
Franz
SCHUBERT

Kyrie in d
D 31

per Soli (ST), Coro (SATB) ed Orchestra
Flauto, 2 Oboi, 2 Fagotti, 2 Clarini, Timpani
2 Violini, Viola e Bassi (Violoncello, Contrabbasso ed Organo)

herausgegeben von / edited by
Werner Bodendorff

Schubert-Archiv · Stuttgarter Ausgaben

Partitur / Full score



Carus 70.040/01

Vorwort

Wenn mit Schubert das Fragmentarische als Inbegriff des romantischen Über-sich-selbst-Hinausstrebens verbunden ist, so gibt es bei ihm doch auch das – freilich ungleich weniger bekannte – Fragment im Sinne eines nicht abgeschlossenen und letztlich liegengelassenen Versuchs: Hierher gehören vier Kyrie-Vertonungen, vollständige Sätze, die man wohl jeweils als Eingangssatz zu vollständigen Meßzyklen ansehen muß. Sie alle stammen aus dem Zeitraum von September 1812 bis Mai 1813 (D 31, 45, 49, 66).¹ Das früheste *Kyrie*, ein Satz in d-Moll, hat Schubert nicht nur genau mit dem 25. September 1812 datiert, sondern er hat hier mit dem Titel *Missa in Partitura* auch sein eigentliches Vorhaben einer Vertonung des gesamten Meßzyklus angekündigt, – wie er dies mit einer ähnlichen Formulierung nur einmal noch, nämlich beim dritten *Kyrie* D 49, tat. Weiter bestätigt wird die Auffassung vom *d-Moll-Kyrie* D 31 als einem Fragment durch die Tatsache, daß dieser Einzelsatz, wie es durchaus möglich und zeitüblich gewesen wäre, nicht aufgeführt wurde: Es existieren keine Stimmen- und keine Partiturabschriften, die auf eine derartige Verwendung hinweisen. So ist verständlich, daß der Satz erst 1888 im Rahmen der (heute sogenannten Alten) Gesamtausgabe der Werke Schuberts im Druck erschien.

Als Schubert das *Kyrie* komponierte, war er Schüler des renommierten Antonio Salieri; und auf das Werk eines noch jungen Komponisten lassen die vielen Korrekturen und Transpositionsfehler schließen. Von den Entstehumständen ist weiter nichts bekannt. Allerdings kann man begründet annehmen, daß die Messe für die Pfarrkirche in Lichtental, Schuberts Heimatgemeinde, gedacht war und daß Michael Holzer, der dortige Regens chori und frühere Lehrer Schuberts, das Werk hätte einstudieren und vielleicht auch dirigieren sollen. Denn knapp zwei Jahre später entstand Schuberts erste *Messe in F-Dur* (D 105) für eben diese Gemeinde, dann aus Anlaß des 100jährigen Jubiläums der Kirchweihe.

Dem vermuteten institutionellen Zusammenhang mit der ersten Messe läßt sich ein kompositionstechnischer zur Seite stellen, das heißt, der Kyriesatz läßt sich als ein Schritt auf dem Weg zu der ersten großen Messe begreifen. Noch besteht die vorherrschende Struktur in einem akkordischen Vokalsatz, der in den Streicherstimmen mit einfachen Figuren wie Läufen und Dreiklangsbrechungen umspielt wird. Und wenn im dritten Teil, traditionell eine Fuge, zwei Fugatopassagen einsetzen, dann sind sie nicht nur vier- und achttaktiger Periodik eingepaßt, sondern münden wiederum in lange homophone Abschnitte. Wo sich aber Anspruch und kompositorisches Denken zeigen, geschieht dies im Bereich von Instrumentation und Motivik.

Mit großer Geste setzt der Kyriesatz ein, und diesem Aufschwung verleihen Pauken und Trompeten klangliche Unterstützung. Die erste viertaktige Phrase wird beantwortet mit einer Piano und Forte kontrastierenden Periode, in der ein viertöniges Motiv mehrfach vorgestellt wird. Bleibt es hier noch bei seiner identischen Wiederholung und wird das Motiv in der Coda (T. 203ff.) chromatisch eingefärbt,

so geht Schubert zwei Jahre später in der *F-Dur-Messe* von einem wegen seiner vorzugsweise schrittweisen Bewegung nicht unähnlichen Viertonmotiv aus, das nun aber in vielfältigster Variation benutzt wird und als submotivisch einigendes Band in allen Sätzen auftritt, dabei gleichzeitig vorausweisend auf das Spätwerk Beethovens.² Charakteristisch für den späten Schubert ist die Auslegung von unterschiedlichen Partien des Meßordinariums als Hinweis auf Christi Leiden am Kreuze: Das nun kündigt sich bereits in diesem Kyriesatz im ersten Chor-Ruf „Kyrie eleison“ an, indem diesen Takten geradezu als Motto der aus der barocken Figurenlehre überlieferte „passus duriusculus“ unterlegt ist, eine chromatisch fallende Quart als ein musikalisches Zeichen für Leid, Trauer und Tod.

Berlin, März 1997

Manuela Jahrmärker

Zu diesem Werk ist folgendes Aufführungsmaterial erhältlich: Partitur (CV 70.040/01), Klavierauszug (CV 70.040/03), Chorpartitur (CV 70.040/05), 8 Harmoniestimmen (CV 70.040/09), Violino I (CV 70.040/11), Violino II (CV 70.040/12), Viola (CV 70.040/13), Violoncello/Contrabbasso (CV 70.040/14), Organo (CV 70.040/49).

¹ Zu einem weiteren Ansatz einer Messe gehören die als Fragment überlieferten Sätze *Gloria* (Schluß) und *Credo* (Beginn) D 24 E von 1812.

² Vgl. dazu: Carl Dahlhaus, „Cantabile und thematischer Prozeß. Der Übergang zum Spätwerk in Beethovens Klaviersonaten“, in: *AfMw* (37) 1980, S. 81–98.

Foreword

While the idea of the fragmentary is associated with Schubert in the sense of imaginative, romantic aspiration, he also left a number of little-known fragments, projected works which were left unfinished. Among these are four settings of the Kyrie, each of which is complete in itself but was intended to become the first movement of an entire Mass. All of them date from the period between September 1812 and May 1813 (D 31, 45, 49 and 66).¹ Schubert not only assigned the earliest Kyrie, a movement in D minor, the precise date of 25th September 1812; he also gave it the title *Missa in Partitura*, which indicated he actually intended to set the complete Mass text. He did this on only one other occasion, when he used a similar title for the third Kyrie, D 49. The fact that the *Kyrie in D minor*, D 31, represents a fragment of what was to have been a complete Mass is also confirmed by the fact that, although it would have been quite possible and customary at that time for a single movement to be performed, no such performance took place; there are no vocal and instrumental parts or copies of the scores, the existence of which would have pointed to a performance. It is therefore understandable that this piece was first published in 1888 as part of (what today is known as the so-called "old") Complete Edition of Schubert's works.

At the time when Schubert composed this *Kyrie* he was a pupil of the celebrated Antonio Salieri, and the many corrections and transposition errors in the score are an indication of the composer's youth. Nothing is known for certain about the reason why Schubert embarked upon this project of composing a Mass. His intention was probably to write it for his local parish church in the Vienna suburb of Lichtental, where Michael Holzer, the Regens chori there and Schubert's former music teacher, would have rehearsed the work and would probably also have conducted it. Barely two years later Schubert composed his first *Mass in F Major* (D 105), for the same parish, to be performed during celebrations to mark the centenary of the church's dedication.

The presumed institutional link between this *Kyrie* and the first Mass is revealed as well in the level of compositional technique in the two pieces; in other words the *Kyrie* may be understood as a step along the road leading to Schubert's first complete Mass. It consists for the most part of chordal vocal music, decorated by the strings with simple running figures and arpeggios. Even in the third part of the work, traditionally a fugue, in which two fugato passages occur, they are not only shaped as four and eight bar periods, but lead into lengthy homophonic sections. The desire to explore new ideas is revealed in the field of instrumentation and the use of motives.

The *Kyrie* opens with a grand gesture, its upward-surging figure supported tonally by the trumpets and timpani. The first four-bar phrase is answered by contrasting episodes, piano and forte, in which a four-note motive is heard several times. The motive is repeated identically, and in the coda (bar 203 etc.) it is chromatically coloured; two years later, in the *Mass in F major*, Schubert used a four-note

striding motive not dissimilar to that in the D minor *Kyrie*. In the Mass, however, this motive is varied in many ways, and forms a uniting element in all the work's movements, thus pointing forward to the late works of Beethoven.² Characteristic for late Schubert is the musical interpretation of various passages in the Ordinarium of the Mass as depicting the sufferings of Christ on the cross. In this separate *Kyrie* from the first choral exclamation "Kyrie eleison" these bars are underlaid by a motto derived from the „passus duriusculus“ of baroque artistry, a chromatically falling fourth, as a musical symbol of suffering, grief and death.

Berlin, March 1997

Manuela Jahrmärker

Translation: John Coombs

¹ A fragment of a *Gloria* (the conclusion) and *Credo* (the beginning), D 24 E of 1812, belongs to another early attempt at writing a Mass.

² See Carl Dahlhaus: "Cantabile und thematischer Prozeß. Der Übergang zum Spätwerk in Beethovens Klaviersonaten," in: *AfMw* (37), 1980, p. 81–98.

Avant-propos

L'esprit du fragment, composante fondamentale de ce dépassement de soi qui caractérise le romantisme, est intimement associé à la figure de Schubert. Ce que l'on sait moins bien, Schubert a également su pratiquer le fragment en tant qu'essai inachevé et, en fin de compte, abandonné : quatre Kyrie en témoignent. Il s'agit d'œuvres achevées en tant que telles, mais qui semblent, chacune avoir été conçues comme mouvement initial d'une messe tout entière. Ces *Kyrie* (D. 31, 45, 49, 66) furent composés entre septembre 1812 et mai 1813.¹ Schubert a daté très précisément le premier, en Ré mineur, du 25 septembre 1812. Le manuscrit porte en outre le titre de *Missa in Partitura*. Cela veut dire que Schubert avait bien l'intention de composer une messe tout entière. Le troisième *Kyrie* D. 49 présente d'ailleurs un titre analogue. Autre preuve, s'il en fallait, du caractère « fragmentaire » de ce *Kyrie en Ré mineur* : il ne fut jamais exécuté. On ne possède en effet aucun matériel d'exécution, ni aucune partition indiquant que l'œuvre fut jouée. Aussi ne faut-il point s'étonner que l'œuvre ne fut publiée qu'en 1888, dans le cadre de l'ancienne édition intégrale des œuvres de Schubert.

Schubert composa ce *Kyrie* alors qu'il était l'élève du célèbre Antonio Salieri. De multiples corrections et fautes de transposition indiquent qu'il s'agit là de l'œuvre d'un compositeur encore jeune. On ignore dans quelles circonstances il fut composé. On peut toutefois, et pour de bonnes raisons, supposer que Schubert avait conçu cette messe pour l'église paroissiale de Lichtental où il avait grandi. Michael Holzer, qui assurait les fonctions de directeur de chœur et qui avait été l'ancien maître de Schubert, en aurait certainement assuré l'exécution. En effet, deux ans plus tard, Schubert composa sa première *Messe en Fa majeur* (D. 105), précisément pour cette paroisse et à l'occasion du centenaire de sa consécration.

La relation institutionnelle présumée avec la première messe – à savoir que le *Kyrie* n'aurait été qu'une étape en vue d'une première grande messe – se vérifie également au plan de la technique de composition. Cette messe présente encore cette écriture vocale homophonique doublée par les cordes et animée de quelques figures simples – gammes et des accords brisés. De même, les deux fugatos qui remplacent la traditionnelle fugue de la troisième partie, adoptent non seulement une coupe de quatre et de huit mesures, mais sont suivis en outre de longues sections homophoniques. En revanche, le compositeur donne libre cours à son imagination dans le domaine de l'instrumentation et dans l'élaboration des motifs.

Le *Kyrie* commence avec un grand geste, soutenu par les timbales et des trompettes. La première phrase (quatre mesures) est suivie d'une réponse alternant les nuances *piano* et *forte* et exposant à plusieurs reprises un motif de quatre sons. Dans ce *Kyrie*, la reprise se fait à l'identique et le motif est rehaussé de quelques chromatismes dans la Coda (mes. 203 et ss.). Ajoutons que la *Messe en Fa majeur* composée deux ans plus tard tire également sa substance d'un motif de quatre sons qui s'apparente au précédent. Dans la messe toutefois, ce motif est développé

avec un art accompli de la variation ; il envahit l'ensemble de la composition, servant ainsi d'élément unificateur, geste qui n'est pas sans annoncer l'œuvre tardive de Beethoven². Dans sa propre œuvre tardive, Schubert investira volontiers les diverses parties de l'ordinaire de la messe de signes évoquant la souffrance du Christ sur la croix : on notera à cet égard que déjà dans le *Kyrie en Ré mineur*, la première invocation « Kyrie eleison », est entièrement bâtie sur le « passus duriusculus » cher au figurisme de l'époque baroque, en l'occurrence une quarte chromatique descendante, symbole de souffrance, de deuil et de mort.

Berlin, mars 1997

Manuela Jahrmärker

Traduction : Christian Meyer

¹ D'autres compositions pourraient avoir été conçues dans la perspective d'une messe, à savoir le *Gloria* (fin) et le *Credo* (début) D. 24 E de 1812.

² Voir sur ce point: Carl Dahlhaus, « Cantabile und thematischer Prozeß. Der Übergang zum Spätwerk in Beethovens Klaviersonaten », dans : *AfMw* (37) 1980, p. 81–98.

Kyrie in d

D 31

Franz Schubert
1797–1828

Allegro

Flauto

Oboe I, II

Fagotto I, II

Clarino I, II
in Re/D

Timpani
in Re–La/d–A

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Violoncello
Contrabbasso
ed Organo

f *a 2* *pp* *p* *f* *pp* *pp* *f* *pp*

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 4 min.

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Herausgeber: Werner Bodendorff

[illegible]

21

pp

pp

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

pp

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

pp

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

pp

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

pp

27

p cresc. *ff*

p cresc. *ff*

p cresc. *ff*

p *ff*

p *ff*

cresc. *ff*

cresc. *ff*

cresc. *ff*

lei - son, e lei - son. *ff*

cresc. *ff*

cresc. *ff*

cresc. *ff*

cresc. *ff*

33

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

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

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

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

39

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

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

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

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

45

a 2

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

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

son, e - le - i - son, e - le - i - son,

son, e - le - i - son, e - le - i - son,

64

pp

Solo

p

p

pp

p

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

p

73

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It begins with a piano introduction consisting of arpeggiated chords in the right hand and sustained notes in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into systems. The first system shows the piano introduction. The second system shows the vocal solo beginning with the lyrics 'Chri - - ste e -'. The third system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The fourth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The fifth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The sixth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The seventh system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The eighth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The ninth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The tenth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The eleventh system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The twelfth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The thirteenth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The fourteenth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The fifteenth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The sixteenth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The seventeenth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The eighteenth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The nineteenth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The twentieth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The twenty-first system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The twenty-second system shows the vocal solo continuing. The twenty-third system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The twenty-fourth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The twenty-fifth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The twenty-sixth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The twenty-seventh system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The twenty-eighth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The twenty-ninth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The thirtieth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The thirty-first system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The thirty-second system shows the vocal solo continuing. The thirty-third system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The thirty-fourth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The thirty-fifth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The thirty-sixth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The thirty-seventh system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The thirty-eighth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The thirty-ninth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The fortieth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The forty-first system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The forty-second system shows the vocal solo continuing. The forty-third system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The forty-fourth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The forty-fifth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The forty-sixth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The forty-seventh system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The forty-eighth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The forty-ninth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The fiftieth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The fifty-first system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The fifty-second system shows the vocal solo continuing. The fifty-third system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The fifty-fourth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The fifty-fifth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The fifty-sixth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The fifty-seventh system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The fifty-eighth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The fifty-ninth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The sixtieth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The sixty-first system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The sixty-second system shows the vocal solo continuing. The sixty-third system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The sixty-fourth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The sixty-fifth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The sixty-sixth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The sixty-seventh system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The sixty-eighth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The sixty-ninth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The seventieth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The seventy-first system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The seventy-second system shows the vocal solo continuing. The seventy-third system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The seventy-fourth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The seventy-fifth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The seventy-sixth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The seventy-seventh system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The seventy-eighth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The seventy-ninth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The eightieth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The eighty-first system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The eighty-second system shows the vocal solo continuing. The eighty-third system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The eighty-fourth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The eighty-fifth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The eighty-sixth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The eighty-seventh system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The eighty-eighth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The eighty-ninth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The ninetieth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The ninety-first system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The ninety-second system shows the vocal solo continuing. The ninety-third system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The ninety-fourth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The ninety-fifth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The ninety-sixth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The ninety-seventh system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The ninety-eighth system shows the vocal solo continuing. The ninety-ninth system shows the piano accompaniment continuing. The hundredth system shows the vocal solo continuing.

Carus

Solo
Chri - - ste e -

Vc
pp

81

The musical score is written for piano and voice. The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The vocal part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The lyrics are in Italian and are written below the vocal staves. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *fz* (forzando), and *fz* (forzando). The tempo is marked *Andante*. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting line in the left hand. The vocal part features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting line in the left hand. The lyrics are:
 lei e - lei - son, e - lei -
 Solo e - lei - son, Chri - ste e - lei -
 Bassi

The musical score for page 88 consists of several systems of staves. The first system shows a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system is a blank staff. The third system features a piano accompaniment with a grand staff (treble and bass) and a vocal line. The piano part is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The vocal line is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes the lyrics: "Chri - - ste e - lei - son, e - lei - son,". The fourth system is a blank staff. The fifth system features a piano accompaniment with a grand staff and a vocal line. The piano part is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The vocal line is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes the lyrics: "son, Chri - - ste e - lei - son, e - lei - son,". The sixth system is a blank staff. The seventh system features a piano accompaniment with a grand staff and a vocal line. The piano part is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The vocal line is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes the lyrics: "son, Chri - - ste e - lei - son, e - lei - son,".

Choir parts (Soprano and Alto) and Piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: e - lei - son, e - lei - son. Chri - ste e - lei - son, e - lei - son.

101

f

f

f

f

f

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

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

Tutti f

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

f

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

f

107

lei - son. Ky - ri - e e -

lei - son.

lei - son.

lei - son.

113

The musical score for page 113 consists of several systems of staves. The first system shows vocal staves with long notes and a piano accompaniment. The second system continues the vocal lines with lyrics. The third system features a complex piano accompaniment with multiple staves. The fourth system shows vocal staves with lyrics. The fifth system continues the vocal lines. The sixth system shows a piano accompaniment. The seventh system shows a piano accompaniment. The eighth system shows a piano accompaniment. The ninth system shows a piano accompaniment. The tenth system shows a piano accompaniment. The eleventh system shows a piano accompaniment. The twelfth system shows a piano accompaniment. The thirteenth system shows a piano accompaniment. The fourteenth system shows a piano accompaniment. The fifteenth system shows a piano accompaniment. The sixteenth system shows a piano accompaniment. The seventeenth system shows a piano accompaniment. The eighteenth system shows a piano accompaniment. The nineteenth system shows a piano accompaniment. The twentieth system shows a piano accompaniment. The twenty-first system shows a piano accompaniment. The twenty-second system shows a piano accompaniment. The twenty-third system shows a piano accompaniment. The twenty-fourth system shows a piano accompaniment. The twenty-fifth system shows a piano accompaniment. The twenty-sixth system shows a piano accompaniment. The twenty-seventh system shows a piano accompaniment. The twenty-eighth system shows a piano accompaniment. The twenty-ninth system shows a piano accompaniment. The thirtieth system shows a piano accompaniment. The thirty-first system shows a piano accompaniment. The thirty-second system shows a piano accompaniment. The thirty-third system shows a piano accompaniment. The thirty-fourth system shows a piano accompaniment. The thirty-fifth system shows a piano accompaniment. The thirty-sixth system shows a piano accompaniment. The thirty-seventh system shows a piano accompaniment. The thirty-eighth system shows a piano accompaniment. The thirty-ninth system shows a piano accompaniment. The fortieth system shows a piano accompaniment. The forty-first system shows a piano accompaniment. The forty-second system shows a piano accompaniment. The forty-third system shows a piano accompaniment. The forty-fourth system shows a piano accompaniment. The forty-fifth system shows a piano accompaniment. The forty-sixth system shows a piano accompaniment. The forty-seventh system shows a piano accompaniment. The forty-eighth system shows a piano accompaniment. The forty-ninth system shows a piano accompaniment. The fiftieth system shows a piano accompaniment. The fifty-first system shows a piano accompaniment. The fifty-second system shows a piano accompaniment. The fifty-third system shows a piano accompaniment. The fifty-fourth system shows a piano accompaniment. The fifty-fifth system shows a piano accompaniment. The fifty-sixth system shows a piano accompaniment. The fifty-seventh system shows a piano accompaniment. The fifty-eighth system shows a piano accompaniment. The fifty-ninth system shows a piano accompaniment. The sixtieth system shows a piano accompaniment. The sixty-first system shows a piano accompaniment. The sixty-second system shows a piano accompaniment. The sixty-third system shows a piano accompaniment. The sixty-fourth system shows a piano accompaniment. The sixty-fifth system shows a piano accompaniment. The sixty-sixth system shows a piano accompaniment. The sixty-seventh system shows a piano accompaniment. The sixty-eighth system shows a piano accompaniment. The sixty-ninth system shows a piano accompaniment. The seventieth system shows a piano accompaniment. The seventy-first system shows a piano accompaniment. The seventy-second system shows a piano accompaniment. The seventy-third system shows a piano accompaniment. The seventy-fourth system shows a piano accompaniment. The seventy-fifth system shows a piano accompaniment. The seventy-sixth system shows a piano accompaniment. The seventy-seventh system shows a piano accompaniment. The seventy-eighth system shows a piano accompaniment. The seventy-ninth system shows a piano accompaniment. The eightieth system shows a piano accompaniment. The eighty-first system shows a piano accompaniment. The eighty-second system shows a piano accompaniment. The eighty-third system shows a piano accompaniment. The eighty-fourth system shows a piano accompaniment. The eighty-fifth system shows a piano accompaniment. The eighty-sixth system shows a piano accompaniment. The eighty-seventh system shows a piano accompaniment. The eighty-eighth system shows a piano accompaniment. The eighty-ninth system shows a piano accompaniment. The ninetieth system shows a piano accompaniment. The hundredth system shows a piano accompaniment.

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

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

119

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

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

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

Ky - ri - e e -

125

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

131

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

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

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

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

137

Measures 137-142 of a musical score. The system consists of three staves: a treble staff with a single melodic line, a grand staff (treble and bass) with a harmonic accompaniment of chords, and a bass staff with a single melodic line. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Measures 143-148 of a musical score. The system consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. Both staves contain a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Measures 149-154 of a musical score. The system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass) with a complex, fast-moving accompaniment of sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Vocal line for measure 155. The staff contains a single note with the lyric "e - i - son, e - le - i - son, _____". The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Vocal line for measure 156. The staff contains a single note with the lyric "e e - le - i - son, e - le - i - son, _____". The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Vocal line for measure 157. The staff contains a single note with the lyric "e e - lei - son, e - lei - son, _____". The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Vocal line for measure 158. The staff contains a single note with the lyric "e e - lei - son, e - lei - son, _____". The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Measures 159-164 of a musical score. The system consists of a single bass staff with a complex, fast-moving accompaniment of sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

143

Musical score for measures 143-147. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The middle staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The bottom staff is a bass clef. The music features a piano (*pp*) dynamic. A large, stylized watermark "C&K" is visible across the middle of the page.

Musical score for measures 148-152. The system consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is a bass clef. The music features a piano (*pp*) dynamic. A large, stylized watermark "C&K" is visible across the middle of the page.

Musical score for measures 153-157. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The middle staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The bottom staff is a bass clef. The music features a piano (*pp*) dynamic. A large, stylized watermark "C&K" is visible across the middle of the page.

Musical score for measures 158-162. The system consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is a bass clef. The music features a piano (*pp*) dynamic. A large, stylized watermark "C&K" is visible across the middle of the page.

Musical score for measures 163-167. The system consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is a bass clef. The music features a piano (*pp*) dynamic. A large, stylized watermark "C&K" is visible across the middle of the page.

Musical score for measures 168-172. The system consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is a bass clef. The music features a piano (*pp*) dynamic. A large, stylized watermark "C&K" is visible across the middle of the page.

Musical score for measures 173-177. The system consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is a bass clef. The music features a piano (*pp*) dynamic. A large, stylized watermark "C&K" is visible across the middle of the page.

155

f

f

f

f

p

f

f

f

f

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

f

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

f

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

f

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

f

161

Copyright

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

CV 70.040/01

179

fz

fz

Ky - - rie e - lei - - son, e -

- - - son, Ky - - rie e - lei - - son, e -

- - - son, Ky - - rie e - lei - - son, e -

- - - son, Ky - - rie e - lei - - son, e -

193

Three staves of music. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains four measures of music, each with a half note and a slur. The second staff is a piano staff with a key signature of one flat. It contains four measures of music, each with a half note and a slur. The third staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains four measures of music, each with a half note and a slur. The first measure of the bass staff has a dynamic marking 'a 2'.

Two staves of music. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains four measures of music, each with a half note and a slur. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains four measures of music, each with a half note and a slur. The first measure of the bass staff has a dynamic marking 'fz'.

Three staves of music. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains four measures of music, each with a half note and a slur. The second staff is a piano staff with a key signature of one flat. It contains four measures of music, each with a half note and a slur. The third staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains four measures of music, each with a half note and a slur.

Four staves of music. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains four measures of music, each with a half note and a slur. The second staff is a piano staff with a key signature of one flat. It contains four measures of music, each with a half note and a slur. The third staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains four measures of music, each with a half note and a slur. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains four measures of music, each with a half note and a slur. The lyrics are: lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e - son, e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e - son, e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e - son, e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e -

Two staves of music. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains four measures of music, each with a half note and a slur. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains four measures of music, each with a half note and a slur.

201

son.

lei - - - son.

lei - - - son.

lei - - - son.

Musical score for page 207, featuring piano and vocal parts. The score includes a large "Copyrights" watermark. The piano part consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass line. The vocal part consists of a single treble line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Piano Part:

- Grand staff (treble and bass clefs): *p* *cresc.* (multiple instances)
- Single bass line: *p* *cresc.* (multiple instances)

Vocal Part:

- Single treble line: *p* *cresc.* (multiple instances)

Lyrics:

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

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

son, e lei son.

pp

son, e lei son.

pp

son, e lei son.

pp

son, e lei son.

pp

Kritischer Bericht

I. Quelle

Autographe Partitur. Wiener Stadt- und Landesbibliothek (A-Wst), Signatur MH 21/c [Sammelmanuskript]. Das Manuskript besteht aus 2 Lagen (20 Blättern, folio 1–10 und folio 11–20), die von Schubert mit *I^{ma} pars* (folio 1r) und mit *II^{da} pars* (folio 11r) überschrieben sind. Auf den leer gebliebenen Seiten der zweiten Lage findet sich im direkten Anschluß an das *Kyrie* (folio 16v) die Niederschrift des Streichquartetts D 32 (1. Satz). Die autographe Partitur des *Kyrie* besteht daher aus 16 Blättern (31 Seiten), Format: Querfolio 4^o, 31,7 x 23,8 (25,5 x 20,2) cm, rastriert mit 12 Systemen pro Seite, das 13. System wurde mit Tinte ergänzt. Der Titel auf der ersten Manuskriptseite (folio 1r) lautet: *Missa / in Partitura / vom / Fz. Sch.* Links darunter steht das Datum der Komposition: *Den 25. September. 1812* und rechts oben auf der Seite die Bezeichnung der ersten Lage der Handschrift *I^{ma} pars*. Auf der ersten Partiturseite (folio 1v) ist der ursprüngliche Kopftitel *Missa* ausgestrichen und die Komposition links daneben in größerer Schrift mit *Kyrie* überschrieben worden. Tempo-bezeichnung: *Allegro*. Originale Vorsatzbezeichnung (Partituranordnung von oben nach unten) und Schlüsselung (nur dort angegeben, wo sie von der Schlüsselung in der vorliegenden Ausgabe abweicht): *Violino I. / Violino II. / Viola. / Flauto. / Oboi. / Fagotti. / Clarini in D. / Timpani in D / Soprano. [C₁-Schlüssel] / Alto. [C₃-Schlüssel] / Tenore. [C₄-Schlüssel] / Basso. / Organo e Bassi.* Die Paukenstimme ist klingend notiert, die Baßstimme unbeziffert. Der Gesangstext ist durchgehend allen vier Vokalstimmen unterlegt. Das Manuskript enthält zahlreiche Korrekturen.

II. Zur Edition

Die vorliegende Ausgabe folgt in Partituranordnung und Schlüsselung der heutigen Editionspraxis. Vereinheitlicht bzw. modernisiert wurde der Notentext im Hinblick auf die Halsung der Noten, die Setzung von Balken und Akzidenzien sowie die Schreibweise von dynamischen Angaben. Alle Akzidenzien, die gemäß der heutigen Notationspraxis überflüssig bzw. nicht erforderlich sind, wurden ohne Nachweis getilgt. Die in den Bläserstimmen auftretenden Bezeichnungen *I^{mo}*, *I* oder *II* wurden durch Pausen in der jeweiligen anderen Stimme ersetzt. Ergänzungen des Herausgebers sind diakritisch gekennzeichnet: Akzentkeile, Staccato-Zeichen, Crescendo- oder Decrescendogabeln sind dünner gesetzt als üblich, ergänzte Bögen gestrichelt, Akzidenzien erscheinen in Kleinstich. Die Takte, die in der Quelle in der Stimme der zweiten Violine nicht ausgeschrieben sind und in denen durch den Vermerk *unis*: auf die Parallelführung mit der ersten Violine verwiesen wird, sind neu ausgeschrieben worden. Der Gesangstext folgt hinsichtlich Silbentrennung und Interpunktion dem *Graduale Triplex*,¹ wobei am Ende von T. 144 jedoch das Ausrufezeichen, das Schubert hinter das letzte „Kyrie“ setzt, übernommen wurde. Die Paukenstimme, die Schubert klingend notierte, wurde in der vorliegenden Edition in transponierender Notation wiedergegeben.

III. Einzelanmerkungen

Abkürzungen: A = Alto, B = Basso, Fl = Flauto, Ob = Oboe, Org = Organo [und Vc/Cb], Va = Viola, VI = Violino, S = Soprano, T = Tenore, Timp = Timpani.

Zitierweise: Zitiert wird in der Reihenfolge Takt, Stimme, Zeichen im Takt (Note oder Pause), Befund der Quelle. Bei der Angabe der Länge von Bögen wird jeweils die Taktzahl angegeben und nach dem Komma das Zeichen im Takt (wiederum Note oder Pause), bei welchem der Bogen beginnt bzw. bis zu welchem der Bogen notiert ist.

47 B	Text: [e-]lei[-son] statt [e-]le-i[-son]
78 Ob I	Bogensetzung 78,2–78,4
86 Org	Tonbuchstabe <i>f</i> über bzw. unter den korrigierten Noten
91–92 T	Bogensetzung 91,2–92,1 und 92,1–92,2
97 Va	Bogen 97,3–97,6
169 S 1–2	<i>a'–a'</i>
179–180 S/A/T/B	Legatobogen
200 Ob I	<i>a''</i>
202 Timp	<i>h</i>
214 Fl	<i>cresc.</i>
217 VI I	<i>ff</i>
219 Timp	 statt 
220 Timp	 statt 

¹ *Graduale Triplex*, Paris, Tournai 1979.