

Joseph  
**HAYDN**

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**Missa** in B  
Harmoniemesse  
Hob. XXII:14

Soli SATB, Coro SATB  
Flauto, 2 Oboi, 2 Clarinetti, 2 Fagotti, 2 Corni, 2 Clarini, Timpani  
2 Violini, Viola, Bassi (Violoncello/Contrabbasso) ed Organo

herausgegeben von/edited by  
Andreas Traub

Joseph Haydn · Lateinische Messen  
Urtext

Partitur/Full score



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Carus 40.612

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Die Zählung der Einzelteile dient allein der Probenpraxis. Die Messe ist keine Kantatenmesse.

*The numbering of the individual movements of the Mass is strictly for rehearsal purposes. This is not a cantata (number) Mass.*

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# Vorwort

Die 1802 entstandene *Missa in B* Hob. XXII:14 ist das letzte der sechs „Hochämter“, die zusammen mit den Oratorien *Die Schöpfung* und *Die Jahreszeiten* das Spätwerk Haydns bilden, und zugleich die letzte vollendete Komposition Haydns überhaupt.<sup>1</sup> Die Messen entstanden im Auftrag des seit 1794 regierenden Fürsten Nikolaus II. von Esterházy (1765–1833) für die Feiern zum Namenstag der Fürstin Maria Josefa Hermenegilda am 12. September und wurden in der Bergkirche oder der Stadtkirche von Eisenstadt aufgeführt. Am 14. Juni 1802 schrieb Haydn an den Fürsten: „Indessen bin ich an der neuen Messe sehr MÜHSAM fleissig und mehr aber FURCHTSAM, ob ich noch einigen beyfall werde erhalten können.“<sup>2</sup> Mit der *Harmoniemesse* hat Haydn jedoch nicht nur „beyfall erhalten“ – „Riens de plus beau et de mieux exécuté“, so der Londoner Gesandte Graf Starhemberg, der die Aufführung miterlebte<sup>3</sup> –, sondern gleichsam die Summe aus seinen Messkompositionen gezogen. Den Namen „Harmoniemesse“ erhielt das Werk wesentlich später; er deutet auf die starke Bläserbeteiligung. Beethoven, der 1807 die nächste musikalisch bedeutsame Namensmesse komponierte, die Messe C-Dur op. 86, schrieb am 26. Juli 1807 an den Fürsten: „... darf ich noch sagen, daß ich Ihnen mit viel Furcht die Messe übergeben werde, da Sie d. F. gewohnt sind, die un-nachahmlichen Meisterstücke des großen Haydn sich vortragen zu lassen.“<sup>4</sup> Er hat wohl gerade die *Harmoniemesse* genau studiert und bei der Konzeption seiner *Missa solemnis* op. 123 gegenwärtig gehabt; ein genauer Vergleich der beiden Kompositionen ist in vieler Hinsicht sehr aufschlussreich.<sup>5</sup>

Der zitierte Brief Haydns ist auch in anderer Hinsicht wichtig; er hat erfahren, dass zwei seiner Messen nach Pressburg (heute: Bratislava) gelangt seien und bemerkt: „... allwo sie leyder ohne meiner Direction der Delicatesse wegen den grösten theil des werths verlieren müssen, welches meinem fleiß sehr nachtheilig und mir höchst unangenehm seyn würde.“ Die notwendige „Delicatesse“ seiner Messen gehen nicht vollständig aus der Aufzeichnung der Musik hervor; die persönliche „Direction“ ist notwendig, um ein angemessenes Erklingen zu gewährleisten. Dies wird man bei jedem Versuch, Haydns Musik zu edieren, bedenken müssen. Die autographe Partitur bietet nur Ansatzpunkte, die zumindest im Sinn eines „simile“ weitergedacht werden können und offenbar müssen. Wie weit? Dies bleibt offen. Diesem Problem sah sich bereits August Eberhard Müller (1767–1817) gegenüber, der als Fachberater des Verlags Breitkopf & Härtel die geplanten Gesamtausgaben der Werke von Haydn und Mozart betreute. Die Haydn-Gesamtausgabe wurde mit den Messen begonnen, und so richtete Müller auch die 1808 als Nr. VI. erschienene *Harmoniemesse* ein. Teilweise ergänzte er die vorhandenen Angaben, teilweise bot er abweichende Artikulationen. Das Problem bleibt bestehen. Nicht umsonst meint Heinz Holliger gesprächsweise, auch heute sei Haydn einer der am schwierigsten aufzuführenden Komponisten. Über die „Delicatesse“ der Artikulation hinaus gibt es in der Partitur drei Stellen, bei denen der Interpret wegen des unklaren Quellenbefundes entscheiden muss: Soll in Takt 60 des *Kyrie* der Tenor die Alteration zu *cis*<sup>1</sup> mitvollziehen, oder ist diese eine Sache der den Klang auszierenden Instrumente? Sollen in Takt 187 des *Credo* Alt und Violine II zu *f*<sup>1</sup> wechseln, oder ist das *f*<sup>1</sup> der Hörner und Trompeten eine unvermeidliche instrumentenspezifische Unsauberkeit? Will man das *Sanctus* mit dem im Autograph angelegten und im Erstdruck dokumentierten Wechsel von Soli und Tutti musizieren oder auf ihn verzichten, wie es das Aufführungsmaterial aus Eisenstadt nahe legt? Hier will und kann der Herausgeber keine Lösungen suggerieren; an anderen Stellen wie etwa bei den Oboen und Klarinetten in Takt 32 und 34 des *Kyrie* ist die notwendige Korrektur des Quellenbefundes kaum zweifelhaft. Hinzuweisen ist auch auf die merkwürdige Überlieferung der Takte 109–113 des *Benedictus*; sollten sowohl Eißler wie

Müller die abkürzende Schreibweise Haydn missverstanden haben, ohne dass eine Korrektur erfolgt wäre, oder sollen dort tatsächlich die Holzbläser schweigen?

Das *Kyrie*, dem ein abgegrenzter „Christe“-Teil fehlt, ist dreiteilig angelegt. Erster und zweiter Teil schließen mit ausgreifenden Solokadenzen (T. 49–57/58 zur fünften Stufe F-Dur, T. 104–113/114 zur Grundstufe B-Dur); der dritte verklingt auf der Grundstufe. In den zweiten Teil ist eine reprisenartige Wiederholung der ersten zehn Takte des Satzes eingelagert (T. 84–93), die trugschlüssig auf ein dominantisches D-Dur folgt. Diese Konstellation greift Haydn im *Credo* beim Einsatz der Fuge „Et vitam venturi“ und bei der Aufeinanderfolge von *Agnus Dei* und „Dona nobis pacem“ wieder auf. Die den Satz eröffnende Periode (T. 1–8) wird von der Konstellation der Stufen B und Ges bestimmt, deren Potential Haydn im *Credo* entfaltet.<sup>6</sup> Sie steht neben der Konstellation von B und der ihm zugehörigen Mollstufe G, die den Ruf „Christe eleison“ prägt (T. 31–32). Bedenkt man diese Vielfalt kompositorischer Erwägungen, die Schritt für Schritt durch das ganze Werk hindurch zu verfolgen sind, so wird klar, was Haydn mit „sehr MÜHSAM fleißig“ meint; Komponieren ist Arbeit. Eduard Hanslick formulierte: „Das Componiren ist ein Arbeiten des Geistes in geistfähigem Material“,<sup>7</sup> und dieses Material sind die Tonkonstellationen. Zu Beginn überrascht Haydn damit, dass er den Chorsatz in die den eröffnenden Instrumentalsatz beschließende Kadenz vorzieht und ihn mit einem der stärksten Ausdrucksmittel, dem verminderten Septakkord realisiert (Bach verwendet ihn für den Ruf „Barrabam“ in der *Matthäuspassion*). Haydn fügt in ihm die Grundstufe *b/b*<sup>1</sup>, mit der der Chor einsetzt, und ihren intervallischen Gegenpol *e* im Fundament zusammen. Der Einsatz signalisiert unüberhörbar den Ernst, der diese Messe charakterisiert. Denselben Klang setzt Haydn im *Credo* bei der Stelle „judicare vivos et mortuos“ ein, an der in diesem Abschnitt zum ersten Mal Trompeten, Hörner und Pauken einsetzen (T. 158–164, darin T. 160–161).

Das *Gloria* beginnt mit einer schlichten achttaktigen Melodie des Solosoprans. Wenn Haydn sie im Tutti wiederholt, fügt er in den vier Takten 13–16 das chromatische Potential aller zwölf Stufen ein. Kurz darauf entfaltet er es im „Et in terra pax“. Haydn legt das „Et in terra“ auf die Stufe G, wie die Kadenz in T. 37/38 zeigt, und beginnt mit dem „phrygischen“ Halbtonschritt *as*<sup>1</sup>-*g*<sup>1</sup>/*as*-*g*/*As*-*G* (T. 23). Das *Allegretto* (T. 71–248) gliedert sich in das solistische „Gratias agimus“ in der Unterquinttonart Es-Dur (mit einer Ausweichung nach c-Moll) und das „Qui tollis peccata mundi“, das in f-Moll, der traditionellen Trauer- und Klage-tonart, beginnt und in g-Moll schließt (Kadenz T. 242/243). Das „Suscipe deprecationem“ (T. 203) ist hervorgehoben; es steht in As-Dur, und der punktierte Oktav-Gestus von „Suscipe“ erinnert an den Ruf „Kyrie“. Das kurze „Quoniam“ leitet zu der den Satz traditionsgemäß beschließenden Fuge über. In der insistierenden Intonation des Tenors (*b-d*<sup>1</sup>-*c*<sup>1</sup>-*b*-*a*, T. 249–254) erkennt man

<sup>1</sup> H. C. Robbins Landon, *Haydn, Chronicle and works – The Late Years 1801–1809*, London 1977, S. 242–251. Grundlegend noch immer: Carl Maria Brand, *Die Messen von Joseph Haydn*, Würzburg 1941, hier S. 451–510.

<sup>2</sup> Brief Nr. 309 in: *Joseph Haydn – Gesammelte Briefe und Aufzeichnungen*, hrsg. von Dénes Bartha, Kassel etc 1965, S. 404.

<sup>3</sup> Zitiert im Vorwort von: *Joseph Haydn, „Harmoniemesse“ 1802*, hrsg. von Friedrich Lippmann, Bärenreiter-Taschenpartitur 97, Kassel etc. 1967, S. V.

<sup>4</sup> Alfred Chr. Kalischer, *Beethovens Sämtliche Briefe*, Bd. 1, Berlin und Leipzig 1909, S. 212.

<sup>5</sup> Nur ein Punkt sei erwähnt, die bemerkenswerte Position und Funktion der Stufe Des-Dur in der Fuge „Et vitam venturi“, bei Haydn in T. 244, bei Beethoven in T. 349.

<sup>6</sup> Die Polarität B-Ges erscheint auch zu Beginn des *Kyrie* in der *Schöpfungsmesse*: Die Stufe Ges erklingt dort in T. 19.

<sup>7</sup> Eduard Hanslick, *Vom Musikalisch-Schönen*, Leipzig 1854 (Nachdruck Darmstadt 1991), S. 35.

die Vorbereitung des Fugenthemas, denn dessen Kern ist die fallende Bewegung durch eine Quinte. Auch hier bringt Haydn die Polarität B-G ins Spiel: Die Ausgangsform steht auf G:  $d^1-c^1-b-as-g$  (T. 273/274 Tenor, T. 275/276 eine Oktave höher im Sopran); sie hat die kleine Terz und erinnert zudem mit dem Halbtonschritt  $as-g$  an den Ansatz des „Et in terra“. Die schließende Form steht auf B und hat die grosse Terz:  $f^1-es^1-d^1-c^1-b$  (T. 306/307 Tenor, T. 311/312 eine Oktave höher im Sopran). Die Zielstufen aller Themeneinsätze ergänzen sich zum Hexachord  $B-c-d-es-f-g$ . Diese Beobachtungen zeigen, wie selbstverständlich für Haydn das musikalische Denken in Hexachordordnungen war.

Der erste Teil des *Credo* wird durch die textunabhängige Wiederholung der eröffnenden Melodik in T. 60 abgerundet. Das *Adagio* (T. 80–140) steht wie das *Allegretto* im *Gloria* in Es-Dur, doch nun holt Haydn weiter aus. In T. 100–106 führt er den Satz über die gegenläufige Chromatik  $des^2-c^2-ces^2-b^1$  in der Singstimme (über dem Fundament  $g-as-f-ges$ , einem BACH-Krebsgang!) und  $ces-c-des$  im Fundament nach Ges-Dur. Dort setzt zum Text „Crucifixus etiam pro nobis“ ein chromatischer Tritonus-Durchgang an, der in den vom 3/4-Takt unabhängig akzentuierten Schritten von vier und zwei Vierteln im Fundament zu dominantischem C-Dur führt (T. 112–119:  $Ges-G-As-A-B-H-c$ ). Haydn könnte von dort etwa die Trauertonalart f-Moll erreichen, er führt den Satz aber in fallenden chromatischen, sich zur Zwölfstufigkeit verdichtenden Linien nach Es-Dur zurück (Alt: Ansatz  $es^1-d^1$ , dann  $des^1-c^1-ces^1-b$ , wie eine Erinnerung an T. 100–101; Tenor:  $c^1-h-b-a-as-g$ ; Bass:  $fis-g-e-f-d-es$ ). Die Anspannung dieses Tonsatzes führt an die Grenzen des strukturell Möglichen und ist durchaus mit der 25. *Goldberg-Variation* und ähnlichen Kompositionen von Johann Sebastian Bach zu vergleichen. Die chromatische Tonordnung, in denen hier gedacht wird, ist das polare Gegenstück zu den oben erwähnten Hexachorden. Zusammengenommen lassen sie die Möglichkeit einer Orientierung im Tonraum erkennen, die anders ausgerichtet ist als die Alternative von Dur oder Moll. Das folgende *Vivace* beginnt in c-Moll und schließt in dominantischem D-Dur; die Grundtonart wird erst in der abschließenden Fuge wieder gefestigt. Die Fuge hat zunächst zweimal je fünf Themeneinsätze in regelmäßigem Wechsel von *dux* und *comes*, dann nach einer merkbaren Zäsur (T. 238–239) nochmals fünf Einsätze, wobei das Fundament über As nach Des rückt (T. 244) und dann der Orgelpunkt erreicht wird. Die Kadenz der Solostimmen wird von zwei weiteren Themeneinsätzen getragen. Wie in der *Gloria*-Fuge ergänzen sich die Einsatzstufen zum Hexachord  $B-c-d-es-f-g$ , und das Fugenthema geht aus der Verbindung der Stufen B und G hervor: In T. 211–214 folgen auf die mehrfache Oktave  $B-b-b^1-b^2$  jeweils auf Taktbeginn die Terz  $g-b$ , die Oktave  $G-g$  und die Terz  $B-d$ . Die Fuge ist wohl eine der eindrucklichsten, die Haydn komponiert hat.

Das zweiteilige *Sanctus* hat den chromatischen Gang  $b-a-as-g$  zum Fundament, der unterschiedlich zu den beiden Kadenz nach F-Dur (T. 11/12) und B-Dur (T. 25/26) weitergeführt wird. Im „Osanna“, das auf das sehr knappe „Pleni sunt coeli“ folgt, durchziehen chromatische Linien den Tonsatz. Das *Benedictus* steht in F-Dur, hat eine zweiteilige Anlage mit 16-taktiger instrumentaler Einleitung (T. 1–16, T. 17–51/52 nach C-Dur, T. 69–105/106 nach F-Dur) und wird durch die Wiederholung des „Osanna in excelsis“ mit dem *Sanctus* zusammengeschlossen. Sein kompositorisches Gewicht gewinnt es durch die zentrale fünfstimmige, von Violine I und den Singstimmen vorgetragene Fugenexposition (T. 52–68), in der das Thema auf den Stufen  $c^2-g^1-b^1-a-d$  einsetzt. Es sind die Stufen des F-Dur-Hexachords  $F-g-a-b-c-d$ , ausgenommen die erste, doch auf dieser erklingt zu Beginn der rahmenden Formteile die *Benedictus*-Melodie, von der das Fugenthema abgeleitet ist (T. 17 und T. 69). Das strukturelle Kalkül ist erstaunlich. Überraschend ist die Vortragsanweisung „Molto Allegro“; sie wird jedoch in den Quellen völlig einheitlich überliefert.<sup>8</sup>

Das *Agnus Dei* steht nicht, wie man es bei der flehentlichen Bitte um Erbarmen und bei der vom *Kyrie* an zu bemerkenden strukturellen Polarität von B-„Ut re mi“ und G-„Re mi fa“ (um Bachs Formulierung auf dem Titelblatt des *Wohltemperierten Claviers* zu zitieren), erwarten könnte, in g-Moll, sondern in G-Dur. Der erste Ruf führt nach C-Dur, der zweite nach As-Dur und der dritte zum dominantischen D-Dur.<sup>9</sup> Dabei zeichnet sich im Tonsatz in T. 34–41 ein vom Generalbass gestützter chromatischer Tritonus-Durchgang ab:  $as^1 (-b^1-g^1-as^1)$  im Alt, dann weiter taktweise im Sopran)  $-a^1-b^1-h^1-c^2-cis^2-d^2$ . Es ist dasselbe Mittel, das Haydn im „Crucifixus“ verwendet. Die Stellen verweisen aufeinander. Das *Agnus Dei* hatte zunächst einen eigenen Schlusstakt mit einem D-Dur-Klang von Streicher und Fagott unter einer Fermate. Haydn strich ihn aus und konzipierte einen Übergang zum dreiteiligen „Dona nobis pacem“, bei dem offensichtlich die Takte 44–46 und 47–49 je einem 3/4-Takt des vorhergehenden *Adagio* entsprechen: Das in T. 41–43 im Bass pulsierende  $d$  wird in der Artikulation des Taktbeginns in T. 44–46 und 47–49 fortgesetzt, wobei in T. 46 und T. 49 eine Unterteilung erfolgt, die vier Sechzehnteln (dessen zweites unterteilt ist) im *Agnus Dei* entspricht.<sup>10</sup> Dabei wird der Ton  $d$  zur Brücke, die über die Terz  $d-f$  nach B-Dur führt. Zu Beginn des dritten Teils dieses Satzes, bei dem der Übergang von D-Dur nach B-Dur wiederholt wird, werden die Dreitakter entsprechend dem unterdessen gefestigten Metrum zu Zweitaktern reduziert (T. 143–146). Die Melodie ergibt sich aus dem *Agnus Dei* durch einfache Stimmumschichtung; sie ist dort bereits im Tonsatz vorhanden (T. 8–9 und T. 21–22 im Alt, T. 34–35 im Tenor).

Es war vom musikalischen Denken zu sprechen. Das Bild vom „naiven Papa Haydn“ ist zumindest für den Komponisten Haydn abwegig, mag er sich auch als Mensch vielleicht so gegeben haben.<sup>11</sup> Auch ein musikalischer „Scherz“ wie etwa im „Et incarnatus est“ der *Heiligmesse* – wenn es denn dort ein Scherz sein soll – ist nie ohne Hintergrund gestaltet.<sup>12</sup> Mit ihrem musikalischen Anspruch steht die *Harmoniemesse* auf gleicher Höhe wie Bachs *h-Moll-Messe* und Mozarts *c-Moll-Messe* KV 427, um nur diese beiden zu nennen. Sie ist in gewisser Weise die „Summe“ von Haydns Komponieren.

Der Herausgeber dankt Frau Massip von der Bibliothèque nationale de France in Paris für den Mikrofilm des Partiturotographs, Herrn Dr. Gottfried Holzschuh vom Fürstlich Esterházy'schen Musikarchiv, Esterházy-Privatstiftung, in Eisenstadt für die Kopien des Stimmenmaterials und Frau Dr. Ann Barbara Kersting von der Universitätsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg in Frankfurt/Main für die Kopie des Erstdrucks der Partitur.

Bietigheim, im Frühjahr 2007

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<sup>8</sup> Vgl. Robbins Landon (wie Anm. 1), S. 249f.

<sup>9</sup> Robbins Landon (wie Anm. 1), S. 250, verweist auf die Ähnlichkeit des Melodiebeginns zum *Agnus Dei* in der *Krönungsmesse* KV 317 von Mozart, die Haydn offenbar bekannt war. Die Ähnlichkeit beschränkt sich jedoch auf den Melodieansatz; der für Mozarts Formung charakteristische Aufstieg durch die Oktave kommt bei Haydn nicht vor.

<sup>10</sup> Zu vergleichen ist der Übergang vom *Adagio* zum *Allegro vivace* im ersten Satz von Beethovens Viertes Sinfonie. Rudolf Bockholdt, „Proportion der Tempi und Metamorphose des Tempos im ersten Satz von Beethovens Viertes Sinfonie“, in: ders., *Studien zur Musik der Wiener Klassiker*, Bonn 2001, S. 141–152.

<sup>11</sup> Georg August Griesinger, *Biographische Notizen über Joseph Haydn*, Leipzig 1810 (Nachdruck Hildesheim 1981), passim.

<sup>12</sup> *Joseph Haydn, Heiligmesse – Missa Sancti Bernardi von Offida*, hrsg. von Andreas Traub, Stuttgart 2007 (Carus 40.608), S. IV.



# Foreword

Composed in 1802, the *Mass in B-flat major*, Hob. XXII:14, is not only the last of the six “High Masses” that make up the body of Haydn’s late works, along with his oratorios *The Creation* and *The Seasons*, but his last completed work altogether.<sup>1</sup> The Mass settings were commissioned by Prince Nikolaus II of Esterházy (1765–1833, reigned from 1794) for the name-day celebrations of Princess Maria Josefa Hermenegilda on 12 September, and were performed in the Bergkirche or in the Town Church of Eisenstadt. Haydn wrote to the prince on 14 June 1802: „In the meantime I have been very ARDUOUSLY at work on the new Mass, and more than that, FEARFUL whether I will still be able to draw applause.”<sup>2</sup> Yet not only did the *Harmoniemesse* draw applause for the composer (“riens de plus beau et de mieux exécuté” wrote the London emissary Count Starhemberg, who attended the première),<sup>3</sup> it also represented the sum-total of his Mass compositions. The name “Harmoniemesse,” (or Wind Band Mass) arose much later in reference to its strong emphasis on the wind instruments. Beethoven, who composed the next musically significant name day Mass in 1807, the *Mass in C major* (op. 86), wrote to the prince on 26 July 1807: „May I add that I shall hand you the Mass with considerable apprehension, since you, most excellent prince, are accustomed to have the inimitable masterpieces of the great Haydn performed for you.”<sup>4</sup> It is likely that he studied precisely the *Harmoniemesse* and bore it in mind when he came to conceive his *Missa solemnis* (op. 123); a close comparison of the two works is very instructive in many respects.<sup>5</sup>

Haydn’s above-mentioned letter is also important in another respect: he had learned that two of his Masses had reached Pressburg (now Bratislava), „where,” he commented, “because of their delicacies, they must unfortunately lose the greatest part of their value when performed without my direction, which would be very disadvantageous to my industry and highly disagreeable to myself.” The requisite “delicacies” of his Masses do not proceed entirely from the written text of the music; his personal “direction” is needed to ensure an adequate performance. This fact must be borne in mind in any attempt to edit Haydn’s music. The autograph score merely provides points of departure which may, and evidently must, be further projected in the imagination, at least in the manner of a *simile*. But how much further? The question remains unanswered. This problem already faced August Eberhard Müller (1767–1817), the musical adviser to the publishers Breitkopf & Härtel, who was in charge of their projected complete editions of the works of Haydn and Mozart. As the Haydn edition began with the Mass settings, Müller prepared the text of the *Harmoniemesse*, published as “No. VI” in 1808, sometimes adding to the existing articulation markings and sometimes altering the articulation. The problem remains unsolved. It is no accident that Heinz Holliger could claim in conversation that even today Haydn is one of the most difficult composers to perform. Quite apart from the “delicacies” of the articulation, the score has three passages in which ambiguous source readings force performers to make decisions. Should the tenor adopt the altered *c sharp*<sup>1</sup> in measure 60 of the *Kyrie*, or is this a matter to be left to the instruments that embellish the sound? Should the alto and the second violins switch to *f*<sup>1</sup> in measure 187 of the *Credo*, or is the *f*<sup>1</sup> in the horns and trumpets an unavoidable blemish idiomatic to those instruments? Should the *Sanctus* be performed with alternating solo and tutti passages as set down in the autograph and confirmed by the first edition, or without them, as suggested by the Eisenstadt performance material? The editor is neither willing nor able to suggest answers to these questions; in other passages, such as the oboes and clarinets in measures 32–34 of the *Kyrie*, there is little doubt that the findings in the sources stand in need of correction. Equally worthy of mention is the strange reading handed down for measures 109–113 of the *Benedictus*: did both Ellsler and

Müller misread Haydn’s shorthand notational style without correcting it, or should the woodwinds actually fall silent?

The *Kyrie*, which lacks a self-contained “Christe” passage, is laid out in three sections. The first and second sections end with expansive solo cadenzas (mm. 49 to 57–58 on the dominant F major, and mm. 104 to 113–114 on the tonic B flat major), while the third fades away on the tonic. The second section contains a repeat of the movement’s opening ten measures interpolated in the manner of a recapitulation (mm. 84–93), which followed a dominant D major in the manner of a false cadence. This same constellation recurs at the entrance of the fugue “Et vitam venturi” in the *Credo* and at the junction of the *Agnus Dei* and “Dona nobis pacem.” The movement’s very first phrase (mm. 1–8) is defined by the contrast of the scalar degrees B flat and G flat, whose potential Haydn elaborates in the *Credo*.<sup>6</sup> It stands alongside the contrast of B flat and the relative G minor that marks the acclamation “Christe eleison” (mm. 31–32). This wide array of compositional deliberations proceeds step by step through the entire work, making us realize what Haydn meant by being “very ARDUOUSLY at work”: composition is labor. To quote Eduard Hanslick, „composition is intellectual labor in intellectually tractable material,”<sup>7</sup> and this material consists in combinations of pitch. At the opening, Haydn surprises us by incorporating the entrance of the chorus into the cadence that concludes the opening instrumental movement, and he accomplishes this with one of the most violent expressive devices: a diminished seventh chord (Bach used the same chord for the cry of “Barrabam” in the *St. Matthew Passion*). In this chord the tonic *b flat/b flat*<sup>1</sup> at the entrance of the chorus clashes with its intervallic antipode *e* in the bass. The entrance bears eloquent witness to the seriousness that characterizes the Mass as a whole. The same sonority recurs in the *Credo* at the words “judicare vivos et mortuos,” the first time in this section that we hear the trumpets, horns, and timpani (mm. 158–164, esp. mm. 160–161).

The *Gloria* opens with a straightforward melody of eight measures from the solo soprano. When Haydn repeats this melody in the tutti he adds the chromatic potential of all twelve scalar degrees in the four measures 13 through 16. Shortly thereafter, he elaborates this potential to the words “Et in terra pax,” placing the “Et in terra” on G, as shown by the cadence in mm. 37–38, and beginning with the “Phrygian” semitone *a flat*<sup>1</sup>-*g*<sup>1</sup>/*a flat-g/A flat-G* (m. 23). The Allegretto (mm. 71–248) is divided into the “Gratias agimus,” sung by the vocal soloists in the sub-dominant E-flat major (with a detour to C minor), and the “Qui tollis peccata mundi,” which begins in F minor, the traditional key of sorrow and lamentation, and cadences in G minor (mm. 242–243). The “Suscipe deprecationem” (m. 203) is highlighted by being placed in A-flat major, with the dotted octave gesture on “Suscipe” recalling the cry of “Kyrie.” The brief “Quoniam” leads to the fugue with which, as tradition requires, the movement comes to an end. The insistent intonation of the tenor in measures 249 to 254 (*b flat-d*<sup>1</sup>-*c*<sup>1</sup>-*b flat-a*) distinctly prepares the fugue subject, which

<sup>1</sup> H. C. Robbins Landon: *Haydn: Chronicle and Works – The Late Years 1801–1809* (London, 1977), pp. 242–51. Still definitive is Carl Maria Brand: *Die Messen von Joseph Haydn* (Würzburg, 1941), esp. 451–510.

<sup>2</sup> Letter no. 309 in *Joseph Haydn – Gesammelte Briefe und Aufzeichnungen*, ed. Dénes Bartha (Kassel, etc., 1965), p. 404.

<sup>3</sup> Translated from the preface to *Joseph Haydn: „Harmoniemesse” 1802*, ed. Friedrich Lippmann, Bärenreiter-Taschenpartitur 97 (Kassel, etc., 1967), p. v.

<sup>4</sup> Emily Anderson, ed.: *The Letters of Beethoven*, i (London, 1961), p. 174.

<sup>5</sup> We need mention only one point, the remarkable placement and function of D flat major in the fugue at „Et vitam venturi,” in Haydn in m. 244 and in Beethoven in m. 349.

<sup>6</sup> The conflict between B flat and G flat also appears at the opening of the *Kyrie* in the „Creation” Mass, where the G flat resounds in bar 19.

<sup>7</sup> Eduard Hanslick: *Vom Musikalisch-Schönen* (Leipzig, 1854; repr. Darmstadt, 1991), p. 35.

hinges on a descending motion through the interval of a fifth. Here, too, Haydn plays on the conflict between B flat and G: the initial form,  $d^1-c^1-b \text{ flat}-a \text{ flat}-g$  (mm. 273–274 in the tenor, mm. 275–276 an octave higher in the soprano), is built on G and contains the minor third, its semitone  $a \text{ flat}-g$  recalling the opening of the “Et in terra.” The concluding form,  $f^1-e \text{ flat}^1-g^1-d^1-c^1-b \text{ flat}$  (mm. 306–307 in the tenor, mm. 311–312 an octave higher in the soprano), is built on B flat and contains the major third. The final scalar degrees of all entrances of the subject combine to form the hexachord  $B \text{ flat}-c-d-e \text{ flat}-f-g$ . These observations reveal how naturally Haydn thought in terms of hexachords.

The first section of the *Credo* is rounded off by a repeat of the opening melody in measure 60, this time to a different text. The *Adagio* (mm. 80–140), like the *Allegretto* in the *Gloria*, is set in E-flat major. But now Haydn becomes still more expansive. In measures 100 to 106 he leads the music to G-flat major via chromatic contrary motion, with  $d \text{ flat}^2-c^2-c \text{ flat}^2-b \text{ flat}^1$  in the vocal part above  $g-a \text{ flat}-f-g \text{ flat}$  (the “B-A-C-H” motif in retrograde!) followed by  $c \text{ flat}-c-d \text{ flat}$  in the bass. Having arrived there, the music sets out on a chromatic tritone progression to the words “Crucifixus etiam pro nobis” and proceeds to the dominant C major in stages of four and two quarter-notes in the bass, contrary to the 3/4 meter ( $G \text{ flat}-G-A \text{ flat}-A-B \text{ flat}-B-c$  in mm. 112–119). From there, Haydn might have reached F minor, the key of grief. Instead, he returns to E flat major in descending chromatic lines that congeal into the twelve notes of the chromatic scale: the alto begins with  $e \text{ flat}^1-d^1$  and continues with  $d \text{ flat}^1-c^1-c \text{ flat}^1-b \text{ flat}$ , like a reminiscence of measures 100–101; the tenor passes through  $c^1-b-b \text{ flat}-a-a \text{ flat}-g$ , and the bass through  $f \text{ sharp}-g-e-f-d-e \text{ flat}$ . The intensity of the writing takes Haydn to the limits of the structurally possible and brooks comparison with Variation XXV of the *Goldberg Variations* and similar pieces by Johann Sebastian Bach. The chromatic system underlying this conception is the diametrical opposite of the above-mentioned hexachords. Taken together, they reveal the possibility of traversing tonal space in a manner at odds with the alternatives of major or minor. The *Vivace* that follows opens in C minor and ends in a dominant D major; it is not until the concluding fugue that the tonic is re-established. Initially the fugue has two sets of five entrances of the subject, alternating regularly between *dux* and *comes*. Then, after a conspicuous pause (mm. 238–239), there follow another five entrances, with the root shifting via A flat to D flat (m. 244), thereby reaching the pedal point. The cadenza in the solo voices is sustained by another two entrances of the subject. As in the *Gloria* fugue, the scalar degrees combine to form the hexachord  $B \text{ flat}-c-d-e \text{ flat}-f-g$ , and the fugue subject emerges from the combination of B flat and G: the multiple octave  $B \text{ flat}-b \text{ flat}-b \text{ flat}^1-b \text{ flat}^2$  in mm. 211–214 is followed, at the beginning of each measure, by the third  $g-b \text{ flat}$ , the octave  $G-g$ , and the third  $B \text{ flat}-d$ , respectively. It is perhaps the most impressive fugue that Haydn ever composed.

The bipartite *Sanctus* takes the chromatic progression  $b \text{ flat}-a-a \text{ flat}-g$  as its structural basis, leading in different ways to the two cadences in F major (mm. 11–12) and B flat major (mm. 25–26). The “Osanna,” followed by a very terse “Pleni sunt coeli,” is crisscrossed by chromatic lines. The *Benedictus*, in F major, has a bipartite design with a sixteen-measure instrumental introduction (mm. 1–16), moving to C major in measures 17 through 51–52 and to F major in mm. 69 through 105–106. It then rejoins the *Sanctus* with the repeat of the “Osanna in excelsis.” It obtains its compositional gravity from the central five-voice fugue exposition stated by the first violins and the voices (mm. 52–68), where the subject enters on the scalar degrees  $c^2-g^1-b \text{ flat}^1-a-d$ , i.e. every pitch but the first of the F-major hexachord,  $F-g-a-b \text{ flat}-c-d$ . Yet it is on this first pitch that we hear, at the beginning of the outer sections of the form, the *Benedictus* melody from which the fugue subject itself is derived (mm. 17 and 69).

Haydn’s structural acumen is stunning. The tempo mark “Molto Allegro,” though surprising, is uniformly handed down in all the sources.<sup>8</sup> Contrary to what we might expect from a fervent plea for mercy and from the polarity, already evident in the *Kyrie*, between B flat “ut re mi” and G “re mi fa” (to quote Bach’s wording on the title page of the *Well-Tempered Clavier*), the *Agnus Dei* is not set in G minor but in G major. The first imploration takes us to C major, the second to A flat major, and the third to the dominant D major.<sup>9</sup> The writing in measures 34 to 41 reveals a stepwise chromatic ascent through the tritone supported by the figured bass:  $a \text{ flat}^1$  (followed by  $b \text{ flat}^1-g^1-a \text{ flat}^1$  in the alto and continuing at one-measure intervals in the soprano)  $a^1-b \text{ flat}^1-b^1-c^2-c \text{ sharp}^2-d^2$ . It is the same device that Haydn had used in the “Crucifixus.” The passages are interrelated: the *Agnus Dei* originally had its own final measure with a D major sonority of strings and bassoon beneath a fermata. Haydn crossed it out and devised a transition to the tripartite “Dona nobis pacem” in which measures 44 to 46, and again measures 47 to 49, obviously correspond metrically to a single 3/4 measure of the preceding *Adagio*: the throbbing  $d$  in the bass of measures 41 to 43 continues in the accentuation of the downbeats in measures 44 to 46 and 47 to 49, with measures 46 and 49 being subdivided so as to correspond to four sixteenth-notes of the *Agnus Dei* (the second sixteenth is in turn subdivided).<sup>10</sup> The pitch  $d$  functions as a bridge leading via the minor third  $d-f$  to B flat major. The opening of the third section in this movement, where the transition from D major to B flat major is repeated, truncates the three-measure units into two-measure units in accordance with the now firmly established meter (mm. 143–146). The melody is derived from the *Agnus Dei* through a simple rearrangement of the voices already present in the fabric of that movement (mm. 8–9 and 21–22 in the alto, mm. 34–35 in the tenor).

We have spoken of musical intellect. The image of “naive Papa Haydn,” however applicable it may have been to Haydn the man,<sup>11</sup> bears no relation to Haydn the composer. Even a musical “joke” of the sort found in the “Et incarnatus est” of the *Heiligmesse* – assuming it is a joke at all – is never without deeper meaning.<sup>12</sup> The consummate musical craftsmanship of the *Harmoniemesse* places it on a par with Bach’s *B minor Mass* and Mozart’s *C minor Mass* (K. 427), to mention only two comparable masterpieces. It is, in a manner of speaking, the *summa summarum* of Haydn’s compositional output.

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<sup>8</sup> Robbins Landon (see note 1), pp. 249f.

<sup>9</sup> Robbins Landon (see note 1), p. 250, points to the similarity with the melodic opening of the *Agnus Dei* in Mozart’s “Coronation” *Mass* (K. 317), with which Haydn was evidently familiar. However, the similarity is limited to the initial notes of the melody; Haydn makes no use of the ascent through the octave characteristic of Mozart’s writing.

<sup>10</sup> A similar effect occurs in the transition from the *Adagio* to the *Allegro vivace* in Beethoven’s Fourth Symphony; see Rudolf Bockholdt, “Proportion der Tempi und Metamorphose des Tempos im ersten Satz von Beethovens Vierter Sinfonie” in (the same): *Studien zur Musik der Wiener Klassiker* (Bonn, 2001), pp. 141–52.

<sup>11</sup> Georg August Griesinger: *Biographische Notizen über Joseph Haydn* (Leipzig, 1810; repr. Hildesheim, 1981), *passim*.

<sup>12</sup> Joseph Haydn: *Heiligmesse – Missa Sancti Bernardi von Offida*, ed. Andreas Traub (Stuttgart, 2007), p. iv [Carus 40.608].

## Avant-propos

La *Missa in B* Hob. XXII : 14 de 1802 est la dernière des six « grand-messes » qui constituent, avec les oratorios *La Création* et *Les Saisons*, l'œuvre de la vieillesse de Haydn ; elle est aussi la dernière composition achevée de Haydn.<sup>1</sup> Les messes écrites sur commande du prince Nicolas II Esterházy (1765–1833), régnant depuis 1794, pour célébrer la fête de la princesse Maria Josefa Hermenegilda le 12 septembre, furent données dans la « Bergkirche » ou dans l'église paroissiale d'Eisenstadt. Le 14 juin 1802, Haydn écrit au prince : « Je travaille entretemps bien PENIBLEMENT à la nouvelle messe et CRAINS plus encore de ne pouvoir en recueillir que quelque sympathie ». <sup>2</sup> L'*Harmoniemesse* valut cependant à Haydn non seulement de la « sympathie » – « Riens de plus beau et de mieux exécuté », selon l'ambassadeur de Londres le comte Graf Starhemberg qui avait assisté à la représentation<sup>3</sup> –, elle est aussi l'essence de toutes ses compositions de messes. L'œuvre ne reçut que bien plus tard le titre de « Harmoniemesse » ; il renvoie à la forte présence des instruments à vent. Beethoven, qui compose en 1807 la messe de fête patronale significative suivante, la Messe en do majeur op. 86, écrit le 26 juillet 1807 au prince : « ... puis-je dire encore que je vous remets la Messe avec beaucoup de crainte car vous avez l'habitude de vous faire représenter les chefs-d'œuvre inimitables du grand Haydn. ».<sup>4</sup> Il avait étudié très attentivement l'*Harmoniemesse* et toujours eu en tête en concevant sa *Missa solemnis* op. 123 ; il est très instructif à bien des égards de comparer avec précision les deux compositions.<sup>5</sup>

La lettre citée de Haydn est importante à un autre point de vue aussi ; il apprend que deux de ses messes sont parvenues à Presbourg (aujourd'hui : Bratislava) et remarque : « ... partout elles perdraient malheureusement une grande partie de leur valeur sans ma direction en raison de leur délicatesse, ce qui serait très fâcheux pour mon travail et me serait extrêmement désagréable. » La « délicatesse » requise de ses messes ne ressort pas entièrement de la notation musicale ; la « direction » personnelle est nécessaire pour garantir une interprétation adéquate. Il faut en tenir compte à chaque tentative d'éditer de la musique de Haydn. La partition autographe n'offre que des points de départ qui peuvent et doivent manifestement être poursuivis dans le sens d'un « simile ». Jusqu'où ? C'est la question. August Eberhard Müller (1767–1817), conseiller spécialisé des éditions Breitkopf & Härtel, chargé des éditions intégrales prévues des œuvres de Haydn et Mozart, s'était déjà vu confronté au problème. L'édition intégrale de Haydn commence par les Messes et Müller prépare donc l'*Harmoniemesse* pour l'édition, parue en 1808 sous le n° VI. Tantôt, il complète les indications existantes, tantôt il propose des articulations différentes. Le problème subsiste. Heinz Holliger ne dit pas en vain que Haydn est aujourd'hui encore l'un des compositeurs les plus difficiles à interpréter. Par delà la « délicatesse » de l'articulation, la partition comporte trois passages dans lesquels l'interprète doit trancher en raison de l'imprécision des sources. À la mesure 60 du *Kyrie*, le ténor doit-il suivre l'altération de *do dièse*<sup>3</sup>, ou est-ce l'affaire des instruments ornant la sonorité ? À la mesure 187 du *Credo*, alto et violon II doivent-ils jouer *fa*<sup>3</sup>, ou bien le *fa*<sup>3</sup> des cors et de trompettes est-il une imprécision inévitable spécifique des instruments ? Veut-on jouer le *Sanctus* avec l'alternance soli/tutti agencée dans l'autographe et documentée dans la première édition ou y renoncer, comme l'indique le matériel d'orchestre d'Eisenstadt ? Ici, l'éditeur ne veut et ne peut suggérer de solutions ; à d'autres endroits comme par exemple aux hautbois et clarinettes mesures 32 et 34 du *Kyrie*, la correction nécessaire de la source ne fait pratiquement pas de doute. Notons aussi la conservation curieuse des mesures 109–113 du *Benedictus* ; Eißler et Müller ont-ils chacun mal interprété la notation en abrégé de Haydn, sans qu'il y ait eu de correction, ou bien les bois doivent-ils effectivement se taire à cet endroit ?

Le *Kyrie*, à qui manque une partie « Christe » d'encadrement est agencé en trois parties. La première et la seconde parties concluent sur des cadences solo prolongées (mes. 49–57/58 au cinquième degré de fa majeur, mes. 104–113/114 au degré fondamental de si bémol majeur) ; la troisième partie s'éteint sur le degré fondamental. La seconde partie renferme une répétition en forme de reprise des dix premières mesures (mes. 84–93) qui suit par cadence interrompue sur un ré majeur de dominante. Haydn reprend cette constellation dans le *Credo* en employant la fugue « Et vitam venturi » et dans la succession de l'*Agnus Dei* et du « Dona nobis pacem ». La période ouvrant le mouvement (mes. 1–8) est déterminée par la constellation des degrés si bémol et sol bémol, dont Haydn déploie le potentiel dans le *Credo*.<sup>6</sup> Elle figure aux côtés de la constellation de si bémol et du degré mineur relatif de sol, qui marque l'appel « Christe eleison » (mes. 31–32). Si l'on considère cette richesse de réflexions créatrices devant être poursuivies pas à pas à travers toute l'œuvre, on comprend ce que Haydn veut dire par « bien PENIBLEMENT » ; composer signifie beaucoup de travail. Eduard Hanslick dit : « La composition est un travail de l'esprit en du matériau capable d'esprit »,<sup>7</sup> et ce matériau sont les constellations tonales. Au début, Haydn surprend en donnant la faveur à l'intervention chorale dans la cadence concluant le mouvement instrumental introductif et en le réalisant avec l'un des moyens expressifs les plus puissants, l'accord de septième diminué (Bach l'utilise pour l'appel « Barrabam » dans la *Passion selon saint Matthieu*). Haydn y réunit le degré fondamental *si*<sup>2</sup>/*si*<sup>3</sup>, sur lequel le chœur entonne, et son antipode d'intervalle *mi*<sup>2</sup> dans le fondement. L'attaque signale sans conteste la gravité de cette messe. Haydn emploie la même sonorité dans le *Credo* au passage « *judicare vivos et mortuos* » où interviennent pour la première fois trompettes, cors et timbales (mes. 158–164, dedans mes. 160–161).

Le *Gloria* s'ouvre sur une mélodie simple de huit mesures du soprano solo. Lorsque Haydn la répète au tutti, il insère dans les quatre mesures 13–16 le potentiel chromatique des douze degrés. Peu après, il le développe dans le « Et in terra pax ». Haydn place le « Et in terra » sur le degré de sol, comme le montre la cadence mes. 37/38 et commence sur l'intervalle de demi-ton « phrygien » de la *bémol*<sup>3</sup>-*sol*<sup>3</sup>/*la bémol*<sup>2</sup>-*sol*<sup>2</sup>/*la bémol*<sup>1</sup>-*sol*<sup>1</sup> (mes. 23). L'*Allegretto* (mes. 71–248) s'agence au « *Gratias agimus* » soliste dans la tonalité de quinte inférieure de mi bémol majeur (avec une modulation passagère vers do mineur) et le « *Qui tollis peccata mundi* » qui commence en fa mineur, la tonalité traditionnelle du deuil et de la plainte, et se referme en sol mineur (cadence mes. 242/243). Le « *Suscipe deprecationem* » (mes. 203) est mis en valeur ; il est en la bémol majeur et l'attitude en octaves pointée de « *Suscipe* » évoque l'appel « *Kyrie* ». Le bref « *Quoniam* » amène à la fugue qui conclue la composition par tradition. Dans l'intonation insistante du ténor (*si bémol*<sup>2</sup>-*ré*<sup>3</sup>-*do*<sup>3</sup>-*si bémol*<sup>2</sup>-*la*<sup>2</sup>, mes. 249–254), on reconnaît la préparation du thème fugué, car son essence est le mouvement descendant sur une quinte. Ici aussi, Haydn met en jeu la polarité si bémol-sol : la forme initiale est sur sol : *ré*<sup>3</sup>-*do*<sup>3</sup>-*si bémol*<sup>2</sup>-*la bémol*<sup>2</sup>-*sol*<sup>2</sup> (mes. 273/274 ténor, mes. 275/276 une octa-

<sup>1</sup> H. C. Robbins Landon, *Haydn, Chronicle and works – The Late Years 1801–1809*, Londres, 1977, p. 242–251. Toujours de référence : Carl Maria Brand, *Die Messen von Joseph Haydn*, Wurtzbourg, 1941, ici p. 451–510.

<sup>2</sup> Lettre n° 309 dans : *Joseph Haydn – Gesammelte Briefe und Aufzeichnungen*, éd. par Dénes Bartha, Kassel etc., 1965, p. 404.

<sup>3</sup> Cité dans la préface de : *Joseph Haydn, « Harmoniemesse » 1802*, éd. par Friedrich Lippmann, Bärenreiter-Taschenpartitur 97, Kassel etc., 1967, p. V.

<sup>4</sup> Alfred Chr. Kalischer, *Beethovens Sämtliche Briefe*, Vol. 1, Berlin et Leipzig, 1909, p. 212.

<sup>5</sup> Mentionnons un point, la remarquable position et fonction du degré de ré bémol majeur dans la fugue « Et vitam venturi », chez Haydn mes. 244, chez Beethoven mes. 349.

<sup>6</sup> La polarité *Si bémol-sol bémol* apparaît aussi au début du *Kyrie* dans la *Schöpfungsmesse* : le degré *Sol bémol* figure là mes. 19.

<sup>7</sup> Eduard Hanslick, *Vom Musikalisch-Schönen*, Leipzig, 1854 (Reproduction Darmstadt, 1991), p. 35.

ve plus haut au soprano) ; elle a la tierce mineure et rappelle en outre avec l'intervalle de demi-ton *la bémol<sup>2</sup>-sol<sup>2</sup>* le début du « Et in terra ». La forme de conclusion est sur si bémol et a la tierce majeure : *fa<sup>3</sup>-mi bémol<sup>3</sup>-ré<sup>3</sup>-do<sup>3</sup>-si bémol<sup>2</sup>* (mes. 306/307 ténor, mes. 311/312 une octave plus haut au soprano). Les degrés finaux de toutes les entrées thématiques se complètent dans l'hexacorde *si bémol-do-ré-mi bémol-fa-sol*. Ces observations montrent à quel point la pensée musicale en ordres d'hexacordes était une évidence pour Haydn.

La première partie du *Credo* est complétée par la répétition indépendante du texte de la mélodie d'ouverture à la mes. 60. L'*Adagio* (mes. 80–140) est, comme l'*Allegretto* dans le *Gloria*, en mi bémol majeur, mais Haydn va encore plus loin. Aux mes. 100–106, il amène le mouvement par le chromatisme opposé *ré bémol<sup>4</sup>-do<sup>4</sup>-do bémol<sup>4</sup>-si bémol<sup>3</sup>* à la voix (par-dessus la base *sol<sup>2</sup>-la bémol<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>-sol bémol<sup>2</sup>*, une écrevisse de BACH !) et *do bémol<sup>2</sup>-do<sup>2</sup>-ré bémol<sup>2</sup>* à la base vers sol bémol majeur. Ici entre sur le texte « Crucifixus etiam pro nobis » une transition en triton chromatique qui conduit à do majeur de dominante (mes. 112–119 : *sol bémol<sup>1</sup>-sol<sup>1</sup>-la bémol<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>-si bémol<sup>1</sup>-si naturel<sup>1</sup>-do<sup>2</sup>*) en progressions accentuées indépendantes de la mesure à 3/4 de quatre et deux croches au fondement. Haydn pourrait de là atteindre par exemple la tonalité funèbre de fa mineur, mais il ramène le mouvement vers mi bémol majeur (alto : début *mi bémol<sup>3</sup>-ré<sup>3</sup>*, puis *ré bémol<sup>3</sup>-do<sup>3</sup>-do bémol<sup>3</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>*, comme un rappel des mes. 100–101 ; ténor : *do<sup>3</sup>-si<sup>2</sup>-si bémol<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>-la bémol<sup>2</sup>-sol<sup>2</sup>* ; basse : *fa dièse<sup>2</sup>-sol<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>-ré<sup>2</sup>-mi bémol<sup>2</sup>*) dans des lignes chromatiques descendantes qui se densifient en des degrés de douze tons. La tension de cette composition va au limites du possible structurel et soutient la comparaison avec la 25<sup>ème</sup> *Variation Goldberg* et compositions similaires de Johann Sebastian Bach. La conception d'ordre tonal chromatique est ici le pendant polaire des hexacordes susmentionnés. Ensembles, ils font pressentir la possibilité d'une orientation dans l'espace tonal différente de l'alternative majeure ou mineure. Le *Vivace* suivant commence en do mineur et se referme sur une tonalité dominante de ré majeur ; la tonalité fondamentale n'est consolidée que dans la fugue de conclusion. La fugue a tout d'abord deux fois resp. cinq entrées thématiques en alternance régulière de dux et comes, puis après une césure remarquable (mes. 238–239) encore cinq entrées, le fondement passant ici par *la bémol<sup>1</sup>* vers *ré bémol<sup>1</sup>* (mes. 244) jusqu'à ce que la pédale soit atteinte. La cadence des voix solo est portée par deux autres entrées thématiques. Comme dans la fugue *Gloria*, les degrés d'attaque se complètent en un hexacorde *si bémol-do-ré-mi bémol-fa-sol*, et le thème fugué ressort de la liaison des degrés SI et SOL : aux mes. 211–214 viennent après l'octave simultanément *si bémol<sup>1</sup>-si bémol<sup>2</sup>-si bémol<sup>3</sup>* en début de mesure la tierce *sol<sup>2</sup>-si bémol<sup>2</sup>*, l'octave *sol<sup>1</sup>-sol<sup>2</sup>* et la tierce *si bémol<sup>1</sup>-ré<sup>2</sup>*. La fugue est bien l'une des plus impressionnantes que Haydn ait jamais écrites.

Le *Sanctus* en deux parties a la progression chromatique *si bémol<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>-la bémol<sup>2</sup>-sol<sup>2</sup>* comme fondement, développée différemment aux deux cadences vers fa majeur (mes. 11/12) et si bémol majeur (mes. 25/26). A « Osanna », qui suit le très bref « Pleni sunt coeli », des lignes chromatiques parcourent la composition. Le *Benedictus* est en fa majeur, il a une structure en deux parties avec introduction instrumentale de 16 mesures (mes. 1–16, mes. 17–51/52 vers do majeur, mes. 69–105/106 vers fa majeur) et est réuni au *Sanctus* par la répétition d'« Osanna in excelsis ». Il prend tout son poids de composition par l'exposition fuguée (mes. 52–68) centrale à cinq voix, exécutée par les violons I et les voix dans laquelle le sujet attaque sur les degrés *do<sup>4</sup>-sol<sup>3</sup>-si bémol<sup>3</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>-ré<sup>2</sup>*. Ce sont les degrés de l'hexacorde en fa majeur *Fa-sol-la-si bémol-do-ré*, excepté le premier, mais sur celui-ci sonne au début des parties formelles d'encadrement la mélodie du *Benedictus* dont est dérivé le thème fugué (mes. 17 et mes. 69). Le calcul structurel est étonnant. Surprenante l'indication de jeu « Molto Allegro » ; elle est cependant conservée tout à fait uniformément dans les sources.<sup>8</sup>

L'*Agnus Dei* n'est pas en sol mineur, comme on pourrait s'y attendre dans la prière implorante de miséricorde et dans la polarité structurelle à noter dès le *Kyrie* de SI « Ut ré mi » et SOL « Ré mi fa » (pour citer la formule de Bach sur la couverture du *Clavier bien tempéré*), mais en sol majeur. Le premier appel amène à do majeur, le second à la bémol majeur et le troisième à la dominante de ré majeur.<sup>9</sup> Ici se dessine dans la composition aux mes. 34–41 une transition en triton chromatique soutenue par la basse générale : *la bémol<sup>3</sup> (-si bémol<sup>3</sup>-sol<sup>3</sup>-la bémol<sup>3</sup>* à l'alto, puis mesure après mesure au soprano) *-la<sup>3</sup>-si bémol<sup>3</sup>-si<sup>3</sup>-do<sup>4</sup>-do dièse<sup>4</sup>-ré<sup>4</sup>*. Haydn a recours au même moyen dans le « Crucifixus ». Les passages renvoient l'un à l'autre. L'*Agnus Dei* avait tout d'abord une propre mesure de conclusion avec un ton de ré majeur des cordes et du basson sous un point d'orgue. Haydn l'a rayée et a conçu une transition au « Dona nobis pacem » en trois parties, où manifestement les mesures 44–46 et 47–49 correspondent chacune à une mesure à 3/4 de l'*Adagio* précédent : le *ré* rythmé dans la basse instrumentale grave aux mes. 41–43 est poursuivi dans l'articulation du début de mesure aux mes. 44–46 et 47–49, une sous-division se produisant aux mes. 46 et mes. 49 qui correspond à quatre doubles croches (dont la deuxième est sous-divisée) dans l'*Agnus Dei*.<sup>10</sup> Ici, le ton de *ré* est un pont qui mène par la tierce *ré-fa* à si bémol majeur. Au début de la troisième partie de ce mouvement, dans lequel la transition de ré majeur vers si bémol majeur est répétée, les mesures à trois temps sont réduites à des mesures à deux temps (mes. 143–146) conformément au mètre fixé entretemps. La mélodie résulte de l'*Agnus Dei* par un simple échange des voix ; elle est déjà présente dans la composition (mes. 8–9 et mes. 21–22 à l'alto, mes. 34–35 au ténor).

Il fallait parler de conception musicale. L'image du « naïf papa Haydn » est fautive, tout au moins pour le compositeur Haydn, même s'il s'est peut-être présenté ainsi comme personne.<sup>11</sup> Même une « boutade » musicale, comme par exemple à « Et incarnatus est » de la *Heiligmesse* – si ce doit être là une boutade – n'est pas conçue sans arrière-pensée.<sup>12</sup> Par son exigence musicale, l'*Harmoniemesse* se situe au même niveau que la *Messe en si mineur* de Bach et la *Messe en ut mineur* KV 427 de Mozart pour ne citer qu'elles. Elle est en quelque sorte la « somme » du travail créateur de Haydn.

L'éditeur remercie madame Massip de la Bibliothèque nationale de France à Paris pour le microfilm de l'autographe de la partition, monsieur le Dr. Gottfried Holzschuh de Fürstlich Esterházy'sche Musikarchiv, Esterházy Privatstiftung, à Eisenstadt pour les copies des voix et madame le Dr. Ann Barbara Kersting de la Universitätsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg de Francfort/Main pour la copie de la première impression de la partition.

Bietigheim, printemps 2007  
Traduction : Sylvie Coquillat

Andreas Traub

<sup>8</sup> Cf. Robbins Landon (comme Rem. 1), p. 249 sq.

<sup>9</sup> Robbins Landon (comme Rem. 1), p. 250, renvoie à la ressemblance du début de la mélodie de l'*Agnus Dei* dans la *Krönungsmesse* KV 317 de Mozart que Haydn connaissait manifestement. Mais la ressemblance se limite au début ; la montée caractéristique de la structure de Mozart par l'octave n'existe pas chez Haydn.

<sup>10</sup> Comparons la transition de l'*Adagio* à l'*Allegro vivace* au premier mouvement de Beethoven, Quatrième Symphonie. Rudolf Bockholdt, « Proportion der Tempi und Metamorphose des Tempos im ersten Satz von Beethovens Vierter Sinfonie », dans : le même, *Studien zur Musik der Wiener Klassiker*, Bonn, 2001, p. 141–152.

<sup>11</sup> Georg August Griesinger, *Biographische Notizen über Joseph Haydn*, Leipzig, 1810 (Reproduction Hildesheim, 1981), passim.

<sup>12</sup> *Joseph Haydn, Heiligmesse – Missa Sancti Bernardi von Offida*, éd. par Andreas Traub, Stuttgart, 2007 (Carus 40.608), p. IV.



7  
 Musical score for the first system, measures 7-11. It features a piano with multiple staves and a bass line. Dynamics include *p*, *fz*, and *p*. A large watermark "Carus" is overlaid on the score.

Musical score for the second system, measures 12-13. It features a piano with multiple staves and a bass line. Dynamics include *p* and *f*.

Musical score for the third system, measures 14-15. It features a piano with multiple staves and a bass line. Dynamics include *f*.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 16-20. It features a piano with multiple staves and a bass line. Dynamics include *fz*, *p*, *f*, and *p*. A large watermark "Carus" is overlaid on the score.

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 21-25. It features a piano with multiple staves and a bass line. Dynamics include *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, and *f*.

Musical score for the sixth system, measures 26-30. It features a piano with multiple staves and a bass line. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, and *p*. Includes performance instructions like "+ Vc/Cb" and "p".

\* Sic



Empty musical staves for piano accompaniment, including grand staff and two single staves.

Empty musical staves for vocal parts, including two single staves.

Piano accompaniment with dynamics: *p*, *fs*, *p*, *fs*, *p*, *fs*, *p*, *fs*, *p*.

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

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

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

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

Fingering: 5/3, 7/4, 8/3, *f*, 6, *p*, 6, 6/4, 5/3, *tasto solo f*, *p*, 2, *fs*, 6, *p*, 6, 6/4, 5/3.



*p* *ff* *p* *ff* *ff* *p* *ff*

*p* *f*

*f* *ff* *p* *ff* *ff*

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

*Tutti*

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

*Tutti*

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

*Tutti*

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

*f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *ff*

7 8 - - - - *f* 8 - 7 - - - - *f* 8 - 7 - - - - 8 *ff* # b #  
 4 3 - - - - 4 - - - - 3 4 - - - - 2 - - - - 2 - - - - 3

32

*p* *f* *p* *f*

*f* *f*

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

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

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

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

*f* *f*

$\flat$   $\sharp$   $\flat$   $\flat$

$\sharp$   $\sharp$   $\flat$   $\flat$

\* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

37

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

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

le - - i - son. e - lei - son, e -

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

Vc

tasto solo

6 5    b7 5    ♯    8 7 6    5    7 6    7 6

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

\*, \*\* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

47

*fz*

*p*

*fz*

*fz*

*p*

*Solo*

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

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

lei - son, e - lei - son,

lei - son, e - lei - son,

*Vc p tasto solo*

4  
2

6

Musical score for the first system. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line starting with a half note, followed by a long phrase marked *Solo* and *p* (piano). The lower staves include a bass line with a similar melodic line, also marked *Solo* and *p*. The remaining three staves are empty.

Two empty musical staves, one in treble clef and one in bass clef, for the second system.

Musical score for the third system. It consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal lines with lyrics. The bottom three staves are piano accompaniment. A large, stylized watermark 'CARUS' is overlaid on the score.

son, e - lei - - - son, e - lei - - - son, e -  
 - - - son, e - le - - i - son, e - lei - - son, e -  
*Solo*  
 e - lei - - - son, e -  
*Solo*  
 e - lei - - - son, e -

Musical score for the fourth system. It consists of one staff in bass clef. It contains a melodic line starting with a half note, followed by a phrase marked *Vc/Cb* and *p* (piano).



61

Solo  
p  
Solo  
Solo  
p

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

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

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

lei - - - son.

p unis. p tasto solo



68

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

*Tutti*

*f*  $\flat_3$  6  $\flat_5$  4  $\flat_2$   $\flat_6$  7 5 6 5 unis.

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

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

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

*f#* 6 6 4 2 6 b6 6 p

Musical score for the first system, measures 77-80. It features a grand staff with piano accompaniment and vocal staves. Dynamics include 'f' and 'a 2'.

Musical score for the second system, measures 81-84. It features a grand staff with piano accompaniment and vocal staves. Dynamics include 'f'.

Musical score for the third system, measures 85-88. It features a grand staff with piano accompaniment and vocal staves. Dynamics include 'pp' and 'f'.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 89-92. It features vocal staves with lyrics and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include 'p' and 'f Tutti'.

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

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 93-96. It features piano accompaniment and vocal staves. Dynamics include 'Tutti' and 'unis.'

6 5  
4 #

unis.  $f$   $\frac{5}{3}$   $\frac{5}{3}$   $\frac{7}{2}$   $\frac{8}{3}$

86

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

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

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

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

First system of piano accompaniment, measures 92-97. The score includes five staves: two grand staves (treble and bass clef) and three individual staves. Dynamics include *ff*, *f*, and *a2*.

Second system of piano accompaniment, measures 98-103. The score includes two staves (treble and bass clef). Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

Third system of piano accompaniment, measures 104-109. The score includes two staves (treble and bass clef). Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

Fourth system of piano accompaniment, measures 110-115. The score includes three staves. Dynamics include *ff*, *p*, and *f*.

Vocal parts for the first system, measures 92-97. Four staves of vocal lines with lyrics: "Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son, e -".

Fifth system of piano accompaniment, measures 116-121. The score includes two staves (treble and bass clef). Dynamics include *ff*, *p*, and *f*. Includes figured bass notation: 8 4 2, 7, 5 3, 6 4 b3, 6, 6 4, 6 4, 7 6 5 8 6 5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Solo*  
e - le - i -

Vc  
*p* *tasto solo*





Tutti

Tutti

Tutti

6 6 6 5 3 5 4 6 6

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

6 8 6 5 unis. ff 5 6 unis. 2

Musical score for the first system, including piano and violin parts. The piano part features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The violin part has a melodic line. Dynamics include *fz* and *p*. A large watermark 'Carus' is overlaid on the page.

Musical score for the second system, including piano and violin parts. The piano part continues with the melody and bass line. The violin part has a melodic line. Dynamics include *fz* and *p*. A large watermark 'Carus' is overlaid on the page.

Musical score for the third system, including piano and violin parts. The piano part continues with the melody and bass line. The violin part has a melodic line. Dynamics include *fz* and *p*. A large watermark 'Carus' is overlaid on the page.

Vocal score for the first system with lyrics. The lyrics are: e - lei - son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son. Dynamics include *p*. A large watermark 'Carus' is overlaid on the page.

Vocal score for the second system with lyrics. The lyrics are: e - lei - son, e - lei - son. Dynamics include *p*. A 'Solo' marking is present above the vocal line. A large watermark 'Carus' is overlaid on the page.

127

*pp*

*pp*

*pp*

*pp*

*pp*

*pp*

*p*

*p*

*pp*

son, e - - lei - - - - - son. \_\_\_\_\_

son, e - - lei - - - - - son. \_\_\_\_\_

son, e - - lei - - - - - son. \_\_\_\_\_

son, e - - lei - - - - - son. \_\_\_\_\_

8 *tasto solo*

\* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

# Gloria

## 2. Gloria in excelsis Deo

**Vivace assai**

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It begins with a piano section marked "Vivace assai" and "p". The piano part consists of six staves (treble and bass clefs). The vocal part is a single staff with lyrics. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the piano introduction and the beginning of the vocal solo. The second system contains the vocal solo and the piano accompaniment. A large, stylized watermark "Carus" is overlaid on the score. The tempo "Vivace assai" is indicated at the top left. The dynamic "p" (piano) is used throughout. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major/D minor). The time signature is common time (C). The vocal solo begins with the lyrics: "Glo - ri - a in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis De - o, in ex -". The piano part features intricate arpeggiated patterns and rhythmic figures. The score ends with a "Solo" marking and a final bass line.

**Solo**

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

**Solo**

6 6



11

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

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

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

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

6 6 *f* 5 6 6 4 b7 4 b7 8 7

16

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



20

o. Et in ter-ra pax ho - mi - ni-bus, *p*

o. Et in ter-ra pax ho - mi - ni-bus, *p*

o. Et in ter-ra pax ho - mi - ni-bus, *p*

o. Et in ter-ra pax ho - mi - ni-bus, *p*

6 7 6 4 *p* *tasto solo*

et in ter-ra pax ho - mi - ni-bus bo - nae vo - lun - ta - tis, bo - nae

et in ter-ra pax ho - mi - ni-bus bo - - - - nae vo - lun -

et in ter-ra pax ho - mi - ni-bus bo - nae vo - lun - ta - tis,

et in ter-ra pax ho - mi - ni-bus bo - nae vo - lun - ta - tis,

vo - - lun - ta - - tis, bo - - nae vo - lun - ta - - - tis.

ta - - tis, - - bo - - - - - nae vo - lun - ta - - - - tis.

bo - - nae vo - - lun - ta - - - tis, vo - lun - ta - - - - tis.

7 6 6 6 #6 6 6 6 6 10 6 # 6

3 3 #2 4 5 - - 4 5 - - 4 6 4 5 4

39

44

Solo

Solo

Solo

Solo

I Solo

*p*

*p*

*p*

*p*

te, lau - da-mus te, be-ne - di - ci-mus te. Ad - - o - ra - mus te.

— lau - da-mus te, be-ne - di - ci-mus te. Ad - - o - ra - mus te.

te, — be-ne - di - ci-mus te. Ad - - o - ra - mus te.

— lau - da-mus te, be-ne - di - ci-mus te. Ad - - o - ra - mus te.

5 6 5 4 3

51

*f*  
*Tutti*

*f*  
*Tutti*

*f*  
*Tutti*

*f*  
*Tutti*

*f*  
*Tutti*

*f*  
*a 2 Tutti*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

Glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, glo - ri - fi -

*f*  
Glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, glo - ri - fi -

*f*  
Glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, glo - ri - fi -

*f*  
Glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, glo - ri - fi -

*f*  
Glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, glo - ri - fi -

*f*  
*Tutti*

6 6 6

56

ca - - - - - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - - - - mus te. Lau -

ca - - - - - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - - - - mus te. Lau -

ca - - - - - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - - - - mus te. Lau -

ca - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - - - - - mus te. Lau -

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da - mus, be-ne - di - ci - mus, glo-ri - fi - ca - - - mus

da - mus, be-ne - di - ci - mus, glo-ri - fi - ca - mus te, - glo - ri - fi - ca - mus -

da - mus, be-ne - di - ci - mus, glo-ri - fi - ca-mus te, glo -

da - mus, be-ne - di - ci - mus, glo-ri - fi - ca - mus, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus



65

te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te.

te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te.

ri - fi - ca - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te.

te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te.

5 6 5 7 5 6 5 6 4 3

3. Gratias agimus tibi

Allegretto

71 Fl  
Ob I *p*  
Ob II  
Cl I Solo *p*  
Cl II *f*  
Fg *I Solo p*  
*f*  
*p*  
*f*  
*p*  
*f*  
*p*  
Alto solo  
Solo *p*  
3 4 5 6 6 5 6 5  
1 2 3 4 3 4 3 4 3  
79  
Gra - - - ti - as a - - - gi - mus, a - gi - mus  
*p* 6 6 5 6 6 5 5 6 4 6 7 -

Musical score for measures 88-95. The system includes a 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. Dynamics include piano (*p*) markings.

Musical score for measures 96-103. The system includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "ti - bi pro - pter ma - gnam glo - - - ri - am tu - n, pro - pter". Below the bass line, guitar chords are indicated: 6/4, 5/3, 6/4, 7, 8.

Musical score for measures 104-111. The system includes piano accompaniment. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include piano (*p*) markings.

Musical score for measures 112-119. The system includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "ma - gnam, pro - pter ma - gnam glo - - - ri - am tu - - am, pro - pter ma - -". Below the bass line, guitar chords are indicated: 6, 7, 7/5, 6/4, 6/4, 6, 6/4, 5/3, 7.

105

gnam glo - ri - am tu - m.

6 6 4 3 7

111

Soprano solo

Do - mi - ne

46 5 6 5

117 Fl

Ob

Clt

Fg

Cor

Ctr

Timp

VI

Va

De - - - us, Pa - ter o - mni - pot - ens.

7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 6 5

3 4 2 5 4 3 4 3

127 Solo

Clt

Fg

I Solo

VI

Va

Do - mi-ne Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Je - su Chri - ste, Je - su, Je - su Chri -

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

5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

Fl  
 Ob *f*  
 Clt *f*  
 Fg a 2 *f*  
 VI *f*  
 Va *f*  
 ste.

*p*  
*p*  
*p*  
 I Solo  
 Tenore solo  
 Do - - mi - ne De - us, A - gnus De - i, Fi - li - us Pa - - tris, Fi - li - us, Fi - li - us Pa - tris,

Musical score for the first system, including piano and vocal staves. The piano part features a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*. The vocal part includes a tenor solo line with dynamics *f* and a bass line with dynamics *f* and *a 2*.

Musical score for the second system, including piano and vocal staves. The piano part continues with melodic lines and dynamics *f*. The vocal part includes a tenor solo line with dynamics *f* and a bass line with dynamics *f*.

Musical score for the third system, including piano and vocal staves. The piano part continues with melodic lines and dynamics *f*. The vocal part includes a tenor solo line with dynamics *f* and a bass line with dynamics *f*.

Musical score for the fourth system, including piano and vocal staves. The piano part continues with melodic lines and dynamics *f*. The vocal part includes a tenor solo line with dynamics *f* and a bass line with dynamics *f*.

Tenore solo  
Do - mi - ne De - us, A - gnus De - i, Fi - li-us Pa - tris.

Basso solo  
Do - - - mi-ne De - us, A - gnus De - i, Fi - li - us Pa - - - tris, Pa - tris.

Musical score for the fifth system, including piano and vocal staves. The piano part continues with melodic lines and dynamics *f*. The vocal part includes a tenor solo line with dynamics *f* and a bass line with dynamics *f*.

b7 6 45 46 6 6 4 3

Musical score system 1, measures 1-8. It consists of six staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (F major). The music features various melodic lines with slurs and ties. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat.

Musical score system 2, measures 9-12. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music primarily consists of chords and rests. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat.

Musical score system 3, measures 13-16. It consists of one staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music primarily consists of chords and rests.

Musical score system 4, measures 17-20. It consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music features melodic lines with slurs and ties. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat.

Musical score system 5, measures 21-24. It consists of four staves. The top three staves are mostly empty. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat, with a few notes at the end. The word "Tutti" is written above the final measure.

Musical score system 6, measures 25-28. It consists of one staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Below the staff is figured bass notation: 6, 7, 7 6 5 / 5 4 3, 6, 7, b6, 6, 4.



Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line features a melodic phrase with a slur over the first two measures. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a similar melodic pattern. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line features a more active melodic line with slurs. The piano accompaniment includes sixteenth-note patterns.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment with lyrics. The lyrics are: "Qui tol - lis pec - ca - - - ta". The vocal line is marked "Tutti".

Musical score for the fifth system, including Vc and Org/Cb parts with lyrics. The lyrics are: "tol - lis pec - ca - - - ta mun - di, mi - - - se -". The Vc part is marked "Vc" and the Org/Cb part is marked "Org/Cb Tutti".

Piano accompaniment for the first system, measures 1-5. The music is in a minor key and features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes and rests.

Piano accompaniment for the second system, measures 6-10. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and includes a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) in measure 9.

Piano accompaniment for the third system, measures 11-15. The music features dense sixteenth-note passages in the right hand and a more active bass line.

Vocal line with lyrics for the first system, measures 1-5. The lyrics are:   
 mun mi - - - se - re - - - re no - bis,   
 mun - di, mi - - - se - re - - - re no - bis, qui tol - lis pec -   
 mun - di, mi - - se - re - re no - bis, qui tol - lis pec -   
 re - re, mi - - se - re - re no - bis, qui tol - lis pec - ca - - ta

Piano accompaniment for the fourth system, measures 16-20. The music concludes with a final cadence and includes a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) in measure 19.

6 6 5 6 7 b6 6

Musical score for the first system, measures 179-183. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass.

Musical score for the second system, measures 184-185. It consists of two staves with chords and rests.

Musical score for the third system, measures 186-187. It consists of two staves with chords and rests.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 188-192. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass.

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 193-194. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass.

Musical score for the sixth system, measures 195-196. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass.

Musical score for the seventh system, measures 197-198. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass.

Musical score for the eighth system, measures 199-200. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass.

Musical score for the ninth system, measures 201-202. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass.

Musical score for the tenth system, measures 203-204. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass.

Musical score for the eleventh system, measures 205-206. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass.



lis pec - ca - - ta mun - - di, mi - - se -  
 ca - ta, pec - ca - - - ta mun - - di, mi - - se - re - - re,  
 ca - - ta mun - - - di, mi - se - re - - - re,  
 mun - di, pec - ca - - - - - ta -

7 6 6 7 6 6<sub>b5</sub> 6

re - mi - se - re - re no - bis. Qui  
 mi - se - re - re no - bis.  
 mi - se - re - re no - bis, no - bis.  
 mun - di, pec - ca - ta mun - di. Qui

6 9 5 6 5 8 6 5  
 5 3 ——— 4 — 3

First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a complex bass line with sixteenth-note patterns.

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

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

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Fifth system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Sixth system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Seventh system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Eighth system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Ninth system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Tenth system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

6 6 7 4/2 6 6 5 b6 6

Piano accompaniment for the first system, including treble and bass staves with various musical notations.

Empty vocal staves for the first system.

Piano accompaniment for the second system, including treble and bass staves with various musical notations.

Vocal staves with lyrics for the second system.

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

Piano accompaniment for the third system, including treble and bass staves with various musical notations.

6 46 b 6 6 5 4 - 6 6 4 6 6 4 6

199

Solo

Sus - ci-pe

Solo

Sus - ci-pe

Solo

Sus - ci-pe

Solo

Sus - ci-pe

mun - di.

mun - di.

mun - di.

mun - di.

de - pre -

Solo

Musical score for the first system, including piano and bass staves. The piano part features a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*. The bass part has a dynamic marking *ff*.

Musical score for the second system, including piano and bass staves.

Musical score for the third system, including piano and bass staves.

de - pre - ca - ti - o - - - - - nem no-stram, sus - ci-pe,

de - pre - ca - ti - o - - - - - nem no-stram,

ca - ti - o - nem no-stram, sus - ci-pe

de - pre - ca - ti - o - - - - - nem no - stram, de - pre - ca - ti -

Musical score for the fourth system, including piano and bass staves. The bass part includes figured bass notation: *b7*,  $\frac{5}{3}$   $\frac{6}{4}$   $\frac{b7}{5}$ , *6*,  $\frac{7}{4}$ , *b* *6*,  $\frac{7}{4}$ , *Vc* *Cb*,  $\frac{4}{6}$ .



Piano introduction for measures 215-220. The score features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand plays a melodic line with a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

Vocal staves for measures 215-220, showing a whole rest in both the soprano and bass clefs.

Piano accompaniment for measures 221-225. The right hand features a complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth and thirty-second notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic is *f*.

Vocal staves with lyrics for measures 221-225. The lyrics are: "sus - ci-pe de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem no - - - - -", "sus - ci-pe de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem no - - - - - stram,", "de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem no - - - - - stram,", and "o - - - - - nem no-stram, sus - - - -".

Piano accompaniment for measures 226-230. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand features a bass line with triplets and sixteenth notes. The dynamic is *f*. The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat) in measure 229.

*Tutti f*  
- stram. Qui se - des ad dex - - te-ram Pa - tris,  
*Tutti f*  
no-stram. Qui se - des ad dex - - te-ram Pa - tris,  
*Tutti f*  
no-stram. Qui se - des, qui se - des ad dex - te-ram  
*Tutti f*  
- - ci - pe. Qui se - des ad dex - - te-ram Pa - tris,

*Tutti f*

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

p

p

ff

p

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

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

\* Pa - tris, mi - se - re - re, mi-se - re-re,

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

5

6

6

6

ff

p unis.

6

4

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*p*

re - re, mi - se - re - re no -

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

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

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

7 6 7 5 3 6 4

Musical score for the first system, measures 242-247. It features a grand staff with piano (*p*) dynamics and various melodic lines.

Musical score for the second system, measures 248-253. It features a grand staff with piano (*p*) dynamics and various melodic lines.

Musical score for the third system, measures 254-259. It features a grand staff with piano (*p*) dynamics and various melodic lines.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 260-265. It features a grand staff with piano (*p*) dynamics and various melodic lines.

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 266-271. It features a grand staff with piano (*p*) dynamics and various melodic lines.

Carus

4. Quoniam

Allegro spiritoso

249

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes a piano introduction with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The vocal parts enter in the second system. The lyrics are: "Quo - ni-am tu so - lus San - ctus. Tu so - lus, tu so - lus Do - mi-nus." The score continues with piano accompaniment and vocal parts. The final system includes a "Tutti" marking and a bass clef staff with figured bass notation: 6 5 4 3 - 6 5 4 3 4 2.

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.

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.

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.

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

Tu so - lus, tu so - lus Al - tis - si-mus, Je - su Chri - ste, tu so - lus Al - tis - si-mus,

Tu so - lus Al - tis - si-mus, Je - su Chri - ste, Je - su, Je - su

Tu so - lus, tu so - lus Al - tis - si-mus, Je - su Chri - ste,

Tu so - lus, tu so - lus Al - tis - si-mus, Je - su Chri - ste, tu so - lus Al - tis - si-mus, tu

6 5 4 3 - 6 5 7 4 - 6 4/2 6 4/2 6 10 7 7 7 7 7

Musical score for the first system, featuring piano and bass staves. The piano part includes a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a grand staff with a bass clef staff. The bass part is on a single bass clef staff. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4. The system concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

Musical score for the second system, continuing the piano and bass parts. The piano part continues with the melodic line, and the bass part provides harmonic support. The system ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

Musical score for the third system, continuing the piano and bass parts. The piano part continues with the melodic line, and the bass part provides harmonic support. The system ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

Vocal score for the fourth system, including lyrics. The lyrics are: "Je - su Chri - ste, Je - su Chri - ste, Je - - - su, Je - - - su Chri - ste, tu so - lus Al - tis - si - mus, Je - - - su tu so - lus Al - tis - si - mus, Je - su Chri - ste, Je - - - su so - lus Al - tis - si - mus, Je - - - su, Je - su - Chri - ste, Je - - - su". The lyrics are distributed across four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass).

Piano accompaniment for the fourth system, including figured bass notation. The figured bass notation is: 7/3 4/6 b6 - 7/4 6/b 7/b7 6 - 7/6 6/b5 3 - 6/5 6/5 - - - *f*. The piano part continues with the melodic line, and the bass part provides harmonic support. The system ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.



First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a right-hand melody and a left-hand bass line.

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

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

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Fifth system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Sixth system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Seventh system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

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

4 4 3 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 5

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

Second system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

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

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

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

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

Seventh system of musical notation, featuring vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

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

Eighth system of musical notation, featuring vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

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

Ninth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

6 5 4 6 5 6 4 b7 5 6 5 6 5

The first system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The second and third staves are piano accompaniment for the right hand, with a treble clef, featuring chords and moving lines. The fourth and fifth staves are piano accompaniment for the left hand, with a bass clef, providing a harmonic foundation. The sixth staff is a bass line with a bass clef, mirroring the left hand accompaniment.

The second system continues the musical score with six staves. It features similar vocal and piano parts as the first system, with the vocal line and piano accompaniment staves maintaining the same structure and key signature.

The third system of the musical score consists of six staves, continuing the vocal and piano parts from the previous systems.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of six staves. The vocal lines in this system include the lyrics: "a - - - men, a - men, a - men." and "a - - - men, a - men, a - men, a - men." and "a - - - men, a - men, a - men, a - men. In glo - ri - a". The piano accompaniment continues to support the vocal lines.

The fifth system of the musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is a piano accompaniment for the right hand with a treble clef. The bottom staff is a figured bass line with a bass clef, containing numerical figures: 6 6 10 10 / 4, 6 6 5, 7 7 / 6 4, 8 3, 7 7 / 6 4, 8 3. The system also includes labels for instruments: "Cb" (Cello) and "Vc" (Violoncello).

Musical score for the first system, consisting of five staves. The top four staves contain rests, while the bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a melodic line with notes and rests.

Musical score for the second system, consisting of two staves, both containing rests.

Musical score for the third system, consisting of three staves with musical notation.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring four staves with lyrics: "In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - men. A - men, a - men. De - i Pa - tris, a - men. In glo - ri - a - - - men, a - men. In glo - ri - a De - i"

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring a single staff with musical notation and performance instructions: "-Vc/Cb" and "+Vc/Cb".

6 5 6 7 8 3 4 5 6 5

Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a rest, followed by a melodic phrase starting on a G4 note.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment with lyrics. The lyrics are: "men, in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - - - - - In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - - - - - men, a - - - - - men, a - men, De - i Pa - tris, a - - men, a - men, a - - - - - men, a - Pa - tris, a - - - - - men, a - - - - - men, a - - - - -".

Musical score for the fifth system, including piano accompaniment with figured bass notation. The figures are: 6 5, 6 3 4 6, b6 - 6 6, b6 3 4 2 6, 4 2 6 7 6, 7 5 3 7 6 5.

The first system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top staff is a treble clef piano part with a 7-measure rest followed by a melodic line. The second staff is a treble clef organ part with a melodic line. The third staff is a treble clef piano part with a melodic line. The fourth staff is a treble clef organ part with a melodic line. The fifth staff is a treble clef piano part with a melodic line. The sixth staff is a bass clef organ part with a melodic line.

The second system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top staff is a treble clef piano part with a melodic line. The second staff is a treble clef organ part with a melodic line. The third staff is a treble clef piano part with a melodic line. The fourth staff is a treble clef organ part with a melodic line. The fifth staff is a treble clef piano part with a melodic line. The sixth staff is a bass clef organ part with a melodic line.

The third system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top staff is a treble clef piano part with a melodic line. The second staff is a treble clef organ part with a melodic line. The third staff is a treble clef piano part with a melodic line. The fourth staff is a treble clef organ part with a melodic line. The fifth staff is a treble clef piano part with a melodic line. The sixth staff is a bass clef organ part with a melodic line.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top staff is a treble clef piano part with lyrics: "men, a - - - men. In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris,". The second staff is a treble clef organ part with lyrics: "a - - - men. In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - - men,". The third staff is a treble clef piano part with lyrics: "- - - men, a - - - men. In glo - ri - a". The fourth staff is a treble clef organ part with lyrics: "men, a - - - men. In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a -". The fifth staff is a treble clef piano part with lyrics: "men, a - - - men. In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a -". The sixth staff is a bass clef organ part with lyrics: "men, a - - - men. In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a -".

4 *tasto solo* 10 10 10 45 5 6 3  
3 5 6 8

Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line features a melodic phrase with a fermata and a sharp sign. The piano accompaniment consists of several staves with rhythmic patterns.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line is mostly empty, and the piano accompaniment continues with rhythmic patterns.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with the lyrics 'a - men, in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - - - men, a - - -'. The piano accompaniment includes a small asterisk mark.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'a - - - men, a - - - - - men, a - - -'. The piano accompaniment continues with rhythmic patterns.

Musical score for the fifth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'De - i Pa - tris, a - - - - - men, a - men, a - - -'. The piano accompaniment continues with rhythmic patterns.

6 5 6 5 9 8 7 7 6 5 6 # 6 8  
5 4 1 5 4 3 # - - 5 4 # 4

\* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

Musical score for the first system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The vocal line begins with a rest followed by a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands.

Musical score for the second system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines in both hands.

Musical score for the third system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines in both hands.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines in both hands.

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines in both hands.

Carus

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

8 7 5 4 8 7 5 4 8 7 b5 4 3 b4 6 6 b4 6 6 b4 4+ 6 7 6 # 6 4 b5 #  
 3 3 3 6 3 6 6 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 4 4 #





Musical score for the first system, measures 304-307. It includes a vocal line with a melodic line and a piano accompaniment with a rhythmic pattern.

Musical score for the second system, measures 308-311. The vocal line is mostly rests, and the piano accompaniment continues.

Musical score for the third system, measures 312-315. The vocal line begins with a melodic phrase.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 316-319. This system contains the vocal lyrics.

men, a - - men. In glo - ri - a De - i  
 - - - - men, a - - - - men. In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris,  
 - - - - men, a - - - - men. In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - men,  
 - men, a - - men, a - - - - men, a - - - - men, a - -

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 320-323. It includes a 'Vc' (Violoncello) part and a bass line with figured bass notation.

Vc |

5 6 8 10 6 5 -  
 b 3 3 -



The first system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top two staves are vocal lines, and the bottom four staves are piano accompaniment. The music is in a minor key and features a steady rhythmic pattern.

The second system continues the musical score with six staves. It includes a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The piano accompaniment features a prominent bass line with a *ff* marking.

The third system continues the musical score with six staves. It includes a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The piano accompaniment features a prominent bass line with a *f* marking.

The fourth system includes vocal lyrics for four voices. The lyrics are: "a - men, a - - men. In glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a -". The piano accompaniment continues with six staves.

7 5 6 3 6 5 4 = 2 6 5 4 = 2

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "Carus". It consists of two systems of music. The first system is an instrumental introduction, featuring a piano accompaniment with a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a vocal line that begins with a melodic phrase. The second system is a vocal entry, with four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The vocal parts enter with the word "amen" and continue with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment provides a steady harmonic and rhythmic foundation. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). A large, stylized watermark "Carus" is overlaid across the center of the page.

322

Solo

*p*

*p*

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

Solo

men. A - men, a - - - -

men.

men.

men.

Solo

*p*

\* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

*I Solo*  
*p*

*pp*

*pp*

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

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

*Solo*  
A - - - men, a - - - men, a - - - - -

*Solo*  
A - men, a - men, a -

6 6 3  
4

ff ff ff ff ff

*a2* *a2*

f f

ff ff ff ff

men. In glo-ri-a De-i Pa-tris, a-men, a-

Tutti *ff* men. In glo-ri-a De-i Pa-tris, a-men, a-men,

Tutti *ff* men, a-men. In glo-ri-a De-i Pa-tris, a-men, a-

Tutti *ff* men. In glo-ri-a De-i Pa-tris, a-men, a-

Tutti pleno Organo

men. In glo-ri-a De-i Pa-tris, a-men, a-men, a-

*ff*

5 6 4 3 *ff* 6 6 4 6 4 6 4 2 2 6 8 7 5 3 8 4



337

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

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

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

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

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

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

Credo

5. Credo in unum Deum

Vivace

The musical score is written in G minor (one flat) and common time. It begins with a piano introduction marked 'Vivace'. The piano part consists of several staves, including a double bass line with a '2' marking. The vocal parts enter with the lyrics 'Cre - do in u - num, in u - num De - um, cre - - - do in'. The lyrics are repeated across four vocal staves. The piano accompaniment features trills and arpeggiated figures. The score concludes with a double bass line containing the word 'unis.' and a series of figured bass numbers: 6/5, 2, 6, 2, 5, 6, 6, 6, 4.

5

First system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and vocal lines. The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The vocal lines are in a soprano and alto register.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piano accompaniment and vocal lines. The piano part maintains its intricate rhythmic texture.

Third system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and vocal lines. The piano part continues with its complex rhythmic pattern.

u - num De - um, in u - - - num De - - - - um.

u - num De - um, in u - - - num De - - - - um.

u - num De - um, in u - - - num De - - - - um.

u - num De - um, in u - - - num De - - - - um.

Fourth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and vocal lines with lyrics. The piano part continues with its complex rhythmic pattern.

7 7 5 6 4 3 unis.

Fifth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and vocal lines with lyrics. The piano part continues with its complex rhythmic pattern.

Pa - trem o - mni - pot - en - - tem, fa - cto - rem coe - li et ter - rae,

Pa - trem o - mni - pot - en - - tem, fa - cto - rem coe - li et ter - rae,

Pa - trem o - mni - pot - en - tem, fa - cto - rem coe - li et ter - rae,

Pa - trem o - mni - pot - en - tem, fa - cto - rem coe - li et ter - rae,

13

vi - si - bi - li - um o - mni - um, et in - vi - - - si -

vi - si - bi - li - um o - mni - um, et in - vi - - - si -

vi - si - bi - li - um o - mni - um, et in -

vi - si - bi - li - um o - mni - um, et in -

4/4 6 4 6  
2 2 5





25

Je - - sum Chri - stum, Fi - li-um De - i u - - ni-ge - ni-tum.

Je - sum Chri - stum, Fi - li-um De - i u - - ni-ge - ni - tum.

Je - sum Chri - stum, Fi - li-um De - i u - ni - ge - ni - tum.

Je - sum Chri-stum, Fi - li-um De - i u - ni - ge - ni - tum.

6 4 6 9 5 b7 5 6 5 6 6



29

Et ex Pa - tre na - tum an - te o - mni-a

Et ex Pa - tre na - tum an - te o - mni-a

Et ex Pa - tre na - tum an - te o - mni-a

Et ex Pa - tre na - tum an - te o - mni-a

2 6 2 6 5 3 6 4 -

sae - cu-la, an - te o - - - mni-a sae - cu-la. De - um de

sae - cu-la, an - te o - mni-a, an - te o - mni-a sae - cu - la. De - um de

sae - cu-la, an - te o - mni-a sae - cu - la. De - um de

sae - cu-la, an - te o - mni-a, an - te o - mni-a sae - cu - la. De - um de

-Org

37

De - o, lu - men de lu - mi-ne, De - um ve - rum de De - o ve - ro, de De - o  
 De - o, lu - men de lu - mi-ne, De - um ve - rum de De - o ve - ro, de De - o  
 De - o, lu - men de lu - mi-ne, De - um ve - rum de De - o ve - ro, de De - o  
 De - o, lu - men de lu - mi-ne, De - um ve - rum de De - o ve - ro, de De - o

+ Org  
 Tutti  
 ff<sub>6</sub>

41

ve - ro, de De - o ve - ro, de De - o ve - - - - ro.  
ve - ro, de De - o ve - ro, de De - o ve - - - - ro.  
ve - ro, de De - o ve - ro, de De - o ve - - - - ro.  
ve - ro, de De - o ve - ro, de De - o ve - - - - ro.

7 5      6 4      #

Ge - ni-tum, non fa - ctum, con - - sub-stan - ti - a - lem

Ge - ni-tum, non fa - ctum, con - - sub-stan - ti - a - lem

Ge - ni-tum, non fa - ctum, con - - sub-stan - ti - a - lem

Ge - ni-tum, non fa - ctum, con - - sub-stan - ti - a - lem

6 unis.

# unis.

6

Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The system includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with various musical notations.

Musical score for the second system, featuring piano accompaniment. The system includes a piano accompaniment with various musical notations.

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano accompaniment. The system includes a piano accompaniment with various musical notations.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring piano accompaniment. The system includes a piano accompaniment with various musical notations.

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The system includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with various musical notations.

Musical score for the sixth system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The system includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with various musical notations.

Musical score for the seventh system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The system includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with various musical notations.

Musical score for the eighth system, featuring piano accompaniment. The system includes a piano accompaniment with various musical notations.

5/3      6/5      **ff** 4/6 5/3      4/6 4

sunt.

sunt.

Solo

sunt. Qui pro - pter nos ho - mi-nes, et pro - pter no-stram sa - lu - tem de - scen-dit de

Solo

sunt. Qui pro - pter nos ho - mi-nes, et pro - pter no-stram sa - lu - tem de - scen-dit de

Solo

*p* *tasto solo*





63

coe - lis, de coe - lis, de - scen - - - dit de coe - - - lis, qui

coe - lis, de coe - lis, de - scen - - - dit de coe - - - lis, qui

coe - lis, de coe - lis, de - scen - - - dit de coe - - - lis, qui

coe - lis, de coe - lis, de - scen - - - dit de coe - - - lis, qui

Musical score for measures 68-71. The upper staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) feature piano (*p*) dynamics and 'Solo' markings. The lower staves (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, Double Bass) are mostly silent with rests.

Musical score for measures 72-75. The upper staves continue with piano (*p*) dynamics and 'Solo' markings. The lower staves remain silent.

Musical score for measures 76-80. The upper staves feature forte (*f*) dynamics and vocal entries. The lower staves provide accompaniment with forte (*f*) dynamics.

Musical score for measures 81-85, including lyrics. The lyrics are: "pro - pter nos ho - mi-nes, et pro - pter no - stram sa - lu - tem de - scen - dit de coe - - -". The score features forte (*f*) dynamics throughout.



6. Et incarnatus est

80 Adagio

Fl  
Ob I  
Ob II  
Cl I Solo  
Cl II  
Fg

Soprano solo

Et

85

in - - - car - na - tus est de Spi - - ri - tu San - cto, de Spi - - - ri - tu

90

*p*

*a2*

*p*

San - cto ex Ma - ri - Ma - ri - - a

7

h6

8/3

6/5

95

Cor

Ctr

Timp

Vir - gi-ne: Et ho - - mo - fa - ctus est, et ho - - mo - fa - ctus est, et

6/4

5/4

h7/4

8/3

h7/4

8/3

4/2

5/3

100

ho - - mo fa - ctus est, et ho - - mo fa - ctus

105

Soprano solo  
est.

Alto solo  
Et ho - - mo fa - ctus est, et ho - - mo fa - ctus

Tenore solo  
Et ho - - mo fa - ctus est, et ho - - mo fa - ctus

Basso solo  
Et ho - - mo fa - ctus est, et ho - - mo fa - ctus

\* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

Tutti

Cru - - ci - fi - xus et - i - am pro

est. Tutti Cru - - ci - fi - xus et - i - am pro

est. Tutti Cru - - ci - fi - xus et - i - am pro

est. Tutti Cru - - ci - fi - xus et - i - am pro

Tutti

*f* *ff*

b5 b5 3 b5 b 6 b5

\* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

no - bis: sub Pon - ti - o Pi - la - to pas - - - sus.

no - bis: sub Pon - ti - o Pi - la - to pas - - - sus.

no - bis: sub Pon - ti - o Pi - la - to pas - - - sus.

no - bis: sub Pon - ti - o Pi - la - to pas - - - sus.



120

VI *pp*

Va *pp*

*p*

*pp*

*p* Solo

Pas - sus, pas - - sus et se - pul - - tus est, se -

*p* Solo

8 Pas - sus, pas - - sus et se - pul - - tus est, se -

*p* Solo

Pas - - sus et se - pul - - tus

Solo

*p*

*pp* *tasto solo*

125

Ob

Clt

*I solo*

*p*

*I solo*

*p*

VI

Va

Solo

Pas - - -

pul - - tus est, se - pul - - tus est,

8 pul - - tus est, se - pul - - tus est,

pul - - tus est, se - pul - - tus est,

*p*

- sus et se - pul - tus est, et se - pul - - tus

Piano accompaniment for the first system, including treble and bass staves with musical notation and dynamics like 'p'.

Empty vocal staves for the first system.

Empty bass staff for the second system.

Piano accompaniment for the second system, including treble and bass staves with musical notation.

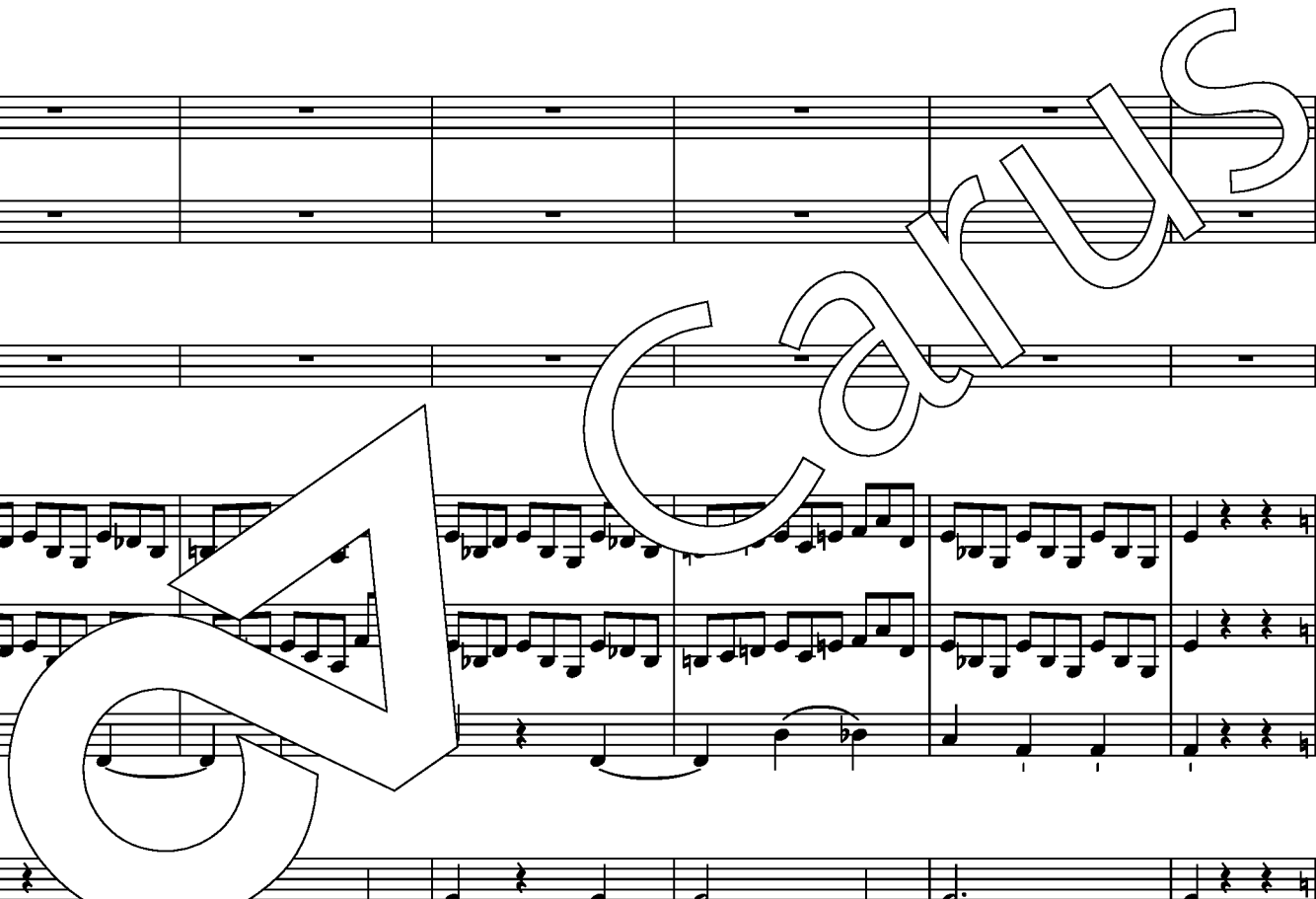
est, se - pul - - tus est, se - pul - - tus est.

et se - pul - - tus est, se - pul - - tus est.

et se - pul - - tus est, se - pul - - tus est.

pas - - - sus et se - pul - - tus est.

Bass line for the second system with musical notation.



7. Et resurrexit

141 Vivace

The musical score is arranged in two systems. The first system contains the piano accompaniment, including a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line. The second system contains four vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) with lyrics. The lyrics are: "Et re-sur-re - xit ter - ti - a di - e, se - cun - dum Scri - ptu - ras. Et a - ras." The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (f, f Tutti), articulation (tr), and fingerings (a2). A large watermark "CARUS" is overlaid on the score.

Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The piano accompaniment consists of two staves, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a bass line.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The piano accompaniment continues with two staves.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The piano accompaniment continues with two staves.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment with lyrics. The vocal line continues with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The piano accompaniment continues with two staves.

scen - dit in coe-lum, et a - scen - dit in coe - - - lum: se - det ad dex - te-ram  
 scen - dit in coe-lum, et a - scen - dit in coe - - - lum: se - det ad dex - te-ram  
 scen - dit in coe-lum, et a - scen - dit in coe - - - lum:  
 scen - dit in coe-lum, et a - scen - dit in coe - - - lum:

Musical score for the fifth system, including piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment continues with two staves.

6 4 6 6 b

Musical score for the first system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part includes a bass line and a treble line.

Musical score for the second system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part includes a bass line and a treble line.

Musical score for the third system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part includes a bass line and a treble line.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part includes a bass line and a treble line.

Pa - - tris, se - det ad dex - - - - te-ram Pa - - tris.

Pa - - tris, ad dex - - te - ram Pa - - - - tris.

se - det ad dex - te-ram Pa - - tris, ad dex - te-ram Pa - - tris.

se - det ad dex - te-ram Pa - - tris, ad dex - te-ram Pa - - tris.

5 3    6    9    b    b7    5 3    6 5    3    6 6 6 6 4 6

8 6 6 2 6 5 6 5 6 5

Musical score for measures 157-160. The score is in G minor (three flats) and 4/4 time. It begins with a piano introduction. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment. Dynamics range from piano (p) to fortissimo (ff).

Musical score for measures 161-164. This section includes a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and accompaniment in the left hand. Dynamics include piano (p) and fortissimo (ff). There are markings for 'a 2' in both hands.

Musical score for measures 165-168. This section includes a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and accompaniment in the left hand. Dynamics include piano (p) and fortissimo (ff).

Vocal score for measures 169-172. The lyrics are:   
 cum glo - ri - a, ju - di - ca - re   
 cum glo - ri - a, ju - di - ca - re   
 i - te - rum ven - tu - rus est cum glo - ri - a, ju - di - ca - re   
 i - te - rum ven - tu - rus est cum glo - ri - a, ju - di - ca - re

Musical score for measures 173-176. This section includes a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and accompaniment in the left hand. Dynamics include piano (p) and fortissimo (ff). There are fingerings indicated: 6 5 6 5 6 5 in the right hand and 6 4 2 in the left hand.



161

vi - vos, vi - vos et mor - tu - os: cu - jus re - gni non e - rit

vi - vos, vi - vos et mor - tu - os: cu - jus re - gni non e - rit

vi - vos, vi - vos et mor - tu - os: cu - jus re - gni non e - rit

vi - vos, vi - vos et mor - tu - os: cu - jus re - gni non e - rit

Vc

Org. Cb

*p* *tasto solo* *f* *Tutti*

b7 b b6 b *p* *f* 6 6 b b<sub>2</sub>





The first system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top two staves are for the piano, with the right hand playing a complex, flowing melody and the left hand providing harmonic support. The bottom four staves are for the organ, with the upper two staves playing chords and the lower two staves playing a rhythmic bass line.

The second system continues the musical score with six staves. It features similar piano and organ parts. The piano part has some dynamics markings, including 'a 2' above the right hand staff. The organ part maintains its rhythmic and harmonic structure.

The third system of the musical score consists of six staves, continuing the piano and organ accompaniment. The piano part shows intricate fingerings and articulation. The organ part provides a steady accompaniment.

The fourth system introduces vocal parts. It consists of six staves. The top four staves are for vocalists, with lyrics written below the notes. The bottom two staves are for the organ. The lyrics are: "Spi - ri-tum San - ctum, Do - mi-num, et vi - vi - fi - can - tem, et in Spi - ri-tum San - ctum, Spi - ri-tum San - ctum, Do - mi-num, et vi - vi - fi - can - tem, et in Spi - ri-tum San - ctum, Spi - ri-tum San - ctum, Do - mi-num, et vi - vi - fi - can - tem, et in Spi - ri-tum San - ctum,"

4<sup>6</sup> - 7 6 5 6 7 # b 6 5

178

Do - mi-num, et vi - vi - fi - can - tem: qui ex Pa - tre Fi-li - o - que pro - ce - dit.

Do - mi-num, et vi - vi - fi - can - tem:

Do - mi-num, et vi - vi - fi - can - tem:

Do - mi-num, et vi - vi - fi - can - tem:

*Vc* *p* 6 7 6 6 7 6 *Vc/Cb* *f* *Tutti* *(h) tr* unis.

Qui cum Pa - tre et Fi - li - o si - mul ad - o - ra - tur, et

Qui cum Pa - tre et Fi - li - o si - mul ad - o - ra - tur, et

Qui cum Pa - tre et Fi - li - o si - mul ad - o - ra - tur, et

Qui cum Pa - tre et Fi - li - o si - mul ad - o - ra - tur, et

\* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

*p*<sub>4</sub> #2 - - - 6 6 *f*<sub>8</sub>  
6

con - glo-ri - ni - ca - tur: qui lo - cu - - tus est per Pro - phe - -

con - glo-ri - fi - ca - tur: qui lo - cu - - tus est per Pro - phe - -

con - glo-ri - fi - ca - tur: qui lo - cu - - tus est per Pro - phe - -

con - glo-ri - fi - ca - tur: qui lo - cu - - tus est per Pro - phe - -

\* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

192

tas. Et u - nam san - ctam ca - tho - li - cam et a - po - sto - li - cam Ec -

tas. Et u - nam san - ctam ca - tho - li - cam et a - po - sto - li - cam Ec -

tas. Et u - nam san - ctam ca - tho - li - cam et a - po - sto - li - cam Ec -

tas. Et u - nam san - ctam ca - tho - li - cam et a - po - sto - li - cam Ec -



196

cle - si - am. Con - fi - te - or u - num ba - ptis - ma

cle - si - am. Con - fi - te - or u - num ba - ptis - ma.

cle - si - am. Con - fi - te - or u - num ba - ptis - ma

cle - si - am. Con - fi - te - or u - num ba - ptis - ma

unis.

6 5 6 4 6 4 6 6

4 3 4 2 2 4 6

in re-mis-si-o-nem pec-ca-to-rum. Et ex-spe-cto re-sur-re-cti-

Et ex-spe-cto re-sur-re-cti-

in re-mis-si-o-nem pec-ca-to-rum. Et ex-spe-cto re-sur-re-cti-

in re-mis-si-o-nem pec-ca-to-rum. Et ex-spe-cto re-sur-re-cti-

First system of musical notation. It includes a piano accompaniment with a treble and bass clef, and four vocal staves. The piano part begins with a melodic line in the bass clef, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The vocal staves contain rests and some notes.

Second system of musical notation. It includes a piano accompaniment and two vocal staves. The piano part continues with rests and notes. The vocal staves contain rests.

Third system of musical notation. It includes a piano accompaniment and two vocal staves. The piano part continues with rests and notes. The vocal staves contain rests.

Fourth system of musical notation. It includes a piano accompaniment and two vocal staves. The piano part continues with rests and notes. The vocal staves contain rests.

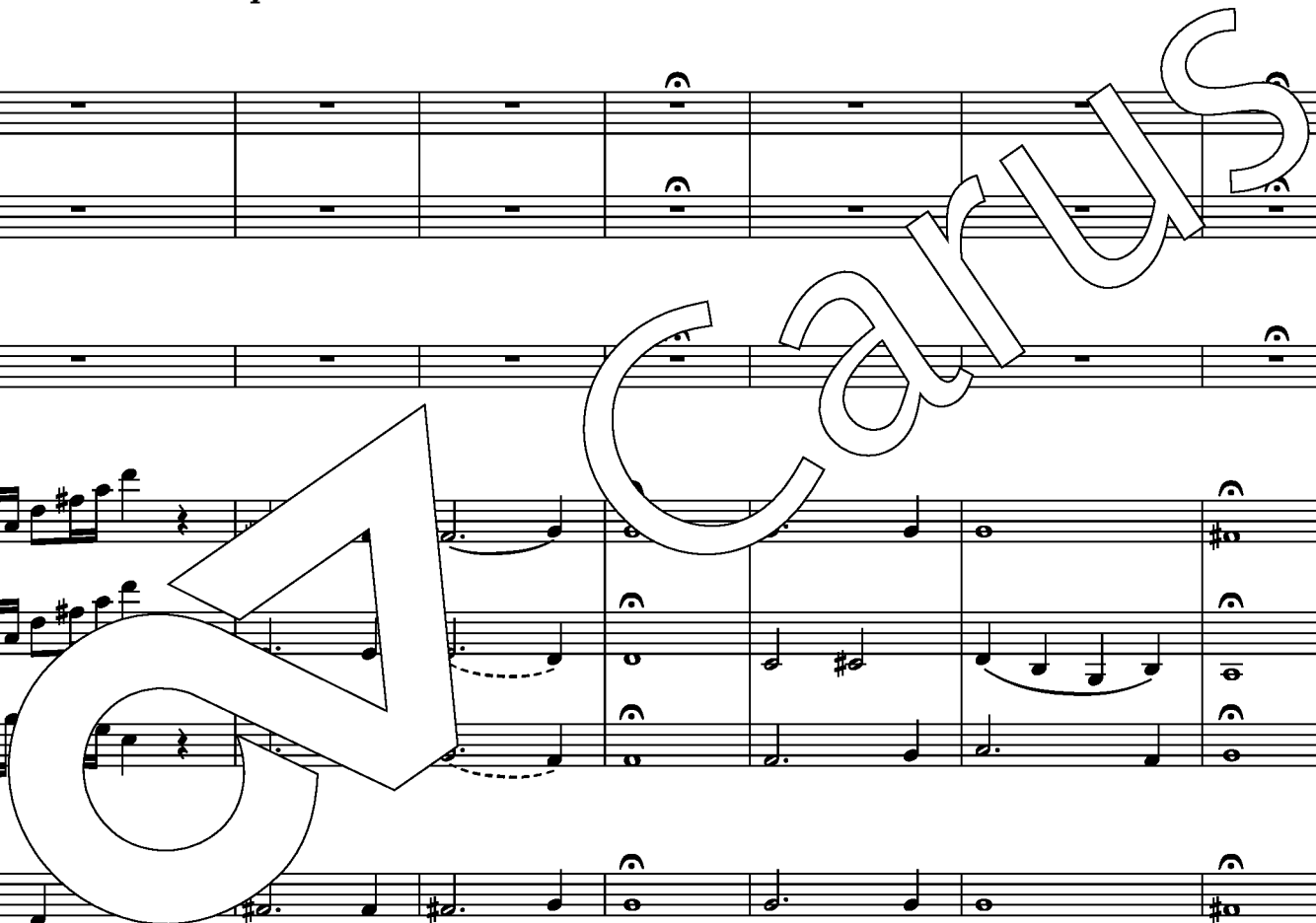
Fifth system of musical notation. It includes a piano accompaniment and four vocal staves. The piano part continues with rests and notes. The vocal staves contain the lyrics: "o - nem mor - tu - o - - rum, mor - tu - o - - - rum." The piano part is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Sixth system of musical notation. It includes a piano accompaniment and four vocal staves. The piano part continues with rests and notes. The vocal staves contain the lyrics: "o - nem mor - tu - o - - rum, mor - tu - o - - - rum." The piano part is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Seventh system of musical notation. It includes a piano accompaniment and four vocal staves. The piano part continues with rests and notes. The vocal staves contain the lyrics: "o - nem mor - tu - o - - rum, mor - tu - o - - - rum." The piano part is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Eighth system of musical notation. It includes a piano accompaniment and four vocal staves. The piano part continues with rests and notes. The vocal staves contain the lyrics: "o - nem mor - tu - o - - rum, mor - tu - o - - - rum." The piano part is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Ninth system of musical notation. It includes a piano accompaniment and two vocal staves. The piano part continues with rests and notes. The vocal staves contain rests. The piano part is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes the instruction "tasto solo".





Musical score for the first system, measures 1-4. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with five staves. Dynamics include 'f' and 'ff'.

Musical score for the second system, measures 5-8. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with two staves. Dynamics include 'f'.

Musical score for the third system, measures 9-12. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with two staves. Dynamics include 'f'.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 13-16. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with two staves. Dynamics include 'f'.

Et vi-tam ven - tu - ri sae - cu-li, a - - men, a - -  
 vi-tam ven - tu - ri sae - cu - li, a - men, et - vi-tam ven - tu - ri sae-cu - li, a - men,  
 men, et vi-tam ven - tu - ri sae - cu-li, a - - - - - men, a -  
 vi-tam ven - tu - ri sae-cu - li, a - men. Et vi-tam ven -

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 17-20. It includes a piano accompaniment with two staves. Dynamics include 'f'.

5 - 10 6 5 6 4 4 5 b 6 5 4 6 b 5 3 4 6 6 9 8 6 5 7 5  
 4 3 3 4 5 b 6 5 4 6 b 5 3 2 4 f 9 8 4 3 5 3

First system of musical notation, featuring piano and violin parts. The piano part includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The violin part has a *fz* marking.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piano and violin parts. The piano part includes an asterisk (\*) marking.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the piano and violin parts. The piano part includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

Fourth system of musical notation, including piano and violin parts with lyrics. The piano part includes an asterisk (\*) marking. The lyrics are:
   
men.
   
a - - - men, et vi-tam ven - tu - ri sae-cu - li, a - - - - -
   
men. Et vi-tam ven - tu - ri sae - cu - li, a - - - - - men, et
   
tu - ri sae - cu-li, a - - - - - men. Et

7 6 5 3 6 7 6 5 6 6 6 45 4 *fz* 9 8 6  
5 4 3 4 3 4

\* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

Musical score for the first system, measures 227-231. It includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment with dynamic markings like 'f' and 'ff'.

Musical score for the second system, measures 232-236. It includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, measures 237-241. It includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 242-246. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

Et vi-tam ven-tu-ri sae-cu-li, a - - - - men.

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 247-251. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

- - - - men, et vi-tam ven-tu-ri sae-cu-li, a-men. Et

Musical score for the sixth system, measures 252-256. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

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

Musical score for the seventh system, measures 257-261. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

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

Musical score for the eighth system, measures 262-266. It includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment.

5 7 5 7 6 5 4 9 8 6 4 5 6 6 6 # 4 5 3 6 5 3 6 5 3 6 5 5 6  
3 5 3 5 4 4 4 3 4 # 6 6 6 # 4 5 3 6 5 3 6 5 3 6 5 5 6

Et vi-tam ven-tu - ri sae - cu-li, a - - men,  
 vi-tam ven-tu - ri sae - cu-li, a - - men, et vi-tam ven - tu - ri sae-cu - li, a - -  
 - men, a - men, et vi-tam ven - tu - ri sae - cu-li, a - men, ven-tu - ri  
 - - men, et vi-tam ven-tu - ri sae - cu-li, a - - - - men, a - -

7 8 6 [6] 6 5 b6 5 7 6 8 6 5 46 4 b5 b 6 7 6 b5 10



a - - - men.

men, a - - - men.

sae - cu-li, a - - - men.

- - - men, a - - - men.

6 6 5  
5

Vc  
tasto solo

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes piano accompaniment for the right hand (RH) and left hand (LH) with dynamics *f* and *ff*. The second system shows vocal parts with lyrics: "Et vi - tam ven - tu - ri sae - cu - li, a - men, et - vi - tam ven - tu - ri". The third system continues the vocal parts with lyrics: "Et vi - tam ven - tu - ri sae - cu - li, a - men, a - - -". The fourth system is for the Violoncello/Contrabasso (Vc/Cb) with dynamics *ff* and figured bass notation:  $\flat^5_3$ ,  $\bar{3}$ ,  $\flat$ ,  $\bar{3}$ ,  $6$ ,  $\flat^5_3$ ,  $\bar{3}$ ,  $\flat$ ,  $\bar{3}$ ,  $6$ ,  $\bar{3}$ ,  $\flat$ ,  $\bar{3}$ ,  $\flat$ ,  $\bar{3}$ .

\* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part includes a right-hand part with chords and a left-hand part with a bass line.

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

Third system of musical notation, continuing the vocal line and piano accompaniment. A large watermark 'Carus' is overlaid on this system.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring the vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "a - - - - - men, a - - - - - sae - cu-li, a - - - - - men, et vi - tam ven - tu - ri sae - cu-li, a - - - - - men, a - - - - - men, a - - - - - men, a - - - - - men, et vi - tam ven - tu - ri sae - cu-li, a - - - - - men, a - - - - -". Below the piano part, there are figured bass numbers: b, 6, 7, 6, b5, 3, 4, 6, 7, 6, 6, 6, b5, 10, 6, 6, 5.

First system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with notes and rests. The second and third staves are piano accompaniment. The fourth and fifth staves are also piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *fz* and *fz*.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top two staves are vocal lines with notes and rests. The bottom staff is piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *fz*.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of four staves. The top two staves are piano accompaniment with a complex rhythmic pattern. The bottom two staves are piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *fz*.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top four staves are vocal lines with lyrics. The bottom staff is piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "men. Et vi - tam ven - tu - ri sae - cu - li, a - - - -". Dynamics include *fz*.

Fifth system of musical notation. It consists of one staff, which is piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *fz*. The instruction "tasto solo" is written below the staff.

Soprano I solo

Soprano II solo

*Solo*

men. men. men. men. Et vi-tam ven - tu - ri sae-cu - li, a - men, a -

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes piano accompaniment for the right hand (treble clef) and left hand (bass clef). The piano part features a 'Soli' section in the left hand, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a first ending (*a 2*). The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenore I, Tenore II, and Bass) enter in the second measure. The lyrics are: "men. Et vi-tam ven-tu-ri sae-cu-li, a-men, A-men, a-men, A-men, a-men, a-men." The score includes various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), and *p* (piano). Performance instructions include "Solo" and "Tutti" for both piano and vocal parts. The bottom system includes a bass clef line for the left hand with the instruction "Solo Vc" and "p tasto solo".

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

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

tu - ri sae - cu - li, a - men, a - men, a - - men, a - - men.

sae - cu-li, a - - men, a - - men, a - - men, a - - men.

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

tu - ri sae - cu-li, a - men, a - men, a - - men, a - - men.

7 6 8 7 6 8 6  
3 - - 3 - - 5



# Sanctus

## 9. Sanctus

Adagio

The first system of the score consists of five staves, all of which contain rests, indicating that the instruments are silent at the beginning of this section.

The second system consists of two staves, both containing rests.

The third system features three staves with musical notation. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a dynamic marking of *p* and a triplet of eighth notes. The middle staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a dynamic marking of *p*. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, with a dynamic marking of *p*. A large, stylized watermark "Carus" is overlaid on the page.

The fourth system features three staves with musical notation. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a dynamic marking of *p*. The middle staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a dynamic marking of *p*. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, with a dynamic marking of *p*.

The fifth system features three staves with lyrics and musical notation. The lyrics are: "San - ctus, San - ctus, San - ctus, San - ctus,". The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a dynamic marking of *p*. The middle staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a dynamic marking of *p*. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, with a dynamic marking of *p*.

The sixth system features three staves with lyrics and musical notation. The lyrics are: "San - ctus, San - ctus, San - ctus, San - ctus,". The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a dynamic marking of *p*. The middle staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a dynamic marking of *p*. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, with a dynamic marking of *p*.

The seventh system features three staves with lyrics and musical notation. The lyrics are: "San - ctus, San - ctus, San - ctus, San - ctus,". The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a dynamic marking of *p*. The middle staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a dynamic marking of *p*. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, with a dynamic marking of *p*.

The eighth system features three staves with lyrics and musical notation. The lyrics are: "San - ctus, San - ctus, San - ctus, San - ctus,". The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a dynamic marking of *p*. The middle staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a dynamic marking of *p*. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, with a dynamic marking of *p*.

\* Solo

<i>p</i>	8	—	—	$\flat 9$	10	—	—	6	$\flat 7$	6	6	—	4
	5	6	5	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	4	—
	3	4	3	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	2

\* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

7

San - ctus Do - mi-nus De - us, De - us Sa - - ba - oth.

San - ctus Do - mi-nus De - us, De - us Sa - - ba - oth.

San - ctus Do - mi-nus De - us, De - us Sa - - ba - oth.

San - ctus Do - mi-nus De - us, De - us Sa - - ba - oth.

Tutti

6 6 unis. p 6 4/2 6 6 4 4

14

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

*p*

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

*p*

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

*p*

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

Solo

*p* 8 — — ♯9 10 — — — 6 7 — — 6 5 — —  
 5 6 5 6 — — — 5 — — — 4 4 — —  
 3 4 3 5 — — — — — — —



24

De - - us, De - us Sa - ba - oth.

De - - us, De - us Sa - ba - oth.

De - - us Sa - - ba - oth.

De - - us, De - us Sa - ba - oth.

6 6 6 8 8 9 10 4 6 6 8 b7 6 5  
5 4 3 5 6 5 6 5 4 3 5 - b2 3 - 3 3 5 - 4 3



37

O - san - na in ex - cel - sis, o - san - na in ex - ce - - sis,

O - san - na in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis, ex - cel - sis,

O - san - na in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - - - sis, o -

O - san - na in ex - cel - - sis, o -

tasto solo

7 - 5 6 6 4 3

*ff* *tasto solo*

o - san - na in ex - cel - sis, o - san - na. O - san - - -

o - san - na in ex - cel - sis, o - san - na. O - san - -

san - - na, o - san - - na in ex - cel - - sis. O - san - -

san - - na, o - san - - na in ex - cel - - sis.

Solo

Solo

Solo



Musical score for the first system, featuring piano and organ parts. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *f* and *ff*. The organ part is marked with *f*.

Musical score for the second system, featuring piano and organ parts. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *f* and *ff*. The organ part is marked with *f*.

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano and organ parts. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *f* and *ff*. The organ part is marked with *f*.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring vocal parts with lyrics and dynamic markings like *Tutti*.

- - na in ex - cel - sis. In ex - cel - sis, o - san - na

- - na in ex - cel - sis. In ex - cel - sis, o - san - na

- - na in ex - cel - sis. In ex - cel - sis, o - san - na

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring organ part with lyrics and dynamic markings like *Tutti* and *f*.

O - san - na in ex - cel - sis, o - san - na

*f* 7  $\flat 5$   $\natural 6$  - 8 4 - - 6  
Org 2 - - 6

61

in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - - sis.

in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - - sis.

in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - - sis.

in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - - sis.

4 2 - - 6 -      b7      b6 4      3



5

Solo  
*p*

Vc Solo  
*p* *tasto solo*

6 8 47 b7 6 3 5 6 6 5 6 6 7 5  
4 3 2 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3





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

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

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

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

Tutti

Org

Musical score for the first system, measures 23-27. It features a piano part with multiple staves and dynamic markings like *f*, *p*, and *ff*.

Musical score for the second system, measures 28-32. It features a piano part with multiple staves and dynamic markings like *f*, *p*, and *ff*.

Musical score for the third system, measures 33-37. It features a piano part with multiple staves and dynamic markings like *f*, *p*, and *ff*.

Vocal score for the third system, measures 33-37. It includes lyrics for three voices: Soprano, Alto, and Tenor/Bass.

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

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 38-42. It features a piano part with multiple staves and dynamic markings like *f*, *p*, and *ff*.

\* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report



28

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



36

ve - nit in no - - - mi - ne Do - - - - mi -  
ve - nit in no - - mi - ne Do - - - - mi -  
ve - - nit, qui ve - nit in no - - - - mi - ne Do - mi -  
ve - - nit, qui ve - nit in no - - - - mi - ne Do - mi -

coll'arco

coll'arco

6 4 4 6 6 4

40 Ob

VI *fs*

Va *fs*

*p*

*fs*

*p*

*fs*

*p*

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

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

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

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

*fs* 7 6 5 7 6 7 6 5 4

4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4

44

VI *f p*

Va *f p*

*f p*

*f p*

*f p*

*f p*

no - - - mi - ne Do - mi -

no - - - mi - ne, in no - - - mi - ne Do - mi -

no - - mi - ne Do - - - mi - ni, in no - mi - ne Do - mi -

no - - - mi - ne Do - mi -

4 7 6 4+ 6 4 2 6 6 *f p* *f p* 7 5 8 6 4

48

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*a 2*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

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

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

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

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

Tutti

*f*

6/4 4/4 4/4 4/4 6/4 6/4 4/4



The first system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second and third staves are piano accompaniment for the right hand, with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The fourth and fifth staves are piano accompaniment for the left hand, also with a grand staff. The bottom staff is a vocal line with a bass clef. The music features various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *ff*.

The second system of the musical score consists of six staves, similar in layout to the first system. It continues the musical composition with piano accompaniment and vocal lines.

The third system of the musical score consists of six staves, continuing the musical composition with piano accompaniment and vocal lines.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of six staves. The vocal lines include the following lyrics:
   
no - mi-ne Do - mi-ni, qui ve - nit in no - mi-ne Do - mi - ni, in no - mi-ne Do - mi -
   
be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit in
   
Be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in no - mi-ne

The fifth system of the musical score consists of six staves, continuing the musical composition with piano accompaniment and vocal lines.

4 3 6 4 5 5 6 7 4+ 6 46 5 4 # 7 6 7 6 4 4+

61

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



65

Musical score for measures 65-68. The system includes a piano part with three staves (treble, middle, and bass clefs) and a violin part with a single staff. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes, with some slurs and accents. The violin part has a melodic line with slurs and accents.

a 2  
f

a 2  
f

Musical score for measures 69-72. The system includes a piano part with two staves (treble and bass clefs) and a violin part with a single staff. The piano part has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes, with slurs and accents. The violin part has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The dynamic marking *f* (forte) is present.

Musical score for measures 73-76. The system includes a piano part with two staves (treble and bass clefs) and a violin part with a single staff. The piano part has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes, with slurs and accents. The violin part has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present.

ni.

ni.

ni.

Musical score for measures 77-80. The system includes a vocal part with three staves (treble, middle, and bass clefs) and a piano part with a single staff (bass clef). The vocal part has the lyrics "ni." on each staff. The piano part has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes, with slurs and accents.

Do - mi-ni.

Solo

tasto solo

*p*

Musical score for measures 81-84. The system includes a piano part with a single staff (bass clef). The piano part has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes, with slurs and accents. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present. The text "Solo" and "tasto solo" are written above the staff.

4 7 6 5 - - 6 7

5 4 3 4 5



74

mi - ni. Be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in

mi - ni. Be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit, qui

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

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

*fs* unis. *p* *fs* *p* *ff*  $\frac{5}{3}$   $\frac{6}{b}$   $\frac{4}{6}$   $\frac{6}{b}$

80

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

unis.

b7 5      6 5      5 b 4 7 4 6      4      b6 5 6      4      unis.

*Solo*  
*p*  
*Solo*  
*p*  
*Solo*  
*p*  
*I Solo*  
*p*

*p*  
*p*

*Solo*  
Be - - - ne - di - ctus qui  
*Solo*  
Be - - - ne - di - ctus qui ve - - - nit, qui  
*Solo*  
Be - - - ne - di - ctus qui ve - - - nit, qui  
*Solo*  
Be - - - ne - di - ctus qui

*pizz. Solo*  
*p*

Solo

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

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

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

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

93

*p* *fz*

VI *p* *fz*

Va *p* *fz*

Be - ne - di - ctus qui - ve - nit in - no - - -

Be - ne - di - ctus qui - ve - nit in - no - - -

Be - ne - di - ctus qui - ve - nit in no - - -

Be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit i - no - -

*p* *fz* *b*

3 5 7 6 5 7 6 3 2 *fz* *b*

97

*p* *f p* *f p* *p*

*p* *f p* *f p* *p*

*p* *f p* *f p* *p*

- - - mi - ne Do - mi -

- - mi - ne, in no - - - - - mi - ne Do - mi -

- - - mi - ne, in no - - - - - mi - ne Do - mi -

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

*p* *f p* *f p* *p*

6 6 7 8 4 6 6 *f p* *f* *p* *p* 6 6 5

4 2 3 4 6 6 *f* *p* *p* 4 3

Tutti

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

Tutti

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

Tutti

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

Tutti

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

Tutti



106 Allegro

ni. O - san - na in ex - cel - sis, o - san - na in ex - cel - -

ni. O - san - na in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis, ex - cel -

ni. O - san - na in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis, ex - cel -

ni. O - san - na in ex - cel - -

tasto solo

[ 7 - 5 6 6 6 4 3 ]

\*, \*\* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

Musical score for the first system, measures 1-8. It features a grand staff with piano accompaniment and vocal staves. The piano part includes dynamic markings like 'fs' and 'p'.

Musical score for the second system, measures 9-16. It features a grand staff with piano accompaniment and vocal staves. The piano part includes dynamic markings like 'fs' and 'p'.

Musical score for the third system, measures 17-24. It features a grand staff with piano accompaniment and vocal staves. The piano part includes dynamic markings like 'fs' and 'p'.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 25-32. It features a grand staff with piano accompaniment and vocal staves. The piano part includes dynamic markings like 'fs' and 'tasto solo'. The vocal staves have lyrics and 'Solo' markings.

sis, o - san - na in ex - cel - sis, o - san - na. O - san -

sis, o - san - na in ex - cel - sis, o - san - na. O -

sis, o - san - - na, o - san - - na in ex - cel - - sis. O -

sis, o - san - - na, o - san - - na in ex - cel - - sis.

*Tutti*  
 - - - - na in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis, o - san - na  
*Tutti*  
 san - - - na in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis, o - san - na  
*Tutti*  
 san - - - na in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis, o - san - na  
*Tutti*  
 O - san - na in ex - cel - sis, o - san - na

*Tutti*  
*f* 7 b5 - 46 - - 8 4 - - 6  
 Org 2 = = 3

in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - - sis.

in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - - sis.

in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - - sis.

in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - - sis.

4 = = 6      b7      b6      3

2      4      4

# Agnus Dei

## 12. Agnus Dei

Adagio

The musical score is arranged in two systems. The first system includes a grand staff with three staves (treble, middle, and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The second system includes a grand staff with three staves and a separate bass staff. The score is marked 'Adagio' and contains several performance instructions: 'Solo' in the first system, 'I Solo' in the second system, and 'pizz.' (pizzicato) in the third system. The bass staff in the third system includes the instruction 'pizz. stacc.' and a sequence of fingerings: 5, 6, 2, 6, 8, 6, 6, 4, 5, 3, 7, 5, 6, 7, 3, 4, 5. A large, stylized watermark 'Carus' is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page.

6

Solo

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

Solo

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

Solo

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

Solo

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

11

mun - di: mi - - se - re - re, mi - - se - re - re,  
 mun - di: mi - - se - re - re, mi - - se - re - re,  
 mun - di: mi - - se - re - re, mi - - se - re - re,  
 mun - di: mi - - se - re - re, mi - - se - re - re,

6 5 2 6 7 # 4 - -  
 4 3 5

Musical score for the first system, including piano and bass staves with dynamic markings like 'fz' and 'p'.

Musical score for the second system, including piano and bass staves.

Musical score for the third system, including piano and bass staves with dynamic markings like 'fz'.

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

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

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

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

10 6 4 4 6 6 3 7 5 - 4 3



Musical score for the first system, including piano and bass staves with notes and rests.

*I solo*

Musical score for the second system, including piano and bass staves with notes and rests.

Musical score for the third system, including piano and bass staves with notes and rests.

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

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

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

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

Musical score for the fourth system, including piano and bass staves with notes and rests.

5 6 ♯7 ♯ 4+ 6 - 8 ♯ 6 4 3 2

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second and third staves are piano accompaniment for the right hand, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth and fifth staves are piano accompaniment for the left hand, with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano).

The second system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second and third staves are piano accompaniment for the right hand, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth and fifth staves are piano accompaniment for the left hand, with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano).

The third system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second and third staves are piano accompaniment for the right hand, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth and fifth staves are piano accompaniment for the left hand, with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano).

The fourth system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, containing the lyrics: "re - re, mi - - se - re - re, mi - - se - re - - re". The second and third staves are piano accompaniment for the right hand, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth and fifth staves are piano accompaniment for the left hand, with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano).

The fifth system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, containing the lyrics: "re - re, mi - - se - re - re, mi - - se - re - - re". The second and third staves are piano accompaniment for the right hand, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth and fifth staves are piano accompaniment for the left hand, with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano).

First system of musical notation. It includes piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs) and vocal staves. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *I Solo*. The piano part features a melodic line with a slur and a dynamic change from *f* to *p*.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of empty staves for piano and vocal parts.

Third system of musical notation. The piano accompaniment is more active, featuring sixteenth-note patterns in both hands. The vocal staves are mostly empty.

Fourth system of musical notation. It includes vocal staves with lyrics: "no - - - bis. A - - gnus De - i, qui". The piano accompaniment continues with a steady rhythmic pattern.

Fifth system of musical notation. It includes a figured bass line with the following figures: 6 b4, b5 3, b7 b5, = 3, b5 b6, b7, b5 3, 6 b.

\* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report

Piano accompaniment for the first system, including treble and bass staves with musical notation.

Empty vocal staves for the first system.

Bass line for the second system, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

Piano accompaniment for the second system, including treble and bass staves with musical notation.

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

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

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

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

Bass line for the third system with figured bass notation below it.

ca - - - ta mun - - - - di.

ca - - - ta mun - di, pec - ca - ta mun - di.

ca - - - ta mun - di, pec - ca - ta mun - di.

ca - - - ta mun - di, pec - ca - ta mun - di.

coll'arco  
6 - 6 # b6 5 #  
tasto solo

13. Dona nobis pacem

44 Allegro con spirito

The musical score is arranged in systems. The first system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment consisting of five staves (two grand staves and a bass line). The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The vocal line begins with a rest and then enters with a melodic phrase. The second system continues the piano accompaniment and vocal line. The third system shows the piano accompaniment with a *ff* dynamic and the vocal line. The fourth system features the piano accompaniment and the vocal line with the lyrics: "Do - na no - bis,". The vocal line is marked *Tutti*. The fifth system continues the piano accompaniment and the vocal line with the lyrics: "Do - na no - bis,". The sixth system continues the piano accompaniment and the vocal line with the lyrics: "Do - na no - bis,". The seventh system continues the piano accompaniment and the vocal line with the lyrics: "Do - na no - bis,". The piano accompaniment ends with a *ff* dynamic. The vocal line ends with a rest. The score is marked with a large watermark "Carus".

52

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

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

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

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

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

59

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

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

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

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

6 5 6 6 6 6 6 5 6 5

4 3 4 5 6 5



Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a prominent bass line with eighth-note patterns and dynamic markings like *fz*.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has several rests, and the piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment features a dense texture of sixteenth notes.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "no - bis pa - - - cem, do - na no - bis pa - cem, - - cem, pa - - - cem, do - na no - bis pa - cem, pa - cem, \* pa - cem, pa - - - cem, do - na no - bis pa - cem, - - - - - cem, do - na no - bis, do - na no - bis".

9 5 6 5 4 2 6 4 2 6

\* Siehe Kritischer Bericht / See the Critical Report





Musical score for the first system, measures 83-88. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a 'a2' marking in the bass line.

Musical score for the second system, measures 89-94. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, measures 95-100. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 101-106. It features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment.

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

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 107-112. It features a piano accompaniment with figured bass notation and a 'Vc' marking.

5 3 6 9 3 4 3 3 5 4 Vc Cb b7 4 6 8 6

89

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

b 4 6 7 8 8 8 6 6 4 ff 7 3 2 5 6 6 4 3 4 3 4 4

95

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

- - na no - - - - bis - - - - pa - - - - -

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

- - na no - - - - bis pa - - - - -

Musical score for the first system, measures 101-106. It features a piano accompaniment with a "Solo" section in the right hand and a "I Solo" section in the left hand. The music is in a minor key with a 3/4 time signature.

Musical score for the second system, measures 107-112. It consists of two staves with chords and rests.

Musical score for the third system, measures 113-118. It consists of two staves with chords and rests.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 119-124. It features a piano accompaniment with a "p" dynamic marking. A large watermark "CARUS" is overlaid on the score.

Vocal score for the fifth system, measures 125-130. It includes four vocal staves with the lyrics "cem, pa - - - cem,".

Musical score for the sixth system, measures 131-136. It features a "Vc" (Violoncello) part with "p" dynamic and "tasto solo" instruction. Fingerings 5 and 6 are indicated.

\* Sic



Musical score for the first system, measures 1-6. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with a busy bass line.

Musical score for the second system, measures 7-12. The vocal line is mostly rests, and the piano accompaniment continues.

Musical score for the third system, measures 13-18. The piano accompaniment features a prominent sixteenth-note pattern in the bass.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 19-24. This system includes vocal lyrics and a piano accompaniment.

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

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

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

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

6 6 6 b7 5 6 6

Musical score for the first system, measures 120-125. It features a vocal line with a long melisma and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the second system, measures 126-131. It features piano accompaniment with a forte dynamic marking.

Musical score for the third system, measures 132-137. It features piano accompaniment with a forte dynamic marking.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 138-143. It includes vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

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

2 6 46 4 - 6 8

Carus

Carus

Musical score for the first system, measures 138-143. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

Musical score for the second system, measures 144-149. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

Musical score for the third system, measures 150-155. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 156-161. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 162-167. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

Carus

pa - - - - - cem, pa - - - - - cem, pa - - - - - cem,

pa - - - - - cem, pa - - - - - cem, pa - - - - - cem,

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

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

# 6 # - 6 #

144

*p* *ff* *a 2*

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

7 2 6 6 3

Musical score for the first system, measures 1-6. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

Musical score for the second system, measures 7-10. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

Musical score for the third system, measures 11-14. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 15-18. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

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

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 19-22. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

Carus

Musical score for the first system, measures 1-6. It includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a prominent bass line with 'ff' markings in measures 5 and 6.

Musical score for the second system, measures 7-8. It consists of two staves, likely for a second voice or instrument, with rests in measures 7 and 8.

Musical score for the third system, measures 9-10. It consists of two staves with rests in measures 9 and 10.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 11-14. It includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment. A large watermark 'Carus' is overlaid on this section.

- - - - - cem, pa - - - - - cem, do - na

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 15-16. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

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

Musical score for the sixth system, measures 17-18. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

- - - - - cem, pa - - - - - cem, pa - - - - - cem,

Musical score for the seventh system, measures 19-20. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

- - - - - cem, pa - - - - - cem, do - na

Musical score for the eighth system, measures 21-22. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the ninth system, measures 23-24. It includes a piano accompaniment line with figured bass notation: 6, 6, 6/3, 5/3, 6/4, 5/3, 6/4.



Musical score for the first system, measures 163-168. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with dynamic markings like 'fz'.

Musical score for the second system, measures 169-174. It features a piano accompaniment with chords and rests.

Musical score for the third system, measures 175-180. It features a piano accompaniment with chords and rests.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 181-186. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 187-192. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the sixth system, measures 193-198. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the seventh system, measures 199-204. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the eighth system, measures 205-210. It includes a piano accompaniment with figured bass notation.

Carus

6 6 5 6 4 3 *tasto solo*

Musical score for the first system, measures 175-180. It includes staves for piano and bass. The piano part has a 'Solo' marking and a 'p' dynamic. The bass part has a 'Solo' marking and a 'p' dynamic.

Musical score for the second system, measures 181-186. It includes staves for piano and bass. A large watermark 'CARUS' is overlaid on the score.

Musical score for the third system, measures 187-192. It includes staves for piano and bass. A large watermark 'CARUS' is overlaid on the score.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 193-198. It includes staves for piano and bass. The piano part has a 'Solo' marking and a 'p' dynamic. The bass part has a 'p' dynamic.

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

Solo

Pa - cem, pa - cem,

no - bis,

no - bis,

Vc

p

Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal staves and piano accompaniment. The music is in a minor key and includes various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment. It features a prominent melodic line in the vocal part with a *p* dynamic marking.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal staves with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "bis pa - - - cem, pa - cem. Do - - - - na do - na no - bis pa - cem. Do - - - - na do - na no - bis pa - cem. Do - - - - na do - na no - bis pa - cem." The system includes dynamic markings like *p* and *Tutti*.

Musical score for the fifth system, including piano accompaniment for Vc/Cb. It starts with a *p* dynamic marking.

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

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

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

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

senza Org pleno Org

ff  $b_5$  3 - 4 5 6 4 7 \* 8 4 6 4 p ff 5 -

\* Sic

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

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

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

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

unis.



# Kritischer Bericht

Die *Harmoniemesse* erschien in der vom Joseph Haydn-Institut in Köln betreuten Gesamtausgabe der Werke Haydns 1966 im Band XXIII,5 und 1967 als Bärenreiter-Taschenpartitur 97 (GA).<sup>1</sup> Der Kritische Bericht zu Band XXIII,5 der Haydn-Gesamtausgabe erschien ebenfalls 1967.<sup>2</sup> Die wichtigsten Quellen des Werkes sind im getrennten Kritischen Bericht und im Hoboken-Verzeichnis nachgewiesen.<sup>3</sup>

## I. Die Quellen

Die Quellen der hier vorgelegten Edition sind die autographe Partitur des Werkes, heute in der Bibliothèque du Conservatoire de Musique in Paris (**A, A'**), das von Haydn bei der Uraufführung des Werkes benutzte Aufführungsmaterial, heute in Eisenstadt (**B**) und der 1808 bei Breitkopf & Härtel in Leipzig erschienene Erstdruck der Partitur (**C**, Exemplar der Universitätsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg, Frankfurt/Main). Diese Quellen standen dem Herausgeber in Form von Mikrofilmen, bzw. Fotokopien zur Verfügung.

**A, A'**: Partitur-Autograph, Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France (ursprünglich Bibliothèque du Conservatoire de Musique), Signaturen Ms. 134 (**A**) und 135 (**A'**).

Das Autograph hat zwei Teile, die eigentliche Partitur und eine Teilpartitur für Hörner, Trompeten und Pauken, die auf dem 14-zeiligen, querformatigen Notenpapier (etwa 33 x 23 cm) keinen Platz mehr finden konnten. Die Partitur hat 14 Lagen von je vier Blättern (8 Seiten); da von der letzten Lage nur das erste Blatt vorderseitig beschrieben ist, umfasst sie 105 beschriebene Seiten. Ihr ist ein einzelnes Titelblatt von 16-zeiligem Notenpapier mit dem autographen Titel „Missa“, dem Engel von Haydns Schüler „S[igimund] N[eukomm]“, dem Stempel des Autographensammlers Charles Théodore M... be und dem Namen der Bibliothèque du Conservatoire de M... vorangestellt. Haydn hatte die Partitur, wie Johann Elßler... geschenkt... 16. Feb. 809.<sup>4</sup> Sie kam später im... Malherbe und durch... ihn an den jetzigen Aufbew... in die... Blattzählung ist das Titelblatt als 1 einbez... die Part... als 2–54. Über dem Beginn der Partitur steht das eröffnende... mine Domini“, das wie auch das ab... „Gloria in excelsis deo“... Edition wiedergegeben wird... „Gloria in excelsis deo“... 1802“.

Die Anlage der Partitur ist folgende, Blatt nicht mitgezählt wird: 1r–6r *Kyrie*; 7r–10r „Gloria in excelsis deo“; 10r–15v „Gratias“; 15v–20r „Quoniam“; 20r–24v „Credo in unum Deum“; 25r–27v „Et incarnatus“; 28r–32r „Et vitam“; 35v–37v *Sanctus*; 38r–44v *Benedictus*; 45r–53r *Agnus Dei*; 47r–53r „Dona nobis“.

Autographe Taktzahlen stehen am Ende von *Kyrie* (130), „Gloria in excelsis“ (70), „Gratias“ (178), „Quoniam“ (93), „Credo in unum Deum“ (79), „Et incarnatus“ (61) und „Dona nobis“ (168).

Zu Beginn des *Kyrie* bezeichnet Haydn die Systeme von oben nach unten in folgender Weise:

Clarini 1 [gemeint: Klarinetten]   2d	Sopr[ano]
Oboe 1   2d	Alto
Flau[to]	Tenor[e]
Fagotto	Basso
Violino 1   2do	[das unterste System, der Instrumentalbass, ist nicht bezeichnet.]
Viole	

Mehrfach sind Korrekturen festzustellen. Im „Gratias“ sind die Takte 76–78 anstelle eines einzigen ausgestrichenen Taktes nachgetragen. In den Takten 171–194 des „Gratias“ steht die Violoncellostimme im

untersten System; die vereinfachte Fassung für Orgel und Kontrabass ist auf zusätzlich gezogenen Linien darunter geschrieben. Das *Agnus Dei* hatte zunächst einen eigenen Schlusstakt mit Fermate (nach T. 43), der dann ausgestrichen und die strukturelle Verbindung zum „Dona nobis pacem“ hergestellt wurde. Im *Agnus Dei* weisen die Anmerkungen „NB Tymp“, bzw. nur „Tymp“ bei den Takten 36, 49 und 146 darauf hin, dass Haydn aus dieser Partitur dirigiert hat.

Auf S. 43v. notiert Haydn bei der Wiederholung des „Osanna“ die Holzbläser nur bis zu T. 109; in T. 109 fehlen bereits die Klarinetten und Fagotte. Es scheint so, als wolle Haydn sich das Abschreiben erleichtern. Auf Seite 44r notiert er dann wieder alle Stimmen. In den Stimmen für die Erstaufführung (**B**) wie im Erstdruck der Partitur (**C**) sind aber für Flöte, Oboen und Klarinetten in T. 110–113 Pausen angegeben, für die Fagotte in T. 109–113. Sollen die Holzbläser hier tatsächlich schweigen?

Die Teilpartitur besteht aus zwei ineinander liegenden Doppelblättern von 16-zeiligem, querformatigem Notenpapier (22 x 23 cm) ohne Blatt- oder Seitenzählung, von denen sieben Seiten beschrieben sind. Zu Beginn bezeichnet Haydn drei Systeme mit 2 Clarini in B fa, Tympano und 2 Corni in fa. Beim System Pauken zeichnet er ein b vor und notiert die Stimme klingend. Bei der Orgel: In der Stimme (**B**) mit der Aufschrift *Timpano in b fa* sind die Vorzeichen nur in den ersten beiden Systemen der *Kyrie* angegeben. Im Erstdruck (**C**) ist *Timpano in B* angegeben; die Vorzeichen fehlt, und es werden die Töne B und F notiert. Die Haydn-Gesamtausgabe notiert wie die hier vorgelegte Edition klingend mit b. Auf jedem Blatt der Teilpartitur stehen fünf Akkoladen vom „Gratias“ an (S. 2, zweite Akkolade) lässt Haydn das System der Hörner leer, wenn sie mit den Trompeten parallel laufen.

Die Notenschrift ist im allgemeinen gut lesbar. Bei Tonwiederholungen bedient er sich der üblichen Abkürzungen. Die Parallelführung von Violine II mit Violine I wird durch Schrägstriche, die von Fagott mit Orgel und Viola mit Orgel durch „col Basso“ angezeigt.<sup>5</sup> Bei Ganztakt-pausen bleiben die Systeme leer. In den Singstimmen unterlegt Haydn den Text bei gleicher Artikulation meist nur in der jeweils obersten Stimme, so dass manchmal in einer nicht textierten Stimme eine Note fehlt.

Im untersten System, *Organo*, weist der F4-Schlüssel auf die Beteiligung von Orgel, Violoncello und Basso hin, der C4-Schlüssel auf das Pausieren des Basso und ein höherer Schlüssel auf die Orgel allein hin; dies wird durch die Stimmen im Aufführungsmaterial (**B**) bestätigt. Im Erstdruck (**C**) werden zumeist Besetzungsangaben hinzugefügt.

Unklarheiten ergeben sich zum einen bei den dynamischen Angaben, da stellenweise nicht zwischen forte, geschrieben *f*., und sforzato, geschrieben *ff*., unterschieden werden kann. Zudem stehen öfters *f* und *ff* in verschiedenen Stimmen übereinander. Zum anderen sind die Position von Bindebögen und der Geltungsbereich von Staccatoangaben oft unklar. Vor allem bei letzteren gibt Haydn offenkundig mehr-

<sup>1</sup> Joseph Haydn, Werke, Reihe XXIII, Bd. 5, Messe Nr. 12, hrsg. von Friedrich Lippmann, München-Duisburg 1966. Joseph Haydn, „Harmoniemesse“ 1802, hrsg. von Friedrich Lippmann, Bärenreiter-Taschenpartitur 97, Kassel etc. 1967.  
<sup>2</sup> Friedrich Lippmann, Joseph Haydn – Messe Nr. 12 „Harmoniemesse“ 1802, Kritischer Bericht, München-Duisburg 1967.  
<sup>3</sup> Antony van Hoboken, Joseph Haydn. Thematisch-bibliographisches Werkverzeichnis, Bd. 2, Mainz 1971, S. 108–111. Nachweise des Erstdrucks bei: RISM A/1/4 – Einzeldrucke vor 1800, Kassel etc 1974, S. 144: H 2502.  
<sup>4</sup> Kritischer Bericht (wie Anm. 2), S. 9.  
<sup>5</sup> Kritischer Bericht (wie Anm. 2), S. 17.



fach nur Andeutungen, die in den Stimmen (**B**) und im Erstdruck (**C**) in unterschiedlicher Weise übernommen oder erweitert wurden; stellenweise sind sie Sinn eines *simile* weiterzuführen. Im Erstdruck (s. unten) werden diese Andeutungen oft ergänzt, mehrfach wird aber auch eine abweichende Artikulation vorgeschlagen.

**B:** Stimmensatz, Fürstlich Esterházy'sches Musikarchiv, Esterházy-Privatstiftung, Eisenstadt, Signatur Nr. 114 (fol. 13 No. 110). Das von Johann Elßler, der im Sommer 1802 zusammen mit Haydn in Eisenstadt war und die Aufführung des Werkes vorbereitete, geschriebene Aufführungsmaterial umfasst insgesamt 36 hochformatige Stimmen: Soprano I (= solo), Alto I, Tenore I, Basso I, 4 Soprano II (= in ripieno), 4 Alto II, 3 Tenore II, 3 Basso II, 2 Violine I, 2 Violine II, Viola, Violoncello, Violone, Flauto, Oboe I, Oboe II, Clarinetto I, Clarinetto II, Fagotto I, Fagotto II, Cor I, Cor II, Clarino I, Clarino II, Timpani, Organo. Der Titel auf dem Umschlag lautet: *Anno 1802. | Missa in B. | a | 4. Vocce Conci. | 2. Violini. | Viola | Flauto. | 2. Oboi. | 2. Clarinetti. | 2. Fagotti. | 2. Corni. | 2. Clarini, | Tympano | Violoncelli e Basso | con | Organo. | Del Sig<sup>re</sup> Gius: Haydn.*

Im *Gloria* sind drei Striche eingetragen: T. 102–108, T. 130–131 (in T. 132 wird „-genite“ statt „Christe“ textiert) und T. 149. Im *Credo* lautet die Satzbezeichnung durchweg „Et in Carnatus est“. In den Stimmen finden sich einzelne autographe Eintragungen Haydns; dadurch wird ihr Gewicht als eine der Partitur nahezu gleichgewichtige Quelle verdeutlicht.

Von den Eisenstädter Stimmen sind zwei weitere, in dieser Edition nicht berücksichtigte Stimmenabschriften direkt abhängig, Praha, Národní Museum v Praze, Hudebni Oddelení (Prag, Nationalmuseum, Musikabteilung), vormals Lobkowitz-Archiv, Signatur XA c5, und Wien, Hofmusikkapelle, Signatur *Jos. Haydn N° 10*.<sup>6</sup> Der Wiener Stimmensatz, offenbar der ältere, hat auch zwei Trompetenstimmen, die mit dem Tutti-Alt und Tutti-Tenor übereinstimmen und die Wiener Aufführungstradition dokumentieren. Man muss die Klanggestalt der Messe nicht gänzlich übergehen.

**C:** Erstdruck  
Der 1808 bei Breitkopf und Härtel in Leipzig erschienene Erstdruck hat den Titel *Messe à 4 voix, Violons, Viola et Basse, Flute, 2 Hautbois, 2 Clarinettes, 2 Trompetes, Timbales et Organe*.<sup>7</sup> *Composée par Joseph Haydn*. | *Au Magasin de Musique de Breitkopf et Härtel, Leipzig*. | *pr. 4 Thaler*.  
Er umfasst 128 hochformatige Seiten in dreizehn Systemen in *Kyrie* und *Gloria* (S. 2–81), vierzehn Systemen in *Sanctus* und *Benedictus* (S. 82–104) sowie „*Deus*“ (S. 105–126) und zwölf Systemen im *Agnus Dei*. Auf S. 127–128 (mit 14 Systemen) stehen Trompeten und Pauken zu *Kyrie*, *Gloria*, „*Et incarnatus*“ und „*Et resurrexit*“, die dort fehlen. In den anderen Sätzen sind Trompeten und Hörner in einem System zusammengefasst. In der Partitur stehen die Streicher zuoberst. Haydn hat bei der Drucklegung nicht mitgewirkt. Die Revision hat offenbar August Eberhard Müller (1767–1817) vorgenommen, der als Fachberater des Verlags Breitkopf & Härtel die geplanten Gesamtausgaben der Werke von Haydn und Mozart betreute. Die Vortragsangaben ergänzen oft die unvollständigen Angaben in der autographen Partitur, weichen aber auch oft in bezeichnender Weise ab.

## II. Zur Edition

Diese Basis kann für eine Edition, die nicht den Anspruch erhebt, eine historisch-kritische zu sein, sondern einen verlässlichen Notentext bieten will, als ausreichend angesehen werden. Ausgangspunkt bei der Erstellung des Textes ist **A**, das mit **B** und mit **C** – in dieser Abstufung – verglichen wurde. Allerdings sind **A** und **B** nicht nach kritischen Richtlinien, sondern für den praktischen Gebrauch eingerichtet, bei dem ein mündlicher Hinweis des Komponisten und Dirigenten die Aufzeichnung ergänzte. Müller richtet **C** zwar sorgfältig, aber oft nach eigenen Gesichtspunkten ein. Die daraus entstehenden Probleme lassen sich nicht schematisch auflösen, so dass Unstimmigkeiten unvermeidbar sind. Dabei versucht der Herausgeber im Sinn dieser Edition pragmatische Lösungen anzubieten. Aus **C** werden dabei ohne Nachweis Bögen übernommen, die in **A** und **B** offensichtlich nur fehlen und aus dem Zusammenhang heraus ergänzt werden müssten, in **C** aber vorhanden sind. Das gleiche gilt für Staccatoangaben. In **C** werden durchweg Keile verwendet; Punkte stehen nur unter einem zusätzlichen Bogen. In **A** und **B** werden Punkte und Keile verwendet, ohne dass ein Bedeutungsunterschied zu erkennen ist. Bögen oder Staccatoangaben, die über den Quellenbefund hinaus ergänzt werden, erscheinen gestrichelt bzw. in Klammern, dynamische Angaben und Vorzeichen, die sich den Regeln der Edition anpassen, fehlen, im Kleinstich. Vorzeichen, die nach den heutigen Regeln überflüssig sind, werden ohne Nachweis weggelassen. Im Generalbass werden die in den Quellen gebotenen Angaben beibehalten. „Org“ steht in der Regel als Aufhebung von „tasto solo“; ansonsten von „tasto solo“ wird auch „unis(ono)“ verwendet. Die Angaben „T(utti)“ und „S(olo)“ verweisen in der Regel auf den Einsatz. Vom Herausgeber ergänzte Bezeichnungen wie Bogenangaben (Solo, I oder II, Vc etc.) oder Spielanweisungen (tasto solo etc.) sind durch kursive Schrift kenntlich gemacht.

Der Messetext wird der heute liturgisch verbindlichen angepasst,<sup>7</sup> wobei jedoch alte Schreibweisen wie „coelum“, „cuius“ und „Iesus“ nicht übernommen werden. Abweichungen in der Interpunktion ergeben sich vor allem in den beiden Fugen aus der musikalischen Struktur.

## III Einzelanmerkungen

Abkürzungen: A = Alto, B = Basso, Bc = Basso continuo, Cb = Contrabbasso, Clt = Clarinetto, Cor = Corno, Ctr = Clarino, Fg = Fagotto, Fl = Flauto, Ob = Oboe, Org = Organo, S = Soprano, T = Tenore, Timp = Timpani, Va = Viola, Vc = Violoncello, Vl = Violino, Vne = Violone.

Zitierweise: Takt – Stimmensigle – Zeichen im betr. Takt (Note oder Pause) – Quelle – Lesart.


Bei den Singstimmen stimmen Solo- und Ripienostimme überein, abgesehen von wenigen Unterschieden bei der Bogensetzung (hierzu s. oben); mit der Stimmkürzung ohne weitere Differenzierung (I, II) ist der übereinstimmende Befund gemeint; sonst gilt: I = Solostimme, II = Ripienostimme. Bei transponierenden Instrumenten wird stets die klingende Tonhöhe angegeben.

### Kyrie

1 <i>Kyrie</i>		
1, 5	alle 1	C: durchweg <i>ff</i>
3	VI II	A, B: kein Decrescendo; A: Punkt nach <i>f</i> fehlt
7	Clt I 1	C: <i>b</i> <sup>1</sup> statt <i>d</i> <sup>2</sup>
8	Fg 3–5	C: Bogen
8	Bc 1–6	C: Bogen über Stacc.
9	Ob I/II, Clt I 2–4	C: kein Portatobogen
10	Fg I 3–5	A, C: kein Bogen
10, 11	Fl	A, B: T. 10.4–6, T. 11.3–5 kein Bogen über Stacc.
11	Va 2–4	C: Bogen statt Stacc.
14	alle außer Cor, Ctr 1	C: kein Stacc.
17	VI I/II 1–6	C: kein Stacc.

<sup>6</sup> Kritischer Bericht (wie Anm. 2), S. 12.

<sup>7</sup> Vgl. beispielsweise *Graduale Triplex*, Rom, Tournai 1984.

17	Bc 1	A: zuerst <i>f</i> , dann Zusatz: „NB fortissimo“	12	Ctr I/II 3–4, 5–6	C: jeweils Viertel, keine Pausen
18	alle außer Cor, Ctr, Timp.	C: Akzente statt Decrescendogabeln	15	T 2	C: Halbe, Viertelpause fehlt
20	VI I/II, Va 1, 3, 5	C: kein Stacc.	16	Clf I 4	A: kein $\frac{1}{2}$ ; B: $\frac{1}{2}$ nachgetragen
22	VI I/II 4–6	C: Bogen	23	VI II	A, B: kein Bogen
22	Va	C: 1–2, 4–5 Bogen, 3, 6 Stacc.	30	VI I 5–6	A: kein Bogen
26	VI I 6–8	A, B: keine Artikulationsangabe; C: Bogen	30	S 3–4	A: kein Bogen
26	VI II 6–8	C: Bogen statt Stacc. und Bogen	30–32	Ob I	fehlt in A; in B nachgetragen mit der Bemerkung „NB dieses ist Haydns eigene Handschrift“
26	B 1–3	C: Silbenverteilung „le-i-son“ und kein Bogen 1–2	33	Bc	C: kein Schlüsselwechsel
27	Va	„Cresc.“ nur in C	38, 39	VI I 1–8	C: jeweils mit Bogen
27/28	Cor I/II	C: Haltebögen; B: Haltebogen nur bei Cor I	39	Fl 1–4, 10–15	C: mit Bögen
27, 28	Fl 3–5	C: Portatobogen	39/40	VI II 4–9	C: jeweils Bögen
31	Bc 4	C: <i>g</i>	40	Fl 2–7, 9–14	C: mit Bögen
32	Ob I/II 1–2	A, B, C: Viertel $g^2$ bzw. $h^1$ ; Notentext der Edition vom Herausgeber an VI I in Übereinstimmung mit der Haydn-Gesamtausgabe (= GA) angeglichen	40	VI I 2–7	C: mit Bogen
32	Clf I/II 1–2	A, B, C: Viertel $g^2$ bzw. $d^2$ . Notentext der Edition vom Herausgeber an VI I/Ob I und VI II/Va in Übereinstimmung mit GA angeglichen	54	Fg I/II 1	C: $B_1$
34	Clf I/II 1–2	A, B, C: Viertel $f^2$ bzw. $c^2$ (im benutzten Exemplar von C Clf I handschriftlich in Achtel $f^2$ -e <sup>2</sup> korrigiert. Notentext der Edition vom Herausgeber an VI I und Va in Übereinstimmung mit GA angeglichen	56	Ob II	C: Halbe-Viertel-Viertelpause
38	VI II 1	C: $b^1$	56	Clf I	C: Halbe-Viertel-Viertelpause
39	Ob I/II 1–4	C: Bogen 2–4	56	Clf II	A, B, C: Halbe-Viertel-Viertelpause
39/40	Fl	C: kein Haltebogen	56	Bc 5–6	C: nur Viertel $c^1$
40	Clf I 1–2 / C	kein Bogen.	58	Bc 3, 9	C: Bezifferung jeweils 3
43	Ob I 1–2	C: zwei Viertel	3. <i>Gratias agimus tibi</i>		
43	Va 1–2	A, B, C: Viertel-Achtel; die in GA vorgenommene Angleichung an Bc ist zwar naheliegend, aber nicht zwingend.	73, 74	Bc 1	C: Bezifferung jeweils 7
44	A 1–3	C: Bogen	79,		
44	Bc 11	A, B: Bezifferung schräger Strich, die Vorwegnahme des folgenden Klangs anzeigend	89, 90	Va, Bc	A: keine Bögen; B: in Vc Bögen nachgetragen; C: Bögen
47	S 1–2	B, C: zwei Achtel	81	Clf I 3–4	A, B: zwei Sechzehntel
51	Fg 1	C: Einsatz Fg II bereits hier	89	VI I 2	C: Achtelpause statt $c^2$
53	B 3–4	C: Achtelpause und zwei Sechzehntel	167	Ob I 2	C: $g^2$
54	Bc 1	A: „Tutti ma po“; B: „ma p“; C: „Bassi“	170–194	Bc	A: im System ist Vc und Bezifferung nicht, darunter die Vereinfachung für Orgel ohne nachgetragen; C: im Fg-System sind 171 „Fag. e. Coloncello“ eingetragen, im ersten System nur Orgel ohne
54, 55	Fg I/II	C: Bögen T. 54.3–9 und T. 55.1–12	171,		
58–60	VI I 3–5	C: je ein Sechzehntel und zwei Zweiunddreißigstel	173, 175,		
59	Fl, Ob I/II 6	C: Pause fehlt	181–184	Bc	C: jeweils Stacc.
60	T 6	Die in GA vorgenommene Angleichung in Angleichung an Ob I ist zwar naheliegend, aber auch möglich. Die Alteration allein der Schicht zuzuweisen.	172, 174,		
61	VI I 5–6, 7–8	C: Bögen	176	1–2	C: jeweils kein Stacc.
61	VI II 4–7	C: Bögen 4	176	S, A 1	C: Bögen
64	Clf I 3	C: Achtelpause	185	Bc 5	C: Bezifferung $\frac{6}{5}$
68	Clf I/II	C: kein Bogen	193	Va 6	C: $f^2$ -es <sup>2</sup> statt $f$ -es
72/73	Ob I/II	C: jeweils Haltebogen T. 72	208	Bc	C: Bezifferung $\frac{7}{5} \frac{6}{4} \frac{5}{3}$
74	Fg 2–4		211	S	C: $des^2$
74–76	VI I 2–4		215	1	C: Bezifferung 6
74–76	VI II		228	1 2	A, C: $h^1$ (mit $\frac{1}{2}$ ); B: in T I $\frac{1}{2}$ radiert, in T II $\frac{1}{2}$ . Die GA schlägt $d^2$ vor, was hier – wenn auch zögernd – übernommen wird. In der „für den Praktischen Gebrauch eingerichteten“ Edition von Georg Göhler (erschieden 1910 in Leipzig, Rieter-Biedermann), wird $b^1$ vorgeschlagen.
74, 75	Va	C: jeweils $\frac{6}{5}$ wie T. 75.2–5	228	Bc 1	C: Bezifferung 6
86	Bc	C: Bezifferung $\frac{6}{5}$	4. <i>Quoniam</i>		
91	C	C: drei Achtele $b^1$	250, 252	Bc 1, 3, 5–7	C: Bezifferung $6 \frac{9}{4} \frac{8}{6} \frac{5}{3}$
91/92	C	C: taktübergreifend Haltebogen	253	Clf II	A: Takt bleibt nach Seitenwechsel leer
91	VI I 6	C: Portatobogen	254	T 6	C: $g^1$
91	Bc 2	C: Portatobogen	255	Ob II 1, 2	C: jeweils $c^2$
94	Fg 2	C: Portatobogen bei 1	256	Bc 2	C: Bezifferung 7
96	Va 1	C: Portatobogen hier; die in GA vorgenommene Angleichung an Bc ist naheliegend.	257/258	Fl, VI I 5–8	C: Bögen
111/112	Fl, Ob I	B: in Fl-Stimme auf Überklebung als Solo aufgezeichnet, das in 113 bruchlos fortgesetzt wird, aber auch in Ob I-Stimme enthalten; C: insgesamt nur als Fl-Solo ausgewiesen.	258	Ob II 4	C: $c^2$
112/113	Fl	A: zwei Viertelpausen – Achtelpause – Sechzehntel $b^1$ - $c^2$ [ab hier T. 113] $d^2$ - $f^2$ (dann wie Edition)	266	Clf II 4	C: $d^2$
113	S, A, T, B	B: S Artikulation „le-i(-son)“, A, T „lei(-son)“, B „lei-son“; C: alle „le-i(-son)“, dabei in B „-son“ auf T. 114.1 gelegt	269	Bc 5–8	C: dieselbe Bezifferung wie bei 1–4
115	Clf I/II	C: I und II vertauscht	270	S 5	C: $a^1$
117	Fl, Ob I/II 1–3	fehlt in A nach Seitenwechsel (Flüchtigkeitsfehler), in B und C vorhanden.	272	Clf II 3	C: $a^1$
121	Fg, VI I/II, Va, Bc	Triolenangabe so in C, in A nur in VI I, in B unterschiedlich	275	Bc 1–3	C: obere Stimme Halbe es <sup>1</sup> -Viertel $d^1$
124	Cor II, Ctr II 4	C: $f^1$	275–277	Bc	C: T. 275.4–277.5 fehlt
127–128	Fg I/II	A: keine Differenzierung; <i>pp</i> in 127 nur in C	278	B, Bc 6 bzw. 5	A: $f$ statt $g$
			287	Va 5	A: $h$
			290	VI I 1–2	C: zwei Viertel
			292–294	Va nach 292.5	A: wie Notenbeispiel; B: von T. 292.7 an wie Fagott (in der Edition in Kleinstich); C: Viertelpause, in T. 293 Viertelpause, Achtelpause und ab $g^1$ wie Fagott
					
			303	B 2	C: korrigiert in <i>f</i>
			310	Ob II 7	C: $f^2$
			316	Fl 1	C: wie VI I/II (vier Sechzehntel ohne Bogen)
			316	B 2, 3	C: jeweils <i>B</i>
			318/319	Fl	C: T. 318.5–319.2 $d^2$ -es <sup>2</sup> - $f^2$
			325	S, A 5, 7, 13, 15	A: Achtel als Variante angegeben (Halsung nach oben); B, C: nur die Achtel (6, 8, 14, 16 fehlen jeweils)

- 329 A, T 5, 7, 13, 15  
 331 Bc 5, 7
- A:** Achtel als Variante angegeben (Halsung nach oben); **B, C:** nur die Achtel (6, 8, 14, 16 fehlen jeweils)  
**A:** Bezifferung fehlt; Edition folgt **B**; **C:** bei 1 und 3 jeweils Bezifferung 3.

**Credo**

5. *Credo in unum Deum*

- 2 Bc 8  
 3 Bc  
 5 Bc  
 10 T 5  
 11 Bc 7, 8  
 12 Ob II 2  
 12 Bc 1, 3  
 13 Bc 14  
 13 Fg I/II, Va, Bc 14  
 17 B 2  
 20 Ob II 7  
 20 Bc  
 21 Ob II 1–2  
 24 Bc 1  
 25 Clt II 5  
 26 Bc 2–4  
 29 Bc 4, 5  
 30/31 Bc  
 32 Clt II 2  
 34 Bc 1, 4, 7  
 40 Bc 7  
 41 Bc 5  
 42 Bc 5  
 44 Bc 3, 5  
 62 A 5  
 63 Bc 3  
 64 Fl, Ob I 4–5  
 71 VI 3  
 75 Clt II 1  
 78 Timp 2
- C:** Bezifferung 6  
**C:** zusätzliche Bezifferung bei 2  $\frac{6}{5}$ , bei 3 3 und bei 8 6  
**C:** zusätzliche Bezifferung bei 1 3, bei 3 6, bei 5 3 und bei 8  $\frac{6}{4}$   
**C:**  $b^1$   
**C:** Bezifferung 6 5  
**C:**  $g^2$   
**C:** Bezifferung  $\frac{9}{4}, \frac{8}{3}$   
**B (Org, Vc):**  $c^1$   
**C:**  $c^1$  (Fag I/II) und  $c^2$  (Va)  
**A:** zwei Achtel; **B:** in B I entsprechende Korrektur sichtbar  
**C:**  $b^1$   
**C:** eigene Bezifferung, bei 1–4  $\frac{5}{3}, \frac{8}{6}, \frac{5}{3}$ , bei 6–8  $\frac{6}{5}, 6, 5$   
**C:** Achtel  
**C:** Bezifferung  $\frac{6}{3}$   
**B, C:** nur ein Viertel  $f^1$   
**C:** Bezifferung 17, 3 6  
**C:** Bezifferung  $\frac{19}{5}, 3$   
**C:** Bezifferung T. 30.7–31.8  $\frac{6}{5}, 5 - 5 - \frac{6}{5} - 5 - 6, 17$   
**C:**  $a^1$   
**C:** Bezifferung 17 6  $\frac{6}{5}$   
**A:** keine Bezifferung; **C:** Bezifferung  $\frac{6}{5}$ ; die Edition folgt **B**  
**C:** Bezifferung  $\frac{6}{5}$   
**C:** Bezifferung  $\frac{7}{5}$   
**C:** Bezifferung 6,  $\frac{4}{3}$   
**A:** punktierte Viertel  $f^1$  und ein Achtel  $b^1$  ohne Textunterlegung, in B und C korrigiert  
**C:** Bezifferung 6  
**C:** punktierte Achtel und Sechzehntel  
**A:**  $b^1$ ; **B:** Korrektur nach  $a^1$ ; Edition folgt **C**  
**C:**  $b^1$   
**C:** punktierte Achtelpause und Achtel B

6. *Et incarnatus est*

- 93 Bc 4  
 95 Cor I/II  
 100 VI 9  
 103 Bc 4  
 104 VI II  
 110 Bc 1  
 112 Ob II 5  
 113 Bc 1, 4  
 114 VI 7  
 126 Va 1  
 131–134 Bc 1  
 134 VI II 4  
 135 A, T 1  
 136 A 2  
 136 T 2–3
- C:** Bezifferung  $\frac{14}{3}$   
**C:** Beischrift  
**C:**  $c^2$   
**C:** ... Dies übernimmt C ... gleicht an T. 102 ...  
**C:** ...  
**C:** Bezifferung  $\frac{6}{5}$   
**B, C:**  $b^1$  (im ben ...  
**C:** ...  
**C:** Bezifferung  $\frac{14}{3}$   
**C:** ...  
**B, C:** statt Note eine Pause  
**A:** Text fehlt; **B:** Text „est“, in „et“ korrigiert  
**C:**  $ces^1$   
**C:**  $as-ces$

7. *Et resurrexit*

- 141 Bc 5  
 142 A 5  
 143 Bc 4  
 145 Bc 3  
 147 Ob I 1, 3  
 147 Ob II 1  
 149 T 6  
 152 Clt I 1  
 152 Va 4–7  
 153 Bc 4, 5  
 155 Bc 7, 8  
 160 Fl, Clt I/II, Cor I/II,
- C:** Bezifferung  $\frac{6}{5}$   
**A:** Viertel  $g^1$  ohne Textunterlegung, in **B, C** korrigiert  
**C:** Bezifferung  $\frac{1}{3}$   
**C:** Bezifferung 6  
**B:**  $f$  bzw.  $fz$   
**B:**  $ff$   
**C:**  $b$   
**A:**  $fz$   
**C:** kein Stacc.  
**C:** Bezifferung 3  $\frac{8}{6}$   
**C:** Bezifferung 8 17

- Ctr I/II, Va, Bc 1  
 160–161 Cor I/II, Ctr I/II  
 164 B 5  
 166–168 Bc  
 167/168 VI I/II, Va, Org  
 173 Bc 4, 8  
 176 Ob I 9  
 178, 179 Bc  
 179 S 4  
 182 Bc  
 187 VI II, A 3  
 191 Fl 1–2  
 193, 194 Bc  
 197 Fg, VI I/II, Va, Bc  
 198 T 4  
 198, 199 Bc  
 199/200 Ob II  
 200/201 VI I  
 201 Bc 1  
 202/203 S, A, T, B  
 209/210 Fg  
 210 S, A, T, B  
 8. *Et vitam venturi*  
 220 Ob II 6  
 220 Bc 4  
 223 Fg, B, Bc 5  
 229 Clt I 4  
 232 T 1–2  
 232 Bc 4  
 234 Bc 2  
 235 Bc 2  
 237 Va 3  
 238 Clt I/II 1  
 240 VI II  
 244–246 Cor I/II, Ctr I/II, Timp  
 244 Bc 1  
 246 Fl 1–2  
 249 Bc 3  
 252 Va 1  
 263 Clt I 5  
 265 Bc 6  
 268/269 Bc  
 270 VI I 4  
 270 Bc 5–8
- C:**  $ff$   
**C:** taktübergreifende Haltebögen  
**C:**  $c^1$   
**A, C:** T. 166.7–168.7 jeweils nur ein System, darin **A** nur wie in der Edition Org, **C** nur wie in der Edition Vc/Cb; in **B** ist aus den Stimmen die in der Edition gebotene Differenzierung ersichtlich  
**C:** Akzente statt  $fz$   
**C:** Bezifferung 6 1  
**C:**  $c^2$   
**C:** Bezifferung bei T. 178.1 3, bei 5 6, bei 8 6, bei T. 179.1 3  
**A, B, C:** Text „et“  
**C:** „unis“ zu Taktbeginn  
**A, B, C:** kein  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; **B (VI II):**  $\frac{1}{3}$  erst vor T. 188.7. Der  $\frac{1}{3}$  vor T. 187.3 wurde Georg Göhler (s. oben *Gloria*, T. 228) vorgeschlagen und von GA übernommen; offenbar sahen jedoch weder Haydn noch Elßler noch Müller einen Korrekturbedarf. Es ist durchaus vorstellbar, dass der Klang im vierten Viertel von T. 187 nicht verändert werden soll und die Hörner und Trompeten eine instrumentenspezifische Unsauberkeit intonieren.  
**A, B:** zwei Halbe  $b^2-a^2$ , zugleich VI I 1 2  $a^2$ . Dies steht gegen den 4-3-Vorhalt in Ob I, Clt I, T und Bc. Es ist schwer vorstellbar, dass im dritten Viertel des Taktes  $b^2$  und  $a^2$  zugleich erklingen sollen.  
**C:** Bezifferung bei T. 193.8 und bei T. 194.1 3  
**C:** Bögen 2–4, 5, 8–9; Stacc. 4, 7, bei 4 ... auf Bogenende  
**C:**  $fz$   
**C:** Bezifferung T. 198.7  $\frac{5}{3}, \frac{6}{3}, \frac{5}{3}$ ; ... 199.4–7  $\frac{4}{2}, 6, \frac{4}{2}, 6$   
**C:** Ganznote  $d^2$  und ... des Viertel  $d^2$   
**C:** Bogen bestimmt; **B:** Bogen bis T. 201.2; **C:** Bogen bis ...  
**C:** Bezifferung ...  
**A, B, C:** Text „specto“  
**C:** taktübergreifender Haltebogen  
**A:** keine Textsilbe nach Seitenwechsel (Flüchtigkeitsfehler)

Sanctus

9. Sanctus

1, 7, 15, 20 S, A, T, B, Bc Zur Frage von „Soli“ und Tutti“: A: in Bc „[Solo]“ und „[Tutti]“; C: in allen Singstimmen „Solo“ und „Tutti“; aber: in B ist in „Tenore Concerto“ der Vermerk „Solo“ in T. 1 ausgestrichen, und in allen Ripienstimmen sind T. 1–5 und 15–19 enthalten. Der Befund bleibt widersprüchlich.
12 Bc 3 C: Bezifferung 7
23 Clt I 1–2 C: Bogen fehlt
24 Clt II 3 B, C: Viertelpause
25 VI II 8 C: a¹
29/30 C: Doppelstrich

10. Pleni sunt coeli

35, 36 Ob I C: T. 35.3–36.2 Viertel b¹-b¹-a¹; B: in T. 36.1 b¹ nach c² korrigiert
36 Ob II 1, 2 C: Viertel b¹-a¹
42 Bc 1, 3 C: Bezifferung jeweils 3
43 Bc 3 C: Bezifferung 7/3
65 Bc 3 C: Bezifferung 7/3

Benedictus

11. Benedictus

1 Clt I/II A, B: keine #-Generalvorzeichnung, sondern jeweils ein # vor der betreffenden Note.
1 VI I/II, Va, Bc 1 A: jeweils p, unter der Partitur „NB pianissimo“; B: in VI I/II, Va, Vc, Vne p und jeweils eine (spätere?) Zufügung „pianissimo NB“, in Org nur p; C: jeweils pp
4 Bc 6 A: „Org“ fehlt, in B, C vorhanden
5, 6 Fl 4–6 C: Stacc.
5, 6 Clt I/II 6–7 C: Stacc, kein Bogen 5–7
7 Fl, Ob I/II 2–4 C: kein Bogen
7 Cor I, Ctr I 3 C: e²
7 Cor II, Ctr II 2, 3 C: e²
7 Timp 2 C: Achtelpause
12 Clt I C: keine Bögen
12 VI I 9–11 C: kein Bogen
13 Clt I 1 A: f erst bei 2
13 Clt I 2 A, B: „Tutti“
15 VI II 6, 8, 14 C: g², f², g²
17 S, A, T, B 1 A: jeweils p, unter der Partitur „NB pianissimo“; B: in S, A, T, B p und jeweils eine (spätere?) Zufügung „pianissimo NB“, in Org nur p; C: jeweils pp
17 Bc 8 A, C, B (Org)
26 Bc 3 C: ff
27 Fl 1 C: punktierte und zwei Achtel
27 Clt I 1 A: b-Vorzeichen in Funktion von b
27 Clt I 2 C: zwei Sechzehntel statt Vorschlag und Achtel
31 VI I 1 C: drei Akzente
38 Ob I, Clt I 1 C: drei Akzente
38 VI I/II, Va bei 2 und Bc bei 5 V-förmige Zeichen; C: drei Akzente
39 Bc 7 C: s
44–47 A C: T. 44–47.1 syllabische Textierung „nomine Domini in no-“
46 VI I/II, Va, Bc C: fz statt fp.
48 S, A, T, B A: Textsilbe fehlt nach Seitenwechsel (Flüchtigkeit); in B und C vorhanden
49 Fl 7 C: h¹
55 Ob II 2 C: zwei Achtel b¹-a¹, kein Bogen
60 Bc 5 C: Bezifferung #
61/62 Va C: kein taktübergreifender Haltebogen
62 T 5 A, B: Achtel (in A Korrekturstelle) ohne zusätzliche Pause; C: Viertel
66 Clt I 6 A: Note fehlt; in B und C vorhanden
67/68 Bc C: T. 67.5–68.1 nicht „tasto“, sondern Bezifferung 7/5 6/4 7/5 6/4 5/4
68 Va, Bc 2–8 C: Bogen
90 VI II 3 C: d²
92 VI I 2–7 C: Bogen beginnt auf 1
92 S, A, T, B A: Textsilbe fehlt nach Seitenwechsel (Flüchtigkeit); in B und C vorhanden
96 Bc 5 A: Bezifferung 1/6; B: Bezifferung 1/6 (= Nachtrag); C: Bezifferung 1/3
103 Fl 9 C: zwei Sechzehntel e²-g²
104 Bc 4, 8 C: Bezifferung jeweils 7

105 T 6 C: e¹
105 Bc 5, 7 C: Bezifferung 6/5 5/4
107 Fl 1 B: e², korrigiert zu f²
109 Fl, Ob I/II 1 A: f² bzw. f¹; B: ebenso, korrigiert zu g² bzw. g¹
109–113 Clt I/II, Fg I/II A: leere Takte; B, C: für Clt I/II in T. 109 jeweils a¹ und zwei Viertelpausen, in T. 110–113 Pausen, für Fg I/II in T. 109–113 Pausen. Ergänzung nach Sanctus, T. 39–43 (in Übereinstimmung mit GA)
110–113 Fl, Ob I/II A: leere Takte; B, C: Pausen. Ergänzung nach Sanctus, T. 40–43 (in Übereinstimmung mit GA)
111–113 Bc A: keine Bezifferung; Edition folgt B und C
135 Clt II 1 C: b in Funktion von b
136 Bc C: „unis“

Agnus Dei

12. Agnus Dei
1 alle A: „Adagio“ fehlt; in B und C vorhanden
1 Clt I/II A, B, C: keine Generalvorzeichnung
1 Va 3 A: d¹; B: d¹, nach e¹ korrigiert
2/3 Bc C: Bezifferung T. 2.6, 3.1 7/5 5/3
3 VI II 1 C: h¹
5 Ob I 1–3 C: Bogen fehlt
6 Ob I/II 2–3 bzw. 1–3 C: Bogen fehlt
11 VI I 1–4 C: Bogen
15 Fg 5 C: g¹
15 VI I 11 C: f²
20 Ob I 2–4 C: Bogen fehlt
22 Va 5–6 C: Achtel und Achtelpause
24 Fg 3–5 C: Bogen fehlt
26 Bc 1 C: Bezifferung
30 Fg I 1–3 C: Bogen fehlt
33 VI II 3 A: C: b/g¹. Generalvorzeichnung. Hinblick auf Clt II und die Bezifferung b/as¹; aber weder Haydn noch Elßler noch Müller bemerkten hier einen Korrekturbedarf. Man könnte fragen, ob die in Anlehnung an den Akzent in T. 32 eine Dissonanz gemeint sein? Ein Pizzicato-Ton der VI II wäre dazu kaum ausreichend. Die Stelle bleibt fragwürdig. Die Edition folgt GA.

13. Dona nobis

44 Ob I 1 C: d¹
44 Clt I 1 C: Oktave d¹/d²
51 Ob I, Clt I 1 C: Vorschlag f² fehlt, stattdessen in S
55 Ob I/II, Clt I 1 C: Vorschlagsnote hier und im Folgenden stets Viertel
57 Ob II 1 C: kein Vorschlag
57 Ob I, Clt I 1 A: nur Viertel-Vorschlag Ob I; B: ohne Vorschläge; C: nur Vorschläge Clt I und S
65/66 VI I/II C: Artikulation wie in T. 64 wird fortgesetzt
65 T 1 A, B: d¹
68, 70 Bc 3 C: Bezifferung jeweils 4/3
72–78 VI I/II 2–4 C: jeweils Bögen
72 Bc 1, 3, 5, 7 C: Bezifferung 6/4 3/4 6/4
75, 77 VI I/II 6–8 C: jeweils Bögen
83 Fg I/II 3 C: Terz A/c
84 Bc 4 C: Bezifferung 6/3
111 VI II 3 C: d¹/d²; dies übernimmt die Gesamtausgabe. Trotz fehlender diesbezüglicher Bezifferung ist der Quintton im Klang nicht unvorstellbar; deshalb wird in dieser Edition der Befund von A und B geboten.
117/118 VI II C: T. 117.1–118.4 wie VI I
120 Bc C: Bezifferung für den ganzen Takt 8/3
127 Bc 3, 5, 7 C: Bezifferung 6/4 3/4 6/4
130 Bc 1 C: Bezifferung 8/5 6/4 2
138 Bc 1, 2 C: Bezifferung 6/3
143 T A: Textierung fehlt nach Seitenwechsel (Flüchtigkeit); in B und C vorhanden
146/147 Fg II A: wie Fg I; B: zuerst wie Fg I, dann von Haydn nachgetragen; C: kein Bogen.
148 Ob II, Clt I 1 C: kein Vorschlag Ob II, dafür mit Vorschlag Clt I und S
152 Ob II, Clt II 1 C: ohne Vorschlag
163 S, B C: „no-“ bei 1–3, „-bis“ bei 4
175 B 1 C: mit Vorschlag
184 T, B A: nochmals die Angabe „Solo“
185 S C: Bogen 1–2, „-cem“ bei 3
187–190 Cor I/II A: nachgetragen
187/188 Ctr I/II C: mit T. 191/192 vertauscht
189, 191 S, A, T, B A: „Tutti“ von Elßler nachgetragen
203 Ctr I/II 1–2 C: Ganze Note b/b¹
209 A 2 A: zuerst f¹, zu d¹ korrigiert