

Michael Haydn

Requiem in c

Missa pro defuncto

Archiepiscopo Sigismundo

MH 155 (1771)

per Soli SATB, Coro SATB

2 Clarini, 2 Trombe, 2 Tromboni, Timpani

2 Violini, Basso continuo (Violoncello/

Fagotto/Contrabbasso/Organo)

ad libitum: Trombone basso

herausgegeben von/edited by

Charles H. Sherman

Partitur/ Full score

 Carus 50.321

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Vorwort

Die erste Nachricht über den Aufenthalt Johann Michael Haydns (1737–1806) in Salzburg stammt aus dem Jahre 1763. Im Hofdiarium des Franz Gilowsky von Urazowa findet man unter dem Datum vom 24. Juli 1763 eine Notiz, daß an diesem Tag Tafelmusik erklang, „welche heut von einem fremden Componisten von Wien mit Nahmen Michael Heiden aufgeleget wurde“¹. Haydn hatte offenbar mehrmals die Gelegenheit, seine Fähigkeiten vor den Ohren des Fürsterzbischofs Sigismund Graf Schrattenbach (1753–1771) unter Beweis zu stellen², bevor er am 14. August 1763 als Konzertmeister in die Hofkapelle aufgenommen wurde. 43 Jahre lang, bis zu seinem Tode, übte er dieses Amt aus.

Von Beginn seiner Tätigkeit in Salzburg an schuf Haydn eine Fülle von Werken aller Gattungen, die an Frische, Originalität und Vielfalt auch von seinen späteren Kompositionen nicht übertroffen wurden. Die wohlwollende Anerkennung des Fürstbischofs und die Achtung der Kollegen sicherten Haydn einen herausragenden Platz im Salzburger Musikleben. Neben seinem Dienst am Hofe pflegte er enge Beziehungen zu den innerhalb und außerhalb von Salzburg gelegenen Klöstern Lambach, Berchtesgaden, Michaelbeuern, zu den Benediktinerinnen auf dem Nonnberg und vor allem zur Abtei St. Peter, die zum geistlichen Zentrum seines Lebens wurde und auf deren Areal er seit 1768 wohnte³. Eine ganze Reihe von Kirchenmusikwerken und unzählige Gratulations- und Huldigungsmusiken verdanken ihre Entstehung den zahlreichen geistlichen und weltlichen Festlichkeiten dieser Klöster. Die große Verbreitung Haydn'scher Kompositionen in Klöstern der österreichischen Erblande und weit darüber hinaus trug zum internationalen Ruhm bei, den Michael Haydn nach seinem Tode bis in die zweite Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts hinein genoß.

Das *Requiem* in c-moll komponierte Michael Haydn anlässlich des Todes seines Dienstherren, des Fürsterzbischofs Sigismund Graf Schrattenbach, am 16. Dezember 1771. Der Fürstbischof – ein Kenner der Künste und großzügiger Förderer der Musik – hatte stets eine aufrichtige Hochachtung für die künstlerischen Fähigkeiten seines Konzertmeisters gezeigt, und Haydn hat möglicherweise schon vor seinem Tode, dem eine kurze aber schwere Krankheit vorausging, mit der Arbeit an der Totenmesse begonnen. Wie das Datum auf der Partiturhandschrift zeigt, war das Werk am 31. Dezember 1771 vollendet. Die Trauerfeierlichkeiten fanden am 2., 3. und 4. Januar statt, und drei Kopisten waren beschäftigt, um in der Kürze der zur Verfügung stehenden Zeit das Aufführungsmaterial fertigzustellen⁴. Bei der Aufführung wirkten sämtliche Mitglieder der Hofkapelle mit, unter ihnen auch Leopold und Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

Michael Haydns *Requiem* in c-Moll zählt zu seinen bedeutendsten Kirchenwerken. Die Tiefe und leidenschaftliche Intensität dieser Komposition könnte möglicherweise auch darin eine Erklärung finden, daß ihn nicht nur das Ableben des Fürstbischofs beeindruckte, sondern daß ihm auch der Tod seines einzigen Töchterchens, das er knapp ein Jahr nach seiner Geburt im Januar 1771 wieder verloren hatte, noch deutlich vor Augen stand.

Das *Requiem* in c-Moll wurde in Salzburg oft aufgeführt. Teile daraus erklangen auch bei Michael Haydns eigenem Seelen-

amt⁵, da eine zweite Requiem-Komposition aus seiner Hand unvollendet blieb. Auch bei den Trauerfeierlichkeiten für Joseph Haydn in der Gumpendorfer Kirche in Wien griff man auf die Totenmesse des jüngeren Bruders zurück, und es kann kein Zweifel daran bestehen, daß Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart bei der Komposition seines eigenen Requiems in d-Moll das Werk des Salzburger Konzertmeisters im Ohr hatte. Auch aus heutiger Sicht ist das *Requiem* in c-Moll – die erste Komposition, in der Michael Haydn zu seiner vollen Reife erblühte – ein Meisterwerk, das von seinem Genius kündet und ihm einen Platz unter den größten Komponisten seiner Zeit einräumt.

Columbia, Mo./USA, im Mai 1991 Charles H. Sherman
Textübertragung: H. Ullrich und Gabriela Krombach

Bemerkungen zur Aufführungspraxis

In Übereinstimmung mit der Anzahl der in der Hofkapelle zu Salzburg zur Zeit der Entstehung und Erstaufführung des *Requiem* (1771–1772) beschäftigten Musiker wäre der Chor mit 10.7.7 Sängern und das Streicherensemble mit 12–15 Violinen, 2–3 Violoncelli und 2–3 Kontrabässen (alle möglichst mit C1-Erweiterung) in klanglicher Balance und ausreichend besetzt. An den Unisono-Stellen verstärkte mindestens ein Fagott die Baßstimmen, zwei Fagotte waren es, wenn die Celli nur zweifach besetzt waren. Dazu kamen zwei Posaunen, im *Dies irae* obligat, die zur Verdoppelung der Chormittelstimmen (Alt und Tenor) in den Tutti-Passagen unerlässlich waren. Es wird empfohlen, im Chortutti auch dem Chorbaß eine Posaune beizugeben, dies vor allem, weil das originale Aufführungsmaterial, das in Salzburg erhalten ist, eine Baßposaune enthält.

Bei Aufführungen von Kirchenmusik im Salzburger Dom war es üblich, zwei Orgeln zu verwenden: die eine, ein kleines Instrument, das in der Nähe der Solisten stand, übernahm den Continuo-Part im gesamten Werk; die große Orgel, in der Nähe des Ripieno plaziert, trat an den Tutti-Stellen hinzu. Bei der Ausführung des Continuo sollten Dirigenten an den mit „Solo“ bezeichneten Stellen darauf achten, daß der Organist durchsichtig registriert, und, daß die Violoncello-[Fagott-]/Kontrabaßstimme hier nur einfach besetzt ist. An den Tutti-Stellen dagegen sollte die Orgel kräftig registriert sein, und alle Baß-Instrumente sollten hinzutreten. Der Idealfall wären zwei Orgeln.

¹ Gerhard Croll, Kurt Vössing: *Johann Michael Haydn. Sein Leben – sein Schaffen – seine Zeit*, Salzburg 1987, S. 36/37; Hans Jancik: *Michael Haydn. Ein vergessener Meister*, Zürich etc. 1952, S. 37/38.

² Vgl. Gerhard Croll, Kurt Vössing, wie Anm. 1, S. 34; Hans Jancik, wie Anm. 1, S. 60.

³ Vgl. Gerhard Croll, Kurt Vössing, wie Anm. 1, S. 45.

⁴ Vgl. Gerhard Croll, Kurt Vössing, wie Anm. 1, S. 63.

⁵ Vgl. [Georg Schinn, Franz Otter, Werigand Rettensteiner:] *Biographische Skizze von Michael Haydn*, Salzburg 1808, S. 42.

Foreword

Johann Michael Haydn (1737–1806) first appeared in the annals of Salzburg on a rainy afternoon, the 24th of July, 1763, when, as diarist Franz Anton Gilowsky von Urazowa recorded, he provided the music that was heard during dinner at the court. Haydn had come to Salzburg, we are told, on a summons from Prince-Archbishop Sigismund Graf Schrattenbach, who, acting on the recommendation of the Bishop of Grosswardein (his nephew and Haydn's former employer), wished to audition the young musician with a view to taking him into his service. After demonstrating his musical skills "on several occasions", Haydn petitioned the Archbishop for a regular position; Schrattenbach replied by naming the suppliant to the dual posts of court musician and concertmaster. Haydn was to remain in this capacity until his death, some forty-three years later.

Michael Haydn found his new circumstances both congenial and stimulating. A flood of works began to issue from his pen which in freshness, originality, and variety remained unsurpassed in his later production. He quickly succeeded to a place of pre-eminence in the Salzburg musical establishment, confirmed in the approbation of his colleagues and secure in the high regard of his patron. Haydn revealed special gifts in the realm of vocal music, composing works for the church, oratorios, and occasional cantatas in abundance. Many of these he wrote for celebrations at local religious houses, thus forging strong professional ties that sustained him throughout the rest of his life. He contributed regularly to concerts at the Benedictine abbeys of St. Peter's and the Nonnberg in Salzburg. Others he supplied for musical events at Benedictine communities outside Salzburg, principally at Lambach, Berchtesgaden, and Michaelbeuern. The international renown that Haydn eventually enjoyed as a composer derived in large part from the esteem in which he was held at these and other monasteries throughout the Austrian crown lands.

By 1768, Haydn could think of marriage. He took as his wife Maria Magdalena Lipp, a singer at court and the daughter of the cathedral organist Franz Ignaz Lipp. An only child, Aloysia Antonia, was born to the union early in 1770, but lived for less than a year. Haydn was devastated, never fully to recover from his grief. According to his friends, the infant's death profoundly altered Haydn's way of life and, in their words, from that time forward "a melancholy began to override his perpetually serene disposition."

Scarcely had Haydn begun to adjust to his bereavement than he suffered a second blow – the death, on December 16, 1771, of his patron and friend Sigismund Graf Schrattenbach. The composer began at once to write a Requiem Mass in memory of his Prince. The work, born in a feverish rush of creative power, was completed in just two weeks' time. The autograph score is dated "Salzburg, December 31, 1771." It cannot be doubted that Haydn was deeply moved by the demise of Schrattenbach. The Archbishop – a connoisseur of the arts and a liberal patron of music – had always shown a genuine respect for his concertmaster as an artist. Yet one might also believe that, in composing his memorial Mass, Haydn was more deeply moved by lingering emotions surrounding the recent loss of his own beloved daughter. Nothing else adequately explains the depth and passionate

intensity that illuminate this work. The *Requiem* in c Minor, the first product of Haydn's full maturity, is a masterwork that proclaims his genius and guarantees his right to be counted among the finest composers of his age.

Columbia, Mo./USA, May 1991

Charles H. Sherman

Remarks Concerning Performance Practice

Based on the number of musicians employed at Salzburg in the years 1771–1772, an appropriate and satisfactory distribution of singers and instrumentalists today would call for a chorus on the order of 10,7,7, and a complement of strings with 12–15 violins, 2–3 violoncellos, and 2–3 doublebasses (all with low-C extension, if possible). At least one bassoon (a pair, if only two cellos are present) must reinforce the bass at the unison. Two trombones, obbligato in the *Dies iae*, are essential to double the alto and tenor voices in choral *tutti*s. A third trombone might be employed as well to double bass voices in choral *tutti*s, inasmuch as a part for bass trombone is included in the original performance material at Salzburg.

It was customary in Salzburg to use two organs in performances of church music: the one, a small instrument situated near the soloists, to realize the *continuo* throughout a work; the other, located near the *ripieno*, to join the *continuo* in the *tutti*s. Conductors should take care that passages for the *continuo* marked "Solo" be realized by a lightly-registered organ accompanied by a single violoncello, [bassoon], and double-bass only; those marked "Tutti," by a more fully-registered organ and the full number of bass instruments.

Avant-propos

Johann Michael Haydn (1737–1806) est apparu pour la première fois dans les annales de Salzbourg sous la plume du chroniqueur Franz Anton Gilowsky von Urazowa le 24 juillet 1763. Ce jour-là, par un après-midi pluvieux, Haydn quelques-unes de ses compositions exécuta au cours d'un dîner donné à la cour. Haydn était venu à Salzbourg, dit-on, sur l'ordre du prince-archevêque Sigismund Graf Schrattenbach qui voulait auditionner le jeune musicien avec l'intention de le prendre à son service. C'était son neveu, l'évêque de Grosswardein, qui avait déjà employé Haydn, qui lui avait recommandé ce dernier. Après avoir fait montre de ses talents de musicien «à plusieurs occasions», Haydn implora l'archevêque de lui donner un poste permanent; Schrattenbach répondit à sa requête en lui confiant deux postes, ceux de musicien de la cour et de maître de concert. Haydn allait occuper ces deux postes jusqu'à sa mort, quelques quarante-trois années plus tard.

Michael Haydn trouva son nouvel environnement agréable et stimulant. Et il écrivit une foison de compositions qui, en termes de fraîcheur, originalité et diversité, ne furent pas égalées par ses œuvres postérieures. Il réussit vite à atteindre une place prééminente dans le monde musical de Salzbourg: il avait l'approbation de ses collègues et était tenu en haute estime par l'archevêque. Haydn fit preuve de dons spéciaux dans ses compositions pour voix, écrivant nombre d'œuvres d'église, d'oratorios et parfois des cantates. Nombre des ces œuvres furent écrites pour des cérémonies destinées à des institutions religieuses locales, se forgeant ainsi des liens professionnels solides qui l'ont soutenu pendant toute sa vie. Il contribuait régulièrement aux concerts des abbayes bénédictines de St. Pierre et du couvent de Nonnberg à Salzbourg. Il écrivit également d'autres concerts pour d'autres cérémonies dans des communautés bénédictines en dehors de Salzbourg, principalement à Lambach, Berchtesgaden, et Michaelbeuern. La renommée internationale que Haydn devait finalement acquérir comme compositeur, était dûe en grande partie à l'estime dont il jouissait dans ces communautés et dans bien d'autres monastères dans toute l'Autriche.

En 1768, Haydn put se mettre à penser au mariage. Il prit pour épouse Maria Magdalena Lipp, chanteuse à la cour et fille de l'organiste de la cathédrale Franz Ignaz Lipp. Ils eurent un seul enfant, Aloysia Antonia, peu après leur mariage en 1770, mais l'enfant décéda dans sa première année. Haydn fut profondément marqué par cette mort et ne s'en remit jamais complètement. Selon ses amis, la mort de sa fille changea profondément son mode de vie et, selon leurs propres paroles, à partir de ce moment-là, «une mélancolie commença à s'emparer de son comportement toujours paisible.»

A peine avait-il commencé à se remettre de cette mort qu'une autre mort vint le frapper – celle de son protecteur et ami Sigismund Graf Schrattenbach survenue le 16 décembre 1771. Le compositeur commença de suite à écrire une Messe des morts en mémoire du Prince. Cette œuvre, née d'un élan fébrile de pouvoir créatif, fut achevée en l'espace de deux semaines seulement. La partition autographe porte la date «Salzbourg, 31 décembre 1771.» Il ne fait pas l'ombre d'un doute que Haydn fut profondément touché par la mort de Schrattenbach. L'archevêque – qui était un homme d'une

grande culture artistique et un mécène libéral en matière de musique – avait toujours été très respectueux de son maître de concert en tant qu'artiste. Cependant, on peut aussi croire que, en composant cette Messe de souvenir, Haydn était plus profondément affecté par les émotions de la récente mort de sa fille chérie, qui continuaient de l'abattre. On ne peut trouver d'autres explications plus pertinentes pour la profondeur et l'intensité passionnée qui illustrent cette œuvre. Le Requiem en Do Mineur, première œuvre des années de maturité de Haydn, est un chef d'œuvre qui proclame son génie et lui garantit le droit de figurer parmi les plus grands musiciens de son époque.

Columbia, Mo./USA, mars 1989
Traduction: Pierrick Picot

Charles H. Sherman

Remarques concernant l'interprétation

Si on base le nombre de musiciens sur celui employé à Salzbourg dans les années 1771–1772, une distribution adéquate et satisfaisante des chanteurs et des musiciens demanderait aujourd'hui un chœur de l'ordre de 10, 7, 7, 7 et un complément de cordes avec 12–15 violons, 2–3 violoncelles, et 2–3 contrebasses (avec une corde supplémentaire donnant l'*ut grave*). Un basson au moins (deux s'il n'y a que deux violoncelles) doit renforcer la basse à l'unisson. Deux trombones, *obbligato* dans le *Dies Irae*, sont essentiels pour doubler les voix d'alto et de ténor dans les tutti du chœur. Un troisième trombone peut aussi être ajouté pour doubler les voix basses dans les tutti du chœur, vu qu'une partie du trombone basse est inclus dans le matériel de l'exécution originale à Salzbourg.

A Salzbourg, il était commun d'utiliser deux orgues dans les interprétations de musique d'église: l'un, petit instrument situé près des solistes, pour réaliser la basse continue pendant toute l'œuvre; l'autre, situé près du ripieno, pour s'associer à la basse continue dans les tutti. Les chefs d'orchestre devraient s'assurer que les passages pour la basse continue marqués «Solo» sont réalisés par un orgue au registre limité accompagné d'*un seul violoncelle, [basson], et contrebasse seulement*; les passages marqués «tutti» doivent être réalisés par un orgue au registre entier et la totalité des instruments de la basse.

Requiem in c (MH 155)

Introitus et Kyrie

1. Requiem aeternam

Adagio

Michael Haydn
1737–1806

* zur Besetzung der Trombone III siehe Vorwort.

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 35 min.

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edited by

CHARLES H. SHERMAN

8

REQUIEM

11

REQUIEM

Tutti

Re - qui - em ae - ter - nam

Tutti

Re - qui - em ae - ter - nam do - na e - is

Tutti

6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5

14

Tutti

Re - qui - em ae - ter - nam do - na e - is
em ae - ter - nam, ae - ter - nam do - na
do - na e - is Do - mi - ne, do - na, do - na e -
Do - mi - ne, re - qui - em ae - ter - nam do - na e - is

17

Do - mi - ne: et lux per - pe - tu - a, et lux per -
Do - mi - ne: et lux per - pe - tu - a, et lux per -
Do - mi - ne: et lux per - pe - tu - a, et lux per -
Do - mi - ne: et lux per - pe - tu - a, et lux per -

20

pe - tu - a lu - ce - at e - is, lu - ce - at e -
 pe - tu - a lu - ce - at, lu - ce - at e - is, lu - ce - at e -
 8 pe - tu - a lu - ce - at, lu - ce - at e - is, lu - ce - at e -
 pe - tu - a lu - ce - at e - is, lu - ce - at e -

7 7 6 6 4 5 6 6 4

23

is.

is.

8 is.

is.

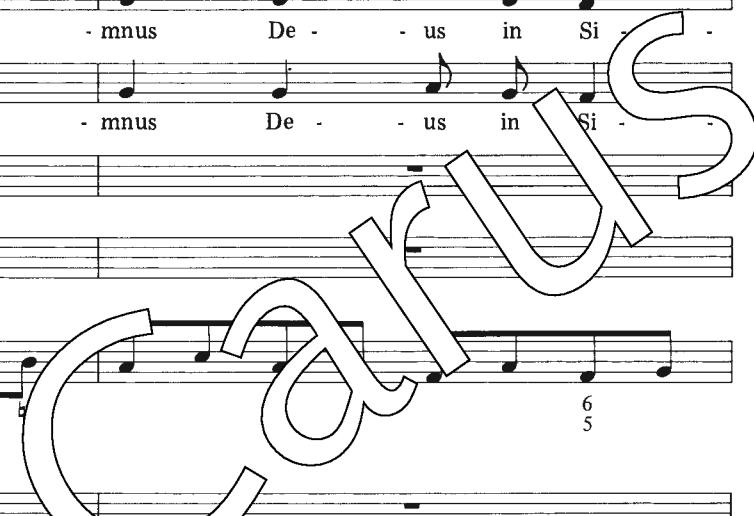
Solo

6 7 - 6 6 4 6 6 p 7 6 4 b f 6 b6 7

26

Te de - - - cet hy - - mnus De - - us in Si -

Te de - - - cet hy - - mnus De - - us in Si -

6
5

28

on, et ti - - bi red - de - tur vo - - tum in Je -

on, et ti - - bi red - de - tur vo - - tum in Je -

30

ru - - - sa - lem:
ex - - - au - - di
Ex - - - au - - di o -
ra - ti - o - nem me - - - am,
ra - ti - o - nem me - - - am,
ra - ti - o - nem me - - - am,
ra - ti - o - nem me - - - am,

6

32

ra - ti - o - nem me - - - am,
ra - ti - o - nem me - - - am,
ra - ti - o - nem me - - - am,
ra - ti - o - nem me - - - am,

56

34

Musical score page 34. The score consists of six staves. The top two staves are treble clef. The middle two staves are bass clef. The bottom two staves are treble clef. The key signature is one flat. The time signature is common time. The lyrics are: ad te o - - - mnis ca - - ro. The score features large, stylized letters: a large 'S' on the right side of the page, and a large 'C' and a smaller 'A' on the left side, partially obscuring the music.

36

Musical score page 36. The score consists of six staves. The top two staves are treble clef. The middle two staves are bass clef. The bottom two staves are treble clef. The key signature is one flat. The time signature is common time. The lyrics are: ve - - ni - , repeated three times. The score features large, stylized letters: a large 'C' and a smaller 'A' on the left side, partially obscuring the music. The number '5' is located near the end of the page.

6

5

7

38

Musical score page 38. The score consists of six staves. The top two staves are mostly blank. The third staff (treble clef) has a dynamic *p*. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a dynamic *p*. The fifth staff (treble clef) has the word "et." followed by "Re - qui - em_ ae - ter - nam" and "do -". The sixth staff (bass clef) has "et. Re - qui - em_ ae - ter - nam" and "do -". The vocal parts are labeled "Solo". The bassoon part is labeled "Solo". The vocal parts continue with "Re - qui - em_ ae - ter - nam" and "do -". The bassoon part continues with "Re - qui - em_ ae - ter - nam" and "do -". The vocal parts end with "Re - qui - em_ ae - ter - p" and "do - na e - is". The bassoon part ends with "do - na e - is". The score includes harmonic analysis below the staff: *p*, 6 4, 3, 9 4, 6 4, b5 3.

40

Musical score page 40. The score consists of six staves. The top two staves are mostly blank. The third staff (treble clef) has a dynamic *p*. The fourth staff (treble clef) has a dynamic *p*. The fifth staff (treble clef) has the word "et" followed by "lux, et lux per - pe - tu - a lu - ce - at". The sixth staff (bass clef) has "et lux, et lux per - pe - tu - a". The vocal parts are labeled "Solo". The bassoon part is labeled "Solo". The vocal parts continue with "et lux, et lux per - pe - tu - a". The bassoon part continues with "et lux, et lux per - pe - tu - a". The vocal parts end with "et lux per - - pe - tu - a". The bassoon part ends with "et lux per - - pe - tu - a". The score includes harmonic analysis below the staff: 9 4, 3, 6 4, 3, 9 4, 3, 6, 8 7.

42

e - is, lu - ce - at e - is.

Tutti

e - is, lu - ce - at e - is.

Ky -

lu - ce - at e - is.

6 4 h 8 7 6 h f 6 5 h

44

Tutti

Ky -

ri - e e - lei -

son, e - lei -

Tutti

Ky -

ri -

6 6 5 6 5

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

6 6 6 5 6 5

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

6 6 6 5 6 5 6 5 7 16

52

f

p

tr

f

p

p

lei - son.

lei - son

Chri - - - ste e - lei - son,

Chri - - - ste e -

e - lei - son,

Tutti

f

Solo

p

h

Tutti

f

h

Solo

p

7

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54

Kyrie eleison.

lei - son.

lei -

- lei - son.

ky - ri -

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

Ky - - - ri - e e - lei - -

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

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

Tutti

f

6 5 - 6 5 6 - 6 5 6 - 6 5 6 - 6 5 6

58

Clar

Tr

Timp

Coro

+ Trb I

+ Trb II

Ky - ri - e - lei - son,

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

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

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

61

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

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

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

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

64

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

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

67

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

6 6 4 6 p 6 7 6 4 f 6
- - - 6 4 6 4

Sequentia

2. Dies irae

Andante maestoso

10

Da - vid cum Si - byl - la. Quan - tus tre - mor

Da - vid cum Si - byl - la. Quan - tus tre - mor est fu -

Da - vid cum Si - byl - la. Quan - tus tre - mor est fu -

Da - vid cum Si - byl - la. Quan - tus tre - mor est fu -

14

tu - rus, Quan - do ju - dex est ven - tu - rus, Cun - cta

tu - rus, Quan - do ju - dex est ven - tu - rus, Cun - cta

tu - rus, Quan - do ju - dex est ven - tu - rus, Cun - cta

tu - rus, Quan - do ju - dex est ven - tu - rus, Cun - cta

Musical score page 17 showing two systems of music. The top system starts with a bassoon part labeled "Soli" and "Tutti". The bottom system starts with a bassoon part labeled "f". The vocal parts sing "stri - cte dis - cus - su - rus," followed by "cun - cta stri - cte dis - cus - su - rus," and then "cun - cta stri - cte dis - cus - su - rus,". The bassoon part ends with a dynamic of "6 f".

Musical score page 22 showing three systems of music. The first system features large, stylized letters "K" and "G" on the left side. The vocal parts sing "su - rus!" followed by "Tu - ba mi - rum spar - gens so - num". The second system continues with "su - rus!" followed by "Tu - ba mi - rum spar - gens so - num". The third system concludes with "su - rus!" followed by "Tu - ba mi - rum spar - gens so - num". The bassoon part ends with a dynamic of "6".

26 Clarini
Trombe
Timpani

p

Per - se - pul - cra re - gi - o - num, Co -

p

Per - se - pul - cra re - gi - o - num,

p

Per - se - pul - cra re - gi - o -

Senz'organo

p

31

f

o - f - mnes, co - - get o - mnes an - - te thro - - num.

p

Co - get - o - mnes, o - mnes an - te thro - - num.

f

num, Co - get - o - mnes, o - mnes an - te thro - - num.

Col'organo

f $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{7}{6}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ *p*

36

Musical score page 36. The score consists of five staves. The top three staves are for treble clef instruments, and the bottom two are for bass clef instruments. A piano staff is positioned above the treble staves. The piano part includes dynamic markings: forte (f), piano (p), forte (f), and forte (f). Large, stylized letters spelling "Carus" are overlaid on the music, with "Car" on the first two staves and "us" on the last two.

39

Musical score page 39. The score consists of five staves. The top three staves are for treble clef instruments, and the bottom two are for bass clef instruments. A piano staff is positioned above the treble staves. The piano part includes dynamic markings: piano (p), forte (f), forte (f), and forte (f). Large, stylized letters spelling "Carus" are overlaid on the music, with "Car" on the first two staves and "us" on the last two. The vocal part begins with the lyrics "Mors stu - pe - bit et na - tu - ra," followed by a repeat sign and a bass clef.

43

Cum re - sur - get cre - a - tu - ra,

47

Ju - di - can - ti re - spon - su - ra.

51

p

Li - ber scri - - ptus pro - fe - re - tur, In quo to - tum,

p

Cyrus

55

p

6

7

#6

to - tum con - ti - ne - tur, Un - - de - mun - dus_ ju - - di - ce - -

6

#4

6

5

60

tur.

63

Solo

Ju - - - dex er - - go

$p \frac{6}{4}$

3

6

66

cum se - de - bit,
Quid -

69

la - tet
ap - pa - re - bit:
Nil
in -

73

ul - tum, nil in - ul - tum re - ma - ne - bit.

G

77

quid sum mi - - ser tunc di - ctu - rus? Quem pa - tro - num ro - ga -

A

tu - rus? Cum vix ju - stus, vix ju - stus sit se - cu - rum cum

Trombone

Tutti f

f

pp

f

fz pp f

Tutti

Rex tre - -

vix - ju - stus - sit se - - cu - - rus. Rex tre - -

Tutti Rex tre - -

Tutti Rex tre - -

Percussion

Tutti

f

91

men - - dae ma - je - sta - - tis, Qui sal - van - - dos s - vas
 men - - dae ma - je - sta - - tis, Qui sal - van - - dos sal - vas
 men - - dae ma - je - sta - - tis, Qui sal - van - - dos vas
 men - - dae ma - je - sta - - tis, Qui sal - van - - dos sal - vas

94

Soli Tutti Soli

gra - tis, Sal - va, sal - va, fons pi - e - ta - tis,
 gra - tis, Sal - va, sal - va, fons pi - e - ta - tis,
 gra - tis, Sal - va, sal - va, fons pi - e - ta - tis,
 gra - tis, Sal - va, sal - va, fons pi - e - ta - tis,

7 4 3 5 6

di - e. Quae - rens me, se - di - sti las - sus: Red-e - mi - sti cru - cem
di - e. Quae - rens me, se - di - sti las - sus: Red-e - mi - sti cru - cem
di - e. Quae - rens me, se - di - sti las - sus: Red-e - mi - sti cru - cem
di - e. Quae - rens me, se - di - sti las - sus: Red-e - mi - sti cru - cem

Bassi f p
8 7
6 5
Organo p
7
6

pas - sus: Tan-tus la - bor non sit cas - sus, tan - - tus la - bor, tan - - tus la - bor non -
pas - sus: Tan-tus la - bor non sit cas - sus, tan - - tus la - bor, tan - - tus la - bor non -
pas - sus: Tan-tus la - bor non sit cas - sus, tan - - tus la - bor, tan - - tus la - bor
pas - sus: Tan-tus la - bor non sit cas - sus, tan - - tus la - bor, tan - - tus la - bor

$\frac{7}{5}$ $\frac{6}{6}$
 $\frac{7}{6}$ $\frac{6}{6}$

Musical score page 118. The score consists of six staves. The top three staves are treble clef, the bottom three are bass clef. The basso continuo part (bottom staff) features large, stylized letters C, A, D, S, and Solo. The vocal parts sing "sit cas - sus." and "non sit cas - sus." The basso continuo part has dynamics p, f, p, f, p.

Musical score page 122. The score consists of six staves. The top three staves are treble clef, the bottom three are bass clef. The basso continuo part (bottom staff) features large, stylized letters J, U, S, and Solo. The vocal parts sing "Ju - - ste ju - - dex ul - ti -". The basso continuo part has dynamics f, tr, p, p.

o - nis, Do - num fac re - mis - si - o - nis, An - te di - em a - ti o - ni

C 8
A 7
S 6
8 7 9 4 3 f

In - ge - mi - sco, tam - quam re - us: Cul - pa -

K
A
C p f

ru - bet vul - tus me - us: Sup - pli - can - th par ce, —

f *p*

b7 *6* *b6* *4* [i] *f* *6* *b6* *4* *b* *5* *b6* *5* *b4* *6* *b6* *5* *b4* *6* *b6* *5* *b4*

141

f *tr* *p*

f *tr* *p*

par - ce De - - us. Qui Ma - ri - - am ab - sol - vi - sti, Et la -

9 *b5* — *6* *4* — *b* *p* *6* *4* *b* *6*

tro - - nem ex - au - di - sti, Mi - - hi quo - que, mi - - hi quo - - m de - o -

6 4 7 7 6 5

f p

sti. Solo

Pre - - ces me - - ae non ____ sunt di - gnae: Sed tu

f 6 5 p 6 7 6 6 2 6 6 6 4

bo - nus fac be - ni - gne, ne per - en - ni cre - i -

In - ter o - ves lo - cum prea - sta, et ab hae - dis me se -

*) Ausführung
Performance



p 6
5

9
4

3

6
4

6
5

Musical score page 164 featuring six staves of music. The first three staves are blank. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic of $\frac{9}{4}$, followed by a measure of $\frac{3}{4}$. The fifth staff starts with a dynamic of $\frac{6}{4}$, followed by a measure of $\frac{6}{4}$. The sixth staff starts with a dynamic of $\frac{6}{5}$, followed by a measure of $\frac{6}{5}$. The lyrics "que - stra, sta - tu - ens in par - te dex - tra, sta - tu - ens par - te d - -" are written below the sixth staff.

Musical score page 169 featuring six staves of music. The first three staves are blank. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic of f . The fifth staff starts with a dynamic of f , followed by a measure of $\frac{6}{5}$. The sixth staff starts with a dynamic of $\frac{6}{5}$. The lyrics "Con - fu - ta - tis ma - le - di - ctis," are repeated three times across the staves, with "Tutti" written above each line. The score concludes with a final dynamic of f .

flam - mis a - cri - bus ad - di - ctis,

flam - mis a - cri - bus ad - di - ctis

flam - mis a - cri - bus ad - di - ctis,

flam - mis a - cri - bus ad - di - ctis,

6

44

flam - mis a - cri - bus ad - di - ctis: Vo - ca me

flam - mis a - cri - bus ad - di - ctis: Vo - ca me

flam - mis a - cri - bus ad - di - ctis:

flam - mis a - cri - bus ad - di - ctis:

6

4

6

180

cum be - ne - di - ctis, vo - ca me cum be - ne - di -

cum be - ne - di - ctis, vo - ca me cum be - ne - di -

8 cum be - ne - di - ctis, vo - ca me, vo - ca me, vo - ca me

cum be - ne - di - ctis, vo - ca me, vo - ca me, vo - ca me

6 6 3

185

ctis, be - ne - di - - - ctis.

ctis, be - ne - di - - - ctis.

8 cum be - ne - di - - - ctis.

cum be - ne - di - - - ctis.

Solo

6 5 — — 4 ♫ p ♫

p

O - ro sup - plex et ac - cli - nis, o - ro

Solo

O - ro sup - plex et ac - cli - nis, Solo

O - ro

b6

sup - plex et ac - cli - nis, et ac - cli - nis,

sup - plex et ac - cli - nis, et ac - cli - nis,

sup - plex et ac - cli - nis, et ac - cli - nis,

sup - plex et ac - cli - nis, et ac - cli - nis,

2 b7 6 5 3 9 4 3 - 5 6 7 6 4 b

200

p

Cor con - tri - tum qua - si ci -

Cor con - tri - tum qua - si ci -

Cor con - tri - tum qua - si ci -

Cor con - tri - tum qua - si ci -

Cor con - tri - tum qua - si ci -

Cor n -

Cor

205

nis: Ge - - - re cu - - - ram

nis: Ge - - - re cu - - - ram

ci - - nis: Ge - re cu - - - ram me - i -

nis: Ge - re cu - - - ram me - i - fi -

5 6 5 5 6 5

me - - - i fi - - - nis, me - i fi - - - nis.

me - - - i, me - - - i fi - - - nis.

fi - - - nis, ge - re cu - ram me - i fi - - - nis.

nis, ge - re cu - ram me - i

f

f

f

f

f

Tutti La - cri - mo -

p *f* *p* *f* *6* *4*

220

- sa di - es il - la, Qua re -

sa di - es il - la, Qua

sa di - es il - la, Qua re -

sa di - es il - la, Qua re -

p $\frac{7}{2}$ f 6 $\frac{7}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$

225

$\frac{7}{2}$ f $\frac{7}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$

sur - - - get ex fa - vil - la, Ju - di - can - -

sur - - - get ex fa - vil - la, Ju - di - can - -

sur - - - get ex fa - vil - la, Ju - di - can - -

sur - - - get ex fa - vil - la, Ju - - - di - -

f $\frac{6}{4}$ p $\frac{7}{2}$ f 6 $\frac{7}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ p $\frac{6}{4}$

231

dus ho - mo re - - us, ho - mo re - - us:
dus ho - mo re - - us, ho - mo re - - us:
dus ho - mo re - - us, ho - mo re - - us:
can - - - dus ho - - mo re - - us:

237

Trb I/II

Tutti

f

f

f

f

f

Hu - ic er - go par ce De - us,

Hu - ic er - go par ce De - us,

Hu - ic er - go par ce De - us,

Hu - ic er - go par ce De - us,

f

f

f

f

8

7 16
5

241

Soli Tutti Soli

par - ce De - us. Pi - e Je - su, Je - su Do - mi - n.
 par - ce De - us. Pi - e Je - su, Je - su Do - ni - ne,
 par - ce De - us. Pi - e Je - su, Je - su Do - mi -
 par - ce De - us. Pi - e Je - su, Je - su Do - mi - ne,

7 8 6 6 6 6

246

6

7

do - na e - is re - qui - em.

do - na e - is re - qui - em. A -

do - na e - is re - qui - em.

do - na e - is re - em.

b 6 6 6 6 5 6 4 b

Musical score page 261 featuring six staves of music. The vocal parts include soprano, alto, tenor, bass, and two basses. The instrumentation includes strings, woodwinds, and brass. The vocal parts sing "do - na - e - is, e - - is re - qui - em." The score is marked with dynamic changes such as *f*, *tr*, and *Tutti*. Large, stylized letters A, S, and T are overlaid on the musical notes, particularly in the lower half of the page.

Musical score page 266 featuring six staves of music. The vocal parts include soprano, alto, tenor, bass, and two basses. The instrumentation includes strings, woodwinds, and brass. The vocal parts sing "men, a - - - men, a -". The score is marked with dynamic changes such as *f*. Large, stylized letters A, C, and men, a - are overlaid on the musical notes, particularly in the upper half of the page.

271

men, a - men, a - men, a - men, p a men,
men, a - men, a - men, a men, - men,
men, a - men, a - men, p men, a -
men, a - men, a - men, 6 5 6 7 6

Offertorium

3. Domine Jesu Christe

Andante moderato

Allegro maestoso

2 Clarini in C
2 Trombe in C
Timpani in c/G
Violino I
Violino II
Soprano
Alto Trombone I
Tenore Trombone II
Basso Trombone III ad lib.
Bassi ed Organo

Rex glo - ri - ae, Rex glo - ri - ae,
Rex glo - ri - ae, Rex glo - ri - ae,
Do-mi-ne Je-su Chri - ste, Rex glo - ri - ae, Rex glo - ri - ae, li-be-ra, la a - ni-mas
Rex glo - ri - ae, Rex glo - ri - ae, Solo
Solo

f

p

f *Tutti* **)*

Solo *Tutti* ***) .* *Solo*

p

f *Tutti* *7 6 5 # 7* *9 3 #6 6* *6* *5* *9 4 3*

f

f

f

Tutti *de poe - nis in -*

Tutti *de*

o - mni-um fi - de - li-um, fi - de - li-um de - fun - cto - rum *de*

Tutti *de*

b6 5 9 3 b7 5 b5 6 b7 b6 3 f

) Ausführung Performance* *) Ausführung Performance*

**) Ausführung
Performance*



4 Ausführung Performance



7

fer - ni, de poe - nis in - fer - ni, et de pro - fun - do
poe - nis in - fer - ni, et de pro - fun -
8 poe - nis in - fer - ni, et de pro - fun - do
poe - nis in - fer - ni, et de pro - fun - do

$\begin{smallmatrix} \text{b} \\ \text{4} \end{smallmatrix}$ 6 $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{#} \\ \text{6} \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{#} \\ \text{4} \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{b} \\ \text{3} \end{smallmatrix}$ 6 $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{b} \\ \text{6} \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{3} \\ \text{4} \end{smallmatrix}$

10

la - - - - cu, de pro - fun - do la - -
la - - - - cu, de pro - fun - pp do la - -

$\begin{smallmatrix} \text{b} \\ \text{6} \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{4} \\ \text{-} \end{smallmatrix}$ 5 $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{b} \\ \text{6} \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{3} \\ \text{p} \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{b} \\ \text{6} \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{4} \\ \text{-} \end{smallmatrix}$ 5 $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{b} \\ \text{6} \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{6} \\ \text{pp} \end{smallmatrix}$

13

cu:
cu:
cu:
cu:

16

Solo

de o - re le - o - nis, de
Solo de o - re le - o - nis, de
Solo de o - re le - o - nis, de
li - be-ra e - as de o - re le - o - nis, li - be-ra e - as de
Solo

f_5 $\frac{\#}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ — 6 5 $\frac{\#}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ 6 5 6 $\frac{\#}{6}$ 6 4

p 6 5 $\#$ $\frac{6}{5}$ 4 7 $\# f \frac{6}{5}$ p 6 5 $\#$

19

o - - re le - o - - nis,
 o - - re le - o - - nis,
 o - - re le - o - - nis,
 o - - re le - o - - nis,
 ne ab - be - at e - as
 Tutti

21

ne ab - sor - be - at e - as tar - - ta-rus, ne
 tar - - ta-rus, ne ca - dant in ob - seu - rum, ne ca - dant, ne

7

23

Tutti

ne ab -
ne ab - sor - be - at e - as tar - - ta - rus, ne ca -
ca - dant in ob - scu - rum, ne ca - dant, ne ca - dant,
ca - dant, ne ca - - - dant, ne ca -

6 5 7

25

sor - be - at e - as tar - - ta - rus, ne ca - dant in ob - scu - rum, ne
scu - rum, ne ca - dant, ne ca - dant, ne ca -
ca - - - dant, ne ca - - - dant, ne ca -
dant, ne ca - dant in ob -

b7 3

27

ca - dant in ob - scu - rum, ne ca - dant in ob - scu - rum, ne
 - dant in ob - scu - rum, ne ca - dant in ob - scu - rum,
 ca - dant in ob - scu - rum, ne ca - dant, ne ca -
 scu - rum, ne ca - dant in ob - scu - rum, ne ca - dant in ob -

b 3

29

pp

ca - - - dant, ne ca - - - dant in ob - scu - - - rum, in ob -
 ca - dant, ne ca - dant, ne ca - - - dant in ob - scu - - - rum, in ob -
 - - dant, ne ca - dant, ne ca - dant in ob - scu - - - rum, in ob -
 scu - - - rum, ne ca - dant, ne ca - dant in ob - scu - - - rum, in ob -

6 b7 6 4 6 5 pp

Solo

seu - rum: sed si - gni - fer san - ctus, san - ctus

scu - rum.

8 scu - rum.

scu - rum.

Solo

p 2

Mi - cha - el re - prae - sen - tet e - as in lu - - cem san - ctam, sed

6 6 2 6 5 4 f 3 p

si - - gni - fer san - etus, san - - etus Mi - cha - el re - prae - sen - tet e - in

9 3 4 7 #4 6

lu - cem san - ctam, re - prae - sen - tet e - as in lu - cem san - ctam, re - - - prae -

b b4 6 - 5 2 b6 7 6 6 #4 - #

45

sen - tet e - as in lu - cem, in lu - cem san - cta

attacca

$\begin{matrix} \# & \# \\ 4 & 7 \end{matrix}$ 6 $\begin{matrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{matrix}$ 8 $\begin{matrix} \# \\ 6 \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \# \\ 7 \end{matrix}$

49 Vivace

Tutti

Quam o - lim A - bra - hae

Quam o - lim A - bra - hae pro - mi - si - sti, et se - mi - ni

Tutti

f 1 1 1

54

f

Tutti

Quam o - lim A - bra - hae

pro - mi - si - sti, et se - mi - ni e - jus, et se - mi - ni,

e - - - - - jus, et se - mi - ni, se - - - i - ni

8

59

f

Tutti

Quam o - lim A - bra - hae pro - mi - si - sti,

pro - mi - si - sti, et se - mi - ni e - jus, et se - mi - ni

se - - - - - mi - ni e - - - - - jus,

6 #6 - 6 5 6 # 5

64

et se - mi - ni e - - - jus, et se - mi - ni e - - - jus,
e - - - - - jus,
quam o - lim A - bra - hae pro - mi -
quam o - lim A - bra - hae pro - mi -
#6

69

quam o - lim A - bra - hae, A - bra - hae pro - mi -
A - bra - hae pro - mi - si - - - sti, A - bra -
si - - - sti, quam o - lim A - bra - hae pro - - - mi -
pro - - - mi - si - - - sti, quam o - lim A - bra - hae,
8 7
6 5

si - - - sti, pro - - mi - si - - - sti,
hae pro - - mi - si - - - sti, et se - mi - ni
si - - - sti, et se - mi - e - - -
quam o - lim A - bra-hae pro - - mi - si - - - sti, et se - mi - e - - -

6 5 6 8 7 5 6 7 6 4

quam o - lim A - bra - hae pro - - mi - si - - - sti,
jus, quam o - lim A - bra - hae pro - - mi - si - - - sti,
jus, quam o - lim A - bra - hae pro - - mi -
jus, quam o - lim A - bra - hae

6 #6

et se - mi - ni e - ,
et se - mi - ni e - - - jus,
et se - - ni si - - - sti,
pro - - - mi - - si - - - sti,
et se - n - ni e - - - .

- - - jus, et se - - mi - ni, se - - mi - ni,
e - - - jus, et se - - mi - ni, se - - mi - ni,
e - - - jus, et se - - mi - ni, se - - mi - ni,
- - - jus,

93

e - - - jus,
pro - - mi -
e - - - jus,
pro - - mi - si - - sti,
e - - - jus,
pro - - mi - si - - sti,

98

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

si - sti,
et se - mi - ni,
se - mi - ni e - - - - - jus.
— et se - mi - ni e - - - - - jus.
e - - - jus,
et se - mi - ni e - - - - - jus.
pro - - mi - si - - sti, et se - mi - ni e - - - - - jus.

6
4 6
5 6

4. Versus: Hostias

104 Andante

2 Clarini in C e

2 Trombe in C e

Timpani in c/G e

Violino I e (f)

Violino II e (f)

Soprano e

Alto e

Trombone I e

Tenore e

Trombone II e

Basso e

Trombone III ad lib.

Bassi ed Organo e (f)

C *A*

106

H *O* *S* *T* *I* *A* *S* *E* *T* *P* *R* *E* *C* *C* *E* *S* *T* *I* *B* *D* *O* *M* *N* *E* *L* *A* *U* *D* *O* *F* *F* *E* *R* *M* *U* *S*

Ho - sti - as et pre - ces ti - bi Do - mi-ne lau - dis of - fe - ri - mus:

Solo

p f

#₀ #6 6 6 # f

Musical score page 109 featuring two staves of music. The top staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of 109. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music begins with a rest followed by a measure of eighth notes. The vocal line starts with "tu, tu su - sci-pe pro a - ni-ma-bus il - lis, qua - - rum ho di-", followed by a rest. The vocal line continues with "mo - - ri-am fa - ci - mus:". The music concludes with a final measure of eighth notes.

p

6

7

6

7

6

7

6

4

6

5

Musical score page 112 featuring two staves of music. The top staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of 112. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music begins with a rest followed by a measure of eighth notes. The vocal line starts with "mo - - ri-am fa - ci - mus:", followed by a rest. The music concludes with a final measure of eighth notes.

mo - - ri-am fa - ci - mus:

4

3

f

6

6

6

6

4

115

Musical score page 115 featuring five staves of music. The first three staves are blank. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic *p*, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The fifth staff also begins with a dynamic *p*. The vocal line starts with "Fac e - as, Solo Do - mi - ne," followed by "Fac e - as, Do - mi -" and "mor - - te trans -". The bass line continues with "6 4 5 6 7 2".

117

Musical score page 117 featuring five staves of music. The first three staves are blank. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic *pp*, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The fifth staff begins with a dynamic *pp*. The vocal line starts with "i - re ad vi - - tam, ad vi - - tam, trans - i - re, trans -" and continues with "i - re ad vi - - tam, ad vi - - tam, trans - i - re, trans -". The bass line concludes with "8 7 9 5 - 6 4 - pp 6 #6 #".

120

i - re, de mor - te trans - i - re ad vi - tam,
i - re, de mor - te trans - i - re ad vi - tam, ad vi -

6 4 7 2 8
7 2 8
7 4 9 5
7 8 6
6 4 6

123 Vivace e più allegro

f

tam. Tutti Quam o - lim A - bra-hae
et se - mi-ni

f1 1 1 1 pro mi si sti et se mi ni

128

Tutti

Quam o - lim A - b hae

pro - mi - si - - sti, et se - mi-ni e - jus, se - ni,

e - - - jus, et se - mi-ni, se - - - mi-ni - - -

133

Tutti

Quam o - lim A - bra-hae pro - - - mi - si - - sti,

pro - mi - si - - sti, et se - mi-ni e - jus, et se - mi-ni

se - mi-ni e - - - jus, et se - mi-ni - - - jus,

198

et se - mi-ni e - - - jus, et se - mi-ni e - - - jus,
 e - - - - - jus,
 quam o - lim A - bra - hae pro - - -
 quam o - lim A - bra-hae pro - mi - si - - - sti,

175

quam o - lim A - bra - hae, _____ A - bra - hae pro - - mi -
A - bra - hae pro - - mi - si - - - sti, A - bra -
si - - - sti, quam o - lim A - bra - hae pro - - mi -
pro - - mi - si - - - sti, quam o - lim A - bra - hae,
8 2

8 6 7 5

Musical score page 148 featuring four staves of music. The lyrics are:

si - - - sti, pro - - mi - si - - - sti,
hae pro - - - mi - si - - - sti, et _____
si - - - sti, et se - ni e
quam o - lim A - bra - hae pro - - mi - et mi - ni e -

Chord symbols below the staff:

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

Musical score page 153 featuring four staves of music. The lyrics are:

quam o - lim A - bra - hae pro - - mi - si - - - sti,
jus, quam o - lim A - bra - hae pro - - mi - si - - - sti,
jus, quam o - lim A - bra - hae pro - - mi -
jus, quam o - lim A - bra - hae

Chord symbols below the staff:

6

158

et se - mi - ni e -
et se - mi - ni e - - jus, et se - mi - ni e
si - - - sti, et se - mi - ni
pro - - mi - si - - sti, et se - mi - ni

6 5 6 6 4 7

jus, et se - mi - ni, se - - mi - ni e -
- - - jus, et se - mi - ni, se - - mi - ni e -
- - - jus, et se - mi - ni, se - - mi - ni e -
- - - jus,

4 # 7 5 6 6 4 6 5

168

jus, pro - mi - si - - sti,
jus, pro - mi - si - - sti, et se - mi -
jus, pro - mi - si - - sti, et se - mi - ni - jus,
pro - mi - si - - sti, et se - mi - ni - jus, pro - mi -

S

C

173

et se - mi - ni, se - - mi - ni e - - - - - jus.
e - - - - - jus.
et se - mi - ni e - - - - - jus.
si - - sti, et se - - mi - ni e - - - - - jus.

S

C

Sanctus-Benedictus

5. Sanctus

Andante

2 Clarini in C

2 Trombe in C

Timpani in c/G

Violino I

Violino II

Soprano

Alto

Trombone I

Tenor

Trombone II

Basso

Trombone III

ad lib.

Bassi ed Organo

Tutti

Tutti San - ctus, San - ctus, San - ctus, San - ctus Do - mi - nus

Tutti San - ctus, San - ctus, San - etus, San - ctus Do - mi - nus

Tutti San - ctus, San - ctus, San - ctus San - ctus San - ctus Do - mi - nus

Tutti San - ctus, San - ctus, San - etus San - ctus San - ctus Do - mi - nus

f

6

6 6 b7 6

De - - us Sa - ba - oth. Ple - ni sunt

De - - us Sa - ba - oth.

8 De - - us Sa - ba - oth.

De - - us Sa - ba - oth.

6 5 7 6 7 6 4

11

cae - li et ter - ra glo - ri - a tu - a, glo -

Ple - ni sunt cae - li et ter - ra glo - ri - a tu - a, glo -

8 Ple - ni sunt cae - li et ter - ra glo - ri - a tu - a,

Ple - ni sunt cae - li et ter - ra glo - ri - a tu - a, glo - ri - a,

15

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

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

8 glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a tu - a.

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

Solo

9 8 6 3 b7

19

pp

Solo

Ho - san - na,
Ho - san - na

Ho -
Solo

san -
- san -

p

6
5

24

f

p

p

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

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

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

6
5
2
6
f
16
p
6
5
6
5

29

Tutti

Ho - san - na, ho - san - na in ex -

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

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

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

34

6 6 6 7

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

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

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

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

6 6 6 6

38

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

42

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

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

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

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

6 - 6 6 b

6. Benedictus
Allegretto

2 Clarini in C 3

2 Trombe in C 3

Timpani in c/G 3

Violino I 3

Violino II 3

Soprano 3

Alto Trombone I 3

Tenore Trombone II 3

Basso Trombone III ad lib. 3

Bassi ed Organo Solo 3

5

6

9 — 5 — 9

10

Carissim
e

15

ne - - - di - ctus qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne _____ Do - mi -

6 4 f e p

7 7 5 - 6 5

20

f p

tr

tr

Solo

Be - ne - di - es qui
ni, qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit, qui

6 4 8 7 6 5

25

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

7 6 5 7 6 5 7 - 6

30

Solo

Be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in no -
ve - nit. Be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in no - i - ne -
ve - nit, be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit,

2 6 6 6 7 5

35

Solo

Be - - - ne - - -
Be - - - domini, qui ve - - nit, qui ve - nit. Be - - -
Be - - - domini. Be - - - ne - di - ctus qui ve - - -

6 6 7 4 6 5

40

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

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

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

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

6 6 4 6 6 5 6 5 6 2 6

45

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

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

Be - ne -

di - ctus.

1 1 7 9 3 4

50

in
no - mi - ne

in
no - mi - ne

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

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

1 1 6 b5 9 4 3 8 7 6

55

f

Tutti

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

Tutti

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

Tutti

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

Tutti

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

Tutti

6 4 3 f 6 5 6 4 2 3

60

no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni.

no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni.

8 no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni.

no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni.

7 6 7 3

65

p f p f p tr
f p f p

p f p

6 3

70

75

Carus 50.321

70

f p *f* *pp*

f p *f* *pp*

Solo
Ho - san - na, ho - san - na
Solo
Ho - san - na, ho - san - na

f 6 3

6 5

f

f

p

f

in — ex - cel - sis, ho - san - na, ho - san - na in — ex -
na in ex - cel - sis, ho - - - san - - - na in ex -
na in ex - cel - sis, ho - - - san - - - na in ex -
6 5 2 6 *f* *p* 6 5

83

80

Ho - san - na, ho - san - na in ex -
cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis. Ho - san - na in
cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis. Ho - san - na in ex -
cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis. Ho - san - na in ex -

85

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

Musical score page 89 featuring six staves of music. The lyrics are:

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

The score includes various musical markings such as fermatas, grace notes, and dynamic changes. Large white hand-drawn markings are overlaid on the music, including a large 'S' at the top right, several '6' and '4' markings, and a large 'C' with a circle inside it.

Musical score page 93 featuring six staves of music. The lyrics are:

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

The score includes various musical markings such as fermatas, grace notes, and dynamic changes. Large white hand-drawn markings are overlaid on the music, including a large 'K' on the left, a large 'C' with a circle inside it, and several '6' and '4' markings.

Agnus Dei et Communio

7. Agnus Dei

Adagio con moto

Adagio con moto

2 Clarini in C 2 Trombe in C Timpani in c/G

Violino I Violino II Soprano Alto Trombone I

Tenore Trombone II Basso Trombone III ad lib.

Bassi ed Organo

Solo

f *b7* *5* *9* *8* *p*

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

tr

tr

f *p* *f* *ff* *6* *4* *9* *3* *ff* *5* *6* *4* *5* *4* *5* *6* *4* *6* *4*

5

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

C

S

Tutti f

tol - lis pec - ca - ta mun - di: do - - na, do - - na e - - is

Tutti f

Do - - na, do - - na e - - is

Tutti f

Do - - na, do - - na e - - is

Tutti f

Do - na e - is, do - na e - is

Tutti f

6 7 6 4 f 7 9 5 6

11

re - - qui-em.

Solo

$f \frac{6}{4} \frac{3}{3}$

p

$f \frac{9}{4} \frac{3}{3}$

$ff \frac{6}{4} \frac{3}{3}$

13

tr

p

tr

p

Solo

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

$3 \frac{6}{4} \frac{3}{3} \frac{6}{4}$

$6 \frac{4}{3}$

p

7

$9 \frac{7}{6} \frac{9}{7} \frac{8}{6} \frac{7}{5} \frac{9}{4} \frac{3}{3}$

16

Do - - - na,
Do - - - na,
Tutti D - - - na,
Tutti do - - - na e - is,
Tutti

tol - lis pec - ca - ta, pec - ca - ta mun - di:
 b_9 8 7 9 3
 7 6 5 4 -

6 4 7
 4 7

9 6

19

do - na e - is re - qui - em.
 do - na e - is re - qui - em.
 na - e - is re - qui - em.
 do - na - e - is re - qui - em.

Solo

9 $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ 5 6 6 4 $\frac{6}{4}$ p $f \frac{6}{4} \frac{5}{4}$ p $f \frac{9}{4} 3$ ff $\frac{6}{4}$

22

23

Solo.

A - - - on De i, qui

C *G* *A*

3 $\frac{7}{2}$ 3 b 6 $\frac{7}{2}$ p $\frac{7}{2}$

24

tol - - lis pec - ca - ta, qui tol-lis pec - ca - ta mundi, qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta, qui

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

27

Do - na e - is
 Tutti Do - na, do - na
 tol - lis pec - ca - ta mun-di: do - na e - is re - qui - em,
 Do - na e - is re - qui - em, do - na
 Tutti
 6 7 6 4 9 6 5 6 5 9 6

30

re - qui - em, re - qui - em sem - pi - ter - nam, sem - pi -
 re - qui - em sem - pi - ter - nam, sem - pi -
 do - na e - is re - qui - em, re - qui - em sem - pi - ter - nam, sem - pi -
 re - qui - em sem - pi - ter - nam, sem - pi -
 e - is re - qui - em, re - qui - em sem - pi - ter - nam, sem - pi -
 re - qui - em sem - pi - ter - nam, sem - pi -
 6 5 6 5 9 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 6

33

nam.
Lux ae-ter-na lu-ce-at e-is,
ter-nam.
ter-nam.

Solo

p

36

ten.

lux ae-ter-na lu-ce-at e-is Do-mi-ne:
Lux ae-ter-na lu-ce-at e-is Do-mi-ne:
Lux ae-ter-na lu-ce-at e-is Do-mi-ne:
Lux ae-ter-na lu-ce-at e-is Do-mi-ne:

6/4 6/4 8/654 9/45 attacca

*) Ausführung
Performance**) Ausführung
Performance

Do-mi-

8. Cum sanctis tuis

39 Allegretto

The musical score consists of eight staves of music. The first three staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and common key (indicated by a 'C'). The fourth staff begins with a 'B-flat' key signature and 'Ae' (Allegretto) tempo. The fifth staff continues with a 'B-flat' key signature. The sixth staff begins with a 'B-flat' key signature and 'f' dynamic. The seventh staff begins with a 'B-flat' key signature and 'f' dynamic. The eighth staff begins with a 'B-flat' key signature and 'Tutti' dynamic.

Text:

Cum sanctis tu - is ae - ter - num, qui -
Tutti
f

45

Cum
san - ctis tu - is in ae - ter - num, qui - a - pi - us -
- a - pi - us - es, qui - - a - pi - us - es,

6 # 6 6 3 6

51

Tutti

Cum sanctis sanctis tu is in ae ter num, qui a, qui
8 es, qui a pi us es,

cum sanctis tu is in ae ter num,

6 6

57

tu is in ae ter num, qui a pi us es, qui
- a pi - us, qui a pi us es, in ae -

8 san ctis tu is in ae ter - - - - num,

cum sanctis

6 6 6 6 6 6 6

75

qui - a pi - us, pi - us, pi - us, pi - us,

qui - a pi - us, pi - us, pi - us, pi - us,

qui - a pi - us, pi - us, pi - us, pi - us,

qui - a pi - us, pi - us, pi - us, pi - us,

qui - a pi - us, pi - us, pi - us, pi - us,

p 6 5

81

es, in ae - ter - num, in ae - ter - - - - nūm,

cum san - ctis tu - is in ae - ter - num, in ae -

es, cum san - ctis tu - is in ae - ter - num, in ae -

es, cum san - ctis tu - is in ae - ter - - - -

87

93

99

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

5 4 3 6 7 6 6 ♫

105

pi - - - us - es, qui - a - pi - - - us - es, qui - a - pi - - - us - es, qui - a - pi - - - us - es, qui - a - pi - - - us - es, qui - a - pi - - - us - es

4 2 6 b5 6 b 6 b 6 b 6 b

es, qui - a pi - - us,
us, qui - a pi - - us,
pi - us es, qui - a,
us — es, qui - a, qui -

pi - - us, pi - - us es,
pi - - us, pi - - us es,
pi - - us, pi - - us es,

123

Musical score page 123 featuring six staves of music. The music is in common time, mostly in G major (indicated by a treble clef) and includes some changes in key signature. The vocal parts are written in soprano, alto, tenor, and bass clefs. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (fortissimo), *p* (pianissimo), and *pp* (pianississimo). The lyrics "qui - a pi - us" are repeated across the staves. Large, stylized letters "C" and "AUS" are overlaid on the musical notes, particularly in the middle section.

129

Musical score page 129 featuring six staves of music. The music is in common time, mostly in G major (indicated by a treble clef) and includes some changes in key signature. The vocal parts are written in soprano, alto, tenor, and bass clefs. The lyrics "qui - a pi - us es," are repeated across the staves. Large, stylized letters "C" and "AUS" are overlaid on the musical notes, particularly in the middle section. Measure numbers 4, 3, 6, 5, 6, 4, 6, 5, 6, 5, 4, 3, 6, 5, 6, 4 are indicated at the bottom of the page.

qui - a pi - us es,
qui - a pi - us es,
qui - a pi - us es,
qui - a pi - us es, in ae - ter - num.

qui - a pi - us es.
qui - a pi - us es.
qui - a pi - us es.

attacca

9. Requiem aeternam

149 Adagio

et lux per - pe - tu - a,
et lux per - pe - tu - a lu - ce - at,
et lux per - pe - tu - a, et lux per - pe - tu - a lu - ce -
et lux per - pe - tu - a, et lux p - tu - a

ce - at e - - - is, lu - ce - at e - - - is.
lu - ce - at e - - - is, lu - ce - at e - - - is.
lu - ce - at, lu - ce - at e - - - is.
lu - ce - at e - - - is, lu - ce - at e - - - is.

160 Allegretto

160 Allegretto

Staves for multiple voices (Treble, Bass, Alto, Tenor) in common time. The key signature changes between G major (two sharps), F major (one sharp), and C major (no sharps). Dynamics include *f*, *f'*, and *Tutti*. The vocal parts sing "Cum sanctis tuis in aenum, qui -". A large, stylized letter 'C' graphic is overlaid on the music.

166

166

Staves for multiple voices (Treble, Bass, Alto, Tenor) in common time. The key signature changes between G major (two sharps), F major (one sharp), and C major (no sharps). Dynamics include *f* and *Tutti*. The vocal parts sing "sanctis tuis in aeternum, qui a pi - us - a pi - us - es, qui - a pi - us - es,". A large, stylized letter 'K' graphic is overlaid on the music.

Musical score for "Ave Maris Stella" featuring ten staves of music. The vocal parts include soprano, alto, tenor, bass, and three groups of voices (Cum sanctis, Sanctis, Sanctis). The instrumental parts include two oboes, two violins, viola, cello, double bass, harp, organ, and timpani. The score is set in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The vocal parts enter at different times, with the instrumental parts preceding them. The lyrics are in Latin, with some words in French. A large, stylized letter 'S' is overlaid on the bottom right of the page.

184

a pi - us, qui - a pi - us, qui - a
ter - num, qui - a pi - us,
in ae - ter - num, qui - a pi - us,
tu - is in ae - ter - num, qui - a pi - us,

6 5 55 - 6 6 b6 4 2 6 6

190

pi - us, qui - a, qui - a pi - us,
qui - a pi - us, qui - a pi - us,
us es, qui - a pi - us, qui - a pi - us,
qui - a pi - us, qui - a pi - us,

2 6 b 2 - 6 6

Musical score page 196. The score consists of six staves. The top three staves are soprano, alto, and tenor voices. The bottom three staves are basso continuo. The vocal parts sing "qui - - - a pi - - - us," with dynamics p, f, and ff. The basso continuo part features large, stylized letters "C" and "G" on the staff. Measure numbers 196 and 197 are indicated at the top left.

Musical score page 202. The score consists of six staves. The top three staves are soprano, alto, and tenor voices. The bottom three staves are basso continuo. The vocal parts sing "es, in ae - ter - num," with dynamics p, f, and ff. The basso continuo part features large, stylized letters "A" and "C" on the staff. Measure numbers 202 and 203 are indicated at the top left.

208

The musical score consists of six staves of music. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the last three are in bass clef. The key signature changes between staves. The music includes dynamic markings like *f* and *p*, and time signatures like $\frac{6}{5}$, $\frac{6}{6}$, and $\frac{6}{4}$. Large, stylized letters are overlaid on the music: a large 'S' is positioned above the third staff; a large 'C' is on the fourth staff; a large 'A' is on the fifth staff; and a large 'B' is on the sixth staff. The lyrics in Latin are:

ter - num,
san - ctis tu - is in ae - ter - num,
num, ae - ter -
tu - is in ae - ter - num, in ae - ter -
a pi - us es, in ae -
num, in ae -
num, cum san - ctis tu - is

6 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 6

214

The musical score consists of six staves of music. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the last three are in bass clef. The key signature changes between staves. The music includes dynamic markings like *p* and *f*, and time signatures like $\frac{6}{5}$, $\frac{6}{6}$, and $\frac{6}{4}$. Large, stylized letters are overlaid on the music: a large 'C' is on the second staff; a large 'A' is on the third staff; and a large 'B' is on the fourth staff. The lyrics in Latin are:

tu - is in ae - ter - num, in ae - ter -
a pi - us es, in ae -
num, in ae -
num, cum san - ctis tu - is

5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 6

220

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

5 3 4 6 7 #6 6 6 6

226

pi - - - us - es, qui - a - pi - - - us -
qui - a - pi - - - us - es, qui - a - pi - - -
qui - - - a - pi - - - us - es, qui - - - a - pi - - -
qui - a - pi - - - us - es, qui - a - pi - - -

4 2 6 5 6 6 6 6 6

232

es, qui - a pi - - us, qui - - a
- us qui - a pi - - us, qui - - a
pi - - us es, qui - - a, qui - - a
- us es, qui - - a,

C A D S

6 3 5 4

238

pi - - us, pi - - us, es,
pi - - us, pi - - us, es,
pi - - us, pi - - us, es,
pi - - us, pi - - us, es,

C A

6 5 f 6 4 5

Musical score page 244 featuring six staves of music. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The vocal parts are in soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. The piano part is in the bass clef. The vocal parts sing "qui - a pi - us". Large, stylized letters "C" and "S" are overlaid on the musical staff, with "C" appearing on the first two staves and "S" appearing on the last two staves. Measure numbers 244 and 245 are indicated at the top left.

Musical score page 250 featuring six staves of music. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The vocal parts are in soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. The piano part is in the bass clef. The vocal parts sing "qui - a pi - us" and "es,". Large, stylized letters "C" and "A" are overlaid on the musical staff, with "C" appearing on the first two staves and "A" appearing on the last two staves. Measure numbers 250 and 251 are indicated at the top left.

qui - a pi - us es,
qui - a pi - us es,
qui - a pi - us es,
qui - a pi - us es, in ae - ter - num,

qui - a pi - us,
qui - a pi - us,
qui - a pi - us,
qui - a, qui - a pi - us es.

Kritischer Bericht

I. Die Quellen

Unserer Ausgabe des Requiem (MH 154) liegen zugrunde:
A) Haydns autographhe Partitur, die in der Musiksammlung der Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin (D-brd-B) unter der Signatur *Mus. ms. autogr. Haydn, J.M.1* aufbewahrt wird. Das Titelblatt dieser Partitur lautet: *Missa pro defuncto Archiepiscopo Sigismundo etc. à 4 Voci Conc.^ti, 2 Violini* [der Rest ist abgeschnitten bis: Organo/Giov: Mich: Haydn ppia; und auf der letzten Seite findet sich die Beischrift: S: D: H: & Gl:/Salisburgi 31 Xbr [d.h. Dezember 1]771]. Das Manuskript umfaßt 84 paginierte Seiten, zehnzeugiges querformatiges Papier Salzburger Herkunft (Wasserzeichen: wilder Mann, auf einem geschmückten Schild stehend, auf einem Halbmond ruhend und über ihm eine Krone; gegenüber die Buchstaben 'AFH'), Format 218 x 310 mm. Die zum Vergleich herangezogenen Quellen finden sich in drei weiteren Handschriften, deren Authentizität gesichert ist: **B)** ein Satz handschriftlicher Stimmen, mit zahlreichen Korrekturen und Zusätzen ebenfalls von Haydns Hand, aufbewahrt in den Musikarchiven des Erzbischöflichen Doms zu Salzburg (A-Sd), Signatur A.442; **C)** der Stimmensatz eines unbekannten Kopisten, ebenfalls mit Korrekturen und Zusätzen von Haydn, Standort: Musikarchiv des Schlosses Esterházy in Eisenstadt (A-Ee), nicht katalogisiert; und **D)** eine vom Salzburger Kopisten Nikolaus Lang angefertigte Partitur, aus der Sammlung der Musikabteilung der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek in München (D-brd-Mbs), Signatur *Mus.mss.4180*.

II. Allgemeine Anmerkungen

Nach eigener Aussage war Haydn nach eigener Aussage war Haydn
disch vorgehender Schreiber
Reinschriften von außergemeinen fehlerfrei
Requiem, die in nur zwei Wochen entwurfen wurde, zeigt
Haydns Vorkalkulation. Nur wenige Sätze und ermatische Artikulation wird
durch das authentische Aufführungsmaterial bestätigt. Bezuglich Phrasierung und Artikulation, die in Haydns Partituren fehlen, ist das authentische Aufführungsmaterial die entscheidende Quelle. In diesen Fällen wurden sie ohne Kommentar in die vorliegende Ausgabe eingefügt. Sonst sind alle Zusätze oder Korrekturen des Herausgebers diakritisch gekennzeichnet: Dynamische Angaben durch kursive Schreibweise, ergänzte Phrasierungen und Haltebögen durch punktierte Darstellung, Akzidentien durch Kleinstich. Staccati wurden im Notenbild der Neuausgabe ohne besondere typographische Kennzeichnung nach Haydns eigenen Eintragungen ergänzt; die betreffenden Stellen sind nachstehend aber vollständig aufgelistet.

Die Tempoverhältnisse innerhalb und zwischen bestimmten Sätzen des Requiem sind von entscheidender Bedeutung.

Den Achtelnoten im *Agnus Dei et Communio* und im *Requiem aeternam* entsprechen die Halben Noten in der *Cum sanctis tuis-Fuge*. Ein ähnliches Verhältnis zwischen Achtel- und Halben Noten wird für die paarweise angelegten Teile, einschließlich des Offertoriums, empfohlen. So sind bei gleichem musikalischen Material, wie z.B. im *Introitus et Kyrie* und im *Communio*, die Achtelnoten im gleichen Tempo auszuführen. Im *Dies irae* sollte bei der Tempowahl mehr Gewicht auf das „maestoso“ als auf das „andante“ gelegt werden; der Herausgeber empfiehlt für das Viertel die Metronomzahl 104.

Obgleich die Quelle eine eindeutige Unterscheidung der Staccato-Notierung als Striche oder Punkte nicht möglich macht, bevorzugt Haydn in seiner Originalpartitur die Striche, die er allerdings an Pianostellen nicht konsequent notiert. Die Ausführenden sollten sich an Leopold Mozarts Aufführung halten, daß Staccato die energischste Artikulation einer Note bedeutet – nicht notwendigerweise einer Akzent. Im Falle eines Staccato-Striches auf dem ersten Takt einer mit Bindebogen versehenen Notengruppe, zum Beispiel im *Dies irae*, Takte 84–109–111, scheint jedoch das Gegenteil notwendig zu sein: eine akzentuelle Betonung der Note, ohne einen Bindebogen zwischen den Tönen. Ein Anmerkungen, o. Staccato. Ergänzungen des Herausgebers betreffend.

III. Einzelanmerkungen

Introitus et Kyrie: T. 43, VII I/II: letzte vier Sechzehntel; T. 44/49, VII I/II: alles

Dies irae: T. 3/5, VI I/II: alles; T. 12, VI I/II: Notengruppe auf dem zweiten Schlag; T. 13/15, VI I/II: alles; T. 16, VI I/II: letzte zwei Sechzehntel; T. 23/25, VI I/II: alles; T. 90, VII I: alles; VII II: Notengruppe auf dem zweiten Schlag; T. 91, VI I/II: Notengruppen auf dem zweiten und dritten Schlag; T. 92/94: VII II: alles; T. 159, VII I/II: Notengruppen auf dem zweiten und dritten Schlag; T. 171/176, VI I/II: alles; T. 178, VII I/II: Notengruppen auf dem zweiten und dritten Schlag; T. 238/242, VI I/II: alles; T. 259/262, VI I/II: alles; T. 267/272, VI I/II: alles

Domine Jesu Christe: T. 40/42, VI I/II: alles; T. 44, VII I: Notengruppe auf dem zweiten Schlag

Hostias: T. 11, VI I/II: letzte zwei Triolengruppen; T. 16, VI I/II: alles

Sanctus: T. 9, VII I: alles; T. 36/38, VII I/II: alles; T. 43/44, VII I/II: alles

Agnus Dei: T. 3, VI I/II: dritte Viertelnoten-Gruppe; T. 11, VII II: dritte Viertelnoten-Gruppe

Cum sanctis tuis: (2da volta) T. 163/177, VI I/II: alles

Critical Report (abridged)

I. The Sources

Our edition of the Requiem (MH 154) is based for the most part on: **A)** Haydn's autograph which is preserved in the music collection of the Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin-Dahlem (D-brd-B), under the rubric *Mus. ms. autogr. Haydn, J. M. 1.* The score bears on its first page the title: *Missa pro defuncto Archiepiscopo Sigismundo etc. à 4 Voci Conc.^{ti}, 2 Violini* [the remainder having been trimmed away until: Organo/Giov: Mich: Hayden ppia; and on its last page the inscription: S: D: H: & Gl: Salisburgi 31 Xbr [i.e., December] 771. The manuscript comprises 84 numbered pages of 10-stave oblong paper of Salzburg manufacture (watermarks: a wild man standing within an ornate shield surmounted by a crown and resting on a half-moon; opposite, the letters 'AFH'), measuring c.218 x 310 mm. Comparative readings were taken from three further sources of indisputable authenticity: **B)** a set of manuscript parts, bearing numerous corrections and additions in Haydn's hand, in the music archives of the Metropolitan Cathedral of Salzburg (A-Sd), A.442; **C)** a set of manuscript parts, also bearing corrections and additions in Haydn's hand, in the music archives of the Esterházy castle at Eisenstadt (A-Ee), uncatalogued; and **D)** a manuscript score by the Salzburg copyist Nikolaus Lang, from the collection of the Music Division of the Bavarian State Library in Munich (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek) (D-brd-Mbs), *Mus. mss. 4180*.

II. General Remarks

By his own account, Haydn was not a copyist. As a result, his autograph is neat, and generally free from haste. We have evidence of haste in writing. Haydn's dynamics and articulations and phrasings in the editor has been done with care and methodical precision. The score for the present edition was conceived and edited, shows little evidence with regard to notation. It has been notated copiously to supply only a few markings of movements ("forte") and some alterations. An altered note is indicated by analogy in passages of the autograph; in several instances, however, the editor has chosen the notation of these passages was provided with two sets of authentic performing parts in which the phrasing and articulations, missing in Haydn's score, were supplied in full. In such cases, they have been incorporated in the present edition without comment. Otherwise, all editorial emendations are clearly indicated here by typographical means: dynamics by means of italic print, phrasings and ties by means of dotted lines, accidentals by means of small type. Staccati have been extended in this edition without benefit of special typography according to Haydn's own shorthand directions, as listed in full in the German text of the Critical Report.

Tempo relationships in and between certain movements of the Requiem are critical. In the *Agnus Dei et Communio*, the eighth note (quaver) of both the *Agnus Dei* and *Requiem aeternam* equals the half note (minim) of the fugue *Cum sanctis tuis*. A similar relationship between eighth note and

half note is advisable for the paired sections comprising the *Offertorium*. Identical musical materials in the *Introitus et Kyrie* and the *Communio* clearly indicate a common duration of eighth notes between these movements. In the *Dies irae*, more weight perhaps should be given to "maestoso" than to "andante" in striking a tempo: a pulse of quarter note (crotchet) = MM.104 is eminently suitable.

For Special Remarks see German text.

