

Johann Sebastian
BACH

Gloria in excelsis Deo
BWV 191

Kantate zum 1. Weihnachtstag
für Soli (ST), Chor (SSATB)
2 Flöten, 2 Oboen, 3 Trompeten, Pauken
2 Violinen, Viola und Basso continuo
herausgegeben von Ruprecht Langer

Cantata for Christmas Day
for soli (ST), choir (SSATB)
2 flutes, 2 oboes, 3 trumpets, timpani
2 violins, viola and basso continuo
edited by Ruprecht Langer

Stuttgarter Bach-Ausgaben · Urtext
In Zusammenarbeit mit dem Bach-Archiv Leipzig

Partitur / Full score



Carus 31.191

Inhalt

Vorwort / Foreword / Avant-propos	3
1. Coro Gloria in excelsis Deo	7
2. Duetto (Soprano, Tenore) Gloria Patri	36
3. Coro Sicut erat in principio	44
Kritischer Bericht	78

Zu diesem Werk liegt folgendes Aufführungsmaterial vor:
Partitur (Carus 31.191), Studienpartitur (Carus 31.191/07),
Klavierauszug (Carus 31.191/03),
Chorpartitur (Carus 31.191/05),
komplettes Orchestermaterial (Carus 31.191/19).

The following performance material is available:
full score (Carus 31.191), study score (Carus 31.191/07),
vocal score (Carus 31.191/03),
choral score (Carus 31.191/05),
complete orchestral material (Carus 31.191/19).

Vorwort

Die Weihnachtsmusik *Gloria in excelsis Deo* BWV 191 stellt die Bach-Forschung vor eine Reihe bislang ungeklärter Fragen, die sowohl Entstehungsanlass und -datum als auch die Provenienz der Handschriften, die genaue Bestimmung des Werks und Eigenheiten im Schriftbild berühren. Der Notentext der vorliegenden Weihnachtsmusik hingegen gibt weniger Rätsel auf, sind die drei Sätze doch als Parodie nahezu notengetreu dem *Kyrie* und *Gloria* (davon: *Gloria, Domine Deus* und *Cum sancto Spiritu*) der *Missa* BWV 232, die später zur *h-Moll-Messe* erweitert wurde, entnommen. Während die *Missa* bereits 1733 entstand, belegen Untersuchungen von Wasserzeichen und Schriftmerkmalen, dass das vorliegende Werk BWV 191 wohl zehn Jahre später, zwischen 1743 und 1746 niedergeschrieben wurde.¹ Die *h-Moll Messe* hingegen wurde erst Ende der Lebenszeit Bachs 1748/1749 fertiggestellt.

Auf Uneinigkeit innerhalb der Bach-Forschung trifft man, wenn es um die Frage der Funktion der Festmusik geht. Ob sie tatsächlich anstelle einer „Kantate“, das heißt vor und nach der Predigt erklang, wurde aus verschiedenen Gründen immer wieder kritisch hinterfragt. Figurale lateinische Kirchenmusik, Psalmvertonungen und Auszüge aus Messtexten gab es im Leipziger Gottesdienst unter Bach ebenso wie unter dessen Vorgängern. Doch die Überlegung, ob das Werk etwa an der üblichen Stelle des *Gloria* im Gottesdienst verwendet wurde², wirft neue Fragen auf. Das *Gloria* allein – in seiner gekürzten Form und ohne vorangestelltes *Kyrie* – wäre den Anforderungen der Festtagsliturgie schwerlich gerecht geworden. Doch auch die Möglichkeit, dass BWV 191 mit einem *Kyrie* kombiniert worden wäre, mutet unwahrscheinlich an, da sich durch die Kürzung und Textänderung mit anschließender trinitarischer Doxologie auch die liturgische Funktion des *Gloria* geändert hatte.

Bereits Arnold Schering vermutet, dass diese Musik für ein ganz bestimmtes Weihnachtsfest in politisch bedeutsamer Zeit geschrieben wurde.³ Gregory G. Butler bietet hierfür einen in der Paulinerkirche am 25. Dezember 1745 abgehaltenen Dankgottesdienst an, da genau an diesem Tag in Dresden der Friedensvertrag unterzeichnet wurde, der dem Zweiten Schlesischen Krieg – und damit der Besetzung Leipzigs – ein Ende setzte.⁴ Ungewöhnlich erscheint zunächst, dass dieser besondere Aufführungsanlass nicht auf dem Partiturautograph vermerkt ist. Da jedoch der sonst übliche Umschlag fehlt, mag die entscheidende Information einst hier von Bach gegeben worden sein.⁵

Auch die genaue Formulierung auf dem Titelblatt (*J. J. Festo Nativit: Xsti*) gibt ebenso wie der Vermerk *Post Orationem* zu Beginn des zweiten Satzes Raum zu weiteren Überlegungen. So verweist der Titel laut Markus Rathey lediglich auf eine zeitliche Einordnung in die Weihnachtszeit, jedoch auf keine liturgische. Da der Begriff *Oratio* darüber hinaus zu dieser Zeit sehr viel häufiger eine lateinische Rede als eine Predigt bezeichnete, liegt also die Vermutung nahe, dass BWV 191 im Rahmen einer universitären Veranstaltung in der Leipziger Paulinerkirche zur Weihnachtszeit erklingen ist.⁶

Warum aber Bach die Musik für eine Weihnachtsrede aufführen sollte, wo doch die Musik der Universitätskirche zu jener Zeit der Zuständigkeit des Universitätsdirektors Johann Gottlieb Görner oblag⁷, kann aufgrund der aktuellen Quellenlage nicht entschieden werden.

Der Text der Weihnachtsmusik entstammt dem „Hymnus angelicus“ und der „kleinen Doxologie“ bei folgender Verteilung:

Satz 1: Lk 2,14

Satz 2: Gloria Patri

Satz 3: Sicut erat

Im gesamten dritten Satz finden sich im Partiturautograph Wellenlinien unterhalb des letzten Systems, die lange Zeit nicht zweifelsfrei zu deuten waren.⁸ Diese Linien, die höchstwahrscheinlich autograph sind, kennzeichnen jeweils stark besetzte Partien. So setzen sie beispielsweise zeitgleich mit den Trompeten in Takt 3 oder mit dem vollen Chor in Takt 58 ein. Ob die Tutti-Verstärkung, die sie offenkundig anzeigen sollen, allerdings dem Einsatz des Fagotts oder von Ripieno-Singstimmen gilt, ist nicht eindeutig zu sagen. Scheint es auf den ersten Blick durchaus schlüssig, dass Bach eine Fagottstimme herauschreiben ließ, die den Bc. nicht ständig unterstützte, sondern gelegentlich pausierte, so verwundert, dass diese Stimme ausgerechnet im Takt 74 einsetzen soll, während Bach dem Bc. in den vorhergehenden Takten 70 und 73 ausdrücklich *forte* vorschreibt. Würden die Linien den Einsatz von Ripieno-Singstimmen markieren, ließen sich die eben genannten Takte schlüssig erklären, da in Takt 74 alle Singstimmen auf dem Volltakt einsetzen. Diese Deutung der weiterführenden Linien würde allerdings schon zwei Takte später keinen Sinn mehr ergeben, da die Singstimmen in den Takten 76–77 vom 2. Viertel pausieren.⁹

Gloria in excelsis Deo wurde in einer kritischen Edition erstmals im Jahre 1894 durch Alfred Dörffel im Rahmen der Gesamtausgabe der Bachgesellschaft (BG) vorgelegt. Innerhalb der Neuen Bach-Ausgabe (NBA) wurde die Kantate in Bd. I/2 mit Kritischem Bericht durch Alfred Dürr (Noten und Kritischer Bericht 1957) besorgt.

Leipzig, April 2014

Ruprecht Langer

¹ Vgl. Yoshitake Kobayashi, „Zur Chronologie der Spätwerke Johann Sebastian Bachs. Kompositions- und Aufführungstätigkeiten von 1736 bis 1750“, in: *Bach-Jahrbuch* 1988, S. 52.

² Vgl. Philipp Spitta, *Johann Sebastian Bach*, 2. Bd., 2. unveränderte Auflage, Leipzig 1916, S. 507.

³ Vgl. Arnold Schering, „Die hohe Messe in h-moll. Eine Huldigungsmusik und Krönungsmesse für Friedrich August II.“, in: *Bach-Jahrbuch* 1936, S. 6, Anm. 1.

⁴ Vgl. Gregory G. Butler, „Johann Sebastian Bachs *Gloria in excelsis Deo* BWV 191: Musik für ein Leipziger Dankfest“, in: *Bach-Jahrbuch* 1992, S. 65–70.

⁵ Vgl. Butler, S. 66, Anm. 10.

⁶ Vgl. Markus Rathey, „Zur Entstehungsgeschichte von Bachs Universitätsmusik ‚*Gloria in excelsis Deo*‘ BWV 191“, in: *Bach-Jahrbuch* 2013, S. 321.

⁷ Vgl. Robin Leaver, „Bachs lateinische Kantate ‚*Gloria in excelsis Deo*‘ BWV 191 und eine lateinische Rede über Lukas 2:14“, in: *Bach-Jahrbuch* 2013, S. 333.

⁸ Siehe Einzelanmerkungen im Kritischen Bericht für genaue Taktangaben.

⁹ NBA, Kritischer Bericht I/2, S. 167.

Foreword

The Christmas music *Gloria in excelsis Deo* BWV 191 presents Bach research with a series of hitherto unresolved questions regarding not only the occasion and the date for which it was composed, but also the provenance of the manuscripts, the exact purpose of the work and notational idiosyncrasies. However, the musical text of the present Christmas music presents fewer puzzles since the three movements parody the *Kyrie* and the *Gloria* (i. e., the *Gloria, Domine Deus* and *Cum sancto Spiritu* thereof) of the *Missa* BWV 232 – which was later expanded into the *B minor Mass* – almost note-for-note. Whereas the *Missa* had already been composed in 1733, examinations of the watermarks and handwriting characteristics prove that the present work, BWV 191, was put down in writing ten years later, between 1743 and 1746.¹ The *B minor Mass*, however, was only completed in 1748/1749, towards the end of Bach's life.

Bach researchers are divided on the question of the festive music's function. As to whether it was played instead of a "cantata," i.e., before and after the sermon, is still – for various reasons – the subject of critical debate. Bach, like his predecessors in Leipzig, used figural sacred music with Latin texts, psalm settings and excerpts from mass texts during church services. The possibility, however, that the work might have been performed during the service in place of the *Gloria*² raises new issues. The *Gloria* alone – in its shortened form, not preceded by the *Kyrie* – would hardly have been adequate for the requirements of a feast day liturgy. The possibility that BWV 191 may have been combined with a *Kyrie* seems improbable, since the shortening and alteration of the text with the trinitarian Doxology which follow would have also changed the function of the *Gloria*.

Arnold Schering already conjectured that this music was composed for one particular Christmas in politically significant times.³ Gregory G. Butler suggests a particular service of thanksgiving held on 25 December 1745 in the "Paulinerkirche": on this day, the peace treaty ending the Second Silesian War was signed in Dresden, which meant the end of the occupation of Leipzig.⁴ At first, it seems unusual that such an auspicious performance occasion should not have been noted on the autograph score. However, since the customary cover for the score is missing, it is quite possible that Bach recorded the decisive details on it.⁵

The exact wording on the title page (*J. J. Festo Nativit: Xsti*), as well as the comment *Post Orationem* at the beginning of the second movement offer room for further speculation. According to Markus Rathey, the title merely refers to the temporal allocation to the Christmas season, not to a liturgical placement. Since the term "Oratio" was, at that time, used far more frequently to denote a Latin speech than a sermon, it is reasonable to suppose that BWV 191 was performed during the Christmas season within the framework of a university ceremony in the Paulinerkirche in Leipzig.⁶

On the basis of the available source material it is, however, impossible to ascertain why Bach should have performed the music for a Christmas oration in the university church

which – at that time – was the responsibility of university director Johann Gottlieb Görner.⁷

The text of the Christmas music is taken from the "Hymnus angelicus" and the "Lesser Doxology", distributed as follows:

- 1st movement: Luke 2:14
- 2nd movement: Gloria Patri
- 3rd movement: Sicut erat

Throughout the third movement, the lowest staff is underscored with wavy lines which, for a long time, defied explanation.⁸ These lines, which are most probably autographic, indicate the heavily scored sections. For example, the lines begin simultaneously with the trumpets in measure 3 or with the full choir in measure 58. Whether the tutti reinforcement as indicated refers to the bassoon entry or to additional ("ripieno") voices cannot be stated unequivocally. Whereas it seems very reasonable at first glance that Bach should have demanded a separate bassoon voice with tacet sections – not doubling the basso continuo all the time – it seems surprising that this part should enter specifically in measure 74, since Bach had deliberately marked the basso continuo "forte" in the preceding measures 70 and 73. If the lines served to indicate the entry of ripieno voices, the aforementioned measures would make perfect sense, since all voices enter on the first beat of measure 74. Two measures later, however, this interpretation of the significance of the continuing lines makes no sense any more since, beginning on the second quarter note, the voices have rests in measures 76–77.⁹

Gloria in excelsis Deo was first published in a critical edition by Alfred Dörrfel within the framework of the Complete Edition of the Bachgesellschaft (BG). In the Neue Bach-Ausgabe (NBA), the cantata was published in vol. I/2 with a critical report by Alfred Dürr (music and critical report 1957).

Leipzig, April 2014
Translation: David Kosviner

Ruprecht Langer

¹ Cf. Yoshitake Kobayashi, "Zur Chronologie der Spätwerke Johann Sebastian Bachs. Kompositions- und Aufführungstätigkeiten von 1736 bis 1750", in: *Bach-Jahrbuch*, 1988, p. 52.

² Cf. Philipp Spitta, *Johann Sebastian Bach*, vol. 2, 2nd unrevised printing, Leipzig, 1916, p. 507.

³ Cf. Arnold Schering, "Die hohe Messe in h-moll. Eine Huldigungsmusik und Krönungsmesse für Friedrich August II.," in: *Bach-Jahrbuch*, 1936, p. 6, note 1.

⁴ Cf. Gregory G. Butler, "Johann Sebastian Bachs Gloria in excelsis Deo BWV 191: Musik für ein Leipziger Dankfest," in: *Bach-Jahrbuch*, 1992, pp. 65–70.

⁵ Cf. Butler, p. 66, note 10.

⁶ Cf. Markus Rathey, "Zur Entstehungsgeschichte von Bachs Universitätsmusik 'Gloria in Excelsis Deo' BWV 191," in: *Bach-Jahrbuch*, 2013, p. 321.

⁷ Cf. Robin Leaver, "Bachs lateinische Kantate 'Gloria in excelsis Deo' BWV 191 und eine lateinische Rede über Lukas 2:14," in: *Bach-Jahrbuch*, 2013, p. 333.

⁸ Cf. individual comments in the critical report for exact measure numbers.

⁹ NBA, critical report I/2, p. 167.

Avant-propos

La musique de Noël *Gloria in excelsis Deo* BWV 191 pose aux musicologues travaillant sur Bach une série de questions jusqu'alors sans réponse, concernant tant la date et l'occasion de sa création que la provenance des manuscrits, l'effectif précis de l'œuvre et les particularités de son écriture. Le texte musical de cette musique de Noël présente par contre moins d'énigmes, les trois mouvements étant une parodie correspondant presque note pour note aux *Kyrie* et *Gloria* (dont : *Gloria, Domine Deus* et *Cum sancto Spiritu*) de la *Missa* BWV 232, devenue plus tard la *Messe en si mineur*. Alors que la *Missa* fut déjà créée en 1733, les analyses des filigranes et des caractéristiques de l'écriture prouvent que la présente œuvre BWV 191 a sans doute été écrite dix ans plus tard, entre 1743 et 1746.¹ La *Messe en si mineur* a par contre été achevée seulement à la fin de la vie de Bach en 1748/1749.

Les chercheurs ne sont pas d'accord concernant la question de la fonction de la musique festive. Pour différentes raisons, le fait de savoir si elle était effectivement jouée à la place d'une « cantate », c'est-à-dire avant et après le sermon, est constamment remis en question. On trouvait de la musique d'église figurée en latin, des mises en musique de psaumes et des extraits de textes de messe aux cultes de Leipzig à l'époque de Bach comme sous ses prédécesseurs. Mais la question de savoir si l'œuvre était par exemple utilisée à la place habituelle du *Gloria* pendant le culte² amène de nouvelles interrogations. Le *Gloria* seul, dans sa forme raccourcie et sans le *Kyrie* antéposé, n'aurait que difficilement répondu aux exigences de la liturgie des jours de fête. Mais aussi l'éventualité que BWV 191 ait été associé à un *Kyrie* semble improbable, puisque du fait du raccourcissement et de la modification du texte suivi par la doxologie trinitaire, la fonction liturgique du *Gloria* aurait également été modifiée. Arnold Schering déjà suppose que cette musique a été écrite pour une fête de Noël très particulière pendant une période politique importante.³ Gregory G. Butler propose ici un culte d'action de grâces célébré le 25 décembre 1745 à la Paulinerkirche, puisque cette date correspond à la signature à Dresde du traité de paix qui mettait fin à la deuxième guerre de Silésie et donc à l'occupation de Leipzig.⁴ Il semble inhabituel dans un premier temps que cette occasion exceptionnelle ne soit pas notée sur l'autographe de la partition. Mais comme il manque la couverture d'usage, cette information décisive y avait peut-être malgré tout été notée par Bach.⁵

La formulation exacte sur la page de titre (*J. J. Festo Nativit: Xsti*), tout comme la mention *Post Orationem* au début du deuxième mouvement, ouvrent prétexte à d'autres réflexions. Ainsi, selon Markus Rathey, le titre ne renvoie qu'à une attribution chronologique à la période de Noël, mais pas à un classement liturgique. Le terme *Oratio* étant par ailleurs à cette époque beaucoup plus souvent employé pour un discours en latin que pour un sermon, on peut donc supposer que BWV 191 a été joué dans le cadre d'une manifestation universitaire dans la Paulinerkirche de Leipzig à l'époque de Noël.⁶

Mais, sur la base des sources actuelles, il ne peut pas être déterminé pourquoi Bach devait jouer la musique pour

un discours de Noël, alors que la musique de l'église universitaire était à cette époque de la compétence du directeur d'université, Johann Gottlieb Görner⁷.

Le texte de la musique de Noël provient du « Hymnus angelicus » et de la petite doxologie avec la structure suivante :

- 1^{er} mouvement : Luc 2,14
- 2^e mouvement : Gloria Patri
- 3^e mouvement : Sicut erat

Dans l'ensemble du troisième mouvement, des lignes ondulées, dont on n'a longtemps pas compris la signification, sont notées sous le dernier système dans la partition autographe.⁸ Ces lignes, probablement autographes, marquent des parties à effectif généreux. Ainsi, elles commencent par exemple en même temps que les trompettes à la mesure 3 ou avec l'ensemble du chœur à la mesure 58. Mais on ne peut pas dire de manière sûre si le renfort *tutti* qu'elles devaient apparemment indiquer concerne l'entrée du basson ou des parties vocales *ripieno*. Si, à première vue, il semble tout à fait possible que Bach ait fait écrire une partie de basson qui ne soutenait pas constamment la basse continue, mais faisait parfois des pauses, il est étonnant que cette voix doive justement rentrer à la mesure 74 alors que Bach note expressément *forte* pour la basse continue aux mesures 70 à 73 précédentes. Si les lignes marquaient l'entrée des parties vocales *ripieno*, l'explication serait convaincante pour les mesures citées ci-dessus, puisqu'à la mesure 74, toutes les voix chantées entrent sur la mesure pleine. Cette interprétation des lignes prolongées n'aurait cependant plus aucun sens dès les deux mesures suivantes puisque les voix chantées font silence dans les mesures 76 et 77 à partir du 2^e temps.⁹

Gloria in excelsis Deo a été édité pour la première fois dans une édition critique en 1894 par Alfred Dörffel dans le cadre de l'édition intégrale de la Bachgesellschaft (BG). Dans la nouvelle édition Bach (NBA), un rapport critique a été ajouté à la cantate par Alfred Dürr dans le tome I/2 (partitions et rapport critique 1957).

Leipzig, avril 2014
Traduction : Josiane Klein

Ruprecht Langer

¹ Cf. Yoshitake Kobayashi, « Zur Chronologie der Spätwerke Johann Sebastian Bachs. Kompositions- und Aufführungstätigkeiten von 1736 bis 1750 », in : *Bach-Jahrbuch* 1988, p. 52.

² Cf. Philipp Spitta, *Johann Sebastian Bach*, tome 2, 2^e édition inchangée, Leipzig 1916, p. 507.

³ Cf. Arnold Schering, « Die hohe Messe in h-moll. Eine Huldigungsmusik und Krönungsmesse für Friedrich August II. », in : *Bach-Jahrbuch* 1936, p. 6, note 1.

⁴ Cf. Gregory G. Butler, « Johann Sebastian Bachs Gloria in excelsis Deo BWV 191 : Musik für ein Leipziger Dankfest », in : *Bach-Jahrbuch* 1992, p. 65–70.

⁵ Cf. Butler, p. 66, note 10.

⁶ Cf. Markus Rathey, « Zur Entstehungsgeschichte von Bachs Universitätsmusik „Gloria in Excelsis Deo“ BWV 191 », in : *Bach-Jahrbuch* 2013, p. 321.

⁷ Cf. Robin Leaver, « Bachs lateinische Kantate „Gloria in excelsis Deo“ BWV 191 und eine lateinische Rede über Lukas 2:14 », in : *Bach-Jahrbuch* 2013, p. 333.

⁸ Voir les différentes remarques du rapport critique pour les numéros de mesures précis.

⁹ NBA, Rapport critique I/2, p. 167.

Gloria in excelsis Deo

BWV 191

Johann Sebastian Bach

1685–1750

1. Coro

Tromba I
in Re / D

Tromba II
in Re / D

Tromba III
in Re / D

Timpani
in Re, La / d, A

Flauto traverso I
Oboe I

Flauto traverso II
Oboe II

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano I

Soprano II

Alto

Tenore

P

Con.

Aufführungsdauer/Duration: ca. 18 min.

© 2014 by Carus-Verlag, Stuttgart – CV 31.191

Vervielfältigungen jeglicher Art sind gesetzlich verboten./Any unauthorized reproduction is prohibited by law.

Alle Rechte vorbehalten / All rights reserved / 2017 / Printed in Germany / www.carus-verlag.com

Urtext

edited by Ruprecht Langer

8

8

PROBENPARTIENUR

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

16

16

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



The first system consists of four staves. The top three are treble clef staves, and the bottom one is a bass clef staff. The music includes various rhythmic patterns such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

The second system consists of two treble clef staves. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns as the first system.

The third system consists of four staves. The top three are treble clef staves, and the bottom one is a bass clef staff. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns.

The fourth system consists of five staves. The top four are treble clef staves, and the bottom one is a bass clef staff. The lyrics are:

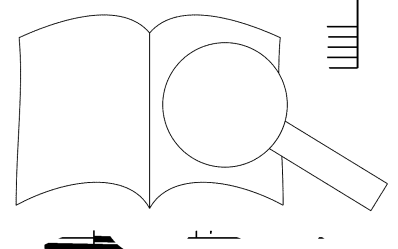
Glo - ri - a in ex - cel - sis, in

Glo - ri - a in ex - cel - sis, in

ri - a in ex - cel - sis, in

Glo - ri - a

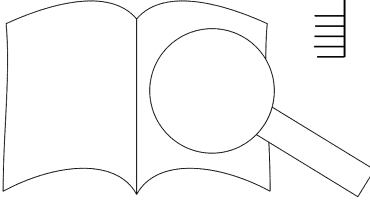
Glo - ri -



PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

glo - ri - a in - ex - cel - sis, in
 glo - ri - a in - ex - cel - sis, in
 glo - ri - a in

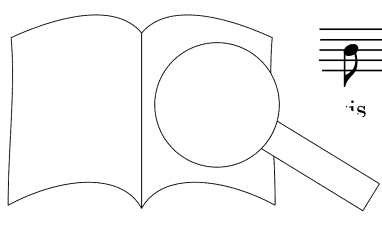


Empty musical staves for piano accompaniment, consisting of three treble clefs and one bass clef.

Musical notation for piano accompaniment, including treble and bass clefs with various notes and rests.

Vocal line with lyrics:
 - sis De - o, in - - - sis, in ex -
 - sis De - - - sis, in ex -
 ex - ce - - - in ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - - -
 in ex - cel - - -
 e De - o, in ex - cel - sis De - - o, - - - is

Musical notation for piano accompaniment, including treble and bass clefs with various notes and rests.



PROBENPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

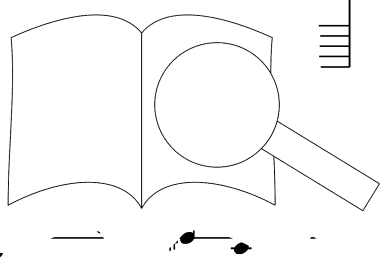
Empty musical staves for vocal and piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for the first system of the piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for the second system of the piano accompaniment.

Vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment for the third system.

cel - - - ri - a, glo - - - ri - a
 cel - sis, De - - o, glo - - ri - a
 - ri - a in ex - cel - sis De - o, in ex - cel - -
 glo - ri - a in ex - cel o,
 o, glo - - ri - a in ex - cel - sis



PROBENPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

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

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

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

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

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

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

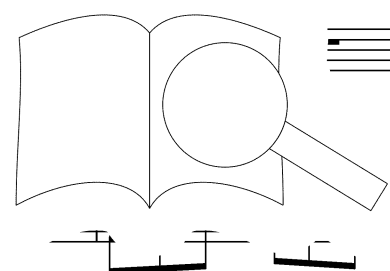
Seventh system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment.

in ex - cel - sis -

in ex - cel

is De - o,

ir - el - sis - De - o,



PROBENPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

71

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

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

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

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

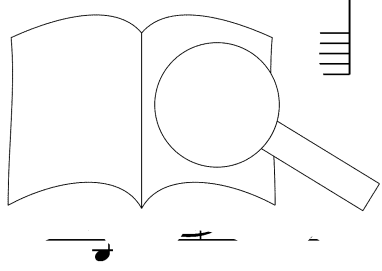
glo - - - - - ri -

glo - - - - - ri -

glo - - - - - ri - a in ex - cel - sis, glo - - - - - ri -

- a in ex - cel - sis De - o, in ex - cel - - - - - ri -

glo - - - - - ri - a in ex



PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabegualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Musical notation for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

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

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

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

Musical notation for the fifth system with lyrics: a, g7 i - a in ex - cel -

Musical notation for the sixth system with lyrics: a, glo - ri - a in ex - cel -

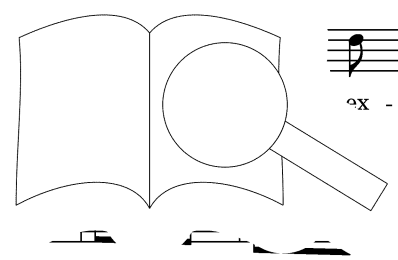
Musical notation for the seventh system with lyrics: a, - - - ri - a

Musical notation for the eighth system with lyrics: glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a

Musical notation for the ninth system with lyrics: c glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a

Musical notation for the tenth system with lyrics: ex -

PROBENPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



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

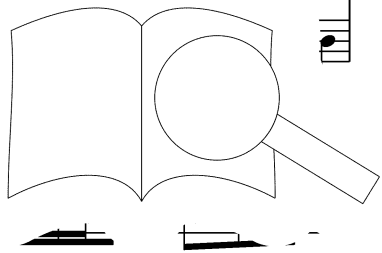
Second system of musical notation, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

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

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

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

PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



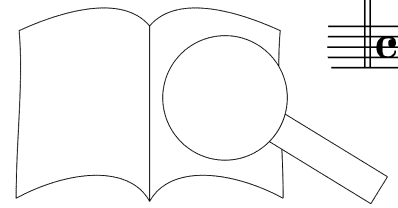
cel - sis De - - - ri - a in ex - cel - sis De -

- sis, - glo - - ri - a in ex - cel - sis De -

1 in ex - cel - sis De - o, in - ex - cel - sis De -

- ex - cel - sis De - o, in ex - cel -

- a in - ex - cel - sis De - o, glo - ri - a



PROBEPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

First system of musical notation, featuring three vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and a piano accompaniment staff. The music is in common time (C) and begins with a whole note chord.

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

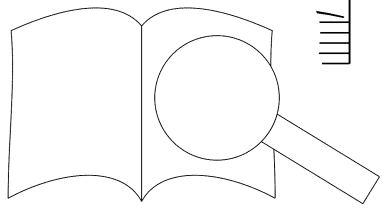
Third system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts.

Fourth system of musical notation, including lyrics for the vocal parts and piano accompaniment.

o. Et in et in
 o. Et et in
 o. ra pax, et in
 n ter - ra pax, oax, -

Fifth system of musical notation, including lyrics for the vocal parts and piano accompaniment.

o. er - ra, in ter - ra pax,



PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabegqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

ter - ra pax, pax ho - mi - ni - bus, et in
 ter - ra pax, pax ho - mi - ni - bus,
 ter - ra pax, in ter - ra pax ho - mi - ni - bus, et in
 et in ter - ra pax ho - mi - ni - bus
 et in ter - ra pax, -

ter - ra pax, pax ho - mi - ni - bus bo - nae vo - lun -
 ter - ra pax, et in ter - ra pax ho - mi - ni - bus bo - nae vo - lun -
 in - ter - ra pax, et in ter - ra pax ho - m o - lun -
 et in ter - ra pax, et
 et in - ter - ra pax, ho - mi - n

PROBENPAPIER
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Musical score for measures 113-116, featuring piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

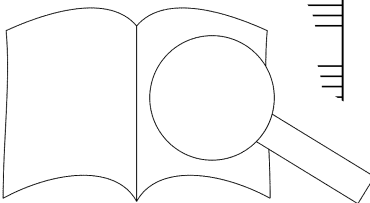
ta - - tis,
 ta - - tis,
 ta - - tis,
 vo - lun - ta - tis,
 ta - - tis,

Musical score for measures 117-120, featuring piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

Musical score for measures 121-124, featuring piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

et_

PROBENPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



128

nae vo-lun-ta-tis, in-ter-ra pax ho-mi-ni-bus bo-ta in-ter-ra pax ho-mi-ni-bus bo-nae vo-lun-ta

131

nae vo-lun-ta-tis, in-ter-ra pax, pax, in-ter-ra pax, et in-ter-ra pax ho-mi-ni-bus

134

pax ho - mi - - ni-bus bo - nae vo - -
 et in - - ter -
 mi - ni-bus bo - - nae vo - lun - ta - -
 tis, ho - mi - ni - bus bo - - nae vo - lu -
 tis, bo - nae vo - - lun - ta -

136

- lun - ta - nae vo - lun - ta - tis, bo - nae vo - lun - ta - tis,
 pax i . - - nae vo - lun - ta - - tis, bo - nae vo - lun - ta - tis,
 ni - ni-bus bo - nae vo - lun - ta - - tis, bo - nae vo - lun - ta - tis,
 tis, bo - n
 tis, bo - r

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

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

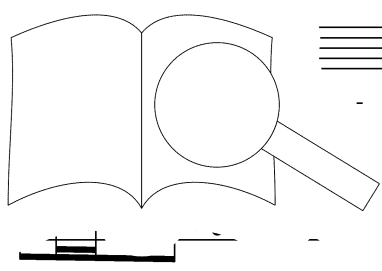
Musical notation for the third system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for the fourth system, including vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

et in - ni - bus bo-nae vo - lun-ta - tis, bo - nae vo - lun-
 et in - ni - bus bo-nae vo - lun-ta - tis, bo - nae vo - lun-ta -
 pax ho - mi-ni-bus bo-nae vo-lun-ta - tis, bo-nae vo-lun-ta - tis, et -
 - ra pax ho - mi-ni-bus bo-nae vo-lun-ta - tis, bo-nae vo-lun-ta -
 n ter - ra pax ho - mi-ni-bus vo-lun-ta -

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

PROBENPARTI FÜR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert. Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced. Carus-Verlag



ta - - - - - tis, ho - mi - ni -

tis,

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

PROBEPARTITUR

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Empty musical staves for vocal and piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for the first system of the piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for the second system of the piano accompaniment.

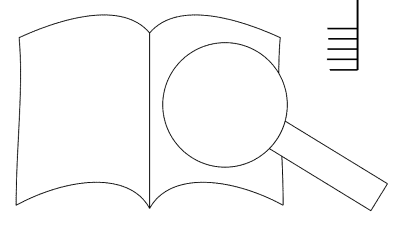
mi - ni-bus bo - nae vo - pax, pax, in ter - - ra

tis, ho - b. nae vo - lun - ta - - tis, in ter - ra pax

Piano accompaniment for the second system of lyrics.

lun - ta et in ter - ra pax ho

Piano accompaniment for the third system of lyrics.



PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

First system of musical notation, consisting of three staves with treble clefs and one bass staff. The bass staff features a trill marked with 'tr'.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of two staves with treble clefs. A trill is marked with 'tr'.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of two staves with treble clefs. A trill is marked with 'tr'.

Fourth system of musical notation, including two staves with treble clefs and lyrics: "pax ho - bus, pax ho - mi -"

Fifth system of musical notation, including two staves with treble clefs and lyrics: "et in ter - ra pax ho - mi - ni -"

Sixth system of musical notation, including two staves with treble clefs and lyrics: "vo - lun - ta - tis, pax, pax, pax, pax ho -"

Seventh system of musical notation, including two staves with treble clefs and lyrics: "nae vo - lun - ta - tis, pax, pax. ho -"

Eighth system of musical notation, including two staves with treble clefs and lyrics: "tis, bo - nae vo - lun - ta -"

Ninth system of musical notation, including two staves with treble clefs and a graphic of an open book.

PROBENPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

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

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

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

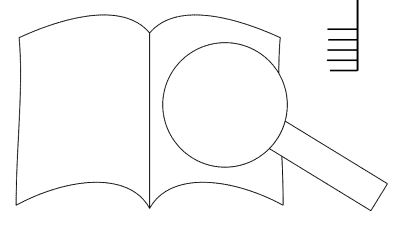
Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment.

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

ni - bus bo - nae vo
 bus bo-nae vo - '
 mi-ni-bus 1. - tis,
 vo - lun - ta - tis,
 - - - tis,

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

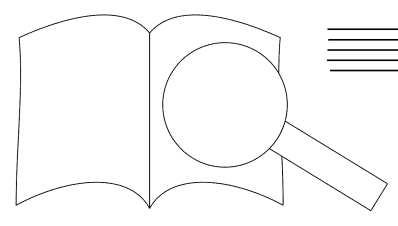
PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



tr

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

PROBENPARTI FÜR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



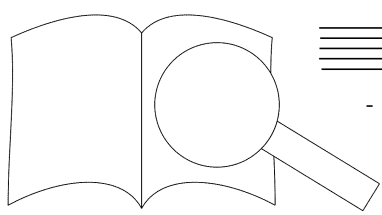
pax _____ mi - ni - bus bo - nae vo - lun - ta - - -

pax _____ ni - bus bo - nae vo - lun - ta - - -

pax, _____ ter - ra pax ho - mi - ni - bus bo - nae vo - lun - ta - - -

_____ in - ter - ra pax ho - mi - ni - bus bo - nae vo - lun - ta - - -

p _____ ter - ra pax ho - mi - ni - bus bo -



PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabegqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

First system of musical notation, featuring three vocal staves and a piano accompaniment staff. The music is in a major key with a common time signature.

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

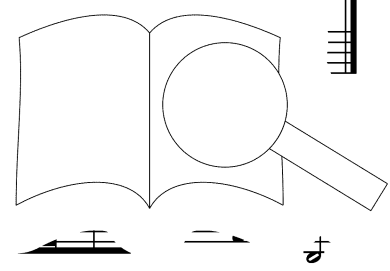
Third system of musical notation, featuring vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are:

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

- tis, - er - ra - pax ho - mi - ni - bus bo - nae vo - lun - ta - tis.

tis, bo - ra pax, pax, pax ho - mi - ni - bus bo - tis.

et ter - ra - pax, in ter - ra pax ho - mi - ni - bus



Post orationem

2. Duetto (Soprano, Tenore)

Flauti traversi
in unisono

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

Tenore

Continuo

tr

con sordino

pizz.

4

PROBENPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

10

13

16

Glo - ri - a Pa - - -

Glo - ri - a Pa - - -

19

ri - a Pa - tri et Fi - li - o et Spi -

22

ri - - tu - i San - cto, glo - ri - a Pa - -

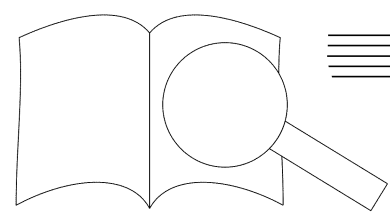
ri - - tu - i San - cto, glo - ri - a

26

ri, - glo - - - - -

a - - - - - tri, - glo - - - - -

PROBENPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



29

Pa - tri et Fi - li - o et Spi - ri - tu - i San - cto, glo - ri - a Pa - - tri et
 Pa - tri et Fi - li - o et Spi - ri - tu - i San - cto,

32

Fi - li - o, glo - ri - a Pa - - tri et Fi - li - o, glo - ri - a Pa - - tri et Fi - li - o,
 glo - ri - a Pa - - tri et Fi - li - o, glo - ri - a Pa - - tri et Fi - li - o,

35

glo - ri - a Pa - - tri et Fi - li - o, glo - ri - a Pa - - tri et Fi - li - o,
 glo - ri - a Pa - - tri et Fi - li - o, glo - ri - a Pa - - tri et Fi - li - o,

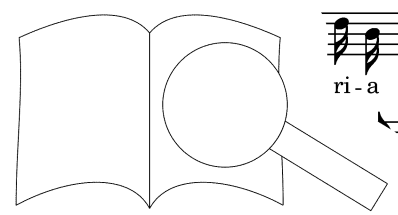
PROBENPARTIUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

ri - a et Spi - ri - tu - i San - cto, glo -
ri - a et Spi - ri - tu - i San -

glo - ri - a et Spi - ri - tu - i San - cto, glo -
glo - ri - a et Spi - ri - tu - i San -

ri - a Pa - tri, glo - ri - a Fi - li - o et Spi - ri - a
ri - a Pa - tri, glo - ri - a Fi - li - o et Spi - ri - a

PROBENPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



47

Pa-tri et Fi-li-o, glo-ri-a et

Pa-tri et Fi-li-o,

50

Spi-ri-tu-i San-cto, glo-ri-a et Fi-li-o

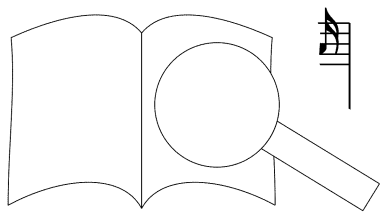
et Spi-ri-tu-i San-cto, glo-ri-a

53

ri-tu-i San-cto, glo-ri-a Pe

Fi-li-o et Spi-ri-tu-i San-cto, g

PROBENPARTIUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



56

Fi - li - o, glo - - ri - a et Spi - ri - tu - i San - cto, Spi - ri - tu - i
glo - ri - a Fi - li - o, glo - - ri - a et Spi - ri - tu - i San - cto

59

San - cto - glo - - ri -
ri - tu - i San - cto glo

62

65

68

71

3. Coro

Tromba I
in Re / D

Tromba II
in Re / D

Tromba III
in Re / D

Timpani
in Re, La / d, A

Flauto
traverso I

Flauto
traverso II

Oboe I

Oboe II

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano I

Soprano II

Alto

Continuo

ci - pi-o, et in sae - cu-la sae - cu -
Et nunc, et sem - per,
e - rat in prin - ci - pi-o, et in sae - cu-la sae - cu -
Et nunc, et sem
Sic - ut e - rat in prin - ci - pi-o,

PROBEPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

4

lo - rum, per, et in sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - - -

sic - ut e . et in sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - - -

lo et nunc, et sem - per, et in sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - - -

rin - ci - pi - o, et in sae - cu - la se -

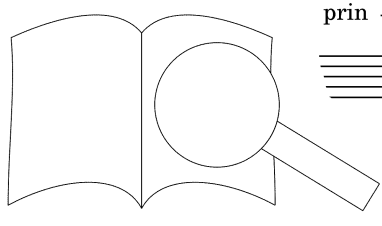
et in sae - cu - la s;

rum, sic - ut e - rat in prin -

rum,

rum, sae - cu - lo - rum, sic - ut e - rat in prin -

rum, sae - cu - lo - rum, prin -



PROBEPARTITUR

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

ci - pi-o, cu - lo-rum,
 et nunc, sic - ut e - rat in prin - ci - pi-o,
 ci et in sae-cu-la sae - cu - lo-rum, et nunc, et sem -
 et in sae-cu-la sae - cu - lo-rum,
 , et sem - per, sic - ut e - rat in]

et in sae - cu-la sa.

et in sae

per e

sae - cu - lo

in sae - cu-la sae - cu - lo

PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Empty musical staves for vocal and piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for piano accompaniment, including treble and bass clefs, key signature (one sharp), and time signature (7/8).

rum, in sae - cu - la sae - cu

in sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - - -

in sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - - -

um, in sae - cu - la

lo - rum, la

rum, in sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - - -

Musical notation for vocal lines with lyrics, including treble and bass clefs, key signature (one sharp), and time signature (7/8).

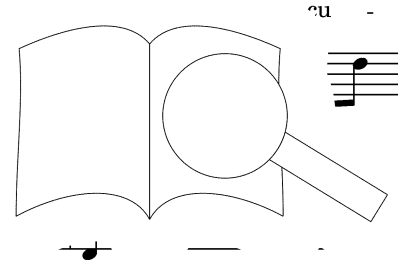
PROBENPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Empty musical staves for piano accompaniment, consisting of three treble clefs and one bass clef.

Musical notation for piano accompaniment, featuring two treble clefs and one bass clef. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It consists of several measures of rhythmic accompaniment.

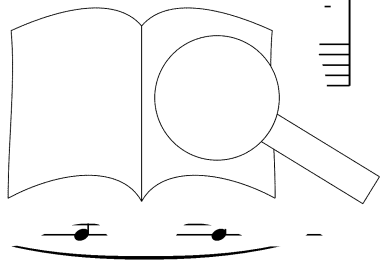
Musical notation for piano accompaniment, featuring two treble clefs and one bass clef. The music continues with rhythmic accompaniment.

Musical notation with lyrics for a vocal line. The lyrics are: "um, in sae - - - cu - la. cu - - - rum, in sae - - - cu - le". The notation includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment line.



PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

lo - - - - - lo - - - - - rum, in sae - cu - la sae - cu -
 cu - lo - - - - - rum, in sae - cu - la sae - cu -
 rum, sae - cu - lo - - - - -



PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

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

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

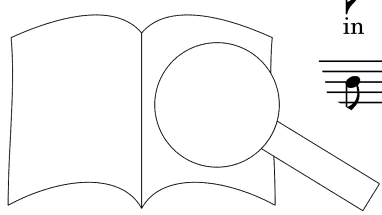
Third system of musical notation, featuring three vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

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

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring three vocal staves with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

lo - - - - - rum, in
 lo - - - - - rum, in
 - - - - - rum, in
 - - - - - in

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



PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabegqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

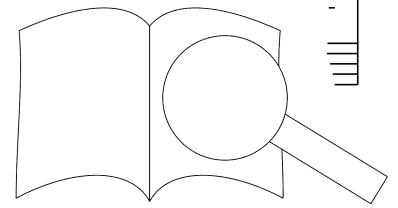
sae - cu-la sae-cu -

sae - cu - lo -

sae - cu-la sae-cu - lo - rum, sae-cu -

sae - cu - lo -

- cu - la sae - cu -



PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

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

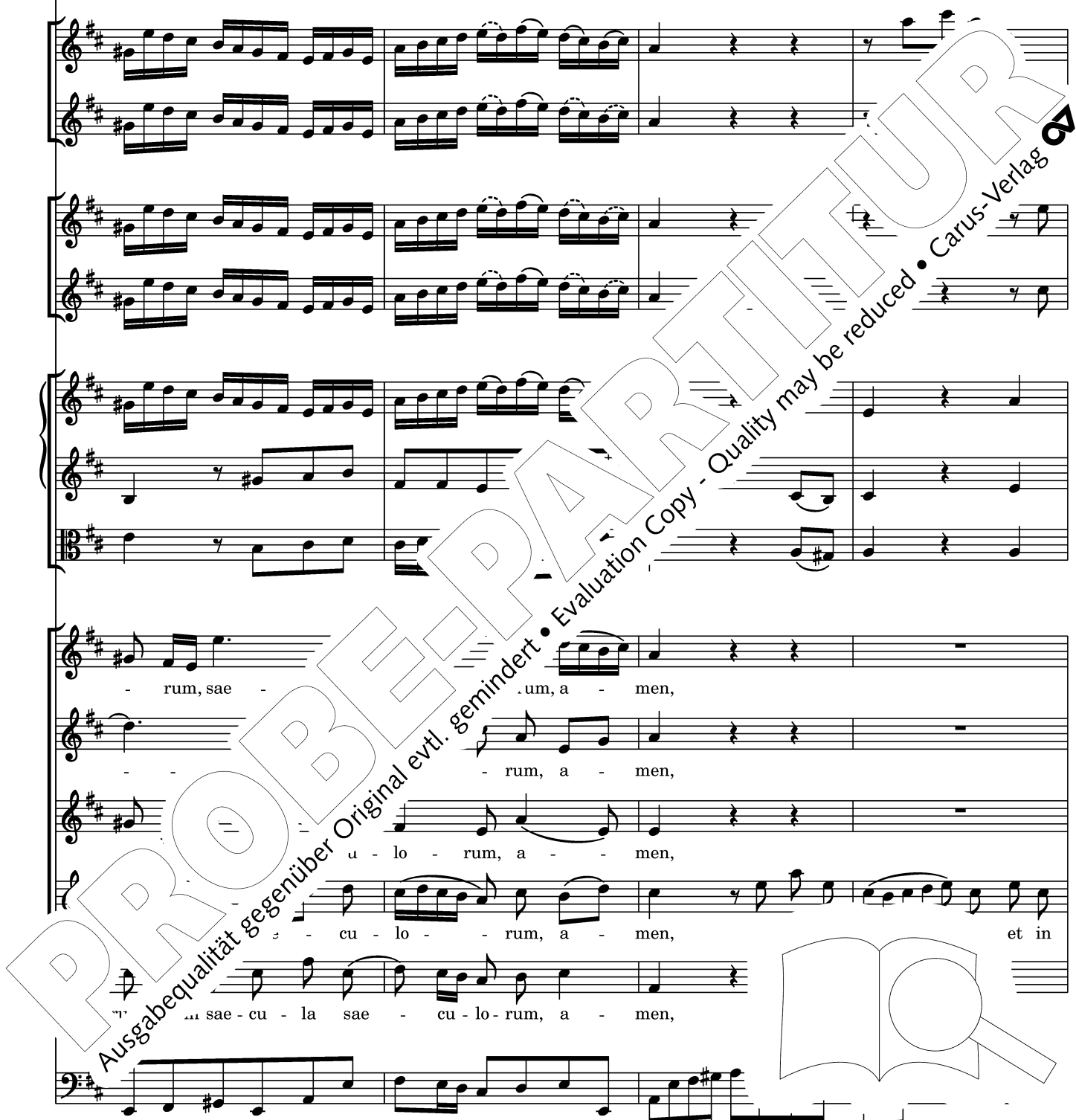
Musical notation for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

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

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

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

rum, sae - - - - - um, a - - - - - men,
 - - - - - rum, a - - - - - men,
 a - - - - - lo - - - - - rum, a - - - - - men,
 - - - - - cu - - - - - rum, a - - - - - men, et in
 sae - - - - - la sae - - - - - cu - - - - - lo - - - - - rum, a - - - - - men,



Four empty musical staves at the top of the page, consisting of two treble clefs and two bass clefs, with no notes or rests.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a sequence of notes: quarter notes, eighth notes, and rests.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a sequence of notes and rests, including some beamed eighth notes.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a sequence of notes and rests, including some beamed eighth notes.

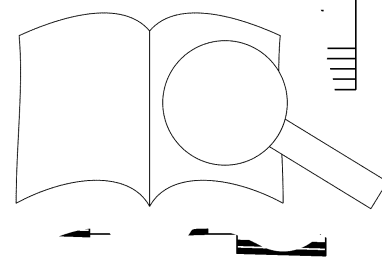
Two empty musical staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a sequence of notes and rests, including some beamed eighth notes.

A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a sequence of notes and rests, including some beamed eighth notes.

et nunc, et

cu-la sae-cu - lo-rur



PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

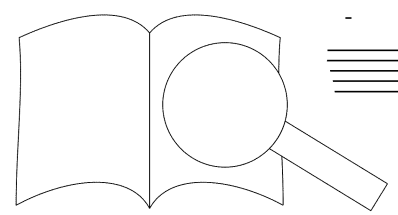
Musical notation for measures 47-50. The top system consists of three vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and one piano staff. The bottom system consists of two piano staves. The music is in G major and 4/4 time. Measures 47-50 show a vocal melody with piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 51-54. The top system consists of three vocal staves and one piano staff. The bottom system consists of two piano staves. The music continues with vocal melody and piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 55-58. The top system consists of three vocal staves and one piano staff. The bottom system consists of two piano staves. The music continues with vocal melody and piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 59-62. The top system consists of three vocal staves and one piano staff. The bottom system consists of two piano staves. The music continues with vocal melody and piano accompaniment.

sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - rum,



PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Four empty musical staves (two vocal staves and two piano staves) for the beginning of the piece.

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

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

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

Fourth system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The lyrics "et nunc, et sem - per, et in" are written below the vocal line.

Fifth system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The lyrics "men, a" are written below the vocal line.

Sixth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and a large graphic element resembling a stylized letter 'E' or a similar symbol.

PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

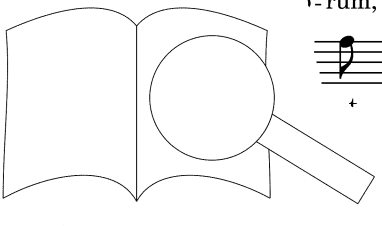
Empty musical staves for vocal and piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for piano accompaniment.

Musical notation for piano accompaniment.

sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - rum, a - men, a -
 et nunc, et sem -
 men,
 - rum,



PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Empty musical staves for vocal and piano accompaniment.

First system of musical notation for the vocal and piano parts.

Second system of musical notation for the vocal and piano parts.

Third system of musical notation for the vocal and piano parts.

Fourth system of musical notation for the vocal and piano parts.

Fifth system of musical notation for the vocal and piano parts.

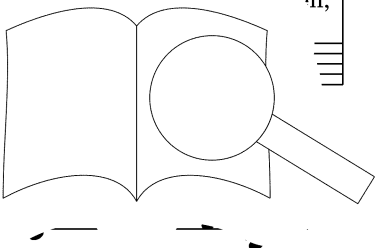
Sixth system of musical notation for the vocal and piano parts.

Seventh system of musical notation for the vocal and piano parts.

Eighth system of musical notation for the vocal and piano parts.

Ninth system of musical notation for the vocal and piano parts.

PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



Empty musical staves for piano accompaniment, consisting of three treble clef staves and one bass clef staff.

First system of musical notation for the vocal part, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody begins with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4.

Second system of musical notation for the vocal part, continuing the melody from the first system.

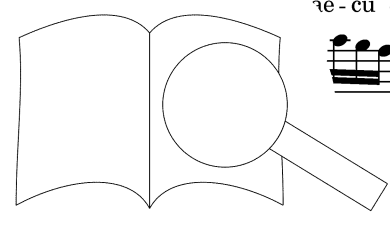
Third system of musical notation for the vocal part, continuing the melody.

Fourth system of musical notation for the vocal part, continuing the melody.

Fifth system of musical notation for the vocal part, continuing the melody.

Sixth system of musical notation for the vocal part, continuing the melody.

men, a - - - - - men, a - - - - -
 a - men, in sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - - - - -
 men, a - - - - - a - - - - -



PROBEPARTITUR
 Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

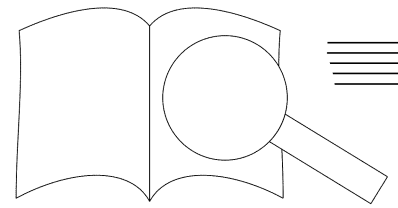
Musical score for three vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and a bass line. The vocal parts have lyrics "a - - men,". The bass line is silent.

Musical score for two vocal parts (Soprano, Alto) and two piano parts. The vocal parts have lyrics "a - - men,". The piano parts are for the right and left hands.

Musical score for two piano parts (right and left hands).

Musical score for three vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and a bass line. The vocal parts have lyrics "a - - men,". The bass line is silent.

Musical score for a cello part. It includes dynamic markings "p" and "f", and performance instructions "Violoncello solo" and "tutti".



PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

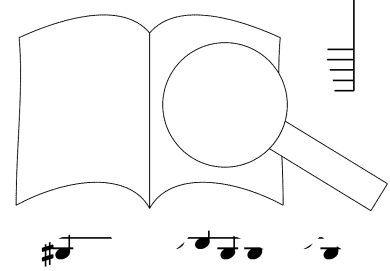
et nunc, et nunc a - - men,

et nunc a - - men,

n-per, a - - men,

, et sem-per,

, et nunc, et sem-per,



PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

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

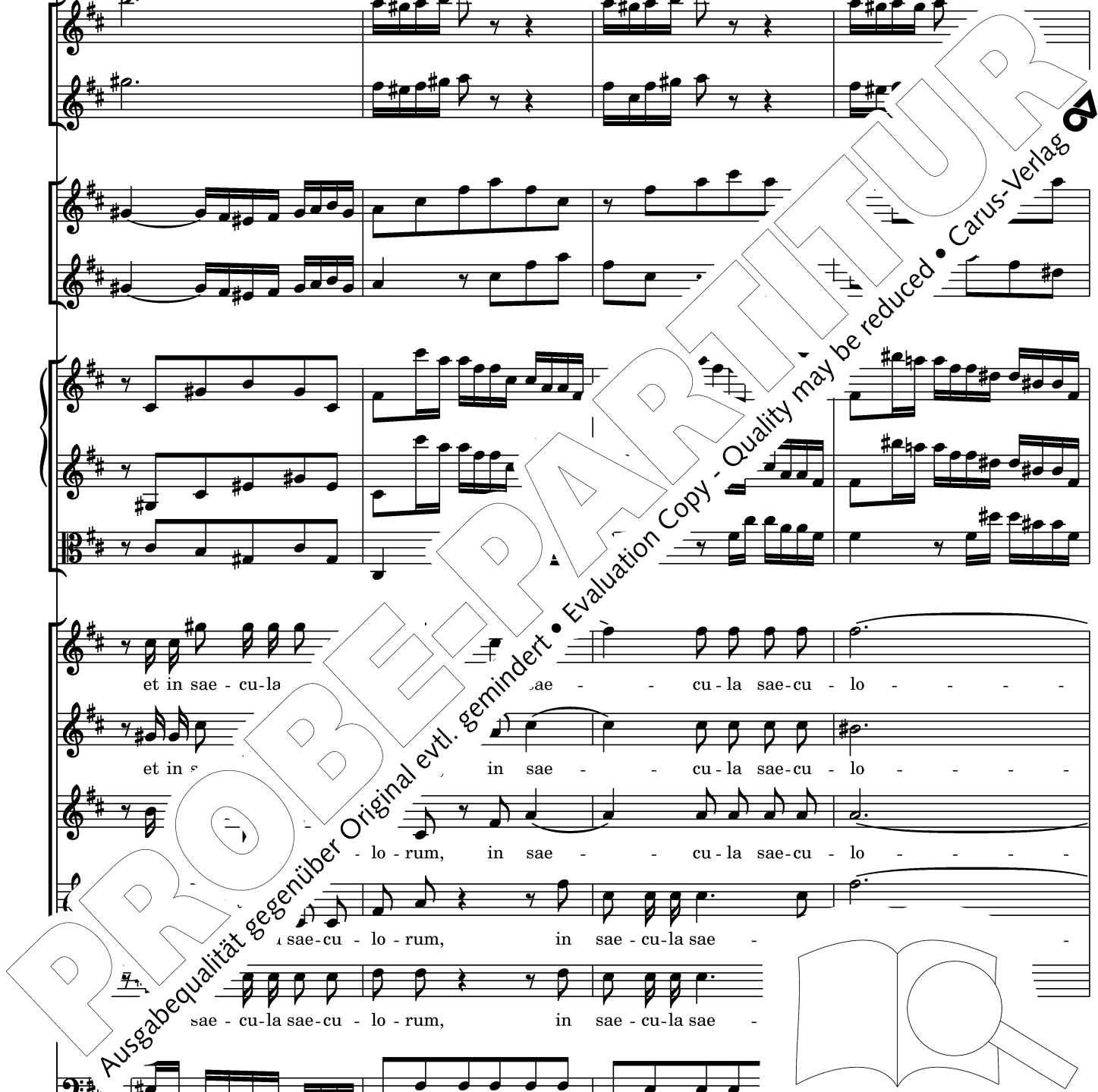
Musical notation for the second system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

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

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

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

et in sae - cu-la
 et in
 - lo - rum, in sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - - -
 sae - cu - lo - rum, in sae - cu - la sae -
 sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - rum, in sae - cu - la sae -



Four empty musical staves at the top of the page, consisting of two treble clefs and two bass clefs, intended for vocal and piano accompaniment.

The first system of musical notation for the vocal line, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The second system of musical notation for the vocal line, continuing the melody from the first system.

The third system of musical notation for the vocal line, continuing the melody.

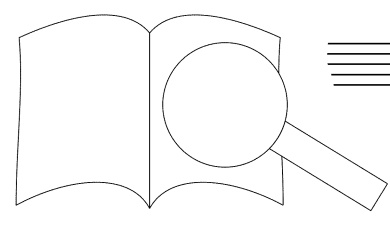
The fourth system of musical notation for the vocal line, including the lyrics: "sem per men, cu-la sae-cu - lo-rum,". The notes are aligned with the syllables of the text.

The fifth system of musical notation for the vocal line, continuing the melody.

The sixth system of musical notation for the vocal line, including the lyrics: "ne".

The piano accompaniment notation, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp and a 4/4 time signature. The accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand.

PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



Four empty musical staves, two in treble clef and two in bass clef, arranged in a grand staff format.

Two staves of musical notation in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The top staff contains a vocal line with a melodic phrase, and the bottom staff contains a piano accompaniment.

Two staves of musical notation continuing the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the previous system.

Two staves of musical notation continuing the vocal line and piano accompaniment.

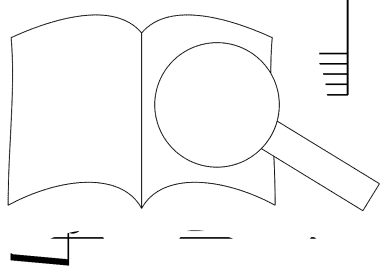
Two staves of musical notation continuing the vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Two staves of musical notation continuing the vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Two staves of musical notation continuing the vocal line and piano accompaniment.

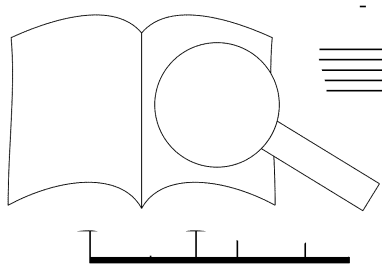
Two staves of musical notation continuing the vocal line and piano accompaniment.

a - men, a
 et nunc, et
 et in sae - cu-la sae - cu -
 per, et in sae
 et nunc, et sem - per,
 et nunc, et sem - per, et in sae



PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabegualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

PROBENPARTITUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



Four empty musical staves, two in the upper system and two in the lower system, with treble and bass clefs.

Two staves of musical notation in G major, featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

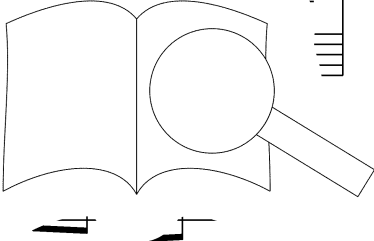
Two staves of musical notation in G major, continuing the rhythmic pattern from the first system.

Two staves of musical notation in G major, continuing the rhythmic pattern.

Vocal line with lyrics in German:
 - cu-la sae - cu - lo - rum et nunc, et sem - per, et in sae -
 lo - rum, a - men, et nunc, et sem - per, et in
 - - - - - men, et nunc, et sem -
 - cu-la sae - cu - lo - rum, a - men, a

Two staves of musical notation in G major, concluding the piece.

PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



Four empty musical staves, two in the upper system and two in the lower system, with treble and bass clefs.

Two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The second system consists of three staves (treble, middle, and bass clef). The music features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

Vocal line with German lyrics. The lyrics are: "cu-la sae - rum, a - men, nunc, et sem - sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - rum, a - men, a - cu - la sae - cu - lo - rum, a - men, a - - - men,". The lyrics are written below the vocal staff, with hyphens indicating syllables across measures.

Two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The second system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The music continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. To the right of the second system is a graphic of an open book with a magnifying glass over it.

PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Four empty musical staves at the top of the page, consisting of two treble clefs and two bass clefs, intended for vocal and piano accompaniment.

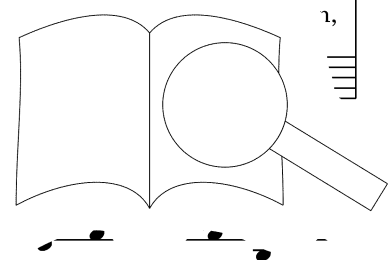
Two systems of piano accompaniment. Each system consists of a treble clef and a bass clef. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line. The second system continues the accompaniment with similar melodic and harmonic structures.

Two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system features a treble clef with a melodic line and a bass clef with a supporting line. The second system continues the accompaniment with similar melodic and harmonic structures.

Two systems of musical notation. The first system includes a treble clef with lyrics "per, et in sae" and a bass clef. The second system continues the notation with lyrics "rum, a".

Two systems of musical notation. The first system includes a treble clef with lyrics "per, et in sae" and a bass clef. The second system continues the notation with lyrics "cu-la sae-cu-lo-rum, a men, men, a".

Two systems of musical notation. The first system includes a treble clef with lyrics "per, et in sae" and a bass clef. The second system continues the notation with lyrics "per, et in sae".



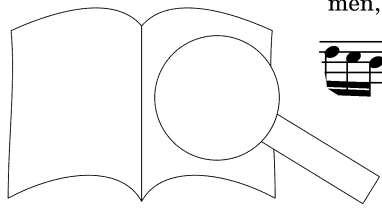
PROBENPARTHEUR
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Empty musical staves for vocal or instrumental parts, consisting of three treble clefs and one bass clef.

Musical score for piano accompaniment, featuring two staves (treble and bass clefs) with complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines.

Vocal line with Latin lyrics: men, in sae - .o-rum, a - men, in sae - - cu-la sae - cu - lo - rum, men, in men, a - - - - - men, men, et nunc, et sem - per, et in - sae - cu-la sae - cu -

PROBENPARTIENUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

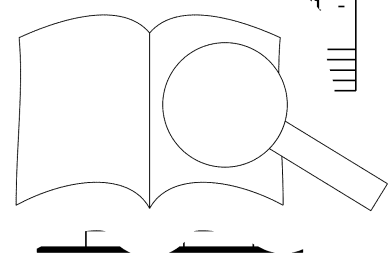


Three staves of musical notation. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom one is bass clef. They contain rests and some notes.

Two systems of piano accompaniment. Each system has two staves (treble and bass clef) with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Two systems of piano accompaniment, continuing from the previous system.

Vocal line with lyrics: a - men, in sae - cu - la sae - cu - am, a - men, a - men, in sae - cu - la sae - cu - men, a - men, a - men, in sae - cu - la sae - cu - men, a - men, a - men, a - men, a - men, a - men, a - men, a - men.



PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabegqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Three staves of musical notation. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. They contain rhythmic patterns of quarter and eighth notes.

Two staves of musical notation in treble clef. The top staff has a more complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bottom staff has a simpler pattern.

Two staves of musical notation in treble clef. Both staves show melodic lines with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Four staves of musical notation. The top two staves are in treble clef and the bottom two are in bass clef, representing a piano accompaniment with complex rhythmic patterns.

Vocal notation for the first part of the lyrics. It consists of four staves in treble clef. The lyrics are: "lo - - - - - rum, in" on the first staff, "lo - - - - - rum, in" on the second, and "rum, in" on the third and fourth staves.

Musical notation for the second part of the lyrics and a graphic element. It includes two staves of vocal notation with lyrics "in" and "in", and a graphic of an open book with a magnifying glass over it.

PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Three staves of music, each containing rests for the first two measures and then a whole note in the third measure.

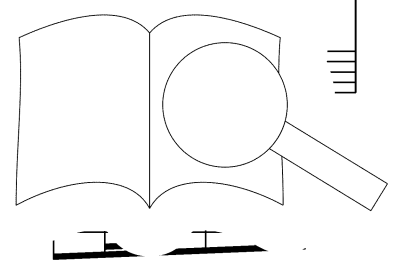
Three staves of music. The top two staves have a melodic line with eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff has a bass line with a long note and a half note.

Three staves of music. The top two staves have a melodic line with eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff has a bass line with a long note and a half note.

Three staves of music with lyrics. The first staff has the word "sae". The second staff has "sae-cu-la sar". The third staff has "sar".

Three staves of music with lyrics. The first staff has "rum, a". The second staff has "men, a". The third staff has "a".

PROBEPARTITUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



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

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

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

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

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

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

Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

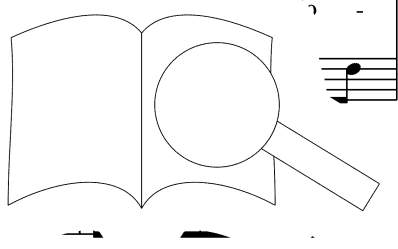
cu - lo - - - rum, a - - -

sae - - - cu - lo - - - rum, a - - -

cu-la sae - cu - lo - rum, a - - - men, a - - - men,

lo - - - rum, in sae - - - cu -

cu - la sae - cu - lo - - -



Musical score for the first system, featuring three staves with rhythmic patterns and triplets.

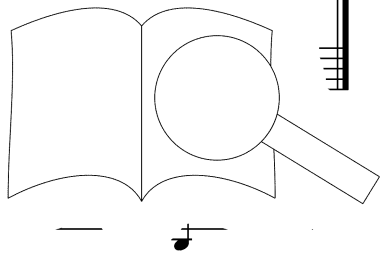
Musical score for the second system, featuring two staves with rhythmic patterns.

Musical score for the third system, featuring two staves with rhythmic patterns.

Musical score for the fourth system, featuring two staves with rhythmic patterns.

Musical score for the fifth system, featuring two staves with lyrics and a piano accompaniment.

sae - cu-la sae - cu - lo - rum, a - men.
 in sae - cu-la sae - cu - lo - rum, a - men.
 a - men, in sae - cu-la sae - cu - lo - rum, a - men.
 o - rum, a - men, in sae - cu-la sae - cu - lo -
 - - - men, in sae - cu-la sae - cu - lo



PROBENPARTIUR
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

2. Duetto

Satzüberschrift *Post Orationes*. Originale Besetzungsangabe *Traversi in unisono* | *Violino 1* | [System 3–4 ohne Angaben] | *Sopr.* | *Ten* [System des Bc ohne Angaben]

2	VI I, II, Va	<i>sourdini</i> nur zwischen den Systemen von VI I und II
10	VI I 4	ohne <i>Stacc</i>
33	Bc 8	korr. aus <i>fis</i> (Lesart B)
37	Bc 8	korr. aus <i>H</i> (Lesart B)
53	S 3	korr. aus <i>g</i> ¹ (Lesart B)
54	S 7	korr. aus <i>c</i> ² (Lesart B)

Am Ende des Satzes: *Sicut erat sequit[ur]*.

3. Coro

Ohne Satzüberschrift. Besetzungsangaben: [System 1–4 ohne Angabe] *Trav. 1* | *Trav. 2* | *H. 1* | *H. 2* | *V. 1* | *V. 2* | *Viola* | *Sopr. 1* | *Sopr. 2* | *Alto* | *Ten.* | *Basso* | *Cont.*

In den folgenden Takten tauchen unter dem Bc-System Wellenlinien auf, die wegen ihrer unklaren Bedeutung im Notenbild ohne Beachtung bleiben (vgl. Vorwort). T. 3–4 (1. Viertel), 6 (2. Achtel)–11 (1. Viertel), 13–14 (1. Viertel), 16–21 (1. Viertel), 25 (2. Achtel)–41 (1. Sechzehntel), 58 (2. Achtel)–68 (1. Viertel), 74–87 (1. Achtel) und 106 (2. Achtel) bis Schluss, wobei die Linien der letzten Seite – unter den letzten 13 Takten – aus Platzgründen nicht notiert wurden.

3	S I 6	♩ statt ♪
14–15	S II	ohne <i>erat in principio</i>
25	Fl I	2. Bg 4–7. NA folgt Bogensetzung von Fl II, Ob I, VI I
29	Fl I 1–3	korr. aus <i>cis²-h¹-cis²-d²</i> (♩♩♩♩) (Lesart B)
53	S I 5	korr. aus <i>d²</i> (Lesart B)
70–71	Bc	ohne <i>tutti</i>
73–74	Bc	ohne <i>tutti</i>
76	Bc 4–7	<i>cis-e-e-cis</i>
79–80	S II/A/T 3 ff.	ohne Text
118–122	S II/T 3 ff.	ohne Text
128	A 8	<i>a²</i> ; analog zu VI II korrigiert nach <i>fis¹</i> , um Oktavparallele zum B zu vermeiden (Lesart B)

PROBE-PARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

