

Wolfgang Amadeus  
**MOZART**

---

**Missa brevis in F**  
KV 192 (186<sup>f</sup>)

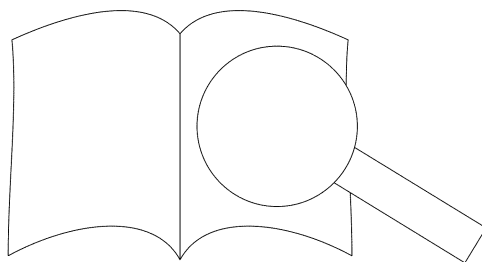
per Soli (SATB), Coro (SATB)  
2 Violini e Basso continuo  
(Violoncello / Fagotto / Contrabbasso, Organo)  
ad lib.: 2 Clarini, 3 Tromboni

Mozart-Ausgaben  
Urtext

Vierauszug / Vocal  
Paul Horn



Carus 40.624.



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

# Inhaltsübersicht

Kyrie 3  
Soli SA e Coro

Gloria 10  
Soli SATB e Coro

Credo 20  
Soli SATB e Coro

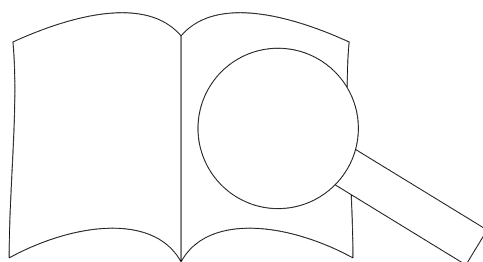
Sanctus 32  
Coro

Benedictus 34  
Soli SATB e Coro

Agnus Dei 37  
Soli SAT e Coro

Nachwort 43

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



# Missa brevis in f

KV 192 (186f)

Klavierauszug

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

1756–1791

Klavierauszug: Paul Horn

## Kyrie

Clarini  
3 Tromboni  
Violini  
Bassi ed  
Organo

**Allegro**

*f* *p* *f*

*p*

*f*

10

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

**Tutti *f***

Kv - ri - e e - lei - .

10

*f*

Avail. with Kölner Kammerchor; conducted by Peter Neumann (CV 83.103).

Aufführ. / Duration ca. 21 min.

© 1990/2000 by Carus-Verlag, Stuttgart – CV 40.624/03

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

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

Urtext

13

*Tutti f*

*Tutti f*

*Tutti f*

8

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

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

13

Org.

16

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

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

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

lei - son, e - lei - son,

16

VI.

son Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

20

PROBE

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluat

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled 'Kyrie eleison'. It features a vocal line (soprano, alto, and tenor parts) and a piano accompaniment. The vocal parts are written in treble clef, and the piano part is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are 'Kyrie eleison'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte). There is a large, faint watermark 'PROBE' across the page. A large, faint watermark 'Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluat' is also present. On the right side, there is a large, faint watermark of a magnifying glass over a circle.

Ky - ri - e - lei - son,

- ri - e - lei - son,

- e - lei - son,

Ky - ri - e -

23

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

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

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

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

23

26

Solo

Ky

26

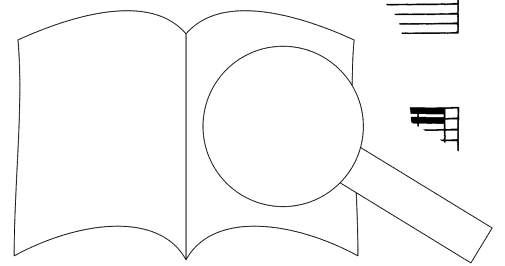
29

lei - son, e -

Tutti *f*

29

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





# Gloria

**Allegro**

**Tutti f**

Et in ter - ra pax ho - mi - ni-

**Allegro**

**f**

7 Solo bus bo - nae\_ vo - lun - ta - tis, Solo Bo - nae. Solo Bo - nae\_ vo - a vo - lun -

7 **p** *tasto solo*

13 **Tutti f** ta - tis, bo - tis. **Tutti f** - ta - tis. Lau - da - mus ta lun - ta - tis. nae vo - lun - ta - tis.

**f**

Be - ne - di - ci - mus\_ te. Glo - ri - fi -

te. Ad - - o - ra - - mus te.

Be - ne - di - ci - mus\_ te. Glo - ri - fi -

Be - ne - di - ci - mus te. Glo - ri - fi -

ca - - mus te. Gra - ti - as a -

Gra - ti - as a - gi - mus ti - bi, mus

ca - - mus\_ te. Gra - ti - as a - gi - mus ti - bi. ti - bi,

ca - - mus te. as mus\_ ti - bi,

a - gi - mus ti - ma - gnam, ma - gnam glo -

a - gi - mus pter ma - - gnam

a - g pro - pter ma - gnam

pro - - pter

36

ri-am tu - am. Do - mi-ne, Do - mi-ne

glo - ri-am tu - am.

glo - ri-am tu - am. Do - mi-ne

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

36

*p* *tasto solo*

[illegible]

48

ens.

ens.

8 ens.

Fi - li u - - ni su,

*PROBE!*

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluieren

Do - mi - ne

Do - mi - ne De - us,

Tutti *f* Do - mi - ne

Je - su, Je - su Chri - ste.

Do - - - -

De - us, Do - - - - mi - ne De -

Do - mi - ne De - - - - us,

De - us, Do - mi - ne De -

ne us, Do - mi - ne

Solo

*p* *tasto solo*

Solo *n.* De - - us, A - gnus De - i,

Do - mi - ne, Do - mi - ne De - us,

Solo De - us, A -

us, A - gnus De -

70 **Tutti** *f* Fi - li - us, Fi - li - us Pa - tris. **Solo** Qui tol - lis pec -

**Tutti** *f* A - - gnus De - i, Fi - li - us Pa - tris. **Solo** Qui tol - lis pec -

**Tutti** *f* Fi - li - us, Fi - li - us Pa - tris. **Solo** Qui tol - lis pec -

**Tutti** *f* Fi - li - us, Fi - li - us Pa - tris. **Solo** Qui tol - lis pec -

70 *f* *p*

76 **Tutti** *f* ca - ta, pec - ca - ta mun - di, **Tutti** *f* mi -

ca - ta, pec - ca - ta mun - di, **Tutti** *f* mi - se

ca - ta, pec - ca - ta mun - di, **Tutti** *f* m:

ca - ta, pec - ca - ta mun - di, **Tutti** *f* se

76

81 re - re, re - re - re no - bis.

re - mi - se - re - re no - bis.

re - mi - se - re - re - bis.

mi - se - re

81

Solo

Qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta, pec - ca - ta mun - di,

Solo

Qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta, pec - ca - ta mun - di,

Solo

Qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta, pec - ca - ta mun - di,

Solo

Qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta, pec - ca - ta mun - di,

87

Qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta, pec - ca - ta mun - di,

*p*

*f*

92 Tutti *f*

su - sci-pe de - pre - ca - ti o - nem, de -

Tutti *f*

su - sci-pe de - pre - ca - ti o - nem

Tutti *f*

su - sci-pe, su - sci-pe de -

Tutti *f*

su - sci-pe, su - sci-pe, pe - pre-ca - ti

92

98

o-nem no - stram ad de-xte-ram, ad de - xte-ram Pa - tris,

o-nem no - des ad de-xte-ram, ad de - xte-ram Pa - tris,

nem n

Qui se - des ad de-xte-ram, tris,

Qui se - des ad de-xte-r

*tr*

*p* mi - se - re - - re no - -

*p* mi - se - re - - re, mi - se - re - - re no - -

*p* mi - se - re - - re no - -

*p* mi - se - re - - re, mi - se - re - - re no - -

*p*

bis. Solo Quo - ni - am tu so -

bis.

bis.

bis.

*f* *p*

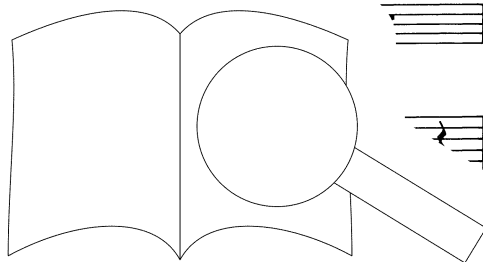
*Tutti f* tu so - lus San - - *Solo* - am tu so - - lus Do-mi-nus,

*f* Tu so - lus

*f* Tu

*f* .cus.

*p*



122 *Tutti* *f* *Solo* *tr* *Tutti* *f*

tu so - lus Do - mi-nus. Tu so - lus Al - tis - si-mus, tu so - lus Al -

Tu so - lus Do - mi-nus. Tu so - lus Al -

Tu so - lus Do - mi-nus. Tu so - lus Al -

Tu so - lus Do - mi-nus. Tu so - lus Al -

122 *f* *p* *f*

127 *tr* *Solo*

tis - si-mus, Je - su, Je - su Chri -

tis - si-mus,

tis - si-mus,

tis - si-mus,

127 *tr* *p*

133 *Tutti*

Je - su, Chri - ste.

Je su Chri - ste.

Je - su Chri - ste.

Je - su Chri -

133 *f* *p*

Cum San-cto Spi-ri-tu, in glo-ri-a De-i Pa-tris. A-men. Cum San-cto

Cum San-cto Spi-ri-tu, in glo-ri-a De-i Pa-tris. A-men. Cum San-cto Spi-ri-tu, in glo-ri-a De-i Pa-tris, in glo-ri-a De-i

Cum San-cto Spi-ri-tu, in glo-ri-a De-i Pa-tris. A-men. Cum San-cto Spi-ri-tu, in glo-ri-a De-i Pa-tris, in glo-ri-a De-i

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

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

tris. A - men, a - men, a - men, a - men, Solo

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

159

*p* tasto solo

164

Solo

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

Tutti *f*

Solo

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

Tutti *f*

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

a -

men, a -

164

on Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

172

The image shows a musical score for the hymn 'Der Herr ist unser Gott'. It features four staves: three vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and one piano accompaniment staff. The vocal parts are in treble clef, and the piano part is in bass clef. The lyrics 'men, a - - - - - men.' are written below the vocal staves. The piano accompaniment consists of a simple harmonic pattern. The score is marked with a large 'PROBE' watermark and a diagonal text overlay that reads 'Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluat...'. To the right of the score is a large, empty rectangular box with a circular cutout in the center, likely for a logo or seal.

# Credo

**Allegro**

**Tutti** *f*

Cre do, cre - do in u-num De - um, Pa - trem o - mni-pot - en - tem, fa-cto -

Tutti *f* Cre - do, cre - do in u-num De - um, Pa - trem o - mni-pot - en - tem, fa-cto -

Tutti *f* Cre - do, cre - do in u-num De - um, Pa - trem o - mni-pot - en - tem, fa-

Cre - do, cre - do in u-num De - um, Pa - trem o - mni-pot - en - tem,

**Allegro**

*f* Org. *f* vl.

rem cae - li et ter - rae, vi - si - bi - li - um o - mni - si -

- rem cae - li et ter - rae, vi - si - bi - li - um et in - vi - si -

cto - rem cae - li et ter - rae, vi - si - bi - li - um, et in - vi - si -

fa-cto - rem cae - li et ter - rae, vi - si o - mni - um, et in - vi - si -

10

bi - li - um. Et in u-num Do - mi-num Je - sum Chri-stum,

bi - li - u. re - do. Et in u-num Do - mi-num Je - sum Chri-stum,

bi do, cre - do. Et in u-num sum Chri-stum,

Cre - do, cre - do. Et in

Org. vl.



28

Solo

do, cre - do. Ge - ni - tum, non

- do, cre - do, cre - do.

cre - do, cre - do, cre - do.

Cre - do, cre - do.

28

vi.

fa - ctum, con - sub - stan - ti - a - lem Pa - tri: per

31

fa - ctum, con - sub - stan - ti - a - lem Pa - tri: per

Solo

31

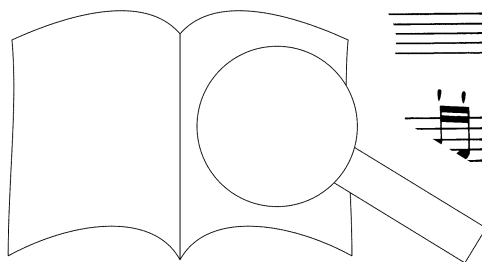
fa - ctum, con - sub - stan - ti - a - lem Pa - tri: per

34

cta sunt.

fa - cta sunt.

fa - cta sunt.



40

Tutti *f*

Qui pro - pter nos ho - mi-nes, et pro - pter

cre - do.

Tutti *f*

Qui pro - pter nos ho - mi-nes, et pro

Tutti *f*

Qui pro - pter nos ho - mi-nes,

Tutti *f*

Qui pro - pter nos ho -

40

*f*

no - stram sa -

no - stram sa -

BARTOLUCCI Edition Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

[illegible]

Solo

- dit de cae - lis. Cre - do, cre - do. Et

- dit de cae - lis. Cre - do, cre - do. Et

8 scen - dit de cae - lis. Cre - do, cre - do. Et

de-scen - dit de cae - lis. Cre - do, cre - do. Et

46

Org. vl. p

in - car - na - tus est de Spi - ri - tu San - cto ex Ma - ri - a Vir

in - car - na - tus est de Spi - ri - tu San - cto ex Ma - ri - ne ho -

in - car - na - tus est de Spi - ri - tu San - cto ex ae: Et

in - car - na - tus est de Spi - ri - tu San - cto gi - ne: Et

50

mo fa

mo fa

ho -

Tutti f

ctus est. Cru - ci -

10

60

*Tutti f* Pas - - - sus, *p* et se - pul - tus

*Tutti f* Pas - - - sus, pas - sus, *p* et se - pul - tus

8 - ti - o Pi - la - to - pas - - sus, pas - sus, *p* et se - pul - tus

bis: sub Pon - ti - o Pi - la - to pas - - sus, *p* et se - pul - tus

60

Org. *p*

65

est. Et re - sur - re - xit ter - ti - a di - e.

Et re - sur - re - xit ter - ti - a d' cu. cri -

8 est. Et re - sur - re - xit ter - ti - a s - dum Scri -

est. Et re - sur - re - xit ter - se - cun - dum Scri -

65

VI. *f*

68

ptu-ras. Et a - scen - dit, a - scen - dit in cae-lum: se-det, se-det

ptu-ras. dit, a - scen - dit in cae-lum: se-det, se-det

8 ptu-ras. a - scen - dit, a - scen se-det

Et a - scen -

se-det

72

ad de - xte - ram Pa - tris. Cre - do, cre - do. Et i - te - rum ven -

ad de - xte - ram Pa - tris. Cre - do, cre - do. Et i - te - rum ven -

ad de - xte - ram Pa - tris. Cre - do, cre - do. Et i - te - rum ven -

ad de - xte - ram Pa - tris. Cre - do, cre - do. Et i - te - rum ven -

72

ad de - xte - ram Pa - tris. Cre - do, cre - do. Et i - te - rum ven -

ad de - xte - ram Pa - tris. Cre - do, cre - do. Et i - te - rum ven -

ad de - xte - ram Pa - tris. Cre - do, cre - do. Et i - te - rum ven -

ad de - xte - ram Pa - tris. Cre - do, cre - do. Et i - te - rum ven -

76

tu-rus est, ven-tu-rus est cum glo-ri-a, ju-di-ca-re vi-vos

76

tu-rus est, ven-tu-rus est cum glo-ri-a, ju-di-ca-re vi-vos

[illegible]

non, non, non e - rit fi - - nis. Cre - - do, cre - -

non, non, non e - rit fi - - nis. Cre - - do, cre - -

non, non, non e - rit fi - - nis. Cre - do, cre - -

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

Org.

do. Et in Spi - ri - tum

do. cre - do, cre - - do.

do, cre - do, cre - - do.

Cre - - do, cre - - do.

et vi - vi - fi - can

Solo Qui cum

Pa - tre Fi - li -

Qui lo - cu - .

Pa - tre et Fi - li - o si - mul ad - o - ra - tur, et con - glo - ri - fi - ca - tur:

Qui lo - cu - .

94

- tus est per Pro - phe - - tas.

- tus est per Pro - phe - - tas. Cre - do.

98

- do,

Cre - do,

Et u - nam san - ctam, et

cre - do. Et u - nam, et u - nam,

nam, et u - nam,

i - nam,

3

102

u - nam, et u - - nam san - ctam ca - tho - li - cam et a - po - sto - li - cam Ec - cle - si - am.

et u - nam san - ctam, san - ctam ca - tho - li - cam et a - po - sto - li - cam Ec - cle - si - am.

et u - nam san - ctam, san - ctam ca - tho - li - cam et a - po - sto - li - cam Ec - cle - si - am.

et u - nam san - ctam, san - ctam ca - tho - li - cam et a - po - sto - li - cam Ec - cle - si - am.

Solo

Con - - fi - te - or u - num ba - ptis - ma in - - - - - nem pec - ca -

**Allegro**

Et ex - spe - c - - - - - mor - tu - o - rum. Et vi - -

Et e - - - - - o - nem mor - tu - o - rum.

- re - cti - o - nem mor - tu - o - rum.

cto re - sur - re - cti - o - nem mor - tu

**Adagio**

tam ven - tu - ri sae - - - - - cu-li. A - - -

Et vi - - tam ven - tu - ri

men, a - - - - - men,

sae - - - - - cu-li. A - - -

Et vi - - tam ven - tu - - - - - vi - -

men, a - - - - - men,

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

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

- ri sae - - - - - a -

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

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

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

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

128 Org. vl.

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

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

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

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

133

a - men, a -

a - men,

a - men,

men.

a - men.

Cre do, cre - do.

Cre - do, cre - do.

Cre do.

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

## Sanctus

Andante

Tutti *f*

San - ctus, San - ctus,

San - ctus, San - ctus,

San - ctus, San - ctus,

San - ctus,

Andante

*f* *tr*

San - ctus Do - mi-nus De - us.

San - ctus Do - mi-nus De - us.

San - ctus Do - mi-nus Do - mi-nus.

San - ctus Do - mi-nus Sa - ba - oth. Org.

11

cae - li, sunt cae-li et ter-ra glo - ri-a tu - a.

ple - ni sunt cae-li et ter-ra glo - ri-a tu - a.

ple - ni sunt cae-li, sunt cae - li.

ple - ni sunt

g.

VI.

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

19 Allegro

Ho - san-na, ho - san-na, ho-san-na in ex - cel - sis. Ho-san-na, ho-san-na in ex - cel -

Ho - san-na, ho - san-na, ho-san-na in ex-

19 Allegro

*f*

23

- sis. Ho-san-na, ho-san-na in ex-cel - sis, in ex-cel - sis.

cel - sis. Ho-san-na, ho-san-na in ex-cel - sis. Ho-san-na, ho-sar - sa.

Ho - san-na, ho - san-na, ho-san-na in ex - cel - sis. in ex-cel -

Ho n-na, na, ho-san-na in ex-

23

27

Ho - san-na, h - na in ex-cel - sis.

sis. Ho - na in ex-cel - sis.

sis, in - Ho - san-na, ho -

Ho - san-na, ho - sai

# Benedictus

Andantino

Solo

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

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

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

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

Andantino

*p*

7

no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni. Be - ne - di - ctus qui ve -

no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni. Be - ne - nit, qui

no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni. Be - ne - di - ctus

no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni. Be - ne - di - ctus

7

13

ve -

ve -

mi - ni. Be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus,

mi - ne Do - mi - ni. Be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus qui

no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni. Be - ne - di - ctus qui

nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi -

us,

VI.

be - ne - di - ctus,

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

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

*fp*

*fp*

*tr*

*tr*

be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus qui ve -

be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus, qui

- ne - di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus, ctus

be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus

*tr*

*tr*

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

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

mi - ne Do - mi - ni. Be - ne - di - ctus.

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

*tr*

*tr*

# 37 Allegro

Tutti

Ho - san-na, ho - san-na, ho-san-na in ex - cel - sis. Ho-san-na, ho-san-na in ex -

Ho - san-na, ho - san-na, ho-san-na in ex -

# 37 Allegro

*f*

Ho - san-na, ho - san-na, ho-san-na in ex - cel - sis. Ho-san-na, ho-san-na in ex -

41

- sis. Ho-san-na, ho-san-na in ex - cel - sis, in ex-cel - sis.

cel - sis. Ho-san-na, ho-san-na in ex - cel - sis. Ho-san-na, ho-san-na in ex -

Ho - san-na, ho - san-na, ho-san-na in ex - cel - sis. Ho-san-na, ho-san-na in ex -

Ho - san-na, ho - san-na, ho-san-na in ex - cel - sis. Ho-san-na, ho-san-na in ex -

45

Ho - san-na, ho - san-na, ho-san-na in ex - cel - sis.

Ho - san-na, ho - san-na, ho-san-na in ex - cel - sis.

Ho - san-na, ho - san-na, ho-san-na in ex - cel - sis.

Ho - san-na, ho - san-na, ho-san-na in ex - cel - sis.

# Agnus Dei

Adagio



Piano introduction in B-flat major, 3/4 time. The music features a flowing melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, marked with a forte (f) dynamic.

4 Soprano solo



Soprano solo vocal line starting at measure 4. The lyrics are: A - gnus De - i, qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta mun - di, pec - ca - ta mun - di:



Piano accompaniment for the soprano solo, marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The music continues the melodic and harmonic themes from the introduction.



Tutti vocal and piano section starting at measure 7. The lyrics are: Mi - se - re - re, re, mi - se - re - re. The section includes vocal lines for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass, all marked with a forte (f) dynamic, and a piano accompaniment marked with a piano (p) dynamic.



Piano accompaniment for the tutti section, marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The music features a rhythmic pattern in the left hand and a melodic line in the right hand.

10

no - - - - bis.

no - - - - bis.

no - - - - bis.

no - - - - bis.

10

13

Solo

A - gnus De - i, qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta mun - di, p

13

16

Mi - se - re

Tutti *f*

mi *f*

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

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

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

re, mi - se - re -

re

re

19

no - - - bis.

no - - - bis.

no - - - bis.

no - - - bis.

19

22

Solo

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

22

25 **Allegro moderato**

Tutti **f**

Do - na

Tutti **f**

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

Tutti **f**

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

Tutti **f**

pa-cem,

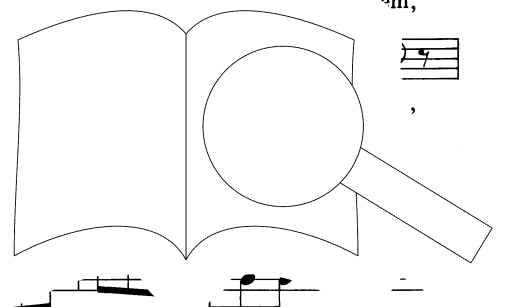
no - bis pa-cem,

Carus-Verlag

PROBE PART

Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert



35

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

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

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

do - na no - bis

35

do - na - no - bis

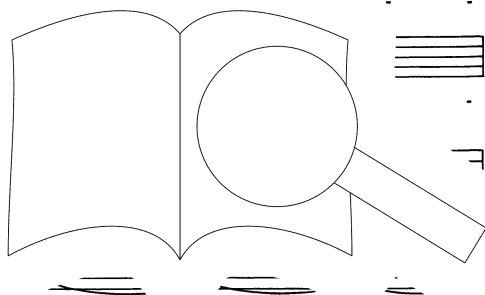
[illegible]

41

Musical score for measures 41-44. The score is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. Measure 41: Treble has a quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4, quarter note A4. Bass has a quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note Bb2, quarter note A2. Measure 42: Treble has a quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4, quarter note A4. Bass has a quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note Bb2, quarter note A2. Measure 43: Treble has a quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4, quarter note A4. Bass has a quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note Bb2, quarter note A2. Measure 44: Treble has a quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4, quarter note A4. Bass has a quarter note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note Bb2, quarter note A2.

[illegible]

Musical score for 'Die Nachtigall' in G major, 2/4 time. The score is for a single melodic line on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of several measures of music, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format.



54

*p* *f*

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

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

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

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

54

62

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

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

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

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

62

70

*tr*

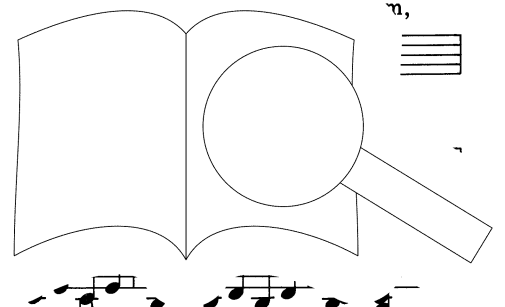
no - bi do - na no - bis pa - cem, pa - cem,

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

pa - cem, do - na r

cem, pa - cem,

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



77

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

84

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

92

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

## Nachwort

Im Sommer 1774 schrieb W. A. Mozart in unmittelbarer zeitlicher Nachbarschaft zwei Messen, die *Missa brevis in F* KV 192 (186<sup>f</sup>) und die *Missa brevis in D* KV 194 (186<sup>h</sup>). Beiden Kompositionen eigen ist wie dem etwa gleichzeitig entstandenen *Dixit et Magnificat* KV 193 (186<sup>g</sup>) und der aus dem Vorjahr stammenden *Trinitatismesse* KV 167 eine jeweils mehr oder weniger stark ausgeprägte Neigung zur kontrapunktischen Schreibweise. Während sich jedoch *Dixit et Magnificat* und die *Trinitatismesse* dem spätbarocken Stil nähern, sucht Mozart in den beiden *brevis*-Messen die alt-hergebrachten polyphonen Techniken mit einer moderneren Tonsprache zu verbinden.

Die *Missa brevis in F* wurde, so das Datum auf der autographen Partitur, am 24. Juni 1774 beendet. Sie war, wie eine authentische Stimmenabschrift mit eigenhändigen Eintragungen Mozarts bezeugt, für den Salzburger Dom bestimmt<sup>1</sup>. Dem bescheideneren Anspruch einer *Missa brevis* gemäß ist das Orchester nur mit zwei Violinen, Baß und Orgel, dem sog. „Kirchentrio“, besetzt. Hinzu kommen der lokalen Aufführungspraxis entsprechend lediglich noch drei Posaunen, welche mit Alt, Tenor und Baß des Chores *colla parte* gehen. Erst nachträglich hat Mozart dieses knapp bemessene Instrumentarium noch um zwei Trompeten (Clarini) erweitert, welche dem Ganzen ein festliches Gepräge geben. Von den beiden autographen Auflagestimmen, die dem Bild der Mozartschen Hand nach eindeutig jünger sind als das ursprüngliche Aufführungsmaterial, ist jedoch nur die zweite Trompete vollständig erhalten, von der ersten sind lediglich zwei Streifen des zerschnittenen ersten Blattes auf unsere Zeit gekommen; sie enthalten die Takte 1–59 des *Kyrie* sowie die Takte 49–179 des *Gloria*<sup>2</sup>. Die NMA hat die beiden Stimmen zum ersten Mal in eine Partiturausgabe übernommen und die fehlenden Partien der ersten Trompete rekonstruiert. Mit der vorliegenden Edition, welche der NMA folgt, werden sie zum ersten Mal auch der Praxis allgemein zugänglich.

Stilistisch wird KV 192 (186<sup>f</sup>) in starkem Maße von der kontrapunktischen Schreibweise bestimmt, zugleich erhält die Singstimmen gegenüber der überwiegend instrumentierten *Trinitatismesse* wieder größere Bedeutung. Kontrapunkt und vokales Idiom bleiben aber keinesfalls die einzigen Gestaltungsmittel, vielmehr gelingt es Mozart, ein ungezwungene, natürliche Verschränkung von vokalen Elementen mit moderner Tonsprache zu erreichen. Schon in der *Missa brevis in D* (KV 194) ist das Meisterstück einer derartigen Verknüpfung von Kontrapunkt und zeitgenössischer Singstimmen und Choralbehandlung zu sehen. In der *Missa brevis in F* wirken ineinander verschachtelte, gegenseitig integrierende organische Weise und Choralgeklänge. In ähnlich organischer Weise wirken die Chöre und die solistischen Stimmen einander. Besonders im *Hosanna* ebenso wie im *Benedictus* das kanta- soloquartett mit unaufdringlichen Einwürfen. Die textreichen Sätze *Gloria* und *Kyrie* durch Wiederkehr einzelner Abschnitte in Muster von Ritornell- und Rondoform,

akkordische und polyphon aufgelockerte Partien wechseln miteinander ab. Allein das *Agnus Dei* verzichtet vollständig auf kontrapunktische Faktur. Es wird stattdessen von expressiver Oberstimmenmelodik geprägt, die bisweilen dramatische Töne anschlägt. Das *Dona nobis pacem* trägt volkstümlich-liedhafte Züge. Als Relikt des alten Kirchenstils verbleibt lediglich der in Breven notierte Plagalschluß.

Eine ganz besondere Gestaltung kommt dem *Credo* zu. Mozart bedient sich dabei eines speziellen Verfahrens, dessen Wurzeln bis ins späte 17. Jahrhundert zurückgehen, der sog. Kehrstellentechnik<sup>3</sup>. Ihr typisches Kennzeichen ist die mehrfache Wiederholung des anfänglichen Rufs „Credo, credo“ im weiteren Verlauf des Satzes, weshalb Messen mit einem derart disponierten *Credo* auch als „Credomesen“ bezeichnet werden. Mozart hat in seinem Messeschaffen insgesamt zweimal, in KV 192 (186<sup>f</sup>) und KV 257, von dieser Technik Gebrauch gemacht. In KV 192 (186<sup>f</sup>) läßt er insgesamt dreizehnmal das Thema des anfänglichen *Credo*-Rufs zum Teil in Varianten wiederkehren, viermal davon in Verbindung mit anderem Text: so als Fugato-Thema im *Crucifixus*, so als Themenkopf des *Solbor*, so als tragender Bestandteil des Themas der Fughette und schließlich als Engführung.

Das viertönige Thema, das vom G und vierte Stufe zur Terz verläuft, ist nicht nur bei Mozart Zeitgenossen und Vorläufern vornehmlich zu kontrapunktisch, sondern auch seine erste, noch sehr einfache Form ist linear empfunden. In der *Missa brevis in F* führt vor diesem Hintergrund gerade diese Wiederholung des Themas wiederholt in der *Jupiter-Sinfonie* wiederholt, freilich auf einer wesentlichen Stufenaffens, traditionell-polyphonen Kompositionstechniken.

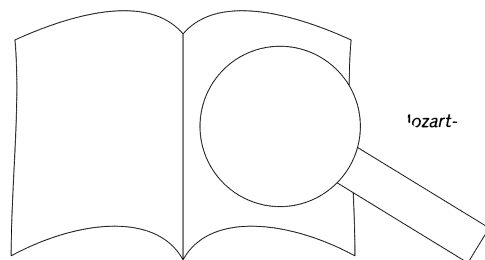
In der *Credomesse* kommen Mozart in der musikalischen Zusammenfassung der Sätze entgegen. Was er in anderen Messen nicht erreichen sucht, gelingt ihm hier, gleichsam einem vokalen Konzept heraus, durch die Wiederholung des anfänglichen *Credo*-Themas und führt zu einer, musikalisch wirksamen und geistvollen Lösung des spröden Problems<sup>4</sup>.

Insgesamt erweist sich KV 192 (186<sup>f</sup>) als Markstein in Mozarts Auseinandersetzung mit dem kontrapunktischen Stil, welche in seinem Spätwerk schließlich so geniale Schöpfungen wie das Finale der *Jupiter-Sinfonie* zeitigen sollte.

Mannheim, im September 1990

Jochen Reutter

- <sup>1</sup> Walter Senn
- <sup>2</sup> *ibid.*, S. XII.
- <sup>3</sup> Georg Reich *Jahrbuch 19*
- <sup>4</sup> *ibid.*, S. 131.
- <sup>5</sup> Senn, Vorw.
- <sup>6</sup> Reichert, *M* 1955, S. 115



During the summer of 1774 W. A. Mozart wrote two Masses within a few weeks: the *Missa brevis in F major*, K. 192 (186<sup>1</sup>), and the *Missa brevis in D major*, K. 194 (186<sup>h</sup>). A feature common to both compositions as well as to the *Dixit et Magnificat* K. 193 (186<sup>8</sup>), written at about the same time, and the “*Trinitatis*” Mass K. 167 of the previous year, is a more or less strongly evident tendency towards contrapuntal writing. However, while the *Dixit et Magnificat* and the “*Trinitatis*” Mass approach the late-baroque style, in these two *brevis* Masses Mozart sought to combine traditional polyphonic techniques with a more modern musical language.

The *Missa brevis in F major* was completed on the 24th June 1774, as is stated on the autograph score. It is clear from an authentic set of performing parts, containing markings in Mozart's hand, that this work was intended for Salzburg Cathedral.<sup>1</sup> In accordance with the modest requirements of a *missa brevis*, the orchestra consists only of two violins, bass and organ, the so-called “church trio.” They were augmented, as the local performing practice demanded, by three trombones, doubling the altos, tenors and basses of the choir. Mozart later added to these modest orchestral forces two trumpets (*clarini*), to add a note of festive splendour. The two trumpet parts are in Mozart's own hand, and from the handwriting they appear to have been written considerably later than the original performing material. Unfortunately only the 2nd trumpet part has survived complete; of the 1st trumpet part a mere two fragments of the torn first page have come down to us; these contain bars 1–59 of the *Kyrie* and bars 49–179 of the *Gloria*.<sup>2</sup> These trumpet parts have been included in a score for the first time in the NMA, with the missing sections of the 1st trumpet part reconstructed. The present edition, which follows the NMA, makes these two parts generally available for performance for the first time.

Stylistically speaking, K. 192 (186<sup>1</sup>) is strongly marked by contrapuntal writing, while the voices are of greater importance than in the “*Trinitatis*” Mass, which is more instrumental in character. Counterpoint and the vocal idiom are not, however, by any means the only compositional elements; Mozart here achieves an unforced, natural blend of traditional features with the tonal language of his time with the techniques of concerted music. The work proves to be a masterpiece of this fusion of contrapuntal structures and sonata form – or more accurately, concerto first movement form – and of the independent handling of the contrasting elements are integrated in a similarly organic manner. The polyphonic choral texture, the modern concertante orchestration, the dominating melodic lines, the contrapuntal parts complemented by the fugally in the *Hosanna*, homophonic use of the *Credo*, with their lengthy text, the recurrence of certain melodic motifs, and the solo and rondo form, chordal writing. Only the *Agnus Dei* contrapuntal writing. Instead it is expressive melodic line, which

occasionally takes on a note of drama. The *Dona nobis* has about it a suggestion of folksong. All that survives from the ancient church style is the plagal cadence written in breves.

The *Credo* is marked by the use of a technique whose origins go back to the late 17th century.<sup>3</sup> This technique consists of the repeated appearance at various points in the movement of its opening words “*Credo, credo*”; masses which feature this device are often known as “*credo masses*.” Mozart used this technique on two occasions, in his Masses K. 192 (186<sup>1</sup>) and K. 257. In K. 192 (186<sup>1</sup>) he repeated the theme of the opening word *Credo* thirteen times in all, sometimes in a varied form, and four times set to other words; thus it occurs as the fugato subject of the *Crucifixus* in a contrasting form in the minor, as the solo theme of the *Confitebor*, as a basic element of the subject of the *Et vitam* fughetta, and finally as the stretto theme of the *Amen*.

The four-note theme, beginning on the tonic note, followed by the second, fourth, and finally third, is a kind of “basic motif,”<sup>4</sup> which was favoured not only by Mozart but by many of his contemporaries and predecessors. It is well suited to be the basis for contrapuntal first, very simple four-part harmonization. As the music progresses it is combined and appears in stretto. Again it is surprising that Mozart returns to this advanced stage of contrapuntal composition in his *Jupiter Symphony* where he combines traditionally polyphonic and symphonic compositional techniques.

The principal device of a “*credo mass*” were of course the repeated use of a means of bringing together the various parts of the faith as a musical entity. While this technique is found in other masses by the use of the *Credo* theme, holding the *Credo* together by essentially vocal means, the *Credo* theme, and this led to a more spirited solution of the difficult

K. 192 (186<sup>1</sup>) as a whole represents a landmark on which led Mozart to mastery of the contrapuntal and which in his late works was to lead to such a restoration of genius as the finale of the *Jupiter Symphony*.

Mannheim, September 1990

Jochen Reutter

Translation: John Coombs

<sup>1</sup> Walter Senn: F-

<sup>2</sup> *ibid.*, p. XI

<sup>3</sup> Georg Re

*Jahrbuch*

<sup>4</sup> *ibid.*, p. 1

<sup>5</sup> Senn: Fo

<sup>6</sup> Reichert: buch 19

et seq.

in: Mozart-

Mozart-Jahr-

