine spätere Aufführung der Messe hinweisen, sowie die menschlich aufschlußreiche Bemerkung „*obligatissimo*“ am Beginn des *Gloria* in der ersten Hornstimme²⁰ (siehe Faksimile 4). Endlich finden sich einige mit Bleistift geschriebene Fermatenzeichen, sowie einige offenbar vom Organisten eingetragene Ergänzungen der Generalbaßbezeichnung in der Orgelstimme.

Erhaltungszustand und Lesbarkeit der Quelle sind vorzüglich.

B. Stimmensatz in der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek, München

Signatur *Mus.mss.1274*

14 Stimmen (wie Quelle *A*, jedoch ohne *Violone*), datiert „1764“, und zwar am Ende der *Tenore*- und *Basso*-Stimme (siehe Faksimile 6)

Ein Umschlag aus Papier – nur das vordere Blatt ist original – umschließt den Stimmensatz; außer den Stempeln und Bibliothekseintragungen der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek sind folgende Aufschriften vorhanden (siehe Faksimile 5):

a. „*Missa sol: ex C: / a / Soprano Alto: / Tenore Basso: / Violino Primo et secondo: / Clari: 1 Clar: 2do. / Viola / Tympan: / Cornu 1 Cornu 2^d. / Con / Organo: / Auct: Leopoldo Mozart:*“ (wahrscheinlich die Schrift des Hauptkopisten)

b. Von anderer Hand eingefügt zwischen 4. und 5. Zeile: „*Flauto solo*“.

c. Rechts unten mit Bleistift: „14 Stimmen“, von Blaustift umrahmt.

d. Zwei Bleistiftziffern: links oben „1274“ (= Bibliothekssigle), ganz unten „121“ (?).

e. Eine alte Inventar- oder Akzessionsnummer (Bleistift, links unten) „24/27“, welche vielleicht nicht zufällig auf die Inventarnummer von Quelle *A* („24/10“) zu verweisen scheint.

Die Stimmen sind von 2 Schreibern auf 2 verschiedene Papiere geschrieben worden, und zwar

1. 13 Stimmen (alle außer der Viola-Stimme) von einem Hauptkopisten, geschrieben auf zwei unterschiedlichen Papieren (siehe Faksimile 7 und 8): 7 Stimmen (*S,A,T,B, V. I, V.II, Fl.* und *Org.*) sind auf dem gleichen Papier geschrieben wie die Salzburger Quelle *A*, ebenfalls mit dem Wasserzeichen „Hofmann ISH II“, diesmal jedoch mit unbeschnittenem Schöpfrand und daher etwas größer (ca. 30,3 x 22,7 cm); auch die Rastrierung stimmt mit jener der Quelle *A* überein (Breite der Notensysteme ca. 18,5 cm).

Die restlichen 5 Stimmen (*Tr.I/II, Cor.I/II, Timp.*) sind auf einem Papier der Papiermühle Ulrich Marx aus Raitenhaslach (damals nahe der Salzburger Landesgrenze gelegen) kopiert (Marx senior & junior besaßen diese Papiermühle zwischen 1725 und 1772), mit dem Wasserzeichen „*VM*“, das bei Carlson die Nr. 30 trägt;²¹ es ist alleseitig beschnitten, erheblich schmaler (Hochformat 30,6 x 21 cm) und mit 11 Systemen rastriert (Breite der Notensysteme ca. 17 cm).

2. Die Viola-Stimme ist von einem anderen Kopisten auf das eben beschriebene Raitenhaslacher Papier geschrieben, jedoch offenbar unter der Aufsicht des Hauptkopisten, von dem einige Eintragungen in dieser Stimme erkennbar sind (so z.B. die Angaben „*Tutti*“ und „*All^o*“ auf fol. 1^f, sowie die Taktzahlen an jedem Satzende).

Von dritter Hand finden sich in den Münchener Stimmen mit Rötelfarb eingetragene *vide*-Zeichen, die weitgehend mit jenen in Quelle *A* übereinstimmen und ebenfalls auf eine verkürzte Aufführung deuten, welche außerdem klanglich reduziert gewesen sein mag, da Trompeten und Pauken wohl überhaupt weggelassen wurden (in ihnen fehlen die *vide*-Zeichen). Schließlich gibt es in allen Stimmen eine Bleistifttaktzählung, die vom Schreiber der Londoner Partitur (Quelle *C*) stammt. Die Stimmen sind fortlaufend von 1–14 mit Blaustift durchnummeriert (jeweils auf der 1. Seite, links unten). Ansonsten fehlt jedwede Paginierung oder Folierung.

Der Zustand von Quelle *B* ist ebenfalls ausgezeichnet.

Der Stimmensatz wurde am 19.11.1859 durch die Bayerische Staatsbibliothek von dem Münchner Antiquar Jakob Oberdorfer erworben, der sie seinerseits aus Altötting hatte.²² Als möglicher Vorbesitzer kommt Max Keller (1770–1855) in Frage,

¹⁴ Hintermaier, a.a.O., S. 91

¹⁵ Katalog, S. 27

¹⁶ Walter Senn: *Die Mozart-Überlieferung im Stift Heilig Kreuz zu Augsburg*. In: Neues Augsburger Mozartbuch, Augsburg 1962, S. 333–368

¹⁷ a.a.O., S. 112

¹⁸ Carlson, a.a.O., 104f

¹⁹ so z. B. auf fol. 3 der *Basso*-Stimme nach T. 19 des *Et resurrexit* das Zeichen Φ und die Bleistiftfußnote „*potest hic consultus transitus fieri ad Et vitam*“

²⁰ Als Hornisten wirkten seit 1745 in Salzburg zwei Böhmen, Wenzel Sadlo und Franz Drasil; sie waren mit den Mozarts befreundet, Franz Drasil unternahm 1767 mit ihnen gemeinsam eine Reise nach Wien. (Schmid, a.a.O., S. 258)

²¹ a.a.O., S. 259. – Wir können uns nicht der Meinung von Carlson (S. 148) anschließen, der vier Schreiber und vier Papiertypen konstatiert. Die von ihm angegebenen weiteren zwei Wasserzeichen (Nr. 1 und 37 seiner Zählung) konnten wir nicht entdecken. Nach Carlsons Hypothese wären die beiden *Corno*-Stimmen von dritter und die *Timpano*-Stimme von vierter Hand. Obwohl diese genannten Stimmen einen flüchtigen Schriftduktus aufweisen, stimmen sie in charakteristischen Primärmerkmalen (z. B. Schlüsselformen) mit den anderen Stimmen des Hauptkopisten überein. Unverkennbar ist vor allem eine sehr persönliche Schreibweise des Allabrevezeichens (vgl. Faksimile 7 und 8).

²² Zur Provenienz von Quelle *B* siehe Robert Münster: *Zur Geschichte der handschriftlichen Konzertarien W. A. Mozarts in der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek*. In: Mozart-Jahrbuch 1971/72, S. 157–169

ein Musiker, der in Salzburg Schüler Michael Haydns war und in Seon, Burghausen und schließlich in Altötting wirkte (wo ihn Constanze Mozart besucht hat). Altötting selbst stand zu Mozarts Lebzeiten dem Erzstift St. Peter nahe. Gestützt durch die Hinweise, die uns Papier, Wasserzeichen, Datierung und möglicherweise auch die Inventarnummern geben („24/27“ – „24/10“), ist der Gedanke an einen engen Zusammenhang bei der Entstehung der beiden Stimmensätze *A* und *B* nicht von der Hand zu weisen (zumal einige charakteristische Fehler in beiden Quellen vorkommen).

Sekundärquellen

C. Partitur in der British Library, London

Signatur *Add. 32. 394*

Es handelt sich um eine nach Quelle *B* Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts hergestellte Partitur für Otto Jahn. Für eine Neuausgabe hat diese Abschrift keinen Quellenwert.²³

Vergleichsmaterial

D. Fragment einer *Missa brevis C-Dur* (Carlson IA2a) = KV 115 (166d)

Offensichtlich ist dieses Fragment (*Kyrie, Gloria, Credo; das Sanctus* bricht nach dem 9. Takt ab) ein Entwurf Leopold Mozarts, aus welchem wichtige Partien substantiell unverändert in die vorliegende *Missa solemnis* übernommen wurden.²⁴ Karl Pfannhauser hat den Zusammenhang zwischen KV 115 (166d) und Leopold Mozarts *Großer Messe* entdeckt und seit 1967 wiederholt dargestellt.²⁵ Die autographe Partitur – wohl Leopold Mozarts Schrift, und nicht, wie Köchel annahm, diejenige seines Sohnes – war früher im Besitz von André, Offenbach, und gilt allgemein als verschollen. Das Autograph wurde jedoch am 16.4.1975 bei Sotheby's, London, versteigert.²⁶ Sollten die derzeitigen Besitzer das Manuskript jemals der wissenschaftlichen Bearbeitung zur Verfügung stellen,²⁷ so wird die These, Leopold sei sein Urheber, gewiß bestätigt werden können. Ansonsten berichten über die Quellenlage von KV 115 das Köchelverzeichnis und Carlson;²⁸ das Fragment ist ferner abgedruckt in Band XXIV/28 der *Alten Mozart-Gesamtausgabe* (herausgegeben von Philipp Spitta).

Das Übernahme-Verfahren Leopold Mozarts könnte man folgendermaßen skizzieren:
Gratias agimus:

Fragment (KV 115), Takt	<i>Missa Solemnis</i> , Takt	neu komponiert
13 – 33	= 1 – 21	
34	entspricht 22 – 23	
35 – 37 (4/4-Takt)	= 24 – 27 (3/4-Takt)	
	28 – 33 - - - - -	Solo (Adagio)
38 – 45	= 34 – 41	
	42 – 49 - - - - -	Solo (Adagio)
46 – 53	= 50 – 57	
	58 – 65 - - - - -	Solo (Adagio)
54 – 60	= 66 – 72	

Man sieht, daß Leopold Mozart den ursprünglich durchkomponierten chorischen Ablauf (*Vivace*) durch Einschübe von Soloteilen (*Adagio*) durchbricht; in jenen Taktgruppen, die er übernimmt, behält er indes den Chorsatz unverändert bei.

Die Gloriafuge *Cum Sancto Spiritu* hat Leopold Mozart wörtlich in die *Missa solemnis* aufgenommen. Im *Credo* gibt es Parallelen im *Et incarnatus* (T. 1–8); das *Et resurrexit* beginnt im Fragment ohne das Tenorsolo (also im vierten Takt der *Missa solemnis*) und wird bis T. 28 entsprechend fortgeführt;²⁹ dann folgen wieder neu komponierte Soloteile. Übereinstimmung gibt es ferner zwischen den Takten 102 – 106 des *Crucifixus* und den analogen Takten des Fragments. Schließlich übernimmt Leopold Mozart die Fuge *Et vitam venturi saeculi* unverändert (wenn man von zwei kleinen Textierungsunterschieden absieht).

Das Fragment besitzt mit seiner knappen Formulierung gegenüber der *Missa solemnis* ein strafferer formales Konzept, im Gegensatz zur Redseligkeit der konzertierenden Solopartien. Durch deren Einschubung werden ursprüngliche Bezüge aufgegeben (so ist im Entwurf „ascendit“ folgerichtig die Umkehrung des Motives zum vorangegangenen „descendit“, während in der *Großen Messe* das „ascendit“ zwar in seiner ursprünglichen Gestalt erscheint, das „descendit“ aber als Teil einer Tenorarie von völlig anderer musikalischer Substanz ist).

Das Studium des Fragments gewährt uns aber mehr als nur Einblicke in Leopold Mozarts Arbeitsweise. Der Entwurf besitzt insoweit so etwas wie Quellencharakter für die *Missa solemnis*, als er in den parallelen Teilen Lesarten bestätigt und vorzunehmende Ergänzungen stützt. So entspricht insbesondere die Bogensetzung in den Vokalstimmen einer Eigenart von Leopold Mozarts Notationsweise: solche Bögen treten nur selten in ihrer üblichen Aufgabe als Textverteilungsbögen auf, sondern häufig in einer vom Instrumentalen her gedachten „artikulatorischen“ Weise, oder vielleicht auch so, wie Leopold Mozart es von der Streicherbogenführung her gewöhnt war (siehe dazu nur die ersten Takte des *Kyrie*!). Jedenfalls werden die Bögen im Chorsatz von „KV 115“ ganz genauso behandelt, was den Herausgeber in der *Alten Mozart-Gesamtausgabe*, Philipp Spitta, zu der Bemerkung veranlaßt hatte,³⁰ durch die „Inkonsequenz der Bogensetzung“ sei ihm „nichts anderes übrig geblieben“, „als die Vorlage möglichst genau und mechanisch wiederzugeben“ (wir haben es in diesem Punkt ebenso gehalten). Die Übereinstimmung bei der Bogensetzung in den Vokalstimmen bestätigt generell diese für den Herausgeber zunächst ungewohnte Notationsweise; einige notwendig scheinende Ergänzungen (etwa im *Et vitam venturi saeculi*) werden durch Bögen an den entsprechenden Stellen des Fragments gleichsam autorisiert.

²³ Genauere Angaben zu Quelle *C* bei Carlson, S. 148

²⁴ Es ist nicht sicher, ob die Messe ein Fragment ist, weil sie von Leopold Mozart nicht fertigkomponiert wurde, oder infolge eines Quellenverlustes. Köchels Beschreibung der Handschrift („12 Blätter mit 20 beschriebenen Seiten“) deutet eher auf den Abbruch der Komposition.

²⁵ Referat am 31.8.1967 beim Internationalen Mozart-Kongreß im Tanzmeistersaal, Salzburg; ferner im Mozart-Jahrbuch 1971/72 im Beitrag *Epilegomena Mozartiana*, S. 299–304

²⁶ Briefliche Mitteilung von Sotheby's vom 5.5.1981

²⁷ Ein von Sotheby's an die jetzigen Besitzer der Handschrift weitergeleiteter Brief blieb bis zum Redaktionsschluß (September 1981) leider unbeantwortet.

²⁸ a.a.O., S. 145

²⁹ Die Takte 17 und 18 sind eine Erweiterung des 13. Taktes von KV 115.

³⁰ *Revisionsbericht zu Serie XXIV*, Leipzig 1886, S. 57

Preface

In general musical life, Leopold Mozart's church music does not occupy that position which it merits on the grounds of its musical qualities and historical importance. To the first point it must be said that several of Leopold's church musical works were presumed for a long time to be Wolfgang Amadeus' compositions; to the second, one must point out the important and direct influence on his son's church musical creation, which however has not so far been comprehensively researched and described.¹

One of the main reasons for this situation may be the lack of generally accessible editions of Leopold Mozart's church music. The present edition of the *Missa Solemnis in C major* (Carlson IA2b²) is the first ever printed edition of a mass by Leopold Mozart complete with purchasable performing material. In this context, the publishers, the editor and the world of music owe a special word of thanks to Mr. Roland Bader, the choir master of the St. Hedwigs-Kathedrale in Berlin: he is the true initiator of this edition, and it was under his direction that the first contemporary performance of this mass took place in the Berliner Philharmonie on the 13th June, 1981, using our material.³

The two Great Masses take up a central position in Leopold Mozart's church music. The first (Carlson IA1) is available in an edition by Max Seiffert in the *Denkmäler der Tonkunst in Bayern* (DTB IX/2, Leipzig 1908), the second so far only in a piano reduction.⁴ Both Masses show great similarities: both owe much to that type of Neapolitan Cantata-Mass – little used in Salzburg – in the *stile misto*, that church style in which partly polyphonically composed choruses alternate with solistic parts of a concertante or arioso character, as for example in the masses by Johann Adolf Hasse (1699–1783). Although Eberlin (1702–62) also has solo parts in his masses, this hardly ever extends to self-contained arias.⁵ It is not only here that the influence of the Italian oriented court tradition of Viennese churches (Fux) seems tangible. For example the use of stopped trumpets and covered timpani the *Crucifixus* points to the Viennese custom of using these muted instruments at funeral music.⁶ Leopold Mozart handed this practice down to his son, who chose the same instrumentation for the *Crucifixus* in KV 139.

The present *Missa Solemnis* was almost certainly not composed for the Salzburg Cathedral, but for the arch-chapter house of St. Peter, and that before 1764 (the date in source B). Here one must point out the independent line of the Violas; this does not follow the tradition of Salzburg cathedral music. Also noteworthy is the use of the horns as high wind instruments, equal

to the trumpet;⁷ it was Leopold who introduced horns into Salzburg church music. Thus in many respects the form, instrumentation and stylistic stature point more to the future work of the son than the incorporation of existing traditions.

Sources

Primary sources

A. Set of parts in the Arch-chapter house of St. Peter, Salzburg. Shelfmark Moz. 15.1⁸

15 parts (S, A, T, B, Corno I/II, Tromba I/II, Timpani, Violino I/II, Viola, Violone, Organo, Flauto), undated

The parts are kept in a paper envelope with the following inscriptions (cf. Facsimile 1):

- "Missa / a / 4 Voc. Conc. / 2 Violin. / Clarino I^{mo} conc. / Clarino II. do / 2 Corno. / Tympano. / Organo / con / Violone. / Auth. D. Leopoldo Mozart. / Armarium IIII Classis C. num. 22. / Ad chorum Monasterii / S. Petri": written in ink by Father Marian Kaserer, who sorted the stocks and stored them in cupboards near the end of the 1770s.⁹
- Next to "2 Violin." an addition in ink in different writing: "Viola".
- Top middle "N. 41" in red ink in the handwriting of Father Martin Bischofreiter, who drew up a catalogue of church music in St. Peter's in 1822.¹⁰
- Top right in blue pencil: "1068. 2.II" (?)
- Bottom left in blue pencil an old inventory number: "24/10 Inv."

The parts are written on fairly strong paper of 11 staves; the vertical format always measures 29,7 x 22 cm and is cut all round (probably subsequently, since high titles of parts have sometimes been cut across). They are usually Binio quires with thread binding and occasionally single pages glued in. All parts have a single watermark: a "Wild Man" ("Water Man") from the paper mill of Johann Sigmund Hofmann ("I S H": the owner until 1736), Type II (manuscripts dated between 1755 and 1764 available), pictured in Carlson, pict.2.¹¹ No numbers of pages or leaves.

The writer of all 15 parts is the Salzburg copyist 1,¹² by whom manuscripts dated between 1765 and 1784 are known, and one of the most regular copyists at St. Peter's. This was probably the court Violonist and Bassoonist Joseph Richard Estlinger (1720–91)¹³, who was a court copyist in Salzburg from 1760

¹ An important contribution is made by the work of Manfred Hermann Schmid: *Mozart und die Salzburger Tradition*. Tutzing 1976 (=Muenchner Veröffentlichungen zur Musikgeschichte, Vol.24, ed. by Thrasylbulos Georgiades)

² David Moris Carlson: *The vocal Music of Lepold Mozart (1719–1787): Authenticity, Chronology and Thematic Catalog*. Diss. Univ. of Michigan, 1976. Our Mass on p. 146–149.

³ The Schwann-Verlag has produced a recording with the instrumentation of this performance.

⁴ by Douglas Townsend, Sam Fox Publishing Company, New York, 1963; 182 pages. Edited according to Sources B and C.

⁵ Ernst Hintermaier; *Die Salzburger Hofkapelle von 1700 bis 1806. Organisation und Personal*. Diss. Salzburg, 1972, p.69

⁶ Wolfgang Osthoff: *Trombe sordine*. IN: AfMw 13, 1956, p.85. Also: Schmid, loc.cit., p.118

⁷ Schmid, loc.cit., p.257 and 259

⁸ Manfred Hermann Schmid: *Die Musikaliensammlung der Erzabtei St. Peter in Salzburg. Katalog, Erster Teil: Leopold und Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Joseph und Michael Haydn*. Salzburg, 1970 (= Schriftenreihe der Internationalen Stiftung Mozarteum, Vol.3/4), p.41

⁹ Schmid, catalogue, p.12

¹⁰ Father Martin Bischofreiter: *Catalogus Rerum Musicarum pro choro figurato Ecclesiae S. Petrensis 1822*, p.11

¹¹ loc.cit., p.235

¹² Schmid, catalogue, p.27

¹³ Carlson, loc.cit., p.112; Hintermaier, loc.cit., p.334

onwards (also known as writer of the accession catalogues¹⁴); he was well-known to the Mozart family, together with whom he travelled to Vienna in 1762, and for whom he also copied privately. Schmid's assumption¹⁵ that this copyist was identical to the copyist B from Augsburg-Hl. Kreuz¹⁶ was convincingly disproved by Carlson.¹⁷

An important aspect of the Salzburg parts are Leopold Mozart's autograph entries, which – apart from the handwriting – are easily recognizable by a lighter colour of ink. They include dynamic and articulation markings as well as the instruction “*con sordino*” in the Timpani part of the *Crucifixus*. Typically for Leopold Mozart, the autograph additions are neither to be found in all parts, nor regularly in all movements. Thus their significance for the purpose of authenticating the composition is more important than their weight for the textual editing in particular. As a synopsis, there are the following autograph entries in the set of parts *A*:

- Violino I*: Articulation in *Sanctus* and *Hosanna*
Violino II: Articulation in *Benedictus* and *Hosanna*
Viola: Dynamics and articulation in *Gratias agimus* and *Quoniam tu solus Sanctus*
Violone: Dynamics and articulation in *Laudamus te* (see Facsimile 2), *Gratias agimus*, *Quoniam tu solus Sanctus*, *Et resurrexit*, *Sanctus* and *Hosanna*.

Therefore, apart from the aforementioned instruction to mute the Timpani, the entries are exclusively in the string parts, of which the Violone part has by far the most additions.

There are also a few *vide* signs or recommendations for cuts¹⁹ (see Facsimile 3) which point to a later performance of the Mass, and there is the humanly revealing comment “*obligatissimo*” at the beginning of the *Gloria* in the 1st horn part²⁰ (see Facsimile 4). Finally there are some fermata signs written in pencil, and some supplementary continuo figuring in the organ part, apparently noted down by the organist.

The state of preservation and the legibility of the source are excellent.

B. Set of parts in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich Shelfmark *Mus.mss.1274*

14 parts (as in Source *A*, but without *Violone*), dated “1764”, and that at the end of the *Tenore* and *Basso* part (see Facsimile 6)

A paper cover – only the first leaf is original – encloses the set of parts; apart from the stamps and librarian's entries of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, the following inscriptions are to be found (see Facsimile 5):

- a. “*Missa sol: ex C: / a / Soprano Alto: / Tenore Basso: / Violino Primo et secondo: / Clari: 1 Clar: 2do. / Viola / Tymp: / Cornu 1 Cornu 2d. / Con / Organo: / Auct: Leopoldo Mozart:*” (probably the main copyist's handwriting)
- b. Inserted by someone else between the 4th and 5th lines: “*Flauto solo*”.
- c. Bottom right in pencil: “14 Stimmen”, framed in blue pencil.
- d. Two numbers in pencil: top left “1274” (= library siglum), right at the bottom “121” (?).
- e. An old inventory or accession number (in pencil, bottom left) “24/27”, which seems – perhaps not by chance – to point to the inventory number of Source *A* (“24/10”).

The parts have been written out by 2 copyists on 2 different papers, i.e.

1. 13 parts (all except the Viola part) written by a main copyist on two different papers (see Facsimile 7 and 8): 7 parts (S, A, T, B, V.I, V.II, Fl. and Org.) are written on the same paper as the Salzburg Source *A*, also with the watermark “Hofmann ISH II”, but this time with an uncut margin and therefore a little larger (approx. 30,3 x 22,7 cm); the staves also agree with those of Source *A* (width of the system of notation approx. 18,5 cm). The other 5 parts (Tr.I/II, Cor.I/II, Timp.) are copied out on paper from the Ulrich Marx paper mill (Marx senior and junior owned this paper mill between 1725 and 1772) in Raitenhaslach (at that time situated close to the Salzburg boundary), with the watermark “*VM*”, which Carlson gives the number 30;²¹ it is cut all round, considerably more narrow (vertical format 30,6 x 21 cm) and has 11 staves (width of the system of notation approx. 17 cm).

2. The Viola part has been written on the above Raitenhaslach paper by a different copyist, but apparently under the guidance of the main copyist, some of whose entries are recognizable in this part (e.g. the indications “*Tutti*” and “*All^o*” in folio 1^r, as well as the bar numbers at the end of each movement).

The Munich parts include *vide* signs in red ink by a third hand, which generally agree with those in Source *A*, and also point to a shortened performance: this may have been reduced from a sonorous point of view too, since trumpets and timpani were apparently left out completely (in their parts the *vide* signs are missing). Finally all parts have bar numbers marked in pencil by the copyist of the London score (Source *C*). The parts are continuously numbered from 1–14 in blue pencil (always on the 1st page, bottom left). Otherwise there is no numbering of pages or leaves.

The condition of Source *B* is also excellent.

The set of parts was purchased by the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek on 19.11.1859 from the Munich antique dealer Jakob Oberdorfer, who in his turn had acquired them from Altötting.²² The previous owner may have been Max Keller (1770–1855), a musician who was a pupil of Michael Haydn's

¹⁴ Hintermaier, loc.cit., p.91

¹⁵ Catalogue, p.27

¹⁶ Walter Senn: *Die Mozart-Ueberlieferung im Stift Heilig Kreuz zu Augsburg*. In: Neues Augsburger Mozartbuch, Augsburg 1962, p.333–368

¹⁷ loc.cit., p.112

¹⁸ Carlson, loc.cit., 104f

¹⁹ thus, for example, on series 3^v of the *Basso* part after bar 19 of the *Et resurrexit*, the sign and the footnote in pencil “*potest hic consultus transitus fieri ad Et vitam*”

²⁰ Working as horn players in Salzburg from 1745 onwards were two Boehms, Wenzel Sadlo and Franz Drasil; they were friends of the Mozarts, Franz Drasil undertook a joint journey to Vienna with them in 1767. (Schmid, loc.cit., p.258)

²¹ loc.cit., p.259. – We cannot agree with Carlson (p.148), who establishes four copyists and four types of paper. We could not find the two other watermarks he mentions (nos.1 and 37 of his numeration). According to Carlson's hypothesis, the two *Corno* parts were in a third, and the *Timpano* part in a fourth. Although the above parts show a more hasty hand writing, they do agree with the other parts by the main copyist in the characteristic primary features (e.g. key forms). Unmistakable is above all a very personal way of writing the Allabreve sign (cf. Facsimile 7 and 8).

²² For the origin of Source *B* see Robert Muenster: *Zur Geschichte der handschriftlichen Konzertarien W.A. Mozarts in der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek*. In: *Mozart-Jahrbuch 1971/72*, p.157–169

in Salzburg, and who worked in Seeon, Burghausen and finally Altötting (where Constanze Mozart visited him). Altötting itself had close ties with the arch-chapter house of St. Peter in Mozart's lifetime. Supported by the references given us by paper, watermarks, dates and possibly also the inventory numbers ("24/27" – "24/10"), one should not dismiss the possibility of close collaboration during the writing of the two sets of parts *A* and *B* (particularly since some characteristic mistakes occur in both sources).

Secondary sources

C. Score in the British Library, London

Shelfmark *Add. 32. 394*

This is a score put together for Otto Jahn in the middle of the 19th century from Source *B*. This copy holds no value for a new edition.²³

Material for comparison

D. Fragment of a *Missa brevis* in C major (Carlson IA2a) = KV 115 (166d)

This fragment (*Kyrie, Gloria, Credo*; the *Sanctus* breaks off after the 9th bar) is obviously Leopold Mozart's outline, from which important parts were incorporated without substantial alterations into the present *Missa solemnis*.²⁴ Karl Pfannhauser discovered the connection between KV 115 (166d) and Leopold Mozart's *Grosse Messe*, and has repeatedly illustrated this since 1967.²⁵ The autograph score – probably in Leopold Mozart's handwriting and not, as Koechel assumed, in that of his son – used to belong to André, Offenbach, and is generally believed lost. The autograph was however auctioned off at Sotheby's, London, on 16.4.1975.²⁶ Should the present owners ever make the manuscript available to scientific study,²⁷ the theory of Leopold being its author will doubtless be confirmed. Otherwise the Koechelverzeichnis and Carlson both describe the source of KV 115;²⁸ the fragment also appears in Volume XXIV/28 of the *Alte Mozart-Gesamtausgabe* (edited by Philipp Spitta).

Leopold Mozart's method of incorporation can be sketched as follows:

Gratias agimus:

Fragment (KN 115), bar	<i>Missa Solemnis</i> , bar	newly composed
13 – 33	= 1 – 21	
34	is equivalent to 22 – 23	
35 – 37 (4/4 time)	= 24 – 27 (3/4 time)	
	28 – 33 -----	Solo (Adagio)
38 – 45	= 34 – 41	
	42 – 49 -----	Solo (Adagio)
46 – 53	= 50 – 57	
	58 – 65 -----	Solo (Adagio)
54 – 60	= 66 – 72	

It can be seen that Leopold Mozart interrupts the original choral sequence (*Vivace*) with inserts of solo parts (*Adagio*); in those groups of bars which he keeps, he does however use the unchanged chorus.

Leopold Mozart has incorporated the *Gloria fuge Cum Sancto Spiritu* literally in the *Missa solemnis*. The *Credo* has parallel parts in *Et incarnatus* (b. 1–8); in the fragment, the *Et resurrexit* begins without the Tenor solo (i.e. in the 4th bar of the *Missa solemnis*) and is correspondingly continued until bar 28;²⁹ these are then again followed by newly composed solo parts. There is also conformity between bars 102–106 of the *Crucifixus* and the analogous bars of the fragment. Finally Leopold Mozart incorporates the fugue *Et vitam venturi saeculi* without changes (apart from two small differences in the text).

Compared with the *Missa solemnis* the fragment with its shorter formulation has a tighter formal concept, in contrast to the talkativeness of the concertante solo parts. Through their insertion, original concepts are sacrificed (thus in the outline "ascendit" appears logically as the inversion of the motive from the previous "descendit", whereas in the *Missa solemnis* the "ascendit" does appear in its original form, but the "descendit" is – as part of a tenor aria – of a completely different musical substance).

However, a study of the fragment grants us more than just an insight into Leopold Mozart's method of working. The outline constitutes a source for the *Missa solemnis* in as far as it confirms versions in parallel parts and supports any necessary supplementation. Thus particularly the phrasing marks in the vocal parts are a characteristic of Leopold Mozart's notation: such marks only seldom appear in their usual function of marks for textual division, but rather in an instrumentally thought of "articulatory" manner, or maybe also in the way Leopold Mozart was accustomed to from string bowing (just look at the first bars of the *Kyrie!*). In any case the slurs are used in exactly the same way in the chorus of "KV 115", which led the editor of the *Alte Mozart-Gesamtausgabe*, Philipp Spitta, to remark³⁰ that through the "inconsequential phrasing marks" he was "left with no choice", "but to reproduce the copy as precisely and mechanically as possible" (in this point we have done the same). In general, the conformity of phrasing in the vocal parts confirms to the editor this at first unusual notation; some supplementation seems called for (e.g. in *Et vitam venturi saeculi*), and is as it were authorised by slurs at the relevant places.

²³ More precise references to Source *C* in Carlson, p.148

²⁴ It is not certain whether the Mass is a fragment because Leopold Mozart did not finish composing it, or because of the loss of a source. Koechels description of the handwriting ("12 leaves with 20 pages written on") points more to the breaking off the composition.

²⁵ Reported on 31.8.1967 at the International Mozart Congress in the Tanzmeistersaal, Salzburg; also in the *Mozart-Jahrbuch 1971/72* in the subscription *Epilegomena Mozartiana*, p. 299–304

²⁶ Postal communication from Sotheby's of 5.5.1981

²⁷ a letter forwarded by Sotheby's to the present owner of the manuscript unfortunately remained unanswered until the time of going to press (September 1981).

²⁸ loc.cit., p.145

²⁹ Bars 17 and 18 are an extension of the 13th bar of KV 115

³⁰ *Revisionsbericht zu Serie XXIV*, Leipzig 1886, p.57

Zu diesem Werk ist folgendes Aufführungsmaterial erschienen:

Partitur (CV 27.008/01), Chorpartitur (CV 27.008/05),

Violino I (CV 27.008/11), Violino II (CV 27.008/12), Viola (CV 27.008/13), Violoncello/Contrabbasso (CV 27.008/14), Querflöte (CV 27.008/21), Horn I (CV 27.008/31), Horn II (CV 27.008/32),

Trompete I (CV 27.008/33), Trompete II (CV 27.008/34), Pauken (CV 27.008/41).

Kyrie

1. Kyrie eleison

Leopold Mozart
1719-1787

Adagio

Tromba I, II
in Do|C

Timpani
in Do-Sol|C-G

Corno I, II
in Do|C

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

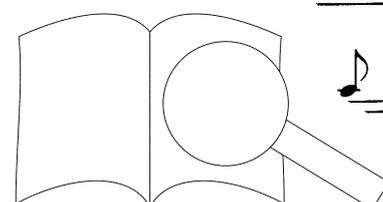
Alto

Tenore

Basso

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The top section contains the instrumental parts: Tromba I, II (two staves), Timpani (one staff), Corno I, II (two staves), Violino I (one staff), Violino II (one staff), and Viola (one staff). The bottom section contains the vocal parts: Soprano, Alto, Tenore, and Basso. The vocal parts are written in a four-part setting, with the Soprano and Alto parts having lyrics. The lyrics are: Soprano: Ky - ri - e, Ky - ri - e - lei - son, e - lei - son; Alto: Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e - lei - son; Tenore: Ky - ri - e - lei - son; Basso: Ky - ri - e - lei - son. The score is in common time (C) and the tempo is Adagio. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

This section continues the musical score, showing the instrumental and vocal parts. The vocal parts are written in a four-part setting, with the Soprano and Alto parts having lyrics. The lyrics are: Soprano: Ky - ri - e, Ky - ri - e - lei - son, e - lei - son; Alto: Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e - lei - son; Tenore: Ky - ri - e - lei - son; Basso: Ky - ri - e - lei - son. The score is in common time (C) and the tempo is Adagio. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.



4

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

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

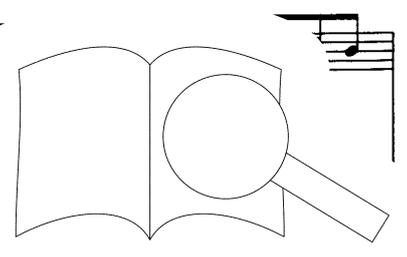
e, Ky - - ri - - - son, e - lei - - - - son.

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

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5 6 4 6 5 7 7 7 7 5 6
 2

Allegro



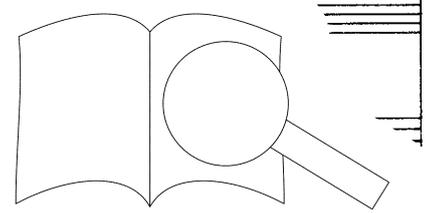
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6 7 6 5 6

3 3 3

12

4 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6



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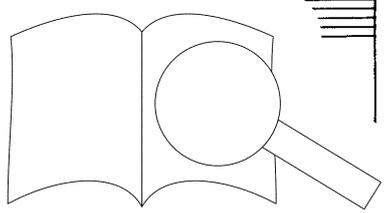
16

Musical score system 1, measures 16-19. Treble clef, 7/8 time signature. Bass clef. Includes a trill (tr) in measure 18.

Musical score system 2, measures 20-23. Treble clef, 7/8 time signature. Bass clef. Includes trills (tr) and triplets (3) in measures 21 and 22.

Empty musical score system with five staves.

Musical score system 3, measures 24-27. Treble clef, 7/8 time signature. Bass clef. Includes fingerings: 6 5 #, 6, 7, 6, 7, 6 5, 4 6 6, 4.



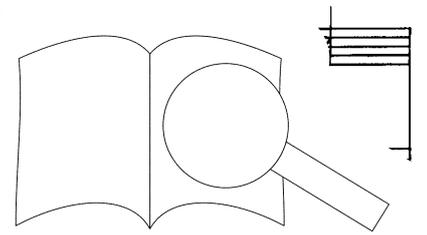
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20

fp

6 4 3 4 3 5 6 5 6 6 4



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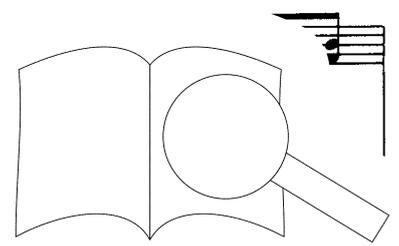
Chri - ste e - lei - son, Chri - ste e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e -

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

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

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

4 5 7 4 3
4 3 9 8



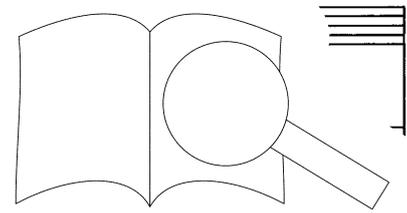
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27

fp *fp*

lei - - - son, Ch - - - lei - son, e - lei - son,
 lei - - - son son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son,
 lei - son, e - l - - - ari - - - ste e - lei - son, e - lei - son,
 lei - - - son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son,

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



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Musical notation for the first system, consisting of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music features rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Musical notation for the second system, consisting of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music features melodic lines with slurs and a watermark that reads "PROBE-PARTITUR" and "Carus-Verlag".

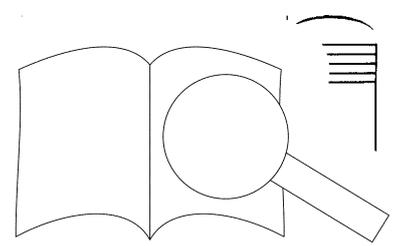
Musical notation for the third system, consisting of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The lyrics "e - lei - son," are written below the staves.

Musical notation for the fourth system, consisting of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The lyrics "e - lei - son," are written below the staves.

Musical notation for the fifth system, consisting of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The lyrics "e - lei - so lei - son," are written below the staves.

Musical notation for the sixth system, consisting of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The lyrics "e - lei - son," are written below the staves.

Musical notation for the seventh system, consisting of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The lyrics "e - lei - son," are written below the staves.



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

lei - son, e - lei - son,

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

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

7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 5 7

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36

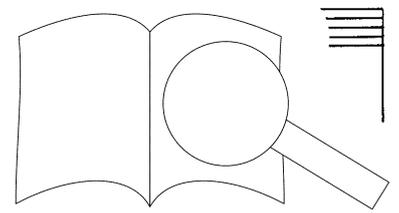
e - lei - son lei - son, e - lei - son, e -

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

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

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

fp **fp**



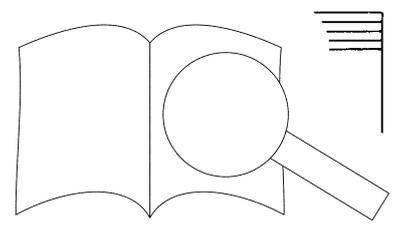
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lei - son, e - lei - son, Chri - ste e - lei - - - - - lei - - - - -

lei - son, e - lei - son, C' - ste Chri - ste e - lei - - - - -

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

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



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42

Musical notation for measures 42-44. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves show chords and rests. Measure 42 has a whole rest in both staves. Measure 43 has a whole rest in both staves. Measure 44 has a quarter note chord in both staves.

Musical notation for measures 45-47. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves show melodic lines. Measure 45 has a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 46 has a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 47 has trills (tr) in both staves.

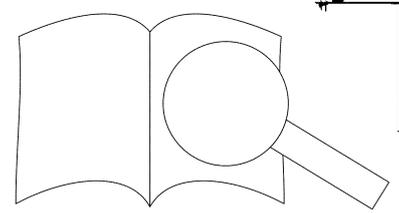
Musical notation for measures 48-51. The top three staves are in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. All staves show rests and are marked with 'son.' (sonorous).

Musical notation for measures 52-54. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves show melodic lines. Measure 52 has a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 53 has a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 54 has a forte (f) dynamic.

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Chri - ste e - lei - son,

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



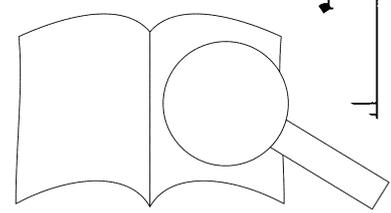
Empty musical staves for piano accompaniment, consisting of three systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef).

Musical notation for piano accompaniment. The first system shows dynamics of *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The second system shows *f* and *p*. The third system shows *f* and *p*. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.

Vocal line with lyrics: "Chri - ste e - lei - son, Ky - lei - son, e - lei - son, e -". The lyrics are written below the notes. There are also empty staves below the vocal line.

Musical notation for piano accompaniment. The first system shows dynamics of *f* and *p*. The second system shows *f* and *p*. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).

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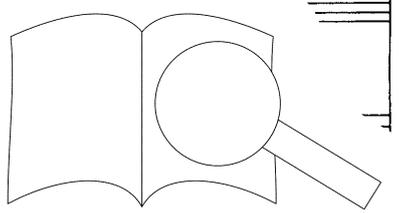
Empty musical staves for piano accompaniment, including treble and bass clefs.

Musical notation for piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *fp* (fortissimo piano). The notation shows rhythmic patterns and melodic lines.

Vocal line with lyrics: "lei - son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son, e -". Includes a trill marking (*tr*) above the first note.

Empty musical staves for piano accompaniment, including treble and bass clefs.

Musical notation for piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *fp* (fortissimo piano). The notation shows rhythmic patterns and melodic lines.



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Gloria

2. Gloria in excelsis

Allegro

a2

Tromba I,II
in Do|C

Timpani
in Do-Sol|C-G

Corno I,II
in Do|C

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Org.
C
Soli.
=||

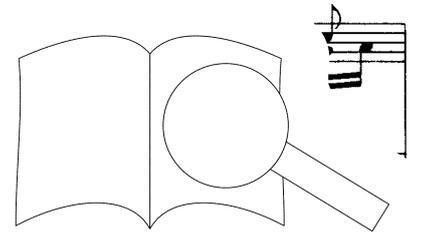
4 a2

Musical notation for measures 4-6, first system. It consists of three staves: a treble staff with a melodic line, a bass staff with a bass line, and a grand staff with a piano accompaniment. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Musical notation for measures 4-6, second system. It consists of three staves: a treble staff with a melodic line, a bass staff with a bass line, and a grand staff with a piano accompaniment. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Empty musical staves for measures 4-6, third system. It consists of three staves: a treble staff, a bass staff, and a grand staff, all of which are currently blank.

Musical notation for measures 4-6, fourth system. It consists of two staves: a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a bass line. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

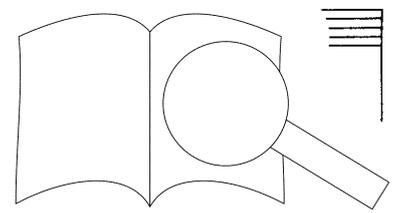


6
5

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7

6



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11

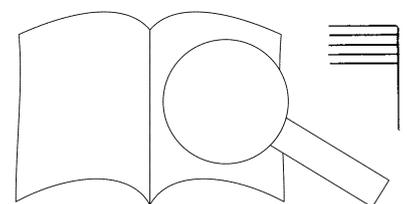
Glo De - - - o,

ex - cel - sis De - - - o,

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

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

Tutti



Musical score for the first system, featuring piano and organ parts. The piano part is in the upper staves, and the organ part is in the lower staves. The music consists of rhythmic patterns and melodic lines.

Musical score for the second system, featuring piano and organ parts. This system includes trills (tr) in the piano part. The organ part continues with rhythmic accompaniment.

Vocal score for the first system with lyrics. The lyrics are: "Glo - ri - a in ex - cel - sis De - cel - - - sis, in ex -".

Vocal score for the second system with lyrics. The lyrics are: "Glo - ri - a in ex - cel - sis, in ex -".

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano and organ parts. The piano part is in the upper staves, and the organ part is in the lower staves. The music consists of rhythmic patterns and melodic lines.

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3. Laudamus te

Un poco allegro e grazioso

Corno I, II
in Do/C

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano Solo

Basso continuo
(Violoncello,
Contrabbasso,
Organo)

Solo *p f*

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22

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

6 6 6 6 4/2

27

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

6 7# 6 # 4/2 6 7#

32

mus te,

6 5 7 5 6 5

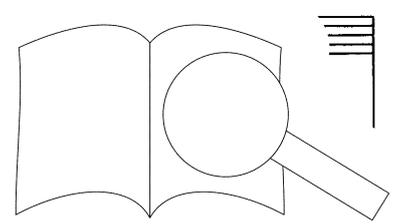
37

fi - ca - mus te, a - - do - ra - mus, glo -

5 6 5 4 6 6 5

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4. Gratias agimus tibi

Adagio

Tromba I, II
in Do/C

Timpani
in Do-Soll/C-G

Corno I, II
in Do/C

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The top section includes Tromba I, II; Timpani; and Corno I, II. Below these are the string sections: Violino I, Violino II, and Viola. The vocal section consists of Soprano, Alto, Tenore, and Basso. The score is in common time (C) and begins with a dynamic marking of *f*. The vocal parts have lyrics: Soprano: Gra - ti - as a - gi - mus ti - bi, gra - ti - as; Alto: - gi - mus ti - bi,; Tenore: a - as a - gi - mus ti - bi,; Basso: Gra - ti - as a - gi - mus ti - bi,; Tutti *f*. The bottom of the page features a large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' and a magnifying glass icon. At the very bottom, there are some numbers: 7, 6b, 5, 4, 4.

4

a - - - - gi - mus - - - - pter magnam glo - ri - am tu - am,

gra - ti - as a - - - - bi propter magnam glo - ri - am tu - am,

8 gra - ti - as - - - - bi pro - pter magnam glo - ri - am tu - am,

gr? - - - - mus ti - - - - bi pro - pter magnam glo - ri - am tu - am,

7b 6 5 3

5 4 4 3

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7

pro - pter magnam, ma - gnam - - - am, pro - pter magnam

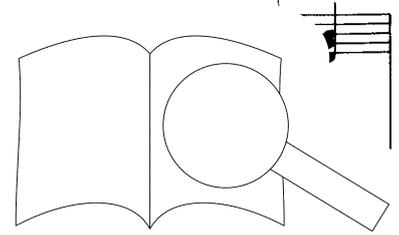
pro - pter magnam, - - - ri - am tu - - am, pro - pter magnam

pro - pter - - - ri - am tu - - - am, pro - pter magnam

pro - - - gnam glo - ri - am tu - - - am, pro - pter magnam

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3b 6 8
5 5
b 4

Vivace

10

glo - - - ri-am tu - - - am. - us, Rex coe - le -

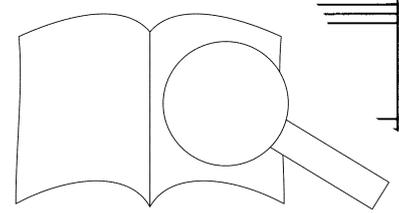
glo - - - ri-am tu ar Do - - - mi-ne De -

glo - ri - am Do - - - mi-ne De - - - us, Rex coe -

glo - - - am. Do - - - mi-ne De - - - us, Rex coe - le -

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3: 6 5 4 # 7

4 4 #

stis, De - - - us Pa - - - o - tens. Do - - - mi - ne

us, De - - P. o - mni - po - tens. Do -

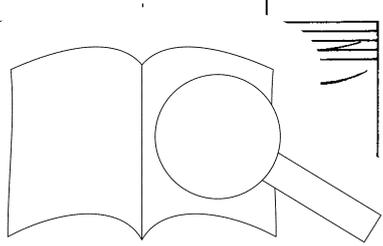
le - - - - sti - ter o - mni - - - po - tens.

stis, De - Pa - ter o - mni - - - po - tens. Do - mi - ne Fi -

6 7 7 7 5 4

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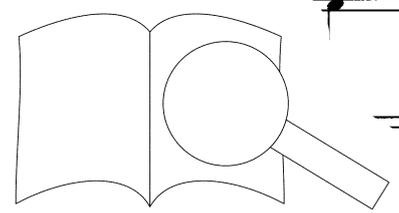


Empty musical staves for piano accompaniment, including a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate treble clef staff.

Musical notation for piano accompaniment, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. A trill (tr) is indicated above a note in the upper staff.

Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Je - su - Chri - De - us, A - gnus De - i, Do - mi - ne
 - mi - ne Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Chri - Do - mi - ne De - us, A - gnus
 Je - - - - - Chri - ste.
 li u - Chri - - - - - ste.

Musical notation for piano accompaniment, including a grand staff and a separate treble clef staff. A large watermark 'PROBE PARTFÜR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.



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

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

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

Musical notation for the fourth system, including piano accompaniment and a graphic of an open book.

6 5 9 8 6 5

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- li - us Pa - tris, Fi - - - tris. Qui

- li - us Pa - tris, Fi - - - tris. Qui

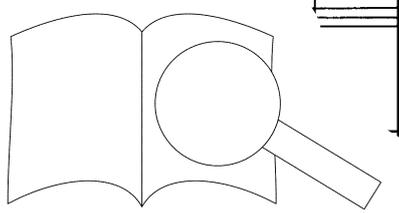
Fi - li - us Pa - - - li - us, Fi - li - us Pa - - - tris. Qui

Fi - li - - - li - us Pa - - - tris. Qui

5 8 7 5 5 7 5 6 4

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5. Quoniam tu solus Sanctus

Allegro moderato

Corno I, II
in Do/C

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Alto Solo

Musical score for Corno I, II, Violino I, Violino II, Viola, and Alto Solo. The score is in 2/4 time and features a large watermark reading 'PROBEPARTITUR' diagonally across the page. The Corno I, II part is in C major. The Violino I, Violino II, and Viola parts are in B-flat major and marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The Alto Solo part is in B-flat major. The score includes a large watermark reading 'PROBEPARTITUR' diagonally across the page. The watermark also contains the text 'Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert' and 'Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced'. The Carus-Verlag logo is visible in the bottom right corner of the score area.

SSO

Solo

f

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. It features a vocal line at the top and a piano accompaniment below. The piano part includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Measure numbers 6, 5, 7, and 8 are indicated below the piano staves.

11

Musical score for measures 11-14. It features a vocal line at the top and a piano accompaniment below. The piano part includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Measure numbers 11, 12, 13, and 14 are indicated below the piano staves.

Musical score for measures 15-18. It features a vocal line at the top and a piano accompaniment below. The piano part includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Measure number 15 is indicated below the piano staves.

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17

6 5 7 6 5 4 3 6 5 4 3

23

6 5 4 3 8 6 6 5 4

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Quo - ni-am tu so - lus, tu so - - - lus San - ctus,

- lus, - so - lus San - ctus, tu so - lus, so - lus Do - mi-nus, tu

so - lus Do - mi-nus, tr

6
5

7

6

6

lus, tu so - lus Al - tis - si-mus, Al -

6

6

6

6. Cum Sancto Spiritu

Adagio

Tromba I, II
in Do/C

Timpani
in Do Sol/C-G

Corno I, II
in Do/C

Violino I

Violino II

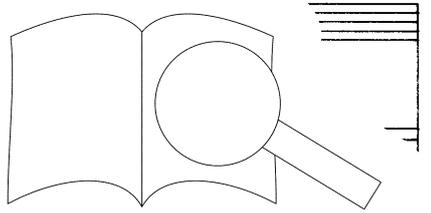
Viola

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso



Allegro

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef with a '4' above it, a bass clef, and a second treble clef. The music consists of rhythmic patterns in the first two staves, with the third staff containing rests.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the rhythmic patterns from the first system across three staves.

Third system of musical notation, including vocal lines with lyrics. The lyrics are: "Cum San - in glo - - ri - a De - - i Pa -". The system includes three staves with musical notation and rests.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and instrumental parts. It includes a large graphic of an open book with a magnifying glass over it, positioned on the right side of the system.

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8

tris. A - - - - - i, a - - - - - men, a - - - - -

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

Cum Spi-ri - tu in glo - - - ri-a De - - - i

6 2 6 2

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

Musical notation for the second system, including vocal line with trills (tr) and piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for the third system, including vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

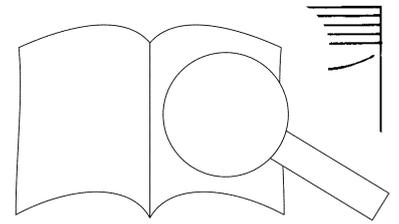
men. Cum San-cto Spi-ri-

men, men.

San-cto Spi-ri-tu in glo-

Pa-tris. A-

Musical notation for the fourth system, including piano accompaniment and fingerings (7, 5, 4, 6, 2, 6, 5).



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

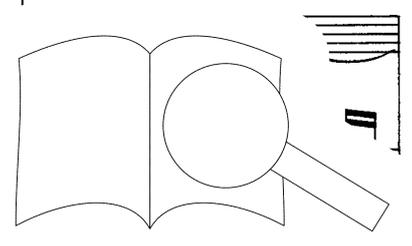
Musical notation for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

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

tu in glo-ri-a De- - i - Patris. A - - men, a -
 - ri-a De - -
 Cum - - cto Spi-ri - tu in glo -
 A - - - - -
 men.



Musical notation for the bottom system, including piano accompaniment.



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 with lyrics.

- ri - a De - - - i E - - - tris. A - - -

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

Cum San - - - cto

Musical notation for the fourth system, including piano accompaniment and figured bass.

Vc..C

7 6 7 4+ 6 7 α

2

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Spi-ri - tu ri - a De - - - i Pa - - - tris. A - - -

Cum

men.

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

Spi-ri - tu ri - a De - - - i Pa - - - tris. A - - -

men.

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

Spi-ri - tu ri - a De - - - i Pa - - - tris. A - - -

men.

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

Spi-ri - tu ri - a De - - - i Pa - - - tris. A - - -

men.

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

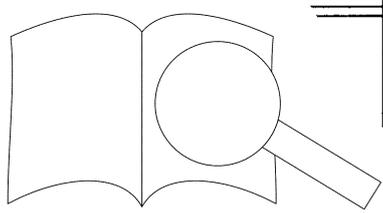
Spi-ri - tu ri - a De - - - i Pa - - - tris. A - - -

men.

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

Spi-ri - tu ri - a De - - - i Pa - - - tris. A - - -

men.



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2 6 2 5 6 4 6 1

Credo

7. Credo in unum Deum

Allegro

Tromba I, II
in Do/C

Timpani
in Do-Sol/C-G

Corno I, II
in Do/C

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

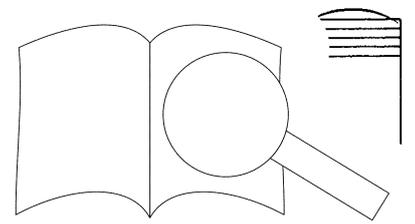
Basso

Org.
c
nti.
llo

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. It includes staves for Tromba I, II; Timpani; Corno I, II; Violino I and II; Viola; Soprano, Alto, Tenore, and Basso; and Organ. The organ part is marked with 'c', 'nti.', and 'llo'. The score is in common time (C) and begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The organ part includes the instruction 'Tutti f'. The score is overlaid with a large diagonal watermark that reads 'PROBEPARTITUR' and contains the text 'Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced' and 'Carus-Verlag'.

3

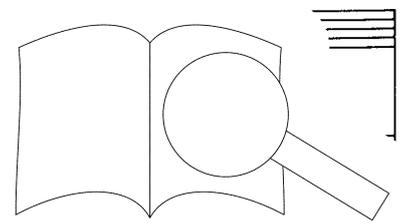
4 6 7 2 6 7



5

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6



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8 a2

6 6 3 7 5 5 4 2 3 2

4 2 3 2

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10

8

5 3 5 6 6 6 5 3 6 7 5

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8. Et in unum Dominum

Moderato

Corno I, II
in Do/C

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Tenore Solo

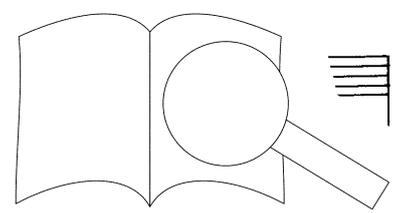
Basso continuo
(Violoncello,
Contrabbasso,
Organo)

Solo

fp

fp

fp



6 5 6 6 5 6

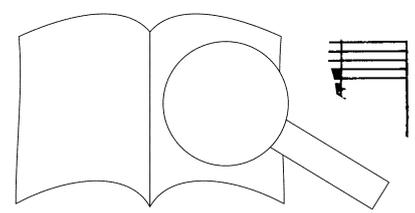
Musical score system 1, measures 9-13. It features a vocal line in treble clef and piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs. The piano part includes dynamic markings 'fp' (fortissimo piano) and various rhythmic patterns.

Musical score system 2, measures 14-18. It features a vocal line in treble clef and piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs. The piano part includes dynamic markings 'fp' and fingerings such as 6, 7, 5, 6, 4, 3.

Musical score system 3, measures 19-23. It features a vocal line in treble clef and piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs. The piano part includes dynamic markings 'fp' and various rhythmic patterns.

Musical score system 4, measures 24-28. It features a vocal line in treble clef and piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs. The piano part includes fingerings such as 6, 5, 6, 4, 3.

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19

Et in unum, in unum

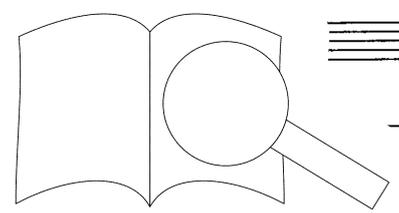
24

Do - minum Je - su Chri - stum, Je -

sum, Je - sum, Je - sum Chri - stum, Fi - li - um

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

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fp fp fp fp

8 - - - i - u - ni - ge - ni - tum, u - ni - ge - - - ni - tum

6/5 7 6 6

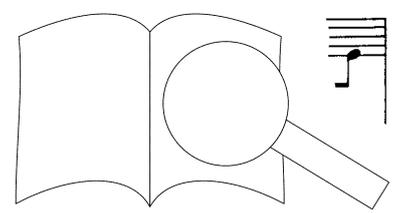
fp fp fp fp

8 ex Pa - tre na - - - tum an - - -

4 7/5 6 7

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48

te, an - te o - mnia sae -

5 6

53

De - um de - De - o,

6 6 6 6 6

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9. Et incarnatus est

Adagio

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

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10. Crucifixus

Adagio

Tromba I,II
in Do/C

Timpani

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano Solo

Alto Solo

Basso Solo

Musical score for Tromba I,II in Do/C, Timpani, Violino I, Violino II, Viola, Soprano Solo, Alto Solo, and Basso Solo. The score is in 3/4 time and features various musical notations including dynamics (f), articulation (tr), and performance instructions (con sordini, con sordino).

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Musical score for Solo section, featuring a piano (p) dynamic and a forte (f) dynamic. The score includes a large graphic of an open book.

3

fp f p f

fp fp f p

p f p

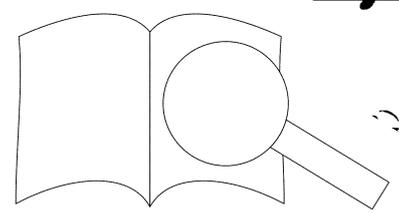
tasto solo

f p

7 6
3 4

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6

Cru - ci - ti - am pro no - bis,
 e - ti - am pro no - bis,
 - fi - xus e - ti - am pro no - bis,

6 5
4 3

6 5

11. Et resurrexit

Allegro

Tromba I, II
in Do/C

Timpani
in Do-Sol/C-G

Corno I, II
in Do/C

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

(v)
Con.
Organ

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. It includes staves for Tromba I, II; Timpani; Corno I, II; Violino I and II; Viola; Soprano; Alto; Tenore; Basso; and Organ. The organ part is marked 'Solo' and 'f'. The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenore, Basso) have lyrics 're -' under the Tenore staff. The score is in common time (C) and marked 'Allegro'. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page. The Carus-Verlag logo is in the bottom right corner of the score area.

3

senza sordino

senza sordino

senza sordino

p

f

p

f

p

f

F⁺ t

- a di - e, et re - sur - re - xit ter - ti - a

- xit ter - ti - a di - e, et re - sur - re - xit ter - ti - a

- re - sur - re - xit ter - ti - a di - e, et re - sur - re - xit ter - ti - a

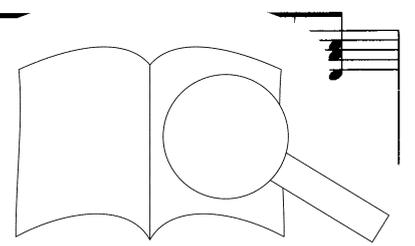
Et re - sur - re - xit ter - ti - a di - e, et re - sur - re - xit ter - ti - a

p

Tutti

f

6 6 5 7 7



6

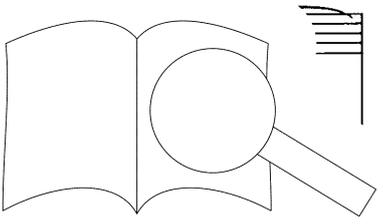
di - e, se - cun - dum Scrip - tu - scen -

di - e, se - cun - dum Scrip - ras. Et a - scen -

di - e, tu - ras. Et a - scen - dit in coe -

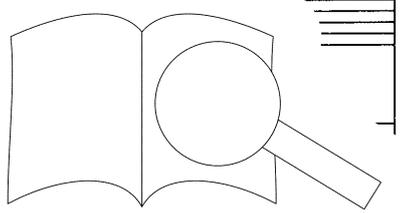
di - e, ras. Et a - scen -

6 7 6 5 6



- dit in coe - - - - - teram Pa -
 - dit in lum e - - - - - det ad dex-teram Pa -
 lum, a - scen- - - - - lum: se - det ad dex - teram Pa -
 in coe - lum: se - det ad dex - te - ram Pa -

5 6 6 7 6 5 4 3



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12

tris. Et i - te - rum ven - tu - rum ven - tu - rus

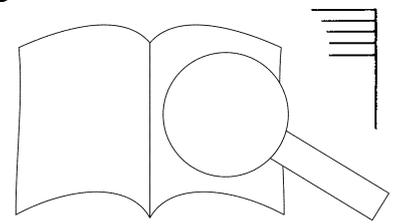
tris. te - rum ven - tu - rus est, et

tris. Et i - tu - rus est, et i - te - rum ven -

tris. i - te - rum ven - tu - rus est, et i - te -

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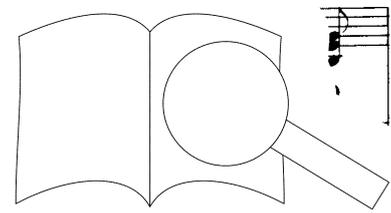


Adagio

16

glo - - - ri - a ju - di - re vi - vos et
 cum glo - ri - a ju di di - ca - re vi - vos et
 glo - - - ri - re, ju - di - ca - re vi - vos et
 rum ven di - ca - re, ju - di - ca - re vi - vos et

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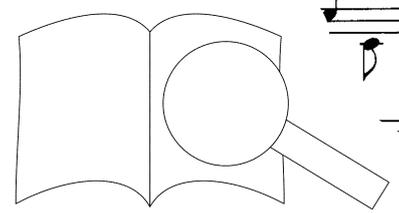
Allegro

Empty musical staves for piano accompaniment, consisting of three systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef).

Musical notation for piano accompaniment, consisting of three systems of two staves each. Dynamics markings include *f* (forte) and *fz* (forzando).

Vocal line with Latin lyrics. The lyrics are: mor - tu - os: cu - jus re - gni nis, cu - jus re - gni mor - tu - os: mor - tu - os: us re - gni non e - rit fi - nis, cu - jus mor -

Musical notation for piano accompaniment, consisting of two systems of two staves each.



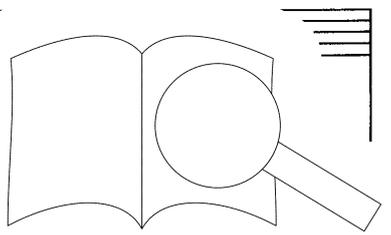
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non e - rit fi - nis, non e - rit non e - rit fi - nis,

cu jus re - gni non e - rit

re - gni non non e - rit fi - nis, non, non e - rit

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

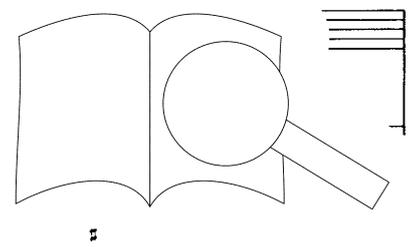


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26

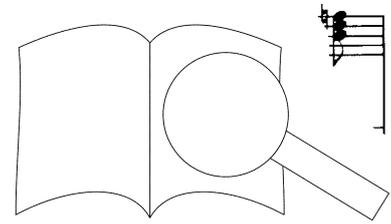
non e - rit fi - nis, rit fi - nis, non,
 fi - nis, non - rit it fi - nis, non,
 fi - nis, - nis, non e - rit fi - nis, non,
 cu non e - rit fi - nis, non,



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29

non, non, non, non, non, non



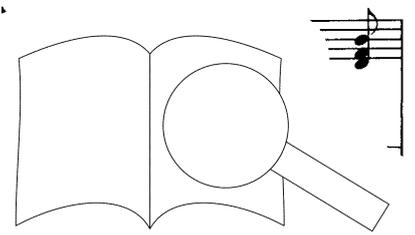
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32 *tr* *tr* 1. Solo

tr *tr*

e - rit fi - nis, non, non, - nis.
 e - rit fi - nis, non non - - - nis.
 e - rit fi - e - rit fi - - - nis.
 e - rit non, non e - rit fi - - - nis.

6 8 7 5 6 6 5 5 3



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12. Et vitam venturi saeculi

Tromba I,II
in Do/C

Timpani
in Do-Sol/C-G

Corno I,II
in Do/C

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Orga.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. It includes staves for Tromba I,II; Timpani; Corno I,II; Violino I; Violino II; Viola; Soprano; Alto; Tenore; Basso; and Organo. The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenore, Basso) have lyrics: "Et vi ri sae - cu - li. A - men,". The organ part is at the bottom. A large watermark "PROBEPARTITUR" is overlaid diagonally across the score. A logo for "Carus-Verlag" is in the top right corner. A magnifying glass icon is in the bottom right corner.

7

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

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

a - - - - men, a - -

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

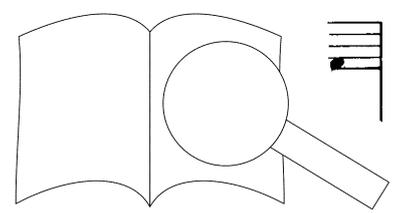
vi - - - - tam ven-tu - ri sae - - li - - - - men, a - -

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

Et vi - - -

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

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



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

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

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

men, et vi - tam ven - tu - ri - - sae - -

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

- - men, a - - - - - a - - - - men. Et vi - tam ven -

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

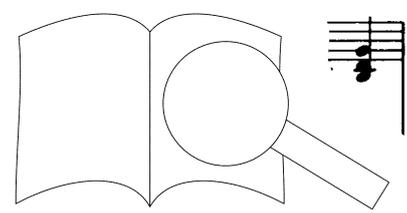
tam ven-tu - ri - - - - - men, a - - - - - men,

Sixth system of musical notation, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

Et vi - - - tam ven-tu - ri

Seventh system of musical notation, featuring piano accompaniment.

Vc., Cb.



6 6 4 6 7 6
2 2

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19

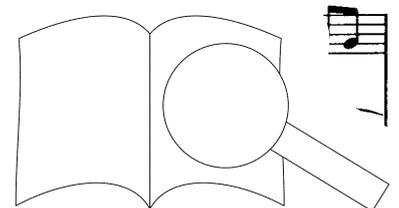
Et in ven-tu-ri sae - cu-li.

tu - ri sae - cu - li,

a - - - - - men. Et vi - tam ven-tu - ri -

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

6 7 6



4

San - - - - ctus, San - - - - ctus, San - - - -

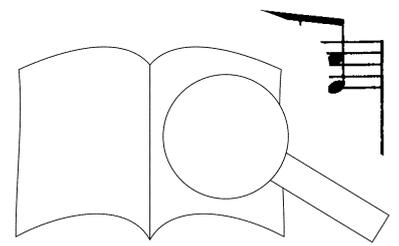
San - - - - ctu. San - - - - ctus, San - - - -

San - - - - ctus, San - - - - ctus,

- ctus, San - - - - ctus,

2 6 6 4 7 6 5

2# 3# 4 4



14. Benedictus

Flauto
(o Violino Solo)

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano Solo

Musical score for Flute, Violino I, Violino II, Viola, and Soprano Solo. The score is in 2/4 time and G major. The Flute part (or Violino Solo) features a melodic line with slurs and accents. Violino I and II play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and moving to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The Viola part also follows this pattern. The Soprano Solo part is currently blank.

Musical score for Solo. The score is in 2/4 time and G major. It features a melodic line with slurs and accents, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass line consists of a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score is marked with a 'Solo' instruction and a 'p' dynamic.

6

tr

p *f*

3b 6/5 3b 6/5 3b 6/5 7

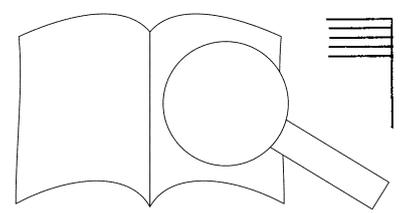
12

p *f*

p *p*

7

tr



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18

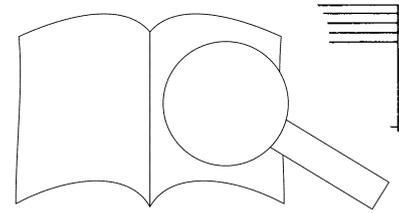
3 3 tr

23

tr f f p f

6 5 6 6 4

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Agnus

16. Agnus Dei

Adagio

Tromba I, II
in Do/C

Timpani
in Do-Sol/C-G

Corno I, II
in Do/C

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

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Solo p cresc. più f

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6/4 2 6/4 2

4

Cor.

V.I

V.II

Va.

Bc.

p *cresc.* *f* *ff*

p *cresc.* *f* *ff*

p

p

7 6 5 9 8 6 6 3: tasto solo

5b 4 3 4b 3 5

tr

7

Cor.

V.I

V.II

Va.

Alto

p *p* *p*

p *p* *p*

Solo

A - gnus De - i, qui

7 7

17. Dona nobis pacem

Allegro

Tromba I, II
in Do/C

Timpani
in Do-Sol/C-G

Corno I, II
in Do/C

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Do
pa - cem, pa - cem, do - na no - bis

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Solo
p

6 6 2 6 6 6 4
5 5 6 5 9

cem, pa - cem, pa - cem;

cem, pa - cem, pa

cem, do - na no - bis pa - cem,

cem, pa - cem;

Solo

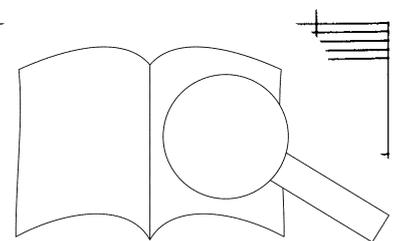
do - na no - bis pa - cem,

pa - cem;

Solo

P

4# 6 6 6 6 6



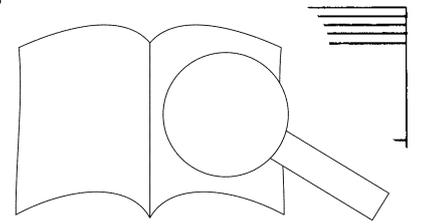
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pa - cem, do pa - cem, pa - cem, do - na no - bis

Solo

do - na no - bis

9 7 6 6 # 6



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30 a2

pa - cem, pa - cem, do - - - no - - -

pa - cem, pa - - - na no - - -

Tutti **Solo** **Tutti**

pa - cem, do - do - - - na no - - -

Tutti

pa - cem, do - - - na no - - -

Tutti

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