

Anton
BRUCKNER

Te Deum

WAB 45

Soli (SATB), Coro (SATB)
2 Flauti, 2 Oboi, 2 Clarinetti, 2 Fagotti
4 Corni, 3 Trombe, 3 Tromboni, Tuba, Timpani
2 Violini, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabbasso, Organo

herausgegeben von / edited by
Ernst Herttrich

Bruckner vocal
Urtext

Klavierauszug · **XL** · Vocal score
Nicholas Kok



Carus 27.190/04

Vorwort

Anton Bruckners *Te Deum* entstand in den Jahren 1881 bis 1885. Danach komponierte er nur noch kleinere geistliche Werke und von diesen nur noch eines, den 150. Psalm, mit großem Orchester. Während dieser ein Auftragswerk für die Eröffnung der Internationalen Ausstellung für Musik- und Theaterwesen im Jahr 1892 in Wien war, ist der Anlass für die Entstehung des *Te Deum* nicht bekannt. In einem Brief vom 10. Mai 1885 an den Dirigenten Hermann Levi schrieb Bruckner, er habe das *Te Deum* Gott gewidmet, „zur Danksagung für so viel überstandene Leiden in Wien“¹. Gelegentlich wird auch die Vermutung geäußert, er habe das Werk gewissermaßen als Antwort auf das große *Te Deum* von Berlioz verstanden, dessen Wiener Erstaufführung er beigewohnt hatte und das er als zu wenig kirchlich empfunden habe. In jedem Fall kann man im *Te Deum* den Höhepunkt von Bruckners geistlicher Musik sehen.

Der lateinische Text des *Te Deum* wird oft als *Ambrosianischer Lobgesang (Hymnus Ambrosianus)* apostrophiert, gemäß einer früheren Zuschreibung an die beiden Kirchenlehrer Ambrosius und Augustinus, die der Legende nach bei der Taufe von Augustinus in der Osternacht 387 den Hymnus aus dem Stegreif als Wechselgesang verfasst haben sollen. Auch wenn sich die früheste schriftliche Erwähnung des Lobgesangs erst im frühen 6. Jahrhundert findet, so gibt es immerhin doch Anhaltspunkte dafür, dass seine Wurzeln tatsächlich bis ins 4. Jahrhundert (oder sogar noch weiter) zurückreichen und wohl eine Beziehung zur Taufhandlung in der österlichen Zeit bestanden hat.² Von den typischen Hymnen des 4. Jahrhunderts mit ihren Reimen oder metrisch gebundenen Rhythmen unterscheidet sich der Text allerdings dadurch deutlich, dass er ein reiner Prosatext mit 29 ungebundenen Zeilen ist (s. Abdruck des Textes unten). Schon früh erfreute sich der Lobgesang größter Beliebtheit. In der römischen Kirche hatte er seinen ursprünglichen liturgischen Platz am Ende des sonntäglichen Morgenoffiziums, schon bald aber findet er sich daneben „pro gratiarum actione [...] bei vielen Gelegenheiten (z.B. Abts- und Äbtissinnenweihe, Bischofsweihe, Papstwahl, Königskrönung), de facto als akklamatorische Zustimmung“³. Erste mehrstimmige Vertonungen, denen in der Regel die gregorianische Singweise zu Grunde lag, stammen aus dem 13. Jahrhundert. Unter den vielen Komponisten, die dann später ein *Te Deum* schrieben, seien stellvertretend Palestrina, Händel, Mozart, Haydn und Dvořák genannt. Ein einheitliches Muster für die Vertonung des Textes entwickelte sich dabei freilich nicht. Bruckner seinerseits teilte den Text in fünf Abschnitte ein: der erste Teil umfasst gleich 19 Zeilen, Teil II (*Te ergo*), III (*Aeterna fac*) und V (*In te Domine speravi*) dagegen nur jeweils eine (Zeile 20, 21 und 29). Teil II und IV (*Salvum fac*) entsprechen sich musikalisch, sind gewissermaßen lyrische Ruhepunkte zwischen den monumentalen Nummern I, III und V. Allerdings fügt Bruckner bei Nr. IV an den lyrischen Anfang (Zeilen 22/23) einen 61 Takte umfassenden Tutti-Abschnitt (Zeilen 24–28) an, der zunächst so klingt, als handle es sich dabei um eine Wiederaufnahme von Teil I, dann aber einen gänzlich anderen Fortgang nimmt.

Bruckner hatte 1868 seine dritte große Messe, die Messe in f-Moll, vorläufig abgeschlossen. Die folgenden Jahre waren dann fast ausschließlich den Symphonien gewidmet. Mehr oder weniger gleichzeitig mit der Arbeit an der 6. und 7. Symphonie beschäftigte er sich dann im Frühjahr 1881 mit dem *Te Deum* erstmals wieder mit einem großen geistlichen Werk. Er skizzierte zunächst die Singstimmen, unterbrach aber dann die Arbeit zugunsten der beiden Symphonien. Die letzten Skizzen des *Te Deum* sind mit 17. Mai 1881 datiert. Ein Niederschlag dieser gleichzeitigen Arbeit findet sich im Adagio der 7. Symphonie, wo Bruckner dem KopftHEMA direkt das Motiv des „Non confundar“ aus der abschließenden Fuge des *Te Deum* (T. 86ff.) entgegenstellt und den Satz im späteren Verlauf mit diesem Motiv zu seinem triumphalen Höhepunkt führt. Erst nachdem er die Arbeit an der Symphonie abgeschlossen hatte (Anfang September 1883), wandte Bruckner sich wieder dem *Te Deum* zu. Möglicherweise trug er auch diesmal in die Partitur zunächst wieder nur die Vokalstimmen ein, denn sie enthält am Ende die Doppeldatierung 28 Sept. [1]883 und 7. März [1]884. Die erste mag sich auf die Fertigstellung der Gesangsstimmen, die zweite auf den Abschluss der Gesamtarbeit beziehen. Am 16. März 1884 folgte noch die Niederschrift der Orgelstimme, für die in der Partitur kein Platz mehr zur Verfügung stand.

Erst über ein Jahr nach Fertigstellung des *Te Deum*, am 2. Mai 1885, fand eine erste Aufführung statt, im Kleinen Musikvereinssaal in Wien und nur mit Begleitung von zwei Klavieren. Die Bearbeitung hatte der Dirigent Josef Schalk angefertigt. Er selbst und der Pianist Robert Erben saßen bei der Aufführung am Klavier, die Sopranistin Marie Ulrich-Linde, die Altistin Emilie Zips, der Tenor Richard Exleben und der Bass Heinrich Gassner sangen die Solopartien. Dazu hatte man den Chor des Wiener akademischen Richard-Wagner-Vereins gewinnen können; am Pult stand Bruckner selbst, der das Werk auch einstudiert hatte. Trotz der reduzierten Begleitung war die Aufführung ein großer Erfolg, und so konnte, wiederum ein dreiviertel Jahr später, am 10. Januar 1886, die Uraufführung der Orchesterfassung im Großen Saal des Musikvereins stattfinden, diesmal unter der Leitung des Dirigenten Hans Richter. Ganz im Gegensatz zu den meisten sonstigen Reaktionen auf Bruckners Werke, war die Kritik einhellig positiv. Nicht einmal Eduard Hanslick, der unbarmherzige Kritiker Bruckners (und aller Wagnerianer) konnte sich der Wirkung dieses Werks entziehen. Es wurde rasch in vielen deutschen Städten (in Hamburg unter Gustav Mahler, in Berlin im Beisein Bruckners unter Siegfried

¹ Anton Bruckner, *Sämtliche Werke*, Band 24/1, *Briefe. Band 1. 1852–1886*, vorgelegt von Andrea Harrandt und Otto Schneider, Wien 1998, S. 259 (Brief Nr. 850510/1).

² Vgl. Karl-Heinz Schlager, Artikel „Te Deum / I. Das einstimmige Te Deum“, in: *Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, 2., neubar. Ausg., Sachteil, Bd. 9, Kassel/Stuttgart 1998, Sp. 430–433; Don E. Saliers, Artikel „Ambrosianischer Lobgesang (Te Deum)“, in: *Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, Bd. 1, Tübingen 1998, Sp. 392f. Datierung und Verfasserschaft des *Te Deum* sowie die Annahme seiner ursprünglichen Zugehörigkeit zur österlichen Taufliturgie werden in der Forschung allerdings z.T. kontrovers diskutiert; s. dazu den Überblick von Carl P. E. Springer, Artikel „Te Deum“, in *Theologische Realenzyklopädie*, Bd. 33, Berlin 2002, S. 23–28, hier S. 23–25.

³ Albert Gerhards/Friedrich Lurz, Artikel „Te Deum“, in: *Lexikon für Theologie und Kirche*, Bd. 9, Freiburg i. Br. 2000, Sp. 1306–1308, hier Sp. 1307.

Ochs), in den großen europäischen Metropolen und sogar in den USA aufgeführt und überall gefeiert. Dabei sind die Anforderungen an die Ausführenden enorm. Vor allem der Chor wird bis zum Äußersten gefordert, der Sopran bis zum hohen c^3 , der Tenor mehrfach bis zum b^1 geführt. Auch die Solopartien, allen voran die des Tenors, verlangen hervorragende Sänger. Das Orchester ist mit vier Hörnern, drei Trompeten und im „Posaunenchor“ mit einer zusätzlichen Bassstuba besetzt.

Bereits im Herbst 1885 war beim Verlag von Theodor Röttig in Wien die Erstausgabe erschienen. Ihr Zustandekommen war von Bruckners Schüler und Verehrer Friedrich Eckstein, einem reichen Industriellen, gefördert und mitfinanziert worden. Während Bruckner seine Symphonien und auch seine anderen geistlichen Werke oft mehrmals umarbeitete, sei es nun aus eigenem Antrieb oder auf Anregung seiner Freunde, blieb das *Te Deum* quasi wie aus einem Guss unverändert stehen. Eigenartigerweise enthält die Handschrift noch nicht die in fast allen Bruckner-Autographen zu findende Anmerkung „O.A.M.D.G.“, die Abkürzung für „*Omnia ad majorem Dei gloriam*“ (= Alles zur größeren Ehre Gottes). Möglicherweise war Bruckner der Meinung, der Text spreche gewissermaßen für sich. In den Titel der Erstausgabe ließ er dieses „Mantra“ aber dann doch aufnehmen. Er betrachtete das *Te Deum* zeit seines Lebens als eine seiner besten Kompositionen und soll sich dazu folgendermaßen geäußert haben: „Wenn mich der liebe Gott einst zu sich ruft und fragt: ‚Wo hast du die Talente, die ich dir gegeben habe?‘, dann halte ich ihm die Notenrolle mit meinem *Te Deum* hin, und er wird mir ein gnädiger Richter sein.“

Berlin, September 2015

Ernst Herttrich

Der gültige liturgische Text des *Te Deum* nach dem *Graduale Triplex*, Paris/Tournai 1979:

- 1 Te Deum laudamus: te Dominum confitemur.
- 2 Te aeternum Patrem omnis terra veneratur.
- 3 Tibi omnes angeli, tibi coeli et universae potestates;
- 4 tibi cherubim et seraphim incessibili voce proclamant:
- 5 Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth.
- 6 Pleni sunt coeli et terra majestatis gloriae tuae.
- 7 Te gloriosus Apostolorum chorus,
- 8 te prophetarum laudabilis numerus,
- 9 te martyrum candidatus laudat exercitus.
- 10 Te per orbem terrarum sancta confitetur Ecclesia,
- 11 Patrem immensae majestatis;
- 12 venerandum tuum verum et unicum Filium;
- 13 Sanctum quoque Paraclitum Spiritum.
- 14 Tu rex gloriae, Christe.
- 15 Tu Patris sempiternus es Filius.
- 16 Tu ad liberandum suscepturus hominem, non horruisti Virginis uterum.
- 17 Tu devicto mortis aculeo, aperuisti credentibus regna coelorum.
- 18 Tu ad dexteram Dei sedes, in gloria Patris.
- 19 Judex crederis esse venturus.
- 20 Te ergo quaesumus, tuis famulis subveni,
quos pretioso sanguine redemisti.
- 21 Aeterna fac cum sanctis tuis in gloria numerari.
- 22 Salvum fac populum tuum, Domine, et benedic hereditati tuae.
- 23 Et rege eos, et extolle illos usque in aeternum.
- 24 Per singulos dies benedicimus te;
- 25 et laudamus nomen tuum in saeculum, et in saeculum saeculi.
- 26 Dignare Domine, die isto sine peccato nos custodire.
- 27 Misericere nostri, Domine, misericere nostri.
- 28 Fiat misericordia tua, Domine, super nos,
quemadmodum speravimus in te.
- 29 In te Domine speravi: non confundar in aeternum.

Foreword

Anton Bruckner's *Te Deum* was composed between 1881 and 1885. After this, he only composed smaller secular works, only one of which – Psalm 150 – uses a large orchestra. Whereas the latter work was commissioned for the opening ceremony of the “Internationale Ausstellung für Musik- und Theaterwesen” (International Exhibition for Music and the Dramatic Arts) in 1892, the occasion for which the *Te Deum* was composed is not known. In a letter dated 10 May 1885 and addressed to the conductor Hermann Levi, Bruckner wrote that he had dedicated the work to God, “in thanksgiving for having survived so much suffering in Vienna.”¹ Occasionally, also the supposition is expressed that he regarded the work as, in a certain sense, a reply to Berlioz's great *Te Deum*; Bruckner had attended its first Viennese performance and found the work not ecclesiastical enough. In any event, Bruckner's *Te Deum* can be considered to represent the apotheosis of his sacred compositions.

The Latin text of the *Te Deum* is often designated the *Ambrosian Hymn of Praise (Hymnus Ambrosianus)* with reference to an early attribution to Ambrose and Augustine, the two teachers of the church who, according to legend, created the hymn in an antiphonal improvisation on the occasion of Augustine's baptism during the Easter Vigil in 387. Even though the first written reference to the hymn is found early in the 6th century, there are, nevertheless, indications that its roots do, indeed, reach back to the 4th century (or even further), and that seems to have been a connection to baptismal rites during Eastertide.² The text, however, stands in marked contrast to the typical hymns of the 4th century, with their rhymes or metrically bound rhythms, in that it is a purely prose text of 29 unbound lines (for a reprint of the liturgically valid text in accordance with the *Graduale Triplex*, Paris/Tournai, 1979, see above). The hymn of praise became extremely popular very soon. In the Roman Catholic Church, its original liturgical position was at the ending of the Sunday Morning Office, but soon it was additionally found “pro gratiarum actione [...] on many occasions (e.g., the consecration of abbots, abbesses, and bishops, the papal election, and royal coronations), in fact as acclamatory approbation.”³ The first polyphonic settings, which were – as a rule – based on the Gregorian melody of the hymn, are from the 13th

¹ Anton Bruckner, *Sämtliche Werke*, vol. 24/1, *Briefe. Band 1. 1852–1886*, presented by Andrea Harrandt and Otto Schneider, Vienna, 1998, p. 259 (letter no. 850510/1).

² Cf. Karl-Heinz Schläger, article “*Te Deum* / I. Das einstimmige *Te Deum*,” in: *Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, 2nd, revised edition, *Sachteil*, vol. 9, Kassel/Stuttgart, 1998, col. 430–433; Don E. Saliers, article “*Ambrosianischer Lobgesang (Te Deum)*,” in: *Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, vol. 1, Tübingen, 1998, col. 392 f. The dating and authorship of the *Te Deum*, as well as the assumption that it originally belonged to the Easter baptismal liturgy are, however, to some extent controversially discussed by researchers; see in this respect the overview provided by Carl P. E. Springer, article “*Te Deum*,” in: *Theologische Realenzyklopädie*, vol. 33, Berlin, 2002, pp. 23–28, here pp. 23–25.

³ Albert Gerhards/Friedrich Lurz, article “*Te Deum*,” in: *Lexikon für Theologie und Kirche*, vol. 9, Freiburg i. Br., 2000, col. 1306–1308, here col. 1307.

century. Representative among the numerous composers who wrote a *Te Deum* in subsequent eras are Palestrina, Händel, Mozart, Haydn and Dvořák. There was, however, no development of a uniform structure for the setting of the text. Bruckner, for his part, divided the text into five sections: the first section comprises 19 lines, whereas section II (*Te ergo*), III (*Aeterna fac*) and V (*In te Domine speravi*) only contain one line each (lines 20, 21 and 29 respectively). Section II and IV (*Salvum fac*) correspond musically, providing spaces of lyrical tranquility, as it were, between the monumental numbers I, III and V. However, Bruckner adds a tutti section of 61 measures (lines 24–28) to the lyrical opening of no. IV (lines 22/23) which creates the impression that no. I is being reiterated, but the music then follows an entirely different course.

In 1868, Bruckner provisionally completed his third great mass, the Mass in F minor. The subsequent years were devoted almost exclusively to the symphonies. In spring 1881, during the time that he was working on his 6th and 7th Symphonies, Bruckner once more began work on a large-scale sacred composition, the *Te Deum*. He first sketched the vocal parts, but then interrupted the work in favor of the two symphonies. The last sketches of the *Te Deum* are dated 17 May 1881. References to this work can be found in the Adagio of the 7th Symphony, where Bruckner juxtaposes the principal subject directly with the motive of the "Non confundar" from the closing fugue of the *Te Deum* (mm. 86ff.), later, in the course of the movement, using the same motive to lead to its triumphal climax. It was only after he had completed work on the symphony (at the beginning of September 1883) that Bruckner turned his attention to the *Te Deum* anew. It is possible that at first he once again only notated the vocal parts in the score, since it bears, on the last page, a double date: 28 Sept. [1]883 and 7. March [1]884. The former date may refer to the completion of the vocal parts and the latter to the completion of the entire work. The writing out of the organ part, for which there was no space in the score remaining, was completed on 16 March 1884.

The first performance took place more than a year after the completion of the *Te Deum* on 2 May 1885 in the "Kleiner Musikvereinssaal" in Vienna, with only two pianos as accompaniment. The arrangement had been made by the conductor Josef Schalk who, together with the pianist Robert Erben, played the pianos in the concert. The solo vocal parts were sung by the soprano Marie Ulrich-Linde, the contralto Emilie Zips, the tenor Richard Exleben and the bass Heinrich Gassner, with the choir of the "Wiener akademischer Richard-Wagner-Verein" under the baton of Bruckner himself, who had also rehearsed the work. In spite of the reduced accompaniment, the Viennese performance of 2 May 1885 was a great success, leading, nine months later, to the premiere of the orchestral version in the "Großer Saal des Musikvereins" on 10 January 1886. This time, the conductor was Hans Richter. In contrast to most other reactions to Bruckner's compositions, the critical response was unanimously positive. Not even Eduard Hanslick, the merciless critic of Bruckner (and all Wagnerians), was immune to the impact

of this work. It was soon performed in many German cities (in Hamburg under the baton of Gustav Mahler, in Berlin – where Bruckner attended – under Siegfried Ochs), in the major European metropolises and even in the USA, everywhere to great acclaim, even though the challenges posed to the performers are enormous. The choir, in particular, is stretched to its limits, the soprano taken up to high c^3 and the tenor up to b^1 several times. The solo parts, especially that of the tenor, also demand superb singers. The orchestra is scored for four French horns, three trumpets and an additional bass tuba in the "trombone choir."

The first edition had already been published in the fall of 1885 by Theodor Röttig's publishing house in Vienna. The publication was promoted and co-financed by Bruckner's student and admirer, the rich industrialist Friedrich Eckstein. Whereas Bruckner often revised his symphonies as well as his other sacred works several times, be it of his own accord or at the behest of friends, the *Te Deum* remained unaltered, as if made from a single mold. Strangely enough, the autograph does not yet bear the annotation "O.A.M.D.G.," which is an abbreviation of "Omnia ad majorem Dei gloriam" (All to the Greater Glory of God). Possibly Bruckner was of the opinion that the text spoke for itself, as it were. He did, however, have this "mantra" included in the title of the first edition. As long as he lived, he regarded the *Te Deum* to be one of his best compositions and is said to have expressed this in the following words: "When the Almighty finally calls me to Him and asks: 'Where are the talents that I gave you?,' then I will proffer the roll of sheet music containing my *Te Deum*, and He will judge me mercifully."

Berlin, September 2015
Translation: David Kosviner

Ernst Herttrich

Te Deum

WAB 45

Te Deum (Coro, Soli Soprano, Alto, Tenore)

Anton Bruckner

1824–1896

Klavierauszug: Nicholas Kok (*1962)

Allegro. Feierlich, mit Kraft / *Solemn, vigorous*

Soprano

ff ^ > > ^ >
Te De - um lau - da - mus: te

ff ^ > > ^ >
Te De - um lau - da - mus: te

ff ^ > > ^ >
Te De - um lau - da - n: s: te

ff ^ > > ^ >
Te De - um lau - da - us: t

Archi
ff v Fati
Tr.Trb.

2 Fl, 2 Ob, 2 Fg
4 Cor, 3 Tr, 3 Trb
1 Tb, Timp, Org
Archi

5 ^
Dum con - f - mur. Te ae-ter - num Pa - trem o - mnis

um con - f - mur. Te ae-ter - num Pa - trem o - mnis

Do-mi-num con - fi - te - mur. Te ae-ter - num Pa - trem o - mnis

Do-mi-num con - fi - te - mur. Te ae-ter - num Pa - trem o - mnis

Do-mi-num con - fi - te - mur. Te ae-ter - num Pa - trem o - mnis

Tr.Trb.

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 25 min.

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Urtext
edited by Ernst Herttrich

10

ter - ra ve - ne - ra tur.

ter - ra ve - ne - ra tur.

ter - ra ve - ne - ra tur.

ter - ra ve - ne - ra tur.

14

Soprano solo A *mf* ausdrucksvoll / expressively

Alto solo Ti - bi mne an - ge - li,

Tenore solo *mf*

di

cresc. poco a poco

ti - bi o - mnes an - ge - li,

cresc.

cresc. poco a poco

o - mnes an - ge - li, ti - bi

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22

f

ti - bi coe - li et u - ni - ver - sae pot - e -
f
 ti - bi, ti - bi pot - e -
 o - mnes an - ge-li, ti - bi, ti - bi pot - e -

26

B *mf*

sta - tes: ti - bi che - ru-bim et se - ra -
 sta - tes: ti - bi
 sta - tes: ti - bi

30

cresc. poco a poco

ti - - - bi che - ru-bim et se - ra-phim,

cresc. poco a poco

che - ru-bim et se - ra-phim, ti - - - bi

cresc. poco a poco

f

ti - - bi che - ru - bim et
 ti - - bi che - ru - bim et
 che - ru - bim et se - ra - phim, ti - - bi che - ru - bim et

nachgebend fort und fort*yielding, continuously*

dim. sempre

se - ra - phim in - ces - sa - - bi - li vo - ce pro -
 se - ra - phim in - ces - sa - - bi - li vo - ce pro -
 se - ra - phim in - ces - sa - - bi - li vo - ce pro -

C a tempo

cla - - - - mant:

cla - - - - mant:

cla - - - - mant:

pp Archi

45 *pp*

Coro

San ctus,

San ctus,

San ctus,

San ctus,

Cor

49 *p*

San ctus,

San ctus,

San ctus,

San ctus,

San ctus,

Cor, Tr, Trb *ff*

54

Do - mi - nus De - us Sa - ba - oth.

Do - mi - nus De - us Sa - ba - oth.

Do - mi - nus De - us Sa - ba - oth.

Do - mi - nus De - us Sa - ba - oth.

Do - mi - nus De - us Sa - ba - oth.

8

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The image shows three staves of a musical score. The top two staves are for the 'Coro' (choir) and feature multiple voices of 'Sanctus'. The third staff is for 'Cor' (orchestra). The middle section begins at measure 49 with dynamics *p*, followed by *ff* with large, stylized musical notes. The bottom section begins at measure 54 with a vocal line 'Do - mi - nus De - us Sa - ba - oth.' and an orchestral line below it. The score includes various dynamics like *pp*, *p*, and *ff*, and performance markings such as accents (^), slurs, and ties. Large, abstract musical notes are overlaid on the staff in the middle section. The page number 9 is at the bottom right, and the publisher Carus 27.190/04 is at the bottom left.

58

D
fff

Ple - ni sunt coe - li et ter - - - ra,
fff
Ple - ni sunt coe - li et ter - - - ra,
fff
Ple - ni sunt coe - li et
fff
Ple - ni sunt coe - li et



Tr

61

- li et ter - - - ra, ple - ni sunt coe - li et
ple - ni sunt li et ter - - - ra, ple - ni sunt coe - li et
ter - - - ra, ple - ni sunt coe - li et ter - - - ra,
a 2
ter - - - ra, ple - ni sunt coe - li et ter - - - ra,
a 2
ter - - - ra, ple - ni sunt coe - li et ter - - - ra,

Tr

Trb

Tr



64

ter - - ra, ple - ni sunt coe - li et ter - - ra
ter - - ra, ple - ni sunt coe - li et ter - - ra
ple - ni sunt, ple - ni sunt, ple - ni sunt coe - li et ter - - ra
ple - ni sunt, ple - ni sunt, ple - ni sunt coe - li et ter - - ra

67

ma - sta - tis glo - ri - ae tu - ae.
ma - sta - tis glo - ri - ae tu - ae.
ma - je - sta - tis glo - ri - ae tu - ae.

ff

Trb

dim.

71 E

Te glo - ri - o - sus A - po sto-lo - rum

Te glo - ri - o - sus A - po sto-lo - rum

8 Te glo - ri - o - sus A - po sto-lo - rum

Te glo - ri - o - sus A - po sto-lo - rum

Te glo - ri - o - sus A - po sto-lo - rum

ff^ *Tutti*

74

cho - rus, te pro - phe - ta - rum lau -

cho - rus, te pro - phe - ta - rum lau -

8 cho - rus, te pro - phe - ta - rum lau -

cho - rus, te pro - phe - ta - rum lau -

76

da - bi-lis nu - me - rus,

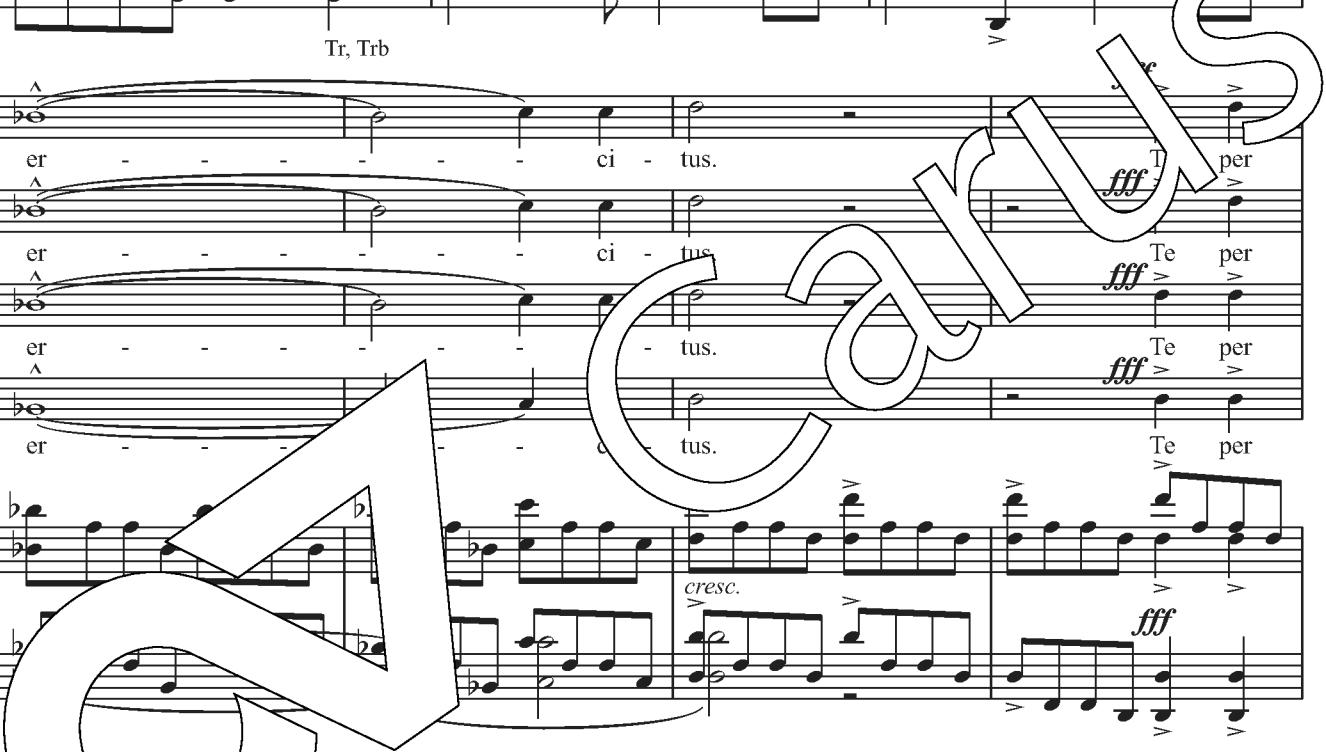
da - bi-lis nu - me - rus,

8 da - bi-lis nu - me - rus,

da - bi-lis nu - me - rus,

te mar - ty - rum can - di - da - tus lau - dat ex -
 te mar - ty - rum can - di - da - tus lau - dat ex -
 te mar - ty - rum can - di - da - tus lau - dat ex -
 te mar - ty - rum can - di - da - tus lau - dat ex -
 te mar - ty - rum can - di - da - tus lau - dat ex -
 Tr, Trb

er - ci - tus. per
 er - ci - tus. per



cresc.

or - ra - rum, te per or - bem ter - ra - rum
 or - bem ter - ra - rum, te per or - bem ter - ra - rum
 or - bem ter - ra - rum, te per or - bem ter - ra - rum
 or - bem ter - ra - rum, te per or - bem ter - ra - rum



san - - cta con - fi - te - - - tur Ec -
 san - - cta con - fi - te - - - tur Ec -
 san - - cta con - fi - te - - - tur Ec -
 san - - cta con - fi - te - - - tur Ec -

cle - si - a, Pa - trem - me - sae - ma - je -
 cle - si - a, Pa - trem - im - men - sae - ma - je -
 cle - si - a, Pa - trem - im - men - sae - ma - je -
 cle - si - a, Pa - trem - im - men - sae - ma - je -

Pa - trem - im - men - sae - ma - je -
 trem - im - men - sae - ma - je -

Archi

tis;

sta - - - tis;

sta - - - tis;

sta - - - tis;

Cor

105

ve - ne - ran - dum tu - - um ve - - rum et
 ve - ne - ran - dum tu - - um ve - - rum et
 ve - ne - ran - dum tu - - um ve - - rum et
 ve - ne - ran - dum tu - - um ve - - rum et

109

poco a poco cresc.

u - ni-cum, u - ni-cum Fi - li - um;
 poco a poco cresc.
 u - ni-cum, u - ni-cum Fi - li - um;
 poco a poco cresc.
 u - ni-cum, u ni-cum Fi - um;
 poco a poco cresc.
 u - ni-cum, ni-cum li - um;

Cor

mf

113

San - ctum quo - que Pa - ra - cli - tum dim.
 San - ctum quo - que Pa - ra - cli - tum dim.
 San - ctum quo - que Pa - ra - cli - tum dim.
 San - ctum quo - que Pa - ra - cli - tum
 f
 dim.

117 *pp*

Spi - - - ri - tum.
 Spi - - - ri - tum.
 Spi - - - ri - tum.
 Spi - - - ri - tum.

121 G *fff*

Tu rex glo - ri-ae, Chri - ste.
 Tu rex glo - ri-ae, Chri - ste.
 Tu rex glo - ri-ae, Chri - ste.
 Tu rex - ri-ae, Chri - ste.
 Tu Pa-tris sem-pi - ter - nus es Fi - li - us.
 Tu Pa-tris sem-pi - ter - nus es Fi - li - us.
 Tu Pa-tris sem-pi - ter - nus es Fi - li - us.
 Tu Pa-tris sem-pi - ter - nus es Fi - li - us.

129 *ff* *marc. sempre*

Tu ad li - be - ran - dum su - sce - ptu - rus ho - mi - nem, non hor - ru -

ff *marc. sempre*

Tu ad li - be - ran - dum su - sce - ptu - rus ho - mi - nem, non hor - ru -

ff *marc. sempre*

Tu ad li - be - ran - dum su - sce - ptu - rus ho - mi - nem, non hor - ru -

ff *marc. sempre*

Tu ad li - be - ran - dum su - sce - ptu - rus ho - mi - nem, non hor - ru -

Ob, Clt

ff

134

i - - - sti Vir - - - gi - nis u - - - te - rum.
dim.

- - - sti Vir - - - gi - nis u - - - te - rum.
dim.

i - - - sti Vir - - - gi - nis u - - - te - rum. Tu de -

ohne Anschwellung
pp without crescendo

pp

dim.

Timp

138

p*cresc. poco a poco*

Tu de - vi - - cto _ mor - - tis _ a - cu - -

p*cresc. poco a poco*

Tu de - vi - - cto _ mor - - tis _ a - cu - -

p*mf*

Tu de - vi - cto a - cu - le - o, tu de - vi - cto a - cu - le - o,

vi - cto

mor - -

tis a - cu

Clt

Trb

*cresc. poco a poco**mf*

142

dim.

le - o,

dim.

le - o,

tu de - vi - cto a - cu - le - o,

le - o,

= = =

= = =

= = =

= = =

sehr ruhig / very calm

146

pp

cresc. poco a poco

a - pe - ru - i - - sti, a - pe - ru - i - - sti cre -

pp

cresc. poco a poco

a - pe - ru - i - - sti, a - pe - ru - i - - sti cre -

pp

cresc. poco a poco

a - pe - ru - i - - sti, a - pe - ru - i - - sti cre -

pp

cresc. poco a poco

a - pe - ru - i - - sti, a - pe - ru - i - - sti cre -



150

>

de - ne - l - um,

bus re - e - lo - rum,

>

den - ti - bus re - gna coe - lo - rum,

pp

den - ti - bus re - gna coe - lo - rum, a - pe - ru - i - - - -

>

Fl, Ob

Timp

ppp

154

p a - pe - ru - i - - sti cre -
p a - pe - ru - i - - sti *mf* a - pe - ru - i - - - sti *mf*
p a - pe - ru - i - - sti *mf* a - pe - ru - i - - - sti *mf*
p a - pe - ru - i - - sti *mf* a - pe - ru - i - - - sti *cresc. sempre*
p a - pe - ru - i - - sti cre - den - - - -

Clt

poco a poco cresc.

Fl, Ob

158

de - bus *f* re - gna coe - lo - rum. Tu ad
 cre - del - bus - gna coe - lo - rum. Tu ad
f re - gna coe - lo - rum. Tu ad
f re - gna coe - lo - rum. Tu ad

f *fff* *Tutti*

162

dex-te-ram De-i se - - des, in glo - - -
dex-te-ram De-i se - - des, in glo - - -
dex-te-ram De-i se - - des, in glo - - -
dex-te-ram De-i se - - des, in glo - - -

166

- ri-a Pa - - tris.
- ri-a Pa - - tris.
- ri-a Pa - - tris.
- ri-a Pa - - tris.

Kraftvoll singen
Vigorously pressing forward

170

cre - de - ris es - se ven - tu - rus.
cre - de - ris es - se ven - tu - rus.
cre - de - ris es - se ven - tu - rus.

Te ergo (Soli Soprano, Alto, Tenore, Basso)

Moderato

Tenore solo

8 Te er - go — quae - su - mus, te er - go — quae - su - mus,
Va

pp Vc, Cb
Clt pp cresc. sempre Clt p
p

5 Soprano solo
Alto solo
Tenore solo
Basso solo

te er - go — quae - su - mus, quae - su - mus, quae - su - mus,
dim.

Clt mf cresc. Va p

9 tu - sub - ve - ni, tu - is fa - mu - lis —
Clt pp cresc. sempre p Clt

12 sub - ve - ni, tu - is fa - mu - lis — sub —
Clt f
mf cresc. Clt
p

15 *mf*

N

sub - ve - ni,
sub - ve - ni,
- ve - ni, sub - ve - ni, *p sehr zart / very tender*

mf

sub - ve - ni,

VI solo

p *pp*

Va Vc

18 Tenore solo *cresc. sempre*

o - so san - - ne, *resc. sempre*

gui - ne

21 *pp*

quos red - e - mi - - sti,
quos red - e - mi - - sti,
red - - - e - mi - sti, red - e - mi - - sti,
quos red - e - mi - - sti,

pp

non legato

pp *pp*

Va

25 Tenore solo

Musical score for page 25. The Tenore solo part (top staff) starts with a dynamic *p*, singing "quos pre - ti - o - so san - - guine," with a crescendo *sempre*. The Viola solo part (Vl solo) begins on the second measure with a dynamic *pp*, playing eighth-note patterns. The Cello (Vc) provides harmonic support with sustained notes. The vocal line continues with "san - - guine," followed by a dynamic *pp* and a crescendo *sempre*.

28

Musical score for page 28. The vocal line continues with "san - - guine red - - -" and "quos red - e -". Large stylized letters are overlaid on the music: a large 'S' is positioned above the vocal line, and a large 'G' is positioned below it. The vocal line then shifts to "mi - sti, quos red - e - mi - sti." The dynamic *ff* is used during the 'G' annotation. The vocal line continues with "mi - sti, quos red - e - mi - sti." The dynamic *dim. sempre* is used during the 'G' annotation. The vocal line concludes with "mi - sti, quos red - e - mi - sti." The dynamic *Trb, Tb pp* is used at the end.

Aeterna fac (Coro)

 **Allegro.** Feierlich, mit Kraft
Solemn, vigorous

Coro

ff > > ^ > > > >

Ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

Tr

5

fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

8 fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

9

fac ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

8 fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

fff ^ > > > >

fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

8 fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

fff ^ > > > >

fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

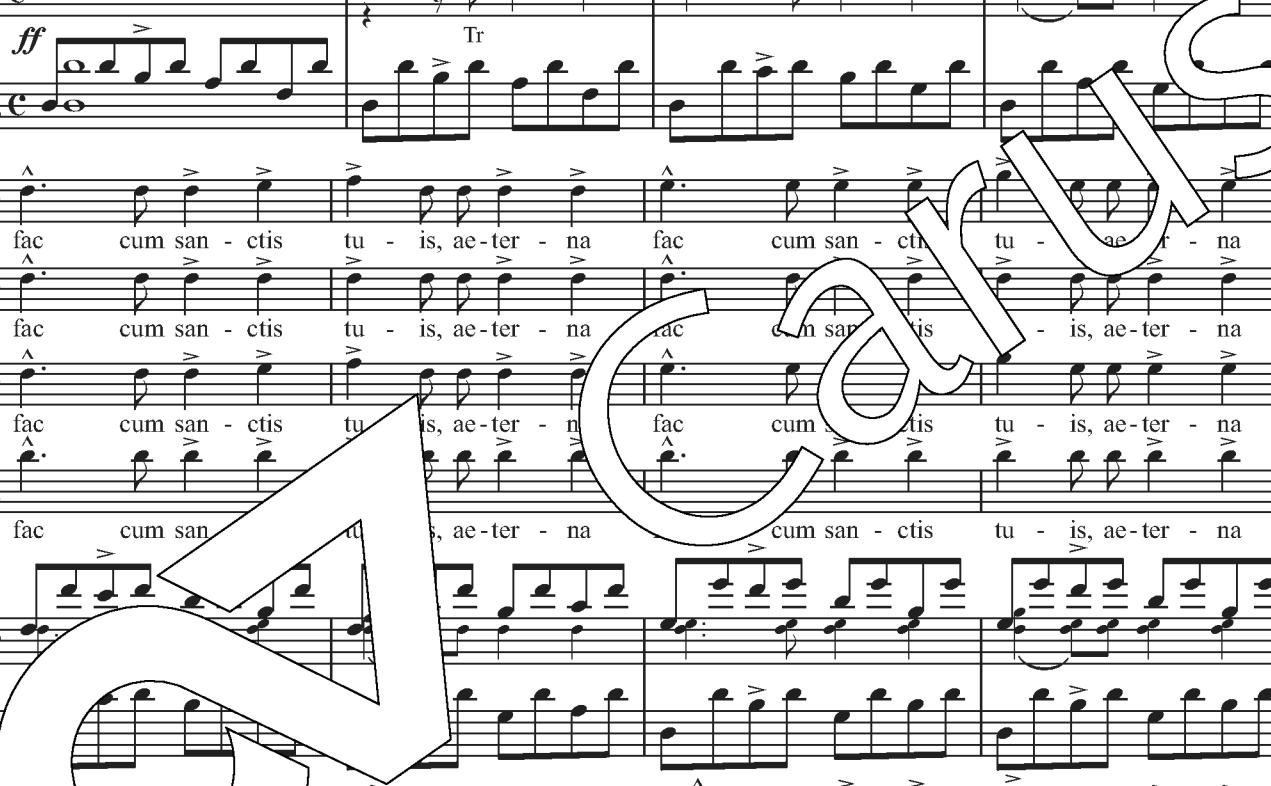
fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

8 fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na fac cum san-ctis tu-is, ae-ter-na

fff ^ > > > >



13

fac cum sanctis tu - is in glo - - - - - ri-a
 fac cum sanctis tu - is in glo - - - - - ri-a
 8 fac cum sanctis tu - is in glo - - - - - ri-a
 fac cum sanctis tu - is in glo - - - - - ri-a
 marc. sempre

17

nu - - - me - ra - - - in
 nu - - - me - ra - - - ri, in
 8 nu - - - me - ra - - - ri, in
 nu - - - me - ra - - - ri, in

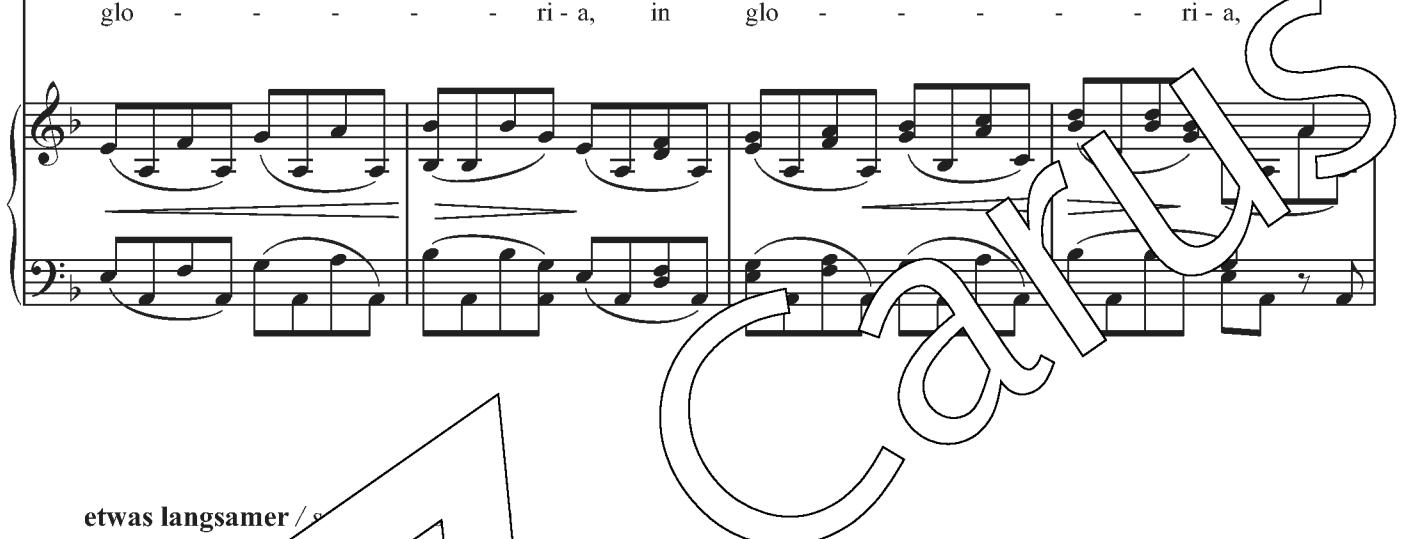
21

glo - ri-a nu - - - me - ra - - - in
 glo - - - ri-a nu - - - me - ra - - - in
 8 glo - - - ri-a nu - - - me - ra - - - in
 glo - - - ri-a nu - - - me - ra - - - in
 dim. sempre

Timp

25

glo - - - - - ri - a, in glo - - - - - ri - a, in
glo - - - - - ri - a, in glo - - - - - ri - a, in
glo - - - - - ri - a, in glo - - - - - ri - a,
glo - - - - - ri - a, in glo - - - - - ri - a,



etwas langsamer / s
poco a poco cresc.

29

a, in glo - - - - - ri - a, in
ri - a, in glo - - - - - ri - a, in
in glo - ri - a, in glo - ri - a, in glo - ri - a, in

poco a poco cresc.

ff
ffff

33

pp *mf* *dim.* *a tempo* *fff*

glo - ri - a, in glo - ri - a, in glo - - - - - ri - a, in

pp *mf* *a 2* *dim.* *fff*

glo - ri - a, in glo - ri - a, in glo - - - - - ri - a, in

mf *dim.* *fff*

glo - ri - a, in glo - - - - - ri - a, in

fff

p *mf* *dim.* *fff*

Tutti

37

ri - a, in glo - ri - a, in glo - ri - a nu - me - ra - ri.

ri - a, in glo - ri - a, in glo - ri - a nu - me - ra - ri.

glo - - - - - ri - a, in glo - - - - - ri - a, in glo - ri - a nu - me - ra - ri.

glo - - - - - ri - a, in glo - - - - - ri - a, in glo - ri - a nu - me - ra - ri.

Salvum fac (Soli Soprano, Alto, Tenore, Basso, Coro)

Moderato

Q Tenore solo

Coro

Soprano
Alto
Va
Clt
Vc, Cb

Sal - vum fac po - pu - lum tu - um, sal - vum fac po - pu - lum tu - um, sal - vum fac po - pu - lum, sal - vum fac po - pu - lum, sal - vum fac po - pu - lum, sal - vum fac po - pu - lum,

cresc. sempre

Soprano solo
Alto solo
Tenore solo
Basso solo
Clt
Va

Do - ne,
Do - mi - ne,
Do - mi - ne,

sal - vum fac po - pu - lum tu - um, um, Do - mi - ne, sal - vum fac po - pu - lum tu - um, Do - mi - ne,

mf

dim.

f

mf

p

Cor

Soprano
Alto
Va
Clt
Vc, Cb

sal - vum fac po - pu - lum tu - um, sal - vum fac po - pu - lum tu - um, sal - vum fac po - pu - lum, sal - vum fac po - pu - lum,

pp

cresc. sempre

mf Clt

Cor

13

Soprano solo

Alto solo

Tenore solo

Basso solo

Do - - - mi - ne,
Do - - - mi - ne,
Do - - - mi - ne,
Do - - - mi - ne,

ff

f

f

f

f

mf cresc.

f

f

f

f

cresc.

Va

17 R Tenore solo

mf

et be - ne - dic, et be - ne - dic,

cresc. sempre

p *cresc. sempre*

p *cresc. sempre*

Coro

Alto

Basso

et be - ne - dic,

et be - ne - dic,

et be - ne - dic,

VI solo

p

pp

cresc. sempre

Vc

20

be - - ne-dic, be - - ne - dic
 be - - ne-dic, he - re - di -
 be - - ne-dic, he - re - di -
 he - re - di -
 he - di -

8 va *non legato*

23

et be - ne -
 - ti tu - ae,
 ta - ti tu - ae,
 ta - ti tu - ae,

Va *cresc.* *mf* *Vc*

VI solo

cresc. sempre

8 dic, et be - - ne-dic, be - - ne-dic,
mf et be - - ne-dic, be - - ne-dic
mf *cresc. sempre*
 et be - - ne-dic, be - - ne-dic

cresc. sempre

8 *va* - - - - -

ff be ne - dic

f — *pp* he - re - di - ta - ti tu - ae, he - re - di - ta - ti
f — *pp* he - re - di - ta - ti tu - ae, he - re - di - ta - ti
f — *pp* he - re - di - ta - ti tu - ae, he - re - di - ta - ti
f — *pp* he - re - di - ta - ti tu - ae, he - re - di - ta - ti

ff non legato

f — *pp*

Basso solo **S** *mf*

Et re - ge e - os, et ex-tol - le il - los us-que
dim. tu - ae. **p** *mf cresc.*
dim. tu - ae. Et re - ge e - os, et ex-tol - le il - los
dim. tu - ae. Et re - ge e - os, et ex-tol - le il - los
dim. tu - ae.

Ob Archi *p* *f* *mf* *ff*

in ae - num, **p** in ae - ter - num,
p in ae - ter **p** in ae - ter - num,
p in ae - ter - num,

Fl VI Vc, Cb Va *p*

47

dim. sempre

in _____ ae - ter - - - - num, in ae -

dim. sempre

- - - - num, in ae - ter - - - - num, in ae -

dim. sempre

in _____ ae - ter - - - - num, in ae -

dim. sempre

Ob *p dim. sempre*

52

ff *moderato*

Per sin - gu - los di - es be - ne -

Per sin - gu - los di - es be - ne -

Per sin - gu - los di - es be - ne -

ter - num. Per sin - gu - los di - es be - ne -

ter - num. Per sin - gu - los di - es be - ne -

ff

Tutti >

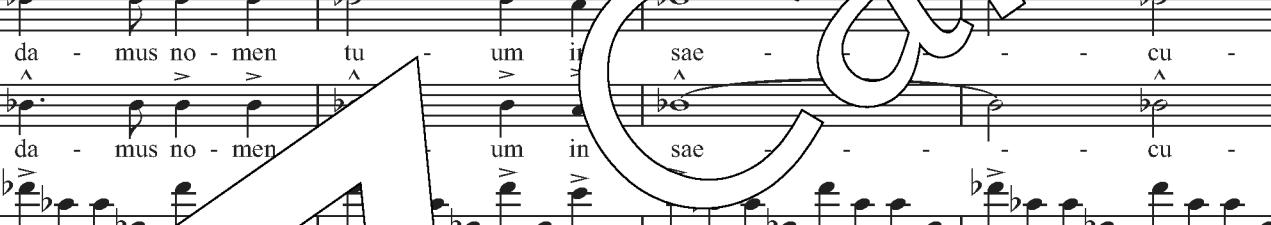
57

di ci-mus te; et lau -
 di ci-mus te; et lau -



61

da - mus no - men tu - um in sae - cu -
 da - mus no - men tu - um in sae - cu -
 da - mus no - men tu - um in sae - cu -
 da - mus no - men tu - um in sae - cu -
 da - mus no - men tu - um in sae - cu -



65

lum, et in
 lum, et in
 lum, et in
 lum, et in



69

sae - - - cu-lum sae - - - cu -

sae - - - cu-lum sae - - - cu -

sae - - - cu-lum sae - - - cu -

sae - - - cu-lum sae - - - cu -

sae - - - cu-lum sae - - - cu -

73

li.

Di - gna - re Do - mi - ne,

p

Di - gna - re Do - mi - ne,

p

Di - gna - re Do - mi - ne,

p

li.

Di - gna - re Do - mi - ne,

dim.

p Ob, Clt

77

cresc.

mf cresc. sempre

di - e i - sto si - ne pec - ca - to

cresc.

mf cresc. sempre

di - e i - sto si - ne pec - ca - to

cresc.

mf cresc. sempre

di - e i - sto si - ne pec - ca - to

cresc.

di - e i - sto

Arch

cresc.

mf cresc. sempre

81

f

nos sto - di - re. Mi - se -

pp

a 2

cu - di - re. Mi - se -

pp

nos cu - sto - di - re. Mi - se -

p dim.

pp

nos cu - sto - di - re. Mi - se -

dim.

pp

p dim.

re - - re no - stri, Do - - mi - ne,

re - - re no - stri, Do - - mi - ne, mi - se -

re - - re no - stri, Do - - mi - ne,

- - re no - stri, Do - - mi - ne,

pp dim.

Cor, Trb

pp *ppp*

ppp

re, mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re no - stri.

cresc. sempre

mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re no - stri.

cresc. sempre

mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re no - stri.

cresc. sempre

mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re no - stri.

cresc. sempre

ppp

cresc. sempre

pp

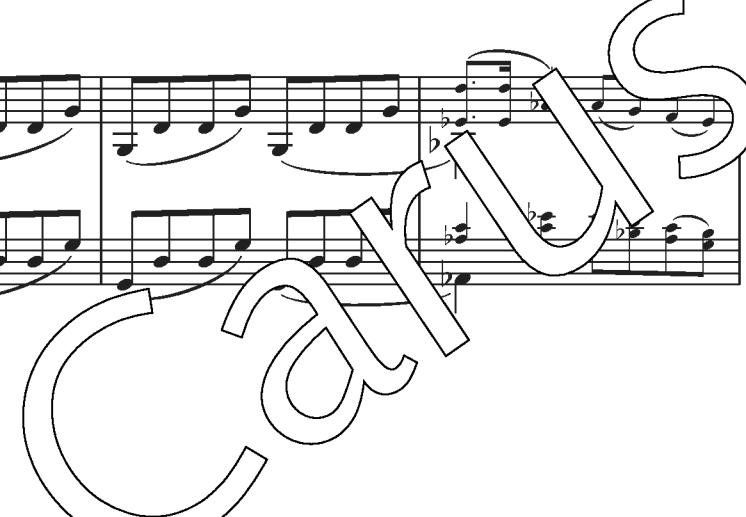
ruhig / calm

Fi - - at mi - se - ri - cor - di - a tu - a, Do - mi - ne,

Fi - - at mi - se - ri - cor - di - a tu - a, Do - mi - ne, su - per -

Fi - - at mi - se - ri - cor - di - a tu - a, Do - mi - ne, su - per -

Fi - - at mi - se - ri - cor - di - a tu - a, Do - mi - ne, su - per -

*mf*

su nos, - s - nos, - su - per nos, -

su-pe

mf

r - nos, - su - per nos, - su - per nos, -

nos,

su-per

nos, - su - per - nos, - su - per nos, - quem -

pp

107

p *cresc. poco a poco*

 quem - ad - - - mo - dum spe -

p *cresc. poco a poco*

 quem - ad - - - mo - dum spe -

p spe - ra - vi - mus, *mf*

 spe - - -

ohne Anschwellung / without crescendo

ad - - - mo - dum spe - ra - - -

Archi Clt

pp **p** *cresc. poco a poco*

Timp Trb > >

III

vi - mus in te.

vi - mus in te.

ra - vi - mus, spe - ra - vi - mus.

vi - mus in te.

dim.

In te Domine speravi (Soli Soprano, Alto, Tenore, Basso, Coro)

[U] Mäßig bewegt / Moderately lively

Soli

poco a poco cresc. *mf* In te Do - mi-ne spe - ra - vi: non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, in

poco a poco cresc. *mf* In te Do - mi-ne spe - ra - vi: non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, in

poco a poco cresc. *mf* In te Do - mi-ne spe - ra - vi: non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, in

poco a poco cresc. *mf* In te Do - mi-ne spe - ra - vi: non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, in

poco a poco cresc. *mf* In te Do - mi-ne spe - ra - vi: non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, in

mf Cor Archi *mf marc.*

poco a poco cresc. *mf* In te Do - mi-ne spe - ra - vi: non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, in

poco a poco cresc. *mf* In te Do - mi-ne spe - ra - vi: non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, in

poco a poco cresc. *mf* In te Do - mi-ne spe - ra - vi: non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, in

poco a poco cresc. *mf* In te Do - mi-ne spe - ra - vi: non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, in

poco a poco cresc. *mf* In te Do - mi-ne spe - ra - vi: non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, in

poco a poco cresc. *mf* In te Do - mi-ne spe - ra - vi: non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, in

mf Cor Archi *mf marc.*

10

te Do - mi-ne spe - ra - vi: non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num,
 te Do - mi-ne spe - ra - vi: non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num,
 te Do - mi-ne spe - ra - vi: non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num,
 te Do - mi-ne spe - ra - vi: non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num,
 te Do - mi-ne spe - ra - vi: non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num,

14

non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, non con -
 non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num,
 non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num,
 non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num,

Soprano
poco cresc.

Tenore solo *mf* poco a poco cresc.

Fuge

31 V Im gleichen gemäßigtens Tempo / In the same moderate tempo

Soprano *mf*

Alto

Ob

Clt

Vc

In te Do - mi-ne spe - ra - vi, in te, _____ in
non con - fun - dar in ae -

te, _____ in te spe - ra vi,
ter - num, non con - fun - dar in ae - tu - num, in

In

spe - ra - vi, spe - ra - vi, spe - ra - vi, spe -
te _____ spe - ra - vi, in te spe - ra - vi, non con -

te Do - mi-ne spe - ra - vi, in te, _____ in te, _____ in
non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, non con -

Fg

42

ra - vi, in te Do - mi - ne spe - ra - vi, in
cresc. fun - dar in ae - ter - num, non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, non con -
cresc.
cresc. te spe - ra - vi, in te spe - ra - vi, in
cresc. fun - dar in ae - ter - num, in te spe - ra - vi, in

poco a poco cresc.
Legni
Cor
Tr, Tb

46

te Do - mi - ne spe - ra in te Do - mi - ne spe - ra - vi, spe -
ff
dar ae - num, non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, in
in spe - ra - vi Do - mi - ne: non con -
ff
te spe - ra - vi, in *te* spe - ra - vi,

ff

50

dim.

ra - vi, in te spe - ra - vi,

te spe - ra - vi: non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num,

dim.

fun - dar in ae - ter - num, in te spe - ra - vi:

dim.

in te spe - ra - vi: non con -

dim.

mf

trchi

pp

54 W

p

a poco cresc.

Do - - mi - ne spe -

Do - - mi -

non con - fun - dar,

poco a poco cresc.

Do - - mi - ne,

mf

Do - - mi -

non con - fun - dar,

fun - dar in ae - ter - num, non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, non con -

Fl, Ob, Clt, Tr

poco a poco cresc.

66

mf

non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, non con -
 non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, in ae -
 fun - dar in ae - ter - num, in ae - ter - num, in ae -
 ter - num, Ob, Cl

p zart/tender

Cor

70

dim.

fun - dar in ae - ter - num, in ae - ter - num, in
 ter - num, in ae - ter - num, non con -
 ter - num, in ae - ter - num, non con -
 ter - num, in ae - ter - num, non con -
 in ae - ter - num, non con -

pp

a 2 dim.

pp

pp

pp

Clt

pp

rit.

tc

mi-ne in ae - ter - num, Do - mi - ne:
 fun - dar in ae - ter - num, non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, dim.
 non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, dim.

in ae - ter - num, dim.

Allegro. Tempo wie anfangs
 78 X *Tempo as at the beginning*

non con - fun - dar,

non con -

non con - fun - dar,

non con - fun - dar

Trb, Tb

PPP legato sempre

82

non con - fun - dar,

in ae - ter - num,

non con - fun - dar

in ae - ter - num,

Cor

cresc. sempre

p

Soprano solo
 86 *mf*
 non con - fun - - dar in ae - ter - num,
 Alto solo
mf
 non con - fun - - dar in ae - ter - num,
 Tenore solo
mf
 non con - fun - - dar in ae - ter - num,
 Basso solo
mf
 non con - fun - - dar in ae - ter - num,

Ob
mf
 Clt I
 Clt II
p
 Va, Vc
 cresc.
 Tb

90 *f cresc. semper*
 esc. sempr.
 esc. sempr.
 non con - fun - - dar in ae - ter - num,
 non con - - fun - - dar in ae - ter - num,
f cresc. semper
 non con - - fun - - dar in ae - ter - num,

mf cresc. semper
 Trb, Tb

Y

94 Coro

ff

non Coro con - fun - dar in _____ ae -

ff

non Coro con - fun - - dar in ae - ter - num, _____

ff

non Coro con - fun - - dar in ae - ter - num,

ff

non Coro con - fun - - dar in ae - ter - num,

Tutti

98

ter - - - - - num,

ae

num, in ae - ter - num,

a 2

in ae - ter - num,

a 2

in ae - ter - num,

ff

102

non con - - fun - - dar in _____

non con - - fun - - dar in ae - - -

non con - - fun - - dar in ae - - -

non con - - fun - - dar in ae - - -

non con - - fun - - dar in ae - - -

105

ae - - ter - - - - -

in ae - - ter - - - - -

ter - num, in ae - - ter - - - - -

a 2 pp

VI

pp legato sempre

Cor

This musical score page features five staves of music for voices and piano. The vocal parts consist of soprano, alto, tenor, bass, and a cor (corno) part. The piano part is represented by a single staff at the bottom. The score is set in common time with a key signature of three sharps. The vocal parts sing lyrics such as "non con - - fun - - dar in _____", "ae - - -", and "ter - - - - -". The piano part includes dynamic markings like *pp* and *legato sempre*, and a section labeled VI. Large, stylized graphic letters (S, C, A, E, T, R, N, U, M) are superimposed on the music, particularly in the lower half of the page, appearing to interact with the notes and rests.

109

poco a poco cresc.

num, in ae - ter

pp poco a poco cresc.

num, in ae - ter

poco a poco cresc.

num, in ae - ter

poco a poco cresc.

num, in ae - ter

pp poco a poco cresc.

Trb, Tb

fff > num, in ae - ter

mf Tr

53

This musical score page contains six staves of music. The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) sing 'num, in ae - ter' in various rhythmic patterns. The brass section (Trb, Tb) provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. Large, abstract graphic shapes, including a stylized 'S' and a circle, are overlaid on the music, particularly in the middle section. Measure numbers 109, 110, 111, and 113 are indicated at the top of each staff. Dynamics like 'poco a poco cresc.', 'pp', 'fff', and 'mf' are used throughout. The bass staff includes a bassoon part (Tr).

117

Alla breve

ff

- - - num, non con - fun - dar

- - - num, non con - fun - dar

8

- - - num, non con - fun - dar

- - - num, non con - fun - dar

a 2 ff

ff

- - - num, non con - fun - dar

- - - num, non con - fun - dar

123

rit.

Z a tempo

in ae - ter - - - num, non con -

ae - ter - - - num, non con -

in ae - ter - - - num, non con -

in ae - ter - - - num, non con -

Ottoni

fff

Tutti

129

fun - dar, non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, ae -
 fun - dar, non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, ae -
 fun - dar, non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, ae -
 fun - dar, non con - fun - dar in ae - ter - num, ae -

134

ter - - - - - num.
 ter - - - - - num.
 ter - - - - - num.
 ter - - - - - num.

139

Inhalt

Vorwort	2
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Te Deum (Coro SATB, Soli SAT)	5
Te ergo (Soli SATB)	22
Aeterna fac (Coro SATB)	25
Salvum fac (Soli SATB, Coro SATB)	29
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