

Ludwig van
BEEETHOVEN

Messe in C

Mass in C major

op. 86

Soli (SATB), Coro (SATB)
2 Flauti, 2 Oboi, 2 Clarinetti, 2 Fagotti
2 Corni, 2 Trombe, Timpani
2 Violini, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabbasso, Organo

herausgegeben von / edited by
Ernst Hertrich

Beethoven *vocal*
Urtext

Partitur / Full score



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Vorwort

Beethoven hatte seine Karriere in Bonn als Organist an verschiedenen Kirchen begonnen, war sogar offiziell als Hilfsorganist am Kurfürstlichen Hof angestellt und hatte später in Wien längere Zeit bei der Leitfigur der Wiener Kirchenmusiktradition, Johann Georg Albrechtsberger, Kontrapunkt studiert. Dennoch wandte er sich als Komponist erst spät der Kirchenmusik zu, und sein kirchenmusikalisches Werk ist mit nur zwei Messen, verglichen mit dem etwa von Haydn und Mozart, ausgesprochen schmal. Obwohl beide Messen vordergründig Auftragswerke waren, muss man davon ausgehen, dass ihre Komposition auch ureigensten künstlerischen Interessen Beethovens entsprang. Skizzen zu Messvertonungen finden sich denn auch bereits im sog. Skizzenbuch *Landsberg 6*, das in die Jahre 1803 und 1804 – also vier Jahre vor der Entstehung der C-Dur-Messe – zu datieren ist. Religion hatte für Beethoven grundsätzlich eine große Bedeutung, und so kann man sicher davon ausgehen, dass die beiden Messen in gewisser Weise auch persönliche Bekenntnisse darstellen.

Während Beethovens Wiener Lehrer Albrechtsberger für die Bewahrung der traditionellen lateinischen Kirchenmusik eintrat, hatte sich im Gefolge der Josephinischen Reformen auch im süddeutsch-österreichischen Raum eine deutschsprachige Kirchenmusik etabliert, wie zahlreiche Kompositionen etwa Johann Michael Haydns oder Franz Schuberts belegen. Beethoven war sich dieses Spannungsverhältnisses offenbar durchaus bewusst. Als er 1807 von Fürst Esterházy den Auftrag erhielt, zum Namenstag seiner Gattin eine Messe zu komponieren, kam noch der Schatten Joseph Haydns hinzu, und Beethoven schrieb am 26. Juli an den Fürsten: „darf ich noch sagen, daß ich ihnen mit viel Furcht die Messe übergeben werde, da sie D.[urchlauchtigster] F.[ürst] gewohnt sind, die Unnachamlichen Meisterstücke des Großen Haidns sich vortragen zu lassen.“¹ Der Fürst antwortete, er verspreche sich sehr viel von der Messe, und Beethovens „geäußerte Besorgniß in Vergleich der Haydnischen Messen [erhöhe] nur noch mehr den Werth“² des neuen Werkes. Es kam dann aber doch ganz anders. Fürst Esterházy konnte mit Beethovens neuartiger Behandlung des liturgischen Textes offenbar wenig anfangen. Nach der Uraufführung schimpfte er in einem Brief an die Gräfin Zielinska, die Messe sei „unerträglich, lächerlich und scheußlich, ich bin nicht davon überzeugt, daß sie überhaupt anständig aufzuführen wäre; ich bin deshalb wütend und beschämt.“³ Nun kann man zwar davon ausgehen, dass die Uraufführung am 13. September 1807⁴ recht unzulänglich war. Beethoven war mit der Komposition der Messe in Verzug geraten. Die Stimmen hatten daher in höchster Eile ausgeschrieben werden müssen und wurden erst im letzten Moment fertig, sodass kaum richtig geprobt werden konnte. Bei Fürst Esterházy war es aber in erster Linie wohl sein der überkommenen kirchenmusikalischen Tradition verpflichteter konservativer Geschmack, der einer positiveren Aufnahme des Werkes entgegenstand.

Beethoven selbst scheint das Werk jedoch durchaus geschätzt zu haben. Ein Jahr nach der Uraufführung ließ er bei seiner großen Akademie vom 22. Dezember 1808 in Wien das Gloria und das

Sanctus/Benedictus aufführen. Schon im Sommer dieses Jahres hatte er damit begonnen, sich um die Veröffentlichung des Werkes zu kümmern. Dazu hatte er es gegenüber der Fassung der Uraufführung noch einmal einer gründlichen Überarbeitung unterzogen. Am 8. Juni bot er es zusammen mit der 5. und 6. Symphonie dem Leipziger Verlag Breitkopf & Härtel an.⁵ Die Verhandlungen gestalteten sich allerdings ausgesprochen zäh, und so knüpfte Beethoven, der für sein Taktieren mit den Verlegern bekannt ist, hinter dem Rücken der Leipziger Verhandlungen mit dem Bonner Verlag Simrock an,⁶ vielleicht nur, um damit Breitkopf unter Druck setzen zu können. Dieser akzeptierte die Messe schließlich auch, allerdings zu einem gegenüber Beethovens ursprünglichen Vorstellungen stark verringerten Honorar. Im September 1809 wurde die Stichvorlage an den Verlag geschickt.⁷ Aus mehreren Gründen verzögerte sich die Veröffentlichung jedoch noch bis in den Herbst 1812. Zum einen hatte Beethoven es sich in den Kopf gesetzt, die Orgelstimme „auf eine andere Art als bisher“ (wahrscheinlich voll ausgesetzt) drucken zu lassen,⁸ fand aber offenbar nie Zeit und Muße, diese zu Papier zu bringen. Zum andern hatte er, wahrscheinlich um dem Werk eine weitere Verbreitung zu sichern und es dem Verlag Breitkopf & Härtel schmackhaft zu machen, von sich aus vorgeschlagen, es auch mit deutschem Text herauszubringen.⁹ Die Anfertigung dieses neuen Textes, mit der der Verlag den kurhessischen Kirchenrat und Superintendenten Dr. Christian Schreiber beauftragte, nahm natürlich auch längere Zeit in Anspruch. Beethoven bekam ihn erst Ende 1810 zu Gesicht. – Erst kurz vor dem Erscheinen der Erstausgabe wurde der Widmungsempfänger der Messe bestimmt. Man hätte erwarten können, dass Beethoven das Werk dem Auftraggeber oder dessen Gattin gewidmet hätte. Die Beziehungen zwischen ihm und dem Haus Esterházy hatten sich jedoch nach der nicht sehr geglückten Uraufführung ziemlich abgekühlt, und so suchte Beethoven nach neuen Widmungskandidaten für die Messe. Mit seinem Freund Nikolaus von Zmeskall, einer nicht bekannten weiblichen Person (vielleicht Bettine Brentano) und sogar Napoleon tauchen in den einschlägigen Quellen die unterschiedlichsten Namen auf, bis Beethoven sich schließlich im Mai 1812 endgültig für seinen finanziellen Gönner Fürst Kinsky entschied.¹⁰

¹ Ludwig van Beethoven. *Briefwechsel Gesamtausgabe*, im Auftrag des Beethoven-Hauses Bonn herausgegeben von Sieghard Brandenburg (BGA), Bd. 1–7, München 1996–1998; hier Bd. 1, Nr. 291.

² BGA 1, Nr. 292.

³ Im französischen Original lautet das Zitat: „La Messe de Beethoven est insupportablement ridicule et détestable, je ne suis pas convaincu qu'elle puisse même paraître honêtement: j'en suis coléré et honteux.“ Zitiert nach Johann Harich, „Beethoven in Eisenstadt“, in: *Burgenländische Heimatblätter* 21 (1959), S. 179.

⁴ Wer die Uraufführung leitete, ist nicht bekannt. Wahrscheinlich war es der Esterházy'sche Vizekapellmeister Johann Fuchs. Es ist aber auch nicht auszuschließen, dass Beethoven selbst dirigierte.

⁵ BGA 2, Nr. 327, 329 und 331.

⁶ BGA 2, Nr. 341, 366, 387, 388, 390.

⁷ BGA 2, Nr. 400.

⁸ BGA 2, Nr. 423.

⁹ BGA 2, Nr. 329.

¹⁰ BGA 2, Nr. 577.

Obwohl Breitkopf & Härtel zunächst nur eine gedruckte Partitur vorlegte und das Orchestermaterial nur in handschriftlichen Kopien vertrieb, wurde Beethovens C-Dur-Messe zu seinen Lebzeiten verhältnismäßig häufig aufgeführt, auch in der Version mit dem deutschen Text Christian Schreibers. Beethoven war mit diesem Text zwar nicht *in toto* einverstanden, hatte ihn aber akzeptiert. Aus dem Konversationsheft Nr. 32 (Mai 1823) geht hervor, dass ein Kirchenmusiker namens Benedict Scholz aus dem schlesischen Ort Cieplice (= Warmbrunn) Beethoven Anfang Mai 1823 einen weiteren deutschen Text zur C-Dur-Messe hatte übermitteln lassen. Beethoven muss davon so angetan gewesen sein, dass er beim Verlag Schott in Mainz anfragte, ob er nicht das Werk „mit dem neuen Text neu auflegen“ wolle.¹¹

Wir haben dennoch entschieden, die Messe nur mit dem liturgischen lateinischen Text herauszugeben. Eine Unterlegung der deutschen Texte widerspräche zum einen der heute allgemein üblichen Praxis, vor allem aber auch der Tatsache, dass es Beethoven bei der Komposition gerade darum gegangen war, jedes einzelne Wort des lateinischen Textes inhaltlich genau zu erfassen und durch seine Vertonung auszudeuten. Naturgemäß geht diese musikalische Ausdeutung aber sowohl bei der Textunterlegung Schreibers als auch bei der von Scholz zum Teil verlorenen. Beide Texte sind aber am Ende des Kritischen Berichts mitgeteilt.

Nachdem Breitkopf & Härtel den von Christian Schreiber verfassten Text Beethoven hatte zukommen lassen, nahm dieser dazu am 16. Januar 1811 ausführlich Stellung. Seinem Brief ist dabei zu entnehmen, wie intensiv er sich mit dem Text beschäftigt hatte und welche Ausdrucksvorstellungen er z.B. mit dem Text des Kyrie und des Gloria verband:

die Uebersetzung zum gloria scheint mir sehr gut zu paßen zum Kyrie nicht so gut obwohl der Anfang „tief im Staub anbeten wir“ sehr gut paßt, so scheint mir doch bey manchen Ausdrücken wie „ew'gen Weltenherrscher“ „Allgewaltigen“ Mehr zum gloria tauglich. der allgemeine charakter [...] in dem Kyrie ist innige Ergebung, woher innigkeit religiöser Gefühle „Gott erbarme dich unser“ ohne deswegen Traurig zu seyn, sanftheit liegt dem Ganzen zu Grunde, [...] obwohl „eleison erbarme dich unser“ – so ist doch heiterkeit im Ganzen, Der Katholike tritt sonntags geschmückt festlich Heiter in seine Kirche das Kyrie Eleison ist gleichfalls die Introduktion zur ganzen Messe, bey so starken ausdrücken würde wenig übrig bleiben für da, wo sie wirklich stark seyn Müßen.¹²

So zeichnet denn auch der Anfang des Kyrie, ganz im Sinne der gängigen theologischen Ausdeutung des Kyrie-Textes in Beethovens Zeit, mit seiner langsam immer höher steigenden Melodie ein zu Gott emporsteigendes Flehen nach. Auch in den anderen Messteilen sind immer wieder musikalische Symbole zu entdecken, die weit über die gängigen auf- oder absteigenden Skalen bei Textstellen wie „ascendit – descendit“ u. ä. hinausgehen, etwa zu Beginn des Agnus Dei, dessen Akkordfolgen zusammen mit der Tonart c-Moll gewissermaßen ein Beethoven'scher Topos sind für Leid und Tod und die auf diese Weise Christus als Opferlamm herausstellen. Die C-Dur-Messe ist so gesehen in der Entwicklungsgeschichte der Kirchenmusik ein ausgesprochen modernes, zukunftsweisendes Werk.

Dass sie heutzutage gegenüber der *Missa solennis* gelegentlich ein bisschen ins Hintertreffen gerät, wird ihr daher nicht gerecht. Sie ist keine Vorstufe zur großen Missa, sondern ein eigenständiges, gewichtiges Werk. Nicht von ungefähr fügte Beethoven, als er die Messe am 18. Juni 1809 an den Verlag Breitkopf & Härtel

sandte, in einem Postskriptum folgendes Bekenntnis hinzu: „Von meiner Meße wie überhaupt von mir selbst sage ich nicht gerne etwas, jedoch glaube ich, daß ich den text behandelt habe, wie er noch wenig behandelt worden.“¹³

Als Quellen für die Edition der Messe konnten außer dem leider nur unvollständig überlieferten Autograph (nur Kyrie und Gloria) und der Erstausgabe auch noch die bei der Uraufführung benutzten Handschriften (Partitur und Stimmen) herangezogen werden. Eine ausführliche Beschreibung sowie eine Darstellung der unterschiedlichen Lesarten in den einzelnen Quellen finden sich im Kritischen Bericht. Allen Bibliotheken, die Quellenkopien zur Verfügung gestellt haben, sei an dieser Stelle herzlich gedankt. Besonders dankt der Herausgeber seinem Freund Jeremiah W. McGrann für seine Hilfe und Unterstützung.

Berlin, im März 2010

Ernst Hertrich

¹¹ BGA 6, Nr. 1966. – Beethovens Idee wurde allerdings niemals in die Tat umgesetzt.

¹² BGA 2, Nr. 484.

¹³ BGA 2, Nr. 327.

Foreword

Beethoven had begun his career in Bonn as organist at various churches and was even officially employed as assistant organist at the electoral court. He later studied counterpoint for a certain time in Vienna with the leading figure in the Viennese church music tradition, Johann Georg Albrechtsberger. Nevertheless, as a composer, he only turned to church music late and his output in this genre is decidedly modest with only two masses, compared, for example, to Haydn and Mozart. Although both his settings of the mass, the Mass in C and the *Missa solennis*, were ostensibly commissions, we must assume that their composition also sprang from Beethoven's very own artistic interests. Witness the fact that sketches for the mass settings are found in the so-called *Landsberg 6* sketchbook, dated to 1803 and 1804, that is, four years before the composition of the Mass in C. Religion basically meant a great deal to Beethoven and so, we can safely assume that both the masses also to a certain extent represent personal declarations of belief.

While Albrechtsberger, Beethoven's teacher in Vienna, was a proponent of the preservation of traditional Latin church music, in the wake of the Josephinian reforms church music in the German language had also been established in the southern German-Austrian area. This is evident in the numerous compositions by, for example, Johann Michael Haydn and Franz Schubert. Beethoven was obviously well aware of these conflicting trends. In addition, when he received the commission in 1807 from Prince Esterházy to compose a mass for the name day of his wife, Joseph Haydn's shadow still loomed large, and on 26 July, Beethoven wrote to the Prince: "may I just say that I will hand the mass over to you with great trepidation, as Your Serene Highness is accustomed to having the inimitable masterworks of the great Haydn performed."¹ The Prince answered that he had high hopes for the mass and Beethoven's "expressed concern in comparison with the Haydn masses only increased even more the value" of the new work.² But things turned out quite differently. Prince Esterházy evidently found it hard to come to terms with Beethoven's novel treatment of the liturgical text. In a letter to Countess Zielinska, he complained that the mass was "unbearable, ridiculous and dreadful, I am not convinced that it can decently be performed at all; for this reason I am angry and ashamed."³ We can assume that the first performance, which took place on 13 September 1807⁴ was really inadequate. Beethoven had fallen behind with the composition of the mass. The parts had to be written out in a great hurry and they were only ready at the last minute, so that scarcely any proper rehearsal took place. But with Prince Esterházy, it was first and foremost probably his conservative taste for traditional church music which stood in the way of a more positive response to the work.

Beethoven himself, however, seems to have held the work in high regard. A year after the first performance, he had the Gloria and the Sanctus/Benedictus performed at his major Academy concert on 22 December 1808 in Vienna. By the summer of that year he had begun to concern himself with the publication of the work.

For this, he had once again undertaken a thorough revision compared with the version of the first performance. On 8 June he offered it, together with the 5th and 6th Symphonies, to the Leipzig publisher Breitkopf & Härtel.⁵ The negotiations, though, proved decidedly sluggish and so Beethoven, who was well-known for his tactics with publishers, made contact with the Bonn publisher Simrock behind the back of the Leipzig company,⁶ perhaps only to put some pressure on Breitkopf. Breitkopf finally accepted the mass, but at a greatly reduced fee, compared to what Beethoven originally had in mind. In September 1809 the engraver's copy was sent to the publisher.⁷ For various reasons, however, the publication was postponed until autumn 1812. On the one hand, Beethoven had taken it into his head to provide the mass with a different organ part (probably with a fully realized figured bass),⁸ but evidently never found time or leisure to put this down on paper. On the other hand, probably to secure a wider circulation for the work and to make it palatable to the publisher Breitkopf & Härtel, he had at his own suggestion proposed publishing it with German text as well.⁹ The preparation of this new text, which the publisher commissioned from the electoral church councilor at Hessen and superintendent, Dr. Christian Schreiber, naturally also required a greater amount of time. Beethoven only first saw the text at the end of 1810. – Only shortly before the publication of the work did he decide on the dedicatee. Beethoven might have been expected to dedicate the mass to Prince Esterházy who had commissioned the work or to his wife. But relations between him and the Esterházy family had cooled following the less than successful first performance, and so, Beethoven sought new possible dedicatees for the mass. Various names turn up in the relevant sources including his friend Nikolaus von Zmeskall, an unknown lady (perhaps Bettine Brentano) and even Napoleon, until Beethoven finally decided on his patron Prince Kinsky in May 1812.¹⁰

Although initially Breitkopf & Härtel only published a printed score and sold the orchestral material only in hand-written copies, Beethoven's Mass in C was performed relatively frequently during

¹ Ludwig van Beethoven. *Briefwechsel Gesamtausgabe*, edited in commission of Beethoven House, Bonn, by Sieghard Brandenburg (BGA), vols. 1–7, Munic, 1996–1998; here vol. 1, no. 291.

² BGA 1, no. 292.

³ In the original French text the quotation reads as follows: "La Messe de Beethoven est insupportablement ridicule et détestable, je ne suis pas convaincu qu'elle puisse même paroître honêtement: j'en suis coléré et honteux." Quoted from Johann Harich, "Beethoven in Eisenstadt," in: *Burgenländische Heimatblätter* 21 (1959), p. 179.

⁴ The conductor of the first performance is unknown. Probably Johann Fuchs, the Assistant Music Director at the Court of Esterházy conducted the first performance, but it cannot be ruled out that Beethoven himself may have conducted the work.

⁵ BGA 2, no. 327, 329 und 331.

⁶ BGA 2, no. 341, 366, 387, 388, 390.

⁷ BGA 2, no. 400.

⁸ BGA 2, no. 423.

⁹ BGA 2, no. 329.

¹⁰ BGA 2, no. 577.

his lifetime in Latin, as well as in the version with the German text by Christian Schreiber. Beethoven was indeed not entirely happy with the German text, but had accepted it. From the conversation book no. 32 (May 1823), it emerges that a church musician named Benedict Scholz from Cieplice (formerly Warmbrunn) in Silesia had sent a further German text to the Mass in C to Beethoven at the beginning of May 1823. Beethoven must have been so taken with this that he enquired of the publisher Schott in Mainz whether they wanted to “publish [the work] anew with the new text”¹¹.

We nevertheless decided to publish the mass with just the liturgical Latin text. Underlying the German text would have been inconsistent with the commonly accepted practice of our time, but also above all with the fact that in the composition, Beethoven was directly concerned with capturing the meaning of each individual word of the Latin text and interpreting it in his setting. Naturally this musical interpretation is partially lost in both Schreiber’s text underlay as well as in Scholz’s. However, both versions are reproduced at the end of the Critical Report.

After Breitkopf & Härtel had sent Christian Schreiber’s text to Beethoven, the latter expressed his detailed opinions on 16 January 1811. From his remarks we can deduce precisely how intensively he immersed himself in the text and which ideas for expression he associated with, for example, the text of the Kyrie and the Gloria:

The translation of the Gloria seems to fit well to me, but to the Kyrie not so well, although the beginning “tief im Staub anbeten wir” [deep in dust we worship] fits very well; yet it seems to me in some expressions such as “ew’gen Weltenherrscher” [eternal ruler of the world] “Allgewaltigen” [omnipotent] are more suitable for the Gloria. The general character [...] in the Kyrie is heartfelt resignation, from where the depth of religious feelings “Gott erbarme dich unser” [God have mercy upon us] without, however, being sad, gentleness is the basis of the whole work, [...] although “eleison have mercy upon us” – yet there is cheerfulness in the whole. The Catholic goes to his church on Sundays bedecked with festive cheerfulness. The Kyrie Eleison is likewise the introduction to the whole mass; with such strong expressions little remains over for the places where they should really be strong.¹²

Thus, the opening of the Kyrie, entirely in keeping with the current theological interpretation of the Kyrie text in Beethoven’s time, also portrays in its slow, constantly rising melody, a plea rising aloft to God. In the other sections of the mass, musical symbols can also be repeatedly found which go far beyond the usual ascending or descending scales at passages in the text such as “ascendit – descendit,” etc.; an example of this is at the beginning of the Agnus Dei, whose sequences of chords, coupled with the key of C minor, are to a certain extent a traditional Beethovenian theme for passion and death and thus emphasize Christ as the sacrificial lamb. The Mass in C is thus regarded as a markedly modern, forward-looking work in the history of the development of church music.

The fact that nowadays it is occasionally a little overshadowed by the *Missa solennis* is not justified. It is in no sense a preliminary stage for the great Missa, but an independent, important work. Not by chance did Beethoven add the following declaration in a postscript when he sent the mass to the publisher Breitkopf & Härtel on 18 June 1809: “I do not like to talk about my mass or, generally, about myself, but I believe that I have treated the text as it has seldom been treated before.”¹³

Sources consulted for this edition of the mass include the autograph manuscript, which unfortunately has survived incomplete (only Kyrie and Gloria), and the first edition, as well as the manuscripts (score and parts) used for the first performance. A detailed description and an account of the different readings in the individual sources is included in the Critical Commentary. Thanks are due to all libraries which made copies of the sources available. The editor would particularly like to thank his friend Jeremiah W. McGrann for his help and support.

Berlin, March 2010
Translation: Elizabeth Robinson

Ernst Herttrich

¹¹ BGA 6, no. 1966. – However, Beethoven’s idea was never realized.

¹² BGA 2, no. 484.

¹³ BGA 2, no. 327.

10

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

sf

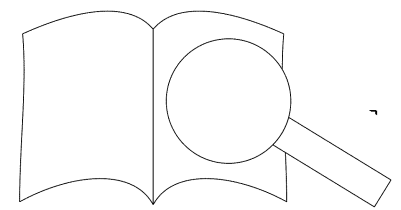
p cresc. *sf* *p*
p cresc. *sf* *p*
sf *p*

Ky - ri - e, Ky - ri - e

lei

sf *p*
sf *p*

6 5 8
4 (3)
7 - 5 7 6
senza Organo



20 *p*

e e-lei - son,

Ky - ri -

Ky

Ky - ri - e e - le - i - son, *p*

Ky-ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - *p*

Ky-ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - *p*

Ky - ri - e e - *p*

Alto

Organo

7 6 6
5 4 5
3 - -

senza Organo

30

musical notation for the first system, including vocal and piano parts.

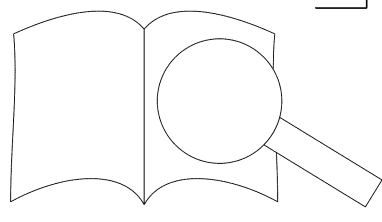
musical notation for the second system, including piano accompaniment.

Chri - ste e - lei -
 Chri - ste e - lei -
 Chri - ste e - lei -

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

musical notation for the final system, including piano accompaniment.

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40

f *p* *cresc. f*

cresc. f *p* *cresc. poco a poco*

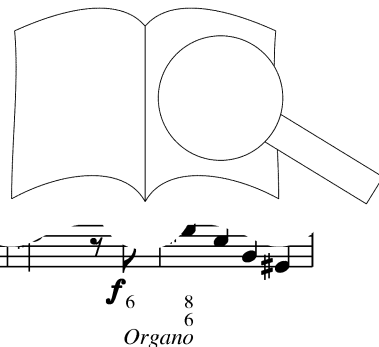
p *cresc. poco a po*

p *f*

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

p *f*

tasto solo senza Organo



50

sf *pp*

cresc. poco a poco

sf *dim.* *pp* cresc. *pp* *dim.* *pp* *cresc.* *pp* *dim.* *pp*

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

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

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

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

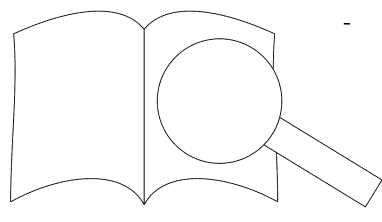
sf *dim.* *pp* cresc. poco a poco

cresc. poco a poco

(h)7 7 6 b7 senza Organo cresc. poco a poco

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ff p cresc.

ff p cresc.

ff p pp

ff p pp

ff pp cresc.

ff p dim. pp cresc.

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

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

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

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

cresc.

cresc.

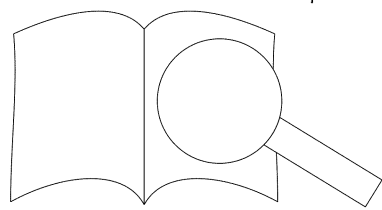
cresc.

cresc.

p dim. pp cresc.

ff p dim. pp senza Organo cresc.

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91

f *p cresc.* *sf* *p*
p dolce *cresc.* *sf* *p*
p dolce *cresc.* *sf* *p*

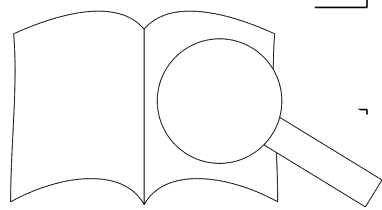
f *p cresc.* *sf* *p*
p cresc. *sf* *p*
f *sf*

ri - e, Ky - ri - e,

son,
 † son.
 lei - son,
 son,
 son,

f *sf* *p* *pizz.*
f *sf* *p*
f *sf* *p*

Organo
 6 5
 4 3
 senza Organo



Musical score for the first system, featuring piano and organ parts. Dynamic markings include *cresc.*, *ff*, and *sf*.

Musical score for the second system, featuring piano and organ parts. Dynamic markings include *cresc.*, *ff*, and *sf*.

Musical score for the third system, featuring piano and organ parts. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* and *sf*.

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

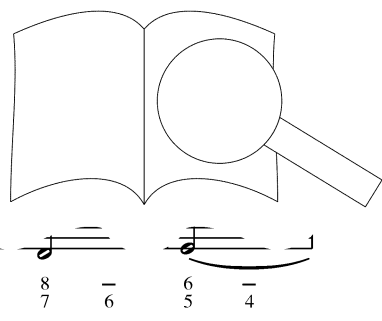
Vocal and organ parts for the first vocal entry with lyrics.

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

Vocal and organ parts for the second vocal entry with lyrics.

co *cresc.* *ff*
cresc. *ff*
 Organo

Musical score for the final system, including organ part and figured bass notation.



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111

sf *pp* *ff* *p* *ff* *a2*

sf *pp* *ff*

son, e e lei son, Ky ri e e
ri e e lei son, Ky ri e e
Ky ri e e lei son, Ky ri e e
a, Ky ri e e lei son, e

p *sf* *ff*

5 3
4 3 senza Organo

pp *ff* *p* *ff*

tasto solo

Musical score for the first system, featuring piano (p) and forte (f) dynamics.

Musical score for the second system, featuring piano (p) and fortissimo (pp) dynamics.

Musical score for the third system, including piano (p), fortissimo (ff), pizzicato (pizz.), and arco markings.

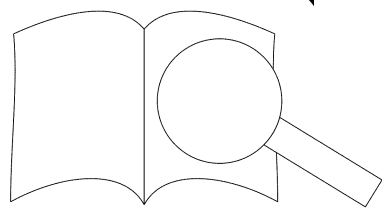
Empty musical staves for the fourth system.

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

Musical score for the fifth system, including piano (p), fortissimo (ff), pizzicato (pizz.), and arco markings.

senza Organo

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Gloria

Allegro *

Flauto I, II

Oboe I, II

Clarinetto I, II
in Do / C

Fagotto I, II

Corno I, II
in Do / C

Tromba I, II
in Do / C

Timpani
in Do-Sol / c-G

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Soprano

Alto

Organo
e Basso

* Siehe Einzelanmerkungen.

Musical score system 1, measures 7-11. Includes vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

Musical score system 2, measures 12-16. Includes vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

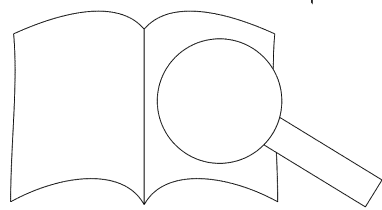
Musical score system 3, measures 17-21. Includes vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

Musical score system 4, measures 22-26. Includes vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

Musical score system 5, measures 27-31. Includes vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

Musical score system 6, measures 32-36. Includes vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

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Soprano

Organo

senza Basso

6
con Basso

3

3

3

6

6

5

3

5

Musical score system 1 (measures 14-17). Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score system 2 (measures 18-21). Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment.

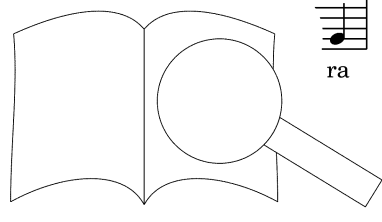
Musical score system 3 (measures 22-25). Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment with triplets and sixteenth notes.

Musical score system 4 (measures 26-29). Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score system 5 (measures 30-33). Includes vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

Musical score system 6 (measures 34-37). Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment.

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p
tasto solo

pax,

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

ni - bus bo - nae vo - lun - ta - - tis, bo - nae

mi - ni - bus bo - nae vo - lun - ta - - tis,

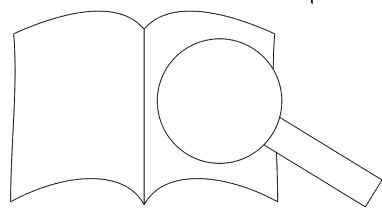
ho - mi - ni - bus bo - nae vo - lun - ta - - tis,

Sopran

senza Basso

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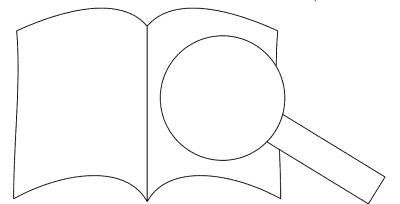
ff
a 2
ff
ff
a 2
ff

p cresc.
ff
f
tr
f

ff
ff
pp
pp
pp

tis. - mus te. Be-ne - di - ci-mus te. Ad-o - ra - mus
Lau - da - mus te. Be-ne - di - ci-mus te. Ad-o - ra - mus
Lau - da - mus te. Be-ne - di - ci-mus te. Ad-o - ra - mus
Lau - da - mus te. Be-ne - di - c

Organo all'ottava
ff
Organo all'ottava
pp
pp



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50

ff
ff
ff
ff
a 2

ff
ff
ff
ff
tr

ff
ff
ff
ff

ff
ff
ff
ff

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

ff
ff
ff
ff
Organo

56

Musical score system 1, measures 56-60. Includes vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

Musical score system 2, measures 61-65. Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score system 3, measures 66-70. Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment.

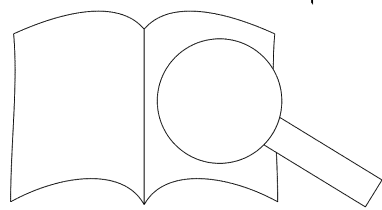
Musical score system 4, measures 71-75. Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Musical score system 5, measures 76-80. Includes vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

Musical score system 6, measures 81-85. Includes vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

8 3 6 8 3 2 1 3 6 8 4 7 2 7 # 8 4 7 2 3 -

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02

a 2

tr

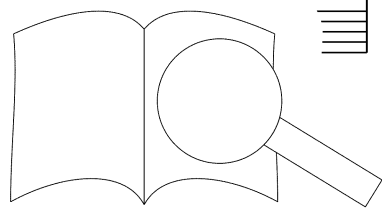
ff *ser*

fi - mus te.
- - - mus te.
- ca - - - mus te.
- fi - ca - - - mus te.

tasto solo

6 4 5 3 - 4 5 2

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68

p

Gra - ti - as

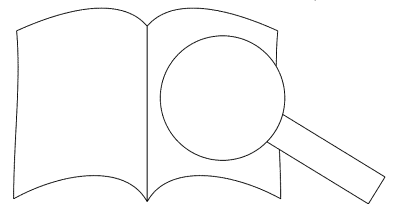
Organo all'ottava

senza Organo

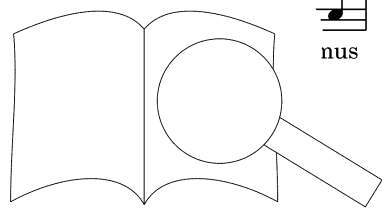
p

* Siehe Einzelanmerkungen.

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Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a prominent bass line with a dynamic marking of *p*.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

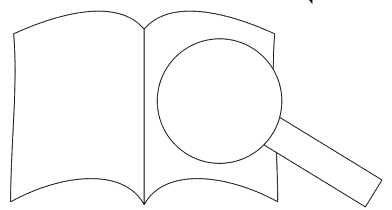
Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a prominent bass line with dynamic markings of *f* and *p*.

Musical score for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes the lyrics: *- mi - ne De - us, Rex coe - le - stis,*

Musical score for the fifth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes the lyrics: *ti - bi - ri-am tu - am. gnam glo - ri-am tu - am. ma - gnam glo - ri-am tu - am. pro-pter ma - gnam glo - ri-am tu - am.*

Musical score for the sixth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a prominent bass line with a dynamic marking of *p* and the instruction *senza Organo*.

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

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

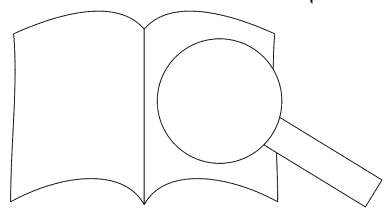
Third system of musical notation, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

Fourth system of musical notation, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment. Lyrics: ge - ni - te, Je - su Chr - - mi - ne De - us, A - -

Fifth system of musical notation, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment. Lyrics: ari - ste. Je - su Chri - ste. Je - su Chri - ste. Je - su Chri - ste.

Sixth system of musical notation, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. Labels: Organo, tasto solo.

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The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes vocal staves with rests and piano accompaniment with chords. The second system continues with vocal staves and piano accompaniment. The third system features a piano introduction with a melodic line in the right hand and chords in the left hand. The fourth system includes vocal staves with the lyrics "gnus De - i" and piano accompaniment. The fifth system continues with vocal staves and piano accompaniment. The sixth system shows piano accompaniment with a magnifying glass icon over the right hand part. The seventh system continues with piano accompaniment.

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Musical score for the first system, featuring four staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'a 2'.

Musical score for the second system, featuring four staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'a 2'.

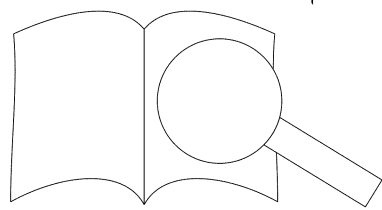
Musical score for the third system, featuring four staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'sf'.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring four staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'sf'.

Vocal score for the fifth system, featuring four staves with lyrics and musical notation. The lyrics are: "Do - - - A - - - gnus De - i, Fi - li - us Pa - -", "De - us, A - - - gnus De - i, Fi - li - us Pa - -", and "ne De - us, A - - - gnus De - i,".

Musical score for the sixth system, featuring four staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'sf'.

* Siehe Einzelanmerkungen.
Carus 40.688



Musical score system 1: Four staves (two treble, two bass) with rests.

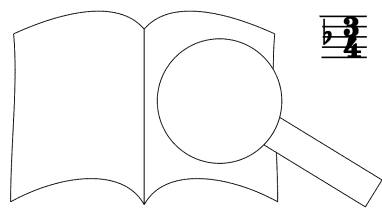
Musical score system 2: Four staves (two treble, two bass) with rests.

Musical score system 3: Piano accompaniment with melodic lines in treble and bass staves.

Musical score system 4: Four staves (two treble, two bass) with rests.

Musical score system 5: Four staves with vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

Musical score system 6: Four staves with vocal lines and piano accompaniment.



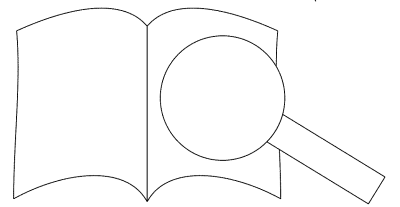
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in Si^b/B

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

senza Organo

* Siehe Einzelanmerkungen.



mun - di, mi - se - re - re no - bis.

Qui

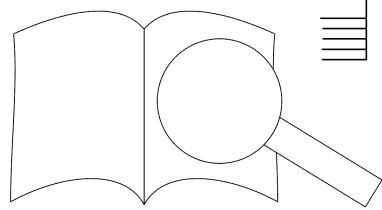
Qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta -

ni-se-re-re no - bis.

mi-se-re-re no - bis.

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

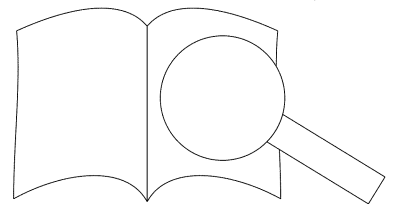
Mi - se - re - re, mi-se-re-re no - bis.



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tol - lis pec - ca
 mun - di,
 - lis pec - ca - ta mun - di, sus - ci - pe,
 Sus - ci -
 - ca - ta mun - di, sus - ci - pe,



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Solo dolce

cresc. sus - ci - pe de - pre - ca - ti - o - - i. sta - sus - ci - pe, -

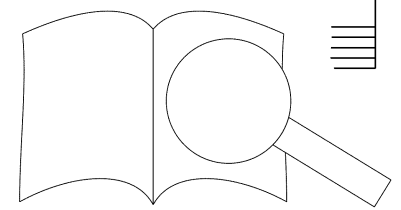
cresc. pe, - sus - ci - pe de - pre - ca - am, sus - ci -

cresc. sus - ci - p - stram, sus - ci - pe, -

nem no - stram, sus - ci - pe, -

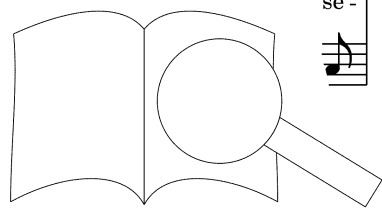
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The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes vocal staves and piano accompaniment. The vocal parts have lyrics: "te-ram Pa - tris, mi - se - re - re, mi - se -". The piano part features a prominent bass line with a "tr" (trill) marking. The second system continues the vocal and piano parts. The third system shows the vocal parts with lyrics: "dex - - te-ram Pa - tris, mi - se - re - re, mi - se -" and "ad dex - - te-ram Pa - tris, mi - se - re se -". The piano part continues with a "senza Organo" instruction. The fourth system shows the vocal parts with lyrics: "des ad dex - - te-ram Pa - tris, mi - se - re". The piano part continues with a "senza Organo" instruction. The score includes various dynamic markings such as "cresc.", "ff", and "p".

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musical notation system 1 (measures 184-188)

Dynamic markings: *cresc.*, *f*, *p*

musical notation system 2 (measures 189-193)

Dynamic markings: *pp*

musical notation system 3 (measures 194-198)

Dynamic markings: *cresc.*, *f*, *pizz.*, *arco*

musical notation system 4 (measures 199-203)

musical notation system 5 (measures 204-208)

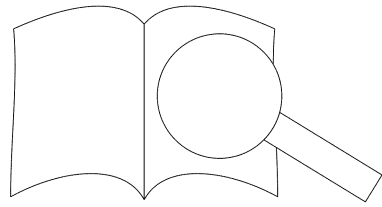
Vocal line with lyrics: re - ri

Dynamic markings: *cresc.*, *f*

musical notation system 6 (measures 209-213)

Vocal line with lyrics: a - se - re re no - bis, mi - se - re re

Dynamic markings: *cresc.*, *f*, *p*, *pizz.*



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p

p

p

p

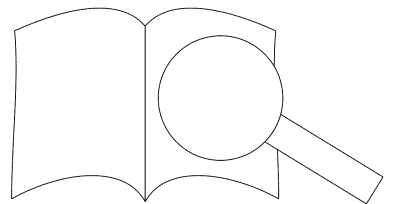
se

mi - se - re - re no - bis.

mi - se - re - re no - bis.

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

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



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224

a 2

Musical score for the first system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a right-hand part with chords and a left-hand part with a steady bass line.

a 2

Musical score for the second system, continuing the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a right-hand part with chords and a left-hand part with a steady bass line.

Musical score for the third system, continuing the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a right-hand part with chords and a left-hand part with a steady bass line.

Four empty musical staves, likely intended for a second vocal part or additional instruments.

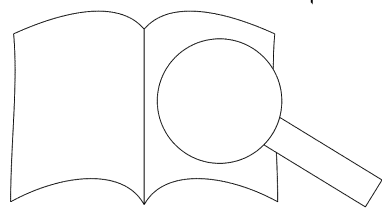
Musical score for the fifth system, including a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "Quo - is San - ctus. Tu so - lus Do - mi - nus. Tu so - lus Al - tis - - - si - mus, tu so - lus San - ctus. Tu so - lus Do - mi - nus. Tu so - lus Al - tis - - - si - mus, so - lus, tu so - lus San - ctus. Tu so - lus Do - mi - nus. Tu so - lus Al - tis - si - mus, Al - tis - si - mus, Quo - in tu so - lus, tu so - lus San - ctus. Tu so - lus Do - mi - nus. Tu so - lus Al - tis -".

Organo all'ottava

Musical score for the sixth system, including an organ part (labeled "Organo all'ottava") and piano accompaniment. The organ part is written in a higher register than the piano part.

8 5 10 8 6

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Musical score for the first system, featuring four staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Musical score for the second system, featuring four staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Musical score for the third system, featuring four staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring four staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring four staves with lyrics and musical notations.

Je - - - ste, Je - su Chri - - - ste.

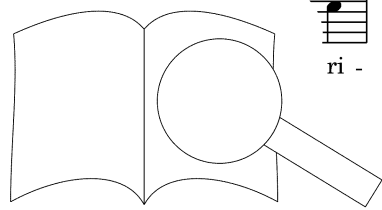
- - - ste, Je - su Chri - - - ste.

Chri - - - ste, Je - su Chri - - - ste.

a Chri - - - ste, Je - su Chri - - - ste.

Musical score for the sixth system, featuring four staves with musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

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First system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *sf* and *a 2*.

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. The piano part has a more active accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, primarily consisting of empty staves for the vocal and piano parts.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring lyrics for the vocal line. The lyrics are: "Cum San-cto Spi - ri - tu, in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris. A - men." and "a De - i Pa - tris. A - men." The piano part continues with accompaniment.

Sixth system of musical notation, featuring figured bass notation for the piano part. The figures are: 3 2 4 5 6 3 - 3 3 5 5 10 - 10 10 - 6 3 5 8 9 10 - 5 4 5 8 10 10 10 5 6 8 10 - 10 10 - 3 3 con Basso. There is also a graphic of an open book with a magnifying glass over it.

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First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line with a melodic phrase and piano accompaniment with sustained chords.

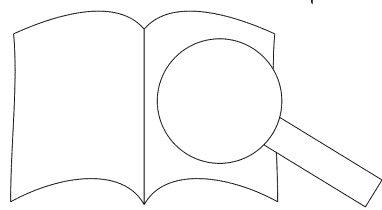
Second system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Third system of musical notation, showing more complex piano accompaniment and vocal line.

Fourth system of musical notation, primarily consisting of piano accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring the vocal line with lyrics: "Tu so - lus Do - - - mi -" and "Tu so - lus Al-".

Sixth system of musical notation, featuring the vocal line with lyrics: "so-lus, tu so - lus San - - - ctus." and piano accompaniment.



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First system of musical notation, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment. It features a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The piano part includes a prominent bass line with a large slur over several measures.

Second system of musical notation, primarily consisting of vocal staves. The piano accompaniment is minimal, with some notes visible in the lower staves.

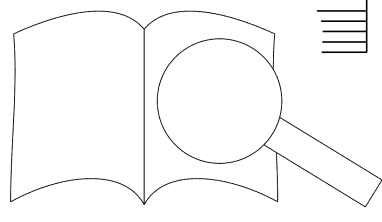
Third system of musical notation, featuring piano accompaniment. The piano part is more active, with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

Fourth system of musical notation, primarily consisting of vocal staves. The piano accompaniment is mostly rests, indicating that the vocalists are the primary focus in this section.

Fifth system of musical notation, including lyrics and vocal lines. The lyrics are: "nus. si - mus. Je - su, Je - su Chri - - ste. Quo - ni - am, Quo -". The vocal lines are more active, with some melodic movement.

Sixth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and lyrics. The lyrics are: "Organo all'ottava". The piano part includes a specific instruction: "Organo all'ottava".

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First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) 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. The piano accompaniment features a prominent bass line with a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking.

Third system of musical notation, showing further development of the vocal and piano parts. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady rhythmic pattern.

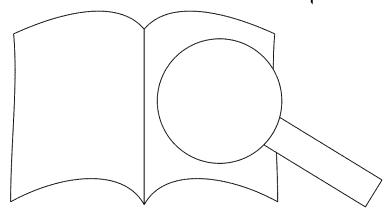
Fourth system of musical notation, primarily consisting of empty staves for the vocal and piano parts, indicating a section where the music is not written on this page.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring the vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "tu so - lus, tu so - lus Al - so - lus, tu so - lus San - ctus. Tu so - lus Do - mi - nus. Tu so - lus Al - tu so - lus, tu so - lus San - ctus. Tu so - lus Do - mi - nus. Tu so - lus Al -".

Sixth system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts. The lyrics are: "tu so - lus San - ctus. Tu so - lus Do - mi - nus. Tu so -".

8 6 8 6 6 6

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

Tenore
senza Basso

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a 2

a 2

a 2

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

,n glo-ri-a De-i Pa-tris. A - - - - - men, a - men,

men,

'a-tr'

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

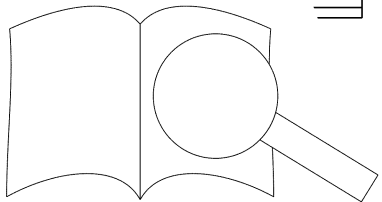
Soprano

Alto

9 8
4 -
con Basso

7 6 5 6 3 2 3 4(+) 6 8 5 4 6 6 10 10 6 6 6 7 6 7 6 9 # - senza Basso

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

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

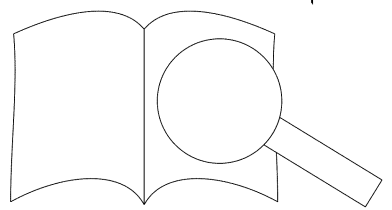
Third system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

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

Fifth system of musical notation with lyrics:
 - ri - tu, in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris. A - - men,
 i - a De - i. A - - - - -
 - tris. A - - - - - men, a - - - - -
 Cum San - cto Spi - ri - tu, in glo - ri - a De -

Sixth system of musical notation with figured bass and performance instructions:
 6 8 10 8 5 3 4 5 6 - b - b5 3 - 7 6 # 2 6 7
 (4 8) 6 2 3 4 - 3 3
 con Basso senza Basso

PROBE PART FÜR
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men, a - men. Quo - ni - am tu so - lus
 - - men, a - men. Quo - ni - am tu so - lus
 - - - men, a - men. Quo - ni - am
 a - - - - men, a - men. Quo

pleno Organo senza Organo

ff *p* *cresc.*

First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a dynamic marking of *f* and a fingering 'a 2'.

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

Third system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment with dynamic markings of *ff*.

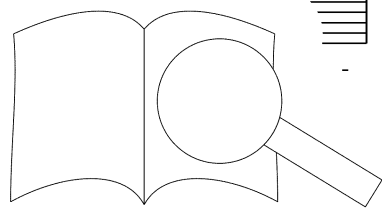
Fourth system of musical notation, primarily consisting of piano accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring the vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "San - ctus. Tu so - lus, tu so - lus Al - tis - si-mus, Je - su Chri -".

Sixth system of musical notation, featuring the vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "o - lus Do - mi-nus. Tu so - lus Al - tis - si-mus, Je - su Chri -".

Seventh system of musical notation, primarily consisting of piano accompaniment with dynamic markings of *f* and *ff*.

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

5 3 5 7 8 — 7 6 5 4 5 6 7 6 6 5 #
 1 3 5 3 — 3 4 3 2 3 4 5 4 4

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System 1: Treble and bass staves with rests.

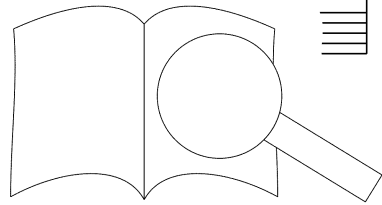
System 2: Treble and bass staves with rests.

System 3: Piano accompaniment with treble and bass staves.

System 4: Vocal line with lyrics "A - - - - - men,".

System 5: Vocal line with lyrics "a - men," and dynamic marking *p*.

System 6: Piano accompaniment and vocal line with lyrics "a - men,".

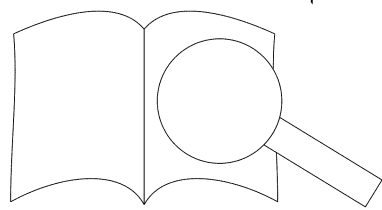


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Musical score for organ and voice. The organ part is written in treble and bass clefs. The voice part is in treble clef. The score includes dynamics such as *f*, *p*, and *pp*, and performance instructions like *pizz.* and *senza Organo pizz.*. The lyrics are:

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

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ff
ff
ff
a 2
p
ff

ff
ff

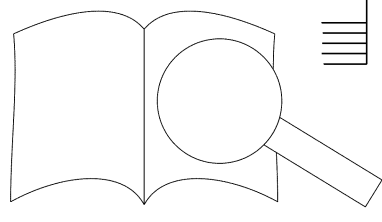
arco
ff

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

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

p f
p f
p f
p

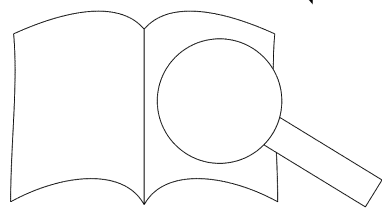
ff
8
3



PROBENPARTIEFÜR
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Musical score for a choir and orchestra. The score includes vocal parts with lyrics "men, a - men, a - men, a - men." and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. The score is marked with "PROBE" and "Carus-Verlag".

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8

ff

ff

cresc.

cre

u - num De - - um, Pa - trem o -
in u - num De - - um, Pa - trem o -
in u - num De - - um, Pa - trem o -
o, cre-do in u - num De - - um,

cresc.

Organo

pleno Organo

ff

7 3 5

16

a 2

mni

fa - cto - rem coe - li et ter - rae, coe - li et

fa-cto - rem coe - li et ter - rae, coe - li et

- tem, fa-cto - rem coe - li et

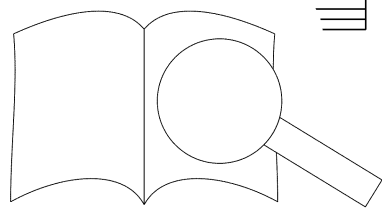
mr

ot - en - tem, fa - cto - rem coe

* Siehe Einzelanmerkungen.

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First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *sf* and *f*.

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

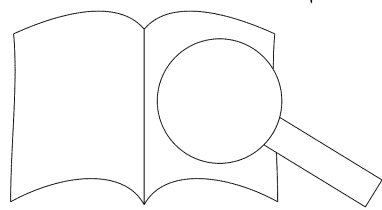
Third system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Fourth system consisting of empty musical staves.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are:
 ter - rae, - si - bi - li - um, vi - si - bi - - li - um o - mni - um,
 vi - - si - bi - li - um, vi - si - bi - - li - um o - mni - um,
 vi - - si - bi - li - um, vi - si - bi - - li - um mri

Sixth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are:
 - si - bi - - li - um, vi - si - bi - -

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String section score for measures 28-31. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. A second ending bracket labeled "a 2" is present at the end of the section.

String section score for measures 32-35. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. The instruction *arco* is used in measure 35.

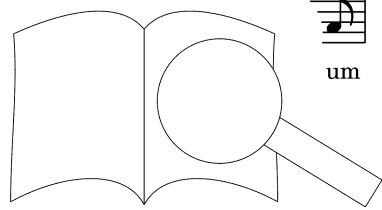
Piano score for measures 36-39. Dynamics include *p*, *pizz.*, *arco*, *cresc.*, and *ff*.

Four empty musical staves, likely for vocal or other parts.

Vocal score with Latin lyrics: *Et in u - num Do - mi-num*, *li - um.*, *si - bi - li - um.*, *in - vi - si - bi - li - um.*, *Et i - um*

Piano score for measures 40-43. Dynamics include *p*, *pizz.*, *arco*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *ff*. The instruction *tasto solo* is present.

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Musical score for the first system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The system contains five measures.

Musical score for the second system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The system contains five measures.

Musical score for the third system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The system contains five measures.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The system contains five measures.

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The system contains five measures.

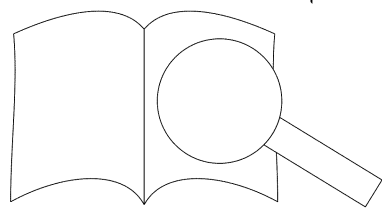
Musical score for the sixth system, featuring a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The system contains five measures.

Je - - li - um De - i, Fi - li - um De - i u - ni -
 Fi - - li - um De - i, Fi - li - um De - i u - ni -
 stum, Fi - - li - um De - i, Fi - li - um De - i u - ni -
 Chri - stum, Fi - - li - um De - i, Fi - li - u

Musical score for the seventh system, featuring piano accompaniment. The system contains five measures.

Organo all'ottava

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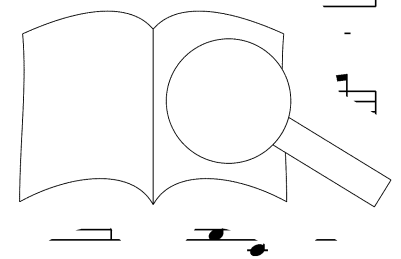
42

ge - ni - tum. Et ex - Pa - - -
- ni - tum. Et ex - Pa - - -
- - - ni - tum. Et ex - Pa - - -
ge - - - - - ni - tum. Et

Organo all'ottava

* Fg T. 44-47 siehe Einzelanmerkungen.

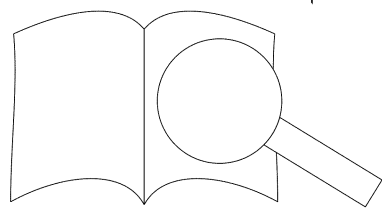
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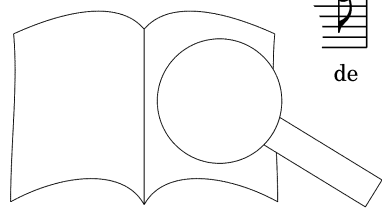
47

na - tum an - te o - mni-a,
tre na - tum

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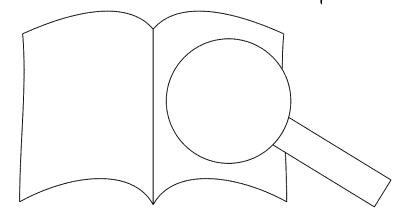
Musical score for measures 64-67. It includes piano (fp) and organ (ff) parts. The organ part has a specific texture with repeated notes and rests.

Musical score for measures 68-71. It includes piano (fp) and organ (ff) parts. The organ part continues with its characteristic texture.

Musical score for measures 72-75, featuring vocal lines and organ accompaniment. The organ part is marked "Organo all'ottava".

de De - o ve - ro. Ge - ni - tum, ge - ni - tum, non fa - ctum,
 - rum de De - o ve - ro. Ge - ni - tum, ge - ni - tum, non fa - ctum,
 um ve - rum de De - o ve - ro. Ge - ni - tum, ge - ni -
 De - um ve - rum de De - o ve - ro. Ge - ni - tum, ge -

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con-su - - - - - tri: per quem o - mni-a,

a - - - - - lem Pa - - - - - tri: per quem o - mni-a,

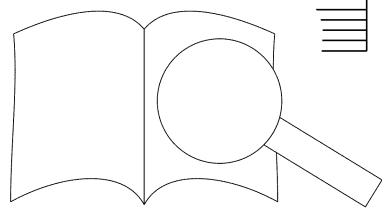
con - sub - stan-ti - a-lem Pa - - - - - tri: per quem o - mni-a,

con-sub-stan-ti - a-lem Pa - - - - - tri:

Soprano

senza Basso con Basso

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79

per quem o - - - mni-a fa - - -
per quem o - - - mni-a fa - - -
ni-a, per quem o - - - mni-a fa - - -
o - mni-a, per quem o - - -

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85

cta

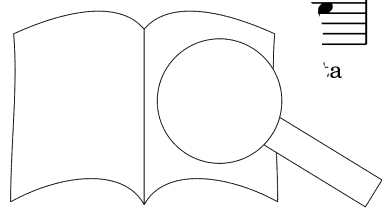
sunt, o - mni-a, o - mni-a, o - mni-a fa - cta

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

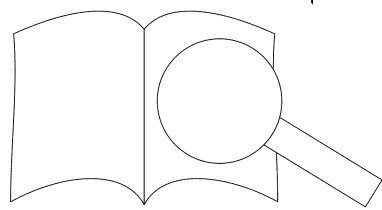
sunt, o - mni-a, o - mni-a, o - mni-a fa - cta

Organo all'ottava

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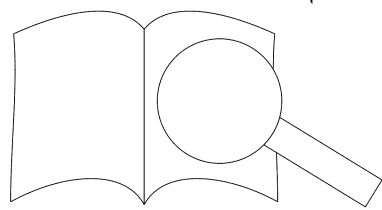
* Siehe Einzelanmerkungen.



102

de - scen-dit, de - scen - - dit de coe - lis.
 en-dit, de - scen-dit, de - scen - - dit de coe - lis.
 de - scen-dit, de - scen - - dit de coe - lis.
 ter scen-dit, de - scen-dit, de - scen-dit

* Siehe Einzelanmerkungen.



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120

muta in Si♭/B

scen-c
e - scen - - dit de coe - - lis.

scen-dit, de - scen - - dit de coe - - lis.

scen-dit, de - scen - - dit de coe - - lis.

de - scen-dit, de - scen - - dit de coe - - lis.

tasto solo

dim.

dim.

131 Adagio

in Si^b/B

pizz.
p

pizz.
p

pizz.
p

Et de Spi-ri-tu San - cto ex -

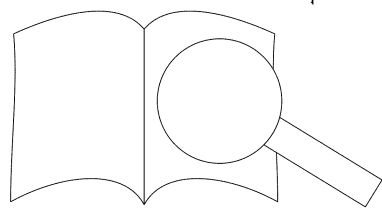
-a - tus est de Spi-ri-tu San - cto

st, et in-car - na - tus est de Spi-ri-tu

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

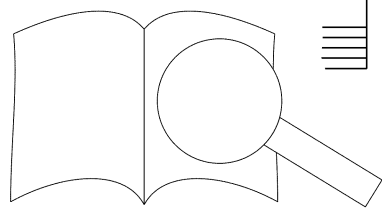
pizz.
p

Organo tacet
pizz.
p



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Ma-ri - a Vir - gi-ne;
 ex Ma-ri - a Vir
 San-cto ex Ma ho - mo, et ho - mo fa-ctus est, et ho - mo fa-ctus



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sf sf sf sf sf sf sf sf

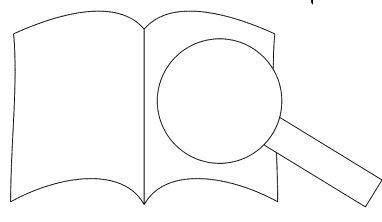
sf sf

f f f

est.

Cru - ci -
Cru - ci - fi - xus et - i - am pro no - bis, cru - ci -

ci - fi - xus et - i - am pro no - bis,
Organo
f b 6 5 b3



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fi - bis: sub Pon-ti-o Pi - la - to

pro no - bis: sub Pon-ti-o Pi - la - to

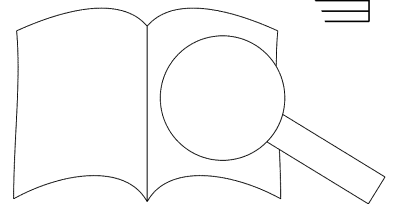
et - i-am pro no - bis: sub Pon-ti-o Pi - la - to

xus et - i-am pro no - bis: sub Pon-ti-o Pi -

tasto solo

6 b 5 b b7 b6 5
6 4 3

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Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* and *f*.

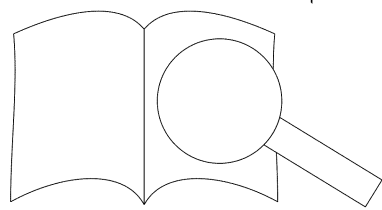
Musical score for the second system, showing vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, including piano accompaniment with dynamic markings *p* and *cres.*

Vocal score for the fourth system with Latin lyrics: *pas - sus, pas - sus, et ... us, se - pul - tus est, ... e - pul - tus, se - pul - tus est. ... pas - sus, et se - pul - tus est. ... et, et se - pul - tus, se - pul - tus est, pas - - - sus,*

Musical score for the fifth system, showing vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the sixth system, including piano accompaniment with dynamic markings *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*.



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muta in Do/C

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First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes dynamic markings *pp* and *a 2*.

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

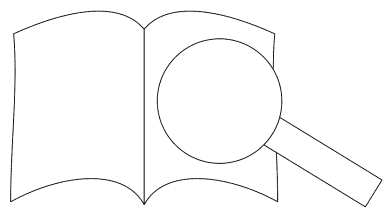
Third system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes dynamic markings *pp* and *cresc.*

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

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes the lyrics: *et, t. 1. tus est, et se - pul - tus est.*

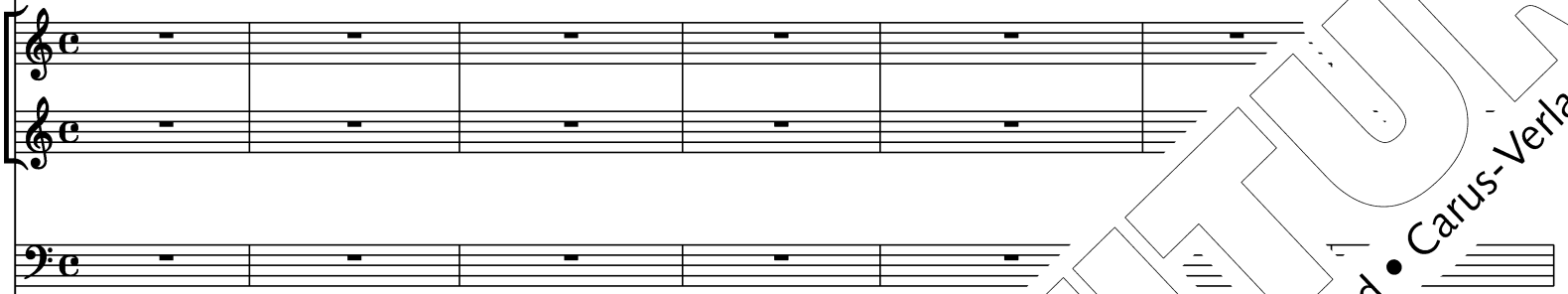
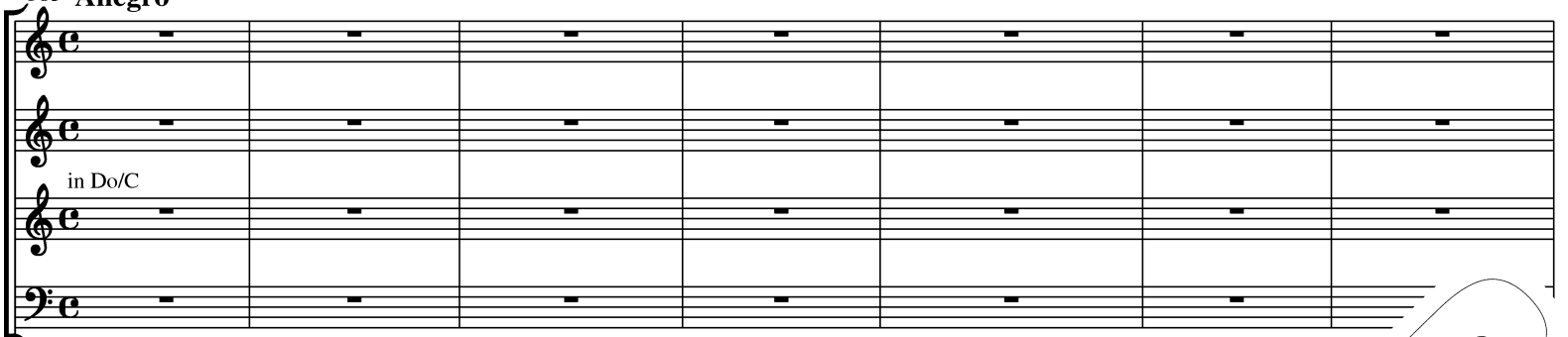
Sixth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes the lyrics: *tus est, se-pul-tus est.* and *- pul - tus est, et se - pul - tus est.* The piano part includes dynamic markings *pp* and *cresc.*

6 b6 5 - 7 *pp* 3 k3 3 b

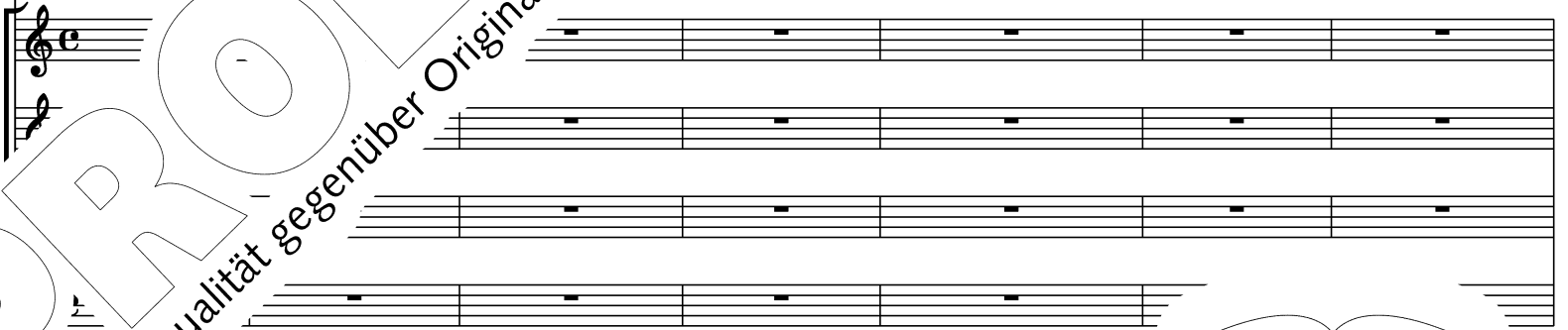


183 Allegro

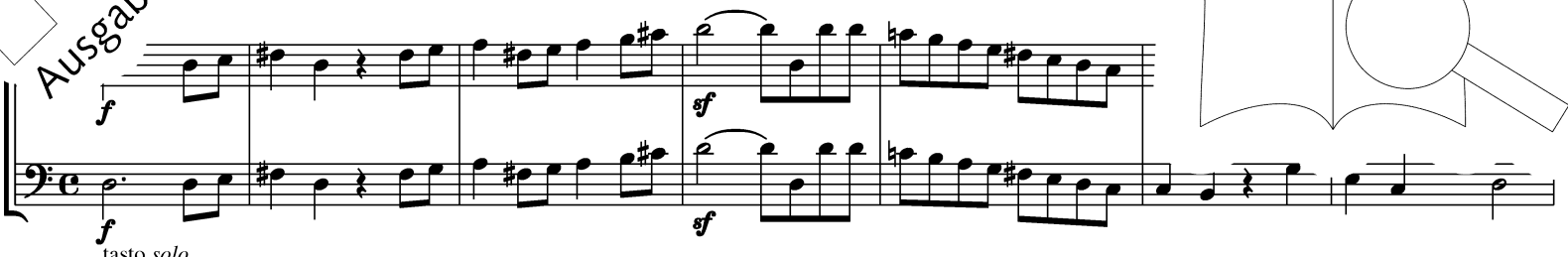
in Do/C



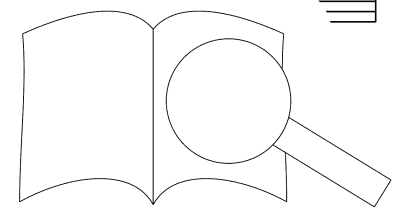
Et re-sur - sur - re - xit ter - ti - a di - e, se - cun - dum Scri - ptu -



tasto solo



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

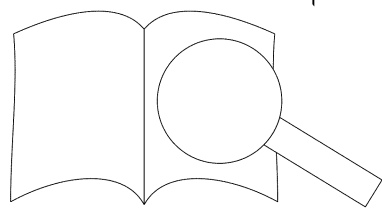
Second system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f cresc.* and *ff*.

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

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

Vocal line with lyrics: *Et a - scen - dit in coe - lum: se - det ad dex - te - ram, ad a - scen - dit in coe - lum: se -*

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



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dex - - - - - tris.
- - - - - tris.
- - - - - tris.
te - ram Pa - - - - - tris.

Organo all'ottava

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

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

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

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

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

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

b7

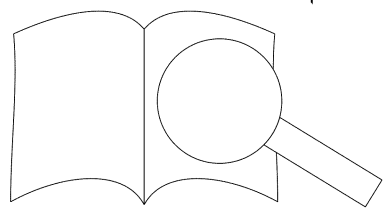
6

-

h7

2

6



a,

cum glo - ri - a, ju - di - ca - re,

cum glo - ri - a, ju - di - ca - re,

cum glo - ri - a, ju -

cum glo - ri - a, ji

Organo all'ottava

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