

George Frideric

HANDEL

Zadok the priest

Coronation Anthem

HWV 258

Coro (SSAATBB)

2 Oboi, 2 Fagotti, 3 Trombe, Timpani

3 Violini, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabbasso, Organo

herausgegeben von / edited by

Alon Schab

Stuttgart Handel Editions
Urtext

Klavierauszug / Vocal score
Andreas Gräsle



Carus 55.258/03

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Vorwort

Händels *Coronation Anthems HWV 258–261*, geschrieben für die Krönung von König Georg II., gehören zu den bekanntesten und beliebtesten Vokalwerken des Komponisten. Sie wurden im Rahmen der Krönungszeremonie von einem Ensemble aufgeführt, das sich aus einer Auswahl von Händel zur Verfügung stehenden Musikern zusammensetzte. Diese waren hauptsächlich am Hof oder in Westminster Abbey tätig, wo der Gottesdienst am 11. Oktober 1727 stattfand.

Die vier Anthems sind in einem prachtvollen Stil verfasst, der dem von Purcell in den 1690er Jahren ähnelt, wenn auch mit Händels modernem italienischem Touch. Sie können als Ausgangspunkt für seine innovativen, zwischen 1732 und 1752 entstandenen englischen Oratorien betrachtet werden. Tatsächlich hinterließen die Anthems einen derartigen Eindruck beim Publikum, dass Händel sie nicht nur in der revidierten Fassung von Esther (1732) und in Deborah (1733) wiederverwendete, sondern auch ausdrücklich damit warb, wohl wissend, dass die Wiederverwendung „königlicher“ Musik die Attraktivität der Oratorien steigern würde.

Die vorliegende Edition präsentiert eine neue Sicht auf die Primärquellen, insbesondere auf Händels Autograph (British Library R.M.20.h.5). Unsere Hauptthese ist, dass viele Details im Autograph bei kritischer Prüfung als Anpassungen für den Krönungsgottesdienst zu betrachten sind. So mag die zur Verfügung stehende Zahl der Sänger (12S; 7A; 7A; 7T; 7B; 7B) eine ausgewogene Besetzung für sechsstimmige Musik ermöglicht haben, oder, wenn die Knabensopranen in zwei Gruppen aufgeteilt waren, auch für siebenstimmige Musik. Derartige Stellen sind in der Partitur jedoch erstaunlich selten. Meist wird das Werk von vier- und fünfstimmigen Vokalpassagen bestimmt, bei denen es zu gewissen Unausgewogenheiten kam: In vierstimmigen Passagen (12S; 14A; 7T; 14B) dürfte der Tenor zu leise geklungen haben. In fünfstimmigen Passagen (normalerweise 12S; 7A; 7A; 7T; 14B) war der Bass vermutlich zu laut, so dass einige der höheren Bässe die Tenöre verstärken konnten. In solchen Fällen gibt Händel in der Partitur teilweise die Namen der Sänger an, die kurzzeitig zu den Tenören wechseln sollten.

Die hinzugefügten Soloeinsätze, geteilten Stimmen und Verdopplungen wurden in bisherigen kritischen Ausgaben beibehalten, als Zeugnis dafür, wie die Werke unter Händels Leitung aufgeführt wurden. Diese Zusätze sind jedoch lediglich als Anpassungen an das stimmliche Gleichgewicht zu verstehen. Es gibt keinen Grund zu der Annahme, dass ein moderner Chor, in der Regel ein vierstimmiges Ensemble (SATB), das diese Werke aufführen möchte, die gleichen Stärken oder Schwächen hat wie Händels Chor im Oktober 1727. Daher haben wir in der vorliegenden Ausgabe jene Stimmteilungen und Stimmverdopplungen ausgespart, die bei der ursprünglichen Aufführung offensichtlich nur als Lösung für Balanceprobleme gedient haben.¹

Herzliya, Januar 2023

Übersetzung: Julia Rosemeyer

Foreword

Handel's *Coronation Anthems HWV 258–261*, written for the coronation of King George II, are among the composer's most famous and best loved vocal works. They were performed as a part of the coronation ceremony by an ensemble made up of select musicians available to Handel, assembled mainly from the court and from Westminster Abbey, where the service took place on October 11, 1727.

Set in a grand style similar to that developed by Purcell during the 1690s, albeit with Handel's fashionable Italianate touch, these four anthems may be considered as the composer's springboard for his succession of innovative English oratorios, composed from 1732 to 1752. Indeed, the anthems left such an impression on the public that Handel not only reused them in the revised version of Esther (1732) and in Deborah (1733), but also openly advertised the adaptation, knowing that the reuse of the royal music would increase the appeal of the oratorios.

The present edition offers a new reading of the primary sources, and especially of Handel's autograph (British Library R.M.20.h.5). Our fundamental thesis is that many details in Handel's autograph, when examined critically, should be considered as adjustments made on the occasion of the coronation service. Thus the number of vocal forces available to him (12C; 7A; 7A; 7T; 7B; 7B) may have facilitated a well-balanced scoring for music set in six parts or, when the children singing Canto were divided into two groups, also for music in seven parts. Such moments are nevertheless remarkably rare in the score. The work is otherwise dominated by four-part and five-part vocal textures, in which certain imbalances occurred: in four-part passages (12C; 14A; 7T; 14B) the tenor might have sounded too soft. In five-part passages (normally 12C; 7A; 7A; 7T; 14B), the bass would have sounded too loud so dividing the voices meant some of the higher basses could reinforce the tenors. In such cases, Handel sometimes specifies the names of the singers that were to momentarily join the tenors in the score.

The added entrances for soloists, divided parts and doublings have been retained in all critical editions hitherto by merit of their genuine significance as evidence of the way in which the works were performed under Handel's direction. However, these additions must be understood as mere adjustments to the vocal balance. There is no reason to assume that a modern choir, usually a balanced four-part ensemble (SATB), wishing to perform these works will have the same strengths or the same weaknesses as Handel's choir in October 1727. Thus, in the present edition, we omitted those part divisions and part doublings that seem to have served as immediate solutions for balance problems in the original performance.¹

Herzliya, January 2023

Alon Schab

¹ Sie werden im Kritischen Bericht der Partitur nachgewiesen.

Zadok the priest

Coronation Anthem

HWV 258

George Frideric Handel

1685–1759

Klavierauszug: Andreas Gräslé (*1964)

1. Zadok the priest

2 Oboi
2 Fagotti
3 Trombe
Timpani
Archi
Continuo

Ob, Archi

soft

4 *simile*

7

13

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 6 min.

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Urtext

edited by Alon Schab

16

19

22

Soprano I, II

Alto I

Tenore

Za dok the priest and

Za - dok the priest and

+Tr, Timp

loud

simile

25

Na - than the pro - phet a - noint - ed

Na - than the pro - phet a - noint - ed

Na - than the pro - phet a - noint - ed

Na - than the pro - phet a - noint - ed

Na - than the pro - phet a - noint - ed

Na - than the pro - phet a - noint - ed

28

So - lo - mon

King.

King.

King.

So - lo - mon

King.

King.

King.

2. And all the people rejoiced

Soprano
 Alto I
 Alto II
 Tenore
 Basso
 2 Oboi
 3 Trombe
 Timpani
 Archi
 Continuo

And all the peo - ple re - joiced, _____ re -
 And all the peo - ple re - joiced, _____ re -
 And all the peo - ple re - joiced, _____ re -
 And all the peo - ple re - joiced, _____ re -
 And all the peo - ple re - joiced, _____ re -
 Ob, Archi +Tr, Timp
 And all the peo - ple re -
 And all the peo - ple re -

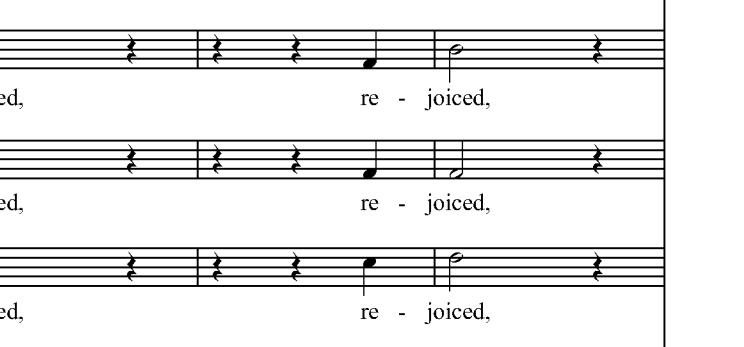
11

joiced, _____ re - joiced, re -
 joiced, _____ re - joiced, re -



16

joiced, _____ re - joiced, re -
 iced, _____ re - joiced, re -
 iced, _____ re - joiced, re -
 re - joiced, _____ re - joiced,
 joiced, _____ re - joiced, re -



re - joiced, re - joiced,

21

re - joiced, and all the peo - ple re - joiced, _____
 re - joiced, and all the peo - ple re - joiced, _____
 re - joiced, and all the peo - ple re - joiced, _____
 re - joiced, and all the peo - ple re - joiced, _____
 re - joiced, and all the peo - ple re - joiced, _____

C
A
K
S

27

Adagio

re - joiced and said:
 re - joiced and said:

C
A
K
S

re - joiced, re - joiced and said:
 re - joiced, re - joiced and said:

C
A
K
S

3. God save the King

A tempo ordinario

9

men, a - men, a - men, al - le -

men, a - men, a - men, al - le -

men, a - men, a - men, al - le -

men, a - men, a - men, al - le -

men, a - men, a - men, al - le -

men, a - men, a - men, al - le -

Musical score for orchestra and choir, page 12. The score consists of five staves. The top two staves are for the orchestra, featuring violins, violas, cellos, double basses, and woodwind instruments. The bottom three staves are for the choir, with parts for soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. The vocal parts are marked with 'lu - ia, a' or 'lu - ia, a - men.' The score includes large, stylized musical notes and rests, and a conductor's baton is shown above the staves.

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 10, measures 11-12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the orchestra, featuring multiple parts: strings (violin I, violin II, viola, cello), woodwinds (oboe, bassoon, flute), brass (trumpet, tuba), and percussion (timpani). The bottom staff is for the piano. Measure 11 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 12 starts with a forte dynamic, followed by a piano dynamic. The piano part includes sustained notes and eighth-note patterns. A bracket labeled "-Tr, Timp" spans the first two measures of the orchestra's part.

15

God save the King,
God save the King,
God save the King,
God save the King,

+Tr. Timp

C

S

18

long live the King, a-men, a-men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le -
the King live for e - ver, a-men, a-men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le -
may the King live for e - ver, a-men, a-men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le -
long live the King, may the King live for e - ver, a-men, a-men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le -
long live the King, a-men, a-men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le -

-Tr. Timp

22

lu ia, a - men, a - - - men,

lu ia, a - men, a - - - men,

lu ia, a - men, a - - - men,

lu ia, a - men, a - - - men,

men

25

- men.

may the King live for e - ver, for e - ver, for

may the King live for e - ver, for e - ver, for

may the King live, may the King live for e - ver, for e - ver, for

may the King live, may the King live for e - ver, for e - ver, for

may the King live, may the King live for e - ver, for e - ver, for

+Tr. Timp

ever, a - men, a-men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a - - -

ever, a - men, a-men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a - - -

ever, a - men, a-men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a - - -

ever, a - men, a-men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a - - -

ever, a - men, a-men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a - - -

ever, a - men, a-men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a - - -

men, al - le - lu - ia,

34

al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a-men,
al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a - men, a - men, a - men,
al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a-men, a-men,
al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a-men, a-men,
al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a-men, a-men,
al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a-men, a-men,
al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a-men, a-men,

37

al - le - lu - ia, al
- men, al - le
ia, al - le - lu - ia, a - men,
- ia, al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia, a - men,
al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia, a - men,
al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia, a - men,

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 10, measures 11-12. The score consists of two systems. The top system shows the strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello) and timpani (Tr. Timp.). The bottom system shows the piano. Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic in common time. Measure 12 begins with a piano dynamic. The piano part features eighth-note chords in the right hand and sixteenth-note patterns in the left hand.

40

long live the King, God save the King, long live the King,
 long live the King, God save the King, long live the King,
 long live the King, God save the King, long live the King,
 long live the King, God save the King, long live the King,
 long live the King, God save the King, long live the King.

Tutti

44

may the King live, may the King live for e - - ver, for
 may the King live for e - - ver, for
 may the King live, may the King live for e - - ver, for
 may the King live, may the King live for e - - ver, for
 may the King live, may the King live for e - - ver, for

47

e - ver, for e - ver, a - men, a - men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a -

e - - - ver, a - men, a - men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a -

e - - - ver, a - men, a - men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a -

e - ver, for e - ver, a - men, a - men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a -

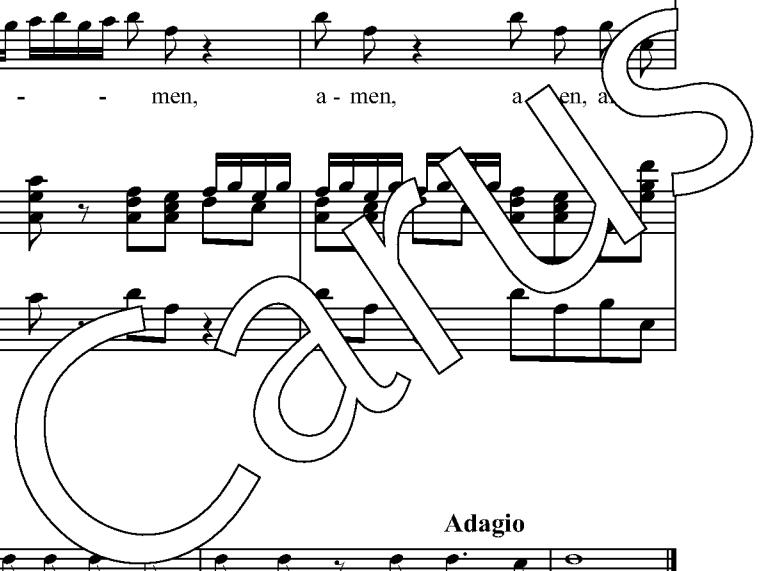
e - ver, for e - ver, a - men, a - men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a -

50

men, a - men, a -

53

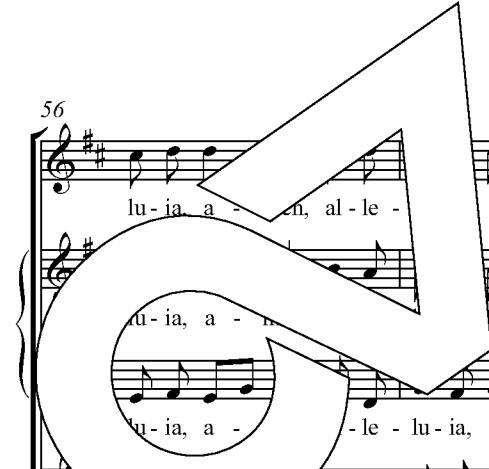
men, a - men, a - men, al - le -
 men, a - men, a - men, al - le -
 men, a - men, a - men, al - le -
 men, a - men, a - men, al - le -
 men, a - men, a - men, a - men, a -

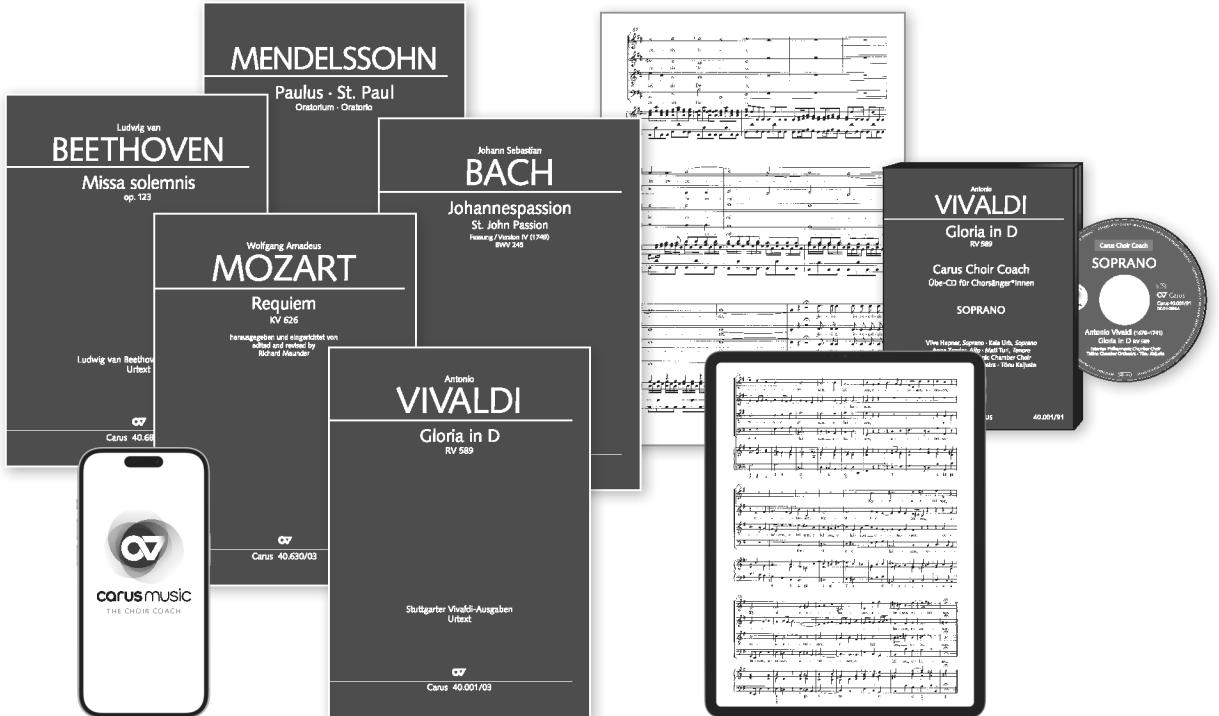


56

lu - ia, a - men, al - le -
 lu - ia, a - men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia.
 lu - ia, a - men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia.
 lu - ia, a - men, al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a - men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia.
 lu - ia, a - men, al - le - lu - ia, a - men, a - men, al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia.

Adagio





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