

Joseph  
**HAYDN**

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**Insanae et vanae curae**

Motetto / Offertorium

Kontrafaktur zu Hob. XXI:1/13c

Coro SATB

Flauto, 2 Oboi, 2 Fagotti

2 Corni, 2 Clarini, 2 Tromboni, Timpani

2 Violini, Viola e Basso continuo

herausgegeben von / edited by

Armin Kircher

Generalbassaussetzung von / Bass

Paul Horn

Haydn · Musica sacra

Urtext

Partitur / Full score



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## Foreword

In the second half of the 18th century, Joseph Haydn's oratorios were frequently re-used in other sacred arrangements, as were works by Mozart. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart himself used parody technique and reworked his incomplete *C Minor Mass* (K. 427) in the oratorio *David penitente* (K. 469).

In 1775 Haydn completed his first oratorio *Il ritorno di Tobia* (The Return of Tobias), which deals with the biblical story from the Book of Tobit. It was Haydn's only work in the Italian oratorio tradition, and was composed for the Tonkünstler-Societät founded by Florian Leopold Gassmann in Vienna in 1771.<sup>1</sup> The two performances on 2 and 4 April 1775 in the Kärntnertor-Theater in Vienna were conducted by the composer himself; they resulted in proceeds for the Society of 1,700 Gulden. Haydn found "general approval, and his famous skill was once again shown in its best light."<sup>2</sup>

For the revival in the Burgtheater, Vienna in March 1784, Haydn modernized the oratorio. He added the choruses *Ah, gran Dio* and *Svanisce in un momento*, the second of which, called "Der Sturm,"<sup>3</sup> was reworked in the sacred motet *Insanae et vanae curae* (Hob. XXI:1/13c).<sup>4</sup> The existence of two sets of performance materials made by Haydn's copyist Johann Elßler suggests that this was an authentic or an authorized parody. Hence, the underlaying of the Latin text and the adaptation of the instrumentation was made by Haydn himself or with his agreement.<sup>5</sup>

As regards the instrumentation, there are minor differences between the original form of the "Storm chorus" in the oratorio and the motet version: the four horns in the oratorio version (two are notated in F and two in D) were changed to two clarino trumpets in D and two horns in D, two timpani were added and the continuo part transferred to organ.

H. C. Robbins Landon surmised that the first performance was on the name day of Maria Joseph's prince's consort, in September 1775, based this on a diary entry by Joseph's chancery official of Prince Esterházy on 10th, on the Feast of the Blessed Virgin, the music by [deputy Kapellmeister] Fuchs together with a new arrangement by Frederik Samuel Silverstolpe at the imperial court and noted that this was a collection of parts from a manuscript set of parts.

The first written performance material was by Carl Traeg, Vienna music dealer Traeg. In November 1775, the first edition of the score was published by Balthasar Schönböck in Leipzig. It is not known what material was used as the engraver's model. Below the Latin text, which is based on neither a biblical nor a liturgical source, the German-language adaptation, *Des Staubes*

*eitle Sorgen*, was underlaid.<sup>8</sup> This enabled the work to also be performed in Protestant church services, and not sold just in Catholic regions. Further editions published by Diabelli, Simrock and Zumstegg followed, evidence of the great popularity of this parody work.

The contrast between light and dark is the defining element for the tonal differentiation in this choral work. The motet begins with a powerful D minor unison, recalling choruses from Mozart's *Idomeneo* (1781) and anticipating the chorus *Ach, das Ungewitter naht* from Haydn's oratorio *Die Jahreszeiten*. The musical-dramatic depiction of how cares invade the mind and lead to madness contrasts with a peaceful F major "mezza-voce" section, where the instruments are marked "dolce." After a shortened reprise of the opening, and the repeat of the "mezza-voce" section, this dramatic choral work ends in D major.

This new edition is based on the manuscript edition. A copy from the collector Anthony van Hoboken has been used. Publishers wish to thank the Austrian National Library in Vienna for making a copy of this edition. The German edition has not been printed; this is primarily.

Salzburg, November 1978  
Translation: Armin Kircher

Translation: Armin Kircher  
Our minds; often they fill our  
business. What does it profit you, O  
things, if you neglect the heavens.  
you, if God is with you.

From 1772 onwards, the Society organized oratorio performances during Advent and Passion Week. The proceeds from these provided a support fund for impoverished musicians and the widows and orphans of members. Haydn applied for membership in 1778, which was approved. When the Society asked Haydn for a range of different compositions, he left it in 1779.

- <sup>2</sup> "Kaiserlich königlich allergnädigst privilegierte Realzeitung der Wissenschaften, Künste und der Kommerzien" of 6 April 1775, see Kurt Pahlen, *Oratorien der Welt*, Zurich, 1985, p. 153.
- <sup>3</sup> Evidently the name "The storm" originated from an early confusion with the secular storm chorus "Hark the wild uproars of the wind," which Haydn had composed to an English text in 1792 under the title "The Storm." In the first half of the 19th century, there are numerous instances of the motet *Insanae et vanae curae* being called "Sturmchor," for example in copies from Kuks and from St. Peter in Salzburg.
- <sup>4</sup> The sacred parody of this chorus was variously described as motet, gradual or offertory. In the music archive at the arch abbey of St. Peter, the motet is described as the offertory to the *Nelson Mass* on the cover title of a manuscript set of parts made around 1840.
- <sup>5</sup> Manuscripts in Schloss Eisenstadt and the National Museum, Prague, Lobkowitz Collection.
- <sup>6</sup> See Irmgard Becker-Glauch, "Neue Forschung zu Haydns Kirchenmusik," in: *Haydn-Studien*, Vol. II, ed. Georg Feder, Munich and Duisburg, 1969, p. 234.
- <sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 233.
- <sup>8</sup> The version with the English text "Distracted with care and anguish" is also known.

## Avant-propos

En dehors des œuvres de Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, qui puisa lui-même dans le procédé de la parodie et remania sa *Messe en ut mineur* (KV 427) restée inachevée pour en faire son oratorio *Davide penitente* (KV 469), on eut souvent recours dans la deuxième moitié du 18<sup>ème</sup> siècle aux œuvres oratoires de Joseph Haydn pour des arrangements sacrés.

En 1775, Haydn achève son premier oratorio, *Il ritorno di Tobia* (Le Retour de Tobias), qui traite le sujet biblique du Livre de Tobit. Il s'agit de la seule œuvre de Haydn dans la tradition de l'oratorio italien pour la Tonkünstler-Societät (Société des compositeurs) créée par Florian Leopold Gassmann en 1771 à Vienne.<sup>1</sup> Les deux représentations, les 2 et 4 avril 1775 au « Kärntnertor-Theater » de Vienne sont dirigées par le compositeur en personne ; elles rapportent à la Société un bénéfice de 1 700 florins. Haydn y « a trouvé l'approbation générale, et fait montre de son habileté bien connue une fois encore sous son jour le plus avantageux ».<sup>2</sup> Pour la reprise au « Burgtheater » de Vienne en mars 1784, Haydn modernise l'oratorio. Il ajoute les chœurs *Ah, gran Dio* et *Svanisce in un momento*, dont le second, sous le titre de « La Tempête »,<sup>3</sup> sera remanié en motet sacré *Insanae et vanae curae* (Hob. XXI:1/13c).<sup>4</sup> Il s'agit ici d'une contrefaçon authentique, voire autorisée, ce que suggèrent deux des matériels d'orchestre élaborés par le copiste de Haydn, Johann Elßler. En conséquence, l'agencement du texte latin et l'adaptation de l'instrumentation ont été faits par Haydn lui-même ou avec son approbation.<sup>5</sup> Concernant l'instrumentation, il existe des différences minimes entre la forme originale du « Chœur de la tempête » dans l'oratorio et la version pour motet : les quatre clarinettes de la distribution de l'oratorio (deux sont notés en fa et deux en ré) ont été modifiés en deux clarinettes en ré et deux trompettes, deux timbales ont été ajoutées et la partie de basse a été confiée à l'orgue.

H. C. Robbins Landon suppose une contrefaçon pour la fête de Marie Joseph du prince, en septembre 1775, organisée et étayée par la note du jour par un fonctionnaire du prince, le comte de Fuchs, pour la fête de Marie, la musique de [maître de chapelle, Fuchs et un nouveau chef d'orchestre, Frederik Samuel Silverstolpe, à la cour impériale de Vienne].<sup>6</sup> Un jeu de voix manuscrit de la famille Silverstolpe qu'il s'agit de l'*Insanae et vanae curae*

Le compositeur viennois Traeg propose un orchestre manuscrit. En novembre 1809 par Schölkopf & Härtel à Leipzig la première édition de la partition. On ignore quel matériel a servi de modèle de gravure. Le texte latin, pour lequel il n'existe aucun modèle biblique ou liturgique, fut doté du poème en langue alle-

mande *Des Staubes eitle Sorgen*.<sup>8</sup> L'œuvre pouvait ainsi être chantée lors de l'office évangélique et ne devait pas être vendue que dans les seules régions catholiques. D'autres parutions suivirent aux éditions Diabelli, Simrock et Zumsteeg, ce qui parle en faveur de la grande popularité de la contrefaçon.

L'opposition entre lumière et obscurité est l'élément structurel de la différenciation sonore du chœur. Le motet s'ouvre sur un unisson puissant en ré mineur et rappelle les chœurs de l'*Idomeneo* de Mozart (1781), annonçant aussi le chœur *Ach, das Ungewitter naht* de l'oratorio de Haydn, *Les Saisons*. La description musicale dramatique des inquiétudes qui gagnent l'esprit et le conduisent à la folie fait contraste à une calme partie « mezza-voce » en fa majeur avec l'indication « dolce » aux instruments. La répétition abrégée du début et la reprise du « mezza-voce, » le chœur retentit de tout son de ré majeur.

La nouvelle édition repose sur la première édition. On a eu recours à la version allemande de l'exégète de Haydn, Armin Kircher, et édition remerciement la « Carus-Bibliothek » de Vienne pour la mise à disposition de la version allemande du motet. On a également utilisé le texte musical de l'édition critique dans l'Apparat critique.

Armin Kircher

Les passions et vaines envahissent nos sens, soulevés de folie les cœurs vides de tout espoir. Que l'âme, à rechercher les choses terrestres alors que tu es au ciel. Tout t'est favorable si Dieu est à ton côté.

Depuis 1772, la Société organisait des représentations d'oratorios pendant les périodes de l'avent et de la Passion, dont le bénéfice était versé à une caisse de soutien pour les musiciens pauvres ainsi que pour les veuves et orphelins de ses membres. En 1778, Haydn pose sa candidature et est accepté. La Société réclamant à Haydn les compositions les plus diverses, il la quitte en 1779.

<sup>2</sup> « Kaiserlich königlich allergnädigst privilegirte Realzeitung der Wissenschaften, Künste und der Kommerzien » du 6 April 1775, cité d'après Kurt Pahlen, *Oratorien der Welt*, Zurich, 1985, page 153.

<sup>3</sup> Manifestement, le titre « La Tempête » remonte à une confusion antérieure avec le chœur profane de la tempête *Hark the wild uproars of the wind*, que Haydn avait composé en 1792 en anglais sous le titre « The Storm ». Dans la première moitié du 19<sup>ème</sup> siècle, on trouve à plusieurs reprises des attestations de « Chœur de la tempête » pour désigner le motet *Insanae et vanae curae*, par exemple dans des copies de Kuks et de Saint-Pierre à Salzbourg.

<sup>4</sup> La parodie sacrée de ce chœur a reçu les appellations diverses de motet, graduel ou offertoire. Dans les archives musicales de l'abbaye archiépiscopale de Saint-Pierre, le motet est attribué à la *Nelsonmesse* comme offertoire sur la couverture d'un matériel d'orchestre manuscrit établi vers 1840.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscrits au château d'Eisenstadt et au Musée national de Prague, collection Lobkowitz.

<sup>6</sup> Cité selon Irmgard Becker-Glauch, « Neue Forschung zu Haydns Kirchenmusik », dans : *Haydn-Studien*, Volume II, éd. par Georg Feder, Munich et Duisburg, 1969, page 234.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., page 233.

<sup>8</sup> On connaît encore la transposition textuelle anglaise *Distraught with care and anguish*.

# Insanae et vanae curae

Offertorium Hob. XXI:1/13c

Joseph Haydn

1732–1809

**Allegro moderato**

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. It includes staves for Flauto, Oboe I, II, Fagotto I, II, Corno I, II in F, Clarino I, II in D, Trombone alto, Trombone tenore, Timpani d-A, Violino I, Violino II, Viola, Soprano, Alto, Tenore, Bass, and Orchester (Violoncello and Contrabbasso). The score is in common time (C) and features a variety of rhythmic patterns and dynamics. A large diagonal watermark 'PROBENFÜR' is overlaid across the score, along with the text 'Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag'. The bottom of the page shows a double bar line with a sharp sign (#) and a measure rest symbol (δ) with a bracketed 'b' below it.

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 10 min.

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edited by Armin Kircher  
Basso continuo realization by  
Paul Horn

4

*f*  
*a 2*  
*f*  
*f*

*f*  
*f*  
*f*

*f*  
*unis.*

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Musical notation system 1, measures 7-9. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 7 starts with a 7. Bass clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 7 starts with a 7. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 7 starts with a 7. Bass clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 7 starts with a 7.

Musical notation system 2, measures 10-12. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 10 starts with a 7. Bass clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 10 starts with a 7. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 10 starts with a 7. Bass clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 10 starts with a 7.

Musical notation system 3, measures 13-15. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 13 starts with a 7. Bass clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 13 starts with a 7. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 13 starts with a 7. Bass clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 13 starts with a 7.

Musical notation system 4, measures 16-18. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 16 starts with a 7. Bass clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 16 starts with a 7. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 16 starts with a 7. Bass clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 16 starts with a 7.

Musical notation system 5, measures 19-21. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 19 starts with a 7. Bass clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 19 starts with a 7. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 19 starts with a 7. Bass clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 19 starts with a 7.

Musical notation system 6, measures 22-24. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 22 starts with a 7. Bass clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 22 starts with a 7. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 22 starts with a 7. Bass clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 22 starts with a 7.

Musical notation system 7, measures 25-27. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 25 starts with a 7. Bass clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 25 starts with a 7. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 25 starts with a 7. Bass clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 25 starts with a 7.

b9 # 4 2 4 3 5 4 5 3# 5 #

First system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The middle and bottom staves are bass clefs. The music features a melodic line in the top staff and accompaniment in the lower staves.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef and the bottom staff is a bass clef. The music continues with melodic and accompaniment parts.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef and the bottom staff is a bass clef. The music continues with melodic and accompaniment parts.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef and the bottom staff is a bass clef. The music continues with melodic and accompaniment parts.

Fifth system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top two staves are treble clefs and the bottom staff is a bass clef. This system features more complex melodic lines with slurs and ties.

Sixth system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top two staves are treble clefs and the bottom staff is a bass clef. This system contains mostly rests, indicating a section where the instruments are silent.

Seventh system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef and the bottom staff is a bass clef. The music continues with melodic and accompaniment parts.

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13

a 2

unis.

5 # 6 4 # #

16

In - sa - nae et va - nae cu - rae, in -  
 sa - nae et va - nae cu - rae, in -  
 In - sa - nae et va - nae cu - rae, in -  
 In - sa - nae et va - nae cu - rae, in -

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19

va - dunt men - sae - pe fu - ro - re  
 va - dunt stras, sae - pe fu - ro - re  
 va no - stras, sae - pe fu - ro - re  
 tes no - stras, sae - pe fu - ro - re

22

re - - - re - - - ent

a pri - va - ta spe. cor - da pri - va - ta spe. cor - da pri - va - ta spe. cor - da pri - va - ta spe.

In - In - In - In -

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

25

sa - nae   rae,                         in - va - dunt men - tes  
 sa - nae   rae,                         in - va - dunt men - tes  
 sa - nae   rae,                         in - va - dunt men - tes  
 sa - nae   rae,                         in - va - dunt men - tes  
 va-nae   cu - rae,                             in - va - dunt men - tes

5 #           6                   5 #           6                   5 #           6

no - stras, in a - rae, in - va - dunt men - tes no - - -

no - stras va-nae cu - rae, in - va - dunt men - tes no - - -

ae et va-nae cu - rae, in - va - dunt men - tes no - - -

- sa - nae et va-nae cu - rae, in - va - dunt men - tes no - - -

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33

II

I

f

a 2

f

a 2

f

f

stras,

stras,

str

sae - pe fu-ro - re re - - -

fu-ro - re re - - - - - plent

sae - pe fu-ro - re

#

37

plent  
 cor - da  
 re

re re - - - - - plent

pri - va - ta spe,  
 in - sa - - - nae  
 plent cor - da pri - va - ta

6 7 9 5  
 ♭ 3 +Cb 4 ♭  
 -Cb



40

sae - pe fu - ro - plent cor - da pri - va - ta  
 sae - pe - - - plent cor - da pri - va - ta  
 spe - sa - - - nae, cor - da pri - va - ta  
 - ta spe, cor - da pri - va - ta

7 5      9 4      5 3      6 3      6 5

spe, . . . . . nae et va - nae cu - - - rae in -

spe, . . . . . sa - nae et va - nae cu - - - rae in -

. . . . . sa - nae et va - nae cu - - - rae in -

in - sa - nae et va - nae cu - - - rae in -

8/3      b9/4      7/5      7/3      b6/4

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va - dunt men stras, sae - pe fu - ro - re  
 va - dunt - - stras, sae - pe fu - ro - re  
 va no - stras, sae - pe fu - ro - re  
 tes no - - - stras, sae - pe fu - ro - re

7/4      5      b6/4      b7/5      -      6/4      -      5/3      6

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

Musical notation for the second system, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for the third system, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for the fourth system, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for the fifth system, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

re - - - ple  
 re - -  
 - plent

aa pri - va - ta spe,  
 cor - da pri - va - ta spe,  
 cor - da pri - va - ta spe,

sae - pe fu - ro - re

Musical notation for the sixth system, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for the seventh system, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

6 5 4 3

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Musical notation for the first system, including treble clef with a whole note chord II, bass clef with a whole note chord b9, and a grand staff with a whole note chord b9.

Musical notation for the second system, including treble clef with a whole note chord b9, bass clef with a whole note chord b9, and a grand staff with a whole note chord b9.

Musical notation for the third system, including treble clef with a whole note chord b9, bass clef with a whole note chord b9, and a grand staff with a whole note chord b9.

Musical notation for the fourth system, including treble clef with a whole note chord b9, bass clef with a whole note chord b9, and a grand staff with a whole note chord b9.

Musical notation for the fifth system, including treble clef with a whole note chord b9, bass clef with a whole note chord b9, and a grand staff with a whole note chord b9.

Musical notation for the sixth system, including treble clef with a whole note chord b9, bass clef with a whole note chord b9, and a grand staff with a whole note chord b9.

Musical notation for the seventh system, including treble clef with a whole note chord b9, bass clef with a whole note chord b9, and a grand staff with a whole note chord b9.

Musical notation for the eighth system, including treble clef with a whole note chord b9, bass clef with a whole note chord b9, and a grand staff with a whole note chord b9.

Musical notation for the ninth system, including treble clef with a whole note chord b9, bass clef with a whole note chord b9, and a grand staff with a whole note chord b9.

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b6  
5  
b3  
-Cb

b7  
b5  
+Cb

55

cor - - - - - pri - - - - - va - - - - -

cor - - - - - da - - - - - pri - - - - -

ri - va - - - - - ta, pri - va - - - - - ta

va - ta, cor - - - - - da pri - - - - -

b<sup>5</sup> 3      7 3      6 3      5 3      6 4

58

ta  
va - - - - - sae - pe fu - ro - re  
spe sae - pe fu - ro - re re - - - - -  
spe.

5  
43

61  $\flat$

re - - - - cor - - - -

re - - - - cor - - - da,

- - - - plent cor - - - da pri -

- re re - - - plent cor - da pri - va - ta,

$\flat$ 6  $\flat$ 7  $\flat$ 5  $\flat$ 5  $\flat$ 3 +Cb 7  $\flat$ 5 7  $\flat$ 5



64

da pri - - - ta

cor - - - va - - -

va - - - ta

da pri - - - va - - - ta

6/3    6b/5    b6/4    5/4

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67

spe, ta, ri - - va - - ta spe, pri - - va - - ta spe, pri - - ri - - va - - ta spe, pri - -

5 6 7 b5 6  
 b3 3 4 3 b3

70

va - - - ta

va - -

va

spe.

spe.

unis.

5  
4

h3

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6<sub>3</sub>      6      b7  
5      4      6      6      b7  
3      5      4      b6  
4

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76

*p dolce*

*p dolce*

*pp*

5 43

b6 4

Tasto

senza Organo

*p*

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*p*  
2

*dolce mezza voce*  
*Q*

lis, co - na - ri pro mun - da - lis si coe - los ne - gli -  
 quid prod - est, o mor - ta - lis, co - na - ri pro mun - da - lis, si  
 d - est, o mor - ta - lis, co - na - ri pro mun - da - lis si coe - los ne - gli -  
 Quid prod - est, o mor - ta - lis, co - na - ri pro mun - da - lis si coe - los ne - gli -

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86

gas, \_\_\_\_\_  
 coe \_\_\_\_\_  
 si \_\_\_\_\_  
 los ne - - gli-gas.  
 coe - los ne - - gli-gas.  
 coe - los ne - gli - gas.  
 si coe - los ne - gli - gas.

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92

Su-

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

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

Third system of musical notation, featuring piano accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring piano accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring piano accompaniment.

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

te, —  
 De - u e.  
 De - us est pro te, si De - us est pro  
 De - us est pro te, si De - us est pro  
 si De - us est pro te, si De - us est pro

First system of musical notation. It features three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano line (treble clef), and a piano line (bass clef). The piano accompaniment includes a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Second system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The right hand has a melodic line with a long note, and the left hand has a bass line.

Third system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand has a bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation. It features three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano line (treble clef), and a piano line (bass clef). The piano accompaniment includes a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The vocal line has lyrics. Dynamics include *pp* and *f*.

Fifth system of musical notation. It features three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano line (treble clef), and a piano line (bass clef). The piano accompaniment includes a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The vocal line has lyrics. Dynamics include *pp* and *f*.

Sixth system of musical notation. It features three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano line (treble clef), and a piano line (bass clef). The piano accompaniment includes a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The vocal line has lyrics. Dynamics include *pp* and *ff*. The system ends with a sharp sign (#).

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110

ae cu - rae, in - va-dunt men - tes  
 va - nae cu - rae, in - va-dunt men - tes  
 -nae et va - nae cu - rae, in - va-dunt men - tes  
 sa-nae et va - nae cu - rae, in - va-dunt men - tes

*p* *f* *p*

b5 # b5 #

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First system of musical notation. It consists of a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (bass clef). The vocal line starts with a melodic phrase, followed by a rest. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

Second system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with a few notes and rests. The piano accompaniment continues with sustained chords and some movement.

Third system of musical notation. The vocal line has a long rest. The piano accompaniment features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

Fourth system of musical notation. The vocal line has a melodic phrase with a fermata. The piano accompaniment has a complex texture with triplets and sixteenth notes.

Fifth system of musical notation. This system contains the vocal line with lyrics. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines.

no - stras, ro - re re - - - plent  
no - s<sup>t</sup> re fu - ro - re re - - - plent  
sae - pe fu - ro - re re - - - plent  
sae - pe fu - ro - re re - - - plent

Sixth system of musical notation. This system shows the piano accompaniment with figured bass notation (5 3, 6 3, 7 5, 6 3) below the notes.

117

cor - da pri - va in - sa - nae et va-nae

cor - da r in - sa - nae et va-nae

cor spe, in - sa - nae et va-nae

ta spe, in - sa - nae et va-nae

7 6 6 5 6 5 6

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120

cu - rae  
 cu -  
 in - va - dunt men - tes no - stras,  
 in - va - dunt men - tes no - stras,  
 in - va - dunt men - tes no - stras,  
 in - va - dunt men - tes no - stras,

5 6 5 6

First system of musical notation. It features a vocal line with a long note on 'I' and a piano accompaniment with notes on 'a 2'.

Second system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment.

Sixth system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment with lyrics: "sae - pe fu - ro", "men -", "sae - pe fu - ro - re", "re -", "sae - pe fu - ro - re".

Seventh system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment.

6  
5  
b3  
-Cb

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

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

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

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

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

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

cor - da pri - va - ta  
 re - r - - - da, cor - da pri - va - ta  
 cor - da pri - va - ta spe, pri - va - ta  
 - - - - plent - cor - da pri - va - ta

Seventh system of musical notation, featuring piano accompaniment.

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

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

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

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

spe, ir cu - rae in - va - dunt men - tes  
 spe, va - nae cu - rae in - va - dunt men - tes  
 spe - nae et va - nae cu - rae in - va - dunt men - tes  
 - sa - nae et va - nae cu - rae in - va - dunt men - tes

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

# b9 5 7 6 #7 5 4  
 4 4 # 4 4

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Musical staff system 1: Treble and bass clef staves, mostly empty.

Musical staff system 2: Treble and bass clef staves, mostly empty.

Musical staff system 3: Grand staff (treble and bass clef staves), mostly empty.

Musical staff system 4: Bass clef staff, mostly empty.

Musical staff system 5: Grand staff with piano accompaniment, including arpeggiated figures.

Vocal staves with lyrics: *no - - stras sae - pe fu - ro - re re - - - plent*

Musical staff system 6: Bass clef staff with figured bass notation: 47 #, 9 3, 6 3, 6 5, =



The musical score consists of several systems. The first system shows the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The second system continues the vocal line with the lyrics 'cor - da pri - sae - pe fu - ro - re' and 'cor - spe, sae - pe fu - ro - re'. The third system continues the vocal line with the lyrics 'cor - da pri - va - ta spe' and 'va - ta spe,'. The fourth system shows the piano accompaniment. The score is marked with 'a 2' in several places, indicating a second ending or a specific performance instruction.

First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a treble clef and a bass clef. The vocal line is in a soprano or alto register.

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

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

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

Fifth system of musical notation, including lyrics: re - - - cor - - - - - re - - - plent cor - - - - - re - - - - - plent cor - da, o - re re - - - plent cor - da pri - va - ta

Sixth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

b6 5 -Cb      b7 3 +Cb      5 3      5#

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142 *p*

da pri - - - - - ta  
da - - - - - ta  
cor - va - - - - - ta  
pri - va - - - - - ta

6 6# 6 5  
4 4 #

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First system of musical notation, measures 148-150. It consists of three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. The first two staves have a forte (*fz*) dynamic marking. The notes are mostly whole notes with long slurs.

Second system of musical notation, measures 151-152. It consists of two treble clef staves. The notes are mostly whole notes with long slurs.

Third system of musical notation, measures 153-154. It consists of two bass clef staves. The notes are mostly whole notes with long slurs.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 155-156. It consists of three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. The first two staves have a forte (*fz*) dynamic marking. The notes are mostly eighth notes with long slurs.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 157-158. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have lyrics: "va - - - ta" and "va - -". The last two staves have a *spe.* (soprano) marking. The notes are mostly whole notes with long slurs.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 159-160. It consists of two bass clef staves. The first staff has a forte (*fz*) dynamic marking. The notes are mostly eighth notes with long slurs.

The first system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a melody of quarter notes. The middle staff is a treble clef with chords. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a melody of quarter notes.

The second system of music consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a melody of quarter notes. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a melody of quarter notes.

The third system of music consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a melody of quarter notes. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a melody of quarter notes.

The fourth system of music consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a melody of quarter notes. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a melody of quarter notes.

The fifth system of music consists of three staves. The top two staves are treble clefs with a melody of eighth notes. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a melody of quarter notes.

The sixth system of music consists of three staves. The top two staves are treble clefs with a melody of quarter notes. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a melody of quarter notes.

The seventh system of music consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a melody of quarter notes. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a melody of quarter notes.

8 3      6      7 5      #      6 3      6      7 5      5 3#      6

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154

5  
3#

6  
4

#

Tasto

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*a 2*  
*p*

*p dolce*  
*p*  
*pp*

*mezza voce dolce*  
-est, o mor - ta - lis, co - na - ri pro mun - da - lis, si  
*mezza voce dolce*  
Quid prod-est, o mor - ta - lis, co - na - ri pro mun -  
*mezza voce dolce*  
Quid prod-est, o mor - ta - lis, co - na - ri pro mun - da - lis, si  
*mezza voce dolce*  
Quid prod-est, o mor - ta - lis, co - na - ri pro mun - da - lis, si

*mezza Organo*  
*p*

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First system of musical notation. It features a vocal line in the upper staff and piano accompaniment in the lower staff. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The vocal line begins with a rest, followed by a melodic phrase starting on a half note G4. The piano accompaniment consists of a series of chords and moving lines.

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

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

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

Fifth system of musical notation. The piano accompaniment features a more active texture with eighth-note patterns in both hands.

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

coe - los ne - gli

coe - los ne - gli - gas.

da

- los, si coe - los ne - gli - gas.

si coe - los ne - gli - gas.

- li - gas,

si coe - los ne - gli - gas.

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

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First system of the musical score. It features a vocal line in the upper staff and piano accompaniment in the lower staff. The piano part includes a dynamic marking 'a 2' and a 'p' (piano) marking.

Second system of the musical score, primarily consisting of piano accompaniment. It features a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking and a dashed line indicating a specific musical phrase.

Third system of the musical score, primarily consisting of piano accompaniment. It features two 'pp' (pianissimo) dynamic markings.

Fourth system of the musical score, primarily consisting of piano accompaniment.

Fifth system of the musical score, primarily consisting of piano accompaniment.

Sixth system of the musical score, featuring a vocal line with lyrics. The lyrics are:   
 -sta ti - bi cun - cta, sunt fau-sta ti - bi cun - cta, si  
 Sunt fau-sta ti - bi cun - cta, si De-us est pro

Seventh system of the musical score, featuring a vocal line with lyrics. The lyrics are:   
 Sunt fau-sta ti - bi cun - cta, sunt fau-sta ti - bi cun - cta, si  
 Sunt fau-sta ti - bi cun - cta, sunt fau-sta ti - bi cun - cta, si

Eighth system of the musical score, primarily consisting of piano accompaniment.

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De - us est pro te, si De - us est, si De - us est pro te, si De - us si De - - - us est pro te, si De - us pro te, si De - us est pro te, si De - us

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est nr̄, pro te.  
 us est pro te.  
 si De-us est pro te.  
 e. pro te, si De-us est pro te.

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# Kritischer Bericht

## I. Die Quelle

Partitur-Erstdruck, Breitkopf & Härtel, Leipzig um 1809  
Exemplar aus dem Besitz Anthony van Hobokens  
Österreichische Nationalbibliothek Wien, Musiksammlung, Signatur: SH Haydn. 933

Titel: „Insanae et vanae curae (*Des Staubes eitle Sorgen*) / Motette / für / vier Singstimmen mit Begleitung des Orchesters / von / Joseph Haydn. / Partitur. / Bey Breitkopf und Härtel in Leipzig. / Pr. 1 Thlr.“ Partitur im Hochformat; Plattennummer „1433“; 30 Seiten zu je 16 Notenzeilen, Paginierung am äußeren Rand oben. Singtext: 1. Zeile lateinisch (gerade Schrifttype), 2. Zeile deutsch (kursive Schrifttype).

Partituranordnung (von oben nach unten) mit Angabe der originalen Stimmenbezeichnungen (1. Notenseite) und der Schlüsselung, sofern diese von der vorliegenden Edition abweicht: „Violini.“ (2 Systeme) / „Viola.“ / „Flauto.“ / „Oboi.“ / „Fagotti.“ / „Corni in F.“ / „Trombe in D.“ / „Tympani D. et A.“ / „Trombone di Alto.“ / „Trombone di Tenore.“ / „Soprano.“ (c<sub>1</sub>-Schlüssel) / „Alto.“ (c<sub>3</sub>-Schlüssel) / „Tenore.“ (c<sub>4</sub>-Schlüssel) / „Basso.“ / „Organo.“ (bezahlter Bass).

## II. Zur Edition

Die Edition gibt den Notentext des Erstdrucks hinsichtlich der Schlüsselung, der Balken- und Notensatzung, der Haltung der Noten, der Setzung von Akzidentien und Warnungszakzidentien sowie der Schreibweise von Tempo- und Dynamikangaben gemäß der heutigen Editionspraxis wieder. Abkürzende Schreibweisen (z. B. „Faulenzer“) ohne Einzelnachweis ausnotiert.

Ergänzungen des Herausgebers, die sich nicht auf die Quelle stützen können, sind in den Noten diakritisch gekennzeichnet: Akzidentien (außer bloße Warnungszakzidentien) und Dynamikangaben in Klammern; Strichelung, Generalbassziffern c<sub>1</sub>–c<sub>4</sub> sowie Beischriften durch kursive Klammern; Änderungen sind in den Einzelnoten durch rote Linien nachgewiesen. Im Gegensatz zur Oratorien-Edition wurde bereits in der Erstausgabe die Setzung der Staccati im Instrumentalpart der Bassstimme angegeben, wird der Basso continuo in der Aufführungstradition nicht besetzt. Das Fagott, das ursprünglich vorgesehen werden kann, wird durch die Orgelstimme ersetzt.

Die im Erstdruck enthaltene Zweittextierung wurde in der vorliegenden Neuausgabe übernommen: „Des Staubes eitle Sorgen bethören unsre Seele, treiben zu Reu und Jammer oft das verzagte Herz. O Sohn des flüchtigen Lebens, vergiss des irren Strebens, ein Traum ist Erden-“

glück. Drum trocken deine Zähnen, blick auf zu bessern Sphären, wo ewiger Friede wohnt.“

## III. Einzelanmerkungen

Abkürzungen: A = Alto, B = Basso, Cor = Corno (I/II), Ctr = Clarino (I/II), Fg = Fagotto (I/II), Fl = Flauto, l.H. = linke Hand, Ob = Oboe (I/II), Org = Organo, r.H. = rechte Hand, S = Soprano, T = Tenore, Timp = Timpani, Trb = Trombone (I/II), Vl = Violino (I/II), Va = Viola.  
Zitiert wird in der Reihenfolge: Takt – Stimme – Zeichen im Takt (Note, Vorschlagsnote oder Pause) – Quellenbefund.

2–3	Fg	c <sub>4</sub> -Schlüssel
7–20	Fg	c <sub>4</sub> -Schlüssel
14	Va	Bogen 14.2–4 und 14. 5–8 (statt 1')
14	Org (l.H.)	Bogen 14.2–3 und 14.4–7 (statt 1')
28–30	Fg	c <sub>4</sub> -Schlüssel
34–36	Org (r.H.)	c <sub>1</sub> -Schlüssel
37	Org (l.H.)	c <sub>4</sub> -Schlüssel
51–52	Org (r.H.)	51.2–52.1 im c <sub>1</sub> -Schlüssel
53	Org (l.H.)	c <sub>4</sub> -Schlüssel
59–60	Org (r.H.)	59.2–60.1 im c <sub>1</sub> -Schlüssel
61	Org (l.H.)	c <sub>4</sub> -Schlüssel
61	Va 1–4, 5–8	jeweils b <sub>1</sub>
65	Vl II 1–8	jeweils b <sub>2</sub>
73	Org 1	Bezeichnung
97–102	Fg	c <sub>4</sub> -Schlüssel
110.4–114	Fg	c <sub>4</sub> -Schlüssel
118	Org 5	rfe, -1z
122–124	Org	c <sub>1</sub> -Schlüssel
125	c <sub>1</sub>	c <sub>1</sub> -Schlüssel
127	c <sub>1</sub>	c <sub>1</sub> -Schlüssel
137–139	c <sub>1</sub>	c <sub>1</sub> -Schlüssel
139	c <sub>1</sub>	c <sub>1</sub> -Schlüssel
157	c <sub>1</sub>	c <sub>1</sub> -Schlüssel

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not available from Carus)
- 3 Missa brevis in G („Rorate coeli desuper“)  
(Autorschaft unbekannt / authorship unknown)  
Coro SATB, 2 VI, Bc / 8 min 40.602
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in Es (Große Orgel Solomesse)  
Soli SATB, Coro SATB, 2 Eh, 2 Cor, 2 VI, Vc/Cb,  
Org solo, [2 Ctr, Timp] / 40 min 40.603
- 5 Missa Cellensis in honorem BVM in C  
(Große Mariazeller Messe, Cäcilienmesse)  
Soli SATB, Coro SATB,  
2 Ob, 2 Fg, 2 Ctr, 3 Trb, Timp, 2 VI, Va, Bc,  
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2 Ob, Fg, 2 Ctr, Timp, 2 VI, Va, Bc / 29 min 40.606
- 9 Missa in tempore belli in C (Paukenmesse)  
Soli SATB, Coro SATB, 2 Ob, 2 Fg, 2 Ctr, Timp,  
2 VI, Va, Bc, [Fl, 2 Clt, 2 Cor] / 45 min 40.607
- 10 Missa Sancti Bernardi de Offida in B  
(Heiligmesse) / Soli SSATB(B), Coro SATB,  
2 Ob, 2 Clt, 2 Fg, 2 Ctr, Timp, 2 VI, Va, Bc  
[2 Cor] / 50 min 40.608
- 11 Missa in angustiis in d (Nelsonmesse)  
Soli S(S)ATB, Coro SATB, 3 Ctr, Timp, 2 VI, Vc/Cb,  
Org, [Fl, 2 Ob, 2 Clt, Fg, 2 Cor] / 40 min 40.609
- 12 Missa in B (Theresienmesse)  
Soli SATB, Coro SATB,  
2 Clt, 2 Ctr, Timp, 2 VI, Vc/Cb, Org, [Fl, 2 Ob, 2 Clt, Fg, 2 Cor] / 40 min 40.610
- 13 Missa in B (Schöpfungsmesse)  
Soli S(S)AT(T)B, Coro SATB, 2 Ob, 2 Clt, Fg, 2 Ctr, Timp, 2 VI, Va, Vc/Cb, Org, [Fl, 2 Ob, 2 Clt, Fg, 2 Cor] / 40 min 40.611
- 14 Missa in B (Missa a 4 voci alla cappella)  
Soli SATB, Coro SATB, 2 Ob, 2 Clt, Fg, 2 Ctr, Timp, 2 VI, Va, Vc/Cb, Org, [Fl, 2 Ob, 2 Clt, Fg, 2 Cor] / 40 min 40.612

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Coro SATB, 2 Ctr, Timp, 2 Ob, 2 Fg, 2 Cor, 2 Ctr, 3 Trb, Timp, 2 VI, Va, Bc, [2 Fl] / 14 min
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- „Te Deum“ Hob. XXIIIa:197  
für 2 Ctr, 3 Trb, Timp, 2 VI, Va, Bc, [2 Fl] / 14 min + 91.011
- „Te Deum“ Hob. XXIIIa:197  
für 2 Ctr, 3 Trb, Timp, 2 VI, Va, Bc, [2 Fl] / 14 min + 91.053

**„Immige Gesänge mit Klavierbegleitung (G)  
-part settings with piano accompaniment (Hob. XXVc)**

- 1 Der Augenblick: „Inbrunst, Zärtlichkeit,  
Verstand“ (Text: J. N. Götz) / 3 min 40.282/70
- 2 Die Harmonie in der Ehe: „O wunderbare  
Harmonie“ (Text: J. N. Götz) / 4 min 40.282/50
- 3 Alles hat seine Zeit: „Lebe, liebe, trinke,  
lärm“ (Text: Athenaeus; übertragen  
von J. A. Ebert) / 2 min 40.282/90
- 4 Die Beredsamkeit: „Freunde, Wasser  
machet stumm“ (Text: G. E. Lessing) / 2 min 40.282/60
- 5 Der Greis: „Hin ist alle meine Kraft“  
(Text: J. W. L. Gleim) / 2 min 40.282/40
- 6 Die Warnung: „Freund, ich bitte,  
hüte dich“ (Text: Athenaeus;  
übertragen von J. A. Ebert) / 3 min 40.282/80
- 7 Wider den Übermut: „Was ist mein Stand,  
mein Glück“ (Text: Chr. F. Gellert) / 4 min 40.282/30
- 8 Aus dem Dankliede zu Gott:  
„Du bist's, dem Ruhm und Ehre gebühret“  
(Text: Chr. F. Gellert) / 3 min 40.282/20
- 9 Abendlied zu Gott: „Herr, der du mir  
das Leben“ (Text: Chr. F. Gellert) / 6 min 40.282/10

Δ = In Vorbereitung / in preparation / + = Erstausgabe / First edition