

Johann Adolf
Hasse

Laudate pueri

Psalm 112

Erstfassung / Original version

Soli (SSA), Coro (SSAA)

2 Violini, Viola e Bassi

(Violoncello / Contrabbasso, Organo)

Erstausgabe / First edition
herausgegeben von / edited by
Wolfgang Hochstein

Aufführungsmaterial zu Band IV/1 / Performance material to Vol. IV/1
J. A. Hasse, Werke

Urtext

Klavierauszug / Vocal score
Christoph Koop



Carus 40.700/03

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*An CD recording with the Vocal Concert Dresden and the Dresdner Instrumental-Concert, conducted by Peter Kopp,
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Vorwort

Johann Adolf Hasse kam im März 1699 als Sohn eines Organisten in Bergedorf – heute ein Teil der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg – zur Welt. Er begann seine Laufbahn als Sänger in Hamburg und Braunschweig, ehe er zur kompositorischen Ausbildung nach Italien ging und in Neapel einer der letzten Schüler von Alessandro Scarlatti wurde. Neben der Königlich polnischen und Kurfürstlich sächsischen Residenzstadt Dresden, in der er rund 30 Jahre lang als gefeierter Kapellmeister agierte, war Venedig der zweite wichtige Mittelpunkt im Leben des Komponisten. Vermutlich Mitte der 1730er Jahre begann Hesses Zusammenarbeit mit dem venezianischen Ospedale degl'Incurabili, einem jener vier „Konservatorien“, die aus Kranken- oder Waisenhäusern hervorgegangen waren und an denen begabte Mädchen und junge Frauen musikalisch ausgebildet wurden.

Charakteristisches Merkmal aller Werke, die von Hasse und manchen anderen Komponisten – darunter Vivaldi, Porpora, Galuppi und Jommelli – für den unmittelbaren Gebrauch an einem der Ospedali geschrieben wurden, ist ihre Besetzung mit Frauenstimmen (solistisch sowie chorisch) und relativ kleinem Orchester (Streicher und Generalbass). Zu Hesses Incurabili-Kompositionen gehört das vorliegende *Laudate pueri* in A-Dur für Solostimmen, vierstimmigen Frauenchor, Streicher und Generalbass. Das Stück – eine Vertonung von Psalm 112 (113) – ist nicht datiert und dürfte frühestens um 1735 und vermutlich nicht später als 1749 entstanden sein. Der Text wird nach „nummernmäßiger“ Gepflogenheit in Form von acht selbständigen Sätzen vertont, wobei die musikalische Bezugnahme des Schluss-Satzes auf den Beginn des Werkes sowohl aus inhaltlichen Gründen plausibel ist („Sicut erat in principio“ / „Wie es war im Anfang“) als auch der Geschlossenheit der Gesamtform dient.

Hasse hat die Zahl der benötigten Solosängerinnen nicht festgelegt: In den Ecksätzen verwendet er zwei Soprane, für das einzige Duett sind Sopran und Alt erforderlich und darüber hinaus gibt es drei Arien für Sopran sowie eine für Alt. Zwei Soprane und ein Alt werden also mindestens benötigt. Da es bei den Incurabili in Venedig seinerzeit genügend gut ausgebildete Sängerinnen gab, spricht einiges dafür, dass die Solopartien von mehr als drei Personen ausgeführt wurden; jede von ihnen erhielt die Möglichkeit, mit einer Arie oder einem anderen solistischen Beitrag zu glänzen. Nach damaligem Gebrauch haben die Solistinnen jeweils auch im Tutti mitgewirkt, Chor und Orchester durften eher klein besetzt gewesen sein.

Zu Beginn der Sätze fehlen normalerweise Angaben zur Dynamik; dann gilt generell *f*. An Verzierungen notiert Hasse Vorschlagsnoten (Appoggiaturen) und Triller. Für Appoggiaturen gilt die Grundregel, dass lange Vorschläge – üblicherweise also solche, die eine Dissonanz zum Bass bilden – bei zweizeitigen Verhältnissen den halben und bei dreizeitigen Verhältnissen zwei Drittel vom Wert der Hauptnote bekommen (vgl. die Takte 5 und 6 im 1. Satz, wo der Vorschlag jeweils den Wert einer Viertelnote erhält

und auch entsprechend notiert ist). Steht ein Vorschlag vor einer punktierten Note, verschiebt sich die Punktiering der Hauptnote nach Möglichkeit auf die nächst kleinere rhythmische Stufe (vgl. die Singstimmen in Takt 29 des ersten Satzes oder die Violinen in Takt 6 von Nr. 7). Bei der Ausführung langer Vorhalte ist der so genannte „Abzug“ zu beachten: Vorschlag und Hauptnote sind eng zu binden; dabei ist die Appoggiatur betont und die Hauptnote wird merklich zurückgenommen. – In den Violinstimmen der Takte 2–4 und den Parallelstellen in Nr. 1 und Nr. 8 dürfen aus spieltechnischen wie rhythmischen Gründen kurze Vorschläge angebracht sein. Auf jeden Fall kurz auszuführen sind die Vorschlagsnoten in den Takten 3 und 5 von Nr. 6 (anders als dort in Takt 2!), da sie einer zum Bass dissonierenden Hauptnote vorangehen. Ob lang oder kurz: Vorschlagsnoten beginnen immer auf und nicht vor der Zählzeit. Triller fangen in der Regel mit der oberen Nebennote und ebenfalls auf der Zählzeit an. Eine Notierung wie in den Takten 2 und 4 des 4. Satzes indiziert, dass die Figur stets mit Trillernachschlag gespielt werden soll.

Grundsätzlich scheint es nahe liegend, vergleichbare Stellen in Bezug auf Artikulation, Dynamik oder Phrasierung nach dem *simile*-Prinzip einzurichten. Trotzdem bleibt es den Interpreten im Einzelfall überlassen, ob sie einander ähnliche Stellen tatsächlich vereinheitlichen oder ob sie die vorhandenen Varianten nicht vielmehr als Zeichen bewusster Vielfalt und Abwechslung deuten wollen. Dass in den Streicher-Akkorden der Nr. 4 (z. B. ab Takt 10) in der Quelle jeweils nur die oberste Viertelnote punktiert ist, dürfte für eine arpeggierte Ausführung – nicht *divisi* – sprechen. Die Arie „Sicut erat“ (Nr. 7), die in die spätere Dresdner Fassung fast unverändert übernommen wurde, trägt dort die Spielanweisungen *con sordino* für die Geigen und *pizzicato* für die Bässe. Diese Anweisungen mögen bei Gefallen auch in der vorliegenden Version zur Anwendung kommen. Es darf angenommen werden, dass die Aussprache des lateinischen Textes der italienischen Lautung zu folgen hat.

Zu Hesses Aufgaben als Kapellmeister am sächsisch-polnischen Hof zu Dresden gehörte auch die Kirchenmusik – zumindest für besondere Anlässe. Mehrfach hat der Komponist in diesem Zusammenhang auf Werke zurückgegriffen, die er bereits für das venezianische Ospedale degl'Incurabili geschrieben hatte und die er durch eine entsprechende Umarbeitung für den Gebrauch an der katholischen Dresdner Hofkirche nutzbar machen wollte. Dies betrifft auch die Psalmvertzonung *Laudate pueri*, die er in der Neufassung für gemischten Chor und ein um Oboen bzw. Flöten erweitertes Orchester eingerichtet hat (Diese Dresdner Fassung des Werkes erschien in *Johann Adolf Hasse. Werke*, Bd. VI/1, hrsg. von Wolfgang Hochstein, Stuttgart 1999 [Carus 50.701], sowie als Einzelausgabe [Carus 40.970]).

Für weitere Informationen siehe das Vorwort zur Partitur.

Geesthacht/Elbe, im August 2009 Wolfgang Hochstein

Foreword

Johann Adolf Hasse was born in March 1699, the son of an organist in Bergedorf, now part of the Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg. He began his career as a singer in Hamburg and Brunswick before going to Italy to study composition, where he became one of Alessandro Scarlatti's last pupils. Apart from Dresden, the royal seat of Poland and electoral seat of Saxony, where Hasse was the celebrated Kapellmeister for about thirty years, Venice was the second important center in the composer's life. Hasse probably began his collaboration with the Ospedale degl'Icurabili in Venice in the mid-1730s; this was one of the four "conservatories" which emerged from the hospitals and orphanages, where talented girls and young women received musical training.

A characteristic of all the works written by Hasse and some of the other composers (including Vivaldi, Porpora, Galuppi and Jommelli) for the immediate use at the ospedali is their scoring for women's voices (solo or choral) and a relatively small orchestra (strings and basso continuo). Hasse's compositions for the Incurabili include this *Laudate pueri* in A major for soloists, four part women's choir, strings and basso continuo. The work, a setting of Psalm 112 (113), is undated and may have been written, at the earliest, around 1735 and probably not later than 1749. The text is set, in accordance with the custom at that time of writing a work in "numbers" or separate pieces, in the form of eight independent movements. Musical reference in the final movement to the beginning of the work can plausibly be said to relate to the content ("Sicut erat in principio" / "As it was in the beginning") as well as serving the unity of the overall form.

Hasse did not stipulate the number of solo singers required: in the outer movements he used two sopranos, for the only duet a soprano and alto are required, and in addition there are three arias for soprano and one for alto. Two sopranos and one alto are therefore the minimum required. As there were sufficient trained singers at the Incurabili in Venice in Hasse's time, it is possible that the solo parts were performed by more than three people; each would have had the opportunity of showing off their abilities in an aria or another solo passage. According to the custom of the time, the soloists would also have sung in the choir in the tutti passages, and choir and orchestra may have been scored for smaller forces.

Dynamic indications are usually missing from the beginning of the movements; there, *f* generally applies. In terms of ornamentation, Hasse notated appoggiaturas and trills. With appoggiaturas, the basic rule applies that long appoggiaturas – that is, usually those which form a dissonance with the bass – are worth half the value of the main note in duple time and two thirds in triple time (see mm. 5 and 6 in the first movement, where the appoggiatura requires a quarter note in each case and is notated accordingly). If an appoggiatura occurs before a dotted note, the dotting of the main note is reduced, as far as possible, to the next smallest rhythmic value (see the vocal parts in m. 29 of the first

movement or the violins in m. 6 of No. 7). When performing longer appoggiaturas, the so-called "Abzug" should be observed: the appoggiatura and the main note should be closely linked; with this, the appoggiatura is stressed, markedly taking the emphasis away from the main note. In the violin parts in mm. 2–4 (No. 1) and the corresponding places in Nos. 1 and 8, short appoggiaturas may be used, due to technical and rhythmic reasons. At any rate the appoggiaturas in mm. 3 and 5 of No. 6 (unlike in m. 2!) should be played short, as they precede a main note forming a dissonance with the bass. Whether they are long or short, appoggiaturas always begin on, and not before, the beat. Trills usually begin with the upper auxiliary note and likewise on the beat. Notation such as in mm. 2 and 4 of the 4th movement indicates that the figure should always be played including the termination of the trill.

Basically it seems obvious that comparable passages should be treated in a similar way in terms of articulation, dynamics or phrasing. Nevertheless, it is at the performer's discretion in each case, whether he wants to standardize similar places or interpret the different variants rather as indications of conscious variety and change. The fact that in the source, in the string chords of No. 4 (e.g., from m. 10 onwards) only the highest quarter note is dotted in each case may point towards performing it arpeggiated, not "divisi." The aria "Sicut erat" (No. 7), incorporated almost unaltered into the later Dresden version (see below), is marked "con sordino" for the violins there and "pizzicato" for the bass instruments. These instructions may also be used if desired in this version. It may be assumed that an Italianate pronunciation of the Latin text is to be used.

Hasse's responsibilities as Kapellmeister at the Saxon-Polish court in Dresden also included church music, at least for special occasions. Several times in this context the composer drew on works which he had written earlier for the Ospedale degl'Icurabili in Venice, which he reworked to make them suitable for use in the Catholic Hofkirche in Dresden. One such example is the psalm setting *Laudate pueri*, which he adapted in a new version for mixed choir and an expanded orchestra to include oboes or flutes. (This Dresden version of the work was published in *Johann Adolf Hasse. Werke*, Vol. IV/1, edited by Wolfgang Hochstein, Stuttgart, 1999 [Carus 50.701] and as a separate edition [Carus 40.970]).

For further information see the German Foreword in the full score.

Geesthacht/Elbe, August 2009
Translation: Elizabeth Robinson

Wolfgang Hochstein

Laudate pueri

Psalm 112

Johann Adolf Hasse
1699–1783

Klavierauszug: Christoph Koop (*1978)

1. Laudate pueri (Soli/Coro)

Allegro

5

9

12

15

18

21

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 32 min.

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Urtext

First edition
edited by

Wolfgang Hochstein

S I solo

Lau - da - te pu - e - ri Do - - - - mi -

S II solo

Lau - da - te pu - e - ri Do - - - - mi -

p

Tutti

num, lau - da - - - - te, lau - da - te pu - e - ri Do - - - - mi -

num, lau - da - - - - te,

Tutti

lau - da - - - - te, lau - da - - - - te,

Lau - da - - - - te, lau - da - - - - te,

Tutti

lau - da - - - - te, lau - da - - - - te,

tr

f

num,

lau - da - - - - te, lau - da - - - - te,

lau - da - - - - te, lau - da - - - - te,

lau - da - - - - te, lau - da - - - - te,

lau - da - - - - te, lau - da - - - - te,

39

lau - da - te, lau -
 lau - da - te pu-e-ri, lau - da - te pu-e-ri, lau - da - te, lau - da - te, lau -
 Do - - - - mi - num, lau - da - te, lau -
 lau - da - te, lau -

43

da - te: lau - da - te no - men Do -
 da - te: lau - da - te no - men Do
 da - te: lau - no - men Do
 da - te: lau - o - men Do -
 mi - ni, lau - da - te no - men, lau - da - te, lau - da - te
 - mi - ni, lau - da - te no - men, lau - da - te, lau - da - te
 - mi - ni, lau - da - te no - men, lau - da - te, lau - da - te
 - mi - ni, lau - da - te no - men, lau - da - te, lau - da - te

mi - ni, lau - da - te no - men, lau - da - te, lau - da - te
 - mi - ni, lau - da - te no - men, lau - da - te, lau - da - te
 - mi - ni, lau - da - te no - men, lau - da - te, lau - da - te
 - mi - ni, lau - da - te no - men, lau - da - te, lau - da - te

50

no - men Do - mi - ni, no - men Do - mi - ni.
 no - men Do - mi - ni, no - men Do - mi - ni.
 no - men Do - mi - ni, no - men Do - mi - ni.
 no - men Do - mi - ni, no - men Do - mi - ni.

54

57

60

S II solo

e - ri Do
 - te pu-e-ri Do

64

mi - num, lau - da - - - - -
 mi - num, lau - da - - - - -
 Tutti

69

Do - - - mi - ni, laudate no-men Do - - - mi -
Tutti tr mi -
lau - da - te no - men Do - - mi - ni, laudate no-men Do - - - mi -
Tutti
Lau - da - te no - men Do - - mi - ni, laudate no-men Do - - mi -
Tutti
Lau - da - te no - men Do - - mi - ni, laudate no-men Do - - mi -

74

ni, lau - da - te, lau - da - te no - men Do - mi - ni.
ni, lau - da - te, a - te no - men Do - mi - ni.
ni, - te no - men Do - mi - ni.
da - te, la - te, no - men Do - mi - ni.

78

S I Solo Sit no-men Do - - - mi - ni, sit be - ne - di - etum,
S II Solo
Sit be - ne - di - etum,
p f

83

Tutti

be - ne - di - ctum ex hoc nunc, et us - que in sae -

Tutti

be - ne - di - ctum ex hoc nunc, et us - que in sae - cu - lum, in sae -

Tutti

Ex hoc nunc, et us - que in sae -

Tutti

Ex hoc nunc, et us - que in sae -

88

Solo

cu - lum. Sit no - men Do - mi - be - ne - di -

cu - lum. Sit no - men Do - mi - be - ne - di -

cu - lum. Sit no - men Do - mi - be - ne - di -

cu - lum.

p

tr

f

Tutti

be - ne - di - ctum, be - ne - di - ctum, ex

p

f

Tutti

be - ne - di - ctum, be - ne - di - ctum, ex hoc nunc, et us - que in

p

f

Tutti

be - ne - di - ctum, be - ne - di - ctum, ex hoc nunc, et us - que in sae -

p

f

Tutti

be - ne - di - ctum, be - ne - di - ctum,

f

p

f

hoc nunc, et us - que in sae - cu - lum, in sae -
 sae - cu - lum, in sae - cu - lum, in sae - cu - lum, in sae -
 cu - lum, in sae - cu - lum, in sae - cu - lum, in sae - cu - lum, in sae -
 ex hoc nunc, et us - que in sae - cu - lum, in sae - cu - lum, in sae -

cu - lum,
 cu - lum,
 cu - lum,
 cu - lum,

et us - que in sae - cu - lum,
 et us - que in sae - cu - lum,
 et us - que in sae - cu - lum,
 et us - que in sae - cu - lum,

p

III

et us - que in sae - cu - lum.
 et us - que in sae - cu - lum.
 et us - que in sae - cu - lum.
 et us - que in sae - cu - lum.

f

114



117

tr

A large, stylized white 'C' and 'S' musical note graphic, oriented horizontally, is overlaid on the musical score. The 'C' is positioned to the left of the staff, and the 'S' is positioned to the right of the staff, partially overlapping the second measure of the system.

123

2. A solis ortu (Soprano)

Non presto allegro

Archi
Bc

12 Soprano solo

A so - lis or - tu us - que ad - ca

19

tr

sur lau - da - bi -

29

bi - le

35

no - men Do - mi - ni.

40

A so - lis or - tu us - que ad oc - ca - - - sum, lau -

47

da -

57

62

67

72

77

83

87

* Vorschlag zur Ausführung der Kadenz: / Suggestion for the execution of the cadenza:

ossia:

3. Excelsus super omnes gentes (Soprano, Alto)

Allegretto

Archi
Bc

5

8

11

17 Soprano solo

Alto solo

Ex - cel - sus su - per o - mines, su-per o-mnes gen - tes,

p

f

tr

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22

Ex - cel - sus su - per o - mnes,
su-per o-mnes gen - tes Do - mi-nus,

27

su-per o-mnes gen - tes, su-per o-mnes gen - tes Do - mi-nus, su-per
et su-pe - e - glo

cae - ri - a e - jus, su - per cae - los
os glo - ri - a e - jus, su - per cae - los

36

glo - glo -

40

ri - a e - jus,
tr

f

p

f

44

et su-per cae - los glo - ri - a,
et su-per cae - los glo - ri - a,

p

f

49

glo - ri - a,
tr

ff

ju - sus

53

Ex - cel - sus su - per o - mnes,
Ex - cel - sus, ex -

p

ff

58

ex - cel - sus, su - per o - mnes gen - tes Do -
cel - sus su - per o - mnes, su - per o - mnes gen - tes Do -

Musical score for piano and voice. The vocal part consists of two staves, each with lyrics: "e - jus," and "glo - - -". The piano part has two staves: treble and bass. Measure 70 starts with a forte dynamic (f) in the treble staff, followed by eighth-note patterns. Measure 71 begins with a piano dynamic (p) in the bass staff, followed by eighth-note patterns.

74

ten.

ten.

78

ri - a e - jus, et su-per cae - los
ri - a e - jus, et su-per cae - los

f

p

83

glo - ri
glo - a,

f

p

p

f

glo -
glo - a,
glo -
ri - a
e - jus.

ff

e -
e - jus.

* Vorschlag zur Ausführung der Kadenz / Suggestion for the execution of the cadenza:

e -
e - jus.

4. Quis sicut Dominus (Soprano)

Non troppo andante

Archi Bc

21 Soprano solo

Quis sic - ut Do - mi-nus De - us no - ster,

27

De - us no - ster, qui in al - tis, in al - tis

32

ha - bi-tat, qui in al - ti ha - bi - tat,

41

qui in al - tis, in al - tis ha - bi -

47

tat, qui in al-tis ha - bi - tat.

poco f

52

Quis sic - ut Do - mi - nus De - - us no - ster, qui ...

p

57

al - tis, in al - tis ha - bi - tat, et a - - a, et hu -

63

re spi - cit in cae - - -

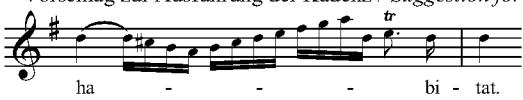
67

lo et in ter - ra,

poco f

tr. tr.

* Vorschlag zur Ausführung der Kadenz / Suggestion for the execution of the cadenza:



** cis² oder c² singen / sing c sharp² or c²

72

et hu - mi - li - a re - spi - cit in cae - lo, in cae - lo, in ter - ra, in

78

cae - lo et in ter - ra, hu - mi - li - a re - spi - cit in cae - lo et in ter -

84

ra, in cae - lo et in ter -

89

97

* Vorschlag zur Ausführung der Kadenz / Suggestion for the execution of the cadenza:

ossia:

(ter) ra?

5. Suscitans a terra (Coro)

Più tosto allegro

Archibassus

This block contains the first four measures of the musical score. It features two staves: the top staff for 'Archibassus' (Archibassoon) and the bottom staff for 'Bc' (Basso Continuo). The music is in common time, key signature of one sharp (F#), and consists of eighth-note patterns.

5

This block contains measures 5 through 8 of the musical score. The 'Archibassus' and 'Bc' staves continue their eighth-note patterns. Measure 8 concludes with a fermata over the bassoon part.

10

This block contains measures 9 through 12 of the musical score. The vocal line begins with the lyrics 'Suscitans a terra, a terra, a terra in o-pem,' which are repeated three times. The vocal parts are highlighted with large white outlines.

This block contains measures 13 through 16 of the musical score. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'et de ster-co-re e - ri-gens'. The vocal parts are highlighted with large white outlines.

This block contains measures 17 through 20 of the musical score. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'ri-gens, e ri-gens pau et de ster-co-re e - ri-gens pau pe - rem, pau - et de ster-co-re e - ri-gens pau - pe - rem, pau - pe - rem,' followed by a fermata. The vocal parts are highlighted with large white outlines.

This block contains measures 21 through 24 of the musical score. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics 'pe - rem, pau - pe - rem, pau -'. The vocal parts are highlighted with large white outlines.

* Zur Textunterlegung von Alt I siehe den Kritischen Bericht der Partitur
Concerning the text underlay of Alto I see the Critical Report in the full score

32

cum prin - ci - pi-bus po - - -

cum prin - ci - pi-bus po - - -

cum prin - ci - pi-bus po - - -

cum prin - ci - pi-bus po - - -

35

pu - li,

li,

li,

li,

po - pu - li su - i.

po - pu - li su - i.

39

42

6. Qui habitare facit (Soprano)

Moderato

Archi Bc

5

9

14 Soprano solo

Qui ha - a - re fa - t ste - ri - lem in - mo, ste - ri - lem in do - mo,

ma trem fi - li - o - rum lae - tan

22

tem, lae - tan

26

Musical score for piano and voice, measures 26-29. The piano part consists of two staves: treble and bass. The vocal line starts with eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns.

30

Musical score for piano and voice, measures 30-33. The piano part features eighth-note chords. The vocal line includes lyrics "tem, lae-tan" and dynamic markings "poco f" and "p". Large white arrows and a circle are overlaid on the music.

35

Musical score for piano and voice, measures 35-38. The piano part has eighth-note chords. The vocal line ends with a forte dynamic "f". Large white arrows and a circle are overlaid on the music.

39

Musical score for piano and voice, measures 39-42. The piano part has eighth-note chords. The vocal line begins with "Qui ha-bi-" and includes dynamics "f" and "p". Large white arrows and a circle are overlaid on the music.

43

Musical score for piano and voice, measures 43-46. The piano part has eighth-note chords. The vocal line includes lyrics "ta - re fa-cit" and "ste - ri - lem in do - mo, ste - ri - lem in do - mo, ma - trem". Large white arrows and a circle are overlaid on the music.

47

fi - li - o-rum lae - tan

51

tem, lae - tan

poco f

55

m, ma - trem fi - li - o-rum, ma -

f p

63

- trem fi - li - o-rum lae - tan

poco f

p

67

tem,

lae - tan

71

tem,

lae - tan

76

f

84

* Vorschlag zur Ausführung der Kadenz / Suggestion for the execution of the cadenza:

(-tan)

tem.

7. Gloria Patri (Alto)

Non troppo largo

Archi
Bc

The musical score consists of five staves of music. The first two staves are for 'Archi' and 'Bc' (Bassoon) in 6/8 time, treble clef, and G major. The subsequent staves are for piano in 6/8 time, treble and bass clefs, and G major. Large, stylized letters are overlaid on the music: a 'G' is positioned above the piano's treble staff at measure 10; a 'O' is positioned above the piano's bass staff at measure 14; a 'R' is positioned above the piano's treble staff at measure 24; an 'A' is positioned above the piano's bass staff at measure 24; and a 'P' is positioned above the piano's treble staff at measure 24. The vocal part (Alto) begins at measure 24 with the lyrics: tri, Pa - tri, et Fi - li - o, et Spi - ri - tu - i San - cto,

29

et Spi - ri - tu - i San

34

39

cto.

Glo

tr

p

44

ri - a Pa - tri, Pa - tri, et Fi - li - o,

49

et Spi - ri - tu - i San

p

39 *

(San) - (cto:)

* Vorschlag zur Ausführung von Takt 39 (siehe auch den Kritischen Bericht in der Partitur).
Suggestion for the execution of m. 39 (see also the Critical Report in the full score):

53

cto,

58

et Spi - ri - tu - i San -

p

62

cto.

f staccato

f

* Vorschlag zur Ausführung der Kadenz / Suggestion for the execution of the cadenza:

(San)

cto.

8. Sicut erat in principio (Soli/Coro)

Allegro

Archig
Bc

The musical score consists of six staves of music for orchestra and choir. The first two staves are for 'Archig' (top) and 'Bc' (bottom), both in treble clef and common time, with a key signature of three sharps. The subsequent four staves are for 'Soli' (top) and 'Coro' (bottom), also in treble clef and common time, with a key signature of three sharps. Measure numbers 5, 9, 12, 15, 18, and 21 are indicated on the left. Large white musical notes and arrows are overlaid on the score, starting from measure 5. A large circle covers the beginning of the piece. An arrow points from the circle to a note in measure 5. Another arrow points from a note in measure 5 to a note in measure 9. A large circle covers measures 9 through 12. An arrow points from a note in measure 12 to a note in measure 15. A large circle covers measures 15 through 18. An arrow points from a note in measure 18 to a note in measure 21. Measures 21 and beyond are shown without any overlays.

29

Tutti

sem - per, nunc, et sem - per, et in sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - rum. A

Tutti

sem - per, nunc, et sem - per, et sae - cu - la sae - cu -

Tutti

in sae - cu - la sae - cu -

Et in sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - rum.

f

men, a - men, a -

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

A - men, a - men, a -

38

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

p

54

sem - per, nunc, et sem - per, nunc, et sem -

sem - per, nunc, et sem - per, nunc, et sem -

59

Tutti *f*

per, in sae-cu-la sae-cu-lo - rum. A -

per, et in sae-cu-la sae-cu-lo - rum. A -

Tutti *f*

Et in sae-cu-la sae-cu - lo - rum. A -

Solo

men, et nunc, et sem - per, nunc, et

men, et nunc, et sem - per, nunc, et

men,

men,

p

68

Tutti

sem - - - per, et nunc, et sem - per, nunc, et sem -
 sem - - - per, et nunc, et sem - per, nunc, et sem -
 Tutti et nunc, et sem - per, nunc, et sem -
 Tutti et nunc, et sem - per, nunc, et sem -
 et nunc, et sem - per, nunc, et sem -

p

f

p

72

per, **f** in sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - rum. A -
 per, et in sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - rum. A -
 per, et in sae - cu - la sae - cu - rum. A -
 per,

f

in sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - rum. A -

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

p

p

79

men,
men,
men,
men,

82

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

p

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

f

* *a* statt *e'* singen? / Sing *a* instead of *e'*?