

Felix

Mendelssohn Bartholdy

Lobgesang · Hymn of Praise op. 52

Sinfonie-Kantate nach Worten der Heiligen Schrift
Symphony cantata, the words selected from Holy Scriptures
MWV A 18

Soli (SST), Coro (SSAATB)
2 Flauti, 2 Oboi, 2 Clarinetti, 2 Fagotti
4 Corni, 2 Trombe, 3 Tromboni, Timpani
2 Violini, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabbasso ed Organo

herausgegeben von / edited by
Douglass Seaton

Stuttgarter Mendelssohn-Ausgaben
Urtext

Partitur / Full score



Carus 40.076/02

Sondern ich mößt alle künste, sonderlich die Musica, gern sehen im dienst, des
der sie geben und geschaffen hat. Dr. M. Luther.

Lobgesang

Eine Symphonie-Cantate

nach Worten der heiligen Schrift

componirt

VON

**FELIX MENDELSSOHN-
BARTHOLDY.**

PARTITUR.

Op. 52

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Zur Geschichte des Werks

Zwischen 1830 und 1840 arbeitete Mendelssohn an einer Reihe symphonischer Kompositionen, die zunächst unvollendet blieben oder vorzeitig abgebrochen wurden. Die „Reformations“-Symphonie wurde zwar vollendet und aufgeführt, doch Mendelssohn traf keine Vorbereitungen für eine Veröffentlichung. Die „Italienische“ Symphonie wurde komponiert, aufgeführt und danach überarbeitet, doch niemals eigentlich vollendet; auch dieses Werk ließ Mendelssohn unveröffentlicht. Die „Schottische“ Symphonie wurde teilweise skizziert, doch der Komponist legte sie beiseite, als er erkannte, daß er das, was er die „nebelige Stimmung“ Schottlands nannte, nicht länger heraufbeschwören konnte.

Es mag äußere Gründe gegeben haben, warum Mendelssohn die Vollendung dieser symphonischen Vorhaben Schwierigkeiten bereitete. Sicherlich hatte er sich in dieser Zeit gegen entmutigende Konkurrenz zu behaupten, allen voran Beethoven, dessen Symphonien Mendelssohn wie jedermann seiner Zeit kannte und bewunderte. Beethovens Symphonien, insbesondere die Neunte, galten als Gipfelpunkt in der Entwicklung dieser Form, jenseits dessen eine Steigerung kaum möglich schien. Ein weiterer Konkurrent war Berlioz, dessen *Symphonie fantastique* Mendelssohn kennengelernt hatte, als sich beide 1830 in Rom aufhielten. Außerdem wurde Berlioz's *Harold in Italien* 1834 komponiert. Mendelssohn mag wohl gefühlt haben, daß sein eigener symphonischer Ansatz – der mit „charakteristisch“ umschrieben werden kann – neben den ausgreifenden programmatischen Schöpfungen von Berlioz farblos und schwach wirken würde, wenn er auch eigentlich die Orchestrierung des Franzosen als „kalte Torheiten, kalte Leidenschaftlichkeit, dargestellt mit allen möglichen Mitteln ... [aber] nichts auszusprechen, eine gänzliche Dürre und Gleichgültigkeit, ein bloßes Grunzen, Schreien, Kreischen hin und her ...“¹ verurteilte. Schließlich hatte Mendelssohn noch vor 1840 die erste öffentliche Aufführung von Schuberts „Großer“ Symphonie in C-Dur dirigiert, die im Rahmen der symphonischen Tradition ohne die Mittel der Programmmusik ebenfalls als nicht zu übertreffen erschienen sein mag.

Dennoch begann Mendelssohn gegen Ende der 30er Jahre des 19. Jahrhunderts voller Hoffnung die Arbeit an einer neuen Symphonie in B-Dur. Skizzen und Entwürfe zu diesem Werk sind in Band 19 des Mendelssohn-Nachlasses überliefert, einem Sammelband verschiedener Autographen, der heute in der Deutschen Staatsbibliothek in Berlin (D-ddr-Bds) aufbewahrt wird. Sie umfassen verschiedene thematische Skizzen für das Hauptthema des ersten Satzes, einen ausführlichen Entwurf für die Durchführung und die Koda

dieses Satzes und eine kurze Notiz zur Eröffnung eines zweiten Satzes.²

Die Arbeit an der B-Dur-Symphonie fand einen unerwarteten Abschluß durch einen Auftrag aus Anlaß des Leipziger Gutenbergfestes im Jahre 1840, mit dem der vierhundertste Jahrestag der Erfindung des Buchdrucks mit beweglichen Lettern gefeiert wurde. Mendelssohn wurde gebeten, für dieses Ereignis ein großes Werk für Chor und Orchester zu liefern. Der Auftrag zu diesem Werk war bereits Anfang des Jahres 1839 ergangen; am 9. März 1839 bat der Verlag Breitkopf & Härtel um die Erlaubnis zur Veröffentlichung der Musik „welche Sie, dem Vernehmen nach, zum Leipziger Reformationsfest [sic] schreiben.“³

Mendelssohn brauchte einige Zeit, bis er einen Plan für die Komposition entwickelt hatte, aber nachdem diese Vorbereitungen abgeschlossen waren, ging die Arbeit recht zügig voran. Am 16. Februar 1840 schrieb er seinem Freund Karl Klingemann, daß er für die Feiern im Juni ein Stück zu komponieren habe, doch daß er noch nicht wisse, ob es „eine Art von kleinerem Oratorium oder ein größerer Psalm“⁴ werden würde. Mendelssohn hatte die Skizzen zur B-Dur-Symphonie überarbeitet und ließ ihnen eine Reihe von Vokalsätzen folgen. Einige der Vokalteile waren vielleicht schon vor ihrer Verwendung im *Lobgesang* fertig. Dem Partitur-Autograph nach scheint Nr. 5 als neuer und unabhängiger Abschnitt bereits existiert zu haben, eine in wesentlichen Punkten verschiedene Fassung von Nr. 7 ist in der Sammlung von Mendelssohns autographen Musikmanuskripten in der Bodleian Library in Oxford (GB-Ob) überliefert.

Die Quelle der Inspiration für das neue Werk, dem er den Titel *Lobgesang* gab, war die Verwendung bestimmter Texte, die schließlich neun Vokalsätze bildeten. Ihnen gingen drei Instrumentalsätze voraus, zu denen Entwürfe der B-Dur-Symphonie übernommen wurden. Er stellte den Text aus Bibelworten und dem Choral „Nun danket alle Gott“ zusammen, wobei er drei Hauptthemen herausarbeitete: das Lob Gottes, Gottes Treue zu denen, die auf seine Hilfe und seinen Trost harren, und der Aufstieg aus der Finsternis zum Licht. Das letzte dieser Themen wurde als Metapher für die Erleuchtung, die Gutenbergs Bibel der europäischen Kultur des fünfzehnten Jahrhunderts gebracht hatte, zum Schlüsselbild für weite Teile der Musik. Darauf wird unten noch ausführlicher eingegangen.

Die Uraufführung des *Lobgesangs* fand am 25. Juni 1840 in der Leipziger Thomaskirche statt, sie war ein beachtlicher Erfolg. Schumanns Kritik der Uraufführung erschien am 4. Juli in der *Neuen Zeitschrift für Musik*.⁵ Er schätzte darin, daß über

¹ Peter Sutermeister, *Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy: Lebensbild mit Vorgeschichte; Reisebriefe von 1830/31*, Zürich 1949, S. 211.

² Diese Skizzen und der Entwurf werden ausführlich diskutiert in Douglass Seaton, „A Study of a Collection of Mendelssohn's Sketches and Other Autograph Material“ Deutsche Staatsbibliothek Berlin, *Mus. ms. autogr. Mendelssohn 19*, Dissertation Ph.D., Columbia University, 1977, S. 180–210.

³ Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, *Briefe. I. Briefe an deutsche Verleger*, gesammelt und herausgegeben von Rudolf Elvers, H. Herzfeld, Berlin 1968, S. 90, Fußnote.

⁴ Karl Klingemann (Hrsg.), *Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdys Briefwechsel mit Legationsrat Karl Klingemann in London*, Essen 1909, S. 243

⁵ *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* 13/2 (4. Juli 1840), S. 7f.

fünfhundert Musiker an der Aufführung mitgewirkt hatten. Die Kritik lobte das Werk grundsätzlich und teilte mit, daß es vom Publikum begeistert aufgenommen worden war.

Der *Lobgesang* wurde im selben Jahr noch mehrere Male aufgeführt, zunächst am 23. September beim zweiten Konzert des 20. Birminghamer Musikfestivals, zu dem Mendelssohn seit langem enge Verbindungen pflegte. Nicht lange nach der Rückkehr des Komponisten nach Deutschland fand eine Aufführung für den Sächsischen König statt, dem die Partitur dann auch gewidmet wurde. Eine weitere Aufführung, ein Wohltätigkeitskonzert für ältere und erkrankte Musiker, war für den 30. November in Leipzig angesetzt, konnte aber erst am 3. Dezember stattfinden, wahrscheinlich aus Rücksichtnahme auf das Konzert des norwegischen Violinvirtuosen Ole Bull, das an dem früheren Datum stattfand. Die *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* besprach den *Lobgesang* zu diesem Anlaß erneut, sogar noch herzlicher als nach der Aufführung zum Gutenbergfest, und merkte an, daß das Werk seit der Uraufführung im Juni etwas überarbeitet worden war.⁶

Während der ersten Hälfte des Jahres 1841 stand Mendelssohn in engem Kontakt mit Breitkopf & Härtel, handelte seine Tantiemen aus, bereitete den Klavierauszug, die Stimmen und die Gesamtpartitur für den Druck vor und las Korrektur. Daß Novello in London ebenfalls den *Lobgesang* herausgab, kam erschwerend hinzu. Die Arbeit an der Veröffentlichung beschäftigte Komponist und Verleger noch fast das ganze Jahr. Noch im Januar 1843 hatte Mendelssohn einige Vorschläge zu der von E.F. Richter arrangierten Fassung für Klavier zu vier Händen zu machen.⁷ Die Veröffentlichung wurde im Juli 1841 in einer Beilage zur *Neuen Zeitschrift für Musik* angekündigt, Mendelssohn erhielt sein eigenes Exemplar der Gesamtpartitur schließlich am 22. September.⁸

Text und Musik

Die Entwicklung von der Finsternis zum Licht bildet, wie bereits angedeutet, das wichtigste poetische Bild des *Lobgesangs*. Dies tritt am deutlichsten hervor in den Texten der Nummern 6 und 7. In einem leidenschaftlichen Arioso singt der Tenorsolist

„Stricke des Todes hatten uns umfangen, und Angst der Hölle hatte uns getroffen, wir wandelten in Finsterniß. Er aber spricht: Wache auf! der du schläfst, stehe auf von den Todten! ich will dich erleuchten!

Wir riefen in der Finsterniß: Hüter, ist die Nacht bald hin? Der Hüter aber sprach: Wenn der Morgen schon kommt, so wird es doch Nacht sein; wenn ihr schon fraget, so werdet ihr

doch wieder kommen, und wieder fragen: Hüter, ist die Nacht bald hin?“

bis der Sopran schließlich verkündet
„Die Nacht ist vergangen!“

was der Chor aufnimmt und fortführt
„der Tag aber herbeigekommen. So lasst uns ablegen die Werke der Finsternis, und anlegen (ergreifen) die Waffen des Lichts.“

Ähnliche Bilder erscheinen in den Texten des Tenor-Rezitativs in Nr. 3:

„Saget es, die ihr erlöst seid durch den Herrn, die er aus der Not errettet hat, aus schwerer Trübsal, aus Schmach und Banden, die ihr gefangen im Dunkel waret, alle, die er erlöst hat aus der Not! Saget es! Danket ihm, und rühmet seine Güte!“

und in dem Duett zwischen Alt und Tenor, Nr. 9:

„...wandl' ich in Nacht und tiefem Dunkel, und die Feinde umher stellen mir nach: so rufe ich an den Namen des Herrn, und der errettet mich nach seiner Güte.“

Diese Texte regten Mendelssohn im Verlauf des Werkes zu einer Vielfalt musikalischer Ausdrucksformen für den Aufstieg aus der Finsternis zum Licht an. Einige davon sind auf kleinem Raum abgeschlossene Bilder, andere entstehen in weitgespannten musikalischen Prozessen. Zu den Beispielen gehört eine offensichtliche Aufhellung der Musik durch einfache und sinnfällige musikalische Veränderungen. In Nr. 8, „Nun danket alle Gott“, ist die erste Strophe fünfstimmig gesetzt, die Singstimmen sind ohne Begleitung vorwiegend homophon angelegt. Darauf folgt die zweite Strophe, „Lob, Ehr' und Preis sei Gott“, in einem Unisono-Satz mit aufwendig verzierter Orchesterbegleitung. Im Schlußsatz entsteht der Eindruck des hervorbrechendes Lichtes beim Übergang von einer vergleichsweise dunklen Mollfärbung zum Glanz und zur Wärme der gleichnamigen Dur-Tonart.

In mehreren Nummern wird die Ausbreitung der biblischen Botschaft von Gottes Güte durch die Verkündigung des Wortes Gottes an alle Gläubigen dadurch dargestellt, daß eine Aussage zunächst von einem Solisten vorgetragen und darauf vom Chor aufgenommen, wiederholt und erweitert wird. Dies geschieht entweder innerhalb eines Satzes, wie in Nr. 2, wo das Sopransolo im Chor seinen Widerhall findet, oder, wie in den als Paar angelegten Sätzen Nr. 3 und 4, wo der Text zunächst vom Tenorsolisten in einem Satz eingeführt und danach vom Chor aufgenommen wird. Ähnlich verfährt der Komponist in Nr. 5 „Ich harrete des Herrn“ (Sopranduett mit Chor) (das Schumann mit einem „Blick in einen Himmel Raphael'scher Madonnenaugen“ verglich) und am Übergang von Nr. 6 zu Nr. 7. An diesen Stellen entsteht die Wirkung einerseits dadurch, daß zu einem Klang eine Art von Aufhellung hinzugefügt wird, andererseits in der Bildlichkeit der sich ausbreitenden Offenbarung der biblischen Botschaft.

⁶ *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* 13/47 (9. Dezember 1840), S. 187f.

⁷ Mendelssohns Briefe an den Verlag Breitkopf & Härtel aus der Zeit, als der *Lobgesang* für die Veröffentlichung vorbereitet wurde, sind in Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, *Briefe. I. Briefe an deutsche Verleger*, S. 106–131 enthalten (siehe Anmerkung 3).

⁸ Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, *Briefe. I. Briefe an deutsche Verleger*, S. 121f (siehe Anmerkung 3).

Die beeindruckendste musikalische Schilderung der Entwicklung von der Finsternis zum Licht ist der zentrale Augenblick der Erleuchtung zwischen den Nummern 6 und 7. Der Tenor singt von der Furcht vor Finsternis und Tod, beginnend in c-Moll mit zaghaften Anklängen zunächst an As- und danach an C-Dur, als Gottes Versprechen, Erleuchtung zu senden, erwähnt wird. Dann folgt der Schrei in der Finsternis „Ist die Nacht bald hin?“ in f-Moll mit erregten Tremolos und hervortretenden verminderten Septakkorden, der in einer aufsteigenden Sequenz in g-Moll und a-Moll wiederholt wird. Schließlich verkündet das Sopransolo in D-Dur das Ende der Nacht, und in dieser strahlenden Tonart folgt ein mächtiger Chorsatz. In diesem Übergang wird das entscheidende poetische und musikalische Bild des *Lobgesangs* am deutlichsten dargestellt. Schumann schrieb darüber: „So hat denn die große Erfindung des Lichts, deren Feier wir beginnen, auch ein Werk des Lichts hervorgerufen, für das wir alle seinem Schöpfer unsern neuen Dank aussprechen müssen; so lasst uns, wie der Künstler die Worte so herrlich componirt, immermehr 'ablegen die Werke der Finsterniß und anlegen die Waffen des Lichts'.“⁹

Noch in einem weiteren Sinne bildet die Offenbarung eine bedeutende musikalische Idee im *Lobgesang*. Alle frühen Skizzen für die B-Dur-Symphonie zeigen, daß der erste Satz direkt mit dem Allegro-Hauptteil der Sonatenform beginnen sollte. Der erste reine Instrumentalsatz des *Lobgesangs* beginnt stattdessen mit einer Maestoso-Introduktion, die auf einem kühnen, von den Posaunen vorgetragenen Motiv aufbaut. Dieses Motiv leitet den Übergang zum Allegro ein und tritt in der Durchführung und in der Koda deutlich hervor. In der Mitte des zweiten Orchestersatzes (*Allegretto un poco agitato*) erscheint das Motiv von neuem als eine Art *Cantus firmus* einer choralähnlichen Struktur in den Bläsern. Hier schon wird bereits hinreichend deutlich, daß dieses Motiv eine wichtige Idee des Werkes ist, seine eigentliche Bedeutung bleibt jedoch dunkel. Im dritten Orchestersatz kommt es nicht vor, aber die begleitende Figur der Streicher aus diesem D-Dur-Satz beginnt den folgenden ersten Satz des Chores (Nr. 2) mit einer ausgedehnten Introduktion, die von d-Moll zur Dominante von B-Dur führt, während der Chor hinzutritt. Wenn die Chorstimmen das Motiv ihrerseits aufnehmen und den Text „Alles was Odem hat, lobet den Herrn“ verkünden, dann endlich wird seine Bedeutung offenbar. Der Sinn des Motivs, das in den Orchestersatz entwickelt, aber letztlich nicht geklärt wurde, wird dem Zuhörer plötzlich und wirkungsvoll enthüllt.

Das Partitur-Autograph und seine Überarbeitungen

Die Untersuchung der autographen Quellen, insbesondere des komplizierten Manuskripts der Überarbeitungen, das früher in Berlin lag und heute in der Biblioteka Jagiellońska in Krakau (PL-Kj) aufbewahrt wird, zeigt, wie der *Lobgesang* seine endgültige Form erhielt. Daß das Werk auf sehr ungewöhnliche Weise komponiert wurde, ist daran zu erkennen, daß die zentrale musikalische Metapher Mendelssohn selbst

⁹ *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* 13/2 (4. Juli 1840), S. 8.

nur in kleinen Schritten klar wurde. Dies zeigt sich, wenn man die verschiedenen Stadien der Komposition zurückverfolgt. Dabei sollen vor allen Dingen die Passagen untersucht werden, in denen das zentrale Bild der Entwicklung von der Finsternis zum Licht enthalten ist.

Einleitend ist zu diesem Partitur-Autograph anzumerken, daß es Mendelssohn als wichtigstes Arbeitsexemplar während der ersten Aufführungen und mehrerer Überarbeitungsstadien diente. Seine ursprüngliche Folio-Anordnung entsprach der üblichen Arbeitsweise des Komponisten, einen Papierbogen nach dem anderen zu verwenden. Im Laufe der verschiedenen Überarbeitungen des *Lobgesangs* wurden die Seiten dreimal auf unterschiedliche Weise paginiert. Dies ist eine wertvolle Hilfe für die Ermittlung der Reihenfolge der Veränderungen an der Komposition (siehe den Kritischen Bericht).

Die Tatsache, daß Mendelssohn nur Schritt für Schritt zur endgültigen Konzeption des *Lobgesangs* gelangte, soll ein einfaches Beispiel verdeutlichen: die als Paar angelegten Sätze Nr. 3 und 4. Das Tenorsolo leitet darin den Chor ein, in dem die Erlösung von Not und Finsternis durch Gott thematisiert wird. In einer früheren Fassung des Werkes, der sowohl die Leipziger Uraufführung am 25. Juni 1840 als auch die Aufführung beim Birminghamer Musikfestival am 23. September desselben Jahres folgte, wurde der Chorsatz nur durch ein Tenorrezitativ eingeleitet. Erst während der Überarbeitung des Werkes für das Wohltätigkeitskonzert am 3. Dezember wurde das Tenorsolo eingefügt, das nun die Offenbarung heiliger Wahrheiten durch die Verkündigung des Wortes Gottes bildlich darstellte.

Eine noch größere Überraschung ist die Entdeckung, daß sich der Komponist den zentralen Moment im *Lobgesang* – die deutlichste Darstellung des Bildes der Erlösung als Aufstieg von der Finsternis zum Licht innerhalb des Werkes – nämlich den Übergang von Nr. 6 nach Nr. 7 – auch schrittweise erarbeitete. Ursprünglich kamen nacheinander drei verschiedene Sätze zwischen Nr. 5 (dem Sopranduett mit Chor) und dem großen Chorsatz in D-Dur, alle drei waren Tenorsoli. Der erste, ein kurzes Rezitativ, ging ohne Pause aus Nr. 5 hervor und schloß mit dem ersten Schlag von Nr. 7. Da es auf demselben Papier stand wie anders Material, das Mendelssohn weiterverwenden wollte, ist das gesamte Rezitativ überliefert. Der Text lautet:

„Wie soll ich dem Herrn vergelten alle seine Wohlthat, die er an mir thut? O Herr! ich bin dein Knecht, deiner Magd Sohn, du hast meine Bande zerrißen!“

Licht und Finsternis werden hier überhaupt nicht erwähnt! Das Rezitativ soll nur den Übergang ausfüllen und dabei von Es-Dur des vorhergehenden nach D-Dur des folgenden Satzes modulieren. Das zweite Rezitativ wurde größtenteils aus dem Autograph entfernt, doch die Paginierung, die etwa gleichzeitig mit dieser Überarbeitung durchgeführt wurde, läßt vermuten, daß es ziemlich lang gewesen sein muß und vier Seiten umfaßte. Glücklicherweise ist sein Ende im Manu-

skript überliefert, und dies legt nahe anzunehmen, daß Mendelssohn selbst eine Art von Offenbarung dabei erlebt hatte, wie das zentrale Problem seines Werkes zu lösen war. Das neue Rezitativ schloß mit den Worten „...und die Finsterniß wird Licht um mich,“ wobei das Wort „mich“ auf den ersten Schlag von Nr. 7 kommt und die ausgestrichene Silbe „sen“ von „zerreißen“ aus dem früheren Rezitativ ersetzt. Obwohl dieser Übergang noch nicht so dramatisch ist wie im vollendeten Werk, hatte der Komponist offenbar hier die Idee, wie die zentrale Aussage des Werkes zu gestalten war. Doch bis zur großartigen Lösung, die Mendelssohn dann schließlich niederschrieb, war noch eine weitere Klärung notwendig; das Autograph zeigt, daß sogar dieser wunderbare Übergang immer wieder umgeschrieben werden mußte.

Die Bedeutung des Lobgesangs

So beschreibt der Übergang von der Finsternis zum Licht sowohl das Erlebnis des Hörers wie auch das des Komponisten bei dieser Komposition. Nach eineinhalb Jahrzehnten des Mißerfolgs, in denen es Mendelssohn nicht gelang, ein mehrsätziges symphonisches Projekt zu einem befriedigenden Abschluß zu bringen, wurde er durch die vom Auftraggeber bestimmte Kombination eines symphonischen Werkes mit Chor, durch den Anlaß, für den er zu komponieren hatte, und durch den Text, der durch den Anlaß bestimmt war, in die Lage versetzt, eine künstlerische Synthese von Form und Inhalt, von Stoff und Mitteln zu finden. Mendelssohn löste im *Lobgesang* ein typisches ästhetisches Problem der Romantik, er fand eine gültige Form für das Zusammenwirken von Poesie und Musik. Diese wird nicht nur durch einfaches Nebeneinanderstellen von Text und Tönen erreicht. Wie so oft bei Vertonungen zeigt hier der musikalische Prozeß an mehreren Stellen die zentrale poetische Bedeutung des Textes auf. Umgekehrt offenbart der Text bei der Eröffnung des ersten Chorsatzes die Bedeutung des musikalischen Materials, das bereits ausführlich entwickelt worden war.

Dieses Strukturprinzip des Werks – zunächst wird eine Idee in abstrakter musikalischer Form vorgestellt, dann ihre Bedeutung durch den gesungenen Text erklärt – brachte jedoch nicht nur ein bedeutendes Werk hervor; es erforderte eine eigenständige musikalische Form. Es sei daran erinnert, daß Mendelssohn lange Zeit im Zweifel war, wie er das Werk bezeichnen sollte. Sicherlich nicht als Psalm, vergleichbar mit seinen Vertonungen des 42., 95. und 114. Psalms, die alle in den vorangegangenen Jahren veröffentlicht worden waren, auch nicht als Oratorium etwa nach dem Vorbild des *Paulus*. In einem Brief an seine Mutter vom 22. Juni 1840, nur drei Tage vor der Uraufführung, bezeichnet er das Werk als „*Lobgesang*, eine Symphonie für Chor und Orchester“. ¹⁰ Schumann bemerkte in seiner Besprechung der Aufführung auch die oberflächliche Ähnlichkeit des *Lobgesangs* mit Beethovens Neunter Symphonie, doch verwies er auch auf die grundlegenden Unterschiede zwischen beiden Werken: Während Beethovens Symphonie aus vier getrennten Sätzen besteht, in deren letztem Sänger hinzukommen, beginnt Mendelssohns *Lobgesang* mit drei aufeinanderfolgenden

Orchestersätzen, denen sich eine Reihe von Chorsätzen anschließt, die häufig deutlich voneinander abgesetzt sind. ¹¹ Der *Lobgesang* war auch keine dramatische Symphonie nach Art von Berlioz's *Roméo et Juliette*, da er weder Handlung noch Personen hatte. Das Werk wurde zwischen Sommer und Herbst des Jahres 1840 dreimal aufgeführt, ohne daß Mendelssohn bereits eine Bezeichnung dafür gehabt hätte. Erst in dem Brief an Karl Klingemann vom 18. November 1840 dankte ihm Mendelssohn für den Namen dieser neuen Form, „Symphoniekantate“. ¹² Mitte 1841 wurde die Partitur mit dieser Bezeichnung veröffentlicht. Nur in der postumen Ausgabe von Mendelssohns gesammelten Werken wurde es dann als „Symphonie Nr. 2“ bezeichnet.

Es ist möglich, daß der *Lobgesang* eine Art Wendepunkt in Mendelssohns Gesamtwerk darstellt, da dessen Vollendung ihm wahrscheinlich dazu verhalf, sein Selbstvertrauen wiederzugewinnen und einige seiner aufgegebenen großen Pläne aus den Jahren zwischen 1830 und 1840 doch noch zu verwirklichen. Der *Lobgesang* war Mendelssohns Opus 52. Kurz nachdem die Arbeit daran abgeschlossen war, wurde die seit langem liegengelassene „Schottische“ Symphonie in a-Moll schließlich vollendet und als Opus 56 veröffentlicht. Mendelssohns Vertonung von Goethes Text *Die erste Walpurgisnacht*, 1832 komponiert, wurde überarbeitet und erschien als eine zweite Symphoniekantate mit der Opuszahl 60, ein weltliches Gegenstück zum *Lobgesang*.

Wie die biblischen Sprecher, deren Worte er im *Lobgesang* vertonte, wußte Mendelssohn, was es bedeutet, in der Finsternis zu irren, und mit welchen Gefühlen Offenbarung erlebt wird. Bei der Komposition des *Lobgesangs* fand er einfache und komplexe Bilder für den Aufstieg von der Finsternis zum Licht, ihm gelang die gegenseitige Erhellung von Musik und Dichtung, und sicherlich trat er aus dem entmutigenden Schatten seiner eigenen künstlerischen Zweifel heraus in ein helles, neues Stadium der Erleuchtung.

Der Herausgeber dankt seinen studentischen Mitarbeitern der Florida State University Edmund Goehring, Bill Faucett, und Marian Wilson für ihre Mithilfe bei der Vorbereitung dieser Edition.

Tallahassee, Florida/USA, März 1989 Douglass Seaton
Übersetzung: Helgard Ullrich

¹⁰ Unveröffentlichter Brief, aufbewahrt in der New York Public Library (US-NY-p).

¹¹ *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* 13/2 (4. Juli 1840), S. 7.

¹² Klingemann (Hrsg.), a.a.O. S. 245.

Foreword (abridged)

In the 1830s Mendelssohn worked on a series of unfulfilled or abortive symphonic compositions. The "Reformation" Symphony was completed and performed, but Mendelssohn abandoned it without bringing it to publication. The "Italian" Symphony was composed, performed, and then revised, but never quite completed; it, too, Mendelssohn left unpublished. The "Scotch" Symphony was partially sketched but was set aside when the composer found that he could no longer conjure up what he referred to as the "misty mood" of Scotland.

Nevertheless, in the late part of the decade of the 1830s, Mendelssohn began work hopefully on a new symphony, in B flat. Sketches and drafts survive for this symphony in the autograph miscellany volume 19 in the Mendelssohn Nachlass collection now in the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in East Berlin (D-ddr-Bds). The B-flat symphony came to an unanticipated completion through a commission in conjunction with Leipzig's 1840 celebration of the quadricentennial of printing from movable type. For that occasion Mendelssohn was asked to provide a major work for orchestra and chorus. It took Mendelssohn some time to formulate his plan for the composition, but once he had done so he was able to work quite quickly. It consisted of an adaptation of the music already sketched for the B-flat Symphony, followed by a series of vocal movements.

What enabled Mendelssohn to break through to inspiration for the new work, which he entitled *Lobgesang*, was the incorporation of a particular set of texts, which ultimately came to constitute nine vocal movements, following three orchestral movements taken up from the B-flat symphony project. He selected the words from the Bible and from the chorale "Nun danket alle Gott," concentrating on three main themes: the praise of God, God's faithfulness to those who wait for God's help and comfort, and the emergence from darkness to light. The last of these, a metaphor for the illumination that Gutenberg's Bible brought to European culture in the fifteenth century, became the key image for much of the music, and it will be discussed further below.

The first performance of the *Lobgesang* took place on 25 June 1840 in the St. Thomas Church, and it achieved a considerable success. The work also had several performances later in the year. It was featured at the Birmingham Music Festival on 23 September. Not long after the composer's return to Germany there was a performance for the King of Saxony, to whom the score was ultimately dedicated. A further performance, on a benefit concert for elderly and sick musicians, took place in Leipzig on 3 December.

During the first half of 1841 Mendelssohn was in close contact with Breitkopf & Härtel, negotiating his royalties, preparing piano score, parts, and full score, and reading copy on the various parts and scores. The composer actually received his own copy of the full score on 22 September.

As has been noted, the progression from darkness to light constitutes the most important poetic image in the texts Mendelssohn selected for the *Lobgesang*. These texts led to a variety of musical expressions of the emergence from darkness to light in the course of the work. Some of these consist of local images; others depend on long-range musical processes. Among the simpler ones are examples of brightening of the music by means of simple and obvious musical changes. In No. 8, "Nun danket alle Gott" is set with the first stanza for unaccompanied choral voices, then the second stanza, "Lob, Ehr' und Preis sei Gott," in a unison setting with elaborate orchestral illumination. In the final movement the sense of light breaking on the scene derives from the convention of progression from minor harmonic color to major.

In several numbers the dissemination of the biblical message of God's goodness by the publication of God's word is suggested by the fact that a statement made by a solo singer is taken up, repeated, and expanded by the chorus. In some of these cases this occurs within a single movement, as in No. 2, where the soprano solo is echoed by the chorus; in others, as in the pair of movements Nos. 3 and 4, the text is first introduced by a soloist in one movement, then taken up in the next by the choral voices. Similar procedures are employed within in No. 5, the soprano duet with chorus "Ich harrete des Herrn" ("I waited for the Lord"), and at the transition from No. 6 to No. 7. In such cases the effect is partly one of adding illumination to the sound, partly an illustration of the spreading revelation of the scriptural message.

The most striking musical depiction of the movement from darkness to light is the central moment of illumination between Nos. 6 and 7. The tenor sings of the fear of darkness and death, with hopeful references to God's promised revelation. Then the cry in the darkness "Will the night soon pass?" comes with agitated tremolos and prominent diminished seventh chords and is repeated in an intensifying rising sequence. Finally the soprano solo heralds night's end, and there follows a mighty chorus. This transition constitutes the most explicit and the climactic expression of the central image of the *Lobgesang*.

There is a further sense in which revelation stands as a significant musical idea in the *Lobgesang*. The sketches for the B-flat symphony indicate that the first movement was to begin directly with the Allegro principal section of its sonata structure; but the first purely instrumental movement of the *Lobgesang* opens instead with a Maestoso introduction based on a bold motive stated by the trombones. This motive is featured prominently in the working-out of the movement. In the middle of the second orchestral movement (Allegretto un poco agitato), it reappears as a kind of cantus firmus in a chorale-like texture in the winds. By this time it is sufficiently evident that this motive is an important idea in the work, but its meaning remains obscure. It does not occur in the third orchestral movement, but the strings' accompaniment figure from that movement initiates the following first choral

movement (No. 2) in an extended anticipatory introduction that soon adds the chorus. Then, at last, the meaning of the motive is revealed, as the choral voices take it up in turn, proclaiming "Alles was Odem hat, lobet den Herrn" ("All that has life and breath, sing to the Lord"). The character of the motive, developed but not explicated in the orchestral movements, is suddenly and effectively revealed.

Study of the autograph sources, particularly the complicated revision manuscript formerly located in Berlin and now held in the Biblioteka Jagiellońska in Kraków (PL-Kj), reveals how the *Lobgesang* reached its final form. Because of the unusual manner in which the work was composed, even the central musical metaphor was only gradually revealed to Mendelssohn himself.

This autograph score served as Mendelssohn's primary working copy through the first performances and several stages of revision. In the course of the *Lobgesang*'s several revisions, its pages received three different sets of numbers, which are very helpful in determining the order of changes in the composition, for certain folio and page numbers missing from the regular sequence clearly reveal excisions of music, while unnumbered pages and folios represent substitutions and insertions of new music.

The fact that Mendelssohn only gradually arrived at his final conception of the *Lobgesang* is illustrated by the pair of movements Nos. 3 and 4, the tenor solo leading to the choral treatment of the theme of redemption by God from trouble and darkness. In the work's early stage, which apparently included both the Leipzig premiere on 25 June 1840 and the performance at the Birmingham festival the following 23 September, there was simply a tenor recitative leading to the chorus. Only in the work's revision for the performance on 3 December was the tenor solo inserted, yielding the symbolism of the revelation of sacred truth by the publication of God's word.

Surprisingly, the central moment in the *Lobgesang*, the most explicit statement in the work of the image of revelation as the emergence from darkness to light, the transition from No. 6 to No. 7, also came to the composer gradually. Three different tenor solo movements in turn stood between No. 5 and No. 7. The first, a brief recitative, proceeded directly from No. 5 without pause and concluded on the downbeat of No. 7. Because it occupied the same paper as material that Mendelssohn wished to retain, the entire recitative survives. Its text contains no mention of light and darkness at all; it is merely transitional, accomplishing a modulation from the preceding movement to the following one. Of the second recitative only the ending may be read in the manuscript, and it indicates that Mendelssohn had experienced some kind of revelation about how to shape the crux of his work. The new recitative concluded, "... und die Finsterniß wird Licht um mich" ("... and the darkness becomes light around me"). Though this transition was not yet as dramatic as that in the completed work, the composer had obviously begun to discover where and how to bring the work to its point.

Thus the progress from darkness to light describes both the hearer's and the composer's experience of the composition. After a decade and a half of failure to bring a multimovement symphonic project to a satisfactory conclusion, Mendelssohn was enabled by the combination of symphony with chorus, by the occasion for which he had to compose, and by the texts to which the occasion led him, to find an artistic synthesis of form and content.

This principle of the work's structure, presentation of an idea in abstract musical terms and subsequent revelation of the idea's meaning in vocal text, did not merely produce a significant work, however; it demanded the creation of an original genre. Mendelssohn remained for some time in doubt about the designation of the work; it had been performed three times in the summer and fall of 1840, and still he had found no term for its genre. Then, in a letter of 18 November 1840 to Karl Klingemann, Mendelssohn thanked him for the genre's name, "symphony-cantata," and so, in the middle of 1841, the score was published with that designation. (Only in the posthumous edition of Mendelssohn's collected works did it become the so-called "Symphony No. 2.")

The *Lobgesang* was Mendelssohn's opus 52. Quickly after it was finished, the long-abandoned "Scotch" Symphony in A minor was at last completed and brought out as opus 56. The composer's setting of Goethe's *Die erste Walpurgisnacht*, composed in 1832, was revised and published as a second symphony-cantata with opus number 60, a secular counterpart to the *Lobgesang*. Thus it is possible that the *Lobgesang* represented a turning-point for Mendelssohn, for it seems that its completion helped him regain his confidence and bring some of his abandoned projects of the early 1830s to light.

Tallahassee, Florida/USA, March 1989 Douglass Seaton

Avant-propos (abrégé)

Dans les années 1830, Mendelssohn travailla sur des compositions symphoniques qui restèrent inachevées ou auxquelles il ne donna pas suite. La Symphonie «Réformation» fut achevée et exécutée, mais Mendelssohn l'abandonna sans la faire publier. La Symphonie «Italienne» fut composée, exécutée et puis révisée, mais elle ne fut jamais complètement achevée; celle-ci non plus ne fut pas publiée. La Symphonie «Ecossoise» fut en partie esquissée, mais le compositeur la laissa de côté quand il ne put plus rendre de ce qu'il appelait l'«atmosphère brumeuse» de l'Ecosse.

Néanmoins vers la fin des années 1830, Mendelssohn commença plein d'espoir la composition d'une nouvelle symphonie en Si bémol. On trouve des esquisses et des ébauches de cette symphonie dans le volume 19 d'autographes divers dans la collection Mendelssohn Nachlass qui est conservée aujourd'hui à la Deutsche Staatsbibliothek à Berlin-Est (D-ddr-Bds). La symphonie en Si bémol a été achevée contre toute attente grâce à une commande en relation avec les fêtes de 1840 à Leipzig pour célébrer les quatre cents ans de la première machine à imprimer. Pour cette occasion, on demanda à Mendelssohn de composer une œuvre majeure pour orchestre et chœur. Il fallut quelque temps à Mendelssohn pour formuler le plan de sa composition, mais après cela, il progressa rapidement. Sa composition était une adaptation d'une œuvre déjà esquissée pour la symphonie en Si bémol, suivie d'une série de mouvements vocaux.

Mendelssohn réussit à retrouver son inspiration pour cette nouvelle œuvre, intitulée *Lobgesang*, grâce à l'incorporation d'une série particulière de textes qui finalement constituèrent neuf mouvements vocaux, après trois mouvements orchestraux tirés du projet de symphonie en Si bémol. Il sélectionna des paroles de la Bible et du choral «Nun danket alle Gott,» se concentrant sur trois thèmes principaux: les louanges du Seigneur, la fidélité de Dieu pour ceux qui attendent l'aide et le réconfort de Dieu, et le passage des ténèbres à la lumière. Ce dernier thème, une métaphore de l'illumination que la Bible de Gutenberg apporta à la culture européenne au quinzième siècle, devint l'image-clé de la plus grande partie de la composition dont nous traitons ci-dessous.

La première de *Lobgesang* eut lieu le 25 juin 1840 en l'église de St. Thomas et connut un grand succès. L'œuvre fut exécutée plusieurs fois au cours de cette année et figura au Festival de musique de Birmingham le 23 septembre. Peu de temps après le retour en Allemagne du compositeur, l'œuvre fut exécutée pour le Roi de Saxe, auquel la partition fut finalement dédiée. Une autre exécution, au profit des musiciens âgés et malades, eut lieu à Leipzig le 3 décembre.

Au cours des six premiers mois de 1841, Mendelssohn resta en contact étroit avec Breitkopf & Härtel, négociant ses droits d'auteur, préparant une partition pour piano, des parties et la partition toute entière, et lisant ce qui avait été écrit à propos

des diverses parties et partitions. Le compositeur reçut en fait son propre exemplaire de la partition toute entière le 22 septembre.

Comme on l'a noté, le passage des ténèbres à la lumière forme la plus importante image poétique dans les textes que Mendelssohn avait sélectionnés pour *Lobgesang*. Ces textes ont donné lieu à une variété d'expressions musicales du passage des ténèbres à la lumière au cours de la composition. Certaines sont des images locales tandis que d'autres dépendent de procédés musicaux élaborés. Parmi les procédés les plus simples, on trouve des exemples d'illumination dans la composition par le moyen de changements musicaux simples et évidents. Dans le No. 8, «Nun danket alle Gott» est composé avec la première strophe pour des voix chorales non accompagnées, tandis que la deuxième strophe, «Lob, Ehr', und Preis sei Gott» a une écriture à l'unisson avec une illumination orchestrale élaborée. Dans le mouvement final, le sentiment de l'apparition de la lumière sur la scène émane de la convention du passage d'une harmonie mineure à une harmonie majeure.

Dans plusieurs numéros, la propagation du message biblique de la bonté de Dieu par la publication de la parole de Dieu est suggérée par le fait qu'une déclaration faite par un soliste est reprise, répétée et développée par le chœur. Dans certains cas, ceci se déroule dans un seul mouvement, comme au No. 2, où le chœur fait écho au soliste soprane; dans d'autres cas, comme dans celui des deux mouvements Nos. 3 et 4, le texte est d'abord introduit par un soliste dans un mouvement, puis repris dans le mouvement suivant par le chœur. On a recours à des procédés similaires dans le No. 5, le duo de sopranes avec chœur «Ich harrete des Herrn» («J'ai attendu le Seigneur»), et à la transition du No. 6 au No. 7. Dans ces cas-ci, l'effet provient du fait qu'on ajoute en partie une illumination au son, et en partie une illustration à la révélation du message biblique qui se propage.

La description musicale la plus frappante du passage des ténèbres à la lumière est le moment central de l'illumination entre les Nos. 6 et 7. Le tenor chante sa peur des ténèbres et de la mort, avec des références pleines d'espoir de la révélation promise de Dieu. Puis le cri dans les ténèbres «Est-ce que la nuit va finir?» arrive avec des trémolos agités et des accords de septième diminué frappants, et se répète dans une séquence d'une intensité de plus en plus grande. C'est finalement le soliste soprane qui annonce la fin de la nuit et auquel fait suite un chœur puissant. Cette transition constitue l'expression la plus explicite et la plus culminante de l'image centrale de *Lobgesang*.

Il y a aussi un autre sens dans lequel la révélation représente une idée musicale significative dans *Lobgesang*. Les esquisses de la symphonie en Si bémol indiquent que le premier mouvement devait commencer directement avec l'Allegro, principale section de la structure de la sonate; mais le premier mouvement purement instrumental de *Lobgesang*

ouvre au lieu de cela avec une introduction *Maestoso* basée sur un motif audacieux exécuté par les trombones. Ce motif figure de façon prééminente dans le déroulement du mouvement. Au milieu du second mouvement orchestral (*Allegretto un poco agitato*), il réapparaît comme une sorte de *cantus firmus* dans une texture de type choral avec les vents. A ce stade, il est suffisamment évident que ce motif est une idée importante de l'œuvre, mais sa signification reste obscure. Il n'apparaît pas dans le troisième mouvement orchestral, mais la figure mélodique d'accompagnement des cordes tirée de ce mouvement commence le premier mouvement choral suivant (No. 2) dans une introduction étendue auquel vient bientôt s'ajouter le chœur. Puis, la signification du motif est enfin révélée, alors que les forces chorales le reprennent à tour de rôle, proclamant «*Alles was Odem hat, lobet den Herrn*» («*Tout ce qui vit et respire, chantez au Seigneur*»). Le caractère de ce motif, développé mais non expliqué dans les mouvements orchestraux, est soudainement et effectivement révélé.

Une étude des sources autographes, particulièrement la révision compliquée du manuscrit qui se trouvait autrefois à Berlin et aujourd'hui conservée à la Biblioteka Jagiellońska à Kraków (PL-Kj), révèle comment *Lobgesang* a pris sa forme finale. A cause de la manière inhabituelle dont l'œuvre a été composée, même la métaphore musicale centrale a seulement petit à petit été révélée à Mendelssohn lui-même.

Cette partition autographe a été le premier outil de travail de Mendelssohn pour les premières exécutions et les différentes étapes de révision. Au cours des révisions de *Lobgesang*, ses pages ont reçu trois séries de numéros différentes, qui sont très utiles pour déterminer l'ordre des changements dans la composition, car certains numéros de pages et feuillets absents de la séquence normale révèlent clairement des suppressions, tandis que les pages et les feuillets non-numérotés représentent des substitutions et des insertions dans la composition.

Le fait que Mendelssohn n'est arrivé que petit à petit à la composition finale de *Lobgesang* est illustré par les deux mouvements Nos. 3 et 4 – le soliste ténor conduisant au traitement choral du thème de la rédemption de Dieu pour sortir des difficultés et des ténèbres. Au tout début de l'œuvre, qui apparemment inclut à la fois la première de Leipzig le 25 juin 1840 et l'interprétation au festival de Birmingham le 23 septembre de la même année, il y avait simplement un récitatif ténor conduisant au chœur. C'est seulement dans la révision de l'œuvre pour l'interprétation du 3 décembre que l'air ténor fut ajouté, produisant le symbolisme de la révélation de la vérité sacrée par la publication de la parole de Dieu.

Il est surprenant de noter que ce n'est que petit à petit là encore que le compositeur trouva l'inspiration du moment central de l'œuvre, à savoir la déclaration la plus explicite de l'image de la révélation, le passage des ténèbres à la lumière, qui est exprimée par la transition du No. 6 au No. 7. Le soliste ténor interprétait trois mouvements différents tour à tour

entre les Nos. 5 et 7. Le premier, un bref récitatif suivait directement le No. 5 sans pause et concluait sur le temps fort du No. 7. Comme ce premier mouvement était sur le même papier que d'autre matériel que Mendelssohn voulait conserver, le récitatif tout entier a survécu. Son texte ne fait pas mention du tout de la lumière et des ténèbres; il s'agit simplement d'une transition qui accomplit une modulation entre deux mouvements. En ce qui concerne le second récitatif, on ne peut en lire que la fin dans le manuscrit, et ceci indique que Mendelssohn avait eu quelque révélation sur la façon de composer le point crucial de son œuvre. Le nouveau récitatif se terminait ainsi, «... und die Finsterniß wird Licht um mich» («... et tout autour de moi, les ténèbres laissent place à la lumière»). Bien que cette transition ne fût pas encore aussi dramatique que celle de l'œuvre finie, le compositeur avait évidemment commencé à sentir où et comment amener l'œuvre à son point crucial.

Ainsi la progression du passage des ténèbres à la lumière décrit l'expérience de la composition vécue à la fois par l'audience et le compositeur. Après quinze années durant lesquelles Mendelssohn n'avait pas réussi à mener à bien un projet symphonique à plusieurs mouvements, ce furent la combinaison d'une symphonie avec chœur, l'occasion pour laquelle il dut composer, et les textes que l'occasion lui suscita, qui lui permirent de trouver une synthèse artistique dans la forme et le contenu.

Ce principe de la structure de l'œuvre, à savoir présentation d'une idée en termes musicaux abstraits, suivi de la révélation de la signification de l'idée, n'a pas suffi à produire une œuvre significative; il a fallu la création d'un genre original. Mendelssohn resta un certain temps dans le doute quant à l'appellation de l'œuvre; on l'avait interprétée trois fois en été et en automne 1840, mais il n'avait pas encore trouvé de terme pour son genre. Puis, dans une lettre datée du 18 novembre 1840 adressée à Karl Klingemann, Mendelssohn le remercia pour le nom de ce genre, «symphonie-cantate», et c'est ainsi qu'au milieu de l'année 1841, la partition fut publiée avec cette appellation. (C'est seulement dans l'édition posthume de la collection des œuvres de Mendelssohn que l'œuvre prit le nom de «Symphonie No. 2».)

Lobgesang fut l'opus 52 de Mendelssohn. Peu après la fin de cette œuvre, la symphonie «Ecossoise» en La mineur qui avait été abandonnée de longue date, fut enfin achevée et parut comme l'opus 56. La composition de Mendelssohn de *Die erste Walpurgisnacht* de Goethe, écrite en 1832, fut révisée et publiée comme une seconde «symphonie-cantate», opus 60, qui est une contrepartie profane de *Lobgesang*. Il est donc possible que *Lobgesang* ait été un tournant pour Mendelssohn, car il semble que son achèvement l'aida à regagner confiance et à reprendre certains des projets abandonnés au début des années 1830. Pour l'apparat critique, voir le texte allemand.

Tallahassee, Floride/USA, mars 1989 Douglass Seaton
Traduction: Pierrick Picot

Lobgesang

Sinfonie - Kantate op. 52

Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy

1809–1847

1. Sinfonia

Maestoso con moto (M.M. ♩ = 96)

Flauti

Oboi

Clarinetti in B

Fagotti

Corni in F

Corni in B

Trombe in B

Tromboni I, II

Trombone III

Timpani II

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Violoncello

Basso

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 65 min.

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Urtext
edited by Douglass Seaton

7 ^{a2} 11

^{a2}

7 11

14 *ff* *a2* 17

ff *a2* *f* *tr* *ff*

14 *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* 17

20

Allegro ♩ = 160

24

Musical score for the first system, measures 20-24. It features five staves with various dynamics including sf, ff, p, and fp.

Musical score for the second system, measures 20-24. It features five staves with various dynamics including sf and ff. A large watermark 'CARUS' is overlaid on the score.

20

Allegro ♩ = 160

24

Musical score for the third system, measures 20-24. It features five staves with various dynamics including sf, ff, p, and fp.

First system of musical notation, measures 27-30. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 27 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features chords and some melodic movement. Measure 30 includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.

Second system of musical notation, measures 27-30. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature has two flats. Measure 27 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features chords and some melodic movement. Measure 30 includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.

Third system of musical notation, measures 27-30. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature has two flats. Measure 27 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features chords and some melodic movement. Measure 30 includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.

Musical score for the first system, measures 33-36. It features four staves with various musical notations including dynamics (sf, f), articulation (accents), and fingerings (a2).

Musical score for the second system, measures 33-36. It features five staves with musical notations including dynamics (f) and articulation (accents).

Musical score for the third system, measures 33-36. It features five staves with musical notations including dynamics (sf, p, f) and articulation (accents).

38 41

p cresc. a2 8 cre - scen - do

p cresc. cre - scen - do

a2 p cresc. cre - scen sf do

p cresc.

p cresc.

38 41

p cresc. cre - scen - do

p cresc. cre - scen - do

p cresc. cre - scen - do

p p cre - sf scen - do

p p cre - sf scen - do

43 *f* *a2* *sf p* *sf* 46 *sf* *sf*

a2 *f* *f* *f*

43 *f* *sf p* *sf* 46 *sf* *sf* *p*

48

48

p

51

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cre - scen

p

Carus

48

48

p

51

cre - scen

cre - scen

cre - scen

cre - scen

cre - scen

cre - scen

53 *sf* *f* 56

do *sf* *f* *a2'*

f *a2* *f* *a2* *f*

53 do *f* 56

do do do do do

do do do do do

do do do do do

do do do do do

do do do do do

58 60

sf sf sf sf a2

a2 a2 a2 tr

58 60

62 64

ff ff ff ff

a2 ff f

ff ff ff ff

62 64

ff ff ff ff

66

f

a2

68

f

a2

f

f

a2

f

CARUS

66

f

f

f

68

f

This musical score is for the piece "Carus 40.076". It consists of two systems of staves. The first system includes a piano part (treble and bass clefs) and a bassoon part (bass clef). The piano part begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system continues the piano part with a more complex, rhythmic texture. A large, stylized watermark reading "Carus" is overlaid across the middle of the page. The page number "70" appears at the top left and bottom left of the score.

73 75 a2

73 75

82

a2

85

Musical score for the first system, measures 82-85. It features a vocal line and two piano accompaniment staves. The vocal line starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands. Dynamics include 'p' and 'dim.'

Musical score for the second system, measures 82-85. It features a vocal line and two piano accompaniment staves. The vocal line has a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4. The piano accompaniment is mostly rests. Dynamics include 'p'.

82

85

Musical score for the third system, measures 82-85. It features a vocal line and two piano accompaniment staves. The vocal line has quarter notes G4, A4, Bb4, and A4. The piano accompaniment has chords and moving lines. Dynamics include 'p' and 'dim.'

89 92 ritard. a tempo

ritard. a tempo

ritard. a tempo

89 92 ritard. a tempo

96

99

Musical score for the first system, measures 96-99. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with various intervals and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in measure 97. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with some rests and notes.

Musical score for the second system, measures 96-99. The grand staff (treble and bass clefs) shows a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in measure 97. A large, stylized watermark reading "Carus" is overlaid across the middle of the page.

96

99

Musical score for the third system, measures 96-99. The grand staff (treble and bass clefs) shows piano (*p*) and crescendo (*cresc.*) dynamic markings across the measures.

Animato

Musical score for the first system, measures 103-106. It features four staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and contains a melodic line with slurs and a dashed line. The second staff is empty. The third staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with slurs, starting piano (*p*) and ending fortissimo (*sf*). The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a bass line with slurs, starting piano (*p*).

Musical score for the second system, measures 103-106. It features four staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with slurs, starting piano (*p*) and marked *cresc.* (crescendo). The second staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with slurs, also marked *p cresc.*. The third staff is empty. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a bass line with slurs, starting piano (*p*) and marked *a2* (second octave).

Musical score for the third system, measures 103-106. It features five staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with slurs, starting fortissimo (*sf*) and marked *Animato*. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with slurs, starting piano (*p*) and marked *sf*. The third staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with slurs, starting piano (*p*) and marked *sf*. The fourth staff has a bass clef and contains a bass line with slurs, starting piano (*p*) and marked *sf*. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a bass line with slurs, starting piano (*p*) and marked *sf*.

Musical score for the first system, measures 108-111. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music includes chords and melodic lines with dynamic markings 'sf' and 'p'.

Musical score for the second system, measures 108-111. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music includes chords and melodic lines with dynamic markings 'sf' and 'p'. A large watermark 'Carus' is overlaid on the score.

Musical score for the third system, measures 108-111. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music includes chords and melodic lines with dynamic markings 'sf' and 'p'.

Musical score for the first system, measures 113-115. The score consists of four staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a series of eighth notes. The second and third staves have treble clefs and contain chords and melodic lines. The fourth staff has a bass clef and contains a bass line. Dynamic markings include 'p' (piano) and 'sf' (sforzando).

Musical score for the second system, measures 116-118. The score consists of four staves. The first two staves have treble clefs and contain chords and melodic lines. The third and fourth staves have bass clefs and contain a bass line. Dynamic markings include 'p' (piano).

Musical score for the third system, measures 119-121. The score consists of four staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a series of eighth notes. The second and third staves have treble clefs and contain chords and melodic lines. The fourth staff has a bass clef and contains a bass line. Dynamic markings include 'p' (piano), 'cresc.' (crescendo), and 'sf' (sforzando).

116 118

cresc. sf a2 cresc. sf a2 cresc. a2 cresc. sf cresc. sf cresc. sf

p cresc. cresc. cresc.

116 118

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

120

Musical score for the first system, measures 120-122. It consists of four staves. The first staff has dynamics *sf*, *p*, and *cresc.* The second and third staves have dynamics *p* and *cresc.* The fourth staff has dynamics *p* and *cresc.*

Musical score for the second system, measures 120-122. It consists of five staves. The first staff has dynamics *p* and *cresc.* The second, third, and fourth staves are empty. The fifth staff is empty.

120

Musical score for the third system, measures 120-122. It consists of five staves. The first staff has dynamics *sf*, *fp*, and *cresc.* The second staff has dynamics *f*, *p*, and *cresc.* The third staff has dynamics *f*, *p*, and *cresc.* The fourth and fifth staves have dynamics *f*, *p*, and *cresc.*

Musical score for four staves (two treble and two bass clefs). The first two measures show a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with dynamic markings 'f'. The third measure features a rapid sixteenth-note run with dynamic markings 'ff' and 'a2'.

Musical score for four staves (two treble and two bass clefs). The first two measures show a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with dynamic markings 'f'. The third measure features a rapid sixteenth-note run with dynamic markings 'ff' and 'a2'. A large watermark 'CARUS' is overlaid on the score.

Musical score for four staves (two treble and two bass clefs). The first two measures show a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with dynamic markings 'p' and 'cresc.'. The third measure features a rapid sixteenth-note run with dynamic markings 'f' and 'sf'.

126 128

f *sf* *sf*

f *sf* *f* *sf* *sf*

126 128

f *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

Musical score for the first system, measures 130-132. It features four staves with various dynamics including sf, ff, and p.

Musical score for the second system, measures 130-132. It features five staves with dynamics such as sf, f, and tr. A large watermark 'CARUS' is overlaid on the score.

Musical score for the third system, measures 130-132. It features five staves with dynamics including sf and ff.

133

136

Musical score for the first system, measures 133-136. It features four staves. The first staff has dynamics *sf*, *sf*, *ff*, *sf*, *sf*. The second and third staves have dynamics *sf*, *sf*, *ff*, *sf*, *sf*. The fourth staff has dynamics *sf*, *sf*, *ff*, *sf*, *sf*. There are articulation marks *a2* above the second and third staves in measures 134 and 135. A large bracket spans measures 134 and 135 across all staves.

Musical score for the second system, measures 133-136. It features four staves. The first staff has dynamics *sf*, *sf*, *ff*, *sf*, *sf*. The second and third staves have dynamics *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*. The fourth staff has dynamics *sf*, *sf*. A large watermark 'CARUS' is overlaid on the score.

133

136

Musical score for the third system, measures 133-136. It features four staves. The first staff has dynamics *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*. The second and third staves have dynamics *sf*, *sf*. The fourth staff has dynamics *sf*, *sf*. A large watermark 'CARUS' is overlaid on the score.

143

146

Musical score for measures 143-146, top system. It consists of four staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. Measure 143 starts with a 7-measure rest. Dynamics include sf, f, and ff. There are 'a2' markings above notes in measures 145 and 146.

Musical score for measures 143-146, middle system. It consists of five staves. The first three are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. Measure 143 starts with a 7-measure rest. Dynamics include f and sf. A large watermark 'CARUS' is overlaid on the score.

143

146

Musical score for measures 143-146, bottom system. It consists of five staves. The first three are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. Measure 143 starts with a 7-measure rest. Dynamics include sf and f. A large watermark 'CARUS' is overlaid on the score.

149

152

Musical score for measures 149-152, top system. It consists of four staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. The music features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'a2', 'f', and 'sf'. There are also some slurs and ties.

Musical score for measures 149-152, middle system. It consists of six staves. The first two staves have treble clefs and a key signature of two flats. The next two staves have a 12/8 time signature and a key signature of two flats. The last two staves have a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. The music features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'sf'. There are also some slurs and ties.

149

152

Musical score for measures 149-152, bottom system. It consists of five staves. The first two staves have treble clefs and a key signature of two flats. The next two staves have a 12/8 time signature and a key signature of two flats. The last staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. The music features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'f' and 'sf'. There are also some slurs and ties.

155 158

Musical score for measures 155-158, first system. It features four staves. The first two staves have dynamics *f* and *ff*. The third and fourth staves have *ff*. There are rests in measures 156 and 157.

Musical score for measures 155-158, second system. It features five staves. Dynamics include *ff*, *f*, and *tr*. A large watermark 'Camius' is overlaid on the score.

155 158

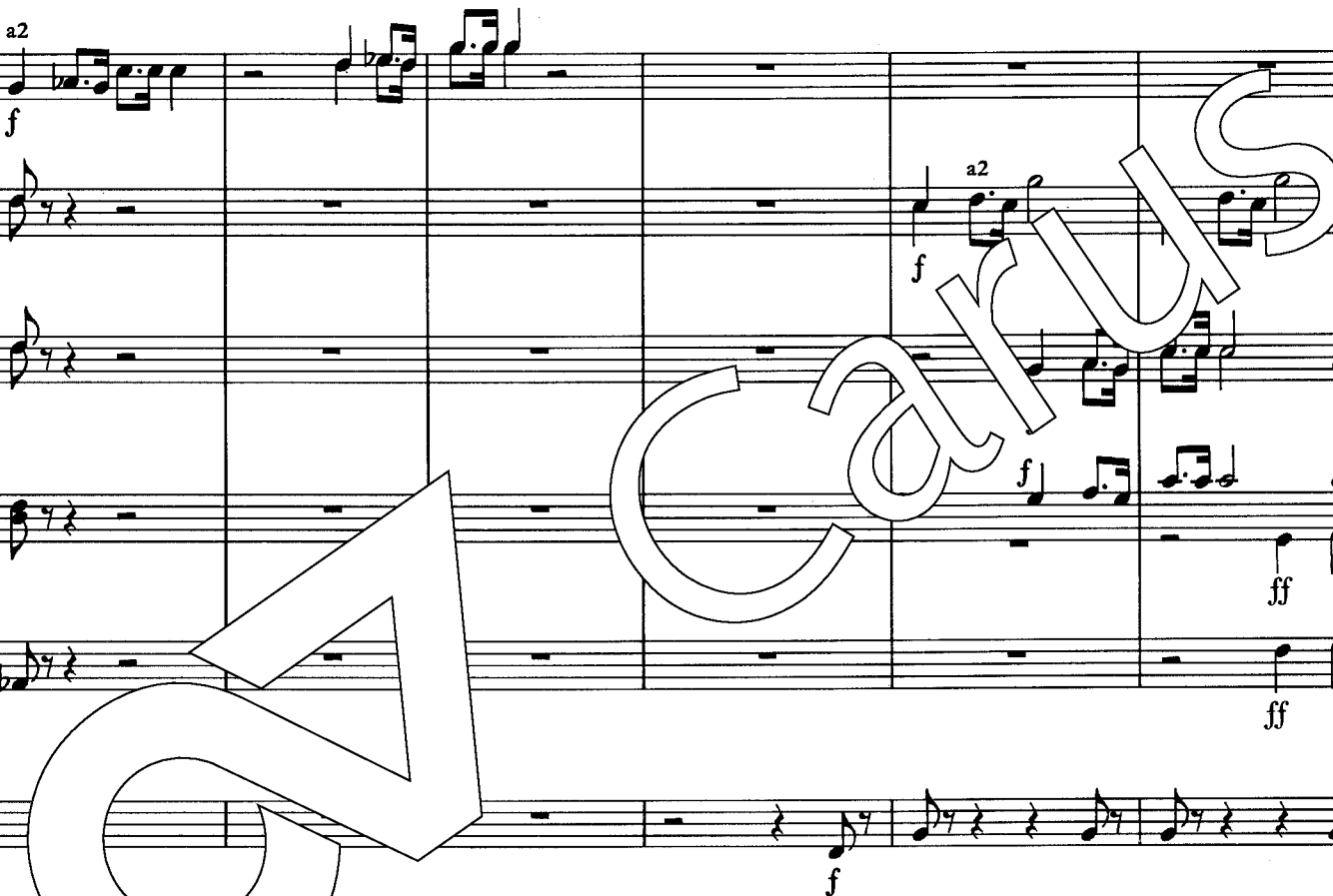
Musical score for measures 155-158, third system. It features five staves. Dynamics include *sf* and *sempre f*. The music is more active in this system.

161

164

a2

f



161

164

167 170

ff sf p sf

ff ff

167 170

ff p sf sf sf f f

172

175

Musical score for measures 172-175, top system. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves are marked *ff*. The third staff is marked *ff* and the fourth *ff*. Dynamics change to *p* and *sf* in measure 175. The music consists of sustained chords and melodic lines.

Musical score for measures 172-175, middle system. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves are marked *ff*. The third and fourth staves are marked *ff*. The music consists of sustained chords and melodic lines.

Musical score for measures 172-175, bottom system. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves are marked *f*. The third and fourth staves are marked *f*. Dynamics change to *p* and *sf* in measure 175. The music consists of sustained chords and melodic lines.

177

180

177

180

183

a2

186

Musical score for the first system, measures 183-186. The score consists of four staves. The first staff has a dynamic of *mf cresc.* and an articulation of *a2*. The second staff starts with *p* and *sf*. The third staff has *mf cresc.* and *a2*. The fourth staff has *sf*. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

Musical score for the second system, measures 183-186. The score consists of five staves. The first staff has a dynamic of *p*. The second staff has *sf*. A large watermark "CARUS" is overlaid across the middle of the system. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

183

186

Musical score for the third system, measures 183-186. The score consists of five staves. The first staff has *sf* and *sf*. The second staff has *cresc.*. The third staff has *cresc.*. The fourth staff has *cresc.*. The fifth staff has *f*. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

Musical score for measures 189-191, top system. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have notes and rests, with dynamic markings 'f' and 'a2'. The last two staves are mostly rests with some notes in the bass clef.

Musical score for measures 189-191, middle system. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have notes and rests, with dynamic markings 'f' and 'a2'. The last two staves are mostly rests with some notes in the bass clef. A large, stylized watermark 'Canus' is overlaid across the staves.

Musical score for measures 189-191, bottom system. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves have notes and rests, with dynamic markings 'sf' and 'f'. The last two staves are mostly rests with some notes in the bass clef.

Musical score for measures 193-195, top system. It consists of four staves. The first staff has a whole note with a fermata and a dynamic marking of *sf*. The second staff has a whole note with a fermata and a dynamic marking of *sf*. The third staff has a whole note with a fermata and a dynamic marking of *sf*. The fourth staff has a whole note with a fermata and a dynamic marking of *sf*. There are also some smaller notes and rests in the staves.

Musical score for measures 193-195, middle system. It consists of four staves. The first staff has a whole note with a fermata and a dynamic marking of *f*. The second staff has a whole note with a fermata and a dynamic marking of *sf*. The third staff has a whole note with a fermata and a dynamic marking of *f*. The fourth staff has a whole note with a fermata and a dynamic marking of *f*. There are also some smaller notes and rests in the staves.

Musical score for measures 193-195, bottom system. It consists of four staves. The first staff has a whole note with a fermata and a dynamic marking of *sf*. The second staff has a whole note with a fermata and a dynamic marking of *sempre f*. The third staff has a whole note with a fermata and a dynamic marking of *f*. The fourth staff has a whole note with a fermata and a dynamic marking of *sf*. There are also some smaller notes and rests in the staves.

Musical score for the first system, measures 197-199. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as sf and f. An 'a2' marking is present above the first staff in measure 199.

Musical score for the second system, measures 197-199. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as ff and sf. A large watermark 'CARUS' is overlaid across the center of the page.

Musical score for the third system, measures 197-199. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as f and sf.

201

203

Musical score for the first system, measures 201-203. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings like 'sf'.

Musical score for the second system, measures 201-203. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music is mostly rests with some notes in the second measure of the first treble staff. A large watermark 'Carus' is overlaid on the page.

201

203

Musical score for the third system, measures 201-203. It features five staves: two treble clefs, a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and a bass clef. The music is more active, with many sixteenth notes and dynamic markings like 'più f' and 'sf'.

205 207

Musical score for measures 205-207, top system. It consists of four staves. The first three staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff is in bass clef. Dynamics include 'f' and 'a2'.

Musical score for measures 205-207, middle system. It consists of five staves. The first four staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff is in bass clef. Dynamics include 'ff' and 'a2'. A large watermark 'CARUS' is overlaid on the score.

205 207

Musical score for measures 205-207, bottom system. It consists of five staves. The first four staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff is in bass clef. Dynamics include 'ff'.

209

212

ff sf di - mi - nu - en -

ff sf di - mi - nu - en -

ff sf di - mi - nu - en -

ff sf di - mi - nu - en -

a2

ff sf di - mi - nu - en -

a2 ff sf di - mi - nu - en -

ff sf di - mi - nu - endo

ff sf dim.

ff sf dim.

209

212

sf sf di - mi - nu - en -

sf sf di - mi - nu - en -

sf sf di - mi - nu - en -

sf sf di - mi - nu - en -

sf sf di - mi - nu - en -

ritard.

226 a tempo

ritard.

a tempo

pizz.

ritard.

226 a tempo

229

233

Musical score for the first system, measures 229-233. It features a single melodic line in the upper staff with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a fermata over the final measure. The lower staves are empty.

A large, stylized watermark reading "CARUS" is overlaid across the middle section of the page, which contains empty musical staves.

229

233

Musical score for the second system, measures 229-233. It features a multi-staff arrangement with various dynamics including piano (*p*), *arco*, and *sfz*. The lower staves contain accompaniment.

236

pp ²⁴⁰

236

240

Musical score for measures 243-246, first system. It consists of four staves. The first two staves are treble clefs, and the last two are bass clefs. The key signature has two flats. Measures 243 and 244 are mostly rests. In measure 245, the second staff has a half note G4 with a *pp* dynamic. In measure 246, the second staff has a half note A4 with a *p* dynamic, and the first staff has a half note G4 with a *pp* dynamic.

Musical score for measures 243-246, second system. It consists of six staves. The first two are treble clefs, the next two are alto clefs, and the last is a bass clef. The key signature has two flats. Measures 243 and 244 are mostly rests. In measure 245, the first staff has a half note G4 with a *pp* dynamic. In measure 246, the first staff has a half note A4 with a *pp* dynamic, and the fifth staff has a half note G4 with a *pp* dynamic.

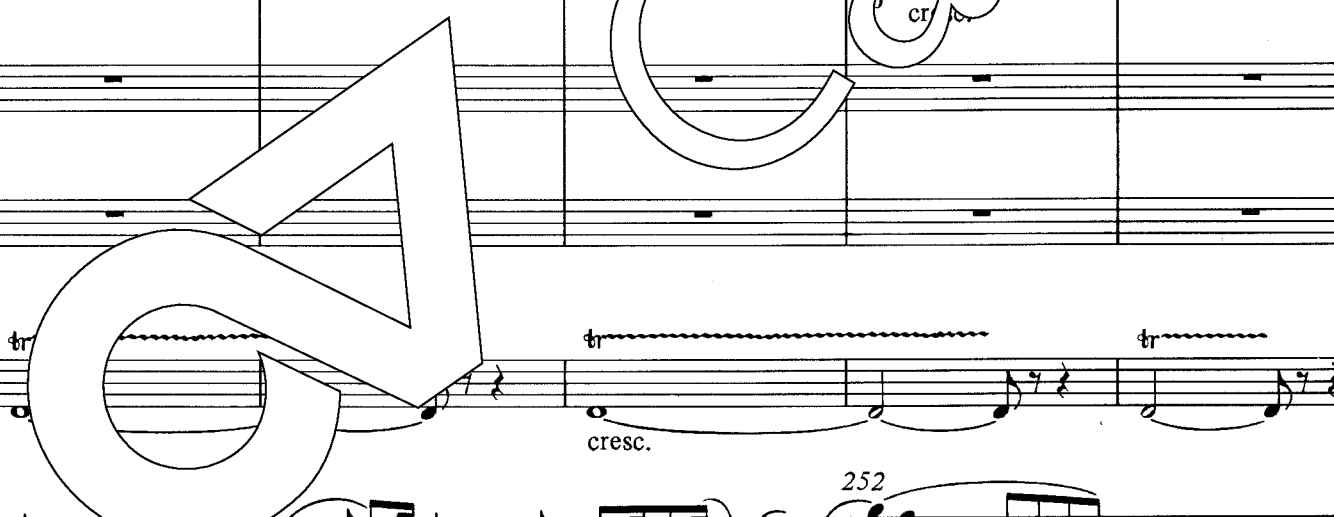
Musical score for measures 243-246, third system. It consists of six staves. The first two are treble clefs, the next two are alto clefs, and the last is a bass clef. The key signature has two flats. Measures 243 and 244 are mostly rests. In measure 245, the first staff has a half note G4 with a *pp* dynamic. In measure 246, the first staff has a half note A4 with a *pp* dynamic, and the fifth staff has a half note G4 with a *pp* dynamic.

249

252

a2
p cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
a2
sf
cresc.
p
cresc.

p cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.



249

252

cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.

259

262

Musical score for the first system, measures 259-262. It features four staves with various musical notations including dynamics (sf, p), articulation (accents), and slurs.

Musical score for the second system, measures 259-262. It features four staves with various musical notations including dynamics (sf, fp) and articulation (accents). A large watermark "Carus" is overlaid on the score.

259

262

Musical score for the third system, measures 259-262. It features four staves with various musical notations including dynamics (sf, p) and articulation (accents).

First system of musical notation, measures 265-268. It consists of four staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. The music features sustained chords with moving inner voices. Dynamics include 'p' (piano) and 'cresc.' (crescendo).

Second system of musical notation, measures 265-268. It consists of six staves. The top two are treble clef, the middle two are alto clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. The music is more complex, with many sixteenth notes and slurs. A large watermark 'Carus' is overlaid on the page.

Third system of musical notation, measures 265-268. It consists of six staves. The top two are treble clef, the middle two are alto clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns and slurs. Dynamics include 'cresc.' (crescendo).

270 273

fsf cresc. sf p

fsf cresc. sf p

fsf cresc. sf p

fsf cresc. sf p

Carus

270 273

fsf sf sf cresc. sf p

fsf sf cresc. sf p

fsf sf sf p

fsf sf sf p

fsf sf sf sf p

275

277

Musical score system 1: Treble clef with notes and slurs, and four empty staves below.

Musical score system 2: Grand staff with empty staves and a large watermark 'CARUS' overlaid.

275

277

Musical score system 3: Grand staff with notes, slurs, and 'cresc.' markings.

280

282

Musical score for the first system, measures 280-282. It consists of four staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. Dynamics include piano (p) and sforzando (sf). The music features sustained chords and melodic lines with slurs.

Musical score for the second system, measures 280-282. It consists of six staves. The first two are in treble clef, and the last four are in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. Dynamics include piano (p). The music features sustained chords and melodic lines with slurs.

280

282

Musical score for the third system, measures 280-282. It consists of six staves. The first two are in treble clef, and the last four are in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. Dynamics include piano (p). The music features sustained chords and melodic lines with slurs.

284

287

Musical score for the first system, measures 284-287. It consists of four staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The music features chords and melodic lines with dynamics 'p' and 'cresc.'.

Musical score for the second system, measures 284-287. It consists of six staves. The first two are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. A large watermark 'CAMUS' is overlaid on the score. Dynamics 'p' and 'cresc.' are present.

284

287

Musical score for the third system, measures 284-287. It consists of five staves. The first two are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The music features rhythmic patterns and dynamics 'p'.

Musical score for the first system, measures 289-292. It features four staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *sf* and *p*.

Musical score for the second system, measures 289-292. It features five staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p*.

Carus

Musical score for the third system, measures 289-292. It features five staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* and *p*.

Musical score for measures 294-296, top system. It consists of four staves. The first two staves are treble clefs, and the last two are bass clefs. The key signature has two flats. The music features chords with accents and dynamic markings of *sf* (sforzando) in measures 294, 295, and 296.

Musical score for measures 294-296, middle system. It consists of six staves. The first two are treble clefs, and the last four are bass clefs. The key signature has two flats. The music features a melodic line in the first staff with a dynamic marking of *sf* in measure 296. A large watermark 'Carus' is overlaid across the system.

Musical score for measures 294-296, bottom system. It consists of six staves. The first two are treble clefs, and the last four are bass clefs. The key signature has two flats. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings of *sf* are present throughout the system.

sf

Musical score for measures 298-300, top system. It consists of four staves. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The key signature has two flats. Measure 298 has a *sf* dynamic. Measure 299 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 300 has a *p cresc.* dynamic. The music features a melodic line in the upper staves and a more active line in the lower staves.

Musical score for measures 298-300, middle system. It consists of six staves. The first two are treble clef, and the last four are bass clef. The key signature has two flats. Measure 298 has a *sf* dynamic. Measure 299 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 300 has a *p cresc.* dynamic. The music features a melodic line in the upper staves and a more active line in the lower staves.

Musical score for measures 298-300, bottom system. It consists of six staves. The first two are treble clef, and the last four are bass clef. The key signature has two flats. Measure 298 has a *sf* dynamic. Measure 299 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 300 has a *cresc.* dynamic. The music features a melodic line in the upper staves and a more active line in the lower staves.

302

Musical score for the first system, measures 302-304. It consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings 'sf' are present throughout the system.

Musical score for the second system, measures 305-307. It consists of six staves. The top four staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music includes long horizontal lines, possibly indicating sustained notes or rests. A large watermark 'CARUS' is overlaid on the score. Dynamic markings 'sf' and 'p cresc.' are visible.

302

Musical score for the third system, measures 308-310. It consists of five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom three are in bass clef. The music features rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings 'sf' are present throughout the system.

305

307

Musical score for measures 305-307, top system. It consists of four staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The second and third staves have a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Dynamics include sf, p, and cresc. markings.

Musical score for measures 305-307, middle system. It consists of six staves. The first two staves have a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The next two staves have a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The last two staves have a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. A large 'SAMPLE' watermark is overlaid on the staves.

305

307

Musical score for measures 305-307, bottom system. It consists of five staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The second and third staves have a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth and fifth staves have a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Dynamics include sf, fp, p, and cresc. markings.

312

314

Musical score for the first system, measures 312-314. It features four staves with various musical notations including dynamics (f, sf), articulation (a2), and phrasing slurs.

Musical score for the second system, measures 312-314. It features five staves with various musical notations including dynamics (f, sf) and phrasing slurs.



312

314

Musical score for the third system, measures 312-314. It features five staves with various musical notations including dynamics (sf, f) and phrasing slurs.

Musical score for the first system, measures 316-318. It consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a melodic line in the upper staves and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves. Dynamic markings 'sf' are present throughout. An 'a2' marking is above the first measure of the second staff.

Musical score for the second system, measures 319-321. It consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music continues with similar melodic and rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings 'sf' are present. An 'a2' marking is above the first measure of the second staff.

Musical score for the third system, measures 322-323. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a melodic line in the upper staff and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staff. Dynamic markings 'sf' are present. A 'tr' marking is above the first measure of the upper staff.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 324-326. It consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a melodic line in the upper staves and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves. Dynamic markings 'sf' are present throughout.

324 327

Musical score for the first system, measures 324-327. It features five staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'sf'. The notation includes slurs and accents.

Musical score for the second system, measures 324-327. It features five staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'sf'. A large watermark 'CARUS' is overlaid on the score.

324 327

Musical score for the third system, measures 324-327. It features five staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'più f', 'sf', and 'ff'. The notation includes slurs and accents.

329 332

ff sf sf ff

ff sf sf ff

ff sf sf ff

ff sf sf ff

ff ff ff ff

ff

tr ff

329 332

sf ff sf

sf sf sf sf sf ff sf

sf sf sf sf ff sf

sf sf sf ff sf

sf sf sf ff

Musical score for measures 334-337. The score consists of two systems. The first system contains four staves: two vocal staves (treble and bass clef) and two piano staves (treble and bass clef). The second system contains six staves: two vocal staves and four piano staves. A large watermark 'CARUS' is overlaid on the piano part. Dynamics include sf and f.

Musical score for measures 334-337, focusing on the piano accompaniment. The score consists of two systems. The first system contains four staves: two piano staves (treble and bass clef) and two vocal staves (treble and bass clef). The second system contains six staves: two piano staves and four vocal staves. Dynamics include sf and f.

340

343

ff sf a2
ff sf f sf più f
ff sf f
ff f

ff sf
ff f
ff
ff f

340

343

f sf più f
sf più f
più f
più f
più f

360 363

sf ff sf sf

sf ff sf sf

360 363

sf sf sf sf

365

Musical score system 1, measures 365-367. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves are marked *ff*. The third staff has a dynamic marking *ff* and an *a2* marking above it. The fourth staff is marked *ff*. The music features various note values and rests.

Musical score system 2, measures 365-367. It consists of six staves: four treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first four staves are marked *ff*. The fifth staff is marked *ff* and has an *f* marking below it. The sixth staff is marked *ff*. A large watermark 'CARUS' is overlaid across the system.

365

Musical score system 3, measures 365-367. It consists of six staves: four treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves feature dense sixteenth-note passages. The third staff is marked *ff*. The fourth staff is marked *ff*. The fifth and sixth staves are marked *ff*.

368 371 a2 sf

This system contains measures 368 through 371. The top staff has a melodic line with many beamed notes and accents. The second and third staves have similar rhythmic patterns. The bottom staff provides a bass line. Dynamic markings include *sf* and *a2*.

f a2

This system contains measures 368 through 371. The top three staves are primarily chordal accompaniment. The bottom staff has a melodic line. Dynamic markings include *f* and *a2*.

368 371 sf

This system contains measures 368 through 371. It features five staves with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings like *sf*.

375

Maestoso con moto come I°

373

Musical score for the first system, measures 373-376. It features four staves with various musical notations including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like sf and ff.

Musical score for the second system, measures 373-376. It features five staves with various musical notations including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like sf and ff. A large watermark 'CARUS' is overlaid on the score.

373

Maestoso con moto come I°

375

Musical score for the third system, measures 373-376. It features six staves with various musical notations including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like sf and ff.

Musical score for measures 378-381, first system. The system consists of five staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom three are bass clef. The key signature has two flats. Measure 378 starts with a *mf* dynamic. A slur covers measures 378-380. Measure 381 begins with a *dim.* dynamic and continues with a melodic line that ends with a *pp* dynamic. There are also some markings like 'a2' and 'mf' with slurs in the lower staves.

Musical score for measures 378-381, second system. The system consists of five staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom three are bass clef. The key signature has two flats. Measure 378 starts with a *p* dynamic. A slur covers measures 378-380. Measure 381 begins with a *dim.* dynamic and continues with a melodic line. The system ends with a *pizz.* marking.

Musical score for measures 378-381, third system. The system consists of five staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom three are bass clef. The key signature has two flats. Measure 378 starts with a *p* dynamic. A slur covers measures 378-380. Measure 381 begins with a *dim.* dynamic and continues with a melodic line. The system ends with a *pizz.* marking.

Allegretto un poco agitato (♩.=80)

383

386

Flauti

Oboi

Clarineti in B

Fagotti

Corni in G

Corni in C

Tromboni I, II

Trombone III

Violino I

Violino II

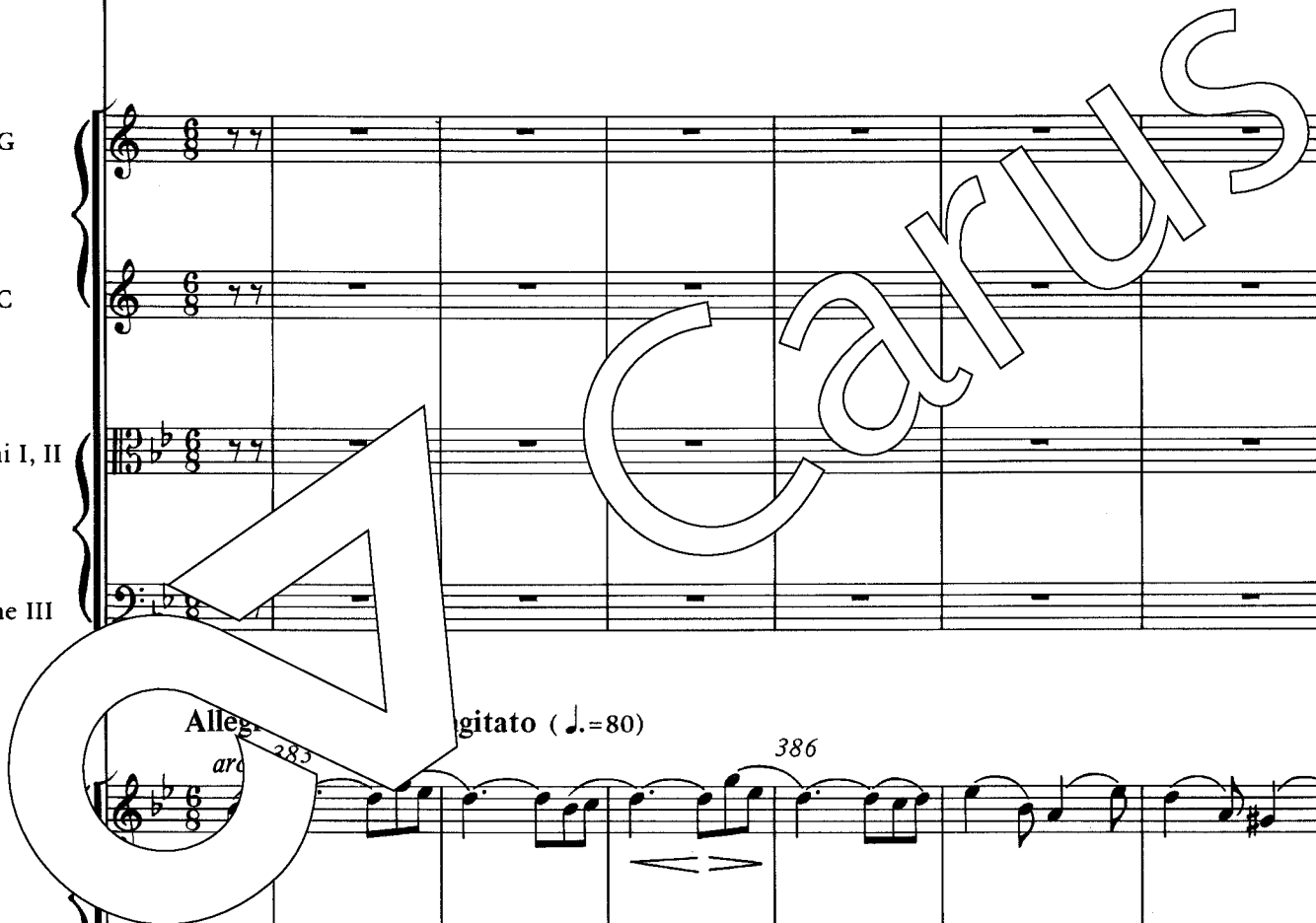
Viola

Violoncello

Basso

Musical staves for Flauti, Oboi, Clarineti in B, and Fagotti. The Clarineti in B staff shows a melodic line starting at measure 383 with a *pp* dynamic marking.

Musical staves for Corni in G, Corni in C, Tromboni I, II, and Trombone III. These staves are mostly empty, indicating rests for the instruments.



Musical staves for Violino I, Violino II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basso. The Violino I staff is marked *arco* and *Allegretto un poco agitato (♩.=80)*. The Violino II, Viola, and Basso staves are marked *pizz.* and *p*. The Violoncello staff is marked *arco* and *p*. Measure numbers 383 and 386 are indicated above the staves.

1 Solo

p

cresc.

sf

Carus

389

pizz.

392

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

Musical score for measures 396-399, first system. It consists of three staves. The top staff has dynamics: *dim.*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *sf*. The middle staff has a dynamic of *p*. The bottom staff has dynamics: *dim.*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *sf*.

Musical score for measures 396-399, second system. It consists of four staves. A large watermark "Carus" is overlaid across the staves.

Musical score for measures 396-399, third system. It consists of five staves. The first staff has dynamics: *p*, *arco*, and *cresc.*. The second staff has dynamics: *p* and *cresc.*. The third staff has dynamics: *p* and *cresc.*. The fourth staff has dynamics: *p*, *arco*, and *cresc.*. The fifth staff has a dynamic of *p*.

First system of musical notation, measures 403-406. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music features various note values, rests, and articulation marks. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *dim.* (diminuendo).

Second system of musical notation, measures 403-406. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music continues with various note values, rests, and articulation marks. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *dim.* (diminuendo).

Third system of musical notation, measures 403-406. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music continues with various note values, rests, and articulation marks. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), *pizz.* (pizzicato), and *arco* (arco).

Musical score for measures 410-413, first system. It consists of four staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music begins with a repeat sign. In measure 411, there is a *cresc.* marking. In measure 413, there is a *p* marking.

Musical score for measures 410-413, second system. It consists of four staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music begins with a repeat sign. A large, stylized watermark reading "Carus" is overlaid across the entire system.

Musical score for measures 410-413, third system. It consists of five staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music begins with a repeat sign. In measure 411, there is an *arco* marking. In measure 412, there is a *cresc.* marking. In measure 413, there are *sf* and *p* markings. In measure 414, there is a *f* marking. In measure 415, there is a *p* marking. In measure 416, there is a *cresc.* marking. In measure 417, there is an *arco* marking. In measure 418, there is a *cresc.* marking. In measure 419, there is a *f* marking. In measure 420, there is a *p* marking. In measure 421, there is a *cresc.* marking. In measure 422, there is a *sf* marking. In measure 423, there is a *p* marking. In measure 424, there is a *cresc.* marking. In measure 425, there is a *f* marking. In measure 426, there is a *p* marking.

First system of musical notation (measures 417-420). It features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a rest in measure 417 and begins in measure 418 with a dynamic of *p*. It includes markings for *cresc.* and *sf* in measures 418, 419, and 420. The piano accompaniment mirrors the vocal line's dynamics.

Second system of musical notation (measures 417-420). It shows piano accompaniment for strings and woodwinds. The woodwind part (top two staves) has a rest in measure 417 and begins in measure 418. The string part (bottom two staves) has a rest in measure 417 and begins in measure 418. A large watermark "Carus" is overlaid across this system.

Third system of musical notation (measures 417-420). It features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts in measure 417 with a dynamic of *sf*, moves to *p* in measure 418, and returns to *sf* in measure 419, with *cresc.* markings in measures 419 and 420. The piano accompaniment follows these dynamics.

dim. p p cre - scen - do

dim. p p cre - scen - do

Carus

424 428

p p cre - scen - do

dim. pizz. cre - scen - do

dim. pizz. cre - scen - do

dim. p p cre - scen - do

dim. p cre - scen - do f

431 435

f *p*

f *dim.*

f *p*

431 435

f *p*

f *p*

431 435

f *dim.* *p*

f *dim.* *p*

f *dim.* *p*

439 443

cresc.

1

p

a2

cresc.

1

Carus

439 443

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

cresc.

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

Musical score for measures 447-451, top system. It features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a rest, followed by a melodic phrase marked *sf* (sforzando) in measures 448-450. The piano accompaniment also features a melodic line marked *sf* in measures 448-450. The key signature has one flat and the time signature is 4/4.

Musical score for measures 447-451, middle system. This system shows the piano accompaniment for measures 447-451. A large, stylized watermark reading "Carus" is overlaid across the staves. The piano part consists of a rhythmic accompaniment in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand.

Musical score for measures 447-451, bottom system. This system continues the piano accompaniment for measures 447-451. It includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), *dim.* (diminuendo), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *pizz.* (pizzicato). The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand.

454

458

Musical score for the first system, measures 454-458. It consists of four staves. The first staff has dynamics *p*, *sf*, and *cresc.* The second staff has *mf* and *cresc.* The third staff has *p* and *sf*. The fourth staff has *p* and *sf*.

Musical score for the second system, measures 454-458. It consists of six staves. The first two staves have dynamics *p* and *sf*. The third, fourth, and fifth staves have *p*. The sixth staff has *p*.

Musical score for the third system, measures 454-458. It consists of five staves. The first staff has dynamics *p* and *arco*. The second and third staves have *pizz.* and *p*. The fourth staff has *pizz.* and *arco*. The fifth staff has *pizz.* and *p*.

461 465

mf a2 mf a2 sf

mf mf mf mf

461 465

p p p p