

Ludwig van
BEETHOVEN

Missa solemnis
op. 123

Soli SATB, Coro SATB
2 Flauti, 2 Oboi, 2 Clarinetti, 2 Fagotti, Contrafagott
4 Corni, 2 Trombe, 3 Tromboni, Timpani
2 Violini, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabbasso, Or

herausgegeben von/edited by
Ernst Hertrich

Beethoven · Messen
Urtext

Studienpartitur / Study score

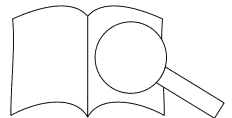


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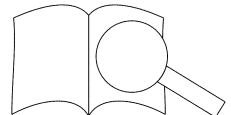
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Zu diesem Werk liegt folgendes Aufführungsmaterial vor:

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Vorwort

In einem Brief vom 6. Juli 1822 an seinen ehemaligen Schüler Ferdinand Ries erklärte Beethoven: „Mein Größtes Werk ist eine große Messe, welche ich ohnlängst geschrieben habe.“¹ Mit dieser „großen Messe“ war natürlich die *Missa solemnis* gemeint, die allerdings zu diesem Zeitpunkt noch gar nicht fertig vorlag. Ihre Einschätzung als sein „größtes Werk“ behielt Beethoven übrigens bei; sie taucht immer wieder auf, wenn er, etwa in Briefen an Verleger oder Freunde, auf sie zu sprechen kommt. Ganz eindeutig lag ihm die Messe von Anfang an besonders am Herzen. Mit kaum einem anderen Werk hat er sich so lange und so intensiv beschäftigt, und in nur wenigen anderen ließ er sich so in sein Innerstes schauen wie in dieser Messe. Welch existenzielle Bedeutung Religion ganz allgemein für Beethoven hatte, bezeugen zahlreiche Stellen in seinem Tagebuch und in seinen Briefen. So schrieb er im Juli oder August 1821, mitten während der Arbeit an der *Missa solemnis*, an Erzherzog Rudolph: „höheres gibt es nichts, als der Gottheit sich mehr als andere Menschen nähern, u. von hier aus die strahlen der Gottheit unter das Menschengeschlecht verbreiten.“²

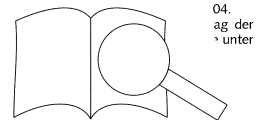
Die Wahl von Erzherzog Rudolph – gleichzeitig Beethovens Schüler und Förderer – zum Erzbischof von Olmütz war der zumindest äußere Anlass für Beethoven, sich nach seiner ersten Messkomposition, der Messe in C-Dur op. 86, erneut mit der Vertonung des lateinischen Ordinariums zu befassen. Rudolph war bereits seit 1805 Koadjutor in Olmütz. 1811 hatte er eine schon damals vorgesehene Ernennung zum Erzbischof mit Hinweis auf seine Jugend (er war damals 23 Jahre alt) ausgeschlagen – an seine Stelle war Graf Maria Thaddäus von Trauttmansdorff-Weinstedt als Erzbischof inthronisiert worden. Als dieser aber acht Tage später starb (20. Januar 1819), stand die Wahl Rudolphs herein fest. Sie erfolgte am 24. März 1819, die Ernennung wurde auf den 9. März 1820 festgesetzt. Noch vor der Wahl, am 3. März 1819, hatte Beethoven an den Kaiser geschrieben: „der Tag, wo ein Hochamt in Wien zu feiern ist, wird für mich der schönste meines Lebens sein. Ich bitte Sie mich erleuchten, daß meine schriftliche Beiträge zu diesem Feyerlichen Tages beifällig angenommen werden.“

Man darf aber dennoch nicht übersehen, daß Beethoven die Weiterentwicklung seiner Kunst viel zu bewusst vorantrieb, als daß er sich nicht auch mit der Komposition beschäftigt hätte, nur weil einer seiner Schüler gewählt worden war. Schon im Sommer 1818, hatte er in seinem Tagebuch vermerkt, daß er musikalisch schreiben alle Kirchenkompositionen, die er in Wien zu hören Gelegenheit gehabt, mit seinen eigenen Setzungen nebst vollkommener Nachahmung der Psalmen und Gesänge übernahm. Nach der C-Dur-Messe noch einmal mit der *Missa solemnis* und Credo sperrigen liturgischen Texten und es lag ihm, wie verschiedene andere Briefe ausweisen (u. a. ein Requiem und ein geistliches Oratorium), auch ganz prinzipiell am Herzen, noch einmal ein großes religiöses Werk zu komponieren.

Beethoven machte sich gewissermaßen unverzüglich an die Arbeit. Wie später noch näher zu erläutern sein wird, konnte er allerdings den eigentlich geplanten Termin dennoch bei Weitem nicht einhalten, sodass die Bischofsweihe ohne die Ausführung der Messe stattfinden musste. Zunächst ging Beethoven an einzelnen Teilen sukzessiv in der Reihenfolge ihrer Positionen an, allerdings nicht so, dass er einen Angriff genommen hätte, nachdem der Satz fertig war. Vielmehr arbeitete er, je weiter er zunahm gleichzeitig an mehreren Sätzen. Die Kyrie stammen von April/Mai 1820, der Satz im Januar/Februar 1821, die Messe aber bereits lange davor, im Juni 1819. Die Hauptarbeit am Oratorium statt. Wann der Satz fertig war, ist im Eintrag ins Konventionenbuch vom März 1820 stammt und bei dem Eintrag „serere“ geht, kann man schließen, dass die Niederschrift des Autographs am 9. März 1820 dem erhaltenen Skizzenmaterial entspricht. Der Satz begann ungefähr im November/Dezember 1819, die Hauptarbeit begann jedoch erst ab dem Jahreswechsel 1820/21, der Zeitpunkt der Fertigstellung ist unklar. Erste Skizzen zum Sanctus und Agnus Dei gibt es, wie zu allen Teilen, Skizzen zum Oratorium erst von März bis August 1821, mit der Niederschrift des Autographs begann Beethoven wohl nicht vor Mitte 1821. Zum vorläufigen Abschluss des gesamten Werkes ist wohl auf Ende 1822 anzusetzen – zu diesem Zeitpunkt lag das Autograph wahrscheinlich fertig vor. Es befindet sich heute, mit Ausnahme des nicht mehr erhaltenen Gloria, in der Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preussischer Kulturbesitz.

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¹ Ludwig van Beethoven, *Briefwechsel Gesamtausgabe*, im Auftrag des Beethoven-Hauses Bonn herausgegeben von Sieghard Brandenburg (BGA), Bd. 1–7, München 1996–1998, hier Band 4, Nr. 1427.
² BGA 4, Nr. 1438.
³ BGA 4, Nr. 1292.
⁴ Maynard Solomon, *Beethoven*, München 1997, S. 104.
⁵ Ludwig van Beethoven, *Korrespondenz*, hrsg. v. G. Neumann, Berlin 1962, S. 104.



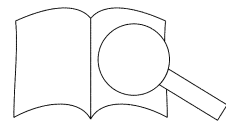
Im Autograph schrieb Beethoven beim Agnus Dei neben die Überschrift „Dona nobis pacem“ mit Bleistift noch die Erläuterung „darstellend den innern und äussern Frieden“. In der Arbeitskopie änderte er das noch zu „Bitte um innern u äußern Frieden“. Diese Bitte hatte für ihn existenzielle Bedeutung. Als 1809 die napoleonischen Truppen Wien belagerten und beschossen, muss das Beethoven dermaßen erschüttert haben, dass er, wie Ries berichtet, „die meiste Zeit in einem Keller bei seinem Bruder Caspar“ zubrachte, „wo er noch den Kopf mit Kissen bedeckte, um ja nicht die Kanonen zu hören“¹⁷. So kommt es nicht von ungefähr, dass Beethoven im Dona nobis pacem zweimal eine Kriegsmusik erklingen lässt, das erste Mal im wahrsten Sinne mit Pauken und Trompeten, denen eine verzweifelte („timidamente“) Bitte der Solisten um Erbarmen folgt, das zweite Mal im Presto-Tempo mit erst am Schluss hinzutretenden Pauken und Trompeten. Dass der irdische Frieden immer trügerisch ist, macht Beethoven 29 Takte vor Schluss deutlich, wenn er mitten in der Friedensseligkeit noch einmal die Pauke erklingen lässt, die im *pianissimo*, wie aus der Ferne, an die Schrecken des Krieges erinnert.

Die *Missa solemnis* war ursprünglich als Werk für eine festliche Liturgie gedacht. Im Laufe ihrer langen Entstehungszeit wurde daraus allerdings ein monumentales Werk, das im Grunde jeglichen liturgischen Rahmen sprengt. Nicht umsonst fand die Uraufführung in einem Konzertsaal statt, und auch heute ist das Werk als Ganzes fast nur noch in Konzerten zu hören. In einem Brief vom 16. September 1824 an seinen Freund, den Klavierbauer Johann Andreas Streicher, schrieb Beethoven, es sei für ihn „bey der Bearbeitung dieser großen Messe“ die Hauptsache gewesen, „sowohl bei den Singenden als Zuhörenden religiöse Gefühle zu erwecken und dauernd zu machen“.¹⁸ Beethoven wollte also ganz bewusst mit seiner Vertonung der Messe das Publikum in einen Zustand versetzen, der dem im Gottesdienst weitgehend entsprechen sollte – und so gesehen ist auch die *Missa solemnis* durchaus ein liturgisches Werk.

Berlin, im Oktober 2010

Ernst Herttrich

¹⁷ „ard V“
¹⁸ BC.
 Ferdinand Ries, *Biographische Notizen über Ludwig van Beethoven*, 1838, S. 121.



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Foreword

In a letter dated 6 July 1822 to his former pupil Ferdinand Ries, Beethoven declared: "My greatest work is a grand mass, which I have recently written."¹ With this "grand mass" naturally he was referring to the *Missa solennis* which, however, was still not complete at this date. Incidentally, Beethoven retained his assessment of it as his "greatest work"; it appears repeatedly, for example, when he refers to the work in letters to publishers or friends. Quite clearly, from the outset the mass was dear to his heart. He worked on scarcely any other work so long and intensively, and in few other works did he allow his innermost feelings to show as in this mass. Numerous places in his diaries and letters show, in general, what existential significance religion had for Beethoven. Thus he wrote to Archduke Rudolph in July or August 1821, in the midst of work on the *Missa solennis*: "There is nothing higher than to draw nearer to the deity than other people, and from here to send forth the rays of the deity among the human race."²

The appointment of Archduke Rudolph, who was both Beethoven's pupil and patron, as Archbishop of Olmütz (now Olomouc) in Moravia was the ostensible reason for Beethoven to immerse himself again in setting the Latin ordinary following his first mass composition, the Mass in C op. 86. Rudolph had been bishop coadjutor in Olmütz since 1805. In 1811 he had turned down an intended appointment as archbishop, citing his youth (he was then aged 23); in his place Count Maria Thaddäus von Trauttmansdorff-Weinsberg was enthroned as Archbishop. But when he died eight years later (on 20 January 1819), Rudolph's election seemed certain from the outset. This took place on 24 March 1819, and enthronement was fixed for 9 March 1820. Even before the official election, on 3 March 1819, Beethoven had written the duke: "The day on which a High Mass by me will be performed during the ceremonies for Your Imperial Highness, the finest of my life, and God will inspire me, so that the powers will contribute to the celebration of this sole"

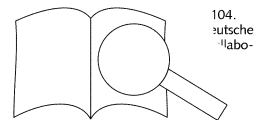
Nevertheless, too much significance was attached to this stated occasion. Beethoven, with the further development of his art, was as a composer far too conscientious to create a mass merely because his patron had requested it. A little time earlier, probably in 1818, he had written to write true church music, and he had composed chorales of the monks etc. In order to be able to set the most correct translations of the Mass in C, he had to study the unwieldy liturgical text, the Kyrie and Credo, and, as various sources indicate, including a Requiem and a sacred cantata. The principle to him to compose a

started on the work. As will be explained later, however, he was, by far, unable to meet the actual task so that the ordination had to take place without

the performance of the Mass. At first Beethoven tackled the individual movements successively in their order in the mass ordinary, but not simply beginning work on a new movement when the preceding one was complete. On the contrary, the further the composition progressed, the more he worked on several movements at the same time. The first sketches for the Kyrie date from April/May 1819 and the movement was, for the most part, completed in January/February 1820. However, Beethoven began the Gloria some considerable time before. The Kyrie was finished as June 1819. The main work on this project was completed in November. It is not certain exactly when the Gloria was completed. From an entry in conversation with Ries in March 1820 and concerning the Kyrie, it can be concluded that Beethoven worked on the Gloria for some time. The surviving sketch material for the Gloria is dated 1819. The work on it began in November/December 1819. The date of completion is, however, not certain. The Kyrie and Benedictus were completed in early 1819, but the main work on the Gloria was not finished until the summer of 1820. The turn of the Gloria was still being worked on in the summer of 1820. The Agnus Dei there are also sketches for. The Gloria was intended for all movements. But the Kyrie and Benedictus were performed initially from March 1820. The Gloria was probably not begun until the end of 1821. There are still working sketches for the Gloria which can be given as the end of 1822 – by this time the Gloria was probably complete. It is now preserved, in the possession of the Preußischer Kulturbesitz, in the collection of the Musikbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz.

It is not to be assumed that Beethoven began writing out a fair copy of a movement as an autograph score does not mean that he had finished the compositional work on it. Particularly in the Kyrie, Credo and Agnus Dei, he subsequently made radical alterations in the autograph. The manuscript was therefore in such a condition that it could scarcely serve as a model for copyists. Perhaps for this reason, Beethoven had a first copy prepared early on, from as early as September 1820, and perhaps work began on copying the Credo for this reason, although the piece was not yet complete at this point. Several copyists were involved in the work under the supervision of Beethoven's main copyist, Wenzel Schlemmer. Evidently Beethoven observed that the completion of the Mass required more time than he had imagined. Therefore, work on the

¹ For the original quotations see the German foreword. The source for this quotation is: *Ludwig van Beethoven. Briefwechsel Gesamtausgabe*, edited in commission of Beethoven House, Bonn, by Sieghard Brandenburg (BGA), vols. 1–7, Munich, 1996–1998, here vol. 4, no. 133.
² BGA 4, no. 1438.
³ BGA 4, no. 1292.
⁴ Maynard Solomon, *Beethoven*, London, 1977, p. 100.
⁵ *Ludwig van Beethoven. Konv. Staatsbibliothek, Berlin*, by KZ, edition of Günter Brosche (BK)



copy had to be interrupted. Probably the largest part of this work did not take place before 1822 and it was probably not finally completed before January 1823. Beethoven then checked through it carefully, during which he made numerous corrections, alterations and additions. In contrast with the autograph in which in some passages only figuration is noted, this manuscript also contains a fully realized organ part, though this was only added at a later date. An autograph model for this no longer survives. However, it can be safely assumed that this realization stems from Beethoven himself, having already considered the idea of providing the first edition of the Mass in C with a realized organ part. It also emerges from an entry in conversation book no. 1 dated April 1819 that he had envisaged an organ part in the *Missa solemnis* from the very beginning: "The prelude to the Kyrie played powerfully by the organist and diminishing to *piano* before the Kyrie."⁶ The copy preserved today in the Archive of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Vienna is regarded as the most important source for the *Missa solemnis* because, first of all, the autograph no longer survives complete (see above), and secondly, for the most part Beethoven did not transfer the alterations he made in the copy back into his autograph.

Consequently, Beethoven had almost all further copies made on the basis of this manuscript⁷ and then used it (and not the autograph) for comparison in the checking process. The first of these subsequent copies, which was made directly after the completion and checking of the original copy and was presented on 19 March 1823, was the manuscript for the dedicatee Archduke Rudolph. Beethoven must have felt very guilty with respect to him, for the Mass should originally have been ready three years earlier, for the enthronement of his patron. True, his capacity for work had been limited from time to time by illness and by disputes about the guardianship of his nephew and he repeatedly excused himself for this in various letters to the Archduke, but nevertheless he worked on other compositions besides the Mass – for example the Diabelli Variations, the 9th Symphony and the Piano Sonata op. 10.⁸ Rudolph put a brave face on things and wrote to Beethoven two weeks after his enthronement, at which the promised mass not be performed, that he hoped "that you will complete it for me."⁸

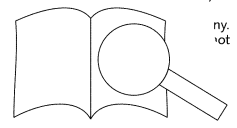
Beethoven was not well during this period. Besides the and disputes already mentioned, he was also troubled by financial worries. So it is hardly surprising that he tried to make money from the new edition. In 1820 he offered the publisher Simrock for a fee of 125 louis d'or,⁹ and in anticipation of making a fair copy of the *Missa solemnis* or the *Agnus Dei* by Beethoven for 100 louis d'or, and in anticipation of the *Missa solemnis* he borrowed 900 gulden from the court merchant Franz von Brentano. In 1821 he offered the work – and even the autograph – to the Leipzig publisher Peter Simrock, with whom, so that nothing came of it. In negotiations with Simrock also in 1821, he kept the publisher waiting that there were two mass manuscripts destined for Simrock, in any case, but the publishers he had no scruples.

In the year 1822/23 he finally reached the decision. The copies of the Mass, carefully produced by copy-

ists, for a fee of 50 ducats to various courts and major musical institutions. He sent at least 28 invitations, but only received acceptances from the following ten recipients: King Frederick William III of Prussia, King Frederick Augustus I of Saxony, the Cecilian Society in Frankfurt am Main, King Louis XVIII of France, Grand Duke Ferdinand III of Tuscany, King Frederick VI of Denmark, Grand Duke Ludwig I of Hesse-Darmstadt, Prince Nikolaus Galitzin, Tsar Alexander I of Russia and Prince Anton Heinrich Radziwill. Only the copies for the first six named recipients survive. Beethoven only corrected them relatively superficially, possibly in order not to detract too much from the overall appearance of the manuscripts. They are, therefore, important documents, but as sources for the edition of the *Missa solemnis* they are of secondary importance. Incidentally, Beethoven received rejections from the Dutch and British royal houses. The reaction of Carl Friedrich Zelter was curious; he asked Beethoven whether the Mass for the Berlin Singakademie for an a capella version which Beethoven naturally declined.

Only a good year later, on 10 March 1823, he worked to the publisher Schott in Bonn, pointing out this time too that he had already made a copy. That is remarkable in so far as it is the only copy of the symphony in the same letter. Beethoven presented the copy to the Akademie on 7 May in 1823. This was the premiere of the *Missa solemnis* had already been performed in the Harmonic Hall in St. Petersburg in 1819. In Vienna, only the *Missa solemnis* was performed in the program, the *Missa solemnis* was presented as "hymns," with Beethoven's *Missa solemnis*.¹¹ Because of this major event, the *Missa solemnis* had been delayed; however, in 1823, he agreed how to proceed further. However, the completion of the *Missa solemnis* for the Akademie, the negotiations under the supervision of the copyists who had to be made, all this took its toll on him, since at the end of his life his relationship with his nephew increased. So it is scarcely surprising that the preparation of the engraver's copy for Schott was delayed. In October that year. Several copyists were also employed during this time under the supervision of the copyist Ferdinand Schlemmer (Beethoven's previous main copyist Winkel Schlemmer died in summer, 1823). It is full of mistakes. Evidently Beethoven's energy was no longer sufficient for a really careful checking. This source is therefore of comparatively little value for this edition. However, it is the only source which contains the complete trombone parts. The manuscript was finally handed over to the Vienna banking house of Fries on 16 January 1825, which in turn forwarded it to Schott. It remained in the Schott archive for a long time, but has been preserved in the collection of the Beethoven House, Bonn, since 2005.

⁶ BKh 1, p. 42.
⁷ For further details see the Critical Report, p. 283.
⁸ BGA 4, no. 1375.
⁹ BGA 4, no. 1370.
¹⁰ BGA 5, no. 1787.
¹¹ Prince Nikolaus Galitzin had proposed to obtain from Beethoven for 50 ducats the copy of the *Missa solemnis* for the Singakademie in St. Petersburg.
¹² The various reviews of the concert were very positive. People wanted to hear a performance of the Mass take place in Vienna during Beethoven's lifetime.



After submitting the engraver's copy, Beethoven continued to write several letters to the publisher. These were about additional corrections, the opus number, the inclusion of the coat-of-arms of the dedicatee Archduke Rudolph on the first edition, and finally about metronome markings. Beethoven repeatedly promised to supply these later. Even in the second half of December 1826 he wrote: "We can scarcely have *tempi ordinarii* any more, because we must fall in with the ideas of the free genius."¹³ This passage refers to a performance of the 9th Symphony, but it shows how much it mattered to Beethoven to give metronome marks to his late works, because evidently he frequently envisaged what, for that time, were quite exceptional metronome markings. Despite this, he did not succeed in translating his plans into reality. In his last years, he concentrated entirely on the five late string quartets; in addition, his nephew's suicide attempt on 26 August 1826, and time and again, more new illnesses had greatly weakened his strength. Only this can also explain why he did not insist on seeing proofs of the music engraving of the Mass. The edition finally appeared shortly after Beethoven's death, at the end of March/beginning of April 1827, without him having checked the proofs himself. The title page of the edition, about which Beethoven himself had given relevant instructions to the publisher, contains just the simple title *Missa*. By comparison, in his letters and conversation books, titles such as "grand mass," "messe solennelle" or even "*Missa solemnis*" are frequently found. The last of these has become inextricably linked with the work through the history of its reception. In Joseph Karl Stieler's famous portrait, the only one which depicts him as a composer, Beethoven holds the manuscript of the *Missa solemnis* in his hand. In the portrait, the title page can be seen with the words "*Missa solemnis* / In D #." Incidentally, it dates from 1820, when the Mass was definitely still "in statu nascendi." Already at this early date, Beethoven must have regarded it as his most important, not to mention, central opus.

Although it is of the greatest stylistic unity, the work presents a compendium of the whole of liturgical, sacred, and religious music composed to that date. This recalls the diary entry from 1816 in which Beethoven had set himself several tasks "in order to create true church music." This evidently included an interest in both older church music and relevant works by his contemporaries.

Right at the beginning of the Kyrie, the *Die Zauberflöte*, which Beethoven regarded as a most remarkable and unmistakable. The audience of the time would have perceived a solemn Sarastro-like atmosphere in the autograph (and only there), in the heart – may it again – (see XIV). There is speculation about the idea that it should only be dedicated to Archduke Rudolph.¹⁴ However, Beethoven never thought of dedicating the Mass to anyone. This "dedication" to the archduke is surely never seen in the autograph, but it is absolutely typical of him. In the text of the Credo, the "Et incarnatus est" before him had set in a special way the Gregorian and church mode model, had in mind the monks' singing men, did not assign this section to the tenor performed to this day, but to the chorus of the many moving passages in the work.

The conclusions of the Gloria and Credo movements with fugues or fugal sections were in the old church music tradition. But in the *Missa solemnis* the musical form is no mere recourse to tradition, but it is built upon, expanded and filled with new content, with unending jubilation in the Gloria and a glance towards eternity in the Credo.

The use of solo violin in the Benedictus is unusual and born entirely from the text. Even in an early review of the Mass, the writer, music teacher and composer Georg Christoph Grossheim was reminded of the "course of the heavenly messenger, of which Handel had also given such a beautiful portrayal in his Messiah."¹⁶ He is referring to the *Pifa* in Part 1 with its 12/8 meter. This "shepherds' music" in the *Missa solemnis* refers to the "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini," which alludes to the coming of the son of God, the good shepherd – whereby such a musical type was also a familiar convention for Christmas music?

In the autograph, Beethoven added the words "inner and outward peace" in pencil next to "pacem" in the Agnus Dei. In the autograph, he again to "a plea for inner and outward peace." Beethoven had an existential significance, which was besieged and bombarded by the world. Beethoven so much, as if he were in a cellar at the time in a cellar at his time, where he covered his head with pillows in despairing "timidamente" (timidly), and the second time in a prayer, the timpani only entering at the measures before the end, that he gave, when the timpani are heard, the oasis of peace, playing *pianissimo*, the horrors of war.

The Mass was originally intended as a work for a festive occasion. During the course of its long gestation, a monumental work emerged which fundamentally breaks all liturgical boundaries. Not for nothing did the first performance take place in a hall and even today, the work as a whole is almost only performed in concerts. In a letter dated 16 September 1824 to his friend and the piano maker Johann Andreas Streicher, Beethoven wrote that for him, the most important thing "in working on this grand mass was to awaken religious feelings and to make them lasting, both for the singers as well as the listeners."¹⁸ With his setting of the mass, Beethoven therefore quite consciously wanted to transport the audience into a state which would largely correspond with that of a church service – and viewed thus, the *Missa solemnis* is a thoroughly liturgical work.

Berlin, October 2010
 Translation: Elizabeth Robinson

Ernst Hertrich

¹³ BGA 6, no. 2244.

¹⁴ Birgit Lodes: "Von Herzen – möge es wieder – zu Herzen gehn!" Zur Widmung von Beethovens *Missa solemnis*, in: *Altes im Neuen. Festschrift Theodor Göttinger zum 65. Geburtstag*, ed. Bernd Edelmann, Hermann Schmidt, Tutzing, 1995, pp. 295–306.

¹⁵ For details see the Critical Report

¹⁶ *Cäcilia*, issue IX, 1828, p. 22f

¹⁷ Franz Gerhard Wegeler and Fugwig van Beethoven, Koblenz,

¹⁸ BGA 5, no. 1876.



Avant-propos

Beethoven explique à son ancien élève Ferdinand Ries dans une lettre du 6 juillet 1822 : « Ma plus grande œuvre est une grande messe que j'ai écrite récemment. »¹ Il s'agit bien évidemment de la *Missa solemnis* qui n'était toutefois pas encore achevée à ce moment-là. Beethoven ne cessa de la considérer comme sa « plus grande œuvre » ; cette estimation est toujours présente comme l'attestent des lettres à ses éditeurs et amis. La messe lui tient particulièrement à cœur dès le début, cela est chose sûre. Aucune autre œuvre ne l'a tenu en haleine aussi longtemps et avec autant d'intensité, et rares sont les autres œuvres qui en dévoilent autant sur sa personnalité que cette messe. Maint passage de son journal ou de sa correspondance témoigne de l'importance existentielle de la religion pour Beethoven de manière générale. Il écrit ainsi en juillet ou août 1821, en plein travail sur la *Missa solemnis*, à l'archiduc Rodolphe : « Il n'est rien de plus haut que de s'approcher de la divinité plus près que les autres Hommes et de diffuser de là les rayons de la divinité sur les êtres humains. »²

Le choix de l'archiduc Rodolphe – à la fois élève et mécène de Beethoven – au rang d'archevêque d'Olmütz fut l'occasion tout au moins extérieure pour Beethoven, après avoir écrit une première messe, la Messe en ut majeur op. 86, de revenir à la composition de l'ordinaire latin. Rodolphe était déjà coadjuteur à Olmütz depuis 1805. En 1811, il avait refusé une nomination déjà prévue à l'époque au titre d'archevêque en invoquant sa jeunesse (il était alors âgé de 23 ans) – et le comte Maria Thaddäus von Trauttmansdorff-Weinsberg avait été intronisé archevêque à sa place. Mais lorsque celui-ci meurt huit ans plus tard (20 janvier 1819), le choix est déjà fixé sur Rodolphe. L'élection a lieu le 24 mars 1819, l'intronisation doit avoir lieu le 9 mars 1820. Dès avant l'élection officielle le 3 mars 1819, Beethoven avait écrit à l'archiduc : « Le grand-messe devra être représentée par moi pour le honneur de Votre Majesté Impériale sera pour moi le jour de ma vie et Dieu m'éclairera afin que mes faibles contributeurs à magnifier ce jour solennel. »³

Mais il ne faut pas non plus donner trop de constance extérieure. Beethoven, de l'opérer et de perfectionner son travail de compositeur pour que l'un de ses mécènes avait quelques temps déjà, probablement « Afin d'écrire de la musique des moines etc. et y introductions les plus parfaites de tous les psaumes ». Après la messe, il se mesurait encore une fois, de sur tout dans la Gloria et le Requiem et un oratorio sa fois une grande œuvre religieuse.

beethoven ne cessait de travailler. Comme on l'expliquera plus en détail, il ne peut toutefois pas respecter de loin le

décal prévu si bien que l'intronisation de l'évêque est célébrée sans représentation de la Messe. Beethoven travaille tout d'abord les différentes parties successivement dans l'ordre de l'ordinaire de la messe mais commence toutefois un nouveau morceau avant que le précédent soit terminé. Plus il avance dans la composition, plus il travaille sur plusieurs parties en même temps. Les premières ébauches du Kyrie datent d'avril/mai 1819, le mouvement tout d'abord achevé en janvier/février 1820. Mais Beethoven a commencé à travailler sur le Gloria bien avant, peut-être même avant le Kyrie. On peut dire avec précision quand le mouvement principal du Kyrie a été achevé : le 29 mars 1820 et ayant trait au texte du Kyrie eleison. Beethoven y travaillait encore à ce moment-là. Les ébauches conservées permettent de conclure qu'il a travaillé environ en novembre 1820 sur le Kyrie et bien la rédaction de l'autographe. Le mouvement principal de l'achèvement est ce pendant le Kyrie eleison, tandis que le travail principal sur le Gloria a été achevé au tournant de l'année 1820. Le mouvement principal du Gloria en latin a été achevé en 1822. Comme pour le Kyrie, il existe aussi pour l'Agnus Dei des ébauches et des autographes. Les corps principal d'ébauches de l'Agnus Dei datent de la fin de l'année 1821, et Beethoven a travaillé sur ce mouvement jusqu'au milieu de l'année 1821. Il existe encore des ébauches de l'Agnus Dei de l'été 1822. Une conclusion probable est certainement être fixée à fin 1822 – à moins que le mouvement principal n'ait été achevé plus tôt, dès septembre 1820, une première copie et peut-être commence-t-on aussi pour cette raison par le Credo, bien que le morceau n'ait pas encore été achevé à ce moment-là. Sous la supervision du copiste principal de Beethoven, Wenzel Schlemmer, plusieurs copistes sont mis à contribution. Mais Beethoven remarque manifestement que l'élaboration de la Messe prend plus de temps que prévu. Il faut donc inter-

rompre. Beethoven a commencé à rédiger un mouvement principal de partition ne signifie pas que le travail de composition ait été achevé. Notamment dans le Kyrie, le Credo et l'Agnus Dei, il procède plus tard à des changements décisifs dans l'autographe. Le manuscrit est donc dans un tel état qu'il ne peut pratiquement plus servir de modèle aux copistes. Peut-être est-ce la raison pour laquelle Beethoven fait élaborer très tôt, dès septembre 1820, une première copie et peut-être commence-t-on aussi pour cette raison par le Credo, bien que le morceau n'ait pas encore été achevé à ce moment-là. Sous la supervision du copiste principal de Beethoven, Wenzel Schlemmer, plusieurs copistes sont mis à contribution. Mais Beethoven remarque manifestement que l'élaboration de la Messe prend plus de temps que prévu. Il faut donc inter-

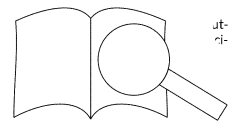
¹ Pour les citations originales, voir la préface en allemand. Source pour la citation ci-dessus : *Ludwig van Beethoven. Briefwechsel Gesamtausgabe*, édition commandée par le Beethoven-Haus Bonn par Sieghard Brandenburg (BGA), vol. 1-7, Munich 1996-1998, ici vol. 4, n° 1437.

² BGA 4, n° 1438.

³ BGA 4, n° 1292.

⁴ Maynard Solomon, *Beethovens T.*

⁵ *Ludwig van Beethoven. Konversationshefte*, édition par Günther Kieser, Staatsbibliothek Berlin par Günther Kieser, édition de Günter Brosche (BKH),



rompt le travail de copie. Il est probablement exécuté en grande partie en 1822 seulement ; la copie n'est définitivement achevée qu'en janvier 1823. Beethoven la soumet ensuite à un examen très soigneux où il entreprend encore nombre de corrections, modifications et ajouts. À la différence de l'autographe dans lequel ne se trouve qu'un chiffrage à divers passages, ce manuscrit contient désormais aussi une partie d'orgue entièrement réalisée ajoutée toutefois seulement plus tard. Un modèle autographe n'en a pas été conservé. Mais on peut dire avec certitude que cette réalisation est de Beethoven lui-même, car il avait déjà caressé l'idée pour la Messe en ut majeur d'ajouter une partie d'orgue réalisée à la première édition. Le fait qu'il ait pensé pour la *Missa solemnis* dès le départ à une participation de l'orgue ressort aussi de la mention d'avril 1819 dans le cahier de conversation n° 1 : « prélude du Kyrie par l'organiste fort et s'adoucisant jusqu'à piano avant le Kyrie »⁶. La copie conservée aujourd'hui à Vienne aux archives de la Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde doit être considérée comme la source majeure de la *Missa solemnis*, car premièrement, l'autographe n'est plus conservé en entier (voir plus haut) et deuxièmement, Beethoven n'a pas reporté pour la plupart dans son autographe les modifications qu'il avait apportées dans la copie.

Beethoven fait en conséquence rédiger presque toutes les autres copies sur le modèle de ce manuscrit⁷ et l'utilise aussi (et non pas l'autographe) comme manuscrit de comparaison pour la correction. La première de ces copies successives faite directement après l'achèvement et le contrôle du manuscrit de départ et remise le 19 mars 1823, est un manuscrit dédié pour l'archiduc Rodolphe. Beethoven devait avoir bien mauvaise conscience à son égard car à l'origine, la Messe aurait dû être achevée trois ans plus tôt, pour l'intronisation de son mécène. Certes, sa puissance de travail avait été entravée en partie par des maladies et les querelles de tutelle pour son neveu et il s'en excuse toujours auprès de l'archiduc dans différentes lettres, alors qu'il s'est quand même consacré en dehors de la Messe à d'autres œuvres – p. ex. Variations Diabelli, la Symphonie n° 9 ou la Sonate pour le p. op. 109. Rodolphe fait contre mauvaise fortune bon cœur et écrit à Beethoven deux semaines après son intronisation déroulée sans la messe promise dans l'espoir « de composer pour moi avec zèle ».⁸

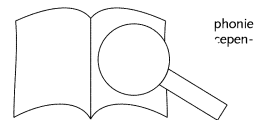
Beethoven ne va pas bien ces années-là. En dehors des querelles déjà évoquées, il a également des soucis permanents. Rien d'étonnant donc à ce qu'il ait tabilisé la nouvelle œuvre. Dès le 9 septembre 1822, les éditions Simrock de Bonn « une grande œuvre de 15 louis d'or »⁹, bien qu'il n'ait rien écrit, ont été achetées par le duc de Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha. Le Sanctus/Benedictus et l'Agnus Dei ont été achetés pour 100 louis d'or, et en prévision de la messe, il se fait prêter 900 florins par son oncle, le comte Franz von Brentano. Le 5 octobre 1822, Beethoven s'adresse à son éditeur – là encore dans un état d'esprit très déprimé – aux Éditions Peters de Leipzig. Il exprime ses inquiétudes et dit que si bien que la chose n'aboutit pas, les éditions Simrock restent finalement à la charge de Beethoven à long terme tenu en compte même jusqu'à mentir en alléguant des problèmes de santé. Quant à ses éditeurs, il n'a aucun scrupule.

En 1822/23, il se décide enfin à proposer de publier la Messe à différentes cours ou

grandes institutions musicales contre la somme respective de 50 ducats. Il envoie en tout au moins 28 invitations mais ne reçoit en retour des réponses positives que des dix destinataires suivants : le roi Frédéric Guillaume III de Prusse, le roi Frédéric Auguste I^{er} de Saxe, l'Association Sainte-Cécile de Francfort sur le Main, le roi Louis XVIII de France, le grand-duc Ferdinand III de Toscane, le roi Frédéric VI du Danemark, le grand-duc Louis I^{er} de Hesse-Darmstadt, le prince Nikolaus Galitzine, le tsar Alexandre I^{er} de Russie et le prince Anton Heinrich Radziwill. Seules ont été conservées les copies pour les six premiers destinataires nommés. Beethoven n'en fait qu'une correction relativement superficielle, peut-être pour ne pas trop abîmer l'aspect général des manuscrits. Il s'agit donc là de documents importants mais de valeur secondaire comme sources pour l'édition de la *Missa solemnis*. Beethoven reçoit en outre des refus de la part des maisons royales des Pays-Bas et d'Angleterre. Une réaction curieuse est celle de Carl Friedrich Zelter qui prie Beethoven d'agencer la Messe pour le roi de Prusse à Berlin dans une version à cappella, ce que celui-ci refuse.

Ce n'est qu'une bonne année plus tard que Beethoven finit par proposer l'œuvre à l'éditeur Rodolphe Schott non sans bien souligner qu'il s'agit d'une œuvre « de grande valeur ».¹⁰ Fait d'autant plus intéressant que Schott dans la même lettre sa demande de 100 ducats n'est pas donnée ensemble lors de la création de la Symphonie, mais créée le 18 avril dans l'ancien théâtre de Saint-Petersbourg, donc dans un contexte très différent. Le concert n° 10 et Agnus Dei annoncés comme partie intégrante de la messe générale de Beethoven.¹² Ce sont les négociations avec Schott ; on convient rapidement de la marque de Schott et de la réduction de la messe, ce qui est déjà très affaibli ; l'achèvement des préparations pour l'Académie, les pourparlers avec le théâtre, la supervision des copistes devant tout cela n'est pas sans conséquences pour lui, et l'effort qui se joue avec son neveu ne fait qu'empêcher pas étonnant que l'élaboration du modèle de grand Schott n'ait été commencé qu'en octobre de la même année. Il participe à nouveau plusieurs copistes, cette fois sous la supervision du copiste Ferdinand Wolanek (Wenzel Schlemmer, le copiste principal de Beethoven jusque là était mort en été 1823). Ce manuscrit est plein d'erreurs. Manifestement, Beethoven n'a plus assez de force pour assurer une correction vraiment méticuleuse. Il est donc d'une valeur relativement minime pour l'édition. Toutefois, il s'agit de la seule source contenant les parties de trombones dans leur totalité. Le manuscrit est ensuite remis le 16 janvier 1825 à la banque viennoise Fries puis transmis de là à Schott. Il reste longtemps dans les archives des Éditions Schott mais figure depuis 2005 dans les collections du Beethoven-Haus à Bonn.

⁶ BKh 1, p. 42.
⁷ Pour plus de détails à ce propos, voir l'Apparat critique, p. 283.
⁸ BGA 4, n° 1375.
⁹ BGA 4, n° 1370.
¹⁰ BGA 5, n° 1787.
¹¹ Le prince Nikolaus Galitzine avait proposé à la Société philharmonique de Beethoven pour 50 ducats.
¹² Les différentes critiques du concert n° 9. On souhaitait une représentation plus lieu à Vienne du vi



Après livraison du modèle de gravure, Beethoven écrit encore plusieurs lettres à la maison d'Édition. Il y est question de corrections ultérieures, du numéro d'opus, des armoiries du dédicataire l'archiduc Rodolphe jointes à la première édition et enfin des indications métronomiques. Beethoven promet sans cesse de les envoyer. Encore dans la deuxième moitié de décembre 1826, il écrit : « Nous ne pouvons pratiquement plus avoir de tempi ordinaires car il faut s'orienter selon les idées du libre génie. »¹³ Le passage se réfère certes à une représentation de la Symphonie n° 9 mais montre cependant combien Beethoven avait à cœur d'ajouter des indications métronomiques à ses œuvres de la maturité car il avait manifestement en tête des tempi souvent bien précis et inhabituels pour l'époque. Il ne parvient pourtant plus à réaliser son projet dans les faits. Pendant les dernières années de sa vie, il se concentre entièrement sur les cinq derniers quatuors à cordes ; en outre, la tentative de suicide de son neveu le 26 août 1826 et un état maladif réitéré lui dérobent ses dernières forces. On ne peut expliquer qu'ainsi qu'il n'ait même plus insisté pour recevoir les épreuves de la gravure de la Messe. L'édition paraît enfin peu après la mort de Beethoven, fin mars/début avril 1827, sans qu'il ait fait lui-même de correction. La couverture de l'édition, pour laquelle Beethoven avait encore donné des instructions précises à l'éditeur ne se voit dotée que du simple titre *Missa*. Dans ses lettres et cahiers de conversation, on rencontre par contre souvent des titres comme « grande Messe », « Messe solennelle » ou même « *Missa solemnis* ». Ce dernier titre est inextricablement lié à l'œuvre par l'histoire de la réception. Sur le portrait célèbre de Joseph Karl Stieler, le seul qui le représente comme compositeur, Beethoven tient le manuscrit de la *Missa solemnis* dans la main. On y voit la couverture portant le titre « *Missa solemnis / en Ré ♯* ». Le portrait date en outre de l'an 1820, alors que la Messe était sans doute encore « in statu nascendi ». Dès ce moment-là, Beethoven dut la considérer comme son opus le plus important, pour ne pas dire central.

Bien que d'une grande homogénéité stylistique, l'œuvre est un condensé de toute la musique religieuse, sacrée et liturgique composée jusque là. Rappelons la mention du journal de 1819 où Beethoven se donne plusieurs tâches pour « écrire de la musique d'église ». Ceci implique manifestement un travail particulièrement intense autant sur la musique sacrée ancienne que sur les œuvres majeures de ces prédécesseurs directs.

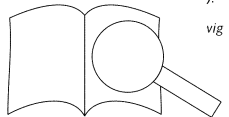
Dès le début du Kyrie, impossible de ne pas penser à l'ouverture de la *Flûte enchantée*, particulièrement. Le public musical de l'époque se départ plongé dans une atmosphère sacrée. Dans l'autographe (et seulement dans l'édition) on trouve un cœur puisse-t-il aller au cœur de la composition, pose certes qu'il pourrait s'agir de l'archiduc Rodolphe.¹⁴ M. Beethoven ait jamais envisagé certainement en de « l'œuvre » comme le fait que Beethoven s'en général même s'ils ne venaient pas de lui. Ce qui serait typique de son œuvre, ces passages textuels centraux, avouons-le, que tous les compositeurs ont cherché à reproduire particulièrement, Beethoven a fait de son œuvre et de mode ecclésiastique. Il a fait du chant des moines évoqué dans le passage, comme cela est souvent le cas, par le ténor soliste mais par les ténors du chœur. Le nombre de passages émouvants de l'œuvre.

Le fait que les mouvements Gloria et Credo se terminent sur des fugues ou des passages fugués est de tradition musicale sacrée ancestrale. Mais dans la *Missa solemnis*, la forme musicale ne reste pas un simple recours à la tradition, elle est étendue, agrandie et remplie d'une teneur nouvelle, avec des louanges sans fin dans le Gloria et la perspective de l'éternité dans le Credo. – L'intervention du violon solo au Benedictus est inhabituelle et naît du texte. Déjà dans une première critique de la Messe, l'auteur, le pédagogue musical et compositeur Georg Christoph Grossheim, y voit l'évocation de la « marche du messager céleste dont Haendel a rendu une si belle image lui aussi dans son Messie ».¹⁶ Il est question ici de la *Pifa* dans la première partie avec sa mesure à 12/8. Cette « musique pastorale » dans la *Missa solemnis* se réfère au « Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini » qui fait allusion à la venue du fils de Dieu, du bon pasteur – sorte de musique étant à l'époque un lieu commun courant pour la musique de Noël. Dans l'autographe, Beethoven écrit à l'« Agnus Dei » « *Dona nobis pacem* » au crayon gris l'expression « paix intérieure et extérieure ». Dans la copie, on trouve encore en « prière de paix intérieure » et « prière de paix extérieure » pour lui une signification existentielle. Les guerres napoléoniennes assaillent et assèchent le cœur de l'Europe. C'est à ce point bouillonnant que Beethoven écrit « la plupart du temps dans la mesure de 12/8 » où il se couvre encore la tête et se tord les mains. « rendre le canon »¹⁷. Il n'est donc pas étonnant que dans le *Dona nobis pacem* fassent entendre les voix de la messe de guerre, la première fois avec les trompettes et les trombones suivie d'une « *Andante* » (« timidement ») des solistes. « *Andante* » presto avec timbales et trompettes. « *Andante* » et « *Andante* » que la paix sur terre soit maintenue. « 29 mesures avant la fin lorsqu'il y a une fois la timbale au beau point dans le *pianissimo* les horribles guerres cessent ».

La Messe nait conçue à l'origine comme une œuvre liturgique. Au cours de sa longue genèse, elle devient une œuvre monumentale qui dépasse en fait tout ce qui a été écrit avant elle. Il n'est pas fortuit que la création ait eu lieu dans un lieu de concert et aujourd'hui encore, l'œuvre n'est donnée que dans son entier pratiquement qu'en concert. Dans une lettre du 17 septembre 1824 à son ami le facteur de piano Johann Andreas Streicher, Beethoven écrit que l'important pour lui « dans le travail sur cette grande messe avait été d'éveiller et de rendre durables des sentiments religieux autant chez les exécutants que chez les auditeurs ».¹⁸ Avec sa composition, Beethoven cherche donc très consciemment à plonger le public dans un état d'esprit devant correspondre à celui d'une messe – et dans ce sens, la *Missa solemnis* est bien une œuvre liturgique.

Berlin, en octobre 2010 Ernst Hertrich
Traduction : Sylvie Coquillat

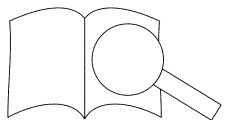
¹³ BGA 6, n° 2244.
¹⁴ Birgit Lodes : « Von Herzen – möge es wieder – zu Herzen gehn! Zur Widmung von Beethovens *Missa solemnis* », dans : *Altes im Neuen. Festschrift Theodor Gollner zum 65. Geburtstag*, éd. par R. Schmidt, Tutzing 1995, p. 295–306.
¹⁵ Pour les détails, voir l'Apparat critique.
¹⁶ *Cäcilia*, cahier IX, 1828, p. 22 soit Franz Gerhard Wegeler et Ferdinand van Beethoven, Coblenz 1838, p. 22.
¹⁷ BGA 5, n° 1876.





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...an Beethoven, *Missa solemnis* op. 123. Autographe Partitur, Beginn de
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Missa solennis

op. 123

Kyrie

Ludwig van Beethoven
1770–1827

Assai sostenuto
Mit Andacht

Flauto I / II

Oboe I / II

Clarinetto I / II
in La / A

Fagotto I / II

Corno I / II
in Re / D

Corno III / IV
in Re / D

Tromba I / II
in Re / D

Timpani
in Re-La / d-A

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Violon

Coi.
(e Coi.)

Org
senza Organo

Contrafagotto tacet

8 Cb

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Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 90 min.

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Ernst Hertrich

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. It includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *cresc.*, and *a 2*.

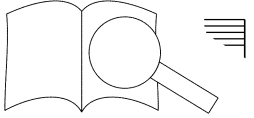
Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with dynamic markings like *cresc.* and *p*.

Third system of musical notation, including dynamic markings such as *pp*.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring dynamic markings like *cresc.*, *p*, and *pp*.

Fifth system of musical notation, consisting of empty staves.

Sixth system of musical notation, including dynamic markings like *cresc.* and *f*.



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First system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *sf*, and *f*.

Second system of musical notation. Includes dynamic markings *dim.* and *f*.

Third system of musical notation. Includes dynamic markings *p* and *sf*.

Fourth system of musical notation with lyrics. Includes dynamic markings *p* and *sf*.

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

Fifth system of musical notation with lyrics and a *tasto solo* marking. Includes dynamic markings *p* and *sf*.

7
6
4

6
5
3



C

59

pp *a 2*

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

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

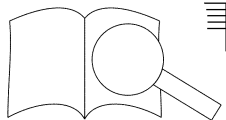
son, lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e -

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

a 2

gano col Organo

pp *a 2*



pp cresc. cresc. cresc. cresc.

cresc.

pp cresc. sempre più cresc.

pp
son, lei - son.
son, lei - son.
son, lei - son.
son, lei - son.

pp cresc.



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□ Andante assai
ben marcato

86

f *p* *p cresc.*

p *p cresc.* *p*

f *p* *p cresc.*

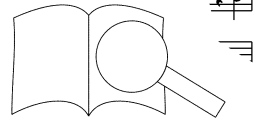
Soli

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

Coro

Chri - ste, Chri - ste, Chri - ste, Chri - ste

pizz. *cresc.*



First system of musical notation, piano accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation, piano accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation, piano accompaniment.

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

Chri - ste, Chri - ste e - lei - - - son, e - lei - - -
 - - son, Chri - ste e - lei - - - ste, Chri - ste e - lei - - -
 Chri - ste e - lei - - - son, C' 'e,
 e - lei - - - ste e - lei - - - son, Chri - ste e - lei - - -

Fifth system of musical notation, piano accompaniment.

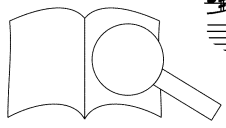
Sixth system of musical notation, piano accompaniment.

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The musical score consists of multiple staves. The vocal parts include lyrics such as "son, e lei", "Chri - ste e - lei - son", "ari - ste, Chri - ste e - lei - son", "Chri - ste", "Chri - ste, Chri - ste, Chri - ste e - lei", "Chri - ste, Chri - ste, Chri - ste e - lei - son, Chri - ste", and "e - lei - son, e - lei - son, e - lei". Performance markings include "cresc.", "p", "pp", "arco", "a 2", "più f", and "a 2". A large watermark "PROBEPARTITUR" is overlaid diagonally across the page.

* Siehe die Einzelanmerkungen im Kritischen Bericht. / See the "Einzelanmerkungen" in the Critical Report.



Musical score for the first system, featuring piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, and *decresc.*

Musical score for the second system, featuring piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* and a 2-measure rest (*a 2*).

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *decresc.*

Vocal line with lyrics: Chri - ste e - lei - son, e - lei - ste, Chri - ste, Chri - ste, Chri - ste, Chri - ste e -

Vocal line with lyrics: Chri - son, son,

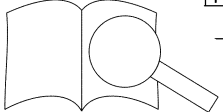
Musical score for the final system, featuring piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*

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Musical score for piano and voice. The score is in G major and 4/4 time. It features a piano accompaniment and a vocal line with lyrics. The lyrics are: "son, e - lei son, son, e - lei son, lei - son, Chri - ste, Chri - ste e - lei - - Chri - ste, Chri - ste, Chri - ste e - lei - - Chri - ste, Chri - ste e - lei - -".
 Dynamic markings include *pp*, *ppp*, *p*, *sempre pp*, *cresc.*, and *ppp*.
 The score is divided into systems. The first system shows the piano introduction. The second system shows the vocal entry. The third system shows the vocal line with lyrics. The fourth system shows the piano accompaniment with lyrics. The fifth system shows the piano accompaniment with lyrics. The sixth system shows the piano accompaniment with lyrics. The seventh system shows the piano accompaniment with lyrics. The eighth system shows the piano accompaniment with lyrics.

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pp cresc. f

p cresc. f

cresc. f

cresc. f

cresc. f

cresc. f

Ky - ri - e e

Ky - ri - e e

- ri - e e - lei - son

e

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

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

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

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

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

Organo

cresc. f

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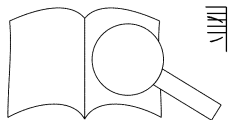
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lei - - son, Ky - - - ri son, Ky - ri - e e - lei -
 - - ri - e e - lei - - -
 - - ri - e e e - lei - - son, e - - lei -
 - - ri son, e - lei - - son, e -

10 7 4 6 7 6 4 7 4 7 4
 4 2 5 3 3 4



First system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *p*. A second ending bracket labeled "a 2" is present.

Second system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, and *p*. A second ending bracket labeled "a 2" is present.

Third system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* and *p*.

Fourth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Lyrics are: "e - lei - sor - - - - - ei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - - - - - lei - son, e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - - - - -". Dynamics include *pp*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *p*.

Fifth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, and *p*.

Sixth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, and *p*. The instruction "col Organo" is written above the piano part. A magnifying glass icon is located to the right of the system.

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214

pp dim. cresc. f dim. p pp
 pp pp più pp pp cresc. f dim. p pp
 pp cresc. f dim. p pp
 cresc. f dim. p

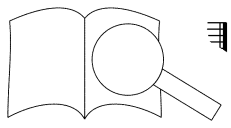
pp dim. più pp cresc. f dim. p
 pp pp pp cresc. f
 pp pp pp cresc. f
 pp pp pp cresc. f

pp dim. più pp pp pizz.
 pp dim. più pp pp dim. p pizz.
 pp dim. più pp pp dim. p pizz.
 pp dim. più pp pp dim. p

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

pp cresc. f dim. p pp
 pp cresc. f dim. p pp
 pp cresc. f dim. p pp
 pp cresc. f dim. p pp

pp dim. più pp cresc. f



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Gloria

Allegro vivace

Flauto I / II

Oboe I / II

Clarinetto I / II
in Do / C

Fagotto I / II

Corno I / II
in Re / D

Corno III / IV
in Re / D

Tromba I / II
in Re / D

Trombone I / II

Trombone III

Timpani
in Re-La / d-A

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

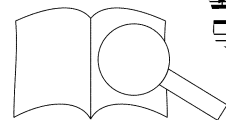
Bas

Org.

Contra-
(e Contrafagotto)

ff Contrafagotto col Basso

tasto solo



8

First system of musical notation, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment. The system contains 8 measures. The vocal parts are in the upper staves, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staves. The music is in a major key and 4/4 time.

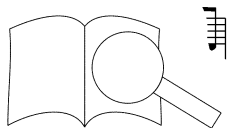
Second system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It contains 8 measures. The piano part is written for the right and left hands. The music continues with various chords and melodic lines.

Third system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It contains 8 measures. The piano part continues with intricate rhythmic patterns and harmonic support.

Coro

Fourth system of musical notation, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment. It contains 8 measures. The vocal parts enter with the lyrics: "Glo - ri - a in ex - cel - sis De - - o, glo - ri - a, glo - - in ex - cel - sis glo - ri - a, Glo - ri - a in ex - cel - sis De - - - - o,". The piano accompaniment provides a steady accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It contains 8 measures. The piano part concludes the section with a final cadence.



* Siehe Einzelanmerkungen. / See the "Einzelanmerkungen."

16

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

2 6 4 10 6 10 10 6 6 3
 3 5

Org
 Cb, Cfg

23

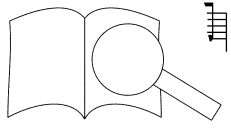
glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a in ex - cel - sis

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

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

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

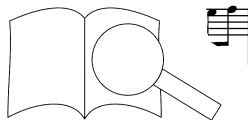
6 3 3 = 6 4 6 4 8 6 10 6
5 3 3 = 4# 2 4 2 5 8 4



31

a 2

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



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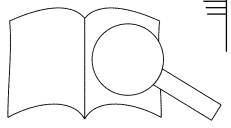
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38

pax ho - mi - ni -
pax ho - mi - ni -
pax ho - mi - ni -

Et in ter - ra pax

tasto solo
senza Organo
pizz



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Four empty musical staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs) for vocal parts, with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Piano accompaniment for the first system, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music includes chords and melodic lines, with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).

Piano accompaniment for the second system, continuing the musical texture with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

Vocal lines for the second system, including lyrics in Latin. The lyrics are:

bus, ho - mi - ni - bus br - r - tis, et in ter - ra pax

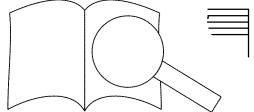
bus, ho - mi - ni - ,un - ta - tis, et in ter - ra pax, pax ho - mi - ni -

bus, ho - .e vo - lun - ta - tis, pax ho - mi - ni -

ho - nae vo - lun - ta - tis, pax ho - mi - ni -

Piano accompaniment for the third system, concluding the musical phrase with sustained chords and melodic fragments.

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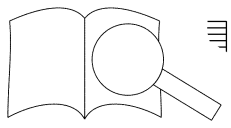
First system of musical notation. It includes vocal staves and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *f*. A circled section of the piano accompaniment is highlighted. A 'C' time signature change is indicated at the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *p cresc.*. A '2' marking is present above the right-hand part.

Third system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *f*. A 'cr.' marking is present above the right-hand part.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring vocal lines with lyrics. Dynamics include *ff*. Lyrics include: "ho - mi - ni - bus bo - nae vo - lun - ta - tis. Lau - da - mus", "bus, ho - mi - ni - bu - s. Lau - da - mus", "bus, ho - mi - ni - bu - s. Lau - da - mus", and "bus - nae vo - lun - ta - tis. Lau - da - mus".

Fifth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*. A marking "col Organo" is present above the right-hand part.



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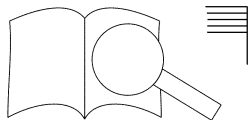
70

te. Be - ne - di - ci - mus

te, da - - mus te. Be - ne - di - ci - mus

te, *la* Be - ne - di - ci - mus te.

te, .us te. Be - ne - di - ci - mus te. Lau - da - - mus

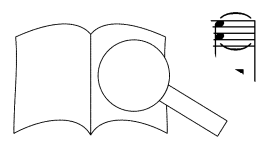


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86

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



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93

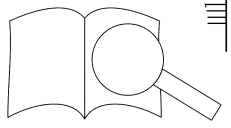
mus te. Be - ne - di - ci - mus te. Ad - o -

te. Lau - da - mus te, be - ne - di - ci - mus te.

ca - mus te. Lau - da - mus te, be - ne - di - ci - mus te. Ad - o -

- - mus u - da - mus te. Be - ne - di - ci - mus te.

7 6 4 8 5 6 7h 5 6
8 7 8 9 3 4 5 - 3 4



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musical notation for the first system, including piano and bass staves with dynamic markings like *ff* and *p*.

musical notation for the second system, including piano and bass staves with dynamic markings like *ff* and *p*. Includes the instruction "muta in Si^b/ B".

musical notation for the third system, including piano and bass staves with dynamic markings like *ff* and *p*. Includes the instruction "muta in Mi/ Es".

musical notation for the fourth system, including piano and bass staves with dynamic markings like *ff* and *p*. Includes the instruction "muta in Mi/ Es".

musical notation for the fifth system, including piano and bass staves with dynamic markings like *ff* and *p*. Includes the instruction "muta in Mi/ Es".

muta in Si^b/ B

muta in Mi/ Es

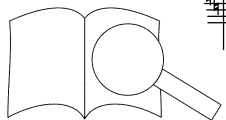
ri - fi - ce

ri

te.

fi - mus te.

10 10 10 3 5 ff 5 10



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128

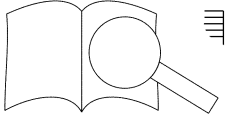
Meno Allegro

in Si \flat /B
p dolce
cantabile
dolce

in Mi \flat /Es
a 2
p

Sof.

p
 Contrafagotto tacet



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

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

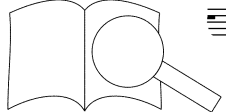
Third system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Includes the instruction "pizz." in the piano part.

Fifth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Includes the instruction "pizz." in the piano part. Lyrics: Gra - ti - as a - - gi - mus ti - bi pro - pter ma - gnam glo - ri - am tu - am,

Sixth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Includes the instruction "pizz." in the piano part.

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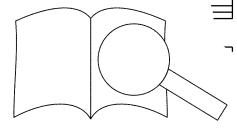


154

ti - as a - - gi-mus ti - bi pro - pter a - am.
 pro - pter ma - gnam glo - ri-am tu-am, .aus ti - bi.
 gra-ti - as a - - gi-mus ti - bi.
 a - - gi-mus ti - bi pro - pter ma - gnam glo - ri-am.
 Gra - ti - as a - - gi-mus
 Gra - ti - as a - - gi-mus

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p cresc.

p cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

arco

cresc.

arco

cresc.

cresc.

tu-am.

cresc.

ti - bi pro - pt.

cresc.

ti - bi

Gr^o

esc.

cresc.

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174 **Tempo I**

a2

First system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *a2*.

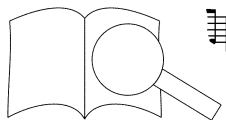
Second system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *a2*.

Third system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*.

Fourth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*.

Fifth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Lyrics: *mi-ne De - us, De - us, Rex coe - Do - mi-ne De - us, Rex coe -*

Sixth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*. Label: *f* *Contrafagotto col Basso*



Canto

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188

a 2

dim.

dim.

dim.

p

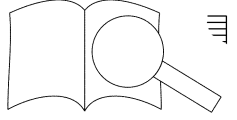
mmi - pot - ens

mmi - pot

mmi

dim.

Contrafagotto col Basso

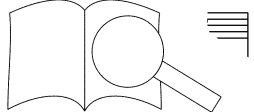


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Soli

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



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musical notation for piano accompaniment, including treble and bass clefs, with dynamic markings *cresc.* and *ff*.

musical notation for piano accompaniment, including treble and bass clefs, with dynamic markings *ff* and *a 2*.

musical notation for piano accompaniment, including treble and bass clefs, with dynamic markings *p cresc.* and *ff*.

Soli

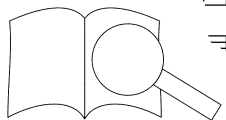
solos for voice parts with lyrics: Je - su - Chri - ste, Je - su - Chri - ste, Chri - ste, Je - su - Chri - ste, Chri - ste, Je - su - Chri -

Coro

chorus for voice parts with lyrics: Chri - ste. Do - mi - ne De - us, su - Chri - ste. Je - su Chri - ste. Do - mi - ne Je - su - Chri - ste.

musical notation for piano accompaniment, including treble and bass clefs, with dynamic markings *ff*.

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

Second system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment with dynamics like *ff* and *a 2*.

Third system of musical notation, featuring piano accompaniment with complex rhythmic patterns.

Coro

Fourth system of musical notation, including vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment. Lyrics include: *Do - mi-ne De - us, Fi - li-us Pa - gnus De - i, Fi - li-us Pa -*

Fifth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and a magnifying glass icon.

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Musical score for voice and piano. The score is divided into systems. The first system includes vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The second system features a grand staff with piano accompaniment and vocal lines. The third system continues the piano accompaniment and vocal lines. The fourth system includes piano accompaniment and vocal lines with lyrics. The fifth system continues the piano accompaniment and vocal lines with lyrics. The sixth system includes piano accompaniment and vocal lines with lyrics. The seventh system features piano accompaniment and vocal lines with lyrics. The eighth system includes piano accompaniment and vocal lines with lyrics. The ninth system includes piano accompaniment and vocal lines with lyrics. The tenth system includes piano accompaniment and vocal lines with lyrics.

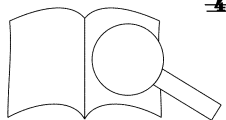
Performance markings include *dim.*, *p*, *f*, *tr.*, *tris.*, *a 2*, and *Org.*.

Fingerings are indicated at the bottom of the page:

5	6	10	12	9	8	6	5	7	5	3
4	3	8	4	5	7	4	3	4	5	2

Additional markings include *Ch. Cfg* and *Org.*

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Musical score for the first system, featuring piano (*p*) and crescendo (*cresc.*) markings.

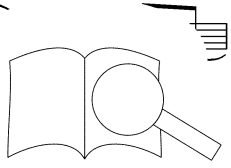
Musical score for the second system, featuring piano (*p*) and crescendo (*cresc.*) markings.

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano (*p*) and crescendo (*cresc.*) markings.

Qui tol-lis, mi - se-re-re no-bis,
 tol-lis, qui tol - ta mun-di, mi - se-re-re
 tol-lis, qui - ca - - ta mun-di, mi - se-re-re no - bis,
 qui tol-lis pec-ca - ta, pec-ca - ta mun-di,

Musical score for the fourth system with lyrics and piano (*p*) and crescendo (*cresc.*) markings.

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring piano (*p*) and crescendo (*cresc.*) markings.

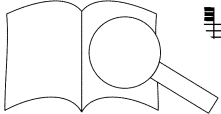


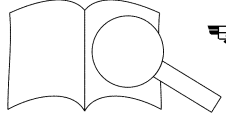
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Musical score for voice and piano. The score is divided into systems. The first system includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The second system features a piano solo section with a first ending marked "a 2". The third system contains the vocal entry with lyrics: "ea - ta mun - di, ca - ta mun - di, - lis pec - ca - ta mun - di, tol - lis pec - ca - ta". The fourth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "Qui tol - lis, qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta, pec - ca - - ta", "Qui tol - lis, qui tol - lis pec - ca - - ta", "Qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta, pec - ca - - ta", and "Qui tol - lis, qui tol - lis pec - ca - tr". The fifth system shows the piano accompaniment for the final part of the piece.

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espressivo

sus - ci - pe de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem

espressivo

sus *espressivo* ci - pe de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem

sus de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem

ci - pe de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem

no - stram,

no - stram,

11.



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[M]

no - stram.

no - stram.

no - stram.

no - stram.

se - des ad dex - te - ram Pa - tris,

qui se - des ad dex - te - ram Pa - tris,

Qui se - des ad dex - te - ram Pa - tris,

Qui se - des ad dex - te - ram Pa - tris,



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pp
sempre pp

pp
sempre pp

dim. p pp
dim. p pp
dim. p pp

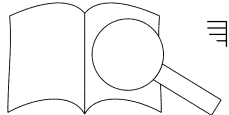
re no - bis,
mi - se -

pp
mi re no - bis, mi - se - re - re
- re - re no - bis, mi - se - re - re
- se - re - re no - bis, mi - se - re - re
- se - re - re no - bis,

pp
mi re no - bis, mi - se - re - re

pp Contrafagotto tacet

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First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

Second system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *pp*.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment with lyrics. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

no - bis, se - re -

no - bis, no -

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

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

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment with lyrics. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

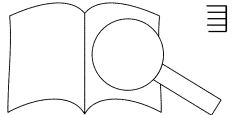
no - bis, qui se - des ad dex - te - ram Pa - tris,

dex - te - ram Pa - tris,

se - des ad dex - te - ram Pa - tris, - des ad

Sixth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment with lyrics. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

se - des ad dex - te - ram Pa - tris, - des ad



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First system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, and *cresc.*

Second system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*.

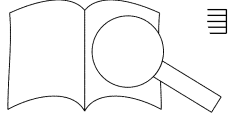
Third system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, and *cresc. poco a poco*.

Fourth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Lyrics: re - re no - bis, ah! mi-se-

Fifth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Lyrics: re - ah! mi-se -

Sixth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Lyrics: re - ah! mi-se - re no - bis, ah! mi-se - re no -

Seventh system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, and *p*. Instrumentation includes *Clg* and *Contrafagotto tacet*.



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Quoniam

3/10 Allegro maestoso

pp ff a2


in Do / C

pp ff a2 p



in Re / D

pp ff



pp ff

arco

arco

arco

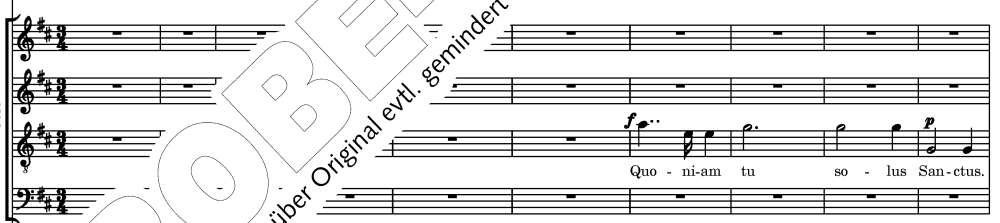
pp



Coro

ff

Quo - ni - am tu so - lus San - ctus.



col Organo

arco

pp

Contrafagotto col Basso



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320

ff a 2

ff

ff

ff

Quo - ni-am tu so - lus Do - mi-nus.

ff



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

Second system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and a vocal line with a fermata and a second ending marked 'a2'.

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

Fourth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and a vocal line with lyrics: Quo - ni-am tu so - - lus,

Fifth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and a vocal line with lyrics: Quo - ni-am tu so - - lus,

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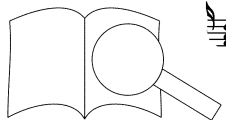


335

Quo - ni - am tu - so - lus Al - tis - si - mus,
 tu, - o - lus Al - tis - si - mus,
 so - lus Al - tis - si - mus,
 - lus, so - lus Al - tis - si - mus,

6 3 7 6 6

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Je - su Chri-ste. Cum - ri-tu, in glo - ri-a De - i Pa - tris.

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

Je - su - an - cto Spi - ri-tu, in glo - ri-a De - i Pa - tris.

Je - San - cto Spi - ri-tu, in glo - ri-a De - i Pa - tris.

10 8 5 8 5 10

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First system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and a more complex accompaniment in the left hand. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. A first ending bracket labeled 'a 2' spans the final two measures.

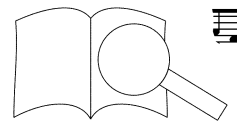
Second system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic texture. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. A first ending bracket labeled 'a 2' is present.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*.

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



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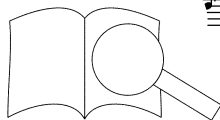
in ri-a De-i Pa-tris, a - - -

De-i Pa-tris, a men, a - - - men,

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

a - - - men, in

3 9 - 6 - 5 - 7 8 9 8 6 10 1
 3 3 3 3 4 3 2 6 8 8 6 5 -
 2 1



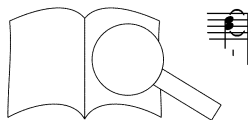
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379

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

-a De-i Pa - tris, a - men, a - men, a - men, a - men,
 glo -

7 6 6 7 6 6 4 6 5 6 4# 6 7 7 8 10 / 8 -
 4 6 4 6 2 6 # 5 - 4 3 2 1



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First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a 'p' dynamic marking and an 'a 2' marking above the bass line.

Second system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It includes an 'a 2' marking above the bass line.

Third system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

Sixth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

Seventh system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

Eighth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

Ninth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

Tenth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

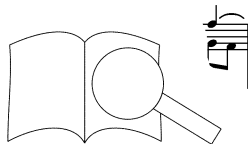
Eleventh system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

Twelfth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

Thirteenth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

Fourteenth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

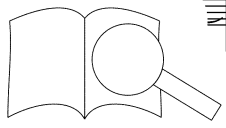
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399 R

men, in g' ri-a De-i Pa-tris, a -
 men, a - - - - - a - men, a - - - - - men, a -
 glo-ri-a De-i a - men, a - - - - - men, a -
 in a - - - - - men, a - - - - - in glo -

10 8 7 # 8 7 6 8 6 / 4 8 5 6 10 8 8 7 6 5# 6 7 9 8
 3 2 3 5 4 3 3 3 - 6 3 3 -



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First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a bass line and a right-hand part with chords and arpeggios. Dynamics include *p*.

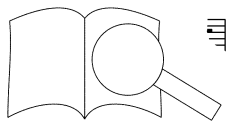
Second system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts. The piano accompaniment features a prominent arpeggiated pattern in the right hand. Dynamics include *p*.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts. The piano accompaniment features a prominent arpeggiated pattern in the right hand. Dynamics include *p*.

Fourth system of musical notation, including the vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "men, a - men, men, a - men, men, a - men, a - men." Dynamics include *p*.

Fifth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*.

9 8 6 9 8 6 8 7 6 10 6
4 4 5 4 3 5 8 # 4 7 4



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Musical score for the first system, featuring piano (*p*) dynamics and various rhythmic patterns.

Musical score for the second system, including piano (*p*) dynamics and a large watermark.

Musical score for the third system, including piano (*p*) dynamics and a large watermark.

Soli

In glo - tris, a - - - men,
 In glo - - - - - is, a - - - men,
 In glo - - - - - is, a - - - men,
 in glo - - - ri-a De - i - Pa-tris, a - - - men,

Musical score for the fourth system, including lyrics and piano (*p*) dynamics.

Coro

San - - - cto Spi - ri - tu,

Musical score for the fifth system, including lyrics and piano (*p*) dynamics.

Musical score for the sixth system, including piano (*p*) dynamics and a large watermark.



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First system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and a bass line.

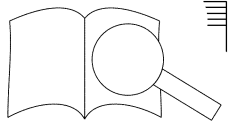
Third system of musical notation, featuring piano accompaniment.

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

glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a -
 men, a - men, a - men, a -
 glo
 glo
 San in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a -

Fifth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and a bass line.

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Musical score system 1: Treble and bass clefs with chords and rests.

Musical score system 2: Treble and bass clefs with chords and rests.

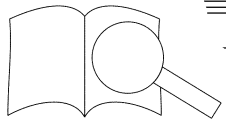
Musical score system 3: Treble and bass clefs with chords and rests. Includes "p staccato" marking.

Musical score system 4: Vocal line with lyrics: a - - - men, a - men, in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - - tris, a - men, a - in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - - tris, a - men, a - men, a - men, a - men.

Musical score system 5: Vocal line with lyrics: tu so - lus, tu so - - lus San - - Qu - ni - am tu so - lus.

Musical score system 6: Treble and bass clefs with chords and rests.

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glo - ri - a Pa -
 a - men, in glo - ri - a De - i -
 men, in glo - ri - a - tris,
 in glo - ri - a - tris, a - men, a - men,
 Quo - Do
 Tu so - lus Al - tis - si - mus, Je - su Chri - ste.
 Tu so - lus Al - tis - si - mus, Je - su Chri - ste.
 Tu so - lus Al - tis - si - mus, Je - su Chri - ste.
 Quo - ni - am tu so - lus Al - tis - si - mus, Je - su Chri - ste.

Contrafagotto tacet



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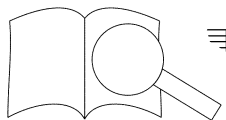
490

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Org

a - - - men, a -
 ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - - - men, a -
 ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - - - men, a -
 ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - - -



Musical score for the first system, featuring piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

Musical score for the second system, featuring piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring vocal lines with lyrics: "men, a r" and "men, a - - - men".

Musical score for the sixth system, featuring piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

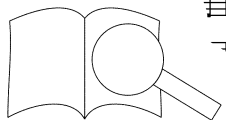
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a - - men, a - men, a -
 a - - men, a - men, - men,
 a - - men, a - - n, - men, a - men,
 a - - men, - - - men, a - men,
 a - men, a - men, a - men, a -
 a - men, - - - men, a - men, a -
 a - - men, a - - men, a -
 men, a - men, - - - men a -

Org. c.
 senza Organo
 8

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First system of musical notation, featuring vocal staves and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a 'a 2' marking.

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

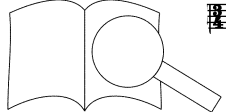
Third system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Vocal staves with lyrics: a-men, a-men, a-men, a-men, a-men, a-men.

Vocal staves with lyrics: men, a - - - men, a - - men, a - - men, a - - men, a - - men, a - - men, a - -

Fourth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment with 'non legato' markings.

Fingering diagrams for the piano part, showing fingerings for notes 10, 8, 10, 10, 10.



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Presto

525

6 6 8 2 4



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

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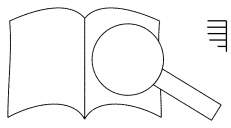
Musical score system 1, measures 1-4. Treble clef (top) and bass clef (bottom). The treble part features chords and melodic lines, while the bass part has a rhythmic accompaniment.

Musical score system 2, measures 5-8. Treble clef (top) and bass clef (bottom). The treble part features chords and melodic lines, while the bass part has a rhythmic accompaniment.

Musical score system 3, measures 9-12. Treble clef (top) and bass clef (bottom). The treble part features chords and melodic lines, while the bass part has a rhythmic accompaniment.

Musical score system 4, measures 13-16. Treble clef (top) and bass clef (bottom). The treble part features lyrics: "ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo -".

Musical score system 5, measures 17-20. Treble clef (top) and bass clef (bottom). The treble part features chords and melodic lines, while the bass part has a rhythmic accompaniment.



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glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a.
 glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a.
 glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a.
 glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a.

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8 6 6 8 10 8 1

Credo

Allegro ma non troppo

Flauto I / II

Oboe I / II

Clarinetto I / II
in Sib / B

Fagotto I / II

Corno I / II
in Sib / B basso

Corno III / IV
in Mi / Es

Tromba I / II
in Sib / B

Trombone I / II

Trombone III

Timpani
in Sib-Fa / B-F

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Coro

Con.
(e Con. s otto)

Cre - do, cre - do
Cre - do, cre - do in u - num, u - num De - um,



Cre - do, cre - do in - nu - De - um, in u - num, u - - num
 Cre - do in u - num, De - um, cre - - do in u - - num
 in u - num, De - um, in u - num, u - - num



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75

a 2
cresc.
p
cresc.
sf

cresc.
p

cresc.
p

De - um, Pa - trem, trem o - - - - mni - pot -
 De - um, Pa - - - - Pa - - - - trem o - - - - mni - pot -
 De - um, Pa - - - - trem o - - - - mni - pot -
 Pa - - - - trem o - - - - mni - pot - en - tem, fa -

De - um, Pa - - - - trem o - - - - mni - pot -
 Pa - - - - trem o - - - - mni - pot - en - tem, fa -

Pa - - - - trem o - - - - mni - pot - en - tem, fa -

senza Organo

cresc.
p



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28

42

ter-rae, vi - si - ni et in - vi - si - bi - li-um.

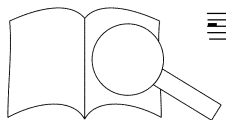
ter-rae, vi - um, et, et in - vi - si - bi - li-um.

ter-rae, o - mni - um, et, et in - vi - si - bi - li-um.

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

senza Organo

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44

Do - mi-num, in u - - mi-num Je - sum Chri - stum, Fi - li-um De - i,
 Do - mi-num, in Do - - mi-num Je - sum Chri - stum, Fi - li-um De - i,
 Do - mi - u - num Do - - mi-num Je - sum Chri - stum, Fi - li-um
 .m, u - num Do - - mi-num Je - sum Chri - stum, Fi - li-um, Fi - li-um De - i,

50

a 2

De - i u - ni - ge - ni - et ex Pa - - tre na - - - tum

De - i u - ni - Et, et ex Pa - - tre na - - - tum

De - i u - Et, et ex Pa - - tre na - - - tum

D .m. Et, et ex Pa - - tre na - - - tum

6b 7 6 6 5 6 7b 6b 6b 6b



C

Musical score system 1 (measures 70-74). Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics: *ff*, *a 2*.

Musical score system 2 (measures 75-79). Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics: *ff*, *a 2*.

Musical score system 3 (measures 80-84). Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics: *ff*, *a 2*.

Musical score system 4 (measures 85-89). Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics: *ff*.

Musical score system 5 (measures 90-94). Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics: *ff*.

fa-ctum,

con-sub-stanti-

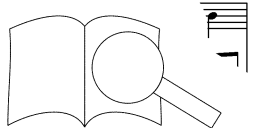
-sub-stan-ti-a-lem Pa-tri: per quem o-mni-a fa-cta

quem o-mni-a fa-cta sunt, per quem, per quem o-

con-sub-stan-ti-

-Cb, Cfg

4 3 2 1 2 6 4 / 8



sf p

dim. p

sf p

- mni-a fa - cta sunt, r cta sunt.
 o - mni-a fa - cta - ani-a fa - cta sunt.
 sunt, o - mni-a fa-cta sunt.
 s - cta sunt, fa - cta sunt.

senza Organo

p

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D

90

p *cresc.* *p*

p *cresc.* *p*

p *arco* *cresc.*

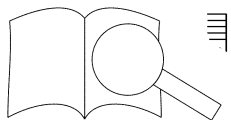
Qui pro - pter nos pro-pter no - stram sa - lu - tem
p *cresc.* *p*

Qui pro - et pro-pter no - stram sa - lu - tem,
p *cresc.* *p*

Qui et pro-pter no - stram sa - lu - tem
p *cresc.* *p*

o - mi - nes, et pro-pter no - stram sa - lu - tem

p *cresc.* *cresc.*



Et incarnatus

E Adagio

124

p dim. *pp*

p dim. *pp*

p dim. *pp*

p dim. *pp*

Cor I/II in Re / D

Cor III/IV (in Mi^b/ Es)

p dim. *pp*

p dim. *pp*

p dim. *pp*

Soli

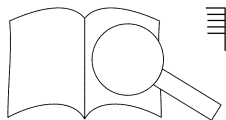
Cono

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

dim. *pp*

dim. *pp* Contrafagotto tacet

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* Siehe Einzelanmerkungen. / See the "Einzelanmerkungen."
Carus 40.689

1

pp

pp

pp

sempre pp

pp

sempre pp

Empty musical staves for piano accompaniment.

nur einige Violinen

pp

pp

mezza voce

mezza voce Et in - car - na de Spi - ri - tu

Et in - car - na - tus est - tu San - cto

mezza voce

Et in - car -

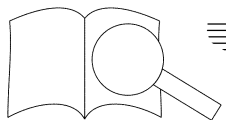
in - car - na - - - tus est

Vir - gi - ne

zwei Violoncelli

pp

Empty musical staves for piano accompaniment.



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136

sempre pp

sempre pp

sempre pp

sempre pp

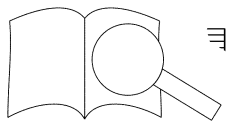
San - cto ex Ma - ri - a, i - a Vir - gi -

ex Ma - ri - a Vir - gi - ne, a, Ma - ri - a Vir - gi -

na - tus est de Spi - cto ex Ma - ri - a, Ma -

de Spi - ri - tu San - cto ri - a, ex Ma - ri - a Vir - gi -

sempre pp



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140

cresc. . .

cresc. . .

cresc. . .

p cresc. . .

ne, Vir - gi - r

ne, Vir

ri - a Vir

ne, Vir

Et,

pp et na . . . Spi-ri-tu San-cto ex Ma-ri-a Vir-gi-ne:

tus est de Spi-ri-tu San-cto ex Ma-ri-a Vir-gi-ne:

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

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

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F Andante

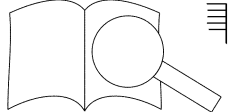
144

Tutti

et ho - - mo fa - - ho - - mo

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

Contrafagotto col Basso



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fa - ctus est, fa - ctus

ho - mo, fa - ctus est.

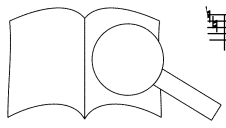
ho - mo, fa - ctus est.

ho - mo, fa - ctus est.

ho - mo fa - ctus est.

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First system of musical notation, including piano and bass staves with dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, *sf*, and *fp*.

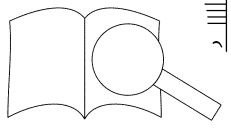
Second system of musical notation, including piano and bass staves with dynamic markings such as *sf* and *fp*.

Third system of musical notation, including piano and bass staves with dynamic markings such as *sf*, *fp*, and *f*.

Vocal line with lyrics: Cru-ci - fi - xus, est. Cru-ci - fi - xus i - fi - xus et - i - am pro pro no - bis, et - i - am pro Cru-ci - fi - xus et - i - am pro

Fourth system of musical notation, including piano and bass staves with dynamic markings such as *sf*, *fp*, and *f*.

Fifth system of musical notation, including piano and bass staves with dynamic markings such as *sf*, *fp*, and *f*. Includes the instruction "Contrafagotto tacet".



The musical score consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The vocal line includes the following lyrics:

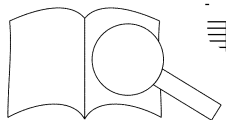
cru-ci - fi - xus et - i-am pro no - bis. pas -
no - bis, cru - ci - fi - xus et - i-am pro
no - bis, cru - ci - fi - xus et - i - bis:
pro no - bis: sub Pon - ti - o Pi - la - to pas
pro no - bis, pro no - bis: sub Pon - ti - o Pi - la - to pas
pro no - bis, pro no - bis: sub Pon - ti - o Pi - la - to pas
pro no - bis, pro no - bis: sub Pon - ti - o Pi - la - to pas

Performance markings include dynamics such as *fp*, *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, and *pp*. There are also accents and hairpins throughout the score.

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- sus, pas - sus, r - tus est,
 pas - sus, pul - tus est,
 sus, et se - pul - tus est,
 sus, et se - pul - tus est,
 sus, sub Pon-ti - o Pi-la - to
 - sus, sub Pon-ti - o Pi-la - to
 sus, sub Pon-ti - o Pi-la - to
 sub Pon-ti - o Pi-la - to



cresc.

173

pas - sus,

pas -

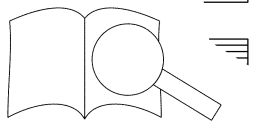
sus,

pas - sus, pas - sus, et se -

pas - sus, pas - sus, et se -

pas - sus, pas - sus, et se -

sus, pas - sus, pas - sus, et se -



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Et resurrexit
Allegro

185

est. a di-e, se-cun - dum Scri-ptu-ras.

et se-pul-tus est. ter-ti-a di-e, se-cun - dum Scri-ptu-ras.

et se-pul-tus est. -re-xit ter-ti-a di-e, se-cun - dum Scri-ptu-ras.

est. ter-ti-a di-e, se-cun - dum Scri-ptu-ras.

col Organo



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a 2

f sempre più forte -

f sempre più forte (-

f sempre più forte (-

f sempre più forte -

Cor I/II in Fa / F

Cor III/IV (in Mi^b / Es)

Tr I/II

Trb I/II

Trb III

Timp

f sempre più forte

f sempre più forte

scen - dit in coe -

dit, a - scen - dit in coe -

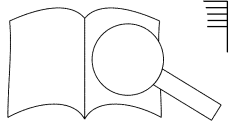
dit in coe - lum, in coe -

dit in coe - lum, a - scen - dit in

col Basso

5 3 5 6

f sempre più forte -



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M

201

ff

ff

ff

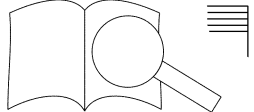
ff

lum:

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

ff

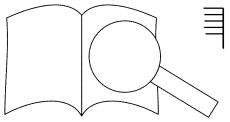
3 3 3 3 3 3 3



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dex - - - te - rar
 dex - - - Et
 dex - - - Et, et i - te - rum,
 Pa - tr - a - tris.

6 4 3 8 2 6 5 - 3 6 5 3 3 3 3 3 3

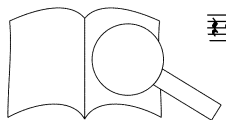


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215

Et i - te
i - te-rum ven
tu - rus est cum glo - ri - a, cum glo - ri - a,
cum glo - ri - a, cum glo - ri - a,
cum glo - ri - a, cum glo - ri - a,
cum glo - ri - a, cum glo - ri - a,
cum glo - ri - a, cum glo - ri - a,

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N

ju - di - ca - di - ca - di - ca - ju - di - ca - di - ca - re, ju - di - ca -

1 2

ff

ff

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re vi vos, vos, et mor-tu-os:
 re vi vos, vi vos et mor-tu-os:
 re vi vos, vi vos et mor-tu-os:

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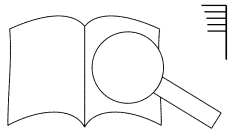


240

in Re / D

us, cu - jus re - gni,
cu - jus re - gni non
cu - jus re - gni,

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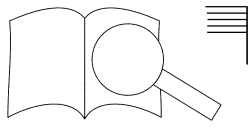


247

a 2

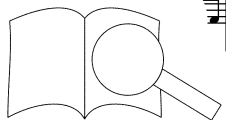
cu - jus re - gni - nis, cu - jus re - gni non e - rit
 e - ri' rit - fi - nis, cu - jus re - gni non e - rit, non e - rit
 cu - jus re - gni non e - rit, non e - rit fi - nis,

Cb, Clg | Org



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fi - nis, non, as re - gni non e - rit, non e - rit
 re - gni non e cu - jus re - gni non e - rit, non e - rit
 fi - nis, u - jus re - gni, cu - jus re - gni non e - rit
 e - rit, non e - rit fi - nis, non e - rit, non e - rit



* Siehe Einzelanmerkungen. / See the "Einzelanmerkungen."

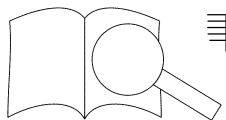
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Do - mi-num, et vi - ri-tum San-ctum: Qui cum Pa-tre et Fi - li-o si-mul ad-o-ra - tur, et

- ri-tum San-ctum: Fi-li - o-que pro-ce - - dit. Qui lo -

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

- Cb, Cfg + Cb, Cfg



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Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line features a crescendo and a forte dynamic. The piano accompaniment includes a bass line with a 'cresc.' marking.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a forte dynamic and an 'a 2' marking. The piano accompaniment includes a bass line with a 'cresc.' marking.

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a forte dynamic and an 'a 2' marking. The piano accompaniment includes a bass line with a 'cresc.' marking.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes the lyrics: "con-glo-ri-fi-ca-tur: phe-tas. Cre-do, cu-tus est, lo-ger Pro-phe-tas. re-do, cre-do, cre-do, cre-do in u-nam er e-do, cre-do, cre-do, cre-do, cre-do." The piano accompaniment includes a bass line with a 'cresc.' marking.

Musical score for the fifth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment includes a bass line with a 'cresc.' marking and a 'f' dynamic marking.



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

muta in Mi^b/Es

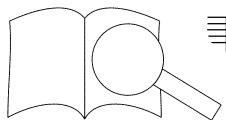
Musical score for the second system, featuring piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano accompaniment.

cre - do, cre do, cre - - do, cre - do, cre - do
 Cre - - do, - - - do, cre - do, cre - do, cre - do
 san-ctam ca-ti ec - cle-si-am, Con-fi - te-or u - num ba - ptis - ma in re-mis-si - o-nem pec -
 Con - fi - te-or u - num ba - ptis - ma in re-mis-si - o-nem pec -

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring piano accompaniment.

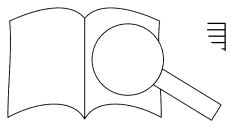
f + Cb, Cfg



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ff in Mi^b/Es a 2

o - - - nem mor-¹ vi - tam ven - tu - ri, ven - tu - ri sae - cu-li.
 o - - - ne-² et vi - tam ven - tu - ri, ven - tu - ri sae - cu-li.
 o - - - et vi - tam ven - tu - ri, ven - tu - ri sae - cu-li.
 o - - - o-rum. Et, et vi - tam ven - tu - ri, ven - tu - ri sae - cu-li.



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First system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff*.

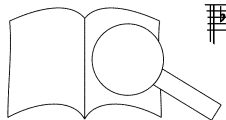
Second system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff*.

Third system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff*.

Fourth system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff*. Lyrics: A - - - - - men.

Fifth system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff*. Lyrics: A - - - - - men.

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Allegretto ma non troppo

306

p dolce

cresc.

p

cresc.

a 2

cresc.

cresc.

p dolce

cresc.

p

cresc.

muta in Si \flat /B basso

muta in Mi \flat /Es

Trb I

Trb II

Trb III

p

p

Et vi - tam ven - tu - ri sae - - - cu - li,

p

A - - - men, a -

p

senza Organo



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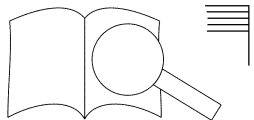
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313

in Si \flat /B basso

Va

a - - men, a - - men, a-men, a
Et vi - t
cu-li, a - - men, a - -
et vi - tam ven -
A - - - men, a - - -



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R

325

cresc. sforzando
 cresc. sforzando
 cresc. sforzando
 sempre più cresc. sforzando
 cresc. sforzando
 men, a et vi - tam ven - tu - ri sae -
 mer et vi - tam ven - tu - ri sae - - cu - li,
 a - men, a - men, a - men, a -

zando
 f

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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 a large watermark.

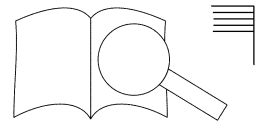
Musical score for the second system, featuring piano accompaniment. The system includes a piano accompaniment with a large watermark.

Musical score for the third system, featuring a vocal line. The system includes a vocal line with a large watermark.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring vocal lines with lyrics. The system includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with a large watermark.

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring a vocal line. The system includes a vocal line with a large watermark.

Musical score for the sixth system, featuring piano accompaniment. The system includes a piano accompaniment with a large watermark.

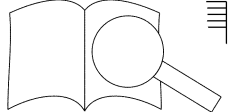


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342

p
p₁

men, et vi - tam ven -
men, a men,
vi - tam ven - cu - li, a - men, a -
a - men, a - men,



Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The word "cresc." is written below the piano accompaniment.

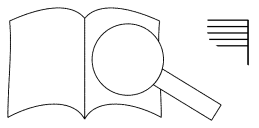
Musical score for the second system, featuring piano accompaniment. The score includes piano accompaniment. The word "cresc." is written below the piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The score includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The word "cresc." is written below the piano accompaniment.

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

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring piano accompaniment. The score includes piano accompaniment. The word "cresc." is written below the piano accompaniment.



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First system of musical notation, including piano and string parts. Dynamics include *f* and *cresc.*

Second system of musical notation, including piano and string parts.

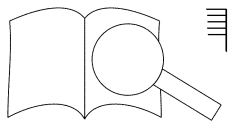
Third system of musical notation, including piano and string parts.

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

Fourth system of musical notation, including piano and string parts. Dynamics include *f*.

Fifth system of musical notation, including piano and string parts.

4 5 6 8
3 5



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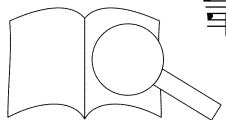
cu-li, a - - - - - men, a - - - - -

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

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

m - - - - - -n, a - - - - - men, et

6 7b / 8 4 7 6 3 6h 2 4 6 8 6 4 5 6 8 3



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365

VII

VIII

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

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

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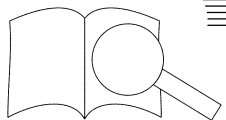
Musical score for the first system, featuring four staves with treble and bass clefs. It includes dynamic markings like 'p' and 'pp' and a watermark 'PROBE-PARTITUR'.

Musical score for the second system, featuring four staves with treble and bass clefs. It includes dynamic markings like 'pp' and 'cresc.' and a watermark 'PROBE-PARTITUR'.

Musical score for the third system, featuring four staves with treble and bass clefs. It includes dynamic markings like 'pp' and 'cresc.' and a watermark 'PROBE-PARTITUR'.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring four staves with treble and bass clefs. It includes dynamic markings like 'pp' and 'cresc.' and a watermark 'PROBE-PARTITUR'.

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* Zur Tempobezeichnung siehe Einzelanmerkungen. / Concerning tempo indication see the "Einzelanmerkungen."

non legato

non legato
a 2

cresc. *ff* a 2

non legato *ff*

non legato

ff *ff*

men,

et vi - tam ven - tu - ri

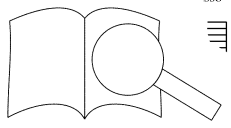
ri sae - - cu-li, a - men, a - men,

a - - -

non legato

ff non legato

6 6 3 2 6 6 3 5 7



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386

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

2 6 6 6 7 6 4 6 6 5 3

390

a

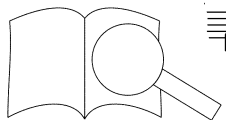
vi - tam ven - tu - a - men, et vi - tam ven - tu - ri,

sae - cu - men, a - men, a - men, a - men, et vi - tam ven -

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

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

Second system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment.

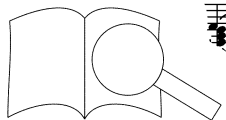
Third system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation with lyrics: men, a - men, et vi - tam, et vi - tam, et - men, et et vi - tam ven - tu - ri, ven - tu - ri sae

Fifth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment.

Sixth system of musical notation with figured bass: 6 4 point d'orgue 6 4 9 7 5

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

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

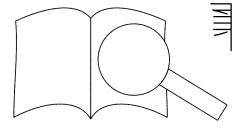
Third system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Sixth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

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7 - 6 8 9
 4 4 2 4 7 5 6 8
 5 2 5 4 3 5 4 6
 44

ff

ben marcato

ff

ff

tu - ri - sae - men, a - - -

li, a - men, a - - -

cu - li, a - men, a - - -

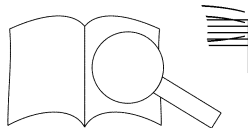
ven - - - eu - li, a - men, a - - -

ben marcato

ben marcato

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410

U

a 2

a 2

a 2

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

h h b8 point d'orgue



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ven - tu - ri sae -
 vi - tam ven -
 et vi - tam ven - tu - ri, ven - tu - ri, ven -
 et vi - tam ven - tu - ri, ven - tu - ri, ven -

- tam ven - tu - ri, ven - tu - ri, ven -
 tu - ri, ven - tu - ri, ven -
 tu - ri, ven - tu - ri, ven -
 tu - ri, ven - tu - ri, ven -

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

Second system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and vocal staves.

Third system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

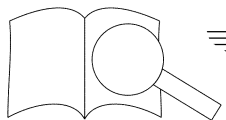
Fourth system of musical notation, featuring piano accompaniment and vocal staves.

Fifth system of musical notation, including vocal staves with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

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

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

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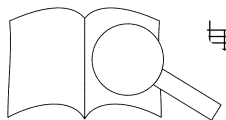


428

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

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pp
pp
pp

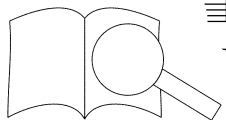
pp
pp
pp

pizz.
pp
pizz.
pp
pp

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

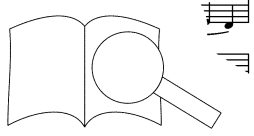
et vi - tam, et vi - tam ven - tu - ri
et vi - tam, et vi - tam ven - tu - ri
tam, et vi - tam, et vi - tam ven - tu - ri
- tam, et vi - tam, et vi - ri

pp
pizz.
pp



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Sanctus

Adagio

Mit Andacht

Flauto I / II

Oboe I / II

Clarinetto I / II
in La / A

Fagotto I / II

Corno II
in Mi / E

Corno III / IV
in Re / D

Tromba I / II
in Re / D

Trombone I / II

Trombone III

Timpani
in Re-La / d-A

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Oi₂

Contra
(e Contrabasso)

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. It includes staves for Flauto I / II, Oboe I / II, Clarinetto I / II in La / A, Fagotto I / II, Corno II in Mi / E, Corno III / IV in Re / D, Tromba I / II in Re / D, Trombone I / II, Trombone III, Timpani in Re-La / d-A, Violino I, Violino II, Viola, Soprano, Alto, Tenore, Basso, and Oi₂ / Contra (e Contrabasso). The score is marked with dynamics such as *p* (piano) and *a 2* (second ending). Performance instructions include *Corno I tacet* and *Contrafagotto tacet*. A *Soi* (Solo) marking is present for the vocal parts. The bottom right of the score features a magnifying glass icon.

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

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First system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *sforzato*, and *p*. A *2* marking is present in the piano part.

Second system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *sforzato*, and *p*.

Third system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *sforzato*, and *p*.

Fourth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *sforzato*, and *p*.

Fifth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *sforzato*, and *p*.

Sixth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *sforzato*, and *p*.

Seventh system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *sforzato*, and *p*.

Eighth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *sforzato*, and *p*.

Ninth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *sforzato*, and *p*.

Tenth system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *sforzato*, and *p*.

Eleventh system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *sforzato*, and *p*.

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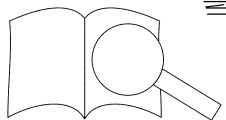


37

na, o - san - na i
 sunt coe - li et ter - ra glo - - - ri - a
 ter - ra gl
 a. O - san - - - na, o - san - na in ex -

Org
 Ch, Cfg

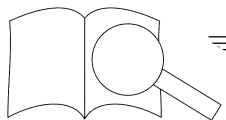
10 8 6 4 2 6 - 10 10 10 10 9



40

cel - sis, o - - san - na in Ple - ni sunt coe - li et
 tu - a. O - o - san - na in ex - cel - sis. Ple - ni sunt coe - li et
 cel - sis. Ple - ra glo - - ri - a tu - a, glo - - ri - a
 Ple et ter - ra glo - - ri - a tu - a, glo - ri - a

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* Siehe Einzelanmerkungen. / See the "Einzelanmerkungen."

43

B

a 2

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

ter - ra glo - O - san - - -

tu - a, glr - - a, ple - - ni, ple - ni sunt coe - li et

tu a tu - a. O - san - - -

49

tu - a, glo - - ri - a tu - a.
ter - ra glo - - ri - a tu - a.
tu - a, glo - - ri - a tu - a.
tu - a, glo - - ri - a tu - a.

□ Osanna
Presto 53

Musical score for the first system, featuring a vocal line with 'a2' markings and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the second system, featuring piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring vocal lines with lyrics.

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

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the sixth system, featuring piano accompaniment and a magnifying glass icon.

5 3 6 5

Ch, Cfg

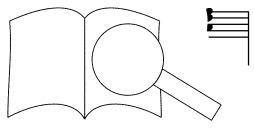
67

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

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

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

7 3 3 6 4 5 8 2 6 2 6 4 8
2 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3



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87

F1 I/II

Ob I/II

Cl1 I/II in Do / C

Fg I/II

Va I

Va II

Ve I

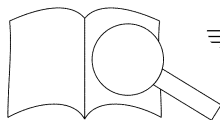
Ve II

Clb

88

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95

103

rinf. *p*

rinf. *p*

rinf. *p*

VI solo

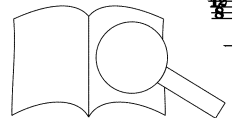
rinf. *p*

rinf. *p*

ri. *p*

Organo Ped. Subbass

* Im Autograph von Beethoven als alternative Lesart / In Beethoven's autograph as an alternative reading:



Benedictus

Andante molto cantabile e non troppo mosso

111

cresc. dim. *p*

Cor I/II in Sol / G

Tr I/II in Do / C

VI solo

Basso (Coro)

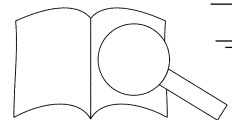
Vc

Be - ne -

115

cresc. *p* cresc. cresc.

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



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119 Clt I/II

cantabile

Fg I/II

Musical notation for Clarinet I/II and Flute I/II. The Clarinet part features a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *cantabile*. The Flute part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. Dynamics include *p* and *pp*.

Musical notation for Trombone I/II and Trombone III. The Trombone I/II part has a melodic line with slurs, marked *pp*. The Trombone III part has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp*.

Musical notation for Timpani. The part features a rhythmic accompaniment with a steady pulse, marked *pp*.

Musical notation for Violin solo and Violins I, II, and Viola. The Violin solo part is marked *dolce e cantabile*. The Violin I and II parts are marked *pizz.* and *p*. The Viola part is marked *pizz.* and *p*.

Musical notation for Solo instruments. This section contains five staves, likely for Solo Violin, Solo Viola, Solo Cello, Solo Double Bass, and Solo Contrabass, which are currently empty.

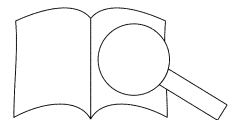
Musical notation for Solo instruments. This section contains five staves, likely for Solo Violin, Solo Viola, Solo Cello, Solo Double Bass, and Solo Contrabass, which are currently empty.

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124

*, ** Siehe Einzelanmerkungen. / See the "Einzelanmerkungen."



musical notation for the first system, including treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *f*, and *p*. A box labeled 'F' is present above the treble staff.

musical notation for the second system, including treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *f*, and *p*. A marking 'a 2' is present above the treble staff.

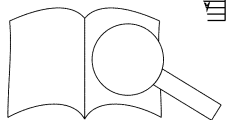
musical notation for the third system, including treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f*.

musical notation for the fourth system, including treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *f*, *arco*, and *pizz.*

musical notation for the fifth system, including treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *cresc.* and *f*. The text 'Be - ne -' is visible at the end of the system.

musical notation for the sixth system, including treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *f*, *arco*, and *pizz.*

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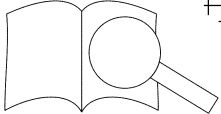


di - ctus qui - in no - mi-ne Do-mi-ni, in no - mi-ne, no - mi-ne Do - - mi-

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

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cantabile

140

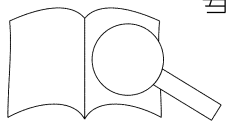
Musical notation for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano accompaniment is in bass clef. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*

Musical notation for the second system, including piano accompaniment. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Dynamics include *p* and *pp*. A marking *a 2* is present above the treble staff.

Musical notation for the third system, including piano accompaniment. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*

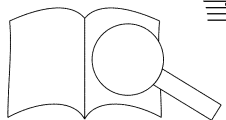
Musical notation for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment with lyrics. The lyrics are:
 ni, _ qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit in no - mi-ne Do-mi-ni, qui
 qui ve - nit in no - mi-ne Do - -
 Be-ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit in no - mi-ne
 qui ve - -

Musical notation for the fifth system, including piano accompaniment. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Dynamics include *p*.



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

arco pizz.
 cresc. mf p cresc.

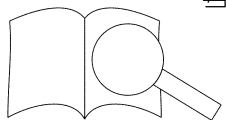


Do - mi - ni, qui mi - ne, no - mi - ne Do - mi -

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

qui mi - ne, no - mi - ne Do - mi -

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



Musical notation for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a rest, followed by notes in the next two measures. The piano accompaniment features chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *dim.* and *p*.

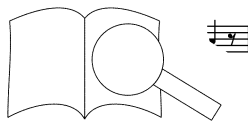
Musical notation for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with notes and rests. The piano accompaniment includes chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *ff* and *f*.

Musical notation for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line features a melodic line with a triplet. The piano accompaniment includes chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *ff* and *f*. A watermark 'PROBE-PARTITUR' is visible across the page.

Musical notation for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has lyrics 'ni, ni, ni, ni,'. The piano accompaniment includes chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *f*.

Musical notation for the fifth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has lyrics 'ai, in no-mi-ne Do - - mi-ni, Do-mi-ni, in no-mi-ne Do - - mi-ni, in no-mi-ne Do - - mi-ni, qui in no-mi-ne Do - - mi-ni'. The piano accompaniment includes chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

Musical notation for the sixth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has lyrics 'pizz.'. The piano accompaniment includes chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *p*.



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p *cresc.*

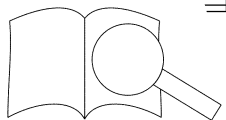
p

pizz. *p* *cresc.*

Coro

qui ve - i di - tus qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit,
 qui ve - nit, ve - nit,
 ve - nit, be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne
 in no - mi - ne Do -

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



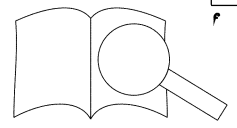
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nit in no-mi-ne D - etus, be-ne-di - ctus, be-ne-di - ctus qui, qui,
 - nit in no-mi-ne D - etus, be-ne-di - ctus, be-ne-di - ctus qui, qui,
 Do be-ne-di - ctus, be-ne-di - ctus, be-ne-di - ctus qui, qui,
 ni, be-ne-di - ctus, be-ne-di - ctus, be-ne-di - ctus qui, qui,

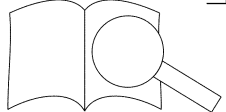
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* Siehe Einzelanmerkungen. / See the "Einzelanmerkungen."



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qui ve - nit in no - ne Do - - - mi - ni,
 qui ve - nit in - mi - ne Do - - - mi - ni,
 qui ve - mi - ne Do - - - mi - ni, Solo
 - - - mi - ne Do - - - mi - ni, be-ne-



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Solo

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colla voce a tempo colla voce

cresc. *f*

cresc. *f*

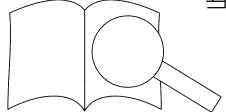
cresc. arco *f*

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

arco *f*

cresc. arco *f*

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1 a tempo

Musical notation for the first system, including treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p*, *cresc.*, *p dolce*, and *mf*.

Musical notation for the second system, including treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p*, *cresc.*, and *mf*.

Musical notation for the third system, including bass clef, notes, rests, and dynamic marking *mf*.

Musical notation for the fourth system, including treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *pizz.*, *cresc.*, *mf*, and *arco*.

Vocal line with lyrics: *ve - nit, qui mi - ne, no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni, in qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne*

Musical notation for the fifth system, including treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *arco*, *cresc.*, and *mf*.



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mf *p cresc.* *cresc.*

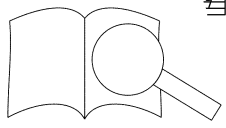
mf *p cresc.* *mf* *mf* *mf*

mf

arco *mf* *cresc.* *pizz.* *p cresc.* *arco* *mf* *arco* *mf* *pizz.* *p cresc.*

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

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



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Musical score for the first system, including piano and violin parts. The piano part features a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamic markings of *f* and *ff*. The violin part has a melodic line with dynamic markings of *f* and *ff*.

Musical score for the second system, including piano and violin parts. The piano part continues with dynamic markings of *f* and *ff*. The violin part includes a section marked *arco* with dynamic markings of *f* and *ff*.

Soli

Vocal score for the 'Soli' section. The lyrics are:
no - mi - ne Do -
no - mi - ne Do
mi - ne Do
Do -

Coro

Vocal score for the 'Coro' section. The lyrics are:
- ni,
in no-mi-ne Do - mi-ni,
in no-mi-ne Do - mi-ni,
in no-mi-ne Do - mi-ni,

Musical score for the final system, including piano and violin parts. The piano part features dynamic markings of *f* and *ff*. The violin part includes a section marked *arco* with dynamic markings of *f* and *ff*.



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dim. *p*

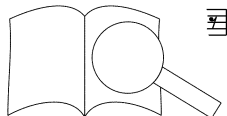
ff

dolce
pizz.

qui ve - nit,
qui ve - nit, qui
qui ve - - -

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

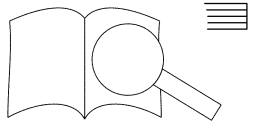
pizz.



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qui ve - nit, be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in
 ve - nit, be - ne - d' - i - ctus qui ve - nit in
 in - mi - ne Do - mi - ni, qui ve - nit in

pizz.



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Musical notation for the first system, featuring treble and bass staves. The music includes a crescendo marking ('cresc.').

Musical notation for the second system, featuring treble and bass staves. The music includes a crescendo marking ('cresc.').

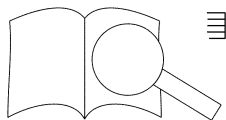
Musical notation for the third system, featuring treble and bass staves. The music includes a crescendo marking ('cresc.').

Musical notation for the fourth system, featuring treble and bass staves. The music includes a crescendo marking ('cresc.').

Musical notation for the fifth system, including lyrics and a crescendo marking ('cresc.').

Musical notation for the sixth system, including lyrics and a crescendo marking ('cresc.').

Musical notation for the seventh system, including lyrics and a crescendo marking ('cresc.').



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Ob I/II

Musical score for Ob I/II, first system. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The first staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics. The second staff contains a bass line with similar rhythmic patterns.

Musical score for Ob I/II, second system. It continues the melodic and bass lines from the first system. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*. There are some rests in the upper staff.

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

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

O - san - na in ex - cel - sis

O - san - na in ex

Musical score for Ob I/II, third system. This system includes vocal lines with lyrics. The lyrics are: "O - san - na in ex - cel - sis." repeated on four staves. The musical notation is in a treble clef.

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

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

Musical score for Ob I/II, fourth system. This system continues the vocal lines with lyrics. The lyrics are: "O - san - na, o - san - na, o - san - na in ex - cel - sis, o - san -" and "san - na, o - san - na in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis, o -". The musical notation is in a treble clef.

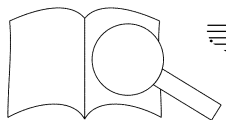
ben marcato arco

col Organo arco

Contrafagotto col Basso

5 - 3 - 5 4 3 3 2 3 8

Musical score for Ob I/II, fifth system. This system includes a bass line for the Contrafagotto col Basso. The lyrics "ben marcato arco" and "col Organo arco" are written above the staff. The musical notation is in a bass clef. At the bottom, there is a sequence of numbers: "5 - 3 - 5 4 3 3 2 3 8".



Musical score system 1, featuring treble and bass staves with piano accompaniment. The music is in a major key and 4/4 time. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

Musical score system 2, featuring treble and bass staves with piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

Musical score system 3, featuring a bass staff with piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

Musical score system 4, featuring treble and bass staves with piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

Musical score system 5, featuring vocal staves with lyrics and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

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

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

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

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

Musical score system 6, featuring a bass staff with piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

Musical score system 7, featuring treble and bass staves with piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

Carus

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* ** Siehe Einzelanmerkungen. / See the „Einzelanmerkungen.“

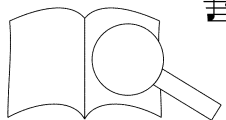
Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a *p* (piano) dynamic marking.

Musical score for the second system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a *p* (piano) dynamic marking.

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano accompaniment with *pizz.* (pizzicato) markings in the treble and bass staves.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring vocal lines with lyrics: *qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi - ctus qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi - O - san - na, o - ctus qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi -*

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring piano accompaniment with a *gano* marking and the instruction *Contrafagotto tacet*.



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Agnus Dei

Adagio

Flauto I / II

Oboe I / II

Clarinetto I / II
in La / A

Fagotto I / II

Corno I / II
in Mi / E

Corno III / IV
in Re / D

Tromba I / II
in Sib / B

Trombone I / II

Trombone III

Timpani
in Sib-Fa / B-F

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Org.
Contra
(e Contrafagotto)

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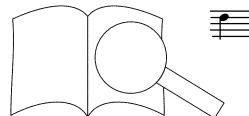
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Soli

A - - - - gnus, A - gnus De-i, qui

senza Organo

Contrafagotto tacet



Musical score for the first system, featuring a vocal line and a bass line. The vocal line is mostly rests, while the bass line contains rhythmic accompaniment.

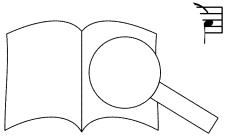
Cor I/II and Cor III/IV parts. The Cor I/II part has a melodic line, while the Cor III/IV part provides harmonic support with chords.

Woodwind and string parts. The woodwinds have melodic lines, and the strings provide a steady accompaniment.

Vocal line with lyrics: "tol - lis pec - ca - ta, r - di: mi - se -". The vocal line is on a single staff with lyrics written below it.

Basso I and Basso II parts. Basso I has a melodic line starting with a *p* dynamic marking. Basso II provides harmonic support.

Final musical system with vocal and bass lines. The vocal line continues the melody, and the bass line provides accompaniment.



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Musical score system 1, featuring piano accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).

Musical score system 2, featuring piano accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).

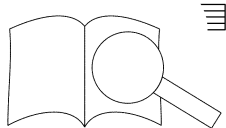
Musical score system 3, featuring piano accompaniment with dynamic markings of *p* (piano).

Musical score system 4, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "as, A - gnus De-i, qui tol - lis pec - A - - - gnus De-i, qui".

Musical score system 5, featuring piano accompaniment.

Musical score system 6, featuring piano accompaniment with dynamic markings of *p* (piano).

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Musical notation for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for the second system, including piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for the third system, including piano accompaniment.

ca - ta, qui - tol - lis pec - ca - ta mun - mi - se - re - re,
 tol - lis pec - ca - ta, pec - ca - mi - se -

pec - ca - ta mun - di: mi - se -
 pec - ca - ta mun - di: mi - se -
 pec - ca - ta mun - di: mi - se -

Musical notation for the sixth system, including piano accompaniment.



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musical notation system 1: vocal line and piano accompaniment. Includes dynamic marking *cresc.*

musical notation system 2: piano accompaniment. Includes dynamic marking *cresc.*

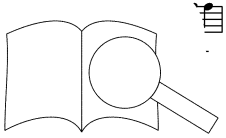
musical notation system 3: piano accompaniment. Includes dynamic marking *cresc.*

musical notation system 4: vocal line with lyrics. Includes lyrics: *mi-se-re-re, mi-se-re-re, re-re, mi-se-re-re.*

musical notation system 5: vocal line with lyrics. Includes lyrics: *re-re, re-re.*

musical notation system 6: piano accompaniment. Includes dynamic marking *cresc.*

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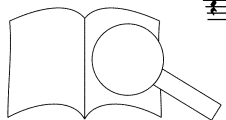
52

re - no - bis.

gnus, A - gnus

A -

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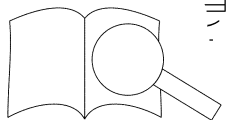


De-i, qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta, ta, pec - ca -

- gnus De - i, qui tol - lis pe as pec - ca - ta, qui, qui tol - lis pec -

A - - - - - a - ta, qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta, pec -

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



88

cresc. *p* *pp*

p *pp*

p *pp*

p *pp*

p *pp*

p *pp*

muta in Re / D

dim. *pp*

dim. *pp*

dim. *pp*

cresc. dim. *pp* *p*

mi se re re A - gnus De-i: do-

cresc. *pp*

mi bis. A - gnus De-i:

pp

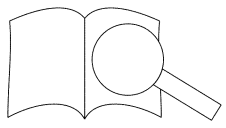
re re no - bis. A - gnus De-i:

pp

re no - bis. A - gnus De-i:

dim. *pp*

dim. *pp*



☐ Dona nobis pacem

Bitte um innern und äußern Frieden:

96 Allegretto vivace

The musical score is arranged in systems. The first system includes the vocal line (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and the piano accompaniment. The second system features the woodwinds: Cor I/II, Cor III/IV, Tr I/II, Trb I/II, and Trb III. The third system includes the Timp (Timpani) and the strings. The fourth system shows the vocal line with lyrics: "na pa - cem, pa - cem, na no-bis pa - cem,". The fifth system includes the vocal line with lyrics: "gano piz. cresc." and the Contrafagotto part with the instruction "Contrafagotto tacet".

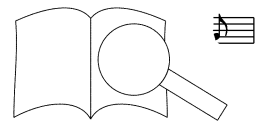
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na pa - cem, pa - cem, na no-bis pa - cem,

gano piz. cresc.

Contrafagotto tacet



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

p cresc. poco a poco

cresc. poco a poco

p cresc. poco a poco

cem,

pa

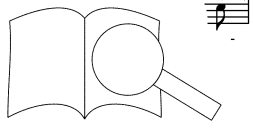
p cresc. poco a poco

pa

cresc. poco a poco

cresc. poco a poco

cresc. poco a poco



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F

First system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano accompaniment includes a right-hand part with a treble clef and a left-hand part with a bass clef. Dynamics include *a 2* and *cresc.*

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

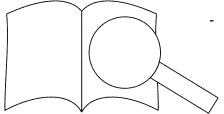
Third system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts. Dynamics include *cresc.*

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

Fifth system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts. Dynamics include *pa* and *cresc.*

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

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119

cresc. rinf.

rinf.

a 2

rinf.

rinf.

rinf.

a 2

rinf.

cresc.

rinf.

rinf.

rinf.

cresc.

pe

ce

pa

cem, do na no-bis

cem, do na no-bis

cem, do na no-bis

cem no-bis

rinf.

rinf.

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G

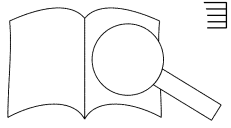
Musical score system 1, measures 1-4. Includes dynamics *f* and *pp*, and articulation *a 2*.

Musical score system 2, measures 5-8. Includes dynamics *f* and *pp*.

Musical score system 3, measures 9-12. Includes dynamics *f* and *pp*, and articulation *sempre staccato*.

Musical score system 4, measures 13-16. Includes lyrics: "pa - cem, .io na", "pa - cem, na", "pa - cem, na pa", "na pa". Includes dynamics *p*.

Musical score system 5, measures 17-20. Includes dynamics *pp*. Instrumentation: *pp* Contrafagotto.



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p

pp

f

arco

col Organo arco

pa - cem, pa - cem,
 pa - cem, pa - cem,
 pa - cem, pa - cem,
 pa - cem, pa - cem,

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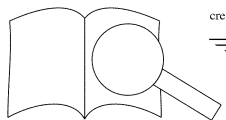


Recitativo
colla voce

a tempo

Recitativo
colla voce

in tempo



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cresc.

182

a tempo

Recitativo

colla voce

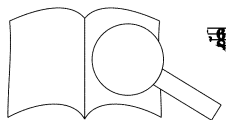
cresc.

re - re, mi - se - re - re, mi - re no - bis. no - bis. se - re - re no - bis. mi - se - re - re no - bis. mi - se - re - re no - bis. A - - gnus De - i: do -

col Organo senza Organo

6 Org

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* Siehe Einzelanmerkungen. / See the "Einzelanmerkungen."

M Tempo primo

190

Soli

na, do - - do - - na, do - -

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

do - - na no - bis



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pp sempre pp

p pp

arco stacc. pp

arco

stacc. sempre pp

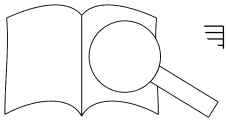
pa - - - - - na, do - - - - -

na, do - - - - -

na, do - - - - -

na, do - - - - -

pp



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Musical score for the first system, featuring four staves with vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score includes dynamic markings such as "cresc." and "cresc.".

Musical score for the second system, featuring four staves with vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score includes dynamic markings such as "cresc.".

Musical score for the third system, featuring four staves with vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score includes dynamic markings such as "stacc.", "cresc.", and "cresc.".

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring four staves with vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score includes dynamic markings such as "cresc.", "cresc.", and "cresc.".

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring four staves with vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score includes dynamic markings such as "cresc.".

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Violin I and II parts with dynamics *p*, *ff*, and *a2*. Includes a large diagonal watermark: "PROBEPARTITUR".

Piano and three Trumpets (Trb I, II, III) parts. Dynamics include *p* and *ff*. Includes a large diagonal watermark: "PROBEPARTITUR".

Two additional instrumental parts, likely for strings or woodwinds, with dynamics *p* and *ff*. Includes a large diagonal watermark: "PROBEPARTITUR".

Solo vocal parts with lyrics: "do - na no - bis pa - cem, do - na no - bis pa - do - na no - cen". Includes a large diagonal watermark: "PROBEPARTITUR".

Chorus (Coro) vocal parts with lyrics: "do - na no - bis pa - do - na no - bis pa - do - na no - bis pa - do - na". Includes a large diagonal watermark: "PROBEPARTITUR".

Organ and Contrabasso parts. Organ part: "Organo tasto solo". Contrabasso part: "Contrafagotto col Basso". Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, and *ff*. Includes a large diagonal watermark: "PROBEPARTITUR".



a 2

Musical score for piano and strings, measures 1-10. The score features a piano part with a melodic line and a string part with rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *ff* and *sf*. There are two instances of the marking "a 2".

Musical score for piano and strings, measures 11-20. The piano part continues with a melodic line. The marking "ben marcato" is present in the piano part.

Musical score for voice and piano, measures 21-30. The vocal part includes the lyrics: "no bis pa no bis do na no bis cem, na pa cem, do na". The piano part provides accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *ff*.

Musical score for piano, measures 31-40. The score includes a large watermark "PROBEPARTITUR" and a magnifying glass icon. The piano part continues with a melodic line. Dynamic markings include *ff*.

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Musical score system 1 (measures 1-4). Includes vocal lines with dynamics (f, ff) and articulation (accents, slurs). Dynamic markings include *f*, *ff*, and *f*. There are also *a 2* markings above the notes.

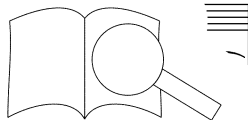
Musical score system 2 (measures 5-8). Includes piano accompaniment and vocal lines. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*. There are also *a 2* markings above the notes.

Musical score system 3 (measures 9-12). Includes piano accompaniment and vocal lines. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

Musical score system 4 (measures 13-16). Includes piano accompaniment and vocal lines with lyrics: "do - na, na pa - cem, do - na, do - na, do - na, na pa -". Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

Musical score system 5 (measures 17-20). Includes piano accompaniment and vocal lines with lyrics: "do - na pa -". Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

3 9 5
4 4 3
-Cb, Cfg +Ch, Cfg 4 # ff 3 6 3 6 4 2 6 4



First system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *f*, *pp*, and *a 2*.

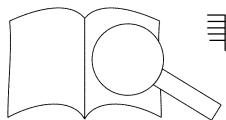
Second system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts. Dynamic markings include *f* and *pp*.

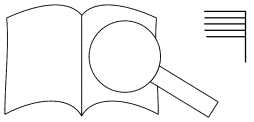
Third system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. Dynamic marking includes *p*.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment. Dynamic marking includes *p*.

Fifth system of musical notation, including vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment. Dynamic marking includes *pp*. The system ends with the instruction "senza Organo".

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 Presto

264



- cem.
- cem.
- cem.
- cem.
pa - cem,
pa - cem,
pa - cem,
- cem.
tasto solo



Musical score system 1, measures 272-275. It features a vocal line with notes marked 'a 2' and 'tr' (trill), and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* and *f*.

Musical score system 2, measures 276-279. It features piano accompaniment with chords and melodic lines.

Musical score system 3, measures 280-283. It features piano accompaniment with chords and melodic lines.

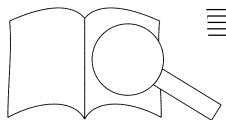
Musical score system 4, measures 284-287. It features piano accompaniment with chords and melodic lines. Dynamics include *ff*.

Musical score system 5, measures 288-291. It features piano accompaniment with chords and melodic lines.

Musical score system 6, measures 292-295. It features piano accompaniment with chords and melodic lines. Dynamics include *f*.

Musical score system 7, measures 296-299. It features piano accompaniment with chords and melodic lines. Dynamics include *f*.

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First system of musical notation, consisting of four staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs) with various musical notes and rests.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of four staves with musical notes and rests.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of a single bass clef staff with musical notes and rests.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of four staves with musical notes and rests. Includes dynamic markings *ff* and *tr*.

Fifth system of musical notation, consisting of four staves with musical notes and rests.

Sixth system of musical notation, consisting of four staves with musical notes and rests. Includes dynamic marking *ff*.

Seventh system of musical notation, consisting of four staves with musical notes and rests. Includes dynamic marking *ff*.



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First system of musical notation, measures 1-6. Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment. Features a trill (tr) in measure 2 and a second ending (a.2.) in measure 5.

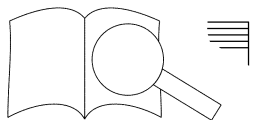
Second system of musical notation, measures 7-12. Continues the vocal and piano parts.

Third system of musical notation, measures 13-18. Includes dynamic markings *ff* in measures 16, 17, and 18.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 19-24. Continues the musical development.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 25-30. Final system on the page.

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301

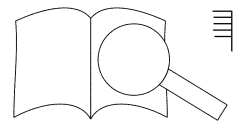
Musical score for the first system, measures 301-306. It features a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is in the right hand, with a fermata over measures 301-302 and a trill in measure 303. The bass line is in the left hand. Dynamics include 'ff' and 'a 2'.

Musical score for the second system, measures 307-312. The right hand continues the melody with a trill in measure 308. The left hand has a bass line. Dynamics include 'ff' and 'a 2'.

Musical score for the third system, measures 313-318. The right hand has a trill in measure 314. The left hand has a bass line. Dynamics include 'ff'.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 319-324. The right hand has a trill in measure 320. The left hand has a bass line.

Musical score for the fifth system, measures 325-330. The right hand has a trill in measure 326. The left hand has a bass line.



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First system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It includes a melodic line with slurs and a bass line with chords. A dynamic marking 'a 2' is present in the second measure.

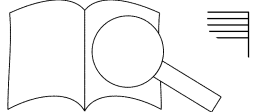
Second system of musical notation, consisting of two staves with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The staves are currently empty.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It includes a melodic line with slurs and a bass line with chords. Dynamic markings 'ff' are present in the first and second measures.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The staves are currently empty.

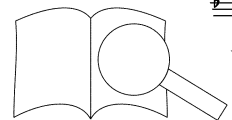
Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It includes a melodic line with slurs and a bass line with chords.

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318

* In Arbeitsk.,... und Stichvorlage b^b/c^2 . Im Autograph von Beethoven nach Anfertigung der Arbeitskopie geändert. /
In the working and engraver's copies b^b/c^2 . Altered by Beethoven in the autograph after the working copy was made.



R

326

a 2

a 2

First system of musical notation, consisting of four staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. Dynamics include *f*, *ff*, and *f*. There are slurs and accents throughout the system.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of four staves. Dynamics include *f*, *ff*, and *f*. There are slurs and accents throughout the system.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of four staves. Dynamics include *f*, *ff*, and *f*. There are slurs and accents throughout the system.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of four staves. The bottom staff contains the lyrics: "A - - - gnus, A - gnus De - i:". Dynamics include *f*, *ff*, and *f*. There are slurs and accents throughout the system.

Fifth system of musical notation, consisting of four staves. Dynamics include *f*, *ff*, and *f*. There are slurs and accents throughout the system. The bottom staff is labeled "Org" and "Cb, Cfg".



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First system of musical notation, consisting of four staves (treble and bass clefs). It features a series of chords and rests, with dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of four staves. It includes a melodic line in the upper staves and a bass line in the lower staves, with various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings.

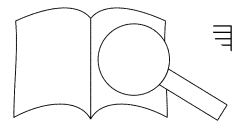
Third system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. It features a melodic line with eighth notes and a bass line with eighth notes.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of four staves. It features a series of chords and rests, with dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*.

Fifth system of musical notation, consisting of four staves. It features a series of chords and rests, with dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*.

Sixth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. It features a melodic line with eighth notes and a bass line with eighth notes.

Seventh system of musical notation, consisting of four staves. It features a series of chords and rests, with dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*.



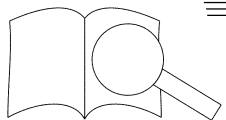
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S

342

Soprano solo

do - na pa - cem, pa - cem,
 do - na pa - cem, pa - cem,
 do - na pa - cem, pa - cem,
 do - na pa - cem, pa - cem,



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* Zu einer alternativen Lesart T. 347-350 siehe Einzelanmerkungen. / For an alternative reading of mm. 347-350 see the "Ein-
 266

pa - cem, do -

senza Organo

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First system of musical notation, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*.

Second system of musical notation, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*. A star symbol (*) is present above the vocal staff.

Third system of musical notation, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*.

Fourth system of musical notation, including vocal staves with lyrics and piano accompaniment. Lyrics include "na, do - na, do - na, do - na, do -". Dynamics include *p*.

Fifth system of musical notation, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*.

Sixth system of musical notation, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*.

Contrafagotto tacet

* Siehe Einzelanmerkungen. / See the "Einzelanmerkungen."



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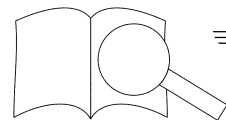
366

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

cem,
cem,

tasto solo

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* Zu T. 367-372 siehe Einzelanmerkungen. / Concerning mm. 367-372 see the "Einzelanmerkungen."

The musical score is arranged in systems. The top system includes vocal staves and piano accompaniment. The middle system features a piano part with a 'arco' marking. The bottom system includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment with 'arco' and 'col Organo' markings. The score is marked with dynamics such as *ff* and *f*.

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Musical score system 1: Piano accompaniment. Treble clef staff contains chords and melodic fragments. Bass clef staff contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

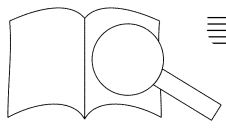
Musical score system 2: Piano accompaniment. Treble clef staff contains chords and melodic fragments. Bass clef staff contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical score system 3: Empty bass staff.

Musical score system 4: Piano accompaniment. Treble clef staff contains chords and melodic fragments. Bass clef staff contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Coro
 pa - - - cem, r cem, pa - cem,
 pa - - - cem, ja - cem, pa - cem,
 pa - - - cem, pa - cem, pa - cem,
 r pa - cem, pa - cem,

Musical score system 6: Piano accompaniment. Treble clef staff contains chords and melodic fragments. Bass clef staff contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Includes a 'tasto solo' marking.



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392

dim. *p* *pp*

p

p

pa - cem,

pa - cem,

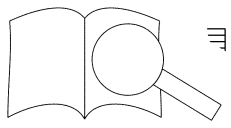
pa - cem,

pp
do -

senza Organo

Contrafagotto tacet

p



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First system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p* and *cresc.*

Second system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p* and *cresc.*

Third system of musical notation, mostly empty staves with some notes at the end.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *pp* and *p*.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring piano accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* and *p*.

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First system of musical notation, consisting of five staves (treble, alto, tenor, bass, and a fifth staff) with various musical symbols and rests.

Second system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. Includes dynamic markings *p* and *più p*.

Third system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment with a bass line. Includes dynamic markings *sempre più p* and *ppp*.

Fourth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and a vocal line. Includes dynamic markings *sempre più p* and *pp*, and the instruction *sen.*

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. Includes dynamic markings *p* and the lyrics: *pa - cem, pa - cem, pa - cem, pa - cem, pa - cem, pa - cem, pa - cem, pa - cem.*

Sixth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment with a bass line. Includes dynamic marking *sempre più p*.

Seventh system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment with a bass line. Includes dynamic marking *sempre più p*.

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pp *cresc.*

pp *p*

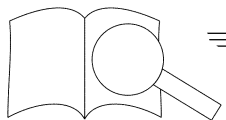
pp *cresc.*

pp *pp* *cresc.*

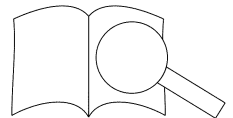
pa - cem, pe
pa - ce
em,

pp *sempre pp*

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Kritischer Bericht

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III. Einzelanmerkungen	286

I. Die Quellen

Bei sämtlichen editionsrelevanten Quellen handelt es sich um Partituren. Das originale Stimmenmaterial für die Wiener Teilaufführung der *Missa solemnis* unter Beethovens Gesamtleitung im Mai 1824 (siehe Vorwort, S. Vf.) hat sich nicht erhalten. Verzichtet wird im Folgenden auf eine Auflistung des umfangreichen Skizzenbestandes, der für die Edition ohne weiteren Belang ist.

1. Autographe Partitur

A: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Signatur: *Mus. ms. autogr. Beethoven 1* (Kyrie); *Mus. ms. autogr. Beethoven Artaria 202* (Credo, Sanctus/Benedictus, Agnus Dei).

Gloria fehlt. Insgesamt 168 Blätter. Kyrie 25 20-zeilige Blätter im Hochformat (39,5 x 25,5 cm), die übrigen Teile alle im ebenfalls 20-zeiligen Querformat (ca. 31,4 x 35–38 cm), Credo 58, Sanctus/Benedictus 34, Agnus Dei 51 Blätter. Bl. 4r des Kyrie, 31v und 58 des Credo, 29a1r/v und 33v des Sanctus/Benedictus sowie 11^{bis}v und 50r/v des Agnus Dei sind leer, auf Bl. 25v des Kyrie Skizze zum Christe eleison. Insgesamt 326 beschriebene Notenseiten. Keine Titelseite. Kyrie: Oben von Beethovens Hand: *Von Kopftitel Möge es wieder – zu Herzen gehen!*, darunter Kopftitel Hand Anton Gräffers [Buchhalter des Verlages Artaria Verzeichnis von Beethovens Nachlass an: (I.) *Kyrie* (siehe I. auf S. XIV); die Satzbezeichnungen für Credo, Sanctus ebenfalls von Gräffer: (III.) *Credo*, (IV) *Sanctus*, Agnus Dei: *Agnus dei* von Beethovens Hand (V). Auf Blatt 11r des Agnus Dei von Beethovens Hand: *nobis pacem*, rechts daneben mit Gräffer: *und äussern Frieden*.

Die Partituranordnung entspricht der heutigen üblich, der heutigen Partitur, die 4 Systeme für die Solisten und die 4 Systeme für die Chorstimme mehreren Stimmen, die Orgel ist an mehreren Stellen durch Generalbass ersetzt und nur an einigen wenigen Stellen (T. 1–33) und Benedictus (T. 1–33) und Benedictus (T. 1–33) vorgesehen. Eine Titelseite ist nur im Sanctus/Benedictus vorgesehen und ist nicht eigens notiert. Die Partitur enthält mehrere Überklegungen (zum Teil ganzer Systeme) und Korrekturen, Ergänzungen und Ausstreichungen. Die Partitur ist mit Bleistift und Rotstift.

Das Manuskript befand sich bis zum Lebensende Beethovens in seinem Besitz. Bei der Nachlassversteigerung erwarb der Berliner Sammler Georg J. D. Poellner die Partitur für 6 Gulden. 1828 verkaufte er das Manuskript an den Berliner Sammler Georg J. D. Poellner. Poellner verkaufte die Partitur 1841 in den Besitz des „Musikalischen „Königlichen Bibliothek“ in Berlin über die Berliner Bibliothek auch die Artaria-Sammlung und die übrigen Teile wieder zusammen. Wann das Gloria verloren ging ist nicht bekannt.

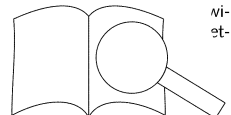
2. Von Beethoven überlieferte

AB: Wien, Archivalische Handschriftenabteilung, Signatur: A 27. Kopist: Anton Gräffer. Die Partitur ist in zwei Hälften und zwei weiteren Schreibern handschriftlich überliefert.

Insgesamt 168 Blätter in verschiedenen Formaten. Kyrie, Gloria, Sanctus/Benedictus und Agnus Dei sind auf 22-zeiligen Blättern in Querformat (ca. 31,4 x 35–38 cm) notiert. Diese Blätter sind in der Mitte querformatig, mit 2 x 14 Notensystemen und sind jeweils einmal längs gefaltet und deren obere Notensystemen) abgeschnitten wurden. Das Gloria ist auf einem querformatigen Doppelblatt, dessen oberstes Notensystem ursprünglich den oberen Bogenhälfte war und das in zwei Systeme (8. (= 14. System der oberen Bogenhälfte) und 1. System der unteren Bogenhälfte) einen größeren Notensystemraum aufweist (ca. 3 cm).

Das Gloria ist demgegenüber auf 20-zeiligen Blättern im Querformat (30 x 34–39 cm) notiert. Die einzelnen Teile haben jeweils folgenden Umfang: Kyrie 22, Gloria 57, Credo 47, Sanctus/Benedictus 34, Agnus Dei 51 Blätter. Bl. 22v des Kyrie, 2v und 47v des Credo, 34v des Sanctus/Benedictus sowie 51v des Agnus Dei sind leer, auf Bl. 57v des Gloria Skizzen zu den Schlussstakten. Insgesamt 416 beschriebene Seiten.

Das Manuskript wurde später in drei Bände (Bd. 1 Kyrie + Gloria, Bd. 2 Credo, Bd. 3 Sanctus/Benedictus + Agnus Dei) aufgeteilt. Die einzelnen Bände haben später hinzugefügte Titelseiten, die von verschiedenen Schreiberhänden stammen. Ursprünglich enthielt die Handschrift keine Titelseite. Vor dem Kyrie jedoch ein Blatt mit der Aufschrift *Kyrie* von Beethoven mit Tinte; dafür 1. Notenseite des Kyrie ohne Kopftitel. Bei den übrigen Teilen dagegen folgende Kopftitel: *gloria* (von Beethoven), *Sanctus*, *Benedictus* und *Agnus* jeweils in einem eigenen Notensystem. Vor dem Dona Nicolaus von Beethoven wieder die Anmerkung



13. Erstausgabe, Partitur und Stimmen

E: Erschienen im März/April 1827 bei B. Schott's Söhne in Mainz. Platten-Nr. Partitur 2346, Stimmen 2534.

Titel Partitur und Stimmen (Hochformat) in lateinischer Sprache: *MISSA / composita, et / SERENISSIMO AC EMINENTISSIMO / DOMINO DOMINO / RUDOLPHO JOANNI / Caesareo Principi et Archiduci Austriae S. R. E. Tit. s. Petri in monte / aureo Cardinali et Archiepiscopo Olomucensi / profundissima cum veneratione / dedicata a / LUDOVICO VAN BEETHOVEN. / OPUS 123. / Ex sumtibus vulgantium. / MOGUNTIAE / ex taberna musicus B. SCHOTT filiorum. / PARIS / chez les fils de B. Schott, rue de Bourbon n°. 17. / ANVERS chez A. SCHOTT. / 1827.*

Partituranordnung wie in den Handschriften 1–3. Die beiden Systeme für die Orgel sind zwischen den Systemen für Violoncello und Kontrabass angeordnet. Die Kontrafagottstimme ist nur durch die Hinweise *Contra Fagotto Tacet* (zu Beginn des Kyrie) oder *Contra Fagotto col Bassi* angedeutet. Die Posaunen sind, wohl aus Platzgründen, nur dort notiert, wo sie tatsächlich zu spielen haben; also keine durchlaufenden Systeme wie für alle anderen Instrumente und wie für die Vokalstimmen.

Insgesamt 303 Seiten: Vorspann, bestehend aus Titel, Leerseite, 2 Seiten *Subscriptenten-Verzeichniss*, Leerseite; Notenteil S. 2–299.

14. Erstausgabe, Klavierauszug

EK: Erschienen noch 1827 bei B. Schott's Söhne in Mainz. Platten-Nr. 2582.

Titel: *MESSE SOLENNELLE / à quatre parties Solo et chœur / avec accompagnement / À GRAND ORCHESTRE / par /Louis van Beethoven / OEUVRE 123. / arrangée / pour le Piano / par / Ch. C. RINCK / [links:] N^o — Propriété des Editeurs. — [rechts:] Pr. [weiter auf Mitte:] Mayence et Paris / chez les fils de B Anvers chez A. Schott.*

II. Zur Edition

1. Quellenbewertung

Quelle **A** enthält viele Korrekturen und weicht noch in zahlreichen Einzelheiten von den späteren Quellen ab. Dennoch war sie für die Edition von gewisser Bedeutung, da durch eine sorgfältige Durchsicht doch eine Reihe von Missverständnissen und Lesefehlern in den nachfolgenden Quellen aufgedeckt werden konnte (siehe z. B. Credo T. 378f., 420, 443f. sowie Sanctus T. 83f. und 192).

Die Abschrift **AB** wurde nach der Vorlage von **A** angefertigt. Für die T. 17–20, 211–214 und 469–472 im Credo muss allerdings eine andere Vorlage, vielleicht in Form von Einlageblättern, existiert haben (siehe die entsprechenden Einzelanmerkungen). Das Manuskript diente Beethoven dann als Arbeitskopie für alle späteren Änderungen eintrug. Viele in **AB** vorkommende Korrekturen trug Beethoven zwar auch in **A** ein, allerdings wegs alle, sodass **AB** als die für die Edition maßgebende Vorlage gesehen ist. Konsequenterweise ließ Beethoven die Korrekturen in **A** weglassen. In Handschriften nach diesem Manuskript (wie z. B. Handschrift Nr. 11 – siehe die Anmerkungen) sind die Änderungen als die Handschrift Beethovens anzusehen, nicht als die weiteren Änderungen. Beethoven allerdings in **AB** nicht mehr in die Hände der Lesarten zu **AB** auffassen, der **AB** die Korrekturen „letzter Hand“ und die Änderungen im Notentext dieser Ausgabe anzeigt. Die Lesarten in Abschrift **AB** sind in Fußnoten angezeigt. Der Text **AB** wird durch diese nachträglichen Änderungen nicht geschmälert.

Quelle **B** wurde ebenfalls nach der Vorlage von **AB** angefertigt. Sie kannte offenbar recht schnell, dass der Text nicht gerade sorgfältig gearbeitet hatte und dass die Lesarten Kopisten Wolanek damit, das Manuskript durchzusehen. Auch Beethoven selbst las die Abschrift **B** und bemerkte, dass es noch blieben viele Fehler stehen, weswegen die Abschrift **B** als Quelle mit einiger Vorsicht zu betrachten ist. Die Abschrift **B** ist, sofern sie singular sind, in den folgenden Einzelanmerkungen nicht eigens aufgeführt. Wichtig ist das Manuskript **B** dadurch, dass es die kompletten Posaunenstimmen enthält, die in **A** und **AB** noch nicht vollständig enthalten sind.

Die Abschriften 4–12 haben für die Edition keine größere Bedeutung. Abschrift 4, das Widmungsexemplar für Erzherzog Rudolf, wurde nach der Vorlage von **AB** angefertigt, bevor diese Handschrift von Beethoven noch einmal einer eingehenden Revision unterzogen wurde. Das Manuskript spiegelt also ein älteres Stadium wider. Angesichts seiner besonderen engen Beziehung zum Erzherzog ließ Beethoven bei der Durchsicht besondere Sorgfalt walten. Dabei nahm er gelegentlich Korrekturen oder Ergänzungen vor, die weder in **A** noch in **AB** auftauchen. So enthält die Handschrift einige Sonderlesarten, die in den Einzelanmerkungen mitgeteilt sind. Die Abschriften 5–12 hängen alle gänzlich von den Handschriften **A** und **AB** ab und sind keine neuen, eigenständigen Lesarten.



III. Einzelanmerkungen

Abkürzungen: A = Alto, B = Basso, Bls = Bläser, Cb = Contrabasso, Cfg = Contrafagotto, Clt = Clarinetto, Cor = Cornu, Fg = Fagotto, Fl = Flauto, Holzbls = Holzbläser, o = oberes System, Ob = Oboe, Org = Organo, S = Soprano, Str = Streicher, T = Tenore, Tr = Takt, Timp = Timpani, Tr = Tromba, Trb = Trombone, u = unteres System, Va = Viola, Vc = Violoncello, Vl = Violino.

Zitierweise: Takt – Stimme(n), ggf. Zeichen im Takt (Note, einschließlich Vorschlagsnote(n), oder Pause) – Lesart der mit Sigle gekennzeichnete(n) Quelle(n).

Kyrie

- 2 Bls
5 Vl I
- 12f. Ob I
25 Bls 3
27 Tr I 1
33–35 Clt II
- 42f. Va
- 46, 47 Tr I 2, 1
- 47 Vl II 3
58f. Vl I
59 B
84f. Vl I
- 86 Vc, Cb 1
86–88 Cor I/II
- 92 Vl II
101, 102 Vl II
- 106f. Cor I/II
- 107 Vl II 3
- 109 Ob I 1–2
111–112 Ob I/II
- 128 Vc
130 Bls
Org
133 Vl I
138–140 Va
139f. Ob II
146 Clt I/II
- 147f. Org u
- 160 Fl I/II
169f. Vc, Cb
- 186 Cor III/II
191 S
192f.
204–207
- AB: Akzent statt Decrescendo-Gabel.
AB, STV: Keine An- und Abschwelligabeln; angesichts des folgenden ρ in T. 6 wohl nur Versehen, obwohl sie auch an der Parallelstelle T. 133 fehlen.
AB: Bogen erst ab 2. Note; in A, STV fehlt er ganz.
A, AB: Nur f .
AB, STV: d^2 statt d^2 ; Lesefehler, da A etwas undeutlich.
A, AB: Legatobogen in A erst ab T. 34, in AB dann nachträglich nach links verlängert, jedoch nur bis 2. Note T. 33. Siehe jedoch Clt I.
A: Haltebogen a – a am Taktübergang; könnte in AB vielleicht nur versehentlich fehlen.
AB, STV: Jeweils d^2 statt d^2 ; Lesefehler, da A etwas undeutlich.
AB: ρ fehlt.
AB, STV: Haltebogen $e^2 - e^2$ fehlt.
AB, STV: ρ erst zu 3.
AB, STV: Kein *sempre più cresc.*; in A möglicherweise später ergänzt.
AB, STV: sf statt f .
AB, STV: Bogen bereits ab 1. Note T. 86; siehe jedoch A und Fg II.
AB, STV: Haltebogen *cisis' - cisis'*; wohl Versehen.
Bogensetzung hier in Anlehnung an die anderen Stimmen nach A; in AB erster Bogen T. 101.2–102.1, zweiter Bogen erst ab T. 102.2.
A, AB, STV: Keine Haltebögen; Beethoven ergänzte sie aber in Quelle Nr. 4 (= Widmungsexemplar für Erzhzog Rudolf, s. o., S. 282).
A: ρ statt c^1 . In AB notierte der Kopist die Note zunächst wohl nur versehentlich eine Terz zu hoch, also c ; diese Lesart wurde jedoch nachträglich von Beethoven gemessenmaßen autorisiert, indem er ein ρ vor der ergänzten Note eintrug.
AB, STV: Legatobogen fehlt.
AB, STV, A: Bogen nur bis 2. Note T. 1 Vl I.
AB: f fehlt.
AB: Akzent statt Decrescendo-Gabel.
AB, STV: Der ganze Takt *lerst* analog T.
AB, STV: An- und Abschwelligabel fehlt.
AB, STV: 2 Bögen – T.
AB, STV: Haltebogen.
In A wohl versehentlich dementsprechend in Ausgabe in Entsprechung Org b. In STV Org b. In Basso andeute.
- nsels zwischen den
- Ergänzung in A.
letzte Note T. 192.
ATB ab T. 205 durchgehendes „ei“, das jedoch mit den Tonwiederzusammenstimmt. Wiedergegebene er späteren Bleistiftkorrektur in A, bei der ebenfalls Haltebögen am Taktübergang stehen blieben.
gen bis letzte Note T. 219; siehe jedoch die übrige Ausgabe.
Bl.
AB: Kein *cresc.*, f bereits zu letzter Note T. 219; so auch STV für STB. Str wie vorliegende Ausgabe. *cresc.* f nach späterer Korrektur in A.

Gloria

- 9f. Tr II
- 10 Ob II 4
18 Org 1
29 S
42 Org
50–52 Va
78 Ob II 1
135 Fg I
158 A 1, 2
- 173 Fl I, Ob I 1–3
- 188f. Fl I/II, Ob I/II
195 Ob I 1
210f. Ob I/II
219f. Fl II
225 Org
244–246 Vl II
- 245 Va
- 276 Ob I
- 296ff. TSAB solo
- 301 T solo
333 Va 1
334f. Ob I 1
Cl I
- 340
- 34.
- 39 Vl II
373, 443 Vl I
383–386 Cor I/II
- 390 Fg I, Va
- 407 Tr I/II
410 Va 2
- 415 Org 1
421 Org 1
422 Org o 1
424 Org o 4
- 436 Org u 2, 3
- 445f. Cor II
448 Fl I/II, Ob I, Clt I, Tr I/II, Vl I
- 511 Vl II 1
512 Cor I 1
555–557 Org
- AB, STV: 3. Note T. 9 a^2 und 2. Note T. 10 d^2 (jeweils klingend); wohl Kopistenfehler; siehe Ob II, Clt II sowie T. 67.
AB: e^2 ; in STV vom Kopisten zu *fis* korrigiert.
AB, STV: Bezifferung $\frac{2}{3}$ statt $\frac{2}{3}$.
 sf nur in Quelle Nr. 4.
STV: *senza Organo* versehentlich erst ab T. 43.
Bogen nach AB, STV.
AB, STV: e^2 ; siehe jedoch Cor I/II und T.
AB: Bogen wohl versehentlich erst ab 2. Note.
AB, STV: Bogen; nachträglich ergänzt in irrümlicher Angleichung an S, wo die ursprüngliche Textunterlegung geändert wurde.
AB, STV: Bogen nur zu 1.–2. Note; siehe jedoch Fg und Vl I/II.
STV: Legatobogen.
 ρ nur in Quelle Nr. 4.
STV: Legatobogen.
AB: Haltebogen fehlt.
STV: *senza Organo* versehen!
AB, STV: Bogensetzung u vor Seitenwechsel, weit nach Seitenwechsel i 1. Note.
AB, STV: Zusätz wurde weger n vorangeh nicht üh
AB, S
; 1. ;lich nach-trä
stalt A' e Ausgabe ver-
- stz
nle
tzt
nicht übernehmen, da ein
musikalisch kaum sinnvoll
- noten statt Punktierung. In AB
gen Beethovens am Rand, die aber
rsind. Ein Abweichen vom allgemeinen
verlauf nur bei Fg II wohl unwahrschein-
- tobogen am Taktübergang; wohl Versehen des
ten.
Nachträglich von unbekannter Hand Unteroktave
 a^2 ergänzt.
Akkord nach Generalbassziffer s ergänzt; ab 2 in AB
senza Organo; da die Aussetzung von Org o im nächsten
Takt jedoch fortgesetzt wird, dürfte damit wohl nur
gemeint sein, dass der Akkord in T. 353 im Gegensatz zu
den Chorstimmen nur als Viertel auszuhalten ist.
AB: Tempobezeichnung ursprünglich *Allegro maestoso e moderato*; so auch in einem Brief Beethovens an Fürst
Galitzin vom 13.12.1823. Nachträglich jedoch geändert.
Doppelte Notierung des d^2 so auch in den Quellen.
Doppelte Notierung des d^2 so auch in den Quellen.
AB, STV: Eine Terz zu hoch notiert. Vielleicht Kopisten-
fehler, vielleicht aber auch schon Fehler im Autograph;
Beethoven vertat sich nicht selten bei der Notierung
transponierter Instrumente.
AB, STV: Bogen nur zu 2.–3. Note; bei Vc in AB jedoch
korrigiert.
AB: ff könnte auch als sf gelesen werden.
AB, STV: Zwei Viertelnoten statt Halbnote; offenbar
Haltebogen vergessen.
AB, STV: Bezifferung letzte Note $\frac{2}{3}$ statt $\frac{2}{3}$.
AB, STV: Bezifferung $\frac{2}{3}$ statt $\frac{2}{3}$.
AB: Akkord mit e^1 statt g^1 . Siehe jedoch Bezifferung.
AB, STV: Akkord mit g^1 statt fis^1 . Siehe jedoch Bezifferung.
AB, STV: Mit Bezifferung $3x3$ und $\frac{2}{3}$; ab T. 435 gilt je-
doch *senza Organo*.
AB: Haltebogen fehlt.
AB, STV: Wohl versehentlich c^1 statt c^1 , da bei Vl I nur
in Quelle
- AB, S
AB, S
Abwe
so nau



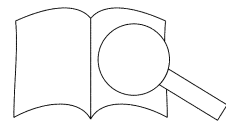
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- früher ein, möglicherweise zur Vermeidung von Dissonanzen mit den übrigen Stimmen. Die wiedergegebene Platzierung entspricht jedoch der in sämtlichen Quellen.
- 186 AB, STV: *a tempo* fehlt. In A erst nachträglich ergänzt.
189 S solo In A ohne Decresc.-Gabel; in AB könnte sie auch als zu Va gehörig gelesen werden. Nur in STV zu beiden Stimmen gesetzt.
- 194f. Fl I AB, STV: Bogen bis 2. Note T. 195.
210f. Cor I/II AB, STV: Haltebögen zu 1. Note T. 211 fehlen; vielleicht, weil in A Zeilenwechsel zwischen beiden Takten.
219–222, Vc A: Jeweils nicht notiert; in AB von Beethoven ergänzt.
- 222 Org u 4, 5 AB, STV: Bezifferung 3 3 statt 6 s.
231 VI I 3 AB, STV: Kein Staccato, Bogen 1.–3. Note; siehe jedoch 5.
- 240 Org u AB, STV: ohne Bogen (Orgelbass separat notiert).
287 VI II AB, STV: Bogen erst ab 2. Note.
302 Fl I AB, STV: Versehentlich Ganzepause. Wahrscheinlich durch Seitenwechsel in A bedingt.
- 346–350 Org u AB: Papierstreifen mit Stimme für Org u abgerissen. In STV wie in dieser Ausgabe wiedergegeben. In Quelle Nr. 4 jedoch ab T. 347 folgende Ergänzung von Beethoven:



- 358 Cor I AB, STV: Punktierter Viertelnoten $e^1 - a^1$. In A von Beethoven nach Anfertigung von AB geändert.
367 Fl II In A ab 3. Note T. 367 *col Oboe 2^{de}* und danach Collaparte-Zeichen „//“ notiert. Der Kopist von AB berücksichtigte diese Anweisung nicht und notierte für Fl II keine eigenen Noten. Allerdings ergänzte Beethoven dann in AB ab 3. Note T. 367 gesonderte Hälse für Fl II, ab T. 369 die Anweisung *unis.*, für 2. Note T. 371 und 1.–2. Note T. 372 jeweils punktierter Viertelnoten d^2 mit Haltebogen. Herausgeber hält angesichts der vorangehenden und nachfolgenden Takte die Fassung von A für die sinnvollere und geht davon aus, dass Beethoven bei seiner Korrektur in AB die ursprüngliche Fassung nicht mehr präsent war. Er bemerkte wohl nur, dass Fl II nicht notiert war, und ergänzte entsprechend. Problematisch ist allerdings bei der Lesart von A die 2. Note T. 369: Bei strengem Unisono mit Ob II müsste es e^2 sein, es ist jedoch zu vermuten, dass Beethoven hier übersah, dass bei Fl II dann die Oktavparallelen zu Fl I unterbrochen wären, was wohl kaum gewollt ist.
- 368f. Cor III/IV AB, STV: 2. Note T. 368 punktierter Viertel und Haltebögen zu T. 369. Fehleutung einer etwas undeutlichen Notierung in A.
378 Org u 3, 4 AB, STV: mit Staccato (Orgelbass separat r
384 VI I 1 AB, STV: a^1 fehlt.
391 Va 8–12 AB, STV: Versehentlich eine Terz tiefer.
433f. Holzbls, Str AB, STV: Keine dynamische Bezeichnung, dings auch nur bei Clt I/II vorhanden.

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