

Josef Gabriel Rheinberger Christoforus op. 120

Legende / A Legend

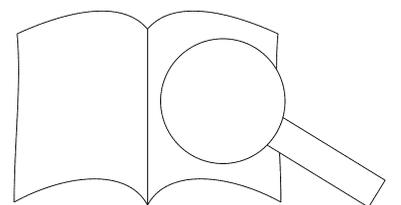
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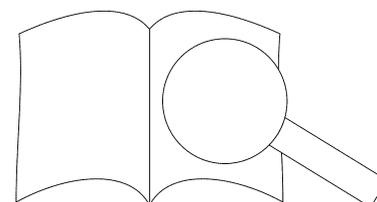
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Vorwort

Die Stadt München, in der Josef Gabriel Rheinberger von seinem Studienbeginn als knapp 12-jähriger bis zu seinem Tod 1901 ohne Unterbrechung wohnte und arbeitete, gehörte im 19. Jahrhundert nicht zu den bedeutenden Zentren der Oratorienpflege. Anders als in den musikalischen Metropolen Berlin oder Leipzig gab es dort vor 1854, dem Gründungsjahr des Münchner Oratorienvereins, keine Institution, die sich ausschließlich der oratorischen Musik widmete. Auch fanden hier keine bürgerlichen Musikfeste statt, wie sie an anderen Orten mit großen Oratorienaufführungen und überregionaler Beteiligung gefeiert wurden. Mit dem neu gegründeten Münchner Oratorienverein unter der Leitung von Carl von Perfall war Rheinberger allerdings fast von den Anfängen des Vereins an eng verbunden.¹ 1856 erhielt er eine Anstellung als Korrepetitor, 1859 wurde er zum zweiten Dirigenten und 1864 zum musikalischen Leiter ernannt. 1877, als er Hofkapellmeister für Kirchenmusik wurde, gab er die Leitung des Oratorienvereins auf.

Vor und unter Rheinbergers Leitung gaben sich die Programme der Münchner Oratorienvereinskonzerte, was große Oratorien angeht, eher konservativ. Händel, Mendelssohn, Haydn und Hiller sind vor allem vermehrt mehrfach auch Schumann mit *Das Paradies und die Prinzessin* und *Das zeitgenössische Oratorium* kam nicht zum Tragen, überrascht es auch nicht, dass Rheinberger trotz seiner großen Neigung zur geistlichen Musik beim Oratorienverein kein eigenes Werk hatte.² Die beiden oratorienhaften Werke *Christoforus* op. 120 und *Der Stern von Bethlehem* op. 164, entstanden jeweils in der oratorienartigen Werkschöpfungsperiode, unveröffentlichte *Opfer* JWV 61³ für Orgel erfreute sich im Oratorienverein, und *Christoforus* wurde später als Oratorium aufgeführt.⁴ Rheinberger komponierte *Christoforus* im Alter von 18 Jahren. *Christoforus* sollte zu einem seiner ersten Werke werden – von 150 Aufführungen, die er bis zu seinem Tod zu berichten.⁵ 1890 nahm Rheinberger dann noch einmal einen Text seiner Frau

Fanny zur Hand und komponierte das als „geistliche“ veröffentlichte Weihnachtswerk *Der Stern von Bethlehem*.⁶

Christoforus op. 120

Rheinberger hat keines seiner Werke als „Oratorium“ zusammenhängen kann. *Stern von Bethlehem* *Opfer* und *Das Töchterchen* Kürze und ihrer ohnehin nicht im Falle des *Christoforus* zusammenhängen. *Christoforus* hat keinen biblischen Hintergrund. Obwohl es eine Legende ist, die im 19. Jahrhundert gab es vor allem in den Teilen Deutschlands und in den Textreformen des einflussreichen Librettisten Zeno seit etwa 1718 in Erscheinung getreten.⁸ Als wahre Quelle für Oratorien mehr die Bibel. Auch im 19. Jahrhundert

¹ Zu diesem Thema Hans-Josef Irmen, „Das Oratorium in München“, in: *Religiöse Musik in nicht-liturgischen Werken von Beethoven bis Reger*, hg. v. Walter Wiora, Regensburg 1978, S. 233–246.

² Vielleicht hätte aber ein Werk von ihm eine Chance gehabt. Immerhin wurde 1870 sein großes Requiem op. 60 aufgeführt, sonst allerdings eher kleinere Werke wie weltliche Chorlieder und -balladen.

³ Das Autograph in der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek München (D-Mbs, Mus. ms. 4711) datiert vom 16.11.1856.

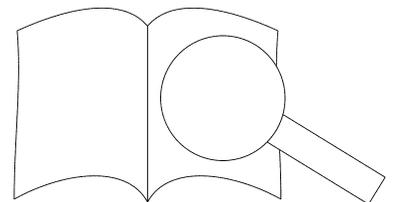
⁴ Siehe dazu zwei Briefe Rheinbergers an seine Eltern und eine Rezension aus der *Neuen Münchner Zeitung*, abgedruckt in Bd. I, S. 285–290, von *Josef Gabriel Rheinberger. Briefe und Dokumente seines Lebens.*, hg. von Hans-Josef Irmen und Harald Wanger, 9 Bände, Vaduz 1982–1988 (im Folgenden zitiert als *B&D*).

⁵ Brief an Henriette Hecker vom 25.12.1900, in: *B&D*, Bd. VIII, S. 124.

⁶ *Der Stern von Bethlehem* ist in Bd. 10 der Rheinberger-Gesamtausgabe erschienen, hg. von Harald Wanger, Stuttgart 1988, siehe dort zu den Hintergründen. Zu Text und Musik auch: Konrad Klek, „O schöner Stern von Bethlehem! Ein Plädoyer für Text und Musik von Rheinbergers op. 164.“, in: *Württembergische Blätter für Kirchenmusik* 6/2001, S. 3–12.

⁷ *Christoforus* ist im Erstdruck als „Legende“ bezeichnet. Allerdings hat Rheinberger im privaten Rahmen von seinem Oratorium gesprochen (Brief an H. H. Wanger).

⁸ Siehe z. B. Günther Massenkeil, *Oratorien*, musikalischen Gattungen, Bd. 10,1 und 10,2, S. 126, 137, 145–146 und „Verzeichnis der Oratorien vor 1800“ auf S. 279–281. In Wien siehe auch Arnold Scherl, *Oratorien*, Leipzig 1911, repr. Hildesheim 1966 (2. Auflage), Bd. 3), S. 413.



beherrschten im deutschsprachigen Raum die biblischen Stoffkreise von Christi Geburt, Passion, Auferstehung und Himmelfahrt, Erzählungen aus dem Neuen Testament, der Sündenfall und das verlorene Paradies sowie die großen Gestalten des Alten Testaments das Bild des Oratoriums. Hinzu traten zunehmend auch weltliche Stoffe, teilweise mit gewissen religiösen Bezügen, wie z. B. Haydns *Die Jahreszeiten* (1801), Schumanns *Das Paradies und die Peri* (1843) und *Der Rose Pilgerfahrt* (1851). Zwar kam vor allem durch Carl Loewe, Niels Gade und Max Bruch⁹, die auf Stoffe aus der Antike, der Mythologie und der Kultur- und Religionsgeschichte zurückgriffen, ein neuer Wind in die Geschichte der Oratorien, doch gab es nur wenige Versuche, die Heiligengeschichten selbst wieder für die Gattung zu beleben. Neben Rheinbergers *Christoforus* sind hier vor allem Franz Liszts *Legende von der heiligen Elisabeth* (1865 uraufgeführt) und – außerhalb Deutschlands und zeitlich nach dem *Christoforus* – Antonín Dvořáks *St. Ludmila* (1886) und Edgar Tinels *Franziskus* (1888) zu erwähnen. Dass Rheinberger mit Liszts Oratorium vertraut war, ist sehr wahrscheinlich, da sich zum einen die beiden Komponisten persönlich kannten und zum anderen die *Heilige Elisabeth* 1866 am Münchner Hof aufgeführt worden war.¹⁰

Vertonungen des Christoforus-Stoffes sind ausgesprochen selten; trotz der Popularität des Heiligen ist nach heutigem Kenntnisstand fast kein Werk bekannt.¹¹ Doch hat Rheinbergers Werk den Anstoß zu einem weiteren, allerdings inhaltlich gänzlich anders konzipierten Christoforus-Oratorium gegeben: dem 1898 uraufgeführten *St. Christophorus* von Horatio Parker, einem amerikanischen Komponisten, der in München 1882–1885 Rheinbergers *Christoforus* kennen lernte.

Wie so viele andere Legenden ist *Christoforus* in verschiedenen Fassungen überliefert, wobei nicht sicher ist, welche die älteste war. Im 19. Jahrhundert war nach Jacobus de Voragine die zentrale Episode von *Christoforus* die vom weiteren Leben des Heiligen nach seinem Märtyrertod. In der *Legende* von *Christoforus* findet seinen Hörforderungen die Offenbarungsworte des Heiligen auf dieser Reise. Die Popularität des Heiligen *Christoforus* unter Reisenden, Pilger und

im alpenländischen Raum verkehrten Durchgangs- und Passstraßen zierte das Bild des Riesens mit dem Christoforus. Eine solche Kapelle an einer Passstraße gab dann auch, die dem Ehepaar Rheinberger die Anregung zur Komposition der *Legende* gab, wie wir aus dem Gedicht von Fanny Rheinberger wissen.¹⁴ Auf einer *Pilgerfahrt* über den Arlberg hörte Fanny in der Postkutsche die

Geschichte von Heinrich Findelkind. Der Waisenknabe Heinrich, ein Hirte, rettete im Winter viele Wanderer vor Frost und Lawinen, indem er halb Erfrorene zu seinem Unterstand trug und pflegte. Später gründete er am Arlberg eine Bruderschaft und ein Hospiz, das er seinem Vorbild, dem heiligen Christoforus, weihte. Fanny beschloss am Ende der Reise:

Und als es wieder thalwärts ging
Stand eines fest: nicht in den Tod zu gehn
Bevor ein Denkmal dieser Fahrt gesetzt
Im Lied von der Barmherzigkeit
Sanct Christoph beim Hospiz geweiht.

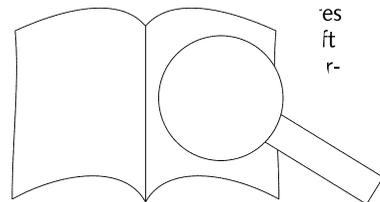
Der Ort, von dem die Inspiration
genau lokalisieren: das Christoforus-Kapelle am Arlberg
Findelkind gestiftet wurde

⁹ Z. B. Loewes *Christoforus* und *Polus* und *Achilles*.
¹⁰ Siehe z. B. Liszts *Legende von der heiligen Elisabeth* (1865) und Rheinbergers *Christoforus* (1866).
¹¹ Siehe z. B. *Christoforus* von Horatio Parker (1898).

¹² Siehe z. B. *Christoforus* von Horatio Parker (1898) und *Christoforus* von Edgar Tinel (1888).
¹³ Siehe z. B. *Christoforus* von Horatio Parker (1898) und *Christoforus* von Edgar Tinel (1888).
¹⁴ Siehe z. B. *Christoforus* von Fanny Rheinberger (1866).

Das Gedicht ist mit dem Titel „Entstehung unserer Legende Christoforus“ in *B&D*, Bd. V, S. 214–216 abgedruckt, dort leider ohne Datum und Quellennachweis. Der Fundort des Originals war nicht mehr zu ermitteln, wenngleich sich eine undatierte Kopie ohne Herkunftsvermerk im Josef Rheinberger-Archiv Vaduz findet (Irmelin, H.-J., Forschungsauftrag Josef Rheinberger. Arbeitsmaterial, Signatur RhAV D 4/7). Fanny hat das Gedicht in ihre 1885 begonnene handschriftliche Sammlung „Thematische Rhapsodien zu Compositionen J. Rheinberger's, gedichtet von Franziska von Hoffnaas“, S. 44–47, aufgenommen mit dem Titel „Über den Arlberg“ (Fundort: RhAV, RhFA 102). Ein unvollständiger Entwurf zu diesem Gedicht findet sich ebenfalls im Josef Rheinberger-Archiv Vaduz in einem Notizbuch Fanny Rheinbergers (Signatur: RhFA 80). Das Gedicht ist im Anschluss an dieses Vorwort vollständig gedruckt nach der Fassung in „Thematische Rhapsodien“. Für die Suche nach dem Original danke ich herzlich Herrn Rupert Tiefenthaler vom Liechtensteinischen Landesarchiv in Vaduz.

¹⁵ Siehe dazu Birgit Hahn-Woernle, *Christoforus in der Schweiz*, Basel 1972 (Schriften der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Volkskunde, Bd. 53, S. 201–202); Hans-Friedrich Rosenfeld, „Der Heilige Christoforus. Seine Verehrung und Legende“, in: *Acta Academiae Aboensis*, Helsingfors 1937; und Gertrud Benker, *Christoforus. Legende, Verehrung, Symbol*, München 1975, S. 139 und 166. 107



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

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

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

Fanny schuf in der Tat mit ihrem Libretto eine Reihe von Situationen, die aus der Sicht des Komponisten sehr eindrucksvoll waren. Die Naturbilder (wie die Warngasse, die Felsklüfte oder das Aufziehen der Narben des Christkinds) kamen Rheinberger in dieser Hinsicht besonders entgegen. Auch die Sagen sind an klanglich umsetzbaren Kompositionen reich. Die Schilderung der Satansanrede und die satanische Liebesversuchung der satanischen Horden. Im Aufbau des Librettos sind durch den weitgehenden Einsatz von Wenzelmann viele Wenzelmann-Wörter im Aufbau des Librettos. Die Wenzelmann-Wörter im Aufbau des Librettos. Die Wenzelmann-Wörter im Aufbau des Librettos.

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

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

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

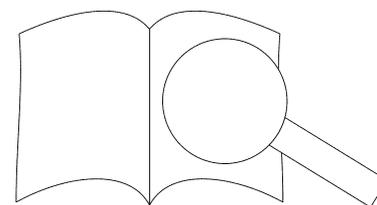
Christoforus besteht aus zwei Teilen, die Rheinberger jeweils durchkomponiert hat. Die Notwendigkeit des Schnitts ist in dramatischer und musikalischer Hinsicht fragwürdig. Der Einschnitt erfolgt auf der Höhe- und Wendepunkt des Werkes. Die Erscheinung des Kreuzes, das Szenario des 2. Teils beginnt unmittelbar nach dem ersten Teil („Satan! Feiger Gesell“) und ohne tonartlicher Anknüpfung an den ersten Teil gehängt werden könnte. Die musikalische Gestaltung nicht von Beginn an einheitlich. Die musikalische Gestaltung aus praktische Gründe. Die musikalische Gestaltung auch der Rhythmus. Die musikalische Gestaltung nämlich Schicksal. Die musikalische Gestaltung strich

Das Libretto des *Christoforus* ist weitgehend in gereimten, jambischen Versen gehalten. Rheinberger schätzte den Text sehr, im Jahr 1900 schrieb er an eine Freundin: Das verstand meine liebe Frau, obschon bei Weitem kein so hervorragendes Dichtertalent (wie etwa die Droste-Hülshoff) doch besser, als die meisten Dichter, für Musik zu schreiben. Hierin sind die Legenden und Balladen, z. B. „Christophorus“ und „Montfort“, die sie mir te, ganz unübertrefflich. Fanny schuf in der Tat mit ihrem Libretto eine Reihe von Situationen, die aus der Sicht des Komponisten sehr eindrucksvoll waren. Die Naturbilder (wie die Warngasse, die Felsklüfte oder das Aufziehen der Narben des Christkinds) kamen Rheinberger in dieser Hinsicht besonders entgegen. Auch die Sagen sind an klanglich umsetzbaren Kompositionen reich. Die Schilderung der Satansanrede und die satanische Liebesversuchung der satanischen Horden. Im Aufbau des Librettos sind durch den weitgehenden Einsatz von Wenzelmann viele Wenzelmann-Wörter im Aufbau des Librettos. Die Wenzelmann-Wörter im Aufbau des Librettos. Die Wenzelmann-Wörter im Aufbau des Librettos. Hier tritt der Riese auf einmal eine psychologische Tiefe, auf die im 1. Teil durch nichts vorbereitet wird, denn dort tritt der Charakter des Riesen wenig ins Blickfeld. Allerdings gewinnt das Libretto durch diesen Monolog der Selbstzweifel an Tiefe, da die Heiligenfigur hier auf einmal menschlich in Erscheinung tritt (es bleibt allerdings auch die einzige derartige Stelle, Fanny hat diesen Ansatz nicht fortgeführt). Dieser etwas unmotiviert und isoliert dastehende Wandel des Riesen in einen denkenden und fühlenden Opernhelden hat allerdings Rheinberger zu einem herausragenden Rezitativ und Arioso inspiriert, bei dem der Wagner'sche Einfluss seine Spuren hinterlassen

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

¹⁷ Brief an Henriette Hecker vom 31.10. S. 51–52.

¹⁸ *D-Mbs, Mus. ms. 4592a*, S. 55.



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

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

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

Ähnlich existiert ein Frage- und Antwortspiel zwischen dem Riesen und dem Chor. „Gott, die beste Macht“ (T. 416). Auf die Antwort des Chors im ersten Kadenz mit plagalen „Amen“, beim dritten Mal wird die „Amen“ ausgeweitet – wie ein abschließendem dreifachem Amen.

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

findet sich im Werk nur ein einziger Kanon, und der dient der Textuntermalung. „Du bleibst! Nun lerne, was dienen sei, der Meister lässt keinen mehr frei“ (Teil 1, T. 539), singen die Tenöre und Bässe im strengen Oktavkanon – die eine Stimme muss dienen, sie darf der anderen nur folgen. Auch bietet der Text keine typischen Elemente des geistlichen Oratoriums, wie lobpreisende oder kommentierende Chöre. Überhaupt verzichtet das Libretto ganz auf Chorworte. *Christoforus* ist für den Konzertsaal konzipiert, bewusst außerkirchlich und überkonfessionell. Entsprechend ist auch der Anteil des Oratoriums. Neben der umfangreichen Ouvertüre steht ein ständiges Instrumentalstück des Werkes. Die Verbindung mehrerer orchestrale Überleitung zwischen dem Solo-Tenör (Soprane, Alt) und dem Liebhaber (Sopran) sowie zum anderen das Rezitativ des Kindes, das der Rezeptionsaufführung in Leipzig das instrumentale Erzählende darstellt, wie die Wasse die angedeutet sind.

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

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

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

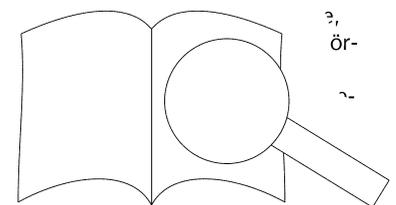
²⁰ Brief vom 7.7.1883, zit. nach *B&D*, Bd. V, S. 175

²¹ *Ibid.*

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

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

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



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

Im Motivnetz des *Christoforus* spielt das Intervall der Quart offensichtlich ebenfalls eine Rolle als Bedeutungsträger. Rheinberger verwendet die Quart immer wieder an zentralen Stellen, teils als reines Intervall, teils aber auch als übermäßige Quart. Nicht überraschend ist der Tritonus, der „Diabolus in musica“, das charakteristische Motiv für Satan, während die reine Quart meist eher für den Riesen steht, der zwar dem Satan kurzzeitig dient, aber ihm dennoch nicht erliegt. Das Spiel mit Quart und Tritonus tritt besonders klangintensiv in T. 311–318 des 1. Teils hervor. Des Satans Name hält dem Riesen aus den Felsklüften entgegen; die kurze, aber überraschende Echowirkung wird von einem ostinaten Motiv in den Bässen (einleitende Quart) und den im Kanon geführten Chören (mit der fallenden Quart bzw. dem fallenden Tritonus) erzeugt. Die Quart klingen schon im Orchester zu den Worten „Ist das des Satans Walten“ (T. 307). Die Quart sind vor allem die Soli des Riesen mit Anspielung auf übernatürliche Kräfte (Teil I, T. 76, 89–90, 94–95, 104–105; Teil 2 T. 2ff. und 37–38 mit Bezug auf Christoforus T. 422–423 „denn ich trage es die Waffe der Liebe“, die er hat, nämlich mit

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

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

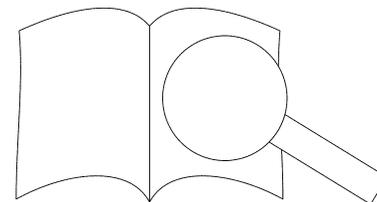
In der Ouvertüre zum *Christoforus* ist die Charakteristika der Leitmotive zu erkennen. Rheinberger hat nicht einfach das Material des Oratoriums, sondern ein eigenes Material daraus herausgeholt, dessen Thema die Verwandtschaft zwischen dem Dreiklang und der Quart, der die Verwandtschaft zwischen dem Balladentypus und der Quart für anschließenden Legende. Die Verwandtschaft zwischen dem Balladentypus und der Quart für anschließenden Legende. Die Verwandtschaft zwischen dem Balladentypus und der Quart für anschließenden Legende.

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

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

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

²⁷ *Ibid.*, S. 80.



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

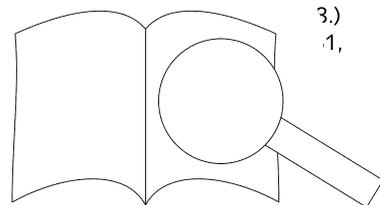
Rheinberger bot die Legende am 30. November 1880 dem Verlag Kistner in Leipzig zum Druck an.³⁴ Kistner nahm sie erfreut an, wies aber auf das Risiko hin, solch ein großes Werk zu drucken, und bat den Komponisten, sich mit einem Honorar von 1000 Reichsmark zufrieden zu geben („Der einzige Fehler, der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

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

Rheinberger dirigierte die Uraufführung im reichen Münchner Erstaufführung 1882 im Rahmen der Hofkapelle unter der Leitung von Hofkapelle...

Das gemeinsame Werk von Rheinberger und Hiller wurde am 18. März 1883 im Rahmen der Hofkapelle aufgeführt. Rheinberger nahm, trotz seiner angegriffenen Gesundheit, an der 15-stündigen Zugreise teil, die mit etwa 250...

- ... Bericht, S. 322, in: Bd. 9 der Rheinberger-Gesamtausgabe, hrsg. von Barbara Mohn, Stuttgart 2006, S. 100.
 ... Mus. ms. 4592a.
 ... Mus. ms. 4592b.
 ... Kritischer Bericht, S. 322.
 ... Mus. ms. 4592b, S. 12.
⁴⁴ Rheinberger schickte Partitur, Klavierauszug und Klavierarrangement der Ouvertüre zu 4 Händen mit. Das geht aus dem in der folgenden Fußnote zitierten Brief hervor.
³⁵ Unveröffentlichter Brief von Karl Gurckhaus / Verlag Kistner vom 16.12.1880, in: D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 7, Nr. 182.
³⁶ Unveröffentlichter Brief von Gurckhaus vom 20.12.1880, in: D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 7, Nr. 181.
³⁷ Unveröffentlichter Brief von Gurckhaus vom 7.2.1881, in: D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 7, Nr. 200.
³⁸ Unveröffentlichte Briefe von Gurckhaus vom 26.2.1881 und 9.3.1881, in: D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 7, Nr. 195 und 196.
³⁹ Unveröffentlichter Brief von Gurckhaus vom 6.9.1881, in: D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 8, Nr. 83.
⁴⁰ Unveröffentlichter Brief von Gurckhaus vom 20.12.1880, in: D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 7, Nr. 181.
⁴¹ Ein gedrucktes Programm dieser Aufführung befindet sich in *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 8, Nr. 146. Die Solisten waren: Otto Schelper (Riese), Emil Singer (Einsiedler), Helene Dorn (Lockende Stimme, Christkind), Clotilde Giesel (Warnende Stimme). Rheinberger hatte sich zuvor bei seinem Verleger nach der Geschichte und Qualität des Chores erkundigt, denn naturgemäß lag ihm viel an einer guten Uraufführung.
⁴² Brief von Hedwig von Holstein, in: D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 7, Nr. 181.
⁴³ Brief vom 28.12.1882, zit. nach der Aufführung von Carl Riedel im *Leipziger Anzeiger*, Nr. 181.
⁴⁴ Kritik im *Bayerischen Kurier* Nr. 181, Bd. V, S. 170–171, und in: D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 7, Nr. 181, vom 29.12.1882, abgedruckt eb...



Sängern vor 1400 Zuhörern stattfand.⁴⁵ Es war eine der wenigen Reisen, die Rheinberger überhaupt je unternahm, um ein eigenes Werk zu dirigieren. Sie blieb den beiden in glücklicher Erinnerung; Komponist und Dichterin wurden begeistert gefeiert, und Rheinberger sollte noch 1900 an Henriette Hecker schreiben, dass es die beste Aufführung des Werkes gewesen sei, die er erlebt habe.⁴⁶ *Christoforus* wurde in den 1880er und 1890er Jahren von bekannten Oratorienchören im In- und Ausland sowie auf großen Musikfesten oft zu Gehör gebracht. Da im Rahmen dieses Vorworts die von Rheinberger erwähnten 150 Aufführungen nicht nachgewiesen werden können, seien exemplarisch nur einige der frühen, größeren Aufführungen genannt: 1883 Paris, 1884 Frankfurt, Danzig, Breslauer Musikfest, Niederrheinisches Musikfest in Düsseldorf, 1885 London (mehrere Aufführungen), Wien (Ambrosius-Verein), Odessa, Boston/USA, Berlin (Singakademie). Um die Wende zum 20. Jahrhundert fiel der *Christoforus* wie so viele andere, auch häufig gespielte Chorwerke des 19. Jahrhunderts in Vergessenheit.

Stuttgart, im Juni 2006

Barbara Mohn

⁴⁵ Ein Exemplar des Programms befindet sich in D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 9, Nr. 139.

⁴⁶ Vgl. Brief an Henriette Hecker vom 31.10.1900, abgedruckt in *B&D*, Bd. VIII, S. 52.

„Über den Arlberg“ [Franziska Rheinberger] (siehe Fußnote 14)

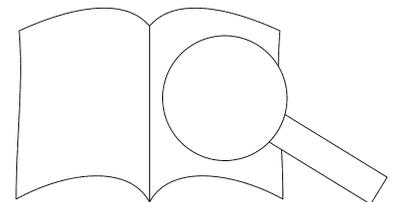
24 Mai 1886.

Geschichte der Entstehung des Gedankens zu Christophorus

Noch lagen nicht auf diesem hehren Weg
 Des Fortschritts kalte Schienen. Noch ward nicht
 Das Innerste des Bergs von Dynamit
 Zersprengt, noch toste nicht mit glühndem Athr
 Das Dampfroß durch den Fels.
 Das Viergespann durchtrabte sichern Schr'
 Die tannengrünen Schlüchte, zog
 Zu sonn'ger Höh am Silberbach vori'
 Der – ein befreiter Jüngling aus dr
 Des Mutterborns in weite Thalr
 Bei jeder Wendung lagen vor
 Die schönsten, gottgeschaffi.
 Bezaubernd eingehüllt
 Noch wunderbarer l'
 Schon wehn die L'
 Sieh dort! Des Ar
 Umkränzt ein Per
 So hoch h'
 Und al'
 Da r
 D
 . welcher
 .st
 .at den Freund
 .as war.
 .arts
 .e, ar
 f
 .enknall des Postillons,
 .nir, bequem
 Zu
 . die Kissen
 Mit u
 . Auge auf die Landschaft blickend
 Und b. Wölkchen aus den Lippen hauchend:

„Bin Heinrich Findelkind.
 Ein guter Mann hat sich mein erbarmt;
 Wohl hatt' er schon neun Söhne, –
 Ich sollte sein zehnter sein.
 Als wegen Bürgschaft er verdarb
 Konnt' er uns nicht mehr nähren.
 Fünf sollten bei ihm weilen,
 Fünf fort zu dienen gehn.
 Zwei Pilger wallten nach Rom
 Und ich zog ihnen nach.
 Sie gingen zum Arlberg
 Und kamen zu Jacklein über Rhein.
 Der sprach:
 Wo wollt ihr mit dem Knaben hin?
 Die Pilger dann:
 Er kam zu uns ins Feld.
 Und Jacklein frug:
 Wollt ihr ihn bei mir lassen,
 Daß er die Schafe hüt'?
 Sie sprachen drauf:
 Was er will ist uns lieb.
 Mich dingte Jacklein,
 Ich hütete die Schafe sein.
 Ging Sonntags zu der Kirr'
 Trug ich sein Schwert i'
 Zwei Gulden gab er
 Wenn scharfer W'
 Fand ich erfroren
 Der böse Ar'
 Mit Schnr
 Mich l'
 Erbar
 G-h für
 an
 n!
 ich fand,
 igner Hand.
 .ner mehr.
 Tru
 berg her,
 H- and'rer angefleht,
 ir ein Scherflein weih'n.
 Christoph jetzt hoch oben steht
 Pilgerhaus von Stein.
 Heinrich nur, das Findelkind,
 Doch Gottes Weg' barmherzig sind.“

So rein, so fein, wie nie im Erdenthal,
 Wie nur auf Bergeshöh', dem Himmel nah
 Umweht uns jetzt die Luft.
 Ein altes Kirchlein taucht empor
 Und sieh, vom Thurm herab – gemalt –
 Wie riesig groß
 Grüßt Sanct Christophorus
 Das Christuskindlein auf der Schulter tragend.
 O Heinrich Findelkind, du guter Knab
 Wir denken dein und deiner matten Arme
 Mit denen du die Sterbenden umschlungen
 Und nicht lebendig hättest heimgetragen
 Hätt' nicht das Jesuskindlein dich gestützt!
 O welcher ein Hauch strömt aus dem Herzen Gottes!
 Wir athmen tief, wir athmen lang
 Und Thränen lagern auf der Wimper –
 Wie fein und rein die Luft! –
 Und als es wieder thalwärts ging
 Stand eines fest: nicht in den Tod zu ge
 Bevor ein Denkmal dieser Fahrt gesetzt
 Im Lied von der Barmherzigkeit,
 Sanct Christoph beim Hospiz geweiht.



Foreword

The city of Munich, where Josef Gabriel Rheinberger lived and worked without interruption from the time he began his studies at the tender age of twelve until his death in 1901, was not one of the nineteenth century's leading centers of the oratorio. Unlike the musical capitals of Berlin and Leipzig, Munich had no institution devoted exclusively to the oratorio until the founding of the Munich Oratorio Society in 1854. Nor did it have middle-class music festivals of the sort celebrated elsewhere with large-scale oratorio performances and nation-wide participation. That said, Rheinberger was closely associated with the newly established Munich Oratorio Society, under the direction of Carl von Perfall, virtually from its inception.¹ In 1856 he was hired as a *répétiteur*; in 1859 he became its deputy conductor and in 1864 its musical director, a position from which he only stepped down in 1877 when he was appointed court chapel-master for church music. Before and during Rheinberger's tenure the Society's programs tended to be conservative with regard to large oratorios. Handel, Mendelssohn, Haydn, and Hiller were the composers most frequently featured, and several hearings were also given to Schumann's *Das Paradies und die Liebe*. Contemporary oratorios were neglected. It therefore comes as no surprise to learn that Rheinberger, a strong penchant for sacred music, did not compose a single oratorio in the classical sense during his tenure at the Oratorio Society.² His two works most often referred to as oratorios – *Christoforus* op. 120 and *Der Stern von Bethlehem* op. 164 – did not originate under the auspices of his oratorio-like works, though for three solo voices, choir, and orchestra, though perhaps best known for its performance at the Oratorio Society's concert on 11 September 1857,⁴ when the young Rheinberger's future wife, Fanny, was present. In 1863 Rheinberger wrote and performed *Die Erscheinung des Jairus*, and this time he saw into print six oratorios. In 1879, after he had been named to Rheinberger's baton at the Oratorio Society, he set out on another oratorio-like work to a libretto by Fanny, the legend *Christoforus*. It was one of his most successful creations. In the year before his death Rheinberger could not perform *Christoforus*, though only one in Munich had been set out on another libretto from his *Der Stern von Bethlehem*, a Christmas work published as a "sacred cantata."⁶

Christoforus op. 120

Rheinberger referred to none of his works as a manuscript or print, as an "oratorio."⁷ This reflects the fact that neither *Christoforus* nor *Der Stern von Bethlehem* is long enough to fill a concert, and *Jephtas Opfer* or *Das Töchteropfer* is short and accompanied by orchestra, merit the standard label because the librettos from legend and biblical material are not as common as oratorio librettos from legend and biblical material in the nineteenth century oratorio repertoire. *Christoforus* is especially interesting because of its subject matter, the story of the birth, infancy, and ascension of Christ, especially in the German-speaking countries of Germany and Austria, where the oratorio tradition receded into the background with the reforms introduced by the oratorio librettist Zeno.⁸ In the nineteenth century the picture of Christ's birth, infancy, and ascension, stories from the New

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

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

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

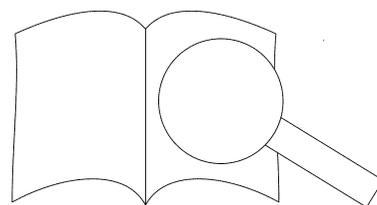
⁴ See Rheinberger's two letters to his parents and a review from *Neue Münchner Zeitung*, reproduced in vol. 1, pp. 285–290, of *Josef Gabriel Rheinberger. Briefe und Dokumente seines Lebens*, ed. Hans-Josef Irmen and Harald Wanger, 9 vols. (Vaduz, 1982–1988), hereinafter cited as *B&D*.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

St. Christopher is the patron saint of travelers in many regions. Many of his legends and adventures have been passed down through the centuries, and the giant bearing the Christ Child on his shoulders, imparting strength and courage to the travelers, is just such a chapel in the legend. While traveling in the mountains, Fanny was told the story of a orphaned shepherd-boy who rescued his family from cold and avalanches during the winter by carrying the half-frozen victims to his cave and warming them to health. Later he founded a chapel and a hospice on the Arlberg that he dedicated to the exemplar, Saint Christopher. Fanny made her decision at the end of the journey:

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

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

Still under the impress of her experience on the Arlberg, Fanny reworked the legend in her own work. The story takes place in the immediate proximity of the Arlberg cliffs for which none of the existing versions provides a model. Her version thus provides a model of the Bearer of Christ with the giant's shoulder girds and the story of the founding of the Hospice. Rheinberger, es

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

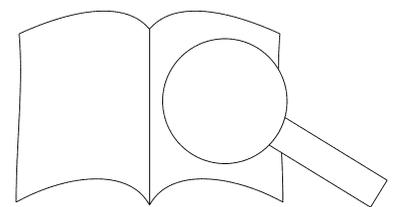
¹⁰ The two oratorios, *Christoforus* and *Die Heilige Elisabeth*, were performed at the same time in Munich. See *Christoforus – zwischen Rheinberger, Liszt und Wagner*, ed. by Hans-Joachim Schick, Tutzing (1985).

¹¹ See *Christoforus – zwischen Rheinberger, Liszt und Wagner*, ed. by Hans-Joachim Schick, Tutzing (1985), vol. 1, p. 10. The article "Fanny auf des Riesen Spuren, Josef im Arlberg" in *Christoforus*, ed. by Hans-Joachim Schick, Tutzing (1985), vol. 1, pp. 10–11, discusses the legend's origin and its development in the Arlberg region. See also *Christoforus*, ed. by Hans-Joachim Schick, Tutzing (1985), vol. 1, pp. 10–11.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

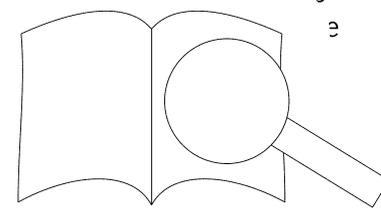
Hermit's psychological depth for whatsoever in Part 1, and his chances into view. Admittedly, the Hermit's depth from this monologue is the figure of the saint suddenly appearing on a large scale; but it remains the only passage in the opera which declined to pursue it further. Still, the Hermit's unmotivated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

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

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

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

¹⁶ Letters in *B&D*, vol. V, pp. 140–1.
¹⁷ Letter of 31 October 1900 to Hermit, vol. VIII, pp. 51–52.
¹⁸ D-Mbs, *Mus. ms.* 4592a, p. 55.



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

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

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

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

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

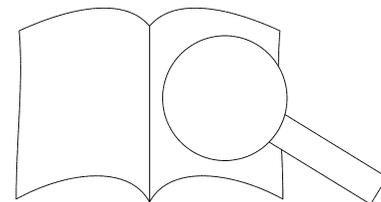
In the latter half of the nineteenth century Germany witnessed several attempts to bind the oratorio more closely to church music, with the extreme case surely the so-called “church oratorio”, with chorales and cantatas with the public as a congregation, that later, as exemplified by Herzogenberg’s *Die sieben Todsünden*. Even Liszt’s *Heilige Elisabeth*, which treats the saint’s melodies as reminiscence motifs, is a church oratorio. Rheinberger’s *Christoforus*. Nor does Rheinberger harbor any doubts rather than harbor doubts, as Bach, Handel, and Haydn do, to his own secular oratorio. Rheinberger struck out for himself a new path in the sacred oratorio.

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

¹⁹ Hermann Kretzschmar, *Führer durch den Concertsaal*, part 2, vol. 2: *Oratorien und weltliche Chorwerke* (Leipzig, 1890), p. 294.
²⁰ Letter of 7 July 1883, quoted from B&D.
²¹ *Ibid.*
²² For the case that no organ is available, Rheinberger suggests the accompaniment of clarinets, bassoons, and cello.
²³ Carl Riedel, *Leipziger Tageblatt* (9 Dec 1883) pasted in vol. 9 of Rheinberger’s *Werke*, vol. 9, no. 10.
²⁴ See Hörner, “Christoforus” (note 10), Rheinberger’s *Das Tal des Espingo* op.



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

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

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

Rheinberger apparently composed *Christoforus* from an inner impulse rather than a commission by a festival, or publisher. By his own standards it took a very long time on its composition: although the interval between the initial drafts of January 1880 and the completion of the autograph fair score in October 1880, Rheinberger composed the oratorio in fits and starts. The first but thereafter largely abandoned draft of the overture was composed in the summer of 1880 (dated 26 July), but the draft of the Hunt and the Giant’s solo (“Compell’d at the Hermit’s start it”) was not completed until a fairly long time later. The Hermit’s solo, having to start it in the definitive version. Part 2 of the oratorio, after Christ’s words “Ist das die Welt?” (“Is this the world?”), which Rheinberger wanted to give the passage to the alto solo “Trau, o König” (“Trust, O King”), he set the work aside in favor of two other works. In October he had returned to the oratorio, but he did not finish it at one go, following the order of the continuity draft (without the overture) and the vocal score, finished on 15 January 1880.²⁹ The autograph fair copy, again without the overture, is dated the following day,³⁰ suggesting that Rheinberger worked on the continuity draft and the vocal score simultaneously. He then went to work on, among many other things, the fair copy in full score, which he did not complete until 22 October.³¹ He began work on the overture in July 1880.³² Its date of completion is not marked in the sketches, but the fair copy in full score is dated 3 November.³³

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

²⁵ A more detailed account of the themes and motivic relations can be found in Barbara Mohn, “Josef Gabriel Rheinberger: ‘Christoforus’ op. 120. Legende für Soli, Chor und Orchester,” *Texte zur Chormusik. Festschrift zum zehnjährigen Jubiläum des Internationalen Chor Forums ICF*, ed. Gerhard Jenemann, Stuttgart, 2001, pp. 71–81.

²⁶ Sketchbook 2, D-Mbs, *Mus. ms.* 4739b-2, p. 78.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 80.

²⁸ See the Critical Report, in: vol. 9 of the Complete Edition of the works of Josef Gabriel Rheinberger, ed. by Barbara Mohn, Leipzig, 2004, p. 322.

²⁹ Sketchbook 2, p. 100.

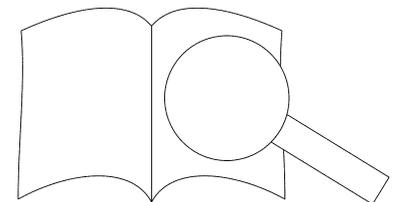
³⁰ D-Mbs, *Mus. ms.* 4592a.

³¹ D-Mbs, *Mus. ms.* 4592b.

³² See the Critical Report, p. 322.

³³ D-Mbs, *Mus. ms.* 4592b, p. 12.

³⁴ He enclosed the full score, the vocal score, and the overture for piano four-hands, a next footnote.



accept it, Kistner drew attention to the dangers attendant on printing such a large work, and asked the composer to be content with a fee of 1000 reichsmarks ("The only flaw attached to your beautiful work is the large fee").³⁵ Rheinberger agreed and, at the same time, proposed adding an English translation of the words. Kistner thereupon returned the engraver's copies of the full score and vocal score to Rheinberger for the insertion of the translation, asking him to instruct the translator "to write legibly and to separate the syllables precisely so that the engraver will not make so many mistakes."³⁶ The translation was provided by Seymour Egerton (1839–1898), a pupil of Rheinberger's who hailed from the English aristocracy (he was the Earl of Wilton from 1885). Kistner received the engraver's copies with underlaid English words in early February, by which time the overture and its piano arrangement had already been engraved and were "being proofread."³⁷ Whether Rheinberger received the proof sheets himself, and those for the full score and vocal score that followed, can no longer be established. The surviving correspondence between the publisher and the composer over the next few months was concerned exclusively with questions regarding the words, which Kistner wanted to prefix to the vocal score in two languages (for whatever reason this did not happen).³⁸ It follows that Rheinberger may not actually have proofread the score, which, though unusual, may well account for the many errors and general slovenliness of the first edition. Admittedly the relevant correspondence may have vanished. On 6 September 1881 Gurckhaus, "now that *Christoforus* has left the press and will be handed over to the public this very day," sent Rheinberger the freshly printed copies of the full score and vocal score as well as a separate edition of the overture in score and piano reduction. Exactly where the orchestral material and vocal parts were engraved is not known, but Kistner announced that he had had them engraved until the full score was ready to be proofread and revised."⁴⁰ As befitted the importance of the work, he dedicated the score to the King of Bavaria, *née* Archduchess Sophie, who had married the future

Christoforus received its first performance in Leipzig, where it was conducted by the composer himself. Owing to the composer's illness, he had to refrain from conducting the work himself. Owing to the composer's illness, he had to refrain from conducting the work himself. Owing to the composer's illness, he had to refrain from conducting the work himself. Owing to the composer's illness, he had to refrain from conducting the work himself.

was given by the chorus of the Royal School of Music, reinforced with singers from the court chapel.⁴⁴

Fanny and Josef Rheinberger were very concerned for the welfare of their joint creation. When Ferdinand Hiller scheduled *Christoforus* for the Gürzenich Concerts in Cologne on 23 October 1883, Rheinberger even disregarded his always ailing health and endured the fifteen-hour travel journey to Cologne with his wife to conduct the performance, which was given with some 250 singers before an audience of 1400.⁴⁵ It was one of the few performances he undertook at all to conduct his own music. The composer and his librettist recalled it with enthusiasm: "The performance were rousingly applauded, and as late as 1890 Rheinberger wrote to Henriette Hecker thanking her for the performance of the work that he ever had in mind." *Christoforus* was well-known oratorio societies and at large music festivals. It was mentioned by Rheinberger in the confines of this work. Major early performances took place in the cities of Breslau, Danzig, the Lower Rhine in Düsseldorf and Cologne, Vienna, Boston (USA), and Berlin. The work frequently performed in the nineteenth century, fell into oblivion.

Barbara Mohn

Ed Robinson

³⁵ Unpublished letter from Gurckhaus of the firm of Kistner, dated 16 December 1880, in D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 7, no. 182.

³⁶ Unpublished letter of 20 December 1880 from Gurckhaus, D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 7, no. 181.

³⁷ Unpublished letter of 7 February 1881 from Gurckhaus, D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 7, no. 200.

³⁸ Unpublished letters of 26 February and 9 March 1881 from Gurckhaus, D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 7, nos. 195 and 196.

³⁹ Unpublished letter of 6 September 1881 from Gurckhaus, D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 8, no. 83.

⁴⁰ Unpublished letter of 20 December 1880 from Gurckhaus, D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 7, no. 181.

⁴¹ A printed program of this performance can be found in *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 8, no. 146. The soloists were Otto Schelper (Giant), Emil Singer (Hermit), Helene Dorn (Voice of Love, Infant Christ), and Clotilde Giesel (Voice of Warning). Rheinberger had previously asked his publisher about the history and quality of the chorus, being naturally very intent on the première's success. (Letter of 15 March 1882 from Gurckhaus, D-Mbs, *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 8, no. 148.)

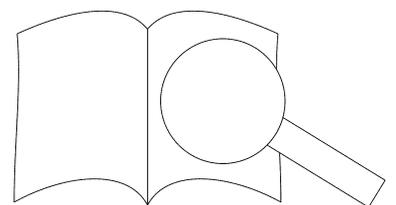
⁴² Letter from Hedwig von Holstein, reproduced in *B&D*, vol. V, pp. 159–161, where it is incorrectly dated 23 instead of 25 March 1882.

⁴³ Letter of 28 December 1882, quoted from *Leipziger Zeitung*, 29 December 1882, reproduced in *B&D*, vol. V, pp. 170–171, at 170.

⁴⁴ Reviewed in *Bayerischer Kurier* no. 35, 29 December 1882, reproduced in *B&D*, vol. V, pp. 170–171, at 170.

⁴⁵ A copy of the program is preserved in the *Rheinbergeriana*, no. 139.

⁴⁶ Letter of 31 October 1900 to Henriette Hecker, *Rheinbergeriana*, vol. VIII, p. 52.



Christoforus op. 120

Josef Gabriel Rheinberger
1839–1901

Ouverture

Adagio ♩ = 60

Flauto I, II

Oboe I, II

Clarinetto I, II
in Si \flat / B

Fagotto I, II

Corno I, II
in Fa / F

Tromba I, II
in Do / C

Trombone I, II

Trombone III

Tuba

Timpani in
Do-Sol / c-G

Violino I

Basso

6

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11

p dolce

p

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

dolce

3

3

3

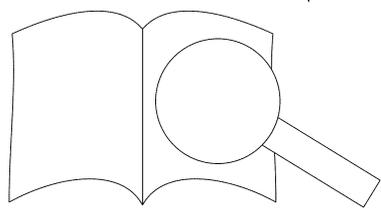
3

System 1: Four staves. The top two staves are empty. The third staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line starting with a quarter note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. A dynamic marking 'p' is present in the second measure of the bass line.

System 2: Four staves. The top two staves are empty. The third staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a quarter note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note.

System 3: Four staves. The top two staves are empty. The third staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a quarter note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. A dynamic marking 'p' is present in the second measure of the bass line. The word 'dolce' is written below the first measure of the bass line, and 'cresc.' is written below the second measure. There are three '3' markings below the bass line, indicating triplets.

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21

a 2

mf ff ff ff mf ff

mf ff

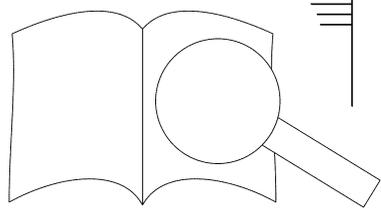
mf ff ff

mf ff

mf ff

pp cresc. pp mf cresc. ff pp ff p

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25

Musical score system 1, measures 25-28. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and slurs. Dynamics include *f* and *sf*.

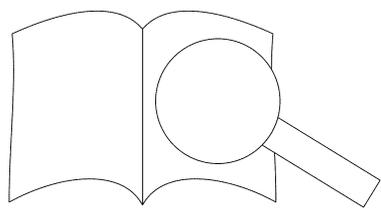
Musical score system 2, measures 29-32. It consists of five staves: two treble clefs, a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and a bass clef. The music continues with complex textures and dynamics like *f*.

Musical score system 3, measures 33-34. It consists of a single bass clef staff.

Musical score system 4, measures 35-38. It consists of five staves: two treble clefs, a grand staff, and a bass clef. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*. There are slurs and a sixteenth-note group with a '6' below it.

Musical score system 5, measures 39-42. It consists of five staves: two treble clefs, a grand staff, and a bass clef. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*. A *cresc.* marking is present at the beginning of the system. There are slurs and a sixteenth-note group with a '6' below it.

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29 Allegro $\text{♩} = 112$

Musical score for measures 29-34. The score includes staves for strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, Double Bass), woodwinds (Cor, Tr, Timp), and piano. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 112 beats per minute. The key signature has two flats. The piano part features a prominent bass line with eighth-note patterns. A dynamic marking of *f* is present. A watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the score.

35

Musical score for measures 35-40. The score continues with the same instruments as the previous system. The tempo remains 'Allegro'. A dynamic marking of *f* is present. A watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the score. In the bottom right corner, there is a logo consisting of an open book with a magnifying glass over it.

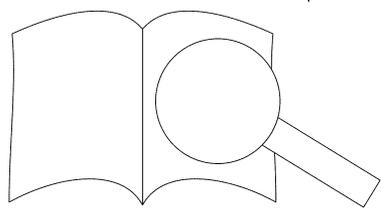
41

Musical score for measures 41-45. The score is written for a piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The vocal line begins in measure 43 with a fermata and the marking 'a 2'. The piano accompaniment features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

46

Musical score for measures 46-50. The score continues from the previous system. The vocal line begins in measure 46 with a fermata and the marking 'a 2'. The piano accompaniment continues with the same melodic and bass lines.

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51

Musical score for measures 51-56. The system includes a vocal line with a 'p' dynamic marking and an 'a 2' instruction, and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

Two empty musical staves, one for the vocal line and one for the piano accompaniment.

Musical score for measures 57-62. The system includes a vocal line with a 'p' dynamic marking and an 'a 2' instruction, and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

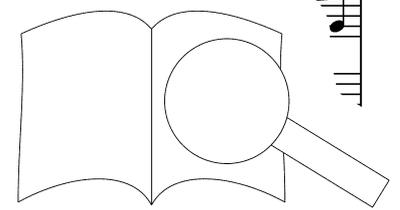
57

Musical score for measures 63-68. The system includes a vocal line with a 'p' dynamic marking and an 'a 2' instruction, and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

Musical score for measures 69-74. The system includes a vocal line with a 'p' dynamic marking and an 'a 2' instruction, and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

Musical score for measures 75-80. The system includes a vocal line with a 'p' dynamic marking and an 'a 2' instruction, and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

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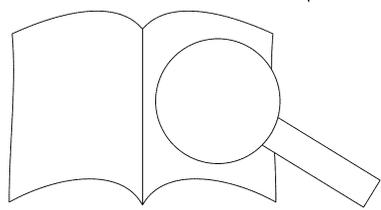
64

Musical score for measures 64-69. The score is written for a piano and includes a vocal line. The piano part features a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand and a melodic line in the right hand. The vocal line is in the upper staves. Dynamics include *f* and *sf*. A first ending bracket labeled 'a 2' is present at the end of the section.

70

Musical score for measures 70-75. The score continues with piano and vocal parts. Dynamics include *ff* and *f*. A first ending bracket labeled 'A' is present at the end of the section. The piano part has a more active role in the right hand.

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77

Cor

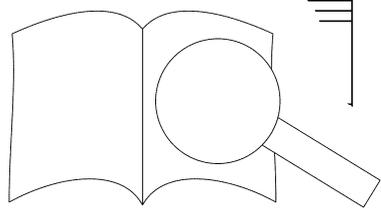
Tr

Trb

Tuba

Timp

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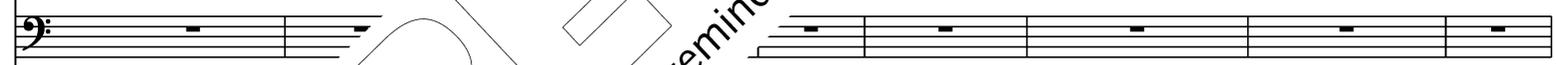
84



Musical score system 1, measures 84-90. It features a piano introduction with a forte (f) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with a trill-like figure in measure 89. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include sf and a 2.



Musical score system 2, measures 91-96. The right hand continues the melodic line with some rests. The left hand has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include sf.

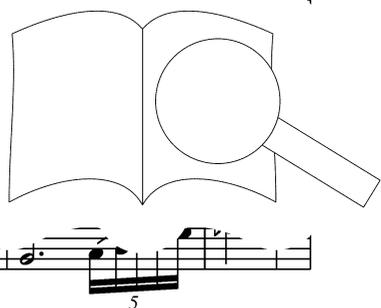


Musical score system 3, measures 97-100. This system contains mostly rests for both hands.



Musical score system 4, measures 101-106. The right hand has a melodic line with a trill-like figure in measure 105. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include sf and p.

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93

B

Musical score for piano and strings, measures 93-100. The score includes a piano part with a grand staff and a string quartet part with four staves. Dynamics include *ff* and accents. A large watermark "PROBE PARTI" is overlaid diagonally across the page.

99

a 2

First system of musical notation (measures 99-105). It includes staves for strings, woodwinds (Cor, Tr), and percussion (Timp). Dynamic markings include *sf marc.* and *sf*. Articulation marks include accents and slurs. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 2 and 3.

a 2

Second system of musical notation (measures 106-112). It includes staves for strings, woodwinds (Cor, Tr), and percussion (Timp). Dynamic markings include *sf marc.* and *sf*. Articulation marks include accents and slurs.

sf marc.

sf

pizz.

Piano accompaniment system (measures 99-112). It features complex chordal textures with many dynamic markings of *p* and *sf*. Articulation marks include accents and slurs.

106

Third system of musical notation (measures 113-119). It includes staves for strings, woodwinds (Cor, Tr), and percussion (Timp). Dynamic markings include *sf* and *p*. Articulation marks include accents and slurs.

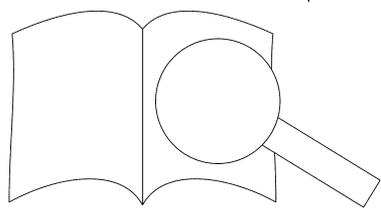
Fourth system of musical notation (measures 120-126). It includes staves for strings, woodwinds (Cor, Tr), and percussion (Timp). Dynamic markings include *sf* and *p*. Articulation marks include accents and slurs.

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 127-133). It includes staves for strings, woodwinds (Cor, Tr), and percussion (Timp). Dynamic markings include *sf* and *p*. Articulation marks include accents and slurs.

Sixth system of musical notation (measures 134-140). It includes staves for strings, woodwinds (Cor, Tr), and percussion (Timp). Dynamic markings include *sf* and *p*. Articulation marks include accents and slurs.

Seventh system of musical notation (measures 141-147). It includes staves for strings, woodwinds (Cor, Tr), and percussion (Timp). Dynamic markings include *sf* and *p*. Articulation marks include accents and slurs.

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115

mf

arco

p

122

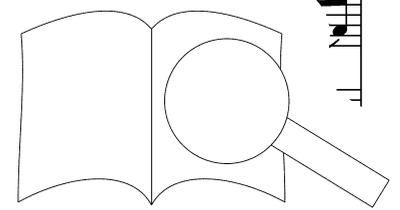
a 2

p

mf

sf

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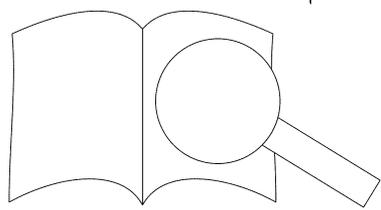


Musical score for measures 128-133. The score is written for piano and violin. The piano part consists of a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand and harmonic support in the right hand. The violin part features a melodic line with various articulations. Dynamics such as *p* and *cresc.* are indicated throughout the passage.

Musical score for measures 134-140. This section continues the piano and violin parts. The piano's right hand becomes more active with sixteenth-note patterns, while the left hand maintains the accompaniment. The violin part has a more intricate melodic line with slurs and accents. Dynamics such as *p* and *cresc.* are used.

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Musical score for measures 140-145. The score is written for a piano and includes vocal lines. The piano part features a complex texture with multiple voices in both hands, including arpeggiated figures and sustained chords. The vocal lines are sparse, with some notes appearing in the upper staves. The key signature is B-flat major, and the time signature is 4/4. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

Musical score for measures 146-151. The score continues the piano and vocal parts. The piano part shows a continuation of the complex texture with arpeggiated patterns and sustained notes. The vocal lines have more activity, with some notes marked with accents. The key signature remains B-flat major, and the time signature is 4/4. Dynamics include *f*, *ff*, and *a 2*. A large watermark 'PROBE' is visible across the page.

152

ff
ff
ff
ff

C

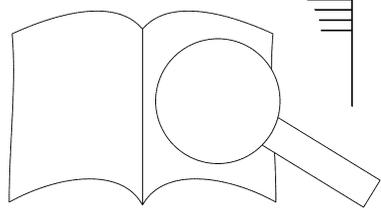
158

a 2

f
ff

164

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170

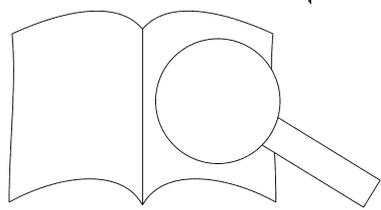
Musical score system 1, measures 170-174. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music features a melodic line in the upper treble and a bass line in the lower bass.

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

Musical score system 3, measures 180-184. It consists of a single bass clef staff.

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

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dolce

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187

cresc.

cresc.

p

cresc.

cresc.

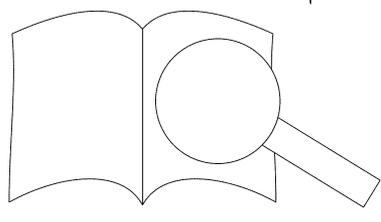
cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

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D

195

Musical score for piano and orchestra, measures 195-205. The score includes a piano part with a grand staff and an orchestra part with five staves. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, *cresc.*, and *p*. A 'D' chord symbol is present at the top. A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

201 VI I

VI II

Va

Vc

Cb

ff

ff

ff

p

p

p

208 Fl

Ob

Cl

Fag

p

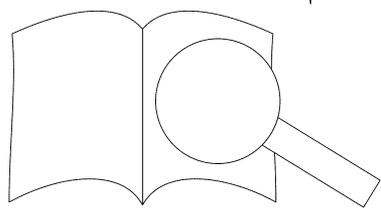
p

Cor

p

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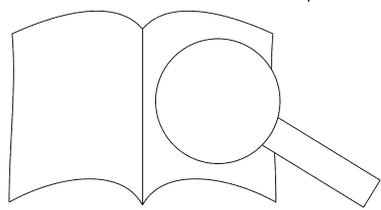
213 *mf* *a 2* *f* *p* *mf* *cresc.* *cresc.*

218 *f* *a 2* *Cor* *Tr* *f* *f*

Musical score for measures 223-227. The score includes staves for strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. A 'Timp' (Timpani) staff is present. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. A box labeled 'E' is located in the upper right corner of the score.

Musical score for measures 228-232. The score includes staves for strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. Dynamics include *mf*, *cresc.*, and *p*. A '4 2' marking is present above a staff. An '8va' marking is present above a staff. A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid on the score.

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234

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240

8va

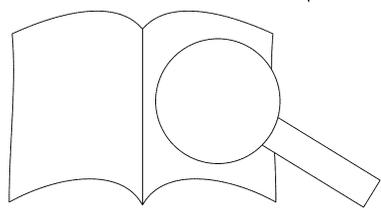
Musical score system 1, measures 240-244. It features a vocal line with a melodic phrase starting at measure 243, marked '8va'. The piano accompaniment includes chords and a bass line with a 'mf' dynamic marking.

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

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

Musical score system 4, measures 255-259. This system shows the piano accompaniment with chords and a bass line. The vocal line is mostly silent. Dynamics 'p' are indicated at the end of the system.

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

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

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

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

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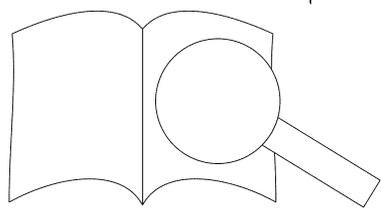
Musical score system 1, measures 255-260. It features a piano (p) introduction in the first two measures, followed by a forte (f) section. The right hand has a melodic line with a triplet in measure 260. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

Musical score system 2, measures 261-266. This system continues the piece with various dynamics including piano (p), mezzo-forte (mf), and forte (f). It includes a triplet in the right hand in measure 266.

Musical score system 3, measures 267-270. This system shows a continuation of the melodic and harmonic themes, with dynamics ranging from piano (p) to forte (f).

Musical score system 4, measures 271-276. This system features a more complex texture with rapid sixteenth-note passages in the right hand and dynamic markings such as fortissimo (ff) and sforzando (sf).

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262

p *cresc.* *mf*

p *cresc.* *cresc.*

a 2 *3*

p *mf*

p

sf *p* *cresc.* *mf*

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *p* *p* *p* *mf* *sf*

3 *3* *3*

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271

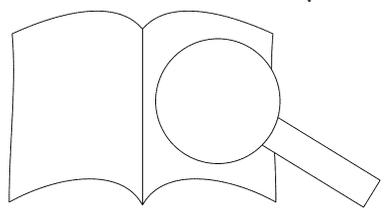
Musical score for the first system, measures 271-276. It features four staves with various musical notations including triplets, dynamics (cresc., f), and articulation marks.

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

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

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

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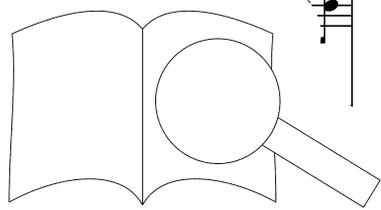
Musical score system 1, measures 279-284. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have a dynamic marking of *ff*. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *ff*. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *ff* and includes the annotation "a 2".

Musical score system 2, measures 285-290. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have a dynamic marking of *ff*. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *ff*. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *ff*.

Musical score system 3, measures 291-296. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have a dynamic marking of *ff*. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *ff*. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *ff*.

Musical score system 4, measures 297-302. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have a dynamic marking of *ff*. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *ff*. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *ff*.

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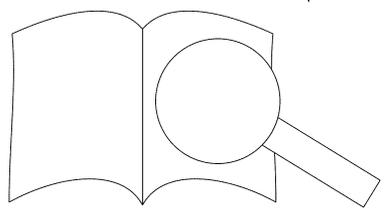
Musical score system 1, measures 287-292. It features four staves: two vocal staves (soprano and alto) and two piano staves (right and left hand). The music includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *dim.* and *ff*.

Musical score system 2, measures 293-300. It features four staves: two vocal staves and two piano staves. The piano part includes a triplet in the left hand. Dynamic markings include *dim.* and *p*.

Musical score system 3, measures 301-302. It features two piano staves. The left hand has a triplet. Dynamic markings include *dim.* and *p*.

Musical score system 4, measures 303-310. It features four staves: two vocal staves and two piano staves. The piano part includes a triplet in the left hand. Dynamic markings include *dim.* and *p*.

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Musical score for measures 294-302. The score includes parts for Cor, Tr, Timp, and Piano. The piano part features a melodic line with slurs and accents, starting with a *pp* dynamic and a *pizz.* marking. The percussion parts are mostly rests.

Musical score for measures 303-311. Measure 303 is marked with a 'G' in a box and the word 'dolce'. The score includes parts for Cor, Tr, Timp, and Piano. The piano part has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with *p*. There are multiple *cresc.* markings throughout the section. The piano part also includes a *p arco* marking in measure 309. A large graphic of an open book is positioned at the bottom right of the score.

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poco più allegro

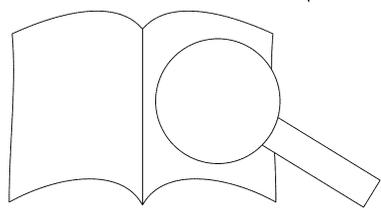
311

poco più allegro

con fuoco

318

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325

8 va

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

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

Third system of musical notation, including a bass line staff.

Fourth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment staves. Dynamics include *ff*. Fingerings (5) are indicated.

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331

a 2

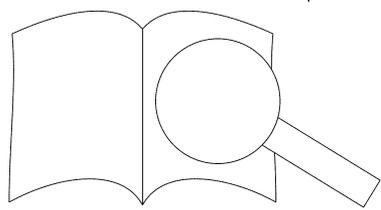
First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music features a melodic line in the upper treble and a bass line in the lower bass, with various chords and intervals.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. It consists of four staves. The upper two staves continue the melodic and harmonic development, while the lower two staves provide a steady bass accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-10. It consists of two staves, primarily a bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 11-14. It consists of four staves. The music concludes with a final cadence in the upper staves and a sustained bass line.

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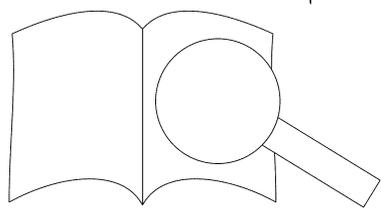
Musical score system 1, measures 344-348. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*. The music consists of sustained chords and melodic lines with slurs.

Musical score system 2, measures 349-353. It features four staves. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *mf*, and *ff*. The music includes chords and melodic fragments.

Musical score system 3, measures 354-358. It features a single bass clef staff with a melodic line.

Musical score system 4, measures 359-363. It features four staves. Dynamics include *ff*. The music includes chords and melodic lines with slurs and fingering numbers (5).

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350

a 2

a 2

5

5

5

The image displays a musical score for piano and voice. It consists of several systems of staves. The top system includes a vocal line and three piano staves. The middle system features a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line. The bottom system continues the piano accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'a 2' and '5'. A large, diagonal watermark is overlaid across the page.

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357

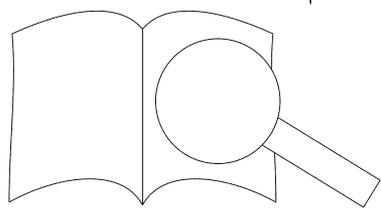
Musical score system 1, measures 357-362. It features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes dynamic markings *p* and *cresc.*. The vocal line ends with a dynamic marking *mf*.

Musical score system 2, measures 363-368. It features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes dynamic markings *mf* and *cresc.*.

Musical score system 3, measures 369-370. It features a vocal line with a dynamic marking *cresc.*.

Musical score system 4, measures 371-376. It features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes dynamic markings *p* and *cresc.*. The vocal line includes dynamic markings *p* and *cresc.*.

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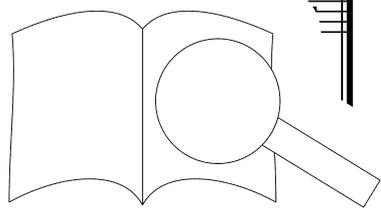
Musical score system 1, measures 364-368. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *f* at the start and *ff* later. The second staff has a *cresc.* marking. The third and fourth staves also have *ff* markings. The music consists of chords and melodic lines with various articulations.

Musical score system 2, measures 369-373. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a *ff* marking. The second staff has a *ff* marking. The third and fourth staves have *f* and *ff* markings respectively. The music continues with complex harmonic structures.

Musical score system 3, measures 374-378. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a *f* marking. The second staff has a *f* marking. The third and fourth staves have *f* and *f* markings respectively. The music continues with complex harmonic structures.

Musical score system 4, measures 379-383. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff has a *ff* marking. The second staff has a *ff* marking. The third and fourth staves have *ff* and *ff* markings respectively. The music continues with complex harmonic structures.

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1. Teil

Tempo moderato ♩ = 84

Flauto piccolo
Flauto I, II
Oboe I, II
Clarinetto I, II in Si^b / B
Fagotto I, II
Corno I, II in Mi^b / Es
Tromba I, II in Do / C
Trombone I, II
Trombone III
Tuba
Timpani in Do-Sol / c-G
Gran Cassa e Piatti
Arpa

Tempo moderato

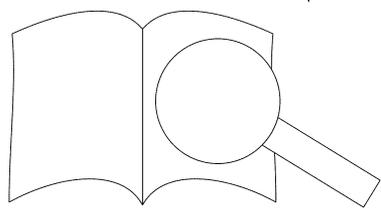
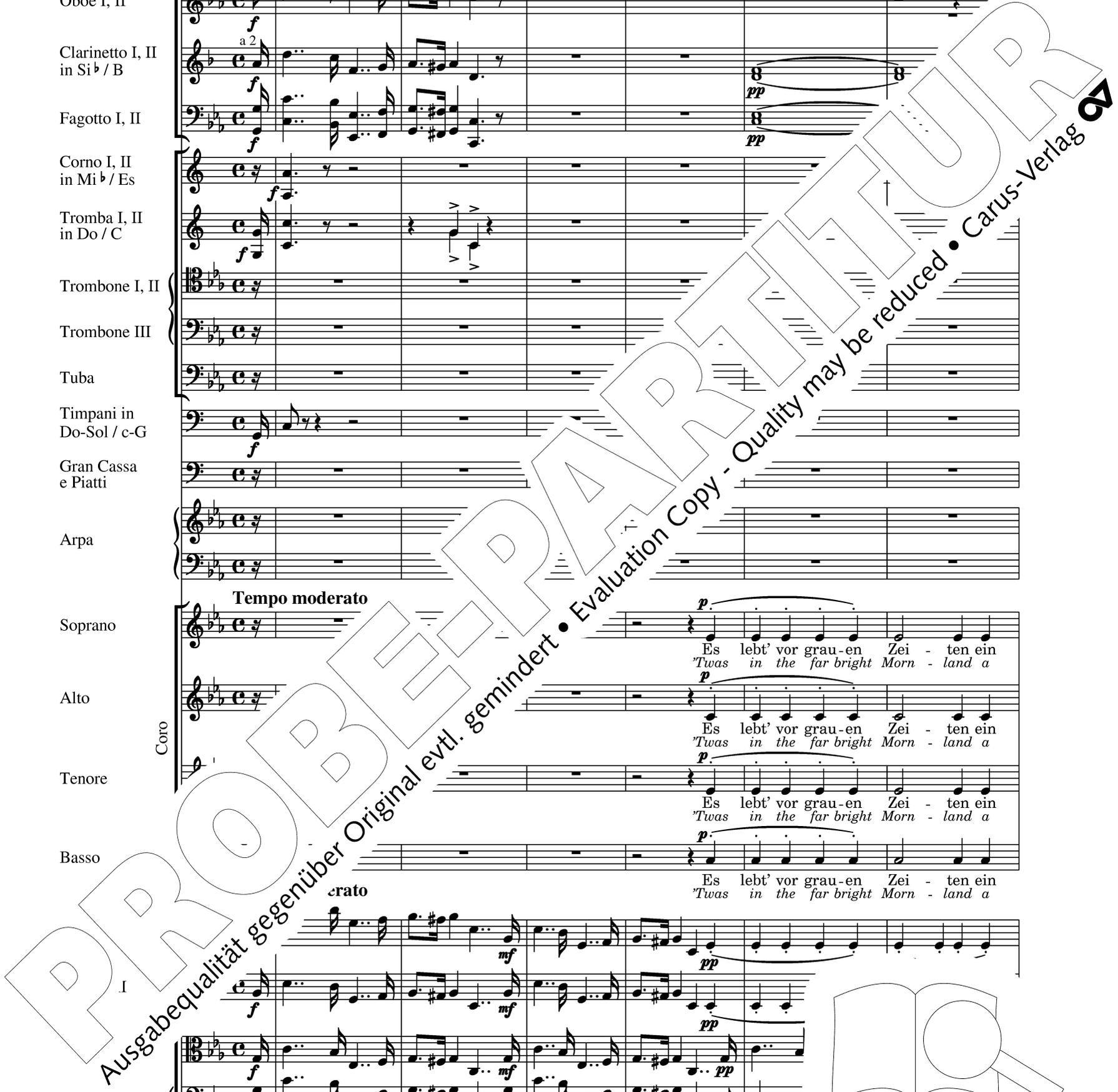
Soprano
Alto
Tenore
Basso

Coro

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

Violoncello
Basso

crato



7

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

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

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

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

12

fand. bold. mit Schwert und Ham - mer den
and might - y ham - mer clove -

fand. bold. Er schlug mit Schwert und Ham - mer den
His sword and might - y ham - mer clove

fand. bold. Er schlug mit Schwert und Ham - mer den
His sword and might - y ham - mer clove

f- Er schlug mit Schwert und Ham - mer den
His sword and might - y ham - mer clove

17

dim.

Feind ins Schat-ten-reich
sheer through casque and shield, und
wh

Ben Jam-mer durch sei - ne To - des -
en - coun - ter, ne'er steel a - gain might

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

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

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

marcato

marcato

p

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Violin I: *a 2*, *f*

Violin II: *a 2*, *f*

Piano: *pp*

Violin I: *f*

Violin II: *f*

Piano: *p*

Violin I: *p*, *sf*

Violin II: *sf*

Piano: *p*, *sf*

Vocal: *streich'! wield.*

Vocal: *1 er so ge - walt - sam, ein Rie - se von Ge -*
2 out trem - ble this gi - ant's deeds to

Vocal: *Und weil er so ge - walt - sam, ein Rie - se von Ge -*
And few could choose but trem - ble this gi - ant's deeds to

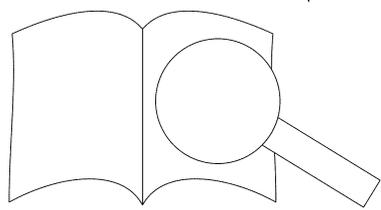
Vocal: *Und weil er so ge - walt - sam, ein Rie - se von Ge -*
And few could choose but trem - ble this gi - ant's deeds to

Piano: *pp*, *f*, *sf*

Violin I: *pp*, *sf*, *dim.*, *3*

Violin II: *pp*, *sf*, *dim.*, *3*

Piano: *pp*, *sf*, *dim.*, *3*



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stalt, sein
hear, whose
mf

stalt, auf
hear, less halt sam in wei te Lan
mf

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

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

Musical score for the first system, featuring piano accompaniment and vocal lines. The piano part includes chords and melodic lines, while the vocal part has a single line with lyrics.

Musical score for the second system, including piano accompaniment and vocal lines with lyrics. The piano part continues with chords and melodic lines. The vocal part has lyrics: "de ry sch¹¹t. eo".

Musical score for the third system, including piano accompaniment and vocal lines with lyrics. The piano part includes a *fp* 3 marking. The vocal part has lyrics: "Doch war ihm / Yet light - ly". A magnifying glass icon is present in the bottom right corner of the system.

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Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand.

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

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with the established rhythmic pattern.

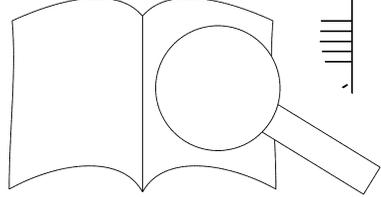
Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with the established rhythmic pattern.

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

Musical score for the fifth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with the established rhythmic pattern.

Musical score for the sixth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with the established rhythmic pattern.

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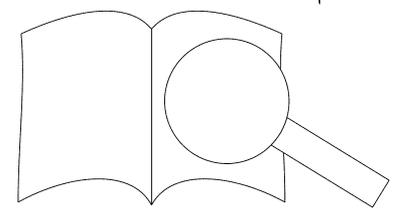
gern sich fü - - - gen, so .in ge - fiel.
 serve a sol - - - dier, a r. ter the fray.

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

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

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

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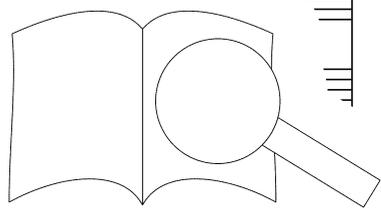
Der soll - te wohl den der größ - te Kö - nig sein,
 Sure such - r one tals should wear the chief - est crown,

Der - - - den der größ - te Kö - nig sein,
 Sure - - - tals should wear the chief - est crown,

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

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

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

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

Musical score for the third system with German and English lyrics. The vocal line includes lyrics: 'ihm wollt' er' and 'ihm Blut und Le - ben lay'. The piano accompaniment includes a 'cresc.' marking and a graphic of an open book.

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Musical score for the first system, including piano and vocal staves. The piano part features a complex texture with multiple staves, including a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line. The vocal part is on a single staff with lyrics in German and English. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*. A watermark 'PROBE' is visible across the score.

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

weihn, bis ihm ward
 down. E'en now th

weihn, bis
 down. E'er

wehr
 down.

von stol - zer Herr - lich - keit,
 of high re - sist - less might

ge - ings von stol - zer Herr - lich - keit,
 ings of high re - sist - less might

ge - ings von stol - zer Herr - lich - keit,
 ings of high re - sist - less might

Sa - ge ings von stol - zer Herr - lich - keit,
 tid - ings of high re - sist - less

Musical score for the second system, including piano and vocal staves. The piano part continues with complex textures and triplets. The vocal part continues with lyrics. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*. A watermark 'PROBE' is visible across the score.

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

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

keit,
might

keit,
might

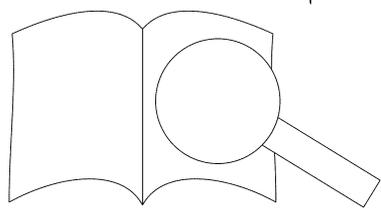
ie er ihn längst ge - träumt, wie
his dream by day and night, his

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

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

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

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er dream ihn längst ge äum+
 dream by day an

längst, wie längst
 day, by day

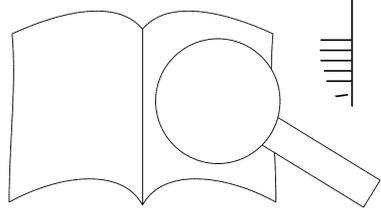
wie
 his

er dream ge and träumt.
 dream and night:

nt:
 night:

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

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



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Musical score for the first system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The piano part features dynamic markings such as *mf*, *f*, and *sf*.

Musical score for the second system, including piano accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p* and *cresc.*

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

Kamm die Fels-burg me- da-hin steht sein Ver-lan-gen,

base throws back the is nigh. Hark how he wind-eth

a-hin, da-hin steht sein Ver-lan-gen,

The hour is nigh. Hark how he wind-eth

Kamm da-hin, da-hin steht sein Ver-lan-gen,

base corn. The hour is nigh. Hark how he wind-eth

Musical score for the fourth system, including piano accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *cresc.*, *f*, *sf*, and *mf*. A graphic of an open book is present in the bottom right corner.

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rit.

Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line features a triplet of eighth notes and a dynamic marking of *f*. The piano accompaniment includes a dynamic marking of *p* and a *rit.* instruction.

muta in Fa / F

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a dynamic marking of *f*. The piano accompaniment includes a dynamic marking of *p*.

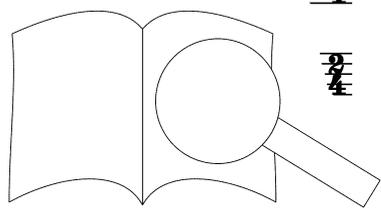
rit.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes the lyrics: "er schrei- fore", "is säumt. horn.", "et un - ge säumt. horn.", "the gates his", "er schrei-tet un - ge säumt. horn.", "be - fore the gates his". The piano accompaniment includes a dynamic marking of *p*. The system concludes with the text "Der Riese (Basso) The Giant" and "Mich Com -".

rit.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes a dynamic marking of *p*. The piano accompaniment includes a dynamic marking of *p* and a *rit.* instruction.

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76 **Con moto** ♩ = 76

in Fa / F

in c-G / Do-Sol

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

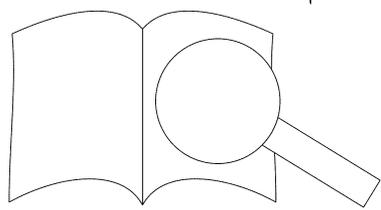
1-kraft
c fame

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

Sieh
See

Con moto

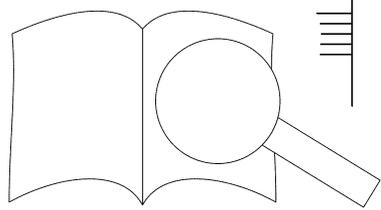
oh throne - ne Scheu of gold
 er he noch has kei - ner Men - - schen - felt - - a



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

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Musical score for the first system, featuring piano and vocal staves. The piano part includes a melodic line with a *p* dynamic marking and a fermata. The vocal part is mostly rests.

Musical score for the second system, featuring piano and vocal staves. The piano part continues with rests. The vocal part is mostly rests.

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano and vocal staves. The piano part continues with rests. The vocal part is mostly rests.

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

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring piano and vocal staves. The piano part includes a complex accompaniment with a *p* dynamic marking. The vocal part includes a melodic line with a *p* dynamic marking and a fermata. A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid on the score.

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

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

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

prei - se dei
 glo - ries I

sal - ne Ta - ten schafft
 iant deeds that fire

und Ruhm zu Land und
 and loft - y thoughts in

Musical score system 4, measures 13-16. Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics: *p*.

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First system of musical notation, featuring piano (p) and string parts.

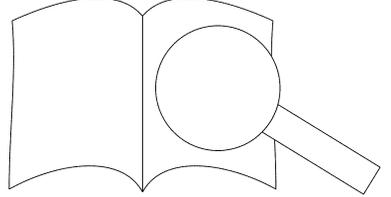
Second system of musical notation, including parts for Cor (Cornet) and Tr (Trumpet), with dynamics like pp.

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

Section for Coro (Chorus) with multiple staves of musical notation.

Final system of musical notation, including piano and vocal parts with dynamics like pp, p, mf, and div.

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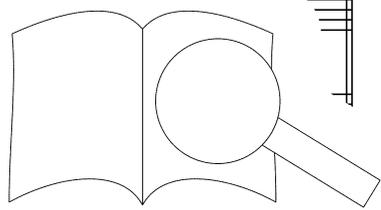
The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in treble clef. The bottom three staves are piano accompaniment in bass clef. The music features various dynamics including *f* and *ff*. The tempo marking *rit.* is present at the end of the system.

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

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

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

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



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Piano accompaniment for the first system, consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two single staves. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns and dynamics, including *f* (forte) and *sfz* (sforzando) markings.

fort.
vow.

a tempo

Coro

Vocal staves with lyrics in German and English. The lyrics are:

Ein neu-er Sam - - son uns er - - das Haupt um-wallt.

A sec-ond Sam - - son starts to - - with curl - ing hair.

Ein neu-er Sam - - son ur - - ken-haar - - das Haupt um-wallt.

A sec-ond Sam - - son a - dorn'd - - with curl - ing hair.

Ein neu-er Sam - - mit Lo-cken-haar - - das Haupt um-wallt.

A sec-ond Sam his brow a - dorn'd - - with curl - ing hair.

Ein neu-er stand, mit Lo-cken-haar - - das Haupt um-wallt.

A sec. life, his brow a - dorn'd - - with curl - ing hair.

a tempo

Piano accompaniment for the second system, consisting of a grand staff and two single staves. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns and dynamics, including *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte) markings. A large watermark 'PROBEN' is overlaid on the page.

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

p Hast du ein mat-land? Von
p Art thou of i-gin? The
p Hast du ein sch Hei - mat-land? Von
p Art thou c ly or - i - gin? The
p Hast - - - disch Hei - mat-land? Von
p Art - - - ly or - i - gin? The
p in ir - - - disch Hei - mat-land? Von
p of earth - - - ly or - i - gin? The

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141

Fl

Ob

Cl

Fag

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

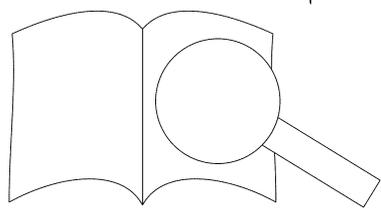
Göt - tern stammt die Rie - sen - Göt - tern ist sie zum Kö - nig ge -
 Gods have sent this ro - offr - ing from Jove, our King to de -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Der Riese

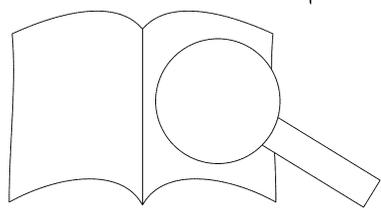
Sc. schweigt, schweigt,
 more! Hold,

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

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

ihm, — dem Höchs
 him, — the high

ihm, —
 him, —



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Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a bass line with dynamics *ff*, *p*, and *cresc.* and a treble line with *mf*.

Musical score for the second system, including Cor, Tr, and Trb parts. The Cor and Tr parts are marked *ff*. The Trb I, II, and III parts are also marked *ff*.

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

schweigt! —
hold! —

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

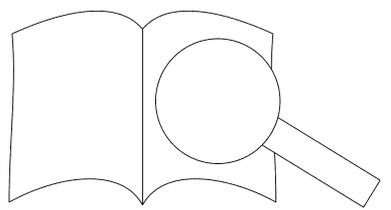
Musical score for the third system, including piano accompaniment and vocal line. The piano part features a bass line with dynamics *ff*, *pp*, and *cresc.* and a treble line with *p*, *div.*, and *cresc.*

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

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Eine Stimme (Alto)
A voice

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

Fl
Ob
Clt
Fag
Cor
Tr
Timp

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

pizz. arco

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197

Fl

Ob

Clt

Fag

Cor

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

mf

mf

mf

f

dim.

f

dim.

p

p

204

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

mf

mf

mf

mf

f

mf

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210

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

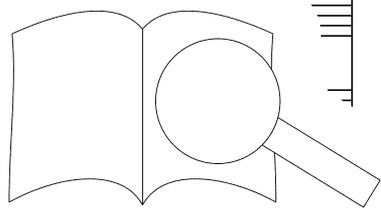
217 Picc

Fl

Cor

Timp

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

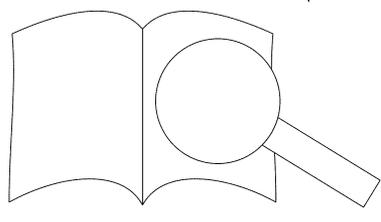


Fl
Ob
Cl^t *pp*
Fag *pp*
Cor *pp*
Timp *pp*

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

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

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Picc

L

Fl

Ob *fp*

Cl^t *fp*

Fag *fp*

Cor

Tr

Trb I, II

Trb III

Timp

ff

cresc.

pp 3 3

cresc.

ff a 2 3

Sa - - - - - ta-nar
 Sa - - - - - tan,

Coro

ff

Ihn sand - te Sa - - - -
 En - voy of Sa - - - -

ff

Ihn sand - te Sa - - - -
 En - voy of Sa - - - -

ff

Ihn sand - te Sa - - - -
 En - voy of Sa - - - -

ff

Ihn sand - te Sa - - - -
 En - voy of Sa - - - -

pp 3 3

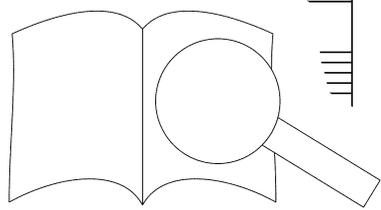
arco

pp 3 3

ff

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Dasselbe Tempo

Fl

Ob

Clt

Fag

Cor

Tr

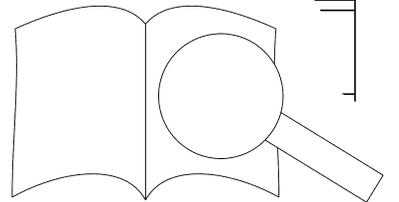
Der Kö - nig er
How moved is t'

So zit-terst
Doth Sa-tan's

du vor Sa-tans
name call forth such

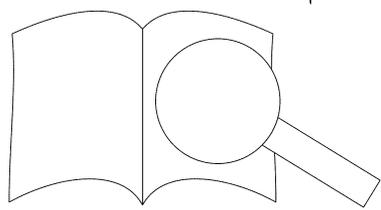
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Macht? Fahr wohl,
fear! Fare - well!

Es sei dem
For Sa - tan's



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Fl

Ob

Cl^t

Fag

Tr

Sa - tan mein Op - fer ge-bracht, es sei dem Sa - tan mein Op - fer ge
 glo - ry the sword let me bear, for Sa - tan's glo - ry the sword let

pizz.

pizz.

cresc.

arco

arco

Cor

Welt, vor dem solch ein Kö - nig in Grau - - - en
 all, whose name doth so val - iant a mon - arch ap -

pizz.

p

p

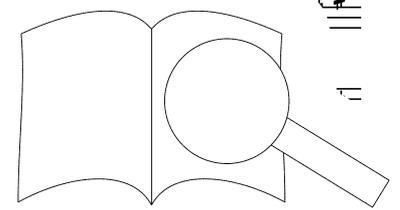
p

p

p

p

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pp
Cor

Tr

Trb

Tuba

Timp

Erstes Tempo

Coro

fällt!
pal.

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

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

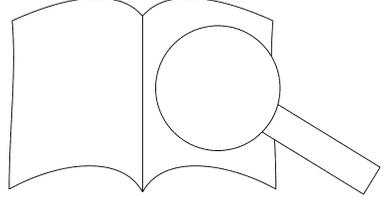
on hin - nen, in sich den dump - fen Wahn, und
es he on - ward 'mid thoughts con - fus'd and weird, where

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

Erste

pp
arco

pp



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

Second system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It includes a timpani part with a single stroke. The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes in the bass line.

Timp

Third system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It includes a timpani part with a single stroke. The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes in the bass line.

schrei - tet durch die Ta - le zu se hi - nan.
 far be - yond the val - ley dar. the up - rear'd.

schrei - tet durch die Fe kamm hi - nan.
 far be - yond th ro cests up - rear'd.

schrei - tet Fel - sen - kamm hi - nan.
 far be . rocks their cests up - rear'd.

sch f e - ley dark rocks their cests hi - nan.
 up - rear'd.

Fourth system of musical notation with lyrics in German and English. The piano accompaniment continues with a triplet of eighth notes in the bass line.

Fifth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It includes a timpani part with a single stroke. The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes in the bass line.

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Picc

Fl

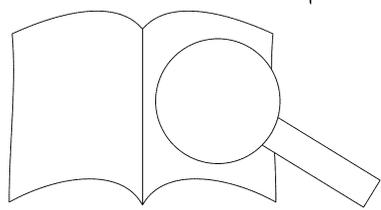
Rings al - les so vana - klüf - te - tes Ge - stein, und
All black the crags ana sul - len red the sky, whilst

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

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

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

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First system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score is in G major and 4/4 time. It features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with various dynamics and articulations.

Second system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are:

wie zum Kampf ge - rüs - tet .n di schrein. Hat je ein Mensch ge -
 rocks and caves re - e cho wild cry. In sol - i - tudes so

wie zum Kampf hö - die Ad - ler schrein. Hat je ein Mensch ge -
 rocks and caves re - e cho con - dor's fierce wild cry. In sol - i - tudes so

wie zur. hört man die Ad - ler schrein. Hat je ein Mensch ge -
 rocks and re - e cho the con - dor's fierce wild cry. In sol - i - tudes so

Third system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are:

re - e cho hört the con - dor's fierce wild schrein. Hat je ein Mensch ge -
 re - e cho the con - dor's fierce wild cry. In sol - i - tudes so

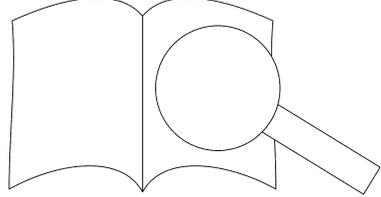
dim. pp

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

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Musical score for the first system, measures 298-301. It includes five staves with various musical notations, including dynamics like 'cresc.' and 'ff', and articulation like 'a2'.

Musical score for the second system, measures 302-305. It includes five staves with musical notations, including dynamics like 'mf' and 'cresc.', and a triplet of eighth notes.

Vocal score for the third system, measures 306-309. It includes four staves with lyrics in German and English, and musical notation for the voice line.

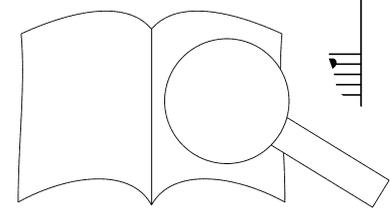
so den Fels scorch - eth rock Ist das des Sa - tans
 Is this the might of

so den Fels scorch - eth rock Ist das des Sa - tans
 Is this the might of

so de scorch - et. - zwei? Ist das des Sa - tans
 fell? Is this the might of

scorch - et. Ist das des Sa - tans
 Is this the might of

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 310-313. It includes five staves with musical notations, including dynamics like 'cresc.' and 'ff'.



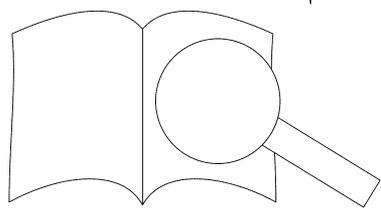
Musical score for the first system, including piano and violin parts. The piano part is in the bass clef, and the violin part is in the treble clef. Both are in the key of D major. The piano part features a melodic line with a fermata over the first two measures. The violin part has a similar melodic line, also with a fermata. Dynamics include *ff* and *a 2*.

Musical score for the second system, including piano and violin parts. The piano part continues the melodic line from the first system. The violin part also continues. Dynamics include *ff*.

Vocal score with German and English lyrics. The German lyrics are: Wal-ten, ist hier n. Wie e-vil, is Sa-ta. do. ch? O'er-reich? kir-om-reich? foun? e-vil, nig-dom-reich? foun? sein Kö-nig-dom-reich? foun? tan's king-dom-reich? foun? The English lyrics are: Wal-ten, ist here n. How e-vil, is Sa-tan. do. ch? O'er-reich? kir-om-reich? foun? e-vil, nig-dom-reich? foun? sein Kö-nig-dom-reich? foun? tan's king-dom-reich? foun? Dynamics include *mf*.

Piano accompaniment for the third system, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The piano part is in the bass clef. Dynamics include *mf*.

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Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score is in G major and 4/4 time. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with dynamic markings like *f*.

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

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

stehn die B
head the gho.

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

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

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

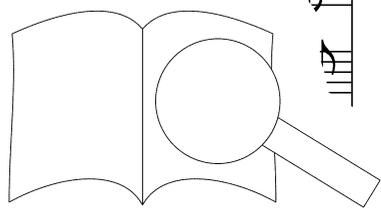
Da hebt er sei - - - ne
Up - lifts his voice the

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

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

Musical score for the second system, continuing the vocal lines and piano accompaniment. It includes dynamic markings like *sf* and *f*.

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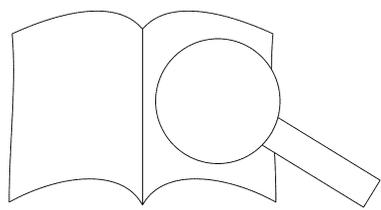
Stim-me, dass don - n -
 Gi - ant loud, loud - as

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

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

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

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Dasselbe Tempo

311

Musical score for the first system, including piano and strings. The piano part features a melody with a fermata and a second ending marked 'a 2'. The strings play a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *dim.*

Timp

Gran Cassa e Piatti

Dasselbe Tempo

Und An

h!

me - tan

aus al - len Klüf - ten halt!

re-sounds from rock to rock.

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

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

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

aus al - len
re-sounds from

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

aus
re -



poco più lento

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

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

Musical score for the third system, including vocal lines with lyrics in German and English, and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *dim.*, and *p dolce*.

aus al - len K^r re - sounds from
 Klüf - ten ¹ rock to
 a - tan.

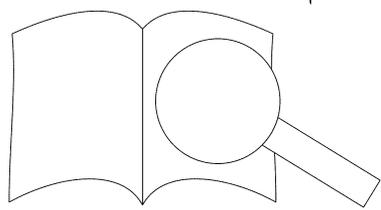
ö - - - de Stil - le,
 aw - - - ful still - ness,

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

Drauf wie - der
 Then came an

Drauf wie - der
 Then came an

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



The image shows a page of a musical score, page 322, featuring a voice part and piano accompaniment. The score is written in G major and 4/4 time. The piano part includes a complex texture with multiple staves, including a grand staff and a lower bass staff. The voice part has German lyrics. The score is overlaid with a large, diagonal watermark that reads 'PROBENPARTI' and 'Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag'. The lyrics are: 'als dread s. te te mute', 'als dread schau - er - te die die', 'si - lence, mute dis -', 'als dread schau - er - te die die', 'si - lence, mute dis -'. There is also a small graphic of an open book at the bottom right of the score area.

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

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

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

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

arco

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die - ser Stel - le rei^p - wig wei - len in sol - cher Ein - sam -
 quit these scenes a - gain for ev - er re - leas'd from care and

die - ser Ste^l - cht er e - wig wei - len in sol - cher Ein - sam -
 quit these sc^{er} jain re-main for ev - er re - leas'd from care and

die quit Fast möcht er e - wig wei - len in sol - cher Ein - sam -
 Would fain re-main for ev - er re - leas'd from care and

ist. Fast möcht er e - wig wei - len in sol - cher Ein - sam -
 gain. Would fain re-main for ev - er re - leas'd from care and

dim. *pp* *pizz.*

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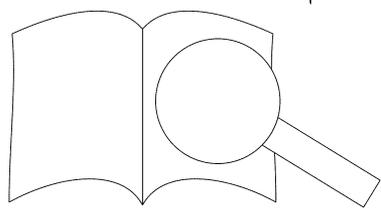
pp cresc.

pp

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

arco pp mf

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

mf *mf* *p* *mf* *f* *mf* *p* *mf* *f* *mf*

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

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

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

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

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

mf *dim.* *mf* *dim.*

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pp > p mf

Cor
Tr

Timp in Mi^b-Do / es-c

Arpa

pp

hi - nab. _____
a stream. _____

nab.
stream.

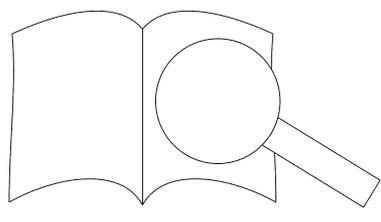
pp

nab, stream de ana

nab stream

ach.
- lone.

pp p mf



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367

Andantino ♩. = 56

Fl

Ob

Cl

Fag

p dolce

p dolce

pp

pp

p

Andantino

Sopr I solo *p dolce*

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

Sopr II solo *p dolce*

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

Alto solo *p dolce*

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

Andar

p dolce

pizz.

arco

arco

arco

arco

pp

Drän - gen durch Stra-ßen und Stadt
breez - es are waft - ed long

Drän - gen durch
breez - es are

Drän -
breez

men in Gär-ten um-her;
a - grance from blos-som and tree.

-mer-lich At - men in Gär-ten um-her;
am - y the fra - grance from blos-som and tree.

dim. som-mer-lich At - men in Gär-ten um-her;
balm - y the fra - grance from blos-som and tree.

schmei-cheln - de
Zeph - yrs en -

schmei-cheln - de
Zeph - yrs en -

schmei-cheln - de
Zeph - yrs en -

mf p

mf p

mf p

mf p

mf p

smorz.

mf p

375

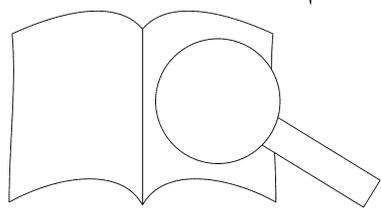
Luf - te küh-len die Wan' es
 chant - ing lull to re - pos i'

Luf - te küh - die Blü - ten He-cken ent - lang. Zwischen den
 chant - ing lu' with o - dours of vio - let and rose. Far in the

Luf - te es duf-ten die Blü - ten He-cken ent - lang. Zwischen den
 chant - im-preg-nate with o - dours of vio - let and rose. Far in the

Musical notation includes: *tr*, *pp*, *p*, *p dolce*, *dolce*, *pp*, *p*, *pp*, *dolce*, *p*, *pp*.

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p dolce *p* *f*

pp *pp*

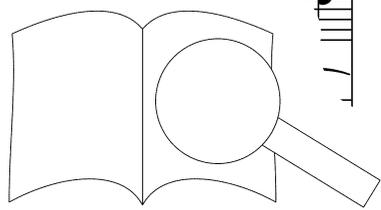
Blät - tern üp - pi - ger P' - me Je - mant blit - zen - der Schein.
 dis - tance clear - er and er palm - leaves mag - i - cal sheen.

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

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

p *pizz.* *mf* *f*

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pp *tr* **M**

p dolce

pp *mf dolce* *p*

pp *p*

pp

pp

pp

pp *p*

pp

pp *pp* *pp*

p *p dolce*

af - men zier - li - cher Bee - te lo - cket der
 af - lets, spar - kling with dew - drops flow'r - ets ap -

er den Blu - men zier - li - cher Bee - te lo - cket der
 - ing through leaf - lets, spar - kling with dew - drops flow'r - ets ap -

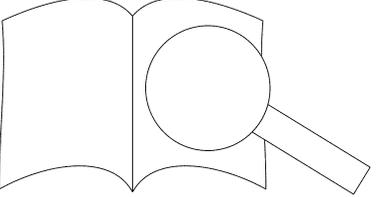
Un - ter den Blu - men zier - li - cher Bee - te lo - cket der
 Peep - ing through leaf - lets, spar - kling with dew - drops flow'r - ets ap -

pp *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

pizz. *pizz.* *pizz.* *pizz.* *pizz.* *pizz.* *pizz.*

tr *arco* *arco* *arco* *arco*

pp *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*



Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *pp*.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *mf*, and *pp*.

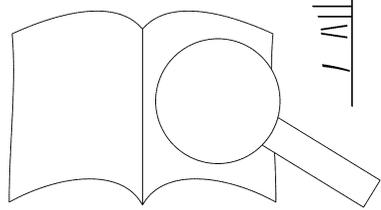
Flämm - chen far - bi - ge Glut. *G* s Wa. ür - mi - scher Hast woh - lig die
 pear so love - ly and gay. s wan - der - er down, peace - ful in

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

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

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *dim.* and *p*.

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pp pp p dolce

pp p

pp

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

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

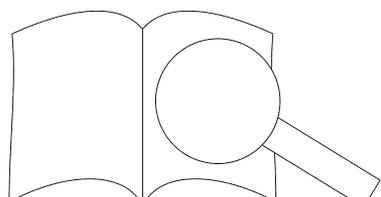
Ru die Ru - he, die Ru - he tut.
slum in slum - ber, in slum - ber lay.

pizz. ppp

p dolce ppp p dolce

pizz. arco p pizz.

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in La / A

Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Bass

Cor

Tr

Trb

Tuba

in Mi-Si / e-H

arc

arco

Right Hand, Left Hand

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400

8 va

Solo cresc.

a 2

p *f* *pp* *f*

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

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

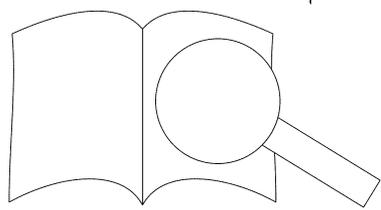
Musical score system 2, measures 411-413. It features five staves: two treble clefs, a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and a bass clef. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

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

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

Musical score system 5, measures 420-422. It features two staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a bass clef staff. Dynamics include *f*.

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Musical score for a piano piece, measures 411-416. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a piano (p) and forte (ff) dynamic range. A 'Solo' section is marked 'p dolce' in measure 414. The piece concludes with a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) instruction in measure 416. A large watermark 'PROBE PARTIUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Moderato $\text{♩} = 58$

pp dolce

416

Musical score for strings and woodwinds, measures 416-420. The score is in G major and common time. It includes parts for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The woodwind section includes Flute, Clarinet, and Bassoon. The strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

Cor

Timp in Mi-Si / e-H

Eine Stimme (Soprano)

A voice

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

Moderato

sord.

arco p

sord.

arco p

sord.

arco p

sord.

arco p

dolce

421

Musical score for strings and woodwinds, measures 421-425. The score continues with the same instruments as the previous section. The strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

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

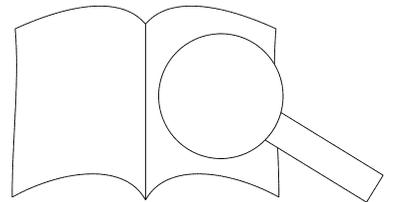
dim.

dim.

dim.

cresc.

pizz.



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

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

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

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

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p dolce

pp

pp

pp

pp

dolce

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

hol-
-

i-gen
pring-tide

tönt?
lay?

Coro

ppp

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

ppp

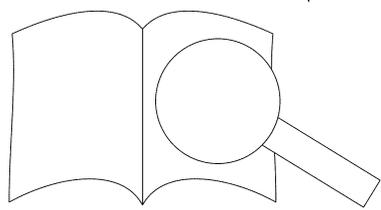
Lie - - but - be!
Love, - - but - love!

ppp

Lie - - but -
Love, - - but -

ppp

Lie -
Love,



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

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

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p dolce

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

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

marcato

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

viel

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

Coro

pp

Musical score for the Coro section, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes the lyrics: "Lie - - but - be! / Love, but love!". The piano accompaniment includes a *pp* marking.

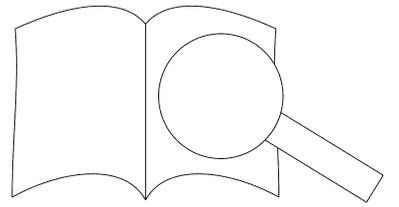
Musical score for the final system, including piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment includes markings for *pp*, *arco*, and *dim.*

dim.

arco

pp

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Heer.
be.

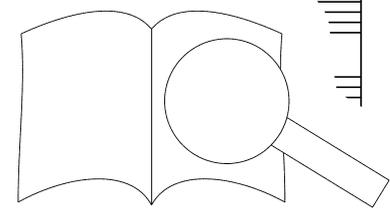
Da ward er trü - be, da ward er bleich,
But pale his cheek and he smil - ed ne'er,

pp p p p p

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

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

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469

dim. *p*

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

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

Lieb im Sinn!
love a-lone.

Coro

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

Coro

Lie - be, Lie - be, Lie -
Love, en - chant - ing love, but

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

dolce

s. sord.



479

Vivo $\text{♩} = 108$

Fl

Ob

Cl^t in La / A

Fag

Cor in Fa / F

Tr in Do / C
a 2

Trb

Tuba

c. sord.

Timp in Mi-La / e-A

Gran Cassa e Piatti

Vivo

bel
love!

bel
love!

bel
love!

O Brave Held! knight!

O Brave

pp

pp

pp

s. sord.
3

3

pp

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Fl
Ob
Clt
Fag
Cor
Tenore
Basso

Um-garnt im Zau-ber-bann, den tü-cki-sche I'
Has-Cu-pid-bound thee fast and con-quer'd the

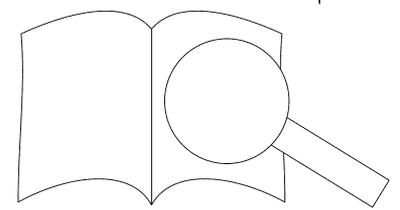
Held!
knight!

Um-garnt im Zau-ber-bann, con
Has-Cu-pid-bound thee fast

sann
an.
ast?

Kamst du, Nach-ti-gal-len zu lau-schen,
Lov'st thou to the night-in-gales hark en,

Kamst du, Nach-ti-gal-len zu
Lov'st thou to the night-in-gales



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

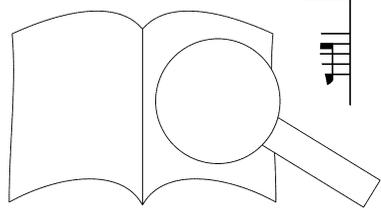
lau - schen, an üpp - gem Trank der
hark - en, with drows - y draughts t'

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

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

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Musical score for page 504. It includes vocal lines for Soprano and Bass, and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "Ta - - - ten schafft? Vor dir soll die Welt world should bow? Say, where is the might die rie - si - ge Ta - - - ten schafft? Vor Say, be - fore which the world should bow?"

Musical score for page 509. It includes vocal lines for Soprano and Bass, piano accompaniment, and orchestral parts for Cor and Timp. The lyrics are: "ban n - gen bist du, ge - fan - gen. her am - mer? Now cap - tive art thou, now cap - tive. Ge - fan - gen bist du, ge - fan - gen. Now cap - tive art thou, now cap - tive." The score also includes dynamic markings like *cresc.* and *f*.

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514

Molto moderato ♩ = 116

Musical score for strings and woodwinds. The top system includes Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The bottom system includes Cor, Tr (Trumpet), and Trb (Trumpet/Bass). Dynamics include *p* and *sf*. A marking *sf s. sord.* is present above the Cor part.

Musical score for percussion and timpani. It includes parts for Timp (Timpani) and Trb (Trumpet/Bass). Dynamics include *sf*.

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

Molto

Musical score for piano and vocal. The piano part includes the left and right hands. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *sf*, and *tr*. The vocal part is on a single staff with lyrics. A large watermark 'PROBE PART' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

520 animato poco meno mosso

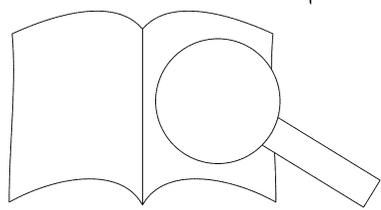
animato poco meno mosso

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

animato poco meno mosso

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

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

Kam r
No r

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

Den
'Twas

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

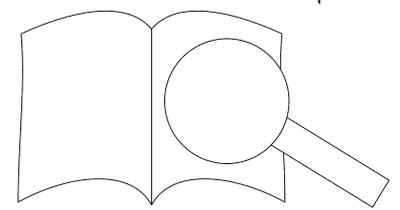
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Sa - tan hab ich ge
Sa - tan's slave I v

ge - sucht,
I would be:

ist dies sein Reich,
if these his realms,

ist dies sein Reich,
if these his realms,



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535

Picc

$\text{♩} = 108$

Fl

a 2

f

a 2

f

Timp

Gran Cassa e Piatti

Der Riese

marc.

so sei

ac -

Tenore

Spottende Geister (.)

f

Du

bleibst!

thou!

Basso

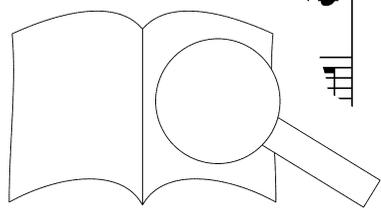
f

Du

Hold

$\text{♩} = 108$

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

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

Timp

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

Nun_ ler - ne.
Thou'rt wed - dr

sei,
cause:

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

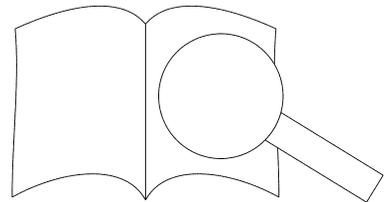
bleibst!
thou!

ler - ne, was
rt wed - ded to

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

sei,
cause:

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



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

de- ehr frei!
 Thr read laws.

Konnt Lieb
 Doth love

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Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes triplets and dynamic markings like *ff*.

Musical score for the second system, continuing the vocal and piano parts. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

wei - - den!
light the

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

- den!
thee.

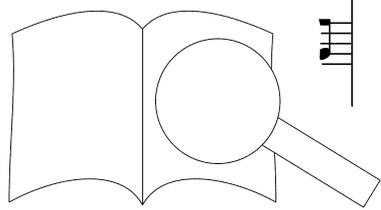
ff
Es
Brave

hat
deeds

Musical score for the third system, including lyrics and piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical score for the fourth system, primarily piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns.

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Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

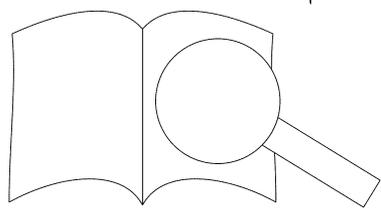
Musical score for the second system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

Schre - - - ckens^o manch rie - si - ge Tat voll -
high *ho* *the* *pow - er* *of* *hate* *ere*

sei - ckens - macht manch rie - si - ge
an *hath* *wrought* *the* *pow - er* *of*

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

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First system of musical notation, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment. It features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes.

Second system of musical notation, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment. It continues the melodic and harmonic material from the first system.

Third system of musical notation, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment with lyrics. The lyrics are in German and English. The music includes a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes.

bracht!
now.

Tat
hate

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

Nach
'Twas

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

Fourth system of musical notation, primarily featuring piano accompaniment with rhythmic patterns in both hands.

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Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. It includes various musical notations such as triplets, dynamics, and articulation marks.

Musical score for the second system, continuing the vocal and piano parts. It includes various musical notations such as triplets, dynamics, and articulation marks.

lan - gen, ge - fan - gen!
 wouldst be: thou, now cap - tive!

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

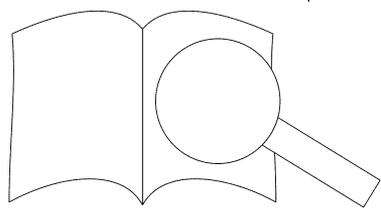
Musical score for the third system, including lyrics for the vocal parts. It includes various musical notations such as triplets, dynamics, and articulation marks.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring piano accompaniment. It includes various musical notations such as triplets, dynamics, and articulation marks. A magnifying glass icon is present in the bottom right corner.

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

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die Ern - te,
the har - vest,

die Ern - te,
the har - vest

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

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

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

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

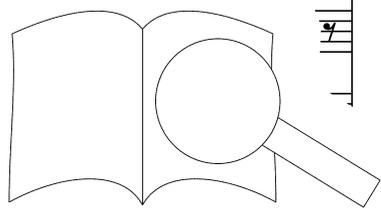
Zur Jagd,
A - way!

je grim - mer
the loud - er

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

Zur Jagd,
A - way!

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

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

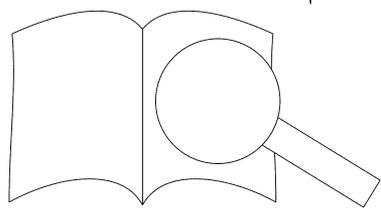
Third system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment.

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

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

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

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The musical score on page 593 consists of several systems of staves. The top system includes staves for strings and woodwinds, with dynamic markings of *ff* and *a 2*. The middle system features three staves for Horns, each with the instruction "Horn! horn!". The bottom system includes staves for strings and woodwinds, with dynamic markings of *cresc.* and *ff*. A large watermark "PROBEPARTITUR" is overlaid diagonally across the page, along with the text "Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag".

a2

f

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

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

ff

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

ff

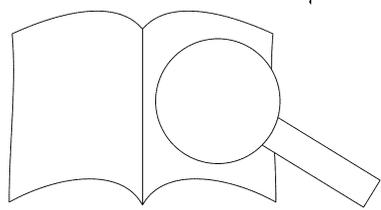
Se - het! Dort dreht sich Ge -
Hark to yon roys - ter - ing

ff

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

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

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

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

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

Fifth system of musical notation, including lyrics for the vocal parts. Dynamics include *f* and *dim.*

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

Sixth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* and *sf*. A graphic of an open book is visible on the right side of the system.

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

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

füllt das
wine o'

Gebt Raum uns,
A - side there,

Gebt Raum uns,
A - side there,

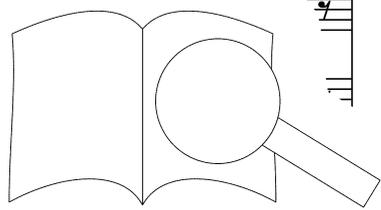
Gebt Raum uns,
A - side there,

zur Sei-te,
ye i - dlers!

her-bei, du
A health to

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

ff, sf, p, cresc.

The image displays a musical score for piano and voice. It consists of several systems of staves. The top system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two vocal staves. The piano part features complex textures with sixteenth-note patterns and dynamic markings such as *ff* and *f*. The vocal parts include lyrics and melodic lines. A large, diagonal watermark reading "PROBEPARTITUR" is overlaid across the score. Below the watermark, there is a line of text: "Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag". At the bottom of the score, there are two empty vocal staves labeled "Tenore" and "Basso". The page number "625" is located in the top left corner.

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

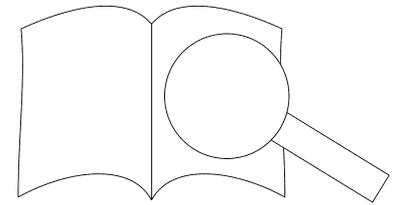
Un - ser sind die Spiel - leut!
No - one bade - ye hith - er!

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

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

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

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

Euch lud r
Cease your ch

Euc
Ceas

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

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

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

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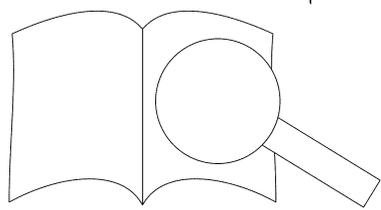
Musical score for the first system, featuring a piano accompaniment with multiple staves and a vocal line.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

 Schrei - en und blin-ken-der Stahl,

 Shriek - ing and glit - ter - ing steel,

 Schrei - en und blin-ken-der Stahl,

 Shriek - ing and glit - ter - ing steel,

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

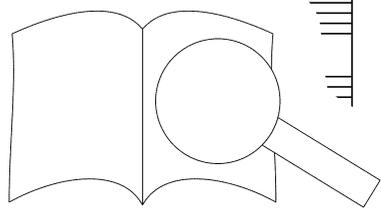
 Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha,

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

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

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

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

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

ha!
 ha!

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

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

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First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *sf* and *f*.

Second system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It includes dynamic markings like *fp* and *f*.

Third system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes the lyrics: "stöh - net: / 'Mer - cy!".

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes the lyrics: "stöh - net: / 'Mer - cy!".

Sixth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes the lyrics: "stöh - ne / 'Mer - cy!".

Seventh system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes the lyrics: "stöh - net: / 'Mer - cy!".

Eighth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It includes dynamic markings like *mf* and *fp*.

Ninth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

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flieht, ent flieht!
fly, ah fly,

flieht, ent fl
fly, ah n.

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

Wet - tern - de
 Storm - i - ly

Wet - tern - de
 Storm - i - ly

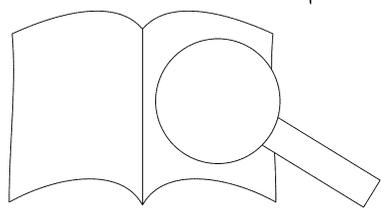
au - te Not!
 e - ful deed!

au - te Not!
 e - ful deed!

dim.
 dim.

pp

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Nacht sin - ket ein,
fal - leth the night,

Nacht sin - ket ein,
fal - leth the

ket ein,
the night,

acht sin - ket ein,
al - leth the night,

Nacht sin - ket ein.
ly fal - leth the night.

tern-de Nacht sin - ket ein.
rm - i - ly fal - leth the night.

wet - tern-de Nacht sin - ket
storm - i - ly fal - leth the

wet - tern-de Nacht sin - ket
storm - i - ly fal - leth the

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

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

ein.
 night.

ein.
 night

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

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

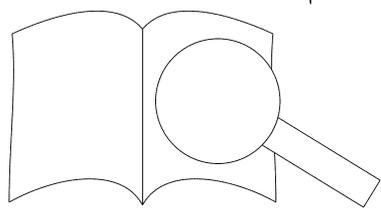
dim.

dim.

dim.

dim.

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

und Teu - fen a nach. Ein
 and De a round. A

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

ss ih - nen a nach. Ein
 nordes all a round. A

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R

680

Fl

Ob *ff*

Cl^t *ff*

Fag *ff* a 2

Cor *ff*

Tr *ff*

Trb *ff*

Tuba *ff*

Timp *ff*

Gran Cassa *ff*

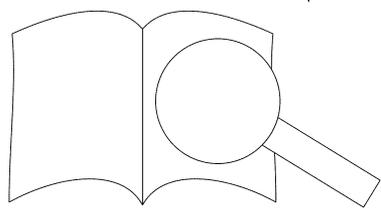
Kreuz *ff*
cross

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

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

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

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



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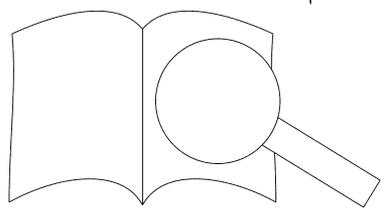
„Flich, Fly, Meis - ter! Mas - ter! Wir Too

Timp

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The image shows a musical score for voice and piano. It consists of several systems of staves. The top system includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The second system continues the piano accompaniment. The third system features the vocal line with lyrics: "rit - - ten zu weit! / far - - have we come!". The fourth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "rit - - ten zu / far - - have we". The fifth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "rit - - tr / far - - hu". The sixth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "rit - / far - nu". The seventh system shows the piano accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *p*. The eighth system continues the piano accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *p*. A large watermark "PROBEPARTITUR" is overlaid diagonally across the score. The Carus-Verlag logo is in the top right corner.

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Flieh!
Fly!

Flieh,
Fly,

Flieh,
Fly,

Flieh,
Fly,

Flieh,
Fly,

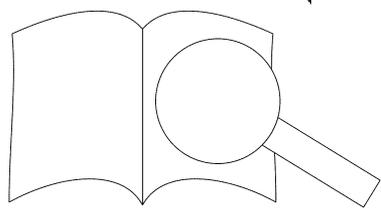
pp

p

p

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Musical score for page 707, featuring multiple staves with dynamic markings (ff, mf, pp) and a large watermark reading "PROBE" and "Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert". The score includes staves for strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion (Timp, Gran Cassa). The watermark also includes the text "Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced" and "Carus-Verlag".

2. Teil

Tempo moderato

Flauto piccolo

Flauto I, II

Oboe I, II

Clarinetto I, II
in La / A

Fagotto I, II

Corno I, II
in F / Fa

Tromba I, II
in Re / D

Trombone I, II

Trombone III

Tuba

Timpani in
Re#-Si / dis-H

Gran Cassa

Arpa

Der Riese

Tempo m

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

V

Viola

Basso

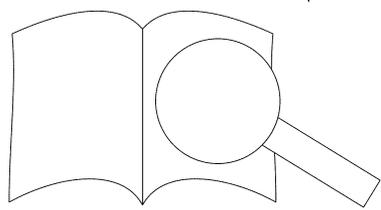
Carus 50.120

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Der Riese
e-sell!
ly fiend!

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



Fl
Ob
Clt
Fag
Cor

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

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

10

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

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

13

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

arco
p

16

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

Cor

Trb

a 2

mf <>

mf <>

mf <>

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

f

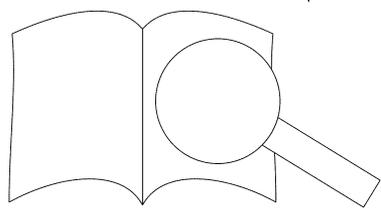
f

f

f

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Cor

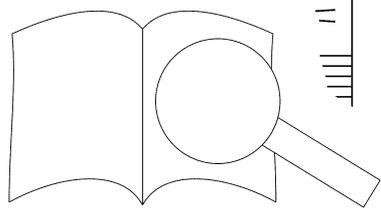
fp. Tor, der ich war! O Tor, der ich war, dass mit star-rem
fool that I was, *fool* that I was! *Who* with long-in-

p *pp* *pp*

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

p *pp* *pp*

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33 **A**

Ob

Cl

Fag

Cor

Trb

f marc. *be.* *sf* *tr* *h!* *h!*

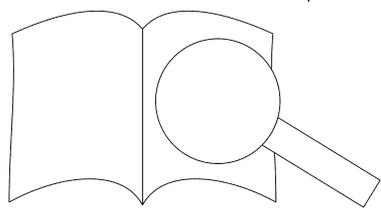
So wär ich selbst der Mäch-tigs - te der Welt! Ich selbr- des
 Did I my - self to pow'r su-preme as - pire? Did I? hath

40

Cor

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

pp dolce
pp
pp
pp
pp
pp



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

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

59 Fl **Tempo I**

Ob *f* *mf* *cresc.*

Cltr *f* *mf* *cresc.*

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

Cor *f*

Tr *f*

Trb *f*

Tuba *f*

Timp

jagt!
lay!

Coro **Tempo I**

wäh - rent so lan - ge, so ein - sam rings und
p lone and si - lent, the night how long and

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

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

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

Andante

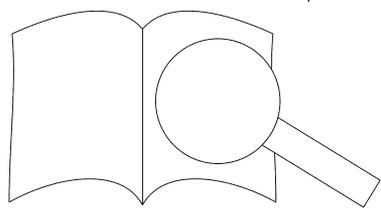
p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

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66

Timp

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

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

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

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

71

B

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

ch

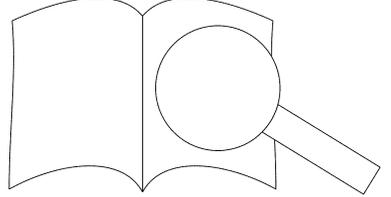
die ver - stumm - te Welt, auf
on the blood - stain'd plain, where

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

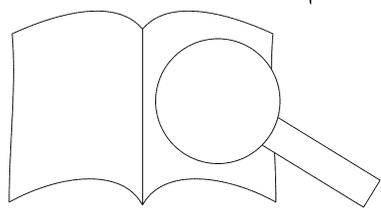
sau - me sich m schein und mäh - lich zieht Ver -
 heav'n - ward the blush dawn, so gent - ly faith a -

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

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

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

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dim. *p*

dim. *p*

dim. *p*

dim. *p*

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

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

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

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

dim. *p*

dim. *p*

dim. *p*

dim. *p*

arco

dim. *p*

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

Musical score for the second system, including piano accompaniment. It features a piano line with a *pp* dynamic marking.

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

Hauptes in To death's Es

Sorrows in death's With

Hauptes rows in death's Es hält love den

Sorrows rows in death's With love the

Hauptes rows in death's Es hält love den Stamm um

Sorrows rows in death's With love the cross em

Hauptes rows in death's Es hält love den Stamm um

Sorrows rows in death's With love the cross em

Musical score for the fourth system, including piano accompaniment. It features a piano line with a *cresc.* marking and a *mf* dynamic.

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98

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

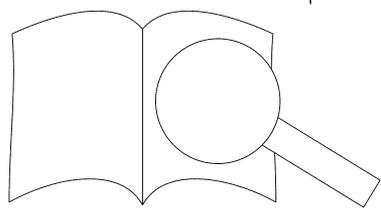
Stamm um ann im Mönchs - ge - wand, laut
 cross em her - mit sup - pliant lies, un -

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

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

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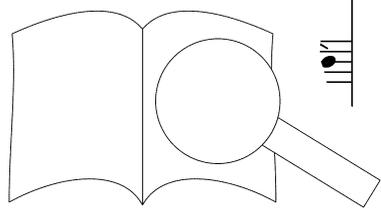
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be - tend blickt er auf je un - ver - wandt,
 to the sa - cred form his ear - nest eyes,
 be - tend blickt - - de un ear - ver-wandt, laut
 to the sa - - - his ear - nest eyes, un -
 be - ten'd Bil - de un - - ver - wandt, laut
 the - - - -turn'd his ear - - nest eyes, un -
 zum Bil - de un - - ver - wandt, laut
 m up-turn'd his ear - - nest eyes, un -

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Musical score for the first system, measures 106-110. It features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*, *dim.*, and *p*.

Musical score for the second system, measures 111-115. It features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *m.* and *dim.*

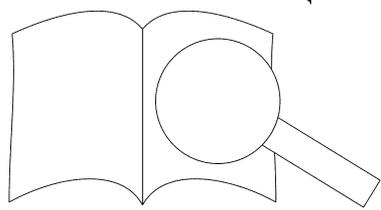
Musical score for the third system, measures 116-120. It features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*.

Vocal line with German and English lyrics for measures 121-125. Dynamics include *p*.

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

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 126-130. It features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *dim.*

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Bil - de un
 turn'd his ear
 wandt.
 eyes.
 ver wandt.
 nest eyes.
 tu - ver wandt.
 nest eyes.

muta in
 Mi-Si / e-H

dim.
 dim.
 dim.

Andante ♩ = 84 *

115

Fl
Ob
Clt
Fag
Cor
Timp

Der Einsiedler (Tenore)

Dir, dir ist al -
Lord, Lord of heav'r

p, *sf*, *p*

123

und der Er - den, du bist die Wahr - heit und das
deep - ly wail - ing. Thou art the foun - tain nev - er

p, *pizz.*, *p*, *dolce*

* Tempoangabe nicht im Erstdruck, sondern nur im Autograph

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

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

144

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

cresc. *f* *p*

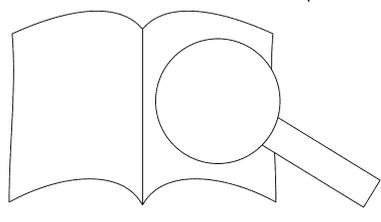
152

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

dolce *pp* *p*

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

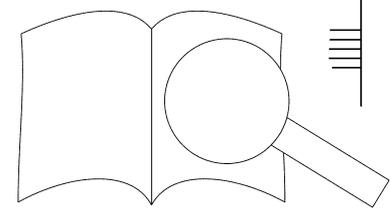
mf f
 p mf
 p mf
 p mf
 p mf
 cresc. cresc.

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

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

dim. dim. dim.

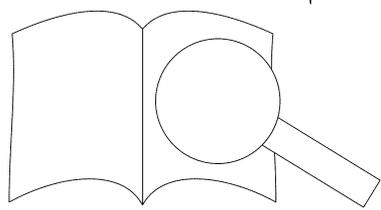
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be-frei - te_ aus dem Tod!
re - deem'd me from the grave.

Der r

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



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Ob
Cl
Fag

Der Einsiedler marc.

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

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

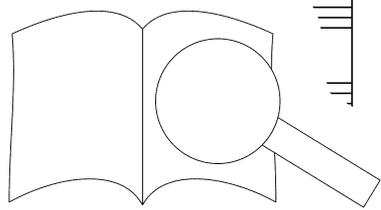
Clt p

Fag

Sohn!
Son!

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

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L'istesso tempo

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

Timp in Re-La / d-A

Der Einsiedler

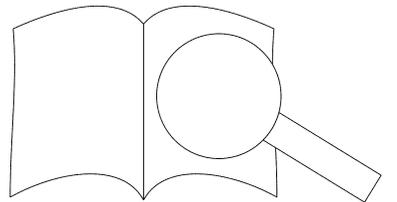
Geh hin zum brei-ten Stro-me dort, wirts'
 Go down to yon-der riv-er's strand, wh

en - - de!
 per - - ish!

L'istesso tempo

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

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



207

Fl

Ob

Clt

Fag

Cor

rei - chen si - chern Port, weil ü - ber bei - de U - fer n'

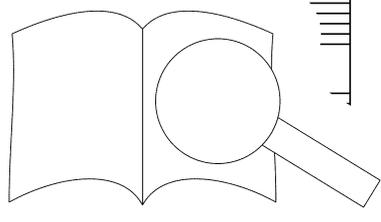
reach the long'd - for land; for nei - ther boat nor bridge is

211

Trb

Joch.
clear.

Wohl -
Go



215

E

fp

Cor
cresc.

Tr
p

Trb
cresc.

fp

Timp

f

an, down, _____

_____ hilf-reich ih - rer Not und trag sie durch den

_____ be thou the pil - grims' help and bear them through the

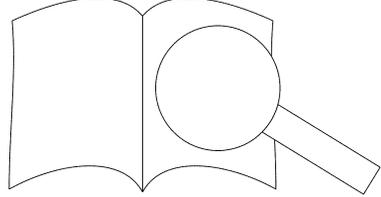
_____ marc.

fp

fp

fp

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219

Musical score for the first system, measures 219-224. It includes vocal lines and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include 'cresc.' and 'mf'.

Musical score for the second system, measures 225-230. It includes vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

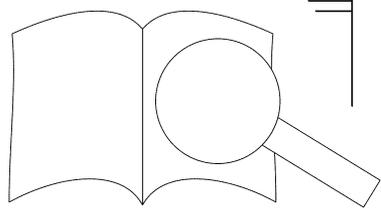
Musical score for the third system, measures 231-236. It includes vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

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

smorz.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 237-242. It includes vocal lines and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include 'mf'.

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Musical score for the first system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part includes a bass line with a slur over the first two measures.

Musical score for the second system. The vocal line begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The piano accompaniment continues with various textures.

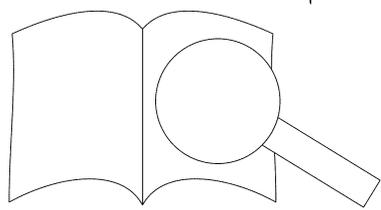
Musical score for the third system, showing the continuation of the vocal and piano parts.

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

Musical score for the fourth system. The vocal line includes the lyrics "dir" and "n.". The piano accompaniment features a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking in the bass line and a *f* (forte) marking in the right hand.

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

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

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment with lyrics. A 'Solo' section is indicated for the piano part.

Le-ben,
la - bour,

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

Leb wohl!
Fare - well!

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part concludes with a final melodic flourish.

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237

poco rit.

Tempo I

Sei ge-treuer
Have thou fr

Tempo I

pp

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

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Cor

Tr

Trb

Tuba

Timp

Coro

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

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

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

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

arco

arco

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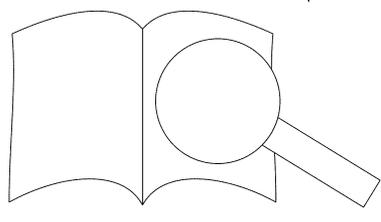
muta in Si^b-Fa / f-B

Stro - - me viel Jah - der treu - e Mann trägt
 sea - - wards, so on - w. and still the faith - ful

Stro - - me viel Meer, der treu - e Mann trägt
 sea - - wards, so .de years, and still the faith - ful

Stro - - w. das Meer, der treu - e Mann trägt
 sea - - w. the years, and still the faith - ful

Stro - - re in das Meer, der treu - e Mann trägt
 sea - - ward glide the years, and still the faith - ful



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

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

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

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

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Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a fermata and then continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment features a bass line with a fermata and a treble line with chords and triplets.

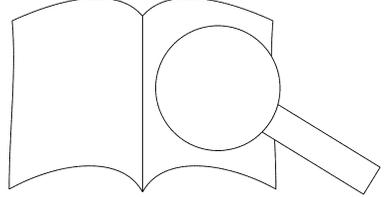
oft wank - - - hen, kam Bran-dung gar zu
 oft fal - - - eth, when winds and waves are

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

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

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

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment features a bass line and a treble line with chords and triplets.



F

muta in Si^b / B

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

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

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

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

dim.

dim.



266

poco rit. **Poco meno mosso** *dolce*

in Si^b / B

p *pp*

in Si^b -Fa / f-B

dim. **neno mosso**

hielt. nigh. dim. jetzt nach Ta-ges-pla - - gen, weil
 oth - er day is o - - ver, and

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

hielt. nigh. dim.

hielt. nigh. dim.

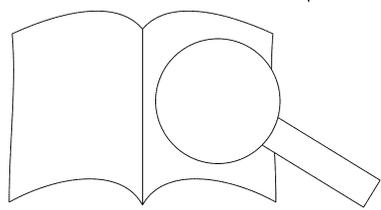
pp

poco rit. **Poco meno mosso** *dolce*

pp *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

dolce *dolce* *dolce* *dolce* *dolce*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Third system of musical notation, including vocal lines with German and English lyrics and piano accompaniment. Dynamic markings *pp* are present.

Final system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and a decorative graphic of an open book with a magnifying glass over it.

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Poco meno mosso

Solo

277

dolce

Violin I and II staves with musical notation, including dynamics like *p*, *cresc.*, and *mf*.

Cor

Cor (Horn) staff with musical notation.

Arpa

pp

Arpa (Harp) staff with musical notation, including dynamics like *pp* and *mf*.

Poco meno mosso

pizz.

Piano (Arpa) staves with musical notation, including dynamics like *p*, *pizz.*, and *cresc.*

283

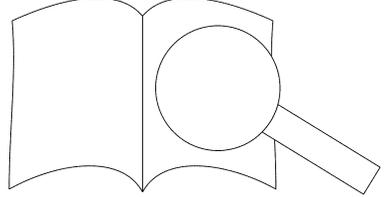
Violin I and II staves with musical notation, including dynamics like *dim.* and *cresc.*

Cor

Timp

Cor and Timp (Timpani) staves with musical notation, including dynamics like *dim.* and *cresc.*

Violin I and II staves with musical notation, including dynamics like *arco*, *p*, and *cresc.*



Solo

espressivo

pp

mf

pp

pp

pp

pp

mf cresc.

mf cresc.

p cresc.

mf

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

295

String section (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses) and woodwind section (Cor Anglais, Trumpets, Trombones, Timpani). The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *f*, and *cresc.*, and a trill (*tr*) in the woodwinds.

Cor

Tr

Trb

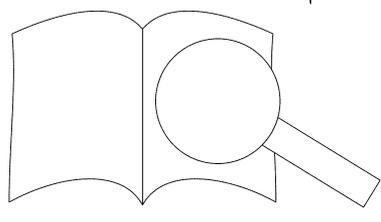
Timp

Woodwind and percussion section including Cor Anglais, Trumpets, Trombones, and Timpani. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf*.

Piano accompaniment for measures 305-310, featuring a *mf* dynamic marking.

Piano accompaniment for measures 310-315, featuring dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *f*, and *ff*.

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Musical score system 1, measures 1-4. It features a vocal line with a 'Solo' marking and a dynamic of *f*. The piano accompaniment includes dynamics of *mf* and *p*. A 'v' marking is present in the bass line.

Musical score system 2, measures 5-8. The piano accompaniment continues with dynamics of *mf* and *p*. The vocal line is mostly silent.

Musical score system 3, measures 9-12. This system contains only piano accompaniment staves.

Musical score system 4, measures 13-16. It features a vocal line with a dynamic of *p* and piano accompaniment.

Musical score system 5, measures 17-20. It features a vocal line with a dynamic of *p* and piano accompaniment with dynamics of *p* and *pp*. A large graphic of an open book is overlaid on the bottom right of this system.

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Musical score for piano and voice, measures 307-310. The score includes vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment. Dynamics range from *mf* to *f*. A large watermark "PROBE" is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Solo

mf

mf

p

f

p

f

p

p

pp

pp

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

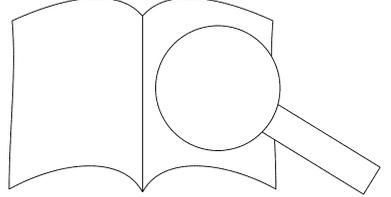
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dim.

dim.



311

The musical score consists of four systems of staves. The first system has four staves (three treble clefs, one bass clef). The second system has four staves (two treble clefs, two bass clefs). The third system has two staves (one treble, one bass). The fourth system has two staves (one treble, one bass). Dynamics include *p*, *f*, *mf*, and *pp*. A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid diagonally across the page. A magnifying glass icon is located in the bottom right corner of the score area.

315

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320

pp

p dim.

dim.

p

p

pp

Eine Stimme (Soprano)
The voice

Der Riese

Hol ü -
Bear o -

sul Sol / G
arco

pp dolce
sul Sol / G
arco

pizz.

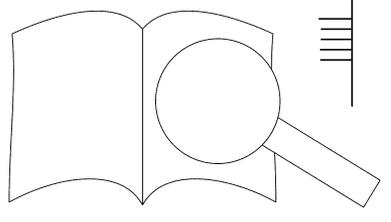
pizz.

p dolce

p dolce

pp

pp



343

Recit.

Cor

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

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

kle.
oth -

Recit. espress.

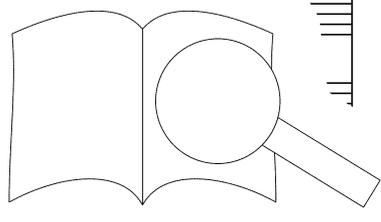
348

a tempo

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

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H

a tempo $\text{♩} = 84$

355

Musical score for measures 355-361. It features vocal lines for Soprano and Bass, and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *sf*, *ff*, and *pp*. The piano part has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.

ja, ich kom-me!
I will bear thee.

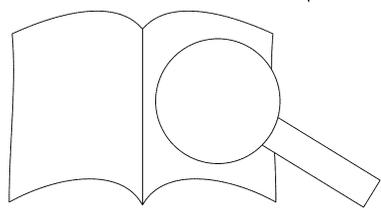
Ja, ich kom-me!
I will bear thee!
a tempo

Piano accompaniment for measures 355-361. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *sf*.

362

Musical score for measures 362-371. It features vocal lines for Soprano and Bass, and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *cresc.*. The piano part continues with its rhythmic accompaniment.

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368

f *sfz* *a 2* *ff*

Cor *f* *ff*

Tr *f* *ff*

Trb *f* *ff*

Tuba *f* *ff*

Timp in Do-Sol / c-G *f* *ff*

ff *ff* *ff*

3 3 3 3

3 3 3 3

3 3

372

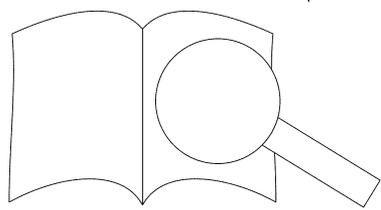
Musical score system 1, measures 372-375. It features a piano introduction with a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) starting at measure 373. The system includes staves for the right hand, left hand, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Musical score system 2, measures 376-379. It continues the piano introduction with a dynamic marking of *ff*. The system includes staves for the right hand, left hand, and a grand staff. A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Musical score system 3, measures 380-381. It features a piano introduction with a dynamic marking of *ff*. The system includes staves for the right hand, left hand, and a grand staff. A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Musical score system 4, measures 382-385. It features a piano introduction with a dynamic marking of *ff*. The system includes staves for the right hand, left hand, and a grand staff. A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

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Musical score system 1, measures 377-380. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The last two staves have a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music includes dynamic markings of *ff* and *p*, and contains several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes).

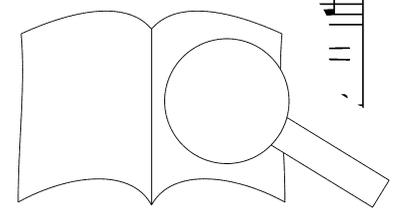
Musical score system 2, measures 381-384. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The last two staves have a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music includes dynamic markings of *ff* and *p*, and contains several triplet markings.

in Sol-Re/ d-G

Musical score system 3, measures 385-386. It features two bass clef staves. The music includes a dynamic marking of *ff*.

Musical score system 4, measures 387-390. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The last two staves have a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music includes dynamic markings of *ff* and *p*, and contains several triplet markings.

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381

p *sf* *ff*

This system contains four staves of music. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the fourth is in bass clef. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second measure of the second staff has a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic, and the second measure of the third staff has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic.

p *ff* *f* *f*

This system contains four staves of music. The first staff is in treble clef, and the others are in bass clef. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The third staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Der Riese

f *f*

This system contains two staves of music. The first staff is in bass clef and begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff is in bass clef and begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Ich kann nicht
I can no

f *f*

This system contains four staves of music. The first staff is in treble clef, and the others are in bass clef. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Fl

Ob

Cl^t

Fag

Cor

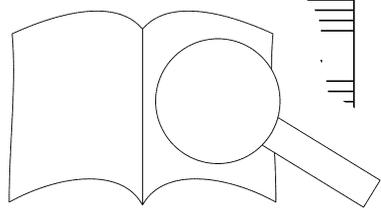
mehr,
more,

es wächst die Flu'
the floods a - r'

a 2

und aus den A - dern drängt mein Blut!
through ev' - ry vein bursts forth the blood!

cresc.



Kind - - lein, Kind - - lein,
 In - - - fant, in - - - fant,

401 Clt
 Fag
 Cor
 Tr
 Timp

Mir ist's, mir ist's, als trüg ich die
 I feel, I feel as though the whole

Fl

Ob

Cl_t

Fag

Cor

Tr

Trb

Timp

Welt
world

ff

f

sf

fp

fp

fp

sf

fp

fp

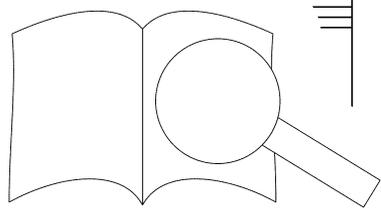
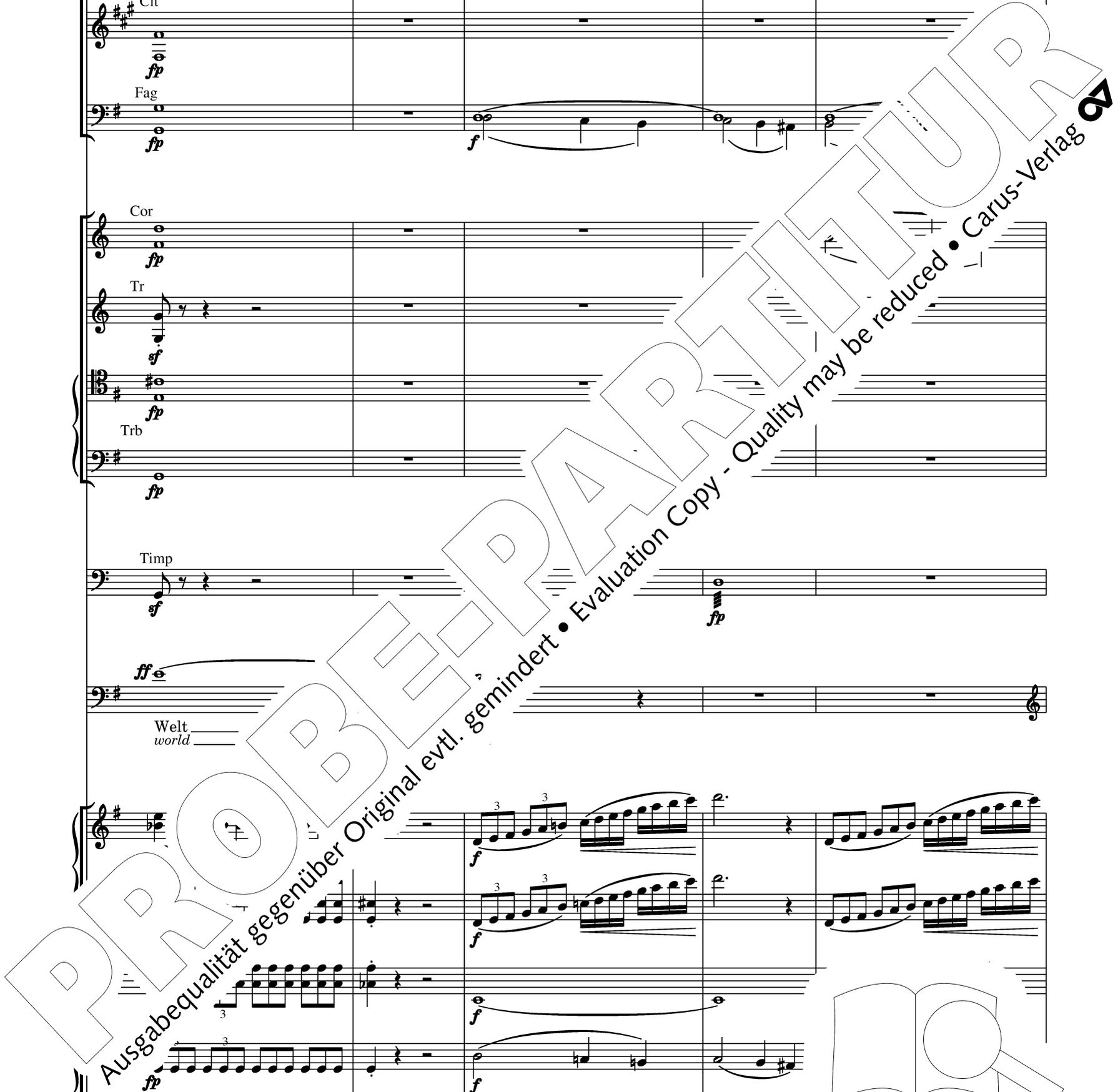
sf

ff

Welt
world

fp

f



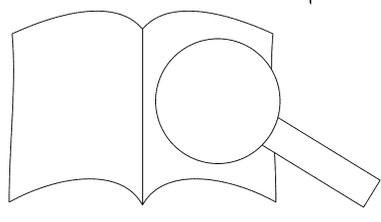
First system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

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

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

Vocal line with lyrics: *Das Kind / The voice*
 Du Thou and den, der sie er-schaf-fen, denn ich bin
 and bear - est its cre - a - tor: This child is

Fourth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment with *pizz.* and *mf* markings.



* Die kleinen Noten in den Klarinetten-, Fagott- und Hornstimmen werden nur in Ermangelung einer Orgel gespielt

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Musical score system 1, measures 1-4. It features a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The vocal line includes dynamic markings *pp* and *cresc.* followed by *ff*. The piano accompaniment consists of two staves (treble and bass clefs) with various chords and melodic lines. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Musical score system 2, measures 5-8. The vocal line continues with dynamics *mf* and *ff*. The piano accompaniment includes a *pp* marking. The watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is prominent across the system.

Musical score system 3, measures 9-12. This system shows the piano accompaniment for the vocal line, with dynamics *pp* and *p*. The watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is visible.

Vocal line with lyrics: Chris Je Sohn! Du Je Son. Sol

Musical score system 4, measures 13-16. This system includes the piano accompaniment for the vocal line, with dynamics *pp* and *ff*. The watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is visible.

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

Cor I

Musical score for the second system, including Cor I part and piano accompaniment. The Cor I part has a melodic line with a fermata. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines.

Musical score for the third system, including piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment features chords and moving lines in both hands.

such-test
dier of

uer Lie-be Waf-fen,
r-i - ty and mer - cy,

Barm - her - zig
the arms of

keit!
love!

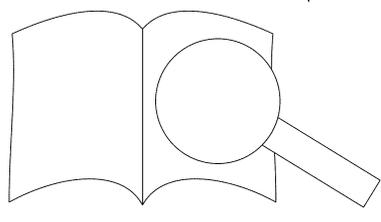
Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line with lyrics. The lyrics are: such-test dier of uer Lie-be Waf-fen, r-i - ty and mer - cy, Barm - her - zig the arms of keit! love!

Musical score for the fifth system, including piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment features chords and moving lines in both hands.

p dolce

Musical score for the sixth system, including piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment features chords and moving lines in both hands.

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456 a 2

rit.

muta in Sol-Do / c-G

Treu
faith,

Treu
faith

Treu
faith

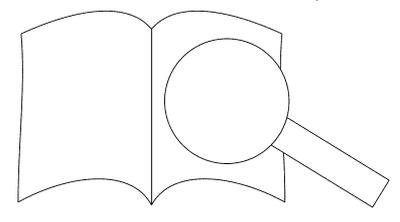
e, der Treu e
of thy faith is

an prize ge der Treu e
of thy faith is

fan prize ge der Treu e
of thy faith is

emp fan prize ge der Treu e, der Treu e
the prize of thy faith, of thy faith is

rit.



Andante ♩. = 72

466

Musical score for strings and tuba. The score consists of five systems of staves. The first system includes Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The second system includes Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The third system includes Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The fourth system includes Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The fifth system is for the Tuba, marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The score is in Sol-Do / c-G.

in Sol-Do / c-G

Andante

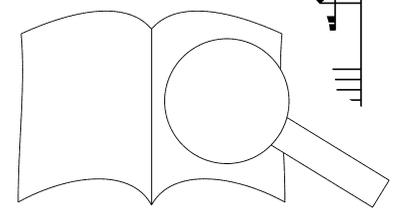
Lohn!
won!

Lohn!
won!

Lohn!
wor

Musical score for voices and piano. The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system includes three vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and a piano accompaniment. The second system includes three vocal staves and a piano accompaniment. The vocal parts have lyrics: "Lohn! won!", "Lohn! won!", and "Lohn! wor". The piano accompaniment features a prominent sixteenth-note pattern in the right hand.

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p

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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fast
Child

f

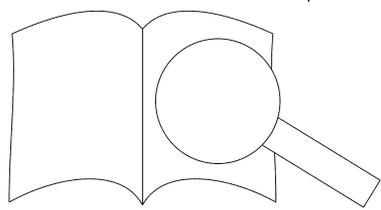
Kind,
brace,

Kind,
brace,

p
 Se - - - li - ge
 Bless - - - ed - of
p
 Se - - - li - ge
 Bless - - - ed - of

cresc.

cresc.



cresc.
 p cresc.
 mf
 cresc.
 mf
 Ped.
 mf
 Flu - ten,
 riv - ers,
 Flu
 riv
 rasst
 Child
 das
 em
 Kind!
 brace!
 das
 em
 Kind!
 brace!

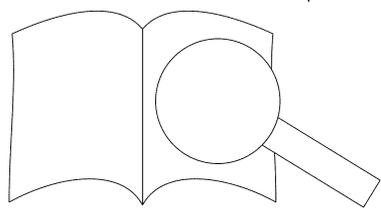
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mf
 mf
 mf
 mf
 mf
 p

Kü - set der ihm und Hän - de ge
 Ten - der l' his hands and his
 Kü - set der gen und Hän - de ge
 Ten - der ing his hands and his
 Kü - set der Wan - gen und Hän - de ge
 Ten - der lav - ing his hands and his
 Kü - set der Wan - gen und Hän - de ge
 Ten - der lav - ing his hands and his

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The musical score consists of several systems of staves. The top system includes vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a prominent bass line with a 'cresc.' marking. The vocal lines have lyrics in German. The score includes various dynamic markings such as *pp*, *p*, *f*, and *fz*. There are also performance instructions like 'a 2' and 'Original evtl. gemindert'. The bottom right of the page contains a graphic of an open book.

lind, face, und brau set
 face, and spar - - - kle,
 lind face, schet ye und brau set
 face, ye and spar - - - kle,
 lind face, u schet ye und brau set
 face, leap ye and spar - - - kle,
 rau schet ye und brau set
 leap ye and spar - - - kle,

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dim. *pp* cresc.

dim. *pp* cresc.

dim. *pp* cresc.

dim. *pp* cresc.

dim. *pp*

mf *pp*

dim.

dim.

dim.

won - - ne - - t
wave - - lets

won - -
wave - -

won -
wave -

wusst,
fair,
dim.

wusst,
fair,

pp

ihr - teilt des
hence - forth in

ihr - teilt des
hence - forth in

ihr - teilt des
hence - forth in

ihr, - - - ihr
hence - - - forth,

dim. *pp*

dim. *pp*

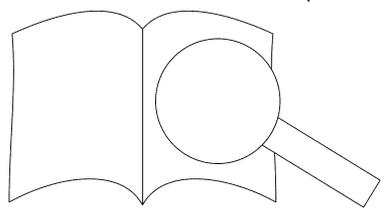
dim. *pp*

dim. *pp*

dim. *pp*

dim. *pp*

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Se - - - - -
 bless - - - - -

Se - - - - -
 bless - - - - -

Se - - - - -
 bless - - - - -

ig - keit!
 ed - ness!

Chris-to - fo -
 Chris-toph - o -

dim. p pp

musical score for piano and strings, measures 1-10. The piano part features a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *cresc.* The string parts provide harmonic support.

rus, *ris - tus - trä - - ger! Sei ge -*
 rus, *Christ - up - hold - - ing! O what*

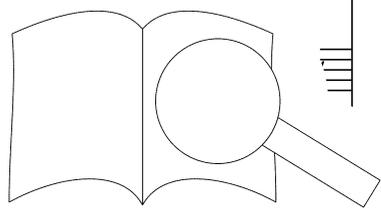
rus, *Chris - tus - trä - - ger!*
 rus, *Christ - up - hold - - ing!*

rus, *Chris - tus - trä - - ger!*
 rus, *Christ - up - hold - - ing!*

rus, *Chris - tus - trä - - ger!*
 rus, *Christ - up - hold - - ing!*

musical score for piano and strings, measures 11-20. The piano part continues with dynamics *p* and *cresc.* The string parts have dynamics *sf* and *p*.

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

Second system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*.

Third system of musical notation, including vocal lines with lyrics. Dynamics include *f*.

grüßt,
joy,

Sei ge - grüßt,
O what joy,

sei ge - grüßt,
o what joy,

grüßt,
joy,

will-kom-men im
the glo - ry of

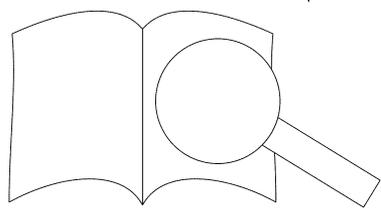
will - -
the

Sei ge-grüßt,
O what joy,

will - -
the

Fourth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*.

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N

517 a 2

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

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

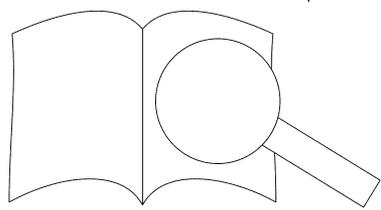
Third system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring the vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*.

Lyrics: Won Joy - - - - - ne c li - gen, was rap - ist ture dir un - -
 Won Joy - ne of - - - - - - gen, ed ones, rap - ist ture dir un - -
 Won Joy - - - - - ne of der the Se bless - - - - - li - gen, ed ones,
 Was Rap - - - - - ist ture dir un -

Fifth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*.

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The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line with a '2' marking and a piano accompaniment. The second system features a piano introduction with a 'ff' dynamic marking. The third system shows the vocal line with lyrics in German and English. The fourth system continues the vocal line with more lyrics. The fifth system shows the piano accompaniment with a 'f' dynamic marking. The sixth system includes a large graphic of an open book.

Lyrics:

gleich? - ne - der Se - - - li - gen,
 told! - of the bless - - - ed ones,
 Won - - - li - gen, was - ist dir
 Joy - - - ed ones, rap - ist ture un - -
 was - gleich?
 rap - told!
 Won - - - ne der
 Joy - - - of the

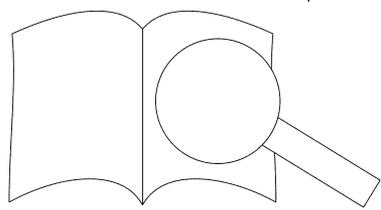
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was rap - - ist ture
gleich, told,
Won Joy

Se - - - li - gen,
bless - - - ed ones!

was rap - - ist ture dir un - - gleich? told! Chris - tus dein
Christ has giv'n thee
Christ has giv'n thee
Christ has giv'n thee

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Teil, life, ... ist dein Teil! Will ...
 Chris-tus ist dein Teil! Will ...
 Chris-tus ist dein Teil! Will ...

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534 rit. a tempo

dolce pp pp pp

rit. a tempo

himm-li-schen Reich!
heav'n to be - hold!

himm-li-schen Reich
heav'n to be - ho'

himm-li-sch
heav'n to

himm

Will - - kom - - men!
O wel - - come!

Will - - kom - - men!
O wel - - come!

Will - - kom - - men!
O wel - - come!

Will - - kom - - men!
O wel - - come!

pp pp pp pp

pp pp pp

pp

pp

The musical score consists of several systems of staves. The top system includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Dynamic markings such as *mf* and *ff* are present throughout. The score includes various musical notations like notes, rests, and slurs. A large watermark 'PROBENPAPIER' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

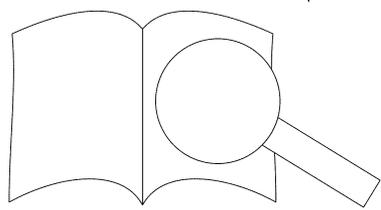
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Will - - kom
O - - wel

Will - - kom
O - - wel

Will - - kom
O - - wel

Man.



men!
come!

men!
come!

me
con.