

Gioachino
ROSSINI

Stabat Mater

Soli SSTB, Coro SS(A)TB
2 Flauti, 2 Oboi, 2 Clarinetti, 2 Fagotti
4 Corni, 2 Trombe, 3 Tromboni, Timpani
2 Violini, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabbasso

herausgegeben von / edited by
Klaus Döge

Urtext

Partitur / Full score



Carus 70.089

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Kammerfassung (arr. J. Linckelmann):
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Chorpartitur (Carus 70.089/05),
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Vorwort

Gioachino Rossini – weltweit bekannt durch seine zahlreichen Bühnenwerke – hat sich nicht nur als Opernkomponist, sondern auch als Komponist von Kirchenmusik einen unvergeßlichen Namen gemacht. Neben einigen frühen Messen waren es insbesondere drei Werke, die dazu entscheidend beitrugen: die *Trois chœurs religieux* für Frauenstimmen und Klavier (1844), die *Petite Messe solennelle* für vier Solostimmen, achtstimmigen Chor, zwei Klaviere und Harmonium (1863) und das *Stabat Mater* für Soli, Chor und Orchester¹. Seine Entstehung erstreckt sich auf zwei verschiedene zeitliche Phasen: Mit der vertraglichen Verpflichtung, für Paris alle zwei Jahre eine neue Oper zu komponieren, verließ der damals 32 Jahre alte Rossini nach der stürmisch gefeierten Uraufführung seines *Wilhelm Tell* die französische Metropole und reiste nach Bologna. Die Pariser Juli-Revolution des Jahres 1830 erlebte er dort zwar aus der Ferne, wurde von ihr jedoch direkt betroffen: Der neue französische König, der „Bürgerkönig“ Louis-Philippe, hob Rossinis Opernvertrag auf und hielt auch nach persönlicher Vorsprache des Komponisten an dieser Entscheidung fest. Rossini ging vor Gericht – ein oft harter Rechtsstreit, der den Komponisten zwang, bis zum Jahre 1835 in Frankreich seinen Wohnsitz zu behalten (und in dem Rossini letztendlich seinen Anspruch durchsetzte), folgte. Dem streitsüchtigen Paris allerdings kehrte der Komponist, nachdem er seine Angelegenheit einem guten Anwalt übergeben hatte, schon bald wieder den Rücken: Zusammen mit dem befreundeten Bankier Alexandre-Marie Aguado verließ er am 4. Februar 1831 die französische Metropole und reiste nach Spanien. Es sollte eine Vergnügungsreise sein, doch als er und Aguado am 13. Februar 1831 Madrid erreichten, war es mit dem unbeschwerten Vergnügen vorbei. Noch am Abend des Ankunftsstages mußte Rossini im Königlichen Theater eine Aufführung seines *Barbier von Sevilla* dirigieren. Der Korrespondent des „Il Redattore del Reno“ berichtete darüber:

Man kann unmöglich den Empfang beschreiben, den dieser Abgott von Europa beim Publikum erhielt. Am Schluß der Oper versammelten sich 200 Künstler des Theaters und der königlichen Kapelle unter den Fenstern des berühmten Komponisten, um ihm eine großartige Serenade zu bringen.²

Eine Audienz beim spanischen König Ferdinand VII., der „ununterbrochen den ganzen Tag lang rauchte“³, schloß sich diesem Triumph an, und durch die Vermittlung seines Freundes Aguado machte Rossini die Bekanntschaft des hochangesehenen spanischen Staatsrates und Priesters Manuel Fernández Varela. Wie alle Spanier war auch er vom Rossini-Fieber befallen, und seine Stellung und sein Einkommen machten es ihm möglich, Rossini zu bitten, ein kirchenmusikalisches Werk zu komponieren und ihm das Autograph dann als persönliches Eigentum zu überlassen – natürlich ohne die Erlaubnis zur Veröffentlichung. Varelas Wunsch gab den Anstoß zur Komposition des *Stabat Mater*. Einige Nummern davon schrieb Rossini im März 1831 möglicherweise noch in Madrid, andere kamen nach seiner Rückkehr nach Paris hinzu. Dort aber überfielen Rossini bald Schmerzen, und als Folge einer früheren Gonorrhoeinfektion begann sich sein Gesundheitszustand zunehmend zu verschlechtern. An Komponieren war in dieser Phase gar nicht zu denken. Varela aber drängte und so ließ der kranke Rossini Anfang 1832 von seinem Schüler Giovanni Tadolini (1793–1872) die noch fehlenden Teile zu den bereits vorhandenen sechs Nummern (1 u. 5–9) seines *Stabat Mater* hinzukomponieren⁴. In dieser Mischversion Rossini/Tadolini wurde

das *Stabat-Mater*-Manuskript nach Madrid gesandt. Auf dem Titelblatt stand:

„*Stabat Mater*, speziell für Seine Exzellenz Don Francisco [sic] Fernández Varela [sic] komponiert, Großes Kreuz des Ordens von Carlos III., Erzdiakon von Madrid, Generalbevollmächtigter der [Santa] Cruzada, ihm gewidmet von Gioachino Rossini – Paris, den 26. März 1832.“⁵

Für die Übersendung des Autographes bedankte sich Varela, der nie erfuhr, daß es nur zum Teil aus der Feder Rossinis stammte, beim Komponisten mit einer sehr wertvollen goldenen Tabakdose. Und am Karfreitag des Jahres 1833 ließ er dieses geistliche „Teamwerk“ in Madrid in der Kapelle von San Felipe el Real unter der Mitwirkung von über 100 Sängern aufführen. Es war die einzige Aufführung, die das Rossinisch-Tadolinische *Stabat Mater* erlebte. Als Varela 1834 starb, ging das *Stabat*-Manuskript aus Varelas Nachlaß in den Besitz eines gewissen Oller Chetard über. Dieser verkaufte es am 1. September 1841 an den Pariser Verleger Antoine Aulagnier. Damit beginnt das zweite Kapitel des Rossinischen *Stabat Mater*.

Im April 1838 hatte sich Rossini wieder in Bologna niedergelassen, wo er als ständiger Berater des Liceo Musicale, des Bologneser Konservatoriums, wirkte. Seit dem *Wilhelm Tell* und den sechs *Stabat-Mater*-Nummern hatte er fast nichts mehr komponiert und um seinen Gesundheitszustand war es äußerst schlecht bestellt. Zu den Urethrischmerzen gesellten sich Stadien tiefer Depressionen, begleitet von Gehörtäuschungen und Angstzuständen. Nach außen hin immer scherzhaft und unbeschwert sich gebend, bestimmten in Wahrheit Todesangst und Selbstmordgedanken das Innere seiner manisch-depressiven Persönlichkeit, die nur noch durch die Liebe und Pflege von Olympe Péllisier, seiner späteren zweiten Frau, paralysiert werden konnten. In dieser Situation erreichte ihn Anfang September 1841 die Anfrage von Antoine Aulagnier, ob er gegen die Veröffentlichung des Varelaschen *Stabat-Mater*-Manuskriptes irgendwelche Einwendungen habe. Die Antwort von Rossini, der alle Rechte an seinem *Stabat Mater* unmittelbar darauf an den Pariser Verleger Troupenas verkaufte, ließ keine Zweifel offen:

Sie teilen mir mit, daß man Ihnen ein Wertobjekt verkauft hat, das ich dem Ehrwürdigen Vater Varela nur gewidmet habe, wobei ich mir die Veröffentlichung zu einem mir genehmen Zeitpunkt vorbehielt. Ohne weiter auf den Betrug einzugehen, den jemand zum Schaden meiner Rechtsansprüche verüben wollte, erkläre ich Ihnen, *monsieur*, daß, falls mein *Stabat Mater* ohne meine Erlaubnis in Frankreich oder im Ausland veröffentlicht wird, es mein fester Vorsatz ist, den Verleger bis zum Tode zu verfolgen. Außerdem muß ich Ihnen, *monsieur*, sagen, daß das Exemplar, das ich dem Ehrwürdigen Vater sandte, nur sechs Stücke enthält, die von mir selbst komponiert wurden, da ich einen Freund beauftragen mußte zu vervollständigen, was ich aus Krankheitsgründen nicht selbst beendigen konnte. Da ich nicht daran zweifle, daß Sie ein guter Musiker sind, so wird es Ihnen ein Leichtes sein, beim Prüfen des Exemplars den stilistischen Unterschied zwischen den einen und anderen Nummern zu bemerken. Etwas später, als ich wiederhergestellt war, vervollständigte ich das Werk, und die Urschrift der neuen Nummern ist in meinem Besitz. Ich bedauere sehr, *monsieur*, daß ich Ihnen die Veröffentlichung meines *Stabat Mater* nicht erlauben kann.⁶

Doch wann war dieses „etwas später“ der *Stabat-Mater*-Vervollständigung von der Rossini hier spricht? War es noch vor seinem Wegzug aus Paris? Oder war es gleich in den ersten Jahren in Bologna? Oder war dieses „etwas später“ erst zur Zeit seines Briefes an Aulagnier? Eindeutig klärende Antworten darauf lassen sich nicht finden; zu unzuverlässig und widersprüchlich ist die

¹ Alle genannten Werke sind in Ausgaben des Carus-Verlages erhältlich: „Trois chœurs“ in *Chor- und Ensemblemusik*, Stuttgart 1993 (CV 70.090); *Petite Messe solennelle*, Stuttgart 1992 (CV 40.650).

² Zitiert nach: Herbert Weinstock, *Rossini. Eine Biographie*, deutsch von Kurt Michaelis, Adliswil/Schweiz 1981, S. 207.

³ So Rossini laut Ferdinand Hiller, „Plaudereien mit Rossini“, in: *Aus dem Tonleben unserer Zeit*, 2. Band, Leipzig 1868, S. 72.

⁴ In seinen „Plaudereien“ (Hiller, a. a. O., S. 74) spricht Rossini davon, daß Tadolini drei Stücke hinzukomponierte; Weinstock (a. a. O., S. 245) spricht von sechs Stücken und auch Richard Osborne (*Rossini, Leben und Werk*, deutsch von Grete Wehmeyer, München 1988, S. 104) schreibt, daß von den ursprünglichen 12 beabsichtigten *Stabat*-Nummern sechs von Tadolini komponiert wurden.

⁵ Zitiert nach Weinstock, a. a. O., S. 208.

⁶ Brief an Aulagnier vom September 1841, zitiert nach Weinstock, a. a. O., S. 242.

Quellenlage. Auszuschließen aber dürfte sein, daß Rossini noch vor 1837 sein *Stabat Mater* vollendete: Die sechs Nummern, die Rossini 1831/32 komponierte, sind auf hochformatigem Notenpapier notiert. Die vier Nummern, die neu hinzukamen, befinden sich auf querformatigen Notenpapier, sowie er es nach seiner Übersiedlung nach Bologna vom Jahre 1838 an zu verwenden pflegte. Und weiterhin: Wären die neuen Teile wirklich vor 1838 fertig gewesen, so hätte nach dem Tode von Varela (November 1837) den Komponisten nichts an einer sofortigen Veröffentlichung des jetzt in allen Teilen von ihm stammenden und nur aus Verpflichtung gegenüber Varela bis dahin in der Schublade aufbewahrten *Stabat* gehindert. Darüberhinaus gibt es eine Erinnerung von Rossinis Bologneser Freund Antonio Zanolini, der zufolge der Komponist noch im September 1841 – etwa zeitgleich zum Brief von Aulagnier – an seinem *Stabat* komponiert habe⁷. Der Erinnerung jedoch ist nicht ganz zu trauen. Im Archiv des Conservatorio di Musica Giovanni Battista Martini in Bologna befindet sich nämlich eine Abschrift des Rossinischen *Stabat Mater*, die relativ früh angefertigt worden sein muß: Die vom Pariser Verleger Troupenas am 16. September 1841 angeforderten und in Rossinis Autograph nachgetragenen Metronomangaben zu den einzelnen Nummern fehlen ebenso wie manche Tempoanweisungen. Und gegenüber Rossinis Autograph zeichnet sich diese Abschrift noch durch einen anderen Punkt aus: Sämtliche im Autograph mit Faulenzern und Verweisen auf Come-sopra-Stellen notierten Partien sind ausgeschrieben. Das kostete Zeit, konnte nicht innerhalb weniger Tage gemacht worden sein und deutet daraufhin, daß damals das ganze *Stabat Mater* aus der Feder Rossinis schon existiert haben muß. Was Zanolini beim Komponisten sah, war demzufolge nichts anderes als die Einrichtung letzter Hand, so wie sie der Komponist im Brief an Troupenas vom 24. September 1841 beschrieb:

Mit gleicher Post sende ich Ihnen drei Nummern [des *Stabat Mater*], die ich in Partitur geschrieben habe; alles, was ich noch tun muß, ist, Ihnen den Schlußchor zu senden, den Sie nächste Woche erhalten werden.⁸

So geben die vorausgegangenen Beobachtungen hypothetische Eckdaten: Als Datum, vor dem die Nachkomposition wohl kaum stattfand, den April 1838 (Umzug nach Bologna) sowie als Datum, bis zu dem die fehlenden Werkteile komponiert sein mußten, den Spätsommer 1841.

Eine derartige, über zwei zeitlich so weit auseinanderliegende Stadien verteilte Werkentstehung ist in Rossinis Schaffen eine Besonderheit geblieben. Und der Komponist muß sich dieses zeitlichen Problems, das, ins Kompositorische übertragen, ein Problem der stilistischen Einheitlichkeit bedeutete, bewußt gewesen sein. Wie in kaum einem anderen seiner Werke trug Rossini hier bei aller Ausdrucksvielfalt Sorge um das einheitliche, organisch-zyklische Ganze: Dies nicht nur dadurch, daß er in Nummer 10 den Werkanfang zitatarig wieder aufgriff, sondern auch dadurch, daß er trotz des unterschiedlichen Gestus' der einzelnen Nummern (Opernhafte neben A-cappella-Stil, Belcanto neben Fuge und eingebundener Imitation) diese immer wieder kompositorisch in eine zyklische Form einzubinden verstand. Beispiele dafür finden sich erstens im Motivischen (man vergleiche nur den motivischen Zusammenhang von Nr. 1, T. 28 mit dem Anfang von Nummer 2; oder den der Singstimmen Nr. 1, T. 75 mit Nr. 6, T. 46 – 48 sowie die in vielen Stücken auftretenden und an den Passus duriusculus erinnernden chromatischen Quart- bzw. Quintgänge abwärts). Parallelen gibt es zweitens im Rhythmischen (so z. B. in der Analogie des punktierten Rhythmus' von Nr. 1, T. 28 und Nr. 4) und im Orchestralen (die Seufzermotivik in den Streichern von Nr. 1 z. B. hat ihr Pendant in der Streicherbegleitung von Nr. 8). Und drittens ist da das Klangliche, die orchestrale

Setzung: Die Hornquinten von Nummer 3 z. B. haben in Nummer 7 und auch im A-cappella-Satz der Nr. 9 ihre zyklischen Entsprechungen. So ist Rossinis *Stabat Mater* ein Werk, das zwar in zwei zeitlich auseinanderliegenden Phasen entstand, in dem dieses zeitliche Auseinander aber in jedem Augenblick seines Erklingens kompositorisch aufgehoben ist.

Troupenas' Erstdruck des Rossinischen Original-*Stabat-Mater* war noch nicht ganz fertiggestellt, als die Gebrüder Escudier bereits begannen, sich um eine Aufführung zu kümmern. Sie hatten sechs Nummern des *Stabat* am 31. Oktober 1841 in einer Privatvorführung mit Klavierbegleitung in der Pariser Wohnung des Pianisten Pierre-Joseph-Guillaume Zimmermann gehört und waren begeistert von der Musik Rossinis, der mit diesem Werk nach 11jährigem Schweigen endlich wieder als Komponist an die Öffentlichkeit trat. Am 7. Januar 1842 erlebte das *Stabat Mater* im Pariser Théâtre Italien um 2 Uhr nachmittags seine Uraufführung. Der Saal war bis zum letzten Platz ausverkauft und über die Aufführung wußten die Escudiers zu berichten:

Rossinis Name wurde während des Beifalls gerufen. Das ganze Werk riß das Publikum mit; der Triumph war vollkommen. Drei Nummern mußten wiederholt werden: das *Inflammatu*s, das unbegleitete Quartett und das *Pro peccatis*, und die Zuhörer verließen das Theater tief bewegt und voll Bewunderung, die ganze Paris bald ergriff.⁹

Noch vierzehnmal erklang das *Stabat Mater* 1842 in Paris und immer war es ein Riesenerfolg. Einen ebensolchen bedeuteten auch die Aufführungen in Bologna am 18., 19. und 20. März 1842. Geleitet hatte diese Aufführungen – auf Wunsch des Komponisten – Gaetano Donizetti, der vor der dritten Aufführung an einen Freund schrieb:

Wir haben die dritte und letzte Aufführung erreicht. Die Begeisterung kann man unmöglich beschreiben. Nach der letzten Probe, der Rossini bei hellem Tageslicht beiwohnte, wurde er mit lauten Zurufen von mehr als 500 Leuten nach Hause begleitet. Das Gleiche ereignete sich unter seinen Fenstern nach der Premiere, obgleich er gar nicht in seinem Zimmer war, und gestern wiederholte es sich nochmals¹⁰.

So stürmisch wie die Begeisterung der Zuhörerschaft war auch das Lob, das Rossini mit seinem Werk bei der italienischen und französischen Musikkritik erntete. Nur von deutscher Seite gab es kritische Anmerkungen und kritische Stimmen: Zu opernhafte, zu weltlich, zu angenehm und zu schön für den besungenen tieftraurigen Text, dem es in seiner oft leichten und unterhaltenden Musik gleichsam Hohn spotte, so erschien das Rossinische *Stabat* manchem deutschen Kritiker. Einer von ihnen aber hat versucht, dem Werk, das eben nicht der deutschen, sondern der italienischen Kirchenmusiktradition entstammte, gerecht zu werden: Heinrich Heine. Nicht unter dem Blickwinkel der kompositorischen „Gehährtheit“, der tieferschürfenden musikalischen Textausdeutung oder der subtilen Faktur nähert er sich dem Rossinischen Werk. Naivität und Unschuld – wie bei jener ländlichen Prozession, die er einst im südfranzösischen Cette sah – waren es, die er an Rossinis geistlicher Komposition bewunderte und die für ihn der Leitfaden des Hörens und Verstehens gewesen waren:

[...] das ungeheure erhabene Martyrium ward hier dargestellt, aber in den naivsten Jugendlauten, die furchtbaren Klagen der Mater Dolorosa ertönten, aber wie aus unschuldig kleiner Mädchenkehle, neben den Flören der schwärzesten Trauer rauschten die Flügel aller Amoretten der Anmuth, die Schrecknisse des Kreuztodes waren gemildert wie von tändelndem Schäferspiel, und das Gefühl der Unendlichkeit umwogte und umschloß das Ganze wie der blaue Himmel, der auf die Prozession von Cette herableuchtete, wie das blaue Meer, an dessen Ufer sie singend und klingend dahinzog! Das ist die ewige Holdseligkeit des Rossini, seine unverwüsthliche Milde, ...¹¹.

Hohenschäftlarn, Februar 1994

Klaus Döge

⁷ Wiedergegeben bei Weinstock, a. a. O., S. 244.

⁸ Zitiert nach Weinstock, a. a. O., S. 243.

⁹ Zitiert nach Weinstock, a. a. O., S. 246.

¹⁰ Ebenda, S. 252.

¹¹ Heinrich Heine, „Rossini und Mendelssohn“, in: Heinrich Heine, *Französische Zustände. II.*, Gesammelte Schriften Bd. 10, Berlin 1979, S. 150.

Foreword (abridged)

The *Stabat Mater* owes its existence to a commission which Rossini received, during a visit to Madrid, from the highly respected Spanish priest and governmental adviser Manuel Fernández Varela. In February 1831 Varela asked Rossini, who was celebrated as an opera composer in Spain as throughout Europe, to write a new church composition. He also asked for the right to retain the autograph score, although without authorization to publish the work. Rossini wrote a few numbers of the *Stabat Mater* in March 1831, possibly while he was still in Madrid, and some others after his return to Paris. Then, however, his state of health deteriorated so greatly, as the result of an earlier gonorrhoea infection, that further composing was out of the question. However, Varela pressed him for the work to be completed, so at the beginning of 1832 Rossini asked his pupil Giovanni Tadolini (1793 – 1872) to complete the *Stabat Mater* by adding to the six numbers already composed (Numbers 1 and 5-9) the remainder necessary to complete the work.⁴ The manuscript of this hybrid composition was sent to Madrid, and Varela had this version of the *Stabat Mater* performed in the Chapel of San Felipe el Real, Madrid, on Good Friday 1833, with more than 100 singers taking part. He was unaware of the joint authorship of Rossini and Tadolini.

After the death of Varela in 1834 the manuscript found its way in 1841 into the possession of the Parisian publisher Antoine Aulagnier. He at once wrote to the composer asking for permission to publish the work. Rossini, who was still suffering from ill-health and depression, angrily rejected the request. In the meantime he had completed the work himself, replacing the numbers originally composed by Tadolini, and he pointed out that Aulagnier was therefore not in possession of the definitive version of the work⁶; immediately after his exchange of letters with Aulagnier, Rossini sold all the rights in his *Stabat Mater* to the Parisian publisher Troupenas.

It is not known exactly when Rossini composed the four numbers which he added to the six which he had originally written, to complete the definitive version of the work. The earliest likely date was April 1838 when Rossini moved to Bologna and began to use oblong-shaped manuscript paper, such as he employed for the four additional numbers. The latest possible period is the late summer of 1841, because on the 24th September 1841 Rossini wrote in a letter to Troupenas that he was sending him three numbers by the same post, with the final chorus to follow during the next week.

The composition of a work in two stages divided by an interval of several years was an uncommon event in Rossini's career. The lapse of time undoubtedly created a problem in the achieving of stylistic unity, of which the composer must have been aware. To a greater extent than in almost any of his other works Rossini strove here, despite the diversity of the means of expression which he employed, to create a unified, organically cyclic whole. For this reason he returned at the end of the work to its opening, quoting the initial music, and despite the stylistic differences between the various movements (operatic numbers contrasted with a cappella pieces, bel canto contrasted with fugue and imitation), he succeeded in creating an overall sense of formal unity. Examples of how this is achieved concern primarily the use of similar motives (note the motivic relationship between bar 28 of No. 1 and the beginning of No. 2, or the voice parts at bar 75 in No. 1 with bars 46 – 48 of No. 6, also the many rising chromatic figures covering a fourth or a fifth reminiscent of the *passus duriusculus*; compare also the sighing motives in the strings in No. 1 and the string accom-

paniment of No. 8). Secondly, parallels also exist in the *Stabat Mater* as regards rhythm (e.g. the analogy between the dotted rhythm in bar 28 of No. 1 and No. 4). Thirdly, mention should be made in this connection of the work's orchestral setting; for example, the horn fifths of No. 3 have echoes in No. 7 and also in the a cappella texture of No. 9. Thus, although Rossini's *Stabat Mater* is a work which was composed during two widely separated periods of time, the years which elapsed between those periods are entirely forgotten when it is heard in performance.

Just before the first edition of this work was issued by Troupenas, the Escudier brothers began to plan a performance of the complete work. They had heard a private performance of the six original movements given on the 31st October 1841, with piano accompaniment, at the Paris home of the pianist Pierre-Joseph-Guillaume Zimmermann, and they were full of enthusiasm for the music of Rossini, who was thus making his reappearance in public as a composer after eleven years of silence. On the 7th January 1842 the *Stabat Mater* was given its first complete performance at the Théâtre Italien in Paris, to an enthusiastic reception. The work was equally well received at the fourteen performances which followed in Paris, and at three given in Bologna.

Hohenschäftlarn, Februar 1994
Translation: John Coombs

Klaus Döge

For footnotes see the German text.

Avant-propos (abrégé)

Le *Stabat Mater* fut composé à la suite d'une commande que le prêtre espagnol et conseiller d'Etat Manuel Fernández Varela adressa à Rossini lors d'un voyage à Madrid. En février 1831, alors que Rossini triomphait en Espagne, celui-ci l'avait sollicité avec la prière de lui céder l'autographe de l'œuvre, certes, sans autorisation de publication. Rossini composa certains numéros du *Stabat Mater* dès le mois de mars 1831 à Madrid probablement; il en ajouta d'autres à son retour à Paris. Mais son état de santé devait empirer à la suite d'une ancienne infection vénérienne; aussi se trouvait-il dans l'incapacité de composer. Mais comme le commanditaire le pressait d'achever l'œuvre, il chargea au début de l'année 1832 son élève Giovanni Tadolini (1793 – 1872) d'ajouter aux six mouvements du *Stabat Mater* déjà terminés (1 et 5 – 9) les mouvements subsidiaires⁴. Le manuscrit de cette version mixte fut envoyé à Madrid, et Varela – ignorant tout de la collaboration Rossini/Tadolini – fit exécuter le *Stabat Mater* dans cette version le Vendredi Saint 1833, à Madrid, dans la chapelle de San Felipe el Real, par plus de 100 chanteurs.

Après la mort du commanditaire survenue en 1834, l'éditeur parisien Antoine Aulagnier entra en 1841 en possession de l'autographe. Celui-ci s'empressa auprès du compositeur pour obtenir un accord de publication. Rossini, alors tourmenté par les douleurs et les dépressions, refusa net et fit savoir à l'éditeur qu'il avait d'ailleurs terminé l'œuvre entre temps. C'est ainsi qu' Aulagnier apprit qu'il n'était pas en possession de l'autographe de la version définitive⁶. Au terme de cet échange de lettres avec Aulagnier, Rossini céda à l'éditeur parisien Troupenas la totalité des droits concernant le *Stabat Mater*.

On ignore quand précisément furent composés les numéros ajoutées à la version définitive de l'œuvre. Leur composition se situe entre le mois d'avril 1838, date du déménagement de Rossini à Bologne, et date à partir de laquelle il n'utilisa plus que du papier en format oblong – les quatre numéros additionnels ont été composés sur ce type de papier – et d'autre part la fin de l'été 1841, lorsque le compositeur annonçait à Troupenas, dans une lettre du 24 septembre, qu'il allait lui envoyer par le même courrier trois numéros et que le chœur final suivrait dans les semaines à venir.

Aucune autre œuvre de Rossini ne connut le sort d'avoir été composée en deux étapes aussi distinctes. Rossini aura d'ailleurs pris conscience du problème de l'unité stylistique que cela devait engendrer au plan compositionnel. En effet, Rossini veilla, comme dans nulle autre de ses compositions, à la cohérence de l'ensemble. Pour cela il imposa à la fin de l'œuvre une citation du début et trouva le moyen d'intégrer les différents numéros dans une forme close, en dépit de leurs caractères différents où le style a-cappella, et le belcanto côtoie la fugue et l'écriture en imitation. Le souci d'unité est sensible au niveau des motifs: ainsi les parentés de motif entre le n° 1, mes. 28 et le début du n° 2 ou entre les parties vocales du n° 1, mes. 75 et le n° 6, mes. 46 – 48; les descentes chromatiques sur une quarte ou sur une quinte qui rappellent le *passus duriusculus*; ou encore les motifs en forme de soupir aux cordes du n° 1 que l'on rapprochera de l'accompagnement des cordes du n° 8. Il est également sensible au plan du rythme (par exemple l'analogie du rythme pointé à la mesure 28 du n° 1 et ceux du n° 4) mais aussi au niveau de l'orchestration: ainsi les quintes du cor (n° 3) trouvent-elles leur équivalent dans le n° 7 ou encore dans la composition a-cappella du n° 9. Ainsi, au moment de l'audition, la distance chronologique qui sépare les deux grandes phases de composition de cette œuvre se trouve résorbée dans une unité compositionnelle.

La première édition du *Stabat Mater* n'était pas encore totalement achevée lorsque les Frères Escudier envisagèrent de donner une exécution de l'œuvre dans son intégralité. Ils avaient entendu les six premiers numéros que Rossini avait composés lors d'une exécution privée avec accompagnement de piano au domicile parisien du pianiste Pierre-Joseph-Guillaume Zimmermann et furent enthousiasmés par la musique de Rossini qui, après un silence de onze ans, refaisait son apparition publique en tant que compositeur. Le *Stabat Mater* fut créé le 7 janvier 1842 au Théâtre Italien à Paris où il fut accueilli avec enthousiasme par le public – enthousiasme qui fut confirmé par les quatorze auditions parisiennes qui suivirent ainsi que les trois auditions qui eurent lieu à Bologne.

Hohenschäftlarn, février 1994

Klaus Döge

Traduction: Christian Meyer

Pour les notes, voir le texte allemand.

STABAT MATER

Pour deux Soprani, Tenore et Basso

ou Chœur à quatre ou cinq Voix.

op. 51

à Son Exc. M^r. Emmanuel Fernandez Varela

Commissaire Général de la Croisade.

Par

G. ROSSINI

avec Accompagnement de Piano ou d'Orgue par T. Labarre

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Paris : 25!

Paris, chez E. Troupenas & C^{ie}, Rue N^o Vivienne, 40.

Mayence et Anvers chez les Fils de B. Schott

Milan, chez Ricordi

Londres chez Novello

Lafont

Vm¹ 551.

1842

E. Troupenas & C^{ie}

Abb.1: Gioachino Rossini, *Stabat Mater*. Titelblatt des Anfang 1842 beim Verlag E. Troupenas & C^{ie} in Paris gedruckten Klavierauszugs (s. im Kritischen Bericht die Quelle K). Exemplar der Musikabteilung der Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Signatur Vm¹ 551

N. 1.

Stabat Mater - Quattro voci e Coro

G. Rossini

And. no moderato (♩ = 132) \sharp

Violini
Viola
Clarinetto
Fagotti
Trombe
Tromboni
Timpani
Coro
Soprano 1
Soprano 2
Tenore
Basso
Soprano 1
Soprano 2
Tenore
Basso
Contraltino
Contrabbasso

Abb. 2: Gioachino Rossini, *Stabat Mater*. Erste Seite der autographen Partitur (s. im Kritischen Bericht die Quelle A). Quelle: British Library, London, Signatur Add. 43970

Handwritten musical score for measures 13 through 18. The score is organized into two systems. The top system contains vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The bottom system contains piano accompaniment. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mp* and *mf*. Measure numbers 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 are clearly marked at the top of each system.

Handwritten musical score for measures 89 through 100. The score is organized into two systems. The top system contains vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The bottom system contains piano accompaniment. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *fp* and *mf*. Measure numbers 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100 are clearly marked at the top of each system. The word "Come sopra" is written in the vocal lines.

Abb. 3: Autographe Partitur, letzte Seite des vierten Bogens sowie erste Seite des fünften Bogens des „Finales“ (Takte 89 – 100) als Beispiel für Rossinis Gebrauch des „Come Sopra“ (s. im Kritischen Bericht die Quelle A).

Nr. 1: Introduzione

Stabat Mater dolorosa
juxta crucem lacrimosa,
dum pendeat Filius.

Christi Mutter stand mit Schmerzen
bei dem Kreuz und weint' von Herzen,
als ihr lieber Sohn da hing.

Nr. 2: Aria

Cujus animam gementem,
contristatam et dolentem,
pertransivit gladius.
O quam tristis et afflicta
fuit illa benedicta
Mater unigeniti!
Quae maerebat, et dolebat,
et tremebat, dum videbat
nati poenas inclyti.

Durch die Seele voller Trauer,
schneidend unter Todesschauer,
jetzt das Schwert des Leidens ging,
Welch ein Weh der Auserkornen,
da sie sah den Eingebornen,
wie er mit dem Tode rang!
Angst und Trauer, Qual und Bangen,
alles Leid hielt sie umfassen,
das nur je ein Herz durchdrang.

Nr. 3: Duetto

Quis est homo qui non fleret,
Christi Matrem si videret
in tanto supplicio?
Quis non posset contristari,
piam Matrem contemplari
dolentem cum Filio?

Wer könnt' ohne Tränen sehen
Christi Mutter also stehen
in so tiefen Jammers Not?
Wer nicht mit der Mutter weinen,
seinen Schmerz mit ihrem einen,
leidend bei des Sohnes Tod?

Nr. 4: Aria

Pro peccatis suae gentis,
vidit Jesum in tormentis,
et flagellis subditum.
Vidit suum dulcem natum
moriendo desolatum,
dum emisit spiritum.

Ach, für seiner Brüder Schulden
sah sie Jesus Marter dulden,
geißeln, Dornen, Spott und Hohn.
Sah ihn trostlos und verlassen
an dem blut'gen Kreuz erblassen,
ihren lieben einz'gen Sohn.

Nr. 5: Coro e Recitativo

Eja Mater, fons amoris,
me sentire vim doloris
fac, ut tecum lugeam.
Fac ut ardeat cor meum
in amando Christum Deum,
ut sibi complaceam.

Gib, o Mutter, Born der Liebe,
daß ich mich mit dir betrübe,
daß ich fühl' die Schmerzen dein.
Daß mein Herz von Lieb' entbrenne,
daß ich nur noch Jesus kenne,
daß ich liebe Gott allein.

Nr. 6: Quartetto

Sancta Mater, istud agas,
crucifixi fige plagas
cordi meo valide.
Tui nati vulnerati,
tam dignati pro me pati,
poenas mecum divide.
Fac me vere tecum flere,
crucifixo condolere,
donec ego vixero.
Juxta crucem tecum stare,
te libenter sociare,
in planctu desidero.
Virgo virginum praeclara,
mihi jam non sis amara:
fac me tecum plangere.

Heil'ge Mutter, drück die Wunden,
die dein Sohn am Kreuz empfunden,
tief in meine Seele ein.
Ach, das Blut, das er vergossen,
ist für mich dahingeflossen;
laß mich teilen seine Pein.
Laß mit dir mich herzlich weinen,
ganz mit Jesu Leid vereinen,
solang hier mein Leben währt.
Unterm Kreuz mit dir zu stehen,
dort zu teilen deine Wehen,
ist es, was mein Herz begehrt.
O du Jungfrau der Jungfrauen,
wollst in Gnaden mich anschauen,
laß mich teilen deinen Schmerz.

Nr. 7: Cavatina

Fac ut portem Christi mortem,
passionis fac consortem,
et plagas recolere.
Fac me plagis vulnerari,
cruce hac inebriari,
ob amorem Filii.

Laß mich Christi Tod und Leiden,
Marter, Angst und bittres Scheiden
fühlen wie dein Mutterherz.
Mach, am Kreuze hingesunken,
mich von Christi Blute trunken
und von seinen Wunden wund.

Nr. 8: Aria e Coro

Inflammatum et accensum,
per te, Virgo, sim defensus
in die judicii.
Fac me cruce custodiri,
morte Christi praemuniri,
confoveri gratia.

Daß nicht zu der ew'gen Flamme
der Gerichtstag mich verdamme,
sprech für mich dein reiner Mund.
Christus, um der Mutter Leiden,
gib mir einst des Sieges Freuden
nach des Erdenlebens Streit.

Nr. 9: Quartetto

Quando corpus morietur,
fac ut animae donetur
Paradisi gloria.

Jesus, wann mein Leib wird sterben,
laß dann meine Seele erben
deines Himmels Seligkeit!

Nr. 10: Finale

Amen.
In sempiterna saecula. Amen.

Amen.
Von Ewigkeit zu Ewigkeit. Amen.

A weeping mother was standing
full of sorrow beside the cross,
while her Son was hanging on it.

Through her grieving heart,
anguished and lamenting,
a sword had passed.
Oh, how sad and afflicted
was that blessed Mother
of an only Son!
She mourned and grieved
and trembled as she saw
the suffering of her glorious Son.

Who is the man who would not weep,
seeing the mother of Christ
in such torment?
Who would not feel compassion,
watching the loving mother
in sorrow with her Son?

She saw Jesus in torments
and subjected to scourging
for the sins of his people.
She saw her dear Son
dying forsaken,
as he yielded up his spirit.

O mother, fount of love,
make me feel the strength of thy grief
so that I may mourn with thee.
Make my heart burn
with love for Christ, my God,
so that I may please him.

Holy mother, do this for me:
fix the wounds of thy crucified Son
deeply in my heart.
Share with me the pains
of thy wounded Son
who deigned to suffer for me.
Make me truly weep with thee
and share the agony of the crucified,
as long as I live.
I long to stand with thee beside the cross
and join thee willingly
in thy weeping.
O Virgin, peerless among virgins,
do not be harsh towards me,
let me weep with thee.

Grant that I may bear Christ's death
and recall to my mind his fated passion,
and his wounds.
Grant that I may be wounded by his wound,
intoxicated by his cross,
for love of thy Son.

Inflamed and burning,
may I be defended by thee, O Virgin,
at the day of judgement.
Grant that I may be protected by the cross,
saved by the death of Christ,
and supported by his grace.

When my body dies,
let my soul be granted
the glory of Heaven.
Forever and ever. Amen.

Debout, la Mère douloureuse
près de la croix était en larmes
devant son Fils suspendu.

Dans son âme qui gémissait,
toute brisée, endolorie,
le glaive était enfoncé.
Qu'elle était triste et affligée,
la Mère entre toutes bénie,
la Mère du Fils unique!
Qu'elle avait mal, qu'elle souffrait,
la tendre Mère, en contemplant
son divin Fils tourmenté!

Quel est celui qui sans pleurer
pourrait voir la Mère du Christ
dans un supplice pareil?
Qui pourrait sans souffrir comme elle
contempler la Mère du Christ
douloureuse avec son Fils?

Pour les péchés de tout son peuple
elle le vit dans ses tourments,
subissant les coups de fouet.
Elle vit son enfant très cher
mourir dans la désolation
alors qu'il rendait l'esprit.

Daigne, ô Mère, source d'amour,
me faire éprouver tes souffrances
pour que je pleure avec toi.
Fais qu'en mon cœur brûle un grand feu
pour mieux aimer le Christ mon Dieu
et que je puisse lui plaire.

O sainte Mère, daigne donc
graver les plaies du Crucifié
profondément dans mon cœur.
Ton enfant n'était que blessures,
lui qui daigna souffrir pour moi;
donne-moi part à ses peines.
Qu'en bon fils je pleure avec toi,
qu'avec le Christ en croix je souffre,
chacun des jours de ma vie!
Être avec toi près de la croix
et ne faire qu'un avec toi,
c'est le vœu de ma douleur.
Vierge bénie entre les vierges,
pour moi ne sois pas trop sévère
et fais que je souffre avec toi.

Que je porte la mort du Christ,
qu'à sa Passion je sois uni,
que je médite ses plaies!
Que de ses plaies je sois blessé,
que je m'enivre de la croix
et du sang de ton Enfant!

Pour ne pas brûler dans les flammes,
prends ma défense, Vierge Marie,
au grand jour du jugement.
Christ, quand je partirai d'ici,
fais que j'obtienne par ta Mère
la palme de la victoire.

Au moment où mon corps mourra,
fais qu'à mon âme soit donnée
la gloire du Paradis.
Pour tous les siècles. Amen.

9

pp a2

This system contains three staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, and the bottom staff is a bass clef. The music is in a key with two flats. The first two staves are mostly empty. The bottom staff has a few notes starting in the fourth measure, marked *pp*. A fermata is placed over the notes in the fifth measure, with an *a2* marking above it.

p a2

This system contains three staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, and the bottom staff is a bass clef. The first two staves are mostly empty. The bottom staff has a few notes starting in the fourth measure, marked *p*. A fermata is placed over the notes in the fifth measure, with an *a2* marking above it.

9

so.
oce

This system contains three staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, and the bottom staff is a bass clef. The first two staves are mostly empty. The bottom staff has a few notes starting in the fourth measure, marked *so.* and *oce*.

This system contains three staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, and the bottom staff is a bass clef. The first two staves are mostly empty. The bottom staff has a few notes starting in the fourth measure.

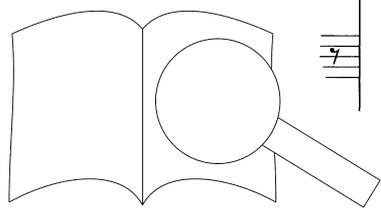
9

pizz. arco p

This system contains three staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, and the bottom staff is a bass clef. The first two staves are mostly empty. The bottom staff has a few notes starting in the fourth measure, marked *pizz.* and *arco*. A fermata is placed over the notes in the fifth measure, with a *p* marking below it.

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Musical score system 1, measures 1-4. It features a vocal line with a melodic phrase starting in measure 2, marked with a first ending bracket and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

Musical score system 2, measures 5-8. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note bass line and chords.

Musical score system 3, measures 9-12. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note bass line and chords.

Musical score system 4, measures 13-16. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note bass line and chords.

Musical score system 5, measures 17-20. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note bass line and chords.

Musical score system 6, measures 21-24. This system features a more complex piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns in both hands. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *rinf.* (ritardando). A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid on the system.

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24 *a2*

ff *ff* *a2* *ff* *a2* *ff*

ff *a2* *ff* *ff* *a2* *a3* *ff* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

24

ff *ff* *ff* *ff*

28

smorzando

pp

a2

28

sotto voce

pp

a2

Sta - bat Ma - ter do - lo -

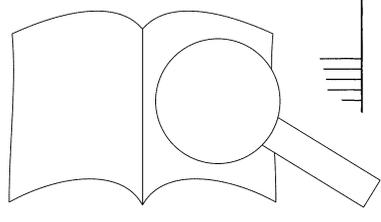
28

smorzando

pp

a2

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pp a2

pp a2

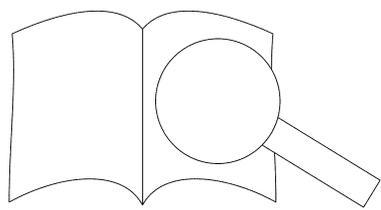
sotto voc

sotto voce

Sta - bat

Do - lo - ro - sa.

sa.



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42 *p* Sta - bat Ma - ter do - lo - ro - sa ru - cem la - cri -
p Sta - bat Ma - ter do - lo - ro - sa ta cru - cem la - cri -
p Sta - bat Ma - ter do - lo - ro - sa jux - ta cru - cem la - cri -
p Sta - bat Ma - ter do - lo - ro - sa jux - ta cru - cem la - cri -

43

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I.

a2

pp

III.

p

mo - sa. Sta - bat Ma - ter do - cru - cem
 mo - sa. Sta - bat Ma - ter do - crux - ta cru - cem
 mo - sa. Sta - bat Ma - trer cru - cem
 mo - sa. Sta - bat Ma - ter - sa

sotto voce

Sta
sot

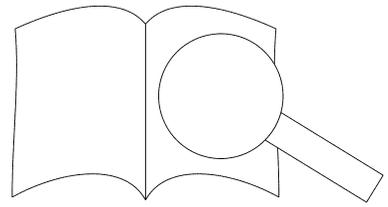
lo - ro - sa,

do - lo - ro - sa,

- ter do - lo - ro - sa,

bat Ma - ter do - lo - ro - sa,

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56

la - cri - mo - sa, dum Fi - li -

la - cri - mo - sa, bat Fi - li -

la - cri - mo - sa, de - bat Fi - li -

la - cri - mo - sa, a - de - bat Fi - li -

pen - de - bat Fi - li -

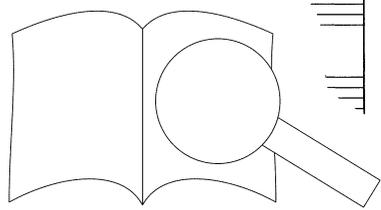
dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -

dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -

dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -

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61

smorzando

a2

tr

smorzando

61

us.

us.

us.

us.

61

smorzando

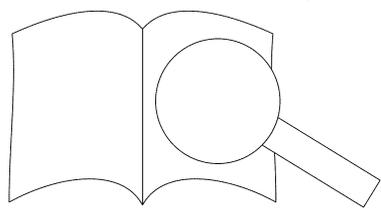
mf

smorzando

mf

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66

1.

p

p

p

p

66

8

Sta - - - do - - lo - ro - sa

pp

pp

71

pp

71

8 jux - ta cru - cri - mo - sa,

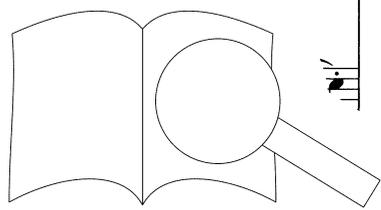
71

75
 Musical score for the first system, measures 75-80. It features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes arpeggiated chords and sustained notes. Dynamics include 'a2' and 'p'.

75
 Musical score for the second system, measures 75-80. It includes vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "dum pen - de - bat, dum pen - d - ba", "dum pen - de - bat, dum per", "dum pen - de - bat, dum. de", "dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -", and "dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -". Dynamics include 'p'.

75
 Musical score for the third system, measures 75-80. It features a vocal line and piano accompaniment with arpeggiated chords. A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid on the page.

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82

f *a2* *b2.*

tutta forza *pp*

tutta forza *pp*

tutta forza *pp*

tutta forza

f *a2*

f *a2*

a3 *f* *a2*

p *f*

forza I

pp

82

dum pen - de - bat, dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -
 dum pen - de - bat, dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -
 us, dum pen - de - bat, dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -
 dum pen - de - bat, dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -
 dur pen - de - bat, dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -
 dum pen - de - bat, dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -
 us, - bat, dum pen - de - bat, dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -
 pen - de - bat, dum pen - de - bat, dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -

tutta forza *pp*

tutta forza *p*

tutta forza *pp*

82

tutta forza *pp*

tutu.

tutta forza *pp*

p *f*

First system of musical notation, featuring piano accompaniment and vocal lines. The piano part includes a bass line with a first ending bracket and a treble line with chords. The vocal parts are in soprano and alto clefs.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piano accompaniment and vocal lines. The piano part continues with chords and a bass line.

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

us. Sta - - bat Ma - io - ro - sa

us. Sta - - bat M - lo - ro - sa,

us. Sta - - bat ter do - - lo - ro - sa

us. Sta do - - lo - ro - sa

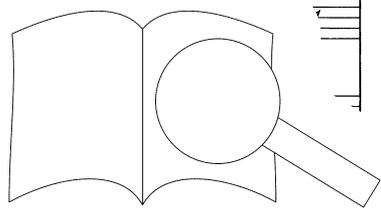
us.

us.

us.

Final system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and vocal lines. The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass line and chords in the treble. The vocal lines conclude the piece.

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95

1.

95

jux - ta cru - cem la - dum pen -

8 jux - ta cru - cem ci - o - sa, dum pen -

jux - ta cru - mo - sa, dum pen -

96

100

Musical notation for the first system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The system features four staves. The top two staves are vocal lines, and the bottom two are piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* and *a2*.

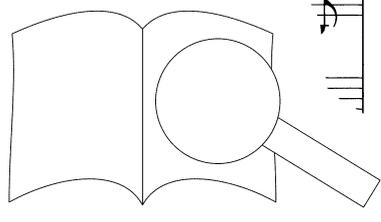
Musical notation for the second system, including piano accompaniment. The system features four staves. The top two staves are piano accompaniment, and the bottom two are piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* and *a2*.

Musical notation for the third system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The system features four staves. The top two staves are vocal lines with lyrics, and the bottom two are piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* and *a2*.

Musical notation for the fourth system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The system features four staves. The top two staves are vocal lines with lyrics, and the bottom two are piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* and *a2*.

Musical notation for the fifth system, including piano accompaniment. The system features four staves. The top two staves are piano accompaniment, and the bottom two are piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* and *a2*.

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105

Musical score for instruments including strings and woodwinds. The score consists of multiple staves with various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp* and *ff*. There are also markings for articulation like *a2* and *tr*.

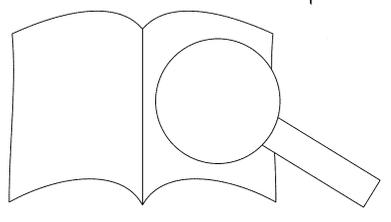
105

Musical score for instruments including strings and woodwinds. The score consists of multiple staves with various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff*.

Vocal score with lyrics. The lyrics are: *mo - de - bat Fi - li - us, jux - ta* and *pen - de - bat Fi - li - us, jux - ta*. The vocal lines include dynamic markings like *sotto voce* and *ff*.

Musical score for instruments including strings and woodwinds. The score consists of multiple staves with various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp* and *ff*.

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111

pp

a2

pp

pp

pp

111

cru - cem la - cri - mo - sa, de - bat Fi - li -

cru - cem la - cri - pen - de - bat Fi - li -

jux - ta cru - cem la - cri - dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -

cru - cem la - cri - mo - sa, dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -

cru - cem - sa, dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -

cru - mo - sa, dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -

jux - ri - cri - mo - sa, dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -

- sa, la - cri - mo - sa, dum pen - de - bat Fi - li -

pp

pp

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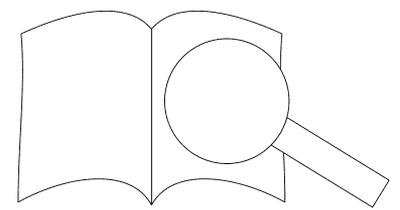
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Musical score for measures 118-121. The score includes piano accompaniment with dynamics such as *pp*, *f*, and *a2*. The music is in a minor key and features a steady rhythmic pattern.

Vocal score for measures 118-121. The lyrics are: "us, us, us, us, us, us, us, us, sa, la - cri - mo - sa, la - cri - mo - sa,". The score includes markings for "voce" and "sotto voce".

Piano accompaniment for measures 118-121. The score includes dynamics such as *pp* and *f*. The music is in a minor key and features a steady rhythmic pattern.

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pp a2 p cresc. p cresc. p cresc. p cresc. p cresc. p cresc.

sotto v
tr

dum pen - - de - - bat li - us.

dum pen - - de - - bat - li - us.

dum pen - - de - - ba. - li - - li - us.

dum pen - - de - - bat Fi - - li - us.

dum pen - - Fi - - li - us.

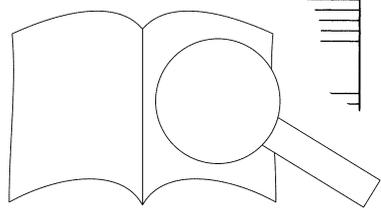
dum pen - - Fi - - li - us.

dum bat p Fi - - li - us.

- - bat, dum pen-de - bat Fi - - li - us.

pizz. arco p pizz. arco p cresc. p cresc.

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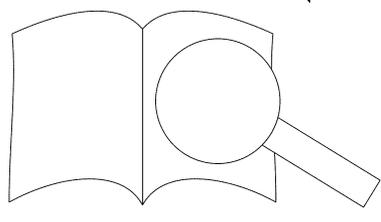


Musical score for measures 135-140. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a *dolce* marking and contains a first ending bracket labeled "I." and a second ending bracket labeled "a2". The piano accompaniment includes *dolce* and *ff* markings.

Musical score for measures 135-140, showing the continuation of the piano accompaniment from the previous system.

Musical score for measures 135-140, showing the continuation of the piano accompaniment with *pizz.* and *arco* markings.

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Nr. 2 Aria

Allegretto maestoso (♩ = 100)

Flauti I,II *a2 ff*

Oboi I,II *a2 ff*

Clarinetti I,II in Si^b/B *ff*

Fagotti I,II *ff*

Corni I,II in Mi^b/Es *ff*

Corni III,IV in La^b/As *ff*

Trombe I,II in Mi^b/Es *ff*

Tromboni I,II,III *ff*

Tenore

Violini *ff*

Contrabbassi *ff*

Allegro

pp

pp

pp

tr

tr

p

div.

8

pp

pp

8

8

8

dolce

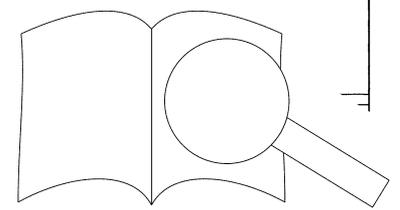
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Four staves of musical notation in G major (one sharp). The first three staves are treble clef, and the fourth is bass clef. The music begins with a rest for the first three measures, followed by a melodic line starting in the fourth measure. Dynamics include *ff* and *a2* (second octave).

Four staves of musical notation. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics, including *ff* and *a2*.

Four staves of musical notation. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The music features a mix of melodic lines and accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* and *arco* (arco). A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

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pp

pp

pp

a2

pp

a2

pp

pp

a3

pp

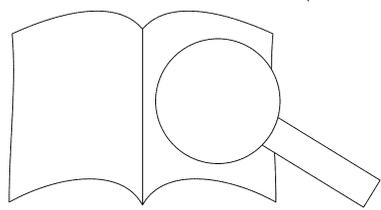
8 Cu - - jus a - - ni -

pp

pp

pizz.

pp



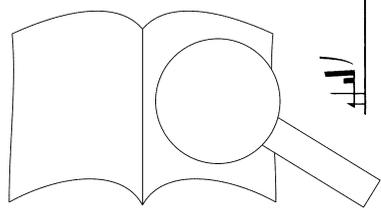
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Four empty musical staves (two vocal staves and two piano staves) in a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat).

Musical notation for piano accompaniment, consisting of four staves. The notation includes chords and melodic lines. A dynamic marking 'a2' is present above the first staff.

Vocal line with lyrics: *mam - - - tri - sta - - - tam - et do -*

Musical notation for piano accompaniment, consisting of four staves. The notation includes chords and melodic lines.



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Musical score for the first system, measures 28-31. It features four staves: three vocal staves and one bass line. Dynamics include *pp* and *f*. Performance markings include *I.* and *a2*.

Musical score for the second system, measures 32-35. It features four staves: two piano staves and two vocal staves. Dynamics include *pp* and *f*.

len - tem,

Musical score for the third system, measures 36-39. It features two vocal staves. Dynamics include *f*.

- vit gla - di - us.

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 40-43. It features four staves: two piano staves and two vocal staves. Dynamics include *f*. Performance markings include *div.* and *arco*. A magnifying glass icon is present in the bottom right.

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33

tutta forza

tutta forza

tutta forza

tutta forza

tutta forza

tutta forza

a2

tutta forza

tutta forza

33

ff

8 Cu - - - ni - mam ge - men - - - tem, -

33

tut'

tutta forza

tutta forza

tutta forza

tutta forza

tutta forza

37

8 con - tri - et do - len-tem,

37 unis.

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41

pp *sf*

pp *sf*

pp

pp

a2

ff

pp *sf*

pp *sf*

a2

a3

41

8

per

gla - di - us.

41

pp *sf*

pp *sf*

pp

pp

pp *sf*

45

Musical score for piano accompaniment, measures 45-48. The score consists of multiple staves. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando) and *pp* (pianissimo). A large watermark reading "PROBE" is overlaid diagonally across the page.

45

Vocal line with lyrics: O et af - fli - cta. The score includes musical notation for the vocal part, with dynamic markings *sf* and *pp*.

45

Musical score for piano accompaniment, measures 45-48. The score consists of multiple staves. Dynamic markings include *sf* and *pp*. A large watermark reading "PROBE" is overlaid diagonally across the page.

49 *a2*

sf sf sf pp

sf sf sf pp

49

8 fu - la - be - ne - di - cta,

49

sf sf sf p

53

I.

dolce

dolce

dolce

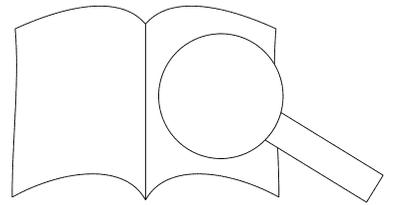
dolce

53

8 fu - - it_ la be - - ne - di - cta

53

dolce



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57

f *ff* *sf* *p*

f *ff* *sf*

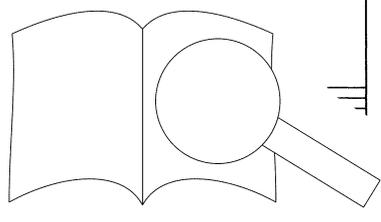
57

Ma - - - - - ter - u - ni - ge - - ni - ti!

57

f *ff* *sf* *sfp*

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61

sf *sf* *sf* *sf*

sf *p* *sf* *p* *sf* *p* *sf* *p*

sf *p* *sf* *p* *sf* *p* *sf*

sf *sf* *sf*

61

8 O qua. *sf* et af - fli - cta

61

sf *p* *sf* *p* *sf* *p*

sf *sf* *sf*

65

sf *sf* *sf* *pp*

sf *p* *sf* *p* *sf* *p* *pp*

sf *p* *sf* *p* *sf* *p*

sf *sf* *sf*

sf *sf* *sf* *pp*

65

fu - be - ne - di - cta

65

sf *p* *sf* *p* *pp*

sf *sf* *pp*

sf *sf* *sf*

sf *sf* *sf* *pp*

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains several measures of music with notes and rests. The second and third staves are piano accompaniment, with the second staff in treble clef and the third in bass clef. The piano part includes chords and melodic lines.

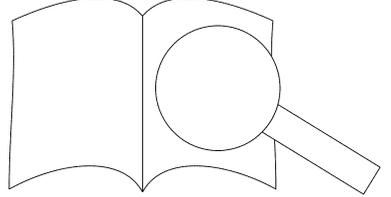
The second system of the musical score consists of four staves, primarily for piano accompaniment. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music features long, sustained notes and chords, with some dynamic markings like *pp* and *p*.

The third system of the musical score includes vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef, starting with a *pp* dynamic marking. Below it are piano accompaniment staves. The lyrics "Ma - - ter, u - - ni - ge - ni - ti!" are written under the vocal line. The word "a piacere" is written above the end of the system.

The fourth system of the musical score includes vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef, starting with a *b* dynamic marking. Below it are piano accompaniment staves. The lyrics "col canto" are written above the end of the system. The piano part features triplet patterns.

The fifth system of the musical score consists of four staves, primarily for piano accompaniment. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music features rhythmic patterns and chords.

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74 a tempo

a2

74 a tempo

8 Quae

oat et

do - le - - bat,

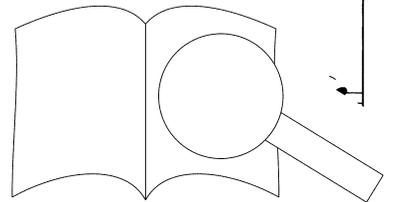
74 a tempo

dolc

dolce

pizz.

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Four empty musical staves (two vocal staves and two piano staves) in G major, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

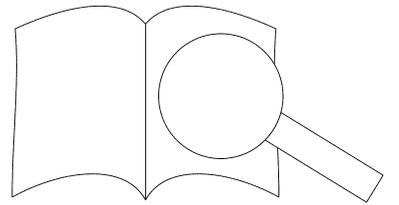
Four staves of piano accompaniment. The first two staves (treble clef) contain the right hand, and the last two staves (bass clef) contain the left hand. The music consists of chords and rhythmic patterns.

78
8 et tre — dum vi - de - bat

Vocal line starting at measure 78. The lyrics are: "et tre — dum vi - de - bat". The melody is in G major.

Four staves of piano accompaniment. The first two staves (treble clef) contain the right hand, and the last two staves (bass clef) contain the left hand. The music consists of chords and rhythmic patterns.

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82

pp pp f f

pp f

82

na - - - - - aas in - cly - ti,

f f

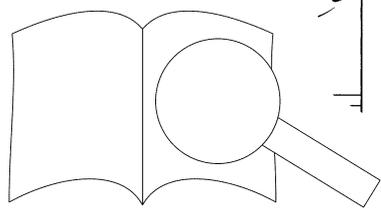
82

div.

f f arco

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86

tutta forza

tutta forza

tutta forza

tutta forza

tutta forza

tutta forza

a2

tutta forza

tutta forza

86

ff

8 et — dum vi - de - bat

86

tutta forz

tur'

tutta forza

tutta forza

90

a2

90

8 na - - - nas in - - - cly - ti. Quae mae-

90

unis.

pp

94

94

p

p

p

p

94

8 re - bat et e - me - bat, dum vi - de - bat, et tre -

94

94

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

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98

ff *fp* *ff* *fp* *ff*

ff *f* *p* *fp* *fp*

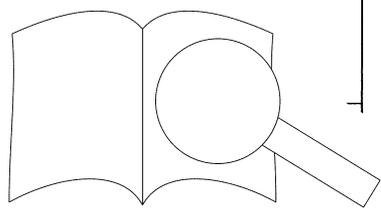
98

me - bat, d' - ti - poe - - - nas

98

ff *fp* *ff* *p* *ff* *ff* *ff*

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102

pp

ppp

pp

pp

pp

pp

102

8 in - cly .nae - re - bat et do - le - bat, et tre-

102

pp

pp

fp

fp

pp

zando

106

pp

pp

106

me - bat, tre - me - bat, dum vi - de - bat na - ti

106

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110

ff *fp* *fp* *pp*

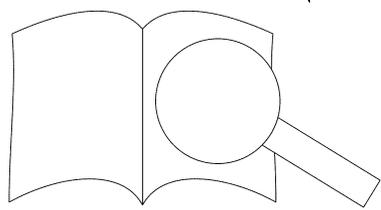
ff *f > p* *f > p* *fp*

110

8 poe - - - - - s - in - cly - ti,

110

ff *fp* *p* *smorzando*



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na - - - - - oe - - - - - nas in - cly-

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pp

1.

pp

a2

8 ti.

pp

pizz.

PROBE PARTI FÜR
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Musical score system 1, measures 1-4. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *pp* and *ppp*. A fermata is placed over a note in the second measure. The key signature has two flats.

Musical score system 2, measures 5-8. It continues the grand staff notation with similar rhythmic and melodic patterns. The bass line shows some chromatic movement.

Musical score system 3, measures 9-10. It shows a continuation of the musical piece with a fermata over a note in the first measure.

Musical score system 4, measures 11-14. This system includes triplets in both the treble and bass staves. The bass line is marked *arco*. The system concludes with a large graphic of an open book and a magnifying glass.

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Nr. 3 Duetto

Largo (♩ = 69)

Flauti I,II

Oboi I,II

Clarineti I,II
in La/A

Fagotti I,II

I,II in Mi/E

Corni

III,IV in La/A
basso

Trombe I,II
in Mi/E

Tromboni I,II,III

Soprano I

Soprano II

Violini

Contrabbassi

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The woodwind section includes Flutes I and II, Oboes I and II, Clarinets I and II in La/A, and Bassoons I and II. The brass section includes Horns I and II in Mi/E, Horns III and IV in La/A basso, Trumpets I and II in Mi/E, and Trombones I, II, and III. The string section includes Violins and Contrabasses. The vocal section includes Soprano I and Soprano II. The score is in 3/4 time with a tempo of Largo (♩ = 69). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The woodwinds and brass parts are mostly silent, with some woodwinds playing a melodic line in the second system. The strings play a rhythmic accompaniment. The vocal parts are also silent. The score is marked with 'dolce' and 'con Sord.' (con sordina).

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5

dolce

pp

ff

ff

a2

ff

a2

5

ff

a2

5

f

p

pp

ff

f

pp

ff

f

pp

f

pp

f

pp

ff

8

8

8

Quis est h- ret, Chri-sti Ma - trem si vi-

8

pp

f *p*

f *p*

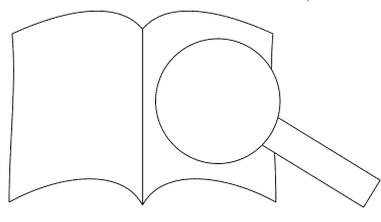
pizz

pizz.

p *f* *p*

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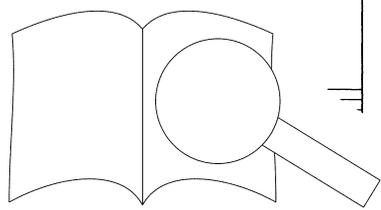


The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal parts, and the bottom three are piano accompaniment. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The vocal lines have lyrics underneath. The first measure of the piano part is marked with a fermata and the word 'dolce'. The second measure is marked with 'III.' and 'dolce'. The vocal lines have a fermata over the first measure and a slur over the second measure.

The second system of the musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics underneath, and the bottom staff is a piano accompaniment. The key signature is two sharps. The lyrics are: "de - ret, Ch' vi - de-ret in _____ tan - to sup - pli - ci -". The piano part has a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The vocal line has a slur over the first two notes and a fermata over the last note.

The third system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are piano accompaniment, and the bottom two are piano accompaniment. The key signature is two sharps. The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a simpler pattern in the left hand. The right hand has a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The left hand has a series of quarter notes and eighth notes. The piano part has a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The piano part has a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The piano part has a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

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The first system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top two staves are vocal parts, and the bottom four staves are piano accompaniment. The music is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 4/4 time signature. The vocal lines feature long, flowing melodic lines with some rests. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

The second system continues the musical score with six staves. It includes vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "o, si vi- - ret in tan - to sup- pli - - ci -". The music maintains the same key and time signature as the first system. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

The third system of the musical score consists of six staves, primarily piano accompaniment. It features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and chords. The piano part is marked with various dynamics: *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte) again. The system concludes with a large graphic of an open book and a magnifying glass, symbolizing a detailed view or a specific section of the score.

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Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a vocal line with a melodic phrase and piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "o, æm-pla - ri do-len - tem cum Fi - - li -". The score continues with the vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

Musical score for the third system, including piano accompaniment with various dynamics. The piano part features complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). A magnifying glass icon is present in the bottom right corner of the system.

pp

pp

a2

pp

a2

pp

pp

o,

-tem-pla - ri do - len - tem cum Fi - li -

pp

pp

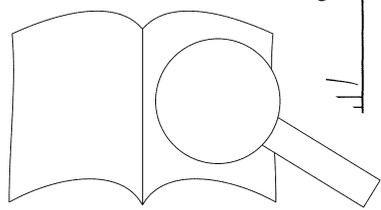
pp

arco

dolce

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1. dolce

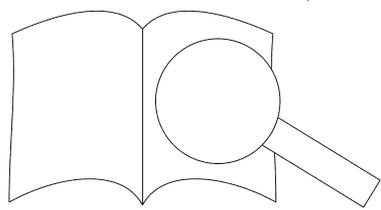
a2

24

Quis est ho ret, Chri-sti Ma - trem si__ vi -
 o? lion fle - ret, Chri-sti Ma - trem__ si__ vi -

24

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*



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First system of musical notation, including a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Second system of musical notation, including a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

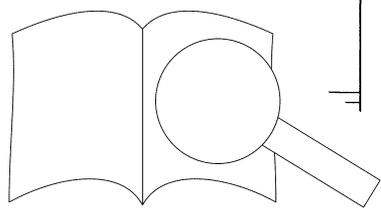
26 *mf* de - ret, quis est ' *mf* me - ret, Chri - sti Ma - trem si - vi -

26 *mf* de - ret, qui non fle - ret, Chri - sti Ma - trem si - vi -

Third system of musical notation with lyrics and dynamic markings (*mf*, *p*).

Fourth system of musical notation, including a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*.

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First system of musical notation. It includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, both marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#).

Second system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with lyrics: "de-ret, Chri-sti vi - - de - ret in_". The piano accompaniment continues with the same melodic and bass lines as the first system.

Third system of musical notation. This system focuses on the piano accompaniment, showing intricate rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as *f* and *p*. A magnifying glass icon is positioned over the bottom right portion of the system.

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musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

dolce

musical score for the second system, including vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

tan - to, in tan to

Quis non pos - set con-tri-

ret in

ci - o?

Quis non pos - set

musical score for the third system, including piano accompaniment with dynamics.

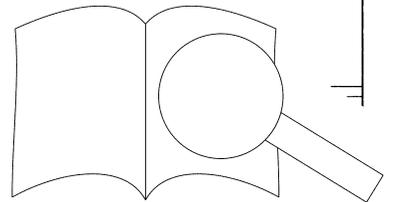
p

p

p

p

p



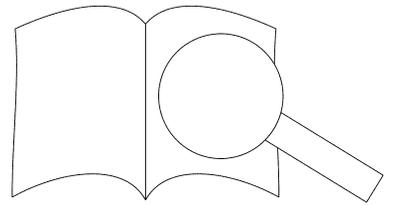
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32

sta - ri, pi-am Ma ri, quis non pos - set

con-tri-sta - con-tem-pla-ri, quis non pos - set con-tri-

dolce



pp

sf a2 sf sf

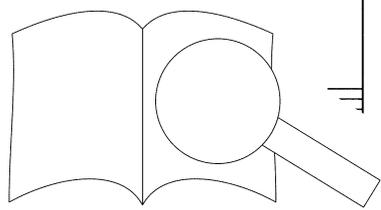
34

con-tri-sta-ri, pi-am - pla - ri, quis non pos - set con-tri-
 sta - ri, - tem - pla - ri, quis non pos - set con-tri-

34

f f f

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First system of the musical score. It features a vocal line in the upper staff and piano accompaniment in the lower staves. The piano part includes a first ending bracket labeled 'I.' and the instruction 'dolce'.

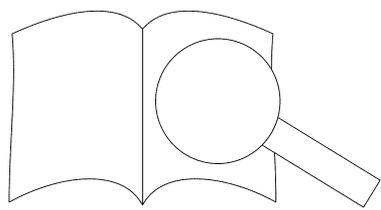
Second system of the musical score, continuing the vocal and piano parts from the first system.

Third system of the musical score, featuring the vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

sta - ri, pi - am Ma - ri, quis non pos - set con - tri -
 sta - ri, tem - pla - ri, quis non pos - set con - tri -

Fourth system of the musical score, continuing the vocal and piano parts. The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings such as *p* and *f*.

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The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The bottom three staves are piano accompaniment, with the left hand in bass clef and the right hand in treble clef. The music features complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *sf* (sforzando).

The second system continues the musical score with vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The vocal lines include the following lyrics: "sta - ri, pi - am Ma - tr - pla - ri, pi - am Ma - - trem" and "sta - ri, - tem - pla - ri, pi - am Ma - trem con - templa - -". The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

The third system continues the musical score with vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The vocal lines include the lyrics: "sta - ri, pi - am Ma - tr - pla - ri, pi - am Ma - trem con - templa - -". The piano accompaniment features dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *sf* (sforzando). The system concludes with a large graphic of an open book.

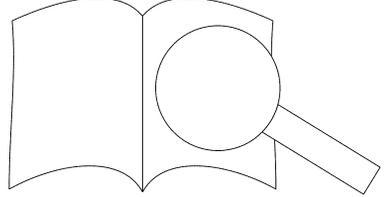
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The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in treble clef, and the bottom three staves are piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs. The music is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature. The vocal lines feature a melodic line with a long note and a more active line with eighth notes. The piano accompaniment provides a harmonic and rhythmic foundation.

The second system shows the vocal lines with lyrics. The lyrics are: "con - tem - pla - do - len - tem cum Fi - - li - ri do tem, do - len - tem cum Fi - - li -". The vocal lines are in treble clef, and the lyrics are written below the notes.

The piano accompaniment for the second system is shown in three staves (treble, middle, and bass clefs). It features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and chords, with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The piano part is in a key with three sharps and a common time signature.

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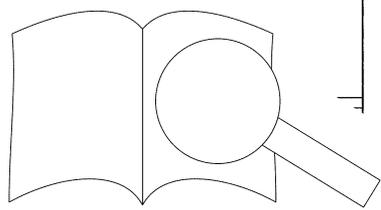


Musical score for piano accompaniment, measures 42-49. It features four staves with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as *sf* and *a2*.

Vocal line with lyrics: o, do - len - tem, do - len. Includes dynamic markings like *sf* and performance instructions like *a piacere*.

Musical score for piano accompaniment, measures 42-49. It features four staves with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as *sf* and *arco*.

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50

50

dolce

pp

ff

ff

ff

ff

a2

a2

ff

ff

ff

50

50

50

f

p

pp

ff

f

pp

ff

f

pp

ff

f

pp

ff

f

pp

ff

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Nr. 4 Aria

Allegretto maestoso (♩ = 104)

Flauti I,II

Oboi I,II

Clarineti I,II
in La/A

Fagotti I,II

I,II in Mi/E
Corni

III,IV in La/A
basso

Trombe I,II
in La/A

Tromboni I,II,III

Timpani
in Mi-La/e-A

Basso

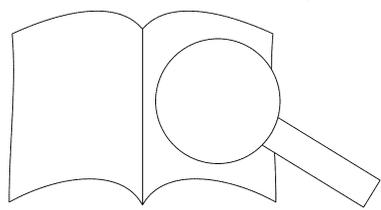
Violini

V.

Contrabbassi

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The woodwind section (Flauti, Oboi, Clarineti, Fagotti) and brass section (Corni, Trombe, Tromboni) play a melodic line starting with a forte (sf) dynamic. The timpani part features a rhythmic pattern with trills (tr) and a piano (pp) dynamic. The bass part is marked with Allegretto m. The string section (Violini V. and Contrabbassi) provides a harmonic accompaniment, starting with a piano (pp) dynamic and moving to sf. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

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8

sf
sf
sf
sf

a2
a2
a2

tr
f

tr

IV. Corda

ff
ff
ff

Carus-Verlag

15

ff *a2 tr*

I. *dolce*

I. *dolce* *tr*

I. *dolce*

dolce *dolce*

I. *dolce*

III. *dolce*

15

Pro pec - ca - tis vi - dit Je - sum in tor - men - tis,

15

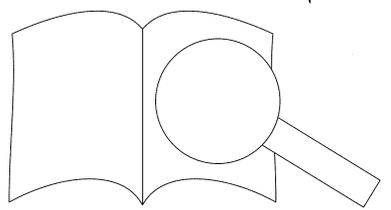
sotto voce

voc

sotto voce

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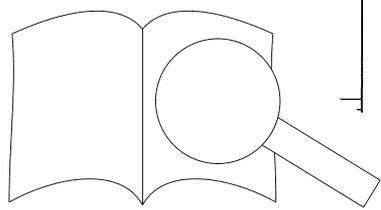
Musical score for the first system, measures 23-28. It features four staves with various dynamics and articulations. The first staff has dynamics *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *ff*, and *dolce*. The second staff has *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *ff*, and *ff*. The third staff has *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *pp*, *ff*, and *ff*. The fourth staff has *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *pp*, *ff*, and *ff*.

Musical score for the second system, measures 29-34. It features four staves with various dynamics and articulations. The first staff has *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *ff*, and *dolce*. The second staff has *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *ff*, and *dolce*. The third staff has *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *ff*, and *dolce*. The fourth staff has *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *ff*, and *dolce*.

Musical score for the third system, measures 35-36. It features two staves with lyrics. The first staff has the lyrics "et fla" and "um." The second staff has the lyrics "Pro pec -".

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 37-42. It features four staves with various dynamics and articulations. The first staff has *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *pp*, *ff*, and *pp*. The second staff has *pp*, *ff*, *pp*, *ff*, and *pp*. The third staff has *pp*, *ff*, *pp*, *ff*, and *pp*. The fourth staff has *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *pp*, *ff*, and *pp*.

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30

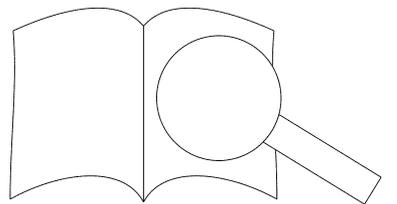
30

ca - tis su

- dit Je - sum in tor - men - tis,

30

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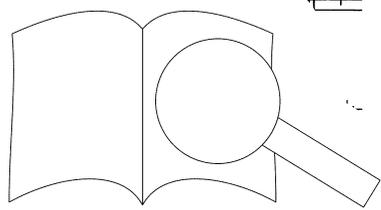


Musical score for the first system, measures 37-42. The vocal line begins with a melisma of the word 'fla' and continues with 'gel - lis, et fla - gel - lis sub - di -'. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and arpeggiated figures. Dynamics include piano (p), forte (f), and pianissimo (pp).

et fla - gel - lis, et fla - gel - lis sub - di -

Musical score for the second system, measures 37-42. The vocal line features triplets. The piano accompaniment includes triplets and arpeggiated figures. Dynamics include forte (f) and pianissimo (pp).

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44

sf *a2* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

tr *pp* *tr* *pp*

44

tum.

44

arco *pp* *sf* *pp* *sf* *pp* *sf*

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51

sf

a2

a2

a2

tr

sf

sf

sf

sf

51

51

tr

IV. Corda

pp

sf

ff

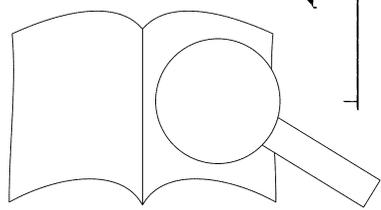
ff

arco

ff

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58

ff *a2 tr*

I. *dolce*

I. *dolce* *tr*

I. *dolce*

I. *dolce*

I. *dolce*

III. *dolce*

Vi - dit_ su - um mo - ri - en - do de - so - la - tum,

sotto voce

ff *tr*

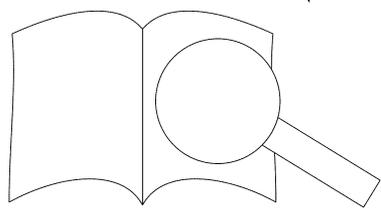
ff

voc

sotto voce

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66

sf sf sf

ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff

pp pp pp pp pp pp pp pp

I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I.

a2 a2 a2 a2 a2 a2 a2 a2

dolce dolce dolce dolce dolce dolce dolce dolce

66

dum e .um. Vi - dit

66

sf sf sf

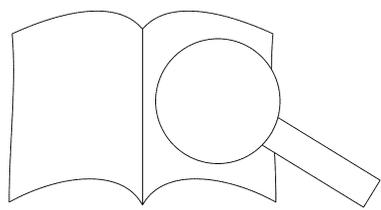
pp pp pp pp pp pp pp pp

ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

pp pp pp pp pp pp pp pp

su - um dul



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80

p *f* *pp*

f *pp*

f *pp*

80

dum e - mi - sit, dum e - mi - sit spi - ri -

p *f* *pp*

80

f *pp*

87

a2

p

p

sott

tum. Vi dul - cem na - tum mo - ri - en - do

87

sotto voce

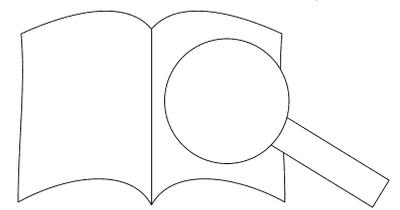
sotto voce

s

a

sotto voce

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94

ff *tr* *pp*

sf *sf* *sf*

I. tr *ff* *sf* *sf* *sf* *pp*

I. tr *ff* *sf* *sf* *sf* *pp*

sf *sf* *sf* *pp*

sf *sf* *sf* *pp*

sf *sf*

94

de - so - 1 - - sit, dum e - mi - sit spi - ri -

94

pp

ff *sf* *sf* *sf* *pp*

pp

ff *sf* *sf* *sf* *pp*

pizz.

pizz.

sf *sf* *sf*

101

101

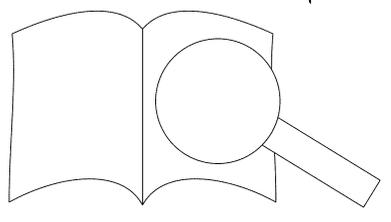
tum. V:

dul - cem na - tum mo - ri - en - do

101

sotto voce

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108 de - so - 1 - - sit, dum e - mi - sit spi - ri -

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115

tutta forza

First system of musical notation (measures 115-120). It consists of four staves: three treble clefs and one bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first three staves are marked with *a2* and *tutta forza*. The fourth staff is marked with *tutta forza*. A trill (*tr*) is indicated above the first staff in measure 119.

tutta forza

tutta forza

Second system of musical notation (measures 121-126). It consists of five staves: four treble clefs and one bass clef. The first four staves are marked with *a2* and *tutta forza*. The fifth staff is marked with *a3* and *tutta forza*. Trills (*tr*) are indicated above the first and fifth staves in measures 125 and 126.

tutta forza

tr

tr

115

tum, e

spi - ri - tum, e - mi - sit,

115

tutta forza

tu.

arce

za

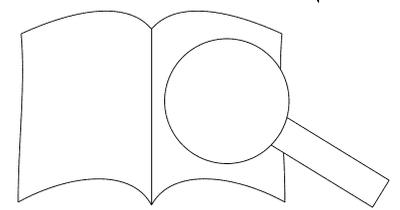
arco

tutta forza

Third system of musical notation (measures 127-132). It consists of five staves: four treble clefs and one bass clef. The first two staves are marked with *tutta forza*. The third staff is marked with *sf sf sf*. The fourth and fifth staves are marked with *sf sf sf*. A trill (*tr*) is indicated above the first staff in measure 127.

sf sf sf

sf sf sf



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121

tr

a2

a2

a2

121

e - mi - sit

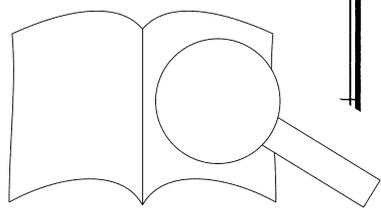
121

mf

mf

mf

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Nr. 5 Coro e Rezitativo

senza accompagnamento

Andante mosso (♩ = 76)

Basso

Soprano I

Soprano II (Alto)

Tenore

Basso

Coro

f

E - ja Ma-ter, fons a - mo - ris, me sen - ti - re vim do - lo -

11

sotto vor

Fac ut ar - de - at cor u.

de - at cor me - um

ar - de - at cor me - um

Fac ut ar - de - at cor me - um

sotto voce

Fac ut ar - de - at cor me - um

cum lu -

21

in a - mæ

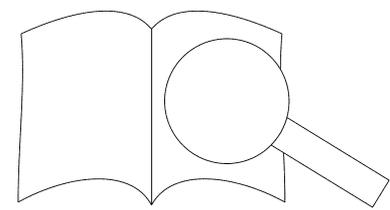
ut si - bi com - pla - - - -

a - man - do Chri - stum De - um, cresc.

in a - man - do Chri - stum De - um, ut si - bi com - pla - - - -

in a - man - do Chri - stum De - um,

in a - man - do Chri - stum De - um, ut si - bi com -



ff **Allegretto moderato** (♩ = 126)

sotto voce

30 - - - ce - am, in a - man-do Chri-stum De-um,

ff *sotto voce*

ut si - bi com-pla - ce - am, in a - man-do Chri-stum De-um,

ff *sotto voce*

- - - ce - am, in a - man-do Chri-stum

ff *sotto voce*

- - - ce - am, in a - man-do Chri-stum

ff *sotto voce*

pla - - - ce - am, in a - man-do

37 **Andante mosso** (♩ = 76)

ut si - bi com-pla - ce-am, - bi com-pla - ce-am,

ut si - bi com-pla - ce - am, pla - ce - am,

ut si - bi com-pla - ce - bi com - pla - ce - am,

ut si - bi com-pla - ce - am,

ut si - bi com - pla - ce - am,

ut si - bi com - pla - ce - am,

ut si - bi com - pla - ce - am,

ff **Adagio**

sotto voce

43 fac - ta - do Chri-stum De - um, ut si - bi com - pla - - ce -

sotto voce

ut si - bi com - pla - ce -

sotto voce

ut ar - de-at cor me-um in a-man-do Chri-stum De - um,

ff

in a-man-do Chri-stum De - um, ut si - bi com - pla - ce -

Allegretto moderato (♩ = 126)

Andante mosso (♩ = 76)

49

am, in a - man-do Chri-stum De-um, ut si - bi com-pla - ce-am,

am, in a - man-do Chri-stum De-um, ut si - bi com - pla - ce - am,

am, in a - man-do Chri-stum De-um, ut si - bi com - pla - ce - am.

am, in a - man-do Chri-stum De-um, ut si - bi com - pla -

am, in a - man-do Chri-stum De-um, ut si - bi cor re

57

ut si - bi com-pla - ce-am, *ff* fac ut ar - de-at ce an - um,

ut si - bi com - pla - ce - am, *ff* fac ut ar - Chri-stum De - um,

ut si - bi com - pla - ce - am, n a-man-do Chri-stum De - um,

ut si - bi com-pla - ce - am, ut cor me-um in a-man-do Chri-stum De - um,

ut si - bi com - pla in a-man-do Chri-stum De - um,

Adagio

63

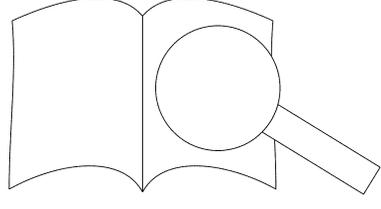
sotto voce
ut si - e-am, ut si - bi com - pla - ce - am.

a - pla - ce-am, ut si - bi com - pla - ce - am.

ut si - bi com - pla - ce-am, ut si - bi com - pla - ce

sotto voce
ut si - bi com - pla - ce-am, ut si - bi com - pla -

sotto voce
ut si - bi com - pla - ce-am, ut si - bi com - pla - ce - am.



Nr. 6 Quartetto

Allegretto moderato (♩ = 80)

Flauti I,II
sf sf sf

Oboi I,II
sf sf sf

Clarineti I,II
in Si^b/B
sf sf sf

Fagotti I,II
sf sf sf

I,II in Fa/F
Corni
sf sf sf

III,IV in Mi^b/Es
sf sf sf

Trombe I,II
in Si^b/B
sf sf sf

I. > pp

Allegretto moderato (♩ = 80)

Soprano I

Soprano II

Tenore

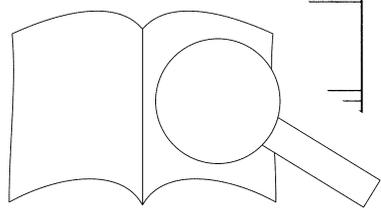
Basso

Soli

Violini
sf sf sf pp

Contrabbassi
sf sf sf pp

pp



9

a2

pp

ff

pp

ff

ff

a2

ff

9

8

9

ff

ff

ff

17

pp

1.

pp

17

8

San - cta Ma-ter, i - stud

17

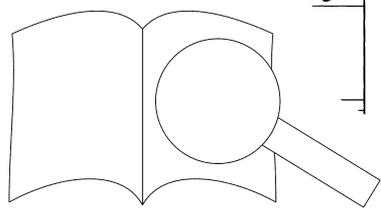
pp

pp

pp

pp

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1.
pp

pp

pp

pp

a2
pp

a2
pp

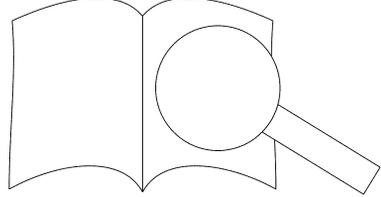
8

a-gas, - - x - - pla-gas, San - cta Ma-ter, i-stud

con espress.

tr

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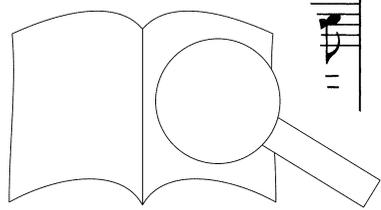


32

32

a - gas, pla - gas cor - di me - o, cor - di

32



41

f

I.

I.

41

f

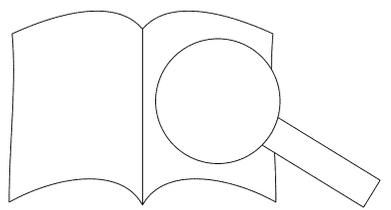
me - - - o cor - di me - o, cor - di me - o,

41

f

f

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50 *a2*

ff *pp* *pp* *ff* *pp* *ff* *p* *I.* *a2*

ff *ff* *ff* *a2* *ff* *a2* *ff*

50

f *f* *f* *f* *ff*

8 cor - di me

50

p *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff*

58

pp

1.

pp

58

Tu - i - na - ti vul - ne -

pp

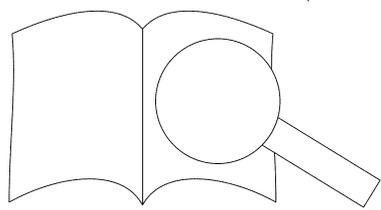
58

pp

pp

pp

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I.
pp

a2
pp

a2
p1

65
ra - ti, tam di tu - i na-ti vul-ne-

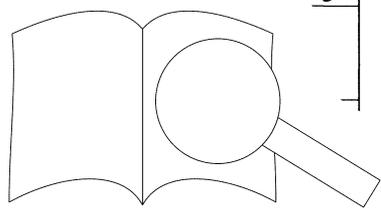
8
Tu - i na - ti tam di-gna - ti pro me pa-ti,

u

65

u

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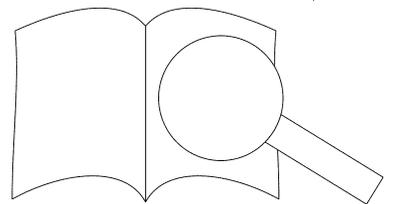
73

73

ra - ti, tam di - gna - poe - nas me - cum di - vi -

73

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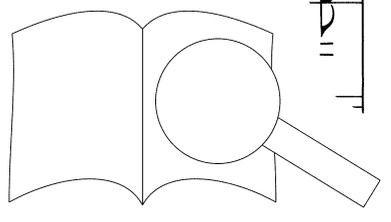
First system of musical notation. It features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Dynamics include *f* (forte). There are first endings marked with 'I.' and accents (>) over notes.

Second system of musical notation. It features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Dynamics include *f* (forte). There are accents (>) over notes.

de, di - vi - de, nas - me - cum, poe - nas - me - cum,
 poe - nas me-cum, poe - nas me - cum,

Third system of musical notation. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Dynamics include *f* (forte). There are accents (>) over notes.

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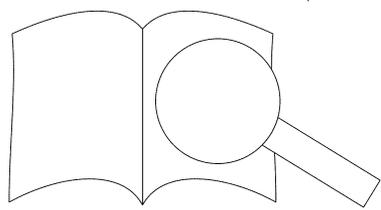


91 *a2*
ff
ff
ff
ff
I. *dolce*

ff
ff
ff

91 *f f f f ff*
poe - nas me - cum di -
f f f f ff
8 poe - nas me -

91 *ff*
pp
dolce
ff *p* *dolce*
ff *p* *dolce*





108

Musical score for the first system, measures 108-111. It features four staves: two vocal staves and two piano accompaniment staves. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and fortissimo (*ff*).

Musical score for the second system, measures 108-111. It features four staves: two vocal staves and two piano accompaniment staves. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and fortissimo (*ff*).

108

Musical score for the third system, measures 108-111. It features four staves: two vocal staves and two piano accompaniment staves. Lyrics are present under the vocal staves.

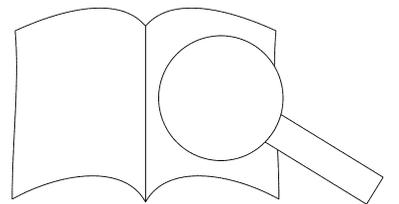
ve - re - te - cum - fle - cru - - ci -

ci - fi - xo con - do - le - re,

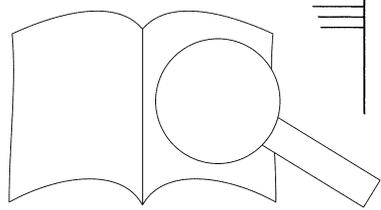
108

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 108-111. It features four staves: two vocal staves and two piano accompaniment staves. Dynamics include fortissimo (*ff*).

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do - - nec e - - - nec e - - - go

do - - ne do - - - nec e - - - go

132 *a2*

ff *ff* *ff* *pp* *pp*

ff *a2* *ff* *ff*

132

ff *ff* *ff* *p*

vi - - xe - ro, nec go vi - xe - ro.

vi - Jux - ta cru-cem te-cum

132

ff *pp* *pp* *pp*

140

pp

pp

pp

140

p

Jux - ta cru-cem te - cum sta-re, so - ci - a - re

p

Te li -

p

Jux - ta cru-cem te - te li - ben - ter so - ci - a - re

sta-re, jux - ta cru-cem te-cum

140

148

I. *f* *p* *f* *p* *p*

f *p*

148

f *p*

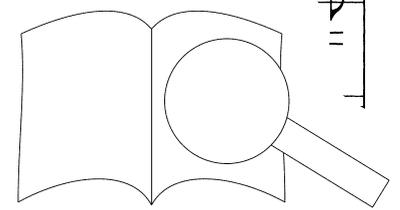
te li - re

sta - re in plan - ctu de - si - de

148

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

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166 *a2*

ff

ff

ff

ff

pp *a2*

pp

p

ff

ff

ff

ff

166

f *f* *f* *f* *ff*

in plan - ctu de

p in plan-ctu,

f *f* *f* *f* *f*

in plan - si - de-ro,

p in plan-ctu,

f *f*

in pla si - - de-ro,

p in plan-ctu,

166

p

p

p

ff

ff

p

p

p

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172

172

rinf. *ff*

cresc. *ff*

cresc. rinf. *ff*

cresc. rinf. *ff*

a2 *ff*

a2

rinf.

cresc. rinf.

172

in plan-ctu, in plan - si - - de - -

in plan-ctu, de - si - - de - -

in plan-ctu, p - ctu de - si - - de - -

in I plan - - ctu de - si - - de - -

ff

ff

ff

ff

172

rinf. *ff*

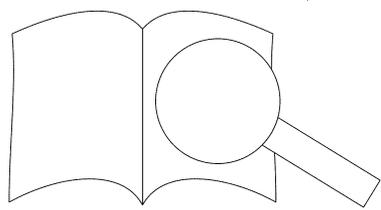
rinf. *ff*

cresc. rinf. *f*

cresc. *ff*

cresc. *ff*

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179

pp

179

ro.
ro.
ro.
ro.

179

pp

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187 sotto voce

Vir - go vir - gi-num prae - cla - ra, a - ma - ra,

sotto voce

Vir - go vir - gi-num prae - cla jam non sis a - ma - ra,

sotto voce

Vir - go vir - gi-num r 4, mi - hi jam non sis a - ma - ra,

sotto voce

Vir - go 4, mi - hi jam non sis a - ma - ra,

187 pizz.

pizz.

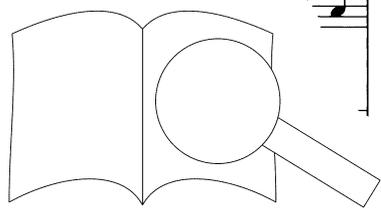
Vir - go vir - gi-num prae - cla - ra, non sis a - ma - ra:

Vir - go vir - gi-num prae - cla hi jam non sis a - ma - ra:

Vir - go vir - gi- mi - hi jam non sis a - ma - ra:

Vir - ra, mi - hi jam non sis a - ma - ra:

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203

203

fac me te - cum plan fac me

fac me te - cum re, fac me

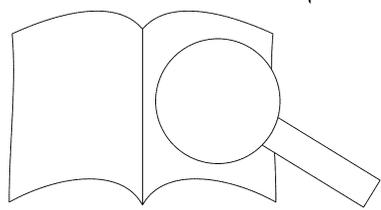
fac me te ple ge - re, fac me

fac me plan - ge - re, fac me

203

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te - cum plan - ge - Vir - go vir-gi-num prae-

te - cum plan -

te - cum Vir - go vir-gi-num prae-

te - re.

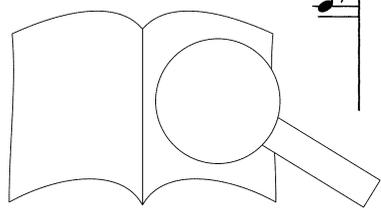
arco

p

arco

p

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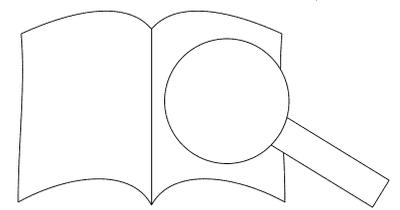
1.
pp pp

a2 pp a2 pp

cla-ra, mi - hi jam non sis Vir - go vir-gi-num prae-
Vir - go vir - gi-num prae-cla-ra, jam non sis a - ma-ra:
cla-ra, a nc na-ra, Vir - go vir-gi-num prae-
Vir - go mi - hi jam non sis a - ma-ra:

tr

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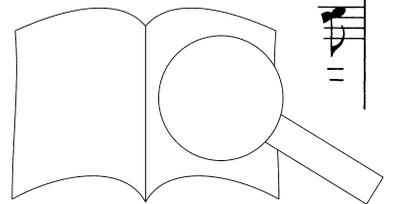
231

231

cla - ra, mi - hi ir fac me - te - cum - plan - ge

231

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re, _____ plan - ge - re, _____ te - cum, fac me _____ te - cum,

_____ m, fac me te - cum,

re, _____ fac me _____ te - cum, fac me _____ te - cum,

_____ fac me te - cum, fac me te - cum,

re, _____ plan - ge - re, _____ te - cum, fac me _____ te - cum,

_____ m, fac me te - cum,

re, _____ fac me _____ te - cum, fac me _____ te - cum,

_____ fac me te - cum, fac me te - cum,

re, _____ plan - ge - re, _____ te - cum, fac me _____ te - cum,

_____ m, fac me te - cum,

re, _____ fac me _____ te - cum, fac me _____ te - cum,

_____ fac me te - cum, fac me te - cum,

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249 *a2*

ff *ff* *ff* *ff* *p*

ff *ff* *ff*

249 *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

fac me te - cum plan - te - cum plan - ge - re, —

f *f* *f* *f* *ff*

fac me te - cum pi

f *f* *f* *f* *ff*

fac me te - cum plan - ge - re, —

p

fac me te - cum plan - ge - re, —

f *f* *f* *f* *ff*

fac m - ge - re,

249

ff *pp* *pp* *pp* *p* *p*

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pp

pp

p

fac me te - cum plan - ge - r - ge - re, - - - ge - re, - - -

p

fac me t plan - - - ge - re, - - -

pp

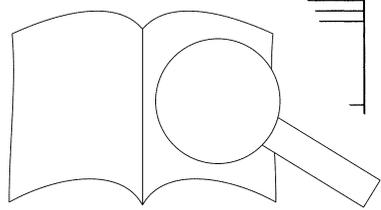
plan - - - ge - re, - - -

plan - - ge - re, - - - - - cum

plan - - ge - re, - - - - - te - - - - - cum

plan - - - - - te - - - - - cum

plan - - - - - ge - re, te - - - - - cum



f

plan - - ge - - re.

f

plan - - ge

f

plan - - ge

f

plan -

pizz.

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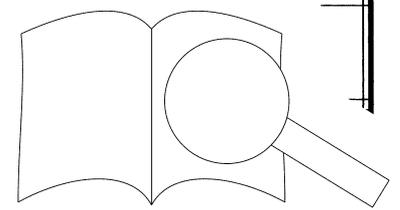
System 1: Four staves of music. The top three staves are treble clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The music consists of rests in the upper staves and a melodic line in the bass staff.

System 2: Four staves of music. The top three staves are treble clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The music consists of rests in the upper staves and a melodic line in the bass staff.

System 3: Four staves of music. The top three staves are treble clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The music consists of rests in the upper staves and a melodic line in the bass staff.

System 4: Four staves of music. The top three staves are treble clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. This system contains musical notation with dynamic markings: *morendo* (four times) and *arco* (once). The *arco* marking is positioned between the second and third staves. The *morendo* markings are positioned below the first, second, third, and fourth staves.

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Nr. 7 Cavatina

Andante grazioso (♩ = 104)

Flauti I,II

Oboi I,II

Clarineti I,II
in La/A

Fagotti I,II

I,II in Mi/E

Corni

III,IV in La/A
basso

Soprano II

Andante grazioso (♩ = ')

Violini

I

II

Vi

Celli

Contrabbassi



7

f *p* *ff*

f *p* *ff*

f *p* *ff*

a2 *f* *p* *ff*

f *p* *pp* *ff*

7

f *p* *ff*

f *p* *ff*

f *p* *ff*

f *p* *ff*

7

f *p* *ff*

f *p* *ff*

f *p* *ff*

f *p* *ff*

Fac ut

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14

I.

I.

14

por-tem Chri-sti mor-tem, pas-si - o - ni. sor-tis et pla-gas re-co-le - re,

14

pp

pp

pp

20

f *p* *ff*

f *p* *ff*

f *p* *ff*

a2 *f* *p* *ff*

f *p* *ff* *pp*

20 *f* *p* *ff*

et - e - co - le - re.

20 *f* *p* *ff*

f *p* *ff*

f *p* *ff*

27

a2

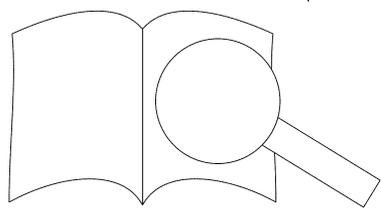
Musical score for the first system, measures 27-30. It consists of five staves. The first three staves are treble clef, and the fourth is bass clef. The fifth staff is a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. A watermark "PROBE PARTITUR" is overlaid diagonally.

27

Musical score for the second system, measures 27-30. It consists of two empty staves.

27

Musical score for the third system, measures 27-30. It consists of five staves. The first three staves are treble clef, and the fourth and fifth are bass clef. Dynamics include *ff*, *fp*, and *p*. A watermark "PROBE PARTITUR" is overlaid diagonally.



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ff

ff

ff

p

ff

p

a2

ff

a2

ff

Fa me pla - gis vul - - ne -

ff

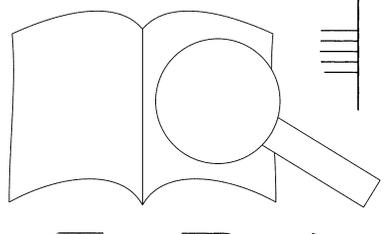
fz

p

ff

p

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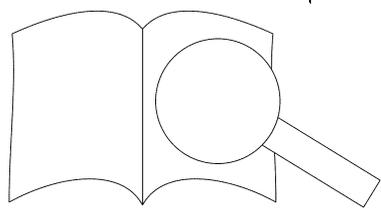


ff ff ff p ff ff

ff ff a2

ra - ri,

ff ff pp fp fp p ff ff



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ff

ff

ff

p

ff

p

ff

a2

ff

ci. ce hac in - e - - bri -

ff

ff

ff

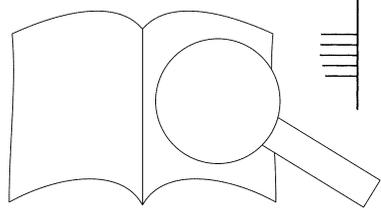
p

ff

p

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First system of musical notation. It consists of four staves: two vocal staves (soprano and alto) and two piano staves (treble and bass). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The vocal lines are mostly rests. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the bass line and quarter notes in the treble line.

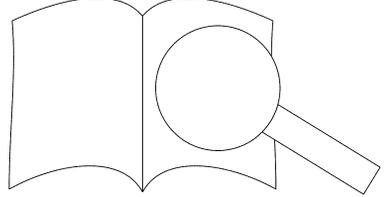
Second system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves (treble and bass). Both staves are marked with the word "dolce" in italics. The music features long, sweeping melodic lines with slurs and accents.

Third system of musical notation, primarily vocal line. It consists of one staff with lyrics underneath. The lyrics are: "a - ri, ob a - mo ri li - i, ob a -". The melody is a simple eighth-note line.

Fourth system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves (treble and bass). The piano part features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, creating a dense texture.

Fifth system of musical notation, including both vocal and piano parts. It consists of three staves: one vocal staff and two piano staves. The vocal line continues with the same eighth-note melody. The piano accompaniment continues with its complex rhythmic pattern.

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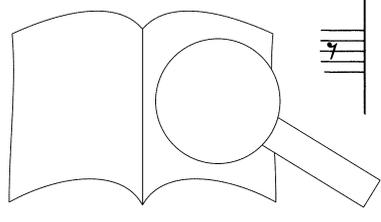
Musical score for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a rest and then has notes in measures 38-40. The piano accompaniment features chords and arpeggiated figures. Dynamics include *sf* and *pp*.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a long note in measure 38 and then continues in measures 39-40. The piano accompaniment has chords and arpeggiated figures. Dynamics include *sf* and *pp*.

38
 mo - rem Fi - li - i, a - mo - rem Fi - li - i, fac me

Musical score for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has notes in measures 38-40. The piano accompaniment features chords and arpeggiated figures. Dynamics include *sf* and *pp*.

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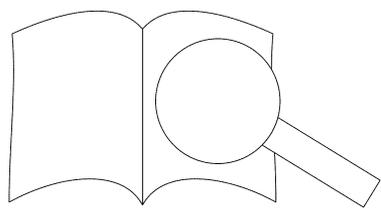


First system of the musical score, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a rest and then has a first ending bracketed with 'I.' in the fifth measure. The piano accompaniment also has a first ending bracketed with 'I.' in the fifth measure. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4.

Vocal line with lyrics: *pla-gis vul-ne - ra-ri, cru-ce hac in - ri a - mo - rem Fi-li - i,*

Piano accompaniment for the second system, including dynamics like *pp*. The piano part consists of multiple staves with intricate rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The key signature remains three sharps and the time signature is 4/4.

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48

f *p* *ff*

f *p* *ff*

48

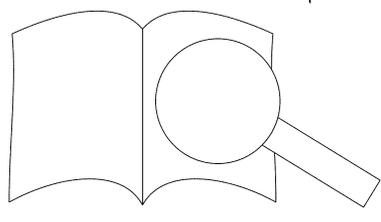
ob _____ mo - rem _____ Fi - li -

48

f *p* *ff*

i, ob a - - mo -

Fi - li -



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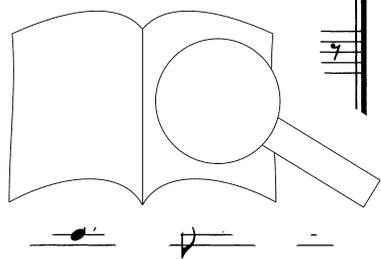
Musical score for the first system, measures 60-65. It features a bass line starting with a first ending bracket labeled "I." and a dynamic marking of "pp".

Musical score for the second system, measures 60-65. The staves are mostly empty, indicating a rest for the instruments.

Musical score for the third system, measures 60-65. It shows a single note in the treble clef staff with a dynamic marking of "i.".

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 60-65. It includes multiple staves with complex rhythmic patterns, dynamic markings of "pp" and "pizz.", and a first ending bracket.

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Nr. 8 Aria e Coro

Andante maestoso (♩ = 66)

Flauti I,II

Oboi I,II

Clarineti I,II
in Si^b/B

Fagotti I,II

I,II in Fa / F

Corni

III,IV in Do/C

Trombe I,II
in Do/C

Tromboni I,II,III

Timpani
Do-Sol/c - G

Soprano I solo

Soprano I

Soprano II
(Alto)

Tenore

Basso

Andante maestoso (♩ = 66)

Violi

Contrabbassi



5

tr

5

5

6 6 6 6

6 6 6 6

9

pp

a2

pp

pp

tr

pp

9

pp

pp

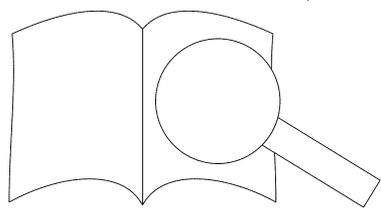
pp

6 6

pp

pp

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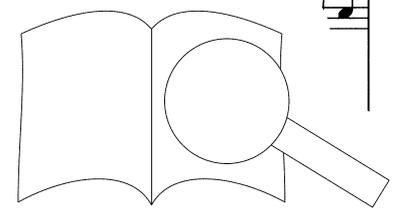


Musical score for the first system, measures 13-14. It includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment for both hands. The piano part features a prominent sixteenth-note pattern in the right hand and a simpler bass line in the left hand. A first ending bracket is present in the piano right hand.

Musical score for the second system, measures 13-14. Similar to the first system, it shows a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with the sixteenth-note pattern. A lyric 'flam' is written under the vocal line.

Musical score for the third system, measures 13-14. This system features a more complex piano accompaniment with multiple layers of sixteenth-note patterns in both hands. The vocal line is present but mostly obscured by the piano part. A 'pizz.' marking is visible in the bass line.

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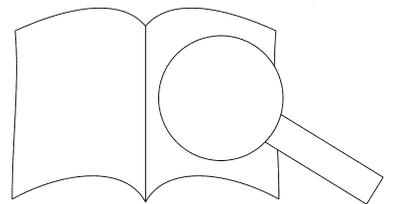


pp

sotto voce

ma - tus, ir et ac -

6



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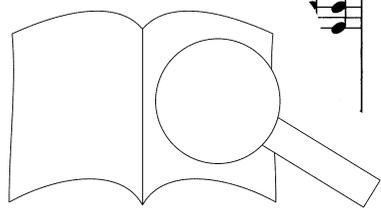
dolce

a2

cen - sus, - go, sim de -

arco

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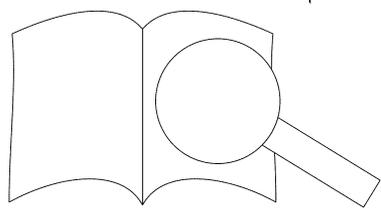


19

fen - sus, pe - go, sim de -

19

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First system of musical notation, including vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line features a note marked 'a2'. The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings 'ff'.

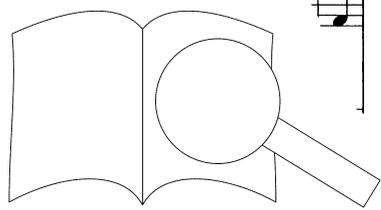
Second system of musical notation, continuing the vocal and piano parts. Dynamic markings 'f' and 'ff' are present.

Third system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line with lyrics: "fen - sus in di - ci -". The piano accompaniment continues below.

Fifth system of musical notation, dominated by piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns and dynamic markings 'ff'. A large watermark 'PROBE' is overlaid on this section.

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ff a2

ff a2

ff

ff

ff

ff

a2

ff

tr

ff

i.

ff

In - d - i - i, in di - e ju -

ff

In - e - i - ci - i, in di - e ju -

8

ju - di - ci - i, in di - e ju -

di - e ju - di - ci - i, in di - e ju -

ff

6

6

6

6

6

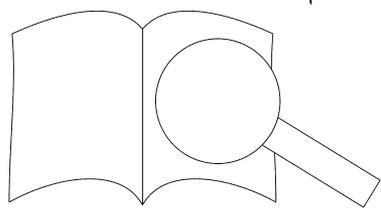
ff

ff

ff

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27

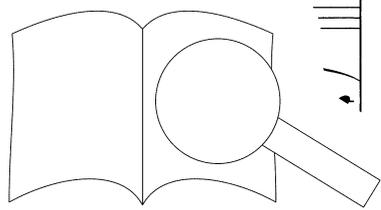
27

di - ci - i, in ju - di - ci - i, in di - e ju - di - ci -
 di - ci - i, - di - ci - i, in di - e ju - di - ci -
 di - ci - e ju - di - ci - i, in di - e ju - di - ci -
 di - e ju - di - ci - i, in di - e ju - di - ci -

27

di - e ju - di - ci - i, in di - e ju - di - ci -

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31

Musical score for the first system, measures 31-34. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes arpeggiated chords in the right hand and a bass line with trills in the left hand. Dynamics include 'pp' and 'a2'.

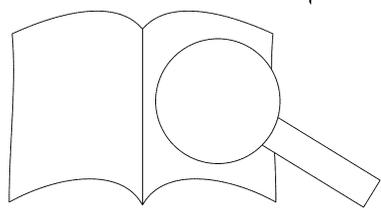
31

Musical score for the second system, measures 35-38. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes arpeggiated chords in the right hand and a bass line with trills in the left hand. Dynamics include 'pp' and 'a2'.

31

Musical score for the third system, measures 39-42. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes arpeggiated chords in the right hand and a bass line with trills in the left hand. Dynamics include 'pp' and 'a2'.

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musical score for the first system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

Fac me cru - ce cu

me cru - ce cu - sto -

ac me cru - ce cu - sto -

sotto voce

Fac me cru - ce cu - sto -

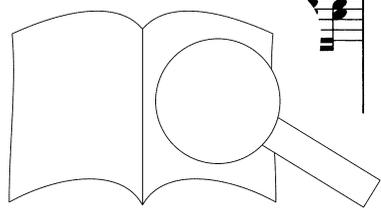
sotto voce

Fac me cru - ce cu - sto -

musical score for the second system, featuring piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns.

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dolce

The first system of music features a vocal line in the upper staff and piano accompaniment in the lower staves. The vocal line begins with a long note, followed by a rest and then a quarter note. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

1.

The second system continues the musical piece. The vocal line has a long note followed by a rest and then a quarter note. The piano accompaniment maintains the eighth-note pattern in the right hand and the bass line in the left hand.

An empty musical staff, likely a placeholder for a second vocal part.

37

mor - - te Chri - sti prae - nr.

The third system begins with the number 37. The vocal line has a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern in the right hand and the bass line in the left hand.

di - ri, - te Chri - sti prae - mu -

The fourth system continues the vocal line with a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern in the right hand and the bass line in the left hand.

di - ri, - te Chri - sti prae - mu -

The fifth system continues the vocal line with a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern in the right hand and the bass line in the left hand.

8 di - ri, mor - - te Chri - sti prae - mu -

The sixth system continues the vocal line with a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern in the right hand and the bass line in the left hand.

di - ri mor - - te Chri - sti prae - mu -

The seventh system continues the vocal line with a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern in the right hand and the bass line in the left hand.

37

The eighth system features piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns in the right hand and eighth-note patterns in the left hand. The number 37 is written above the first staff.

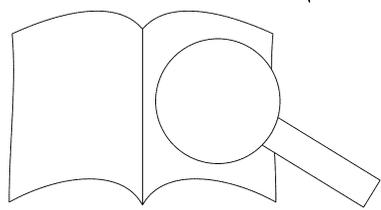
The ninth system continues the piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns in the right hand and eighth-note patterns in the left hand.

The tenth system continues the piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns in the right hand and eighth-note patterns in the left hand.

The eleventh system continues the piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns in the right hand and eighth-note patterns in the left hand.

The twelfth system continues the piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns in the right hand and eighth-note patterns in the left hand.

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First system of musical notation, featuring vocal staves and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a prominent sixteenth-note pattern in the right hand.

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

mor - te Chri - sti mu - ni - ri,

ni - ri, prae - mu -

ni - ri, ri - sti prae - mu -

ni - ri, te Chri - sti prae - mu -

ni - ri mor - te Chri - sti prae - mu -

Vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The piano part features sixteenth-note patterns with '6' markings above them.

Third system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It features multiple staves with sixteenth-note patterns and '6' markings. A graphic of an open book is visible in the bottom right corner.

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Musical score for the first system, measures 41-42. It includes vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the second system, measures 41-42. It includes vocal staves and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for the third system, measures 41-42. It includes vocal staves with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

con - fo - ve - ri

ni - ri, ri gra - ti -

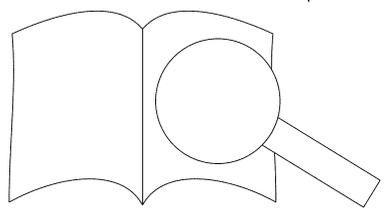
ni - ri, - ri gra - ti -

ni - ri, fo - ve - ri gra - ti -

ni - ri, ni - fo - ve - ri gra - ti -

Musical score for the fourth system, measures 41-42. It includes piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns and vocal staves.

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First system of musical notation. It includes vocal staves and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. The piano part features long, sustained notes.

Second system of musical notation. It includes vocal staves and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. The piano part features long, sustained notes.

Third system of musical notation. It includes vocal staves and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. The piano part features long, sustained notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. It includes vocal staves and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. The piano part features long, sustained notes.

Vocal score for the fifth system with lyrics. The lyrics are: "a, con - ri gra - ti -", "a, ve - ri gra - ti -", "a, ve - ri gra - ti -", "a, fo - ve - ri gra - ti -".

Sixth system of musical notation. It includes piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. The piano part features sixteenth-note patterns.

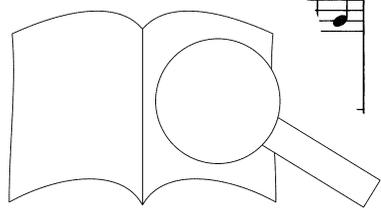
Seventh system of musical notation. It includes piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. The piano part features sixteenth-note patterns.

Eighth system of musical notation. It includes piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. The piano part features sixteenth-note patterns.

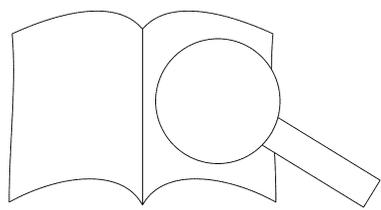
Ninth system of musical notation. It includes piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. The piano part features sixteenth-note patterns.

Tenth system of musical notation. It includes piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. The piano part features sixteenth-note patterns.

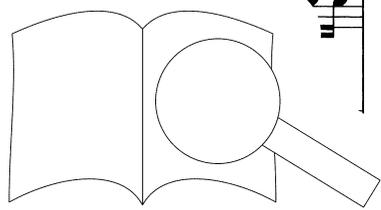
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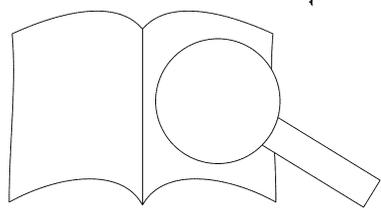
dolce

a2

cen - sus, pr go, sim de -

arco

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The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal parts in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The bottom three staves are piano accompaniment, with the right hand in treble clef and the left hand in bass clef. The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

The second system of the musical score includes lyrics. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The lyrics are: "fen - sus, - go, sim de -". The piano accompaniment continues with similar notation to the first system.

The third system of the musical score features a more complex piano accompaniment. The right hand part consists of multiple staves with dense sixteenth-note patterns, often grouped with slurs and the number '6' indicating sixteenth notes. The left hand part is in bass clef with simpler rhythmic patterns. The system concludes with a graphic of an open book.

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53

53

ff

ff

ff

f

f

ff

53

fen - sus in di - ci -

ff

53

ff

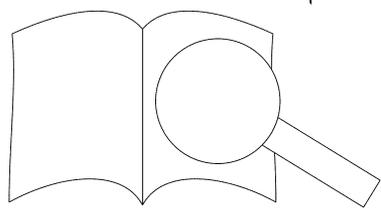
ff

ff

ff

ff

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ff

a2

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

tr

ff

i.

ff

In

ff

ju - ci-i, in di - e ju -

di - di - ci-i, in di - e ju -

i - e ju - di - ci-i, in di - e ju -

di - e ju - di - ci-i, in di - e ju -

ff

ff

ff

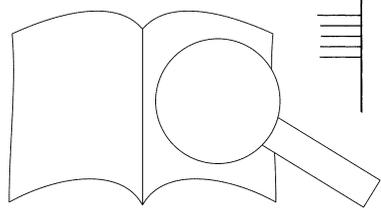
ff

ff

ff

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59

59

59

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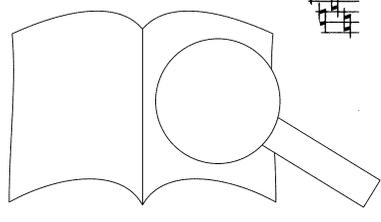
63

63

63

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67

dolce

dolce

67

Fac me cru - ce cu - sto -

sc

voce

Fac me cru - ce cu - sto -

sotto voce

Fac me cru - ce cu - sto -

67

6

6

6

6

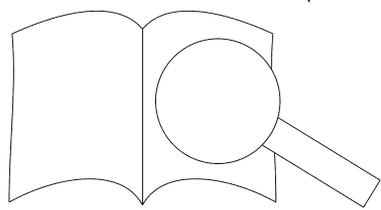
6

6

6

6

6



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dolce

a2

69
mor - - - te Chri - sti prae -

di - ri, - - - te Chri - sti prae - mu -

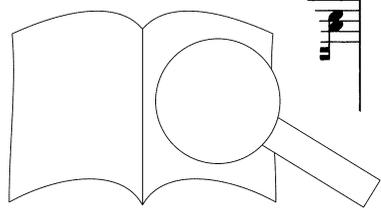
di - ri, or - - - te Chri - sti prae - mu -

8 di - ri, mor - - - te Chri - sti prae - mu -

di - ri, mor - - - te Chri - sti prae - mu -

69

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Musical score for the first system, featuring piano accompaniment with treble and bass staves. The music includes a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, with some notes tied across the bar line.

Musical score for the second system, including vocal staves and piano accompaniment. The vocal parts enter with a melodic line, and the piano accompaniment provides harmonic support. A 'III.' marking is present above the vocal staff.

Vocal staves with lyrics: mor - te Chri - sti - ni - ri, ni - ri, prae - mu - ni - ri, sti prae - mu - ni - ri, te Chri - sti prae - mu - ni - ri, mor - te Chri - sti prae - mu -

Piano accompaniment for the lower section, featuring multiple staves with sixteenth-note patterns and a magnifying glass icon. The music consists of rhythmic patterns in both hands, with some sixteenth-note runs.

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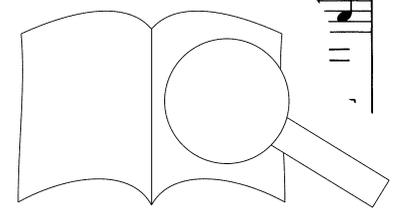
First system of musical notation, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a trill marked 'a2'.

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

Vocal score with lyrics: con - fo - ve - ri ni - ri, ni - ri, ni - ri, ni - ri. The lyrics are repeated across four vocal staves.

Piano accompaniment for the second system, featuring sixteenth-note patterns with '6' (sixteenth) markings above the notes.

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ff *p*

ff *p*

ff *p*

I.

ff

75

- - - - - ti -

a, con - ri gra - ti -

a, co- ri gra - ti -

8 a, ve - ri gra - ti -

a, - ve - ri gra - ti -

p

75

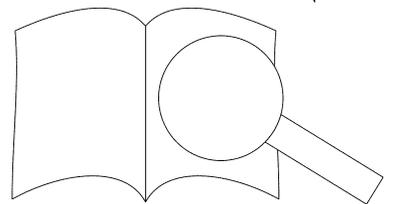
p

p

p

p

ff *p*



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77

ff

a2

ff

p

ff

ff

ff

ff

a2

tr

ff

77

ff

a,

ri - gra - ti -

a,

ff

co. ri - gra - ti -

ff

gra - ti -

a,

ff

con - ti -

ff

gra - ti -

a,

ff

ti -

77

ff

sf

sf

sf

ff

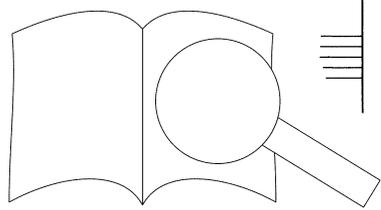
sf

sf

sf

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85
tutta forza
tutta forza
tutta forza
tutta forza

tutta forza
tutta forza
tutta forza
tutta forza
tr

85
a.
a.
a.
a.
a.

85
tutta forza
tutta forza

Nr. 9 Quartetto

senza accompagnamento

Andante (♩ = 72)

Soprano I

Soprano II

Tenore

Basso

Quando cor-pus mo - ri - e - tur, mo - ri - e - tur, a - ni -

Quando cor - r

Qua

p

7

Quando cor-pus mo - ma e do - ne - tur, a - ni -

e - tur, mo - ri - e - tur, quan - do

e - tur, mo - ri - e - tur, quan

e - tur, mo - ri - e - tur, a - ni -

fac ut a - ni - ma e do - ne - tur, a - ni -

fac ut a - ni - ma e do - ne - tur, a - ni -

p

14

mae do - glo - ri - a, quan - do cor - pus mo - ri -

Pa - ra - di - si glo - ri - a, sotto voce

mae do - ne - tur Pa - ra - di - si glo - ri - a, sotto voce

Pa - ra - di - si glo - ri - a, sotto voce

mae do - ne - tur Pa - ra - di - si glo - ri - a, sotto voce

ff

21

pp
 e - tur, fac ut a - ni-mae do - ne - tur Pa - ra - di - si, Pa - ra - di - si glo - - ri - a.
 e - tur, fac ut a - ni-mae do - ne - tur Pa - ra - di - si, Pa - ra - di - si glo - ri - a.
 e - tur, fac ut a - ni-mae do - ne - tur Pa - ra - di - si, Pa - ra - di - si glo - ri - .
 e - tur, fac ut a - ni-mae do - ne - tur Pa - ra - di - si, Pa - ra - di - si glo

28

sotto voce
 Quan - do cor - pus mo - ri - e - tur, fac ut a
 sotto voce
 Quan - do cor - pus mo - ri - e - tur, fac ni ne - tur
 sotto voce
 Quan - do cor - pus mo - ri - e - tur, a do - ne - tur
 sotto voce
 Quan - do cor - pus mo - ri - e - tur ni - mae do - ne - tur

36

ff
 Pa - ra - di - si glo - ri - a,
 Pa - ra - di - si glo
 sotto voce
 quan - do cor - pus mo - ri - e - tur, fac ut
 sotto voce
 quan - do cor - pus mo - ri - e - tur, fac ut
 sotto voce
 di - si glo - ri - a, quan - do cor - pus mo - ri - e - tur, fac ut
 sotto voce
 Pa - ra - di - si glo - ri - a, quan - do cor - pus mo - ri - e - tur, fac ut

43

pp
 tur Pa - ra - di - si, Pa - ra - di - si glo - - ri - a, quan - do cor - pus mo - ri -
 do - ne - tur Pa - ra - di - si, Pa - ra - di - si glo - ri - a, ri -
 a - ni-mae do - ne - tur Pa - ra - di - si, Pa - ra - di - si glo - ri - a,
 a - ni-mae do - ne - tur Pa - ra - di - si, Pa - ra - di - si glo - - ri - a, quan - do cor - pus mo - ri -

50

ff e - tur, fac ut a - ni-mae do - ne - - tur Pa-ra-di - si, Pa-ra-di - si glo - ri -
ff e - tur, fac ut a - - ni - mae do - ne - tur Pa-ra-di - si, Pa-ra-di - si glo - ri -
ff e - tur, fac ut a - - ni - mae do - ne - tur Pa-ra-di - si, Pa-ra-di - si glo -
ff e - tur, fac ut a - - ni - mae do - ne - tur Pa-ra-di - si, Pa-ra-di - si

sotto voce

57

a, quan-do cor-pus mo-ri - e - tur, fac ut a - ni-mae do - ne
a, quan-do cor-pus mo-ri - e - tur, fac ut a - - - n. a - ra-di - si,
a, quan-do cor-pus mo-ri - e - tur, fac ut a - tur Pa - ra-di - si,
a, quan-do cor-pus mo-ri - e - tur, fac ae do - ne - tur Pa - ra-di - si,

ff

63

Pa - ra-di - si glo - ri -
Pa - ra-di - si a Pa - ra - di - si
Pa - ra-di - si a, Pa - ra - di - si, Pa - ra - di - si,
Pa - ri - a, Pa - ra - di - si glo - ri - a, Pa - ra - di - si

sotto voce

70

- ra - di - si, Pa - ra - di - si, Pa - ra - di - si, Pa - ra - di - si glo - ri - a.
glo - ri - a.

tr *f*

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Nr. 10 Finale

Allegro (♩ = 144)

Flauti I,II

Oboi I,II

Clarineti I,II
in Si^b/B

Fagotti I,II

I,II in Mi^b/Es
Corni

III,IV in Do/C

Trombe I,II
in Do/C

Tromboni

Timpani
Re-Sol/d-G

Soprano I

Soprano II
(Alto)

Tenore

Basso

Contrabbassi

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The woodwind section (Flauti, Oboi, Clarineti, Fagotti) and brass section (Corni, Trombe, Tromboni) are grouped together. The timpani part is on a separate line. The vocal soloists (Soprano I, Soprano II, Tenore, Basso) are grouped together. The contrabass part is on a separate line. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ff* and *a2*, and articulation markings like *tr*. The tempo is marked *Allegro* with a metronome marking of 144. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is common time (C). The score is for a full orchestra and vocal soloists.

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13 *f* In sem-pi-ter - na sae - cu - la, a - men, a - - -

f In sem-pi-ter - na sae - cu - la, a - - -

f - - - men, a - - -

f A - - -

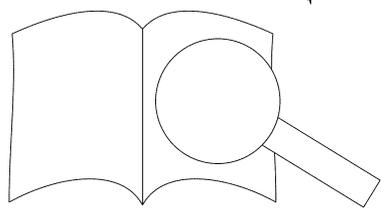
13

First system of musical notation. It features a vocal line with a melodic phrase starting on a high note, marked with a forte *f* dynamic and an *a2* (second octave) instruction. The piano accompaniment consists of a right-hand part with chords and a left-hand part with a rhythmic bass line. The system concludes with a first ending bracket labeled *I.*

Second system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with lyrics: *men, a - sem - pi - ter - na sae - cu - la, a*. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady rhythmic pattern. The system ends with a first ending bracket labeled *I.*

Third system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with lyrics: *men, a - sem - pi - ter - na sae - cu - la, a*. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady rhythmic pattern. The system ends with a first ending bracket labeled *I.*

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24

a2

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal lines, with the upper staff starting at measure 24. The bottom three staves are for piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *a2* (second fortissimo). The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

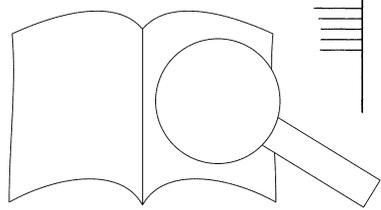
24

The second system continues the musical score. It features vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics include "men, a" and "r - na sae - cu - la, a". The piano part includes a section marked with an 8-measure rest.

24

The third system continues the musical score. It features vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics include "r - na sae - cu - la, a". The piano part includes a section marked with an 8-measure rest. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

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29

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

tr

ff

tr

ff

29

men, in sem-pi-ter - na sae - cu - men, a - men, in sem-pi-ter - na

men, ir - na sae - cu - la, a -

men, in se - la, in sem-pi - ter - na sae - cu - la, in sem-pi -

a - - - men, a - -

ff

ff

ff

29

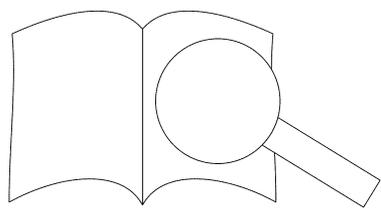
sf

sf

sf

sf

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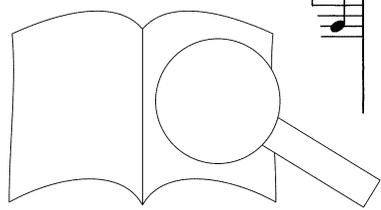
34

34

sae - cu - la, a a in sem-pi - ter - na sae - cu -
 men, a - men, cu - la, a - men, a - men,
 8 ter - na sae er - na sae - cu - la, in sem-pi - ter - na sae -
 - men, a - - - men,

34

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39

la, in sem-pi - ter - - - la
 in sem-pi - ter - na, a
 cu - la, a
 a

tr

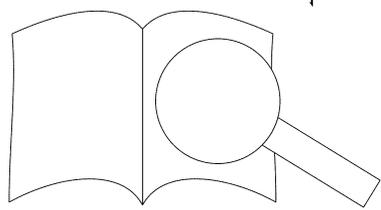
39

la, in sem-pi - ter - - - la
 in sem-pi - ter - na, a
 cu - la, a
 a

39

la, in sem-pi - ter - - - la
 in sem-pi - ter - na, a
 cu - la, a
 a

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44

44

men, a - - - - - men, in sem-pi-ter - na

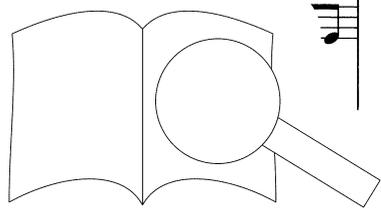
men, in sem-pi-ter - na sa - - - - - men,

men, a - - - - - men, in sem-pi-

men,

44

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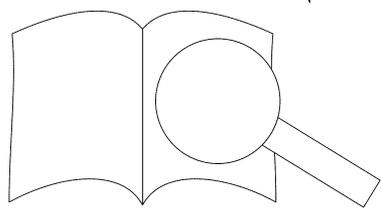
49

49

sae - cu - la, a - e in sem-pi - ter - na sae - cu -
a - men, in sem- - la, a - men, a - men,
8 ter - na sae - sae - cu - la, in sem-pi - ter - na sae -
- men, a - - - men,

mf

49



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54

la, a -
in sem-pi - ter - nr
cu - la
na sae - cu - la, a -

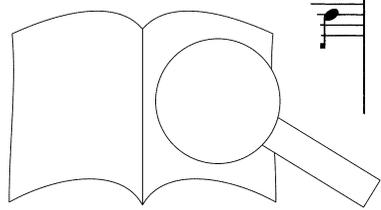
54

la, a -
in sem-pi - ter - nr
cu - la
na sae - cu - la, a -

54

la, a -
in sem-pi - ter - nr
cu - la
na sae - cu - la, a -

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58

men, a

na sae - cu - la, a

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tutta forza

tr

men, in sem-pi - ter - na, in - a, in sem-pi - ter - na, in sem-pi-ter -

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

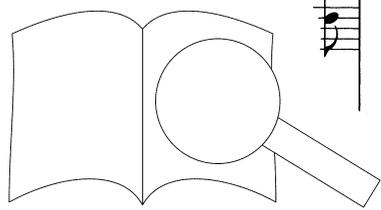
men, in sem-pi - er - na, in sem-pi - ter - na, in sem-pi-ter -

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

tutta forza

tutta forza

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67

pp

pp

pp

fp

fp

fp

na, a

men, a

na,

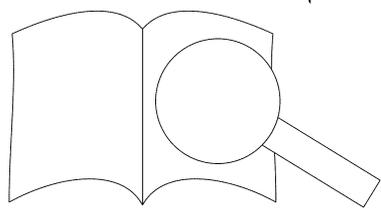
pp

pp

fp

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77

a2

cresc. *f* *ff*

a2

cresc. *f* *ff*

a2

cresc. *f* *ff*

cresc. *f* *ff*

cresc. *f* *sf*

cresc. *f*

a2

f

a3

f *sf*

cresc. *f*

tr

77

cresc.

sae men,

cresc.

ter - na sae a -

cresc.

8 in sem-pi - ter cu - la, a -

cresc.

la, a -

f *ff*

77

f *ff*

f *ff*

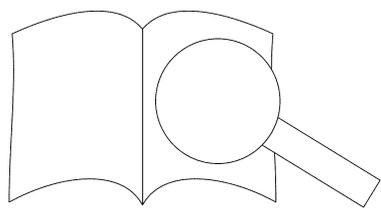
f *ff*

f *ff*

cresc. *f* *ff*

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82

82

82

87

Musical score for the first system, measures 87-90. It features four staves: three vocal staves and one bass line. Dynamics include piano (*p*), crescendo (*cresc.*), and forte (*f*).

87

Musical score for the second system, measures 87-90. It features four staves with vocal lines and a bass line. Lyrics are present below the vocal staves.

men, in sem-pi - ter - na, in sem-pi - ter - na, in sem-pi - ter - na, in sem-pi - ter - na,

men, in sem-pi - ter - na, in sem-pi - ter - na, in sem-pi - ter - na, in sem-pi - ter - na,

men, in sem-pi - ter - na, in sem-pi - ter - na, in sem-pi - ter - na, in sem-pi - ter - na,

men, in sem-pi - ter - na, in sem-pi - ter - na, in sem-pi - ter - na, a -

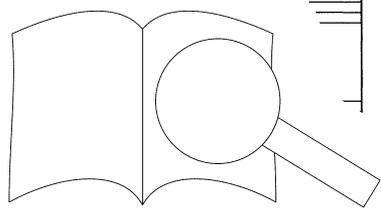
87

Musical score for the third system, measures 87-90. It features four staves with vocal lines and a bass line. Dynamics include piano (*p*), crescendo (*cresc.*), and forte (*f*).

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91

ff

ff

ff

ff

fp

ff

ff

ff

ff

tr

ff

fp

91

ff

ff

p

na, in sem-pi - ter - men, in sem-pi - ter - na

na, in sem-pi - na, a - - men, in sem-pi -

na, - na, a - - men,

men, in sem-pi - ter - na, a - - men,

91

un:

ff

p

p

ff

96

cresc. *a2* *f* *ff*

cresc. *a2* *f* *ff*

cresc. *a2* *f* *ff*

cresc. *f* *ff*

cresc. *f* *sf*

cresc. *f* *a2* *sf*

cresc. *f* *a3* *tr*

96 *cresc.* *saē* *cresc.* *men.*

ter *p cresc.* *na saē* *a, a* *ff*

in sem-pi-ter *p c* *cu-la,* *a* *ff*

cu-la, *a* *ff*

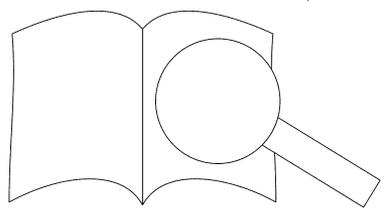
96 *p c* *f* *ff*

sc. *f* *ff*

p cresc. *f* *ff*

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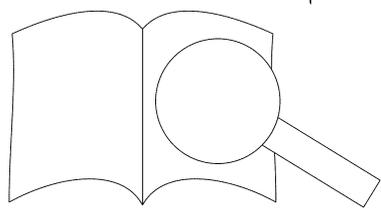
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Musical score for piano accompaniment, measures 106-108. It features four staves with dynamic markings 'p', 'cresc.', and 'f'.

men, in sem-pi - ter - na, a -

Musical score for piano accompaniment, measures 106-108. It features four staves with dynamic markings 'p', 'cresc.', and 'f'.

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110

110

na, in sem-pi - ter a - - -

na, in sem-pi - - - na, a - - -

na, - - - na, a - - -

men, in sem-pi - ter - - na, a - - -

110

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114

ff
a2
ff
ff
a2
ff

ff
ff
ff
ff
tr

114

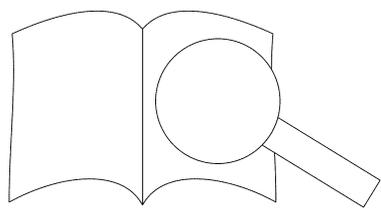
ff

men, in sem - pi - ter - - i. - p. - - na, in sem - pi - ter -
men, a - - men, a - - - - - men, a - - - - -
men, in sem - pi - - - sem - pi - ter - - na, in sem - pi - ter -
men, a - - - - - men, a - - - - -

114

ff

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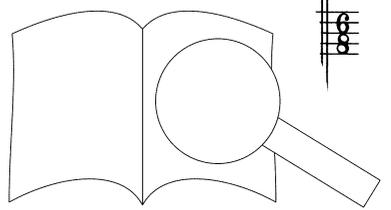


117

117

117

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121 Andantino moderato (♩ = 132)

a2

pp

pp

121 Andantino moderato (♩ = 132)

sotto voce

A -

sotto vc

sotto voce

A - men,

sotto voce

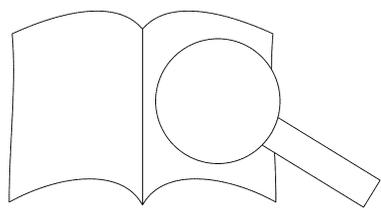
A - men,

121 Andantir

p

pp

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I. Tempo - animato

Musical score for strings and woodwinds, measures 136-140. The score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features a double bass line with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, and upper staves with sustained notes and chords. Dynamics include *ff* and *f*. A trill is indicated in the bass line at measure 140.

136 I. Tempo - animato

Vocal score for soprano and alto, measures 136-140. The lyrics are: "men, in sem-pi-ter - - - - - m-pi-ter - - - - -", "men, a - - - - -", "men, - - - - - na, in sem-pi-ter - - - - -". Dynamics include *ff* and *f*. A fermata is placed over the final notes of the soprano line.

I. Tempo arco

Musical score for strings, measures 136-140. The score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It features a double bass line with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, and upper staves with sustained notes and chords. Dynamics include *ff* and *arco*. A magnifying glass icon is present in the bottom right corner.

140

a2

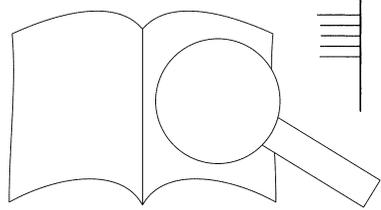
tr

140

na,

140

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148

a2

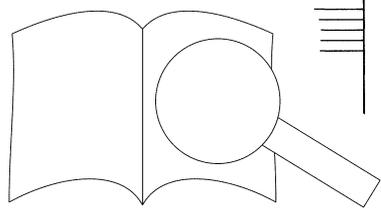
tr

148

na,

148

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152

152

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

men, a - - men, a - -

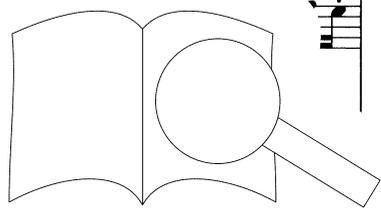
8 men, a a - - men, a - -

men, a - - men, a - -

152

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Musical score system 1, measures 158-162. It features four staves with treble and bass clefs. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as *sf*. The key signature has two flats.

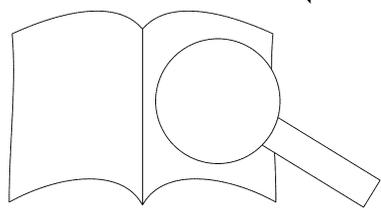
Musical score system 2, measures 163-167. It features four staves with treble and bass clefs. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as *sf*. The key signature has two flats.

Musical score system 3, measures 168-172. It features four staves with treble and bass clefs. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as *sf*. The key signature has two flats.

Musical score system 4, measures 173-177. It features four staves with treble and bass clefs. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as *sf*. The key signature has two flats.

Musical score system 5, measures 178-182. It features four staves with treble and bass clefs. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as *sf*. The key signature has two flats.

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



Kritischer Bericht

I. Quellen

Für die Neuausgabe wurden vier Quellen herangezogen. Hauptquelle unserer Edition ist die Erstausgabe.

EA: Erstausgabe der Partitur, erschienen zum Jahreswechsel 1841/42 im Verlag E. Troupenas & C^{ie}, Paris. Ein Exemplar davon befindet sich unter der Signatur H. 2057. o in der British Library, London. EA umfaßt 146 Seiten und trägt die Platten-Nummer „T.1249“. Das Titelblatt lautet: „STABAT MATER / à Quatre Voix / ET CHOEUR / Avec Accompagnement d'Orchestre / Dédié à Son Exc.^e M.^r Emmanuel Fernandez Varela / Commissaire Général de la Croisade / PAR / G. ROSSINI / A Lafout / [Es folgen Preise und weitere Verlagsangaben]“ Die Partitur ist wie folgt angeordnet (von oben nach unten, in originaler Schreibweise): *Flutes. / Hautbois. / Clarinettes en Sib. / Cors en SOL. / Cors en Mib. / Trompettes en Sib. / Bassons. / Trombones. / Timbales en SOL. / Violons. [zwei Systeme] / Altos. / SOLI. [geschweifte Klammer um die folgenden vier Systeme:] Soprano 1^o. / Soprano 2^o. / Tenore. / Basso. / CORO. [geschweifte Klammer um die folgenden vier Systeme:] Soprano 1^o. / Soprano 2^o. / Tenore. / Basso. / Violoncelles. / Contre-Basses. Die Sopranstimmen sind im Sopranschlüssel, der Tenor im Tenorschlüssel notiert.*

Als Stichvorlage diente Troupenas A;¹ in der Bogensetzung und verschiedenen Dynamikangaben allerdings weicht EA an manchen Stellen von A ab.

A: Autographe Partitur Rossinis, aufbewahrt in der British Library, London (GB-Lbl), unter der Signatur Add. 43970. Sie ist mit Tinte geschrieben, undatiert, ohne Titelblatt und umfaßt 193 Seiten, die von Rossini je Nummer (Nummernangabe autograph) bogenweiszählt und von fremder Hand nachträglich blattweise durchgesehen, paginiert wurden. Auf Seite 1 oben steht: *Stabat Mater / G. Rossini / ci e Coro / G. Rossini*

Die Seitenverteilung der einzelnen Nummern im N

- tenzählung vom Herausgeber):
- Nr. 1: S. 1–27, Hochformat, 24 Systeme
 - Nr. 2: S. 29–50, Querformat, 14 Systeme
 - Nr. 3: S. 53–66, Querformat, 16 Systeme
 - Nr. 4: S. 69–87, Querformat, 16 Systeme
 - Nr. 5: S. 89–92, Hochformat, 20 Systeme
 - Nr. 6: S. 93–134, Hochformat, 42 Systeme
 - Nr. 7: S. 137–142, Hochformat, 6 Systeme
 - Nr. 8: S. 145–162, Hochformat, 18 Systeme
 - Nr. 9: S. 163–165, Hochformat, 3 Systeme
 - Nr. 10: S. 167–177, Hochformat, 11 Systeme

Die Formatur der Partitur ist wie folgt angeordnet (von oben nach unten, in originaler Schreibweise): *Violoncelles. / Contre-Basses. / Violons. [zwei Systeme] / Altos. / SOLI. [geschweifte Klammer um die folgenden vier Systeme:] Soprano 1^o. / Soprano 2^o. / Tenore. / Basso. / CORO. [geschweifte Klammer um die folgenden vier Systeme:] Soprano 1^o. / Soprano 2^o. / Tenore. / Basso. / Violoncelles. / Contre-Basses. Die Sopranstimmen sind im Sopranschlüssel, der Tenor ist im Tenorschlüssel notiert.*

Die Partitur ist wie folgt angeordnet (von oben nach unten, in originaler Schreibweise): *Violoncelles. / Contre-Basses. / Violons. [zwei Systeme] / Altos. / SOLI. [geschweifte Klammer um die folgenden vier Systeme:] Soprano 1^o. / Soprano 2^o. / Tenore. / Basso. / CORO. [geschweifte Klammer um die folgenden vier Systeme:] Soprano 1^o. / Soprano 2^o. / Tenore. / Basso. / Violoncelles. / Contre-Basses. Die Sopranstimmen sind im Sopranschlüssel, der Tenor ist im Tenorschlüssel notiert.*

A ist vermutlich die Erstdruckausgabe (in Rossinis Terminologie die „Urschrift“). Die meisten der wiederholten Abschnitte sind als „Come Sopra“ notiert (vgl. Abb. 3); Pausen bei nicht spielenden Instrumenten fehlen grundsätzlich; bei parallel geführten Instrumenten ist nur ein Instrument ausgeschrieben, weitere werden durch „col.“ verlangt. An vereinzelt Stellen wurde zudem korrigiert und verschiedentlich geändert. Unzweifelhaft nachträglich eingefügt sind die autographen Metronomangaben.²

B: Abschrift des *Stabat Mater* von fremder und teilweise Rossinis Hand, aufbewahrt in der Bibliothek des Conser Martini di Bologna (I-Bc) unter der Signatur UU 5. Sie ist ohne Titelblatt und umfaßt 209 Seiten, die je System paginiert sind. Die Seiten verteilen sich wie folgt auf 10 Nummern:

- Nr. 1: S. 1–27, Hochformat, 26 Systeme
- Nr. 2: S. 29–53, Querformat, 14 Systeme
- Nr. 3: S. 55–73, Querformat, 16 Systeme
- Nr. 4: S. 75–98, Querformat, 16 Systeme
- Nr. 5: S. 99–102, Querformat, 3 Systeme
- Nr. 6: S. 103–142, Querformat, 40 Systeme
- Nr. 7: S. 143–154, Querformat, 12 Systeme
- Nr. 8: S. 155–172, Querformat, 18 Systeme
- Nr. 9: S. 173–177, Querformat, 5 Systeme
- Nr. 10: S. 177–193, Querformat, 17 Systeme

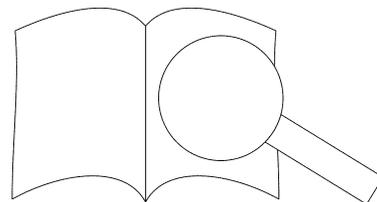
Die Partitur ist wie folgt angeordnet (von oben nach unten, in originaler Schreibweise): *Violoncelles. / Contre-Basses. / Violons. [zwei Systeme] / Altos. / SOLI. [geschweifte Klammer um die folgenden vier Systeme:] Soprano 1^o. / Soprano 2^o. / Tenore. / Basso. / CORO. [geschweifte Klammer um die folgenden vier Systeme:] Soprano 1^o. / Soprano 2^o. / Tenore. / Basso. / Violoncelles. / Contre-Basses. Die Sopranstimmen sind im Sopranschlüssel, der Tenor ist im Tenorschlüssel notiert.*

Die Abschrift B war eindeutig A: Sie ist seitengleich abgeschrieben (eine weitere Seitengleichheit verhinderte das Ausschreiben der Come-Sopra-Stellen); die in A nachträglich eingefügten Metronomzahlen jedoch fehlen. Das weist darauf hin, dass B nicht eigens für die Aufführungen des *Stabat* in Bologna im März 1842 angefertigt worden sein kann. Die Anfertigung muß früher erfolgt sein und zwar vor dem 24. September 1841 (Zeitpunkt der Metronomnachträge in A). Das mindert – trotz der Ausschreibung der Come-Sopra-Stellen und des Quasi-Reinschriftcharakters – den Quellenwert von B, in die Änderungen und Nachträge letzter Hand eben nicht mehr eingingen.

K: Gedruckter Klavierauszug, erschienen im Verlag Troupenas & C^{ie}, Paris, Anfang 1842, Platten-Nummer „T. 1106 (No. 1–10)“, verfaßt von Théodore-François-Joseph Labarre (1805–1870), einem damals weithin bekannten Pariser Harfenisten und Komponisten. Ein Exemplar von K befindet sich unter der Signatur Vm¹ 551 in der Musikabteilung der Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (F-Pn). Es umfaßt 77 Seiten; das Titelblatt ist als Abb. 1 in der vorliegenden Ausgabe wiedergegeben.

¹ Vgl. dazu Rossinis Brief vom 24. September 1841, in dem er die in EA auftretende doppelte Seitenanzahl an dieser Stelle in A entspricht.

² Vgl. Rossinis Brief vom 24. September 1841, in dem er die in EA auftretende doppelte Seitenanzahl an dieser Stelle in A entspricht.



II. Zur Edition

Die Neuausgabe folgt EA, da davon auszugehen ist, daß deren Drucklegung vom Komponisten überwacht wurde. Bei Fehlern oder Unklarheiten in EA wurde zur Klärung in erster Linie auf A zurückgegriffen, gelegentlich auch auf B und K. Alle Eingriffe des Herausgebers in EA sind in den Einzelanmerkungen nachgewiesen, sofern sie nicht im Notentext diakritisch gekennzeichnet sind.

Die vorliegende Edition folgt bezüglich der Partituranordnung, der Schlüsselung, der Setzung von Balken und Akzidentien, der Schreibweise dynamischer Angaben sowie Orthographie und Trennung des Gesangstextes der heutigen Editionspraxis. Doppelt gehalte Noten bzw. Stellen mit der Beischrift *Unis.* sind durch *a2* gekennzeichnet; die Bezeichnung *Solo* ist durch *I.* bzw. Pausen in der 2. Stimme ersetzt. Vom Herausgeber hinzugefügte Dynamik und Artikulation erscheint im Kleinstich, ergänzte Crescendo-/Decrescendogabeln und Bögen sind gestrichelt, ergänzte Beischriften kursiv.

III. Einzelanmerkungen

Aufgelistet sind die Abweichungen der vorliegenden Edition zur Hauptquelle EA; dies sind im wesentlichen Auslassungen und Veränderungen gegenüber A. Darüberhinaus sind weitere markante Unterschiede zwischen EA und A verzeichnet (z.T. mit Vergleich zu den Quellen B und K).

Abkürzungen: A, B, EA, K = die entsprechenden Quellen zum *Stabat* (vgl. Kritischer Bericht I); Fl = Flauto, Ob = Oboe, Clt = Clarinetto, Fg = Fagotto, Cor = Horn (mit Angabe der Stimmung), Tr = Tromba, Trb = Trombone, Tp = Timpani, S I/II = Sopran I/II, T = Tenore, B = Basso, VI I/II = Violino I/II, Va = Viola, Vc = Violoncello, Cb = Contrabbasso

Zitierweise: Takt, Instrument/Stimme, Zeichen im Takt (Noten oder Pausen), Quelle, Bemerkung

Nr. 1 *Introduzione*

Satzbezeichnung	A, B: Ohne Titel EA, K: <i>INTRODUZIONE.</i>
1-2/5-6 Fg Vc	A, B, K: Ohne Crescendo
3/120 Fl 1	A: Ohne <i>f</i>
3-4/7-8 Clt	A: Ohne Bögen
23 Cor (G) 1	EA: Hals nach oben sowie Bogen nach
28 Fl, Cb 1	EA: <i>sf</i>
34 Cor (Es) 1	A, B: Bogen
34-40 B	A: Ohne
38 Cor (G) 1	EA:
40 S I 2	EA, A:
42 Vc 1	
45 Clt, Fg 1	
49 S I 3-5	
50 Ob 1	
50 Cor (G) 1	
51 S I solo	
57 VI I	
66 Fl	
66	EA: Striche
	EA: Bögen
	EA: Mit Strich
	EA: Ohne Bogen
	A: Ohne <i>p</i>
	A: Bogen bis 101.2
	EA: Ohne Bogen
	EA: Decrescendo nur 107.3-108.1
	EA: Decrescendo bis 3
	EA: Decrescendo bis 3; nach 6 <i>p</i>
	EA: Ohne <i>ff</i>

110 Coro: S I/II, B
115 Fg Cor (Es), Tr, Trb
115 Vc, Cb 1
115-116 Soli, Coro
118-119/122-123 Fg, Vc
120-121/124-125 Clt
130 Vc 1
132 Cor (G) 1
133 Vc 2

EA: <i>ff</i> schon bei 1, A: Ohne <i>ff</i>
EA: Decrescendo 115.3-116.1
EA: Decrescendo bis 3; nach 6 <i>p</i>
A: Ohne Decrescendo und <i>p</i>
A, B, K: Ohne Crescendo
A: Ohne Bögen
EA: Bogen nur bis 6
EA: Bogen nach 132 (Systemende)
EA: Ohne <i>cresc.</i>

Nr. 2 *Aria*

Satzbezeichnung

Tempoangabe

4/5 VI I/II, Va I
4-6 Va II
9-16 VI I
17/41 Fl, Clt, VI I
17/19/43 Fg
19 Va 3-5
19 Va
19/20 Cor (As)
26/38 T
29 VI I 1
31/84 Ob, Clt
31 Cor (As), Cb
31 Va
33/86 Trb, Cb
36-39 Ob I, Clt I
43 Va
45 VI I 1
48 Fl 2
48 T
48 VI I
48 Cor I

A, B: Ohne Titel
EA, K: <i>AIR</i>
A, K: <i>Allegro maestoso</i>
B: <i>Andantino maestoso</i>
A: Ohne <i>pp</i>
A: Ohne Bogen
A, B: Bogensetzung unkl'
EA: Bogen 5-9
EA: Bogen 5-9
EA: Ohne Bogen
EA, A: Bogen
EA: Ohne
EA, K:
E:

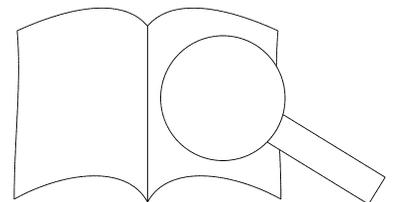
74.	
8/106/108 T	
Clt 3	
3/94 Cor (As)	
94 Cor (Es)	
95 VI I 2	
97 VI I 5	
98 Fl	
101 Fg I 1	
101 VI II, Va 1	
101/111 T 1	
102/112 Clt I, Fg I	
102/112 Vc	
103 Fg VI II	
103/104 Cor (Es/As)	
104 Fg II 2	
110 Clt 1	
110-113 VI I	
112 Ob I 1	
119 VI I	
121-123 Clt I	
127 Cb 1-3	
	nur bis 2
	en nur bis 3
	ie Striche
	Bogen nur bis 4
	Ohne <i>sf</i>
	A: Striche; A: Punkte
	EA: Jeweils mit Strich
	EA, A: <i>fp</i>
	Text: A, B: <i>quem me-(rebat);</i>
	EA: <i>quæ mœ-(rebat);</i> K: <i>quæ mœ-(rebat)</i>
	EA, A: Text <i>cum</i>
	EA: Ohne Crescendo
	EA: <i>g</i>
	EA: Ohne <i>p</i>
	EA: Striche statt Punkte
	EA: Striche statt Punkte
	EA: Punkt statt Strich
	A: Bogen nach 100.4
	EA, A: Crescendo ab 97.5
	EA: Bogen nur 3-6
	EA: <i>fp</i> bei VI II statt bei Va
	EA: Bogen nach 2
	EA, A: Bögen 1-2 und 3-4
	A: Ohne <i>smorzando</i>
	EA, A: <i>p</i>
	EA: Striche statt Punkte
	EA, A: <i>p</i>
	EA: Ohne <i>ff</i>
	EA: Bögen 110.4-111 (Systemende), 112.1-112.2 und 112.3-112.4
	EA: Bogen nur bis 4
	A: Ohne <i>pp</i>
	EA: Bögen 121.3-121.4
	A: Halbe Note

Nr. 3 *Duetto*

Satzbezeichnung

4/6 VI I
5/50 Ob

A, B: Ohne Titel
EA, K: <i>DUO.</i>
EA: Punkte; A: <i>s</i>
A: Ohne <i>dolce</i>



7 Vc, Cb 4-10, 12
11 VI II 5, 11
12 Vc, Cb 10
13 S I
14 Ob I
14 VI I/II, Va 1
15/16/23/24 Vc
20 Clt, Fg 3, 6
21 Fg I 1
21 S II, VI I
22 Fg
22 S II 2
24 Clt 3
25 S II
27 S I 8
29 S I 2
29 S II 1
29/40 Vc, Cb 1
30/41 Cb
32 S I 4-5
36/37 S I
38 Clt 8, 10, 12, 14
39 S II
40 S II 1
43/52 VI I, Vc, Cb
43 VI I 7
44 S I/II

EA: Punkte; A: Striche
EA: Jeweils mit Decrescendo
EA: Ohne *f*
EA: Ohne Crescendo und *f*
EA, A: Bogen ab 1
EA: Ohne Strich
A: Ohne *arco/pizz*
EA: Jeweils Akzent statt Decrescendo
EA, A: Bogen bis 22.5
EA: Ohne Crescendo und *f*
EA, A: *pp* erst bei 6
EA: Ohne *pp*; Bogen nach 3
EA: Bogen nur bis 6
B: Bögen 7-10, 11-14, 15-18 und 19-22
EA, K: Ohne *p*
EA: Bogen bis 5
EA: Bogen bis 30.2
A, B: Ohne *p*
EA: Ohne Crescendo
EA, A, B, K: Zwei Sechzehntel
EA: Bögen 36.7-36.14 und 37.1-37.4
EA: Punkte; A: Striche
EA: Ohne *f*
EA: Bogen nur bis 4
EA: Punkte; A, B: Striche
EA: Akzent
EA: Ohne *a piacere*

Nr. 4 Aria

Satzbezeichnung

10 Tr 1
10-12/53-55 Cor (E)
16 Va 2
16 Cb
33 VI I
36 Va 1-3
37 VI I 1
37 Va 1-4
37-39 Clt, Cor (E), Vc
37-39/80-82 Cor (A), Cb
37-39 VI II
42 Cb 1
43 Fg 1
44/47/50 Tp
51 VI II, Va, Vc
53 Tr 1
58-65 Va
60-65 VI II
63/77/93/107 B
69 Cb 4
72-79 Fg Cor (E/A)
80-82 Cor (A), VI I/II
80-82 Vc
86 Fg 1
87/101 Fg I 1
89/103 Fl, Fg I 1
90-91 Fl
92/106 Va
94-95 Fr
95 F

A, B: Ohne Titel
EA, K: *AIR*
EA: Bogen nur bis 11.3
EA: Ohne Bögen
EA: Ohne Akzent
EA: Ohne *sotto voce*
EA: Ohne Punkte
EA: Ohne Punkte
EA: Crescendo nur bis 38.5
EA: Ohne Punkte
EA: Crescendo erst ab 38
EA: Ohne Crescendo
EA: Crescendo nur in 38
EA: Ohne *pp*
EA: Bogen nach 44.1
EA: Punkte statt Striche
EA: Bogen nur bis 6
EA: Bogen nur bis
EA: Bögen 58
EA: Bögen €
EA, A, B
EA: *f*
EA

A, B: Ohne Titel
EA, K: *CHCEUR ET RÉCIT*
sans accompagnement
A: Bogen bis 14.1

23-26 S I
27-31 S II
28-31 T

30 S I
30 B solo
38 S I, T, B
38/55 S II
41 T
50-52 S I
54 S II 2
58 T 1
64-65 B solo

EA: Ohne Bogen
EA: Bogen erst ab 28
EA: Bögen 28.2-28.5, 29.1-29.2 und 29.2-30.1
EA: Ohne Bogen
EA: Ohne *ff*
EA: Bogen 1-2
EA: Decrescendo zwischen 1 und 2
EA: Decrescendo zwischen 1 und 2
EA: Striche statt Punkte
EA: Bogen nur bis 55.1
EA: Akzent
A, B: Ohne Bogen

Nr. 6 Quartetto

Satzbezeichnung

13 VI I 1
15/56 VI II 1
16 Fl, Ob, Clt 2
17/58 Fl, VI II 1
17/58/59 VI I 1
18 Fg 2
18 VI I 1
19 Clt 1
20 Clt 1
20 Fg 1
25 VI I 2
29 VI I 2
34 T
35 T 5
38 Clt
39
43
54 VI

VI I
89/247 VI II
89-90/247-248 S I
99-101 Fg
100-101 Cor (Es), Cb
107-108 Cor (F/Es)
108 Ob, VI II
108 Va
110 Tr 1
110-115 Fg
115/116 Fl
118 S II 1
121-126 Va
147-148 Cor III (Es)
154-157 Clt
155 Clt
155 Fg
155 V I
155 Va
157-158 Vc, Cb
159 VI I 1
161 T, B 1
164-165 S II
170 S I/II, T, B 2
170 VI I 1
172 S I/II, T, B 2
187 Fg 1
187-190 S I
187-210 Clt

EA, K: *QUATUOR*
EA: Punkt; A: Strich
EA: Ohne Strich
EA: Bogen nur
EA: Punkt
EA: Pur
EA:
F
ich
trich
A:
A: B
ne
Pur
b 2
crescendo, *f* und Decrescendo
ich
trich
ne Crescendo
Punkt statt Strich
A: Ohne Striche
EA, A, B, K: Text: *jam di-(gnati)*
EA, A, B, K: Text: *jam di-(gnati)*
EA: Bogen nur bis 4
EA: Ohne Punkt
EA: Crescendo erst ab 81.1
EA: Ohne Crescendo
EA: Ohne Decrescendo
EA: Decrescendo statt Akzent
EA: Crescendo erst ab 3
EA: Crescendo erst ab 4
EA: Ohne Crescendo
EA: Ohne Bogen
EA: Ohne Crescendo
EA: Ohne Decrescendo
EA: *p* erst am Taktende
EA: *p* erst bei 109.1
EA: Ohne *ff*
EA: Bögen 110.1-112.2 und 113.1-115.1
EA: Ohne Decrescendo
EA: Bogen nach 119.1
EA: Ohne Punkte
EA: Ohne Bogen
EA: Bögen 154.1-154.2 und 155.1-159.2
EA: Crescendo erst ab 156.1
EA: Crescendo erst ab 2
EA: Crescendo erst ab 3
EA: Crescendo erst ab 4
EA: Decrescendo bis 158.3
EA: Punkt; A: Strich
EA, A: Bogen
EA: Ohne
EA: Bogen
EA: Punkt
EA: Bogen
EA: Ohne
EA: Ohne
Bogensatz
A: 187.1-

12 B 1

187-210 Fg
 195-198 S I
 209-210 S I/II, T
 220 T
 223 S II, B 2
 229 Cor (Es) 1
 238 Clt 1
 238 Fg, VI I, Vc, Cb
 238 VI II, Va
 242 S I, T 3
 272-280 S I
 274 B 1
 290 Cb

190 (Systemanfang)-196 (Systemende)
 und 197 (Systemanfang)-201.1
 Bogensetzung:
 EA: 195 (Systemanfang)-196.1,
 197.1-203.1 und 204.1-210.1;
 A: 187.1-189 (Systemende),
 190 (Systemanfang)-196 (Systemende),
 197 (Systemanfang)-203 (Systemende)
 und 204 (Systemanfang)-210.1
 EA: Bogen erst ab 197.1
 EA: Ohne Bogen
 EA: Ohne Crescendo
 EA, A: Bogen nur bis 225.1
 EA: Bogen nur bis 231.2
 EA: Crescendo nur bis Taktende
 EA: Crescendo nur bis 239.1
 EA: Crescendo nur bis 239.2
 EA: Ohne Punkt
 EA: Ohne Bogen
 EA, A: Bogen nach 275.1
 EA: Ohne *morendo*

Nr. 7 Cavatina

Satzbezeichnung

4 Clt 1
 4 Fg
 7/20/48 Fl 2-4
 8/21/49 Fl 3-5
 8-10/49/51 Cb
 9 Fl 3
 11/52 Fl
 12/25/53 Cb
 14 VI I/II 1
 14 Va
 14 Va 3-4
 16/44 Vc 1
 18 Fg
 18 S II 3
 20-21 S II
 21 Va
 22 S II 1-2
 24 Fl
 25 S II 6-7
 30 Cb 4-5
 31/35 S II
 31 Vc, Cb 1
 38 Cor. (E) 1
 39-40 S II
 42 VI II 1
 44 S II 1-2
 50 VI I 3
 52-53 Vc
 53 S II
 54-55 Ob I

A: Aria
 B: Ohne Titel
 EA, K: CAVATINE
 A: Mit Punkt
 EA: Bogen nur bis 5.3
 A: Ohne Akzente
 A: Ohne Punkte
 EA: Ohne Punkte
 EA: Ohne Strich
 EA: Crescendo nur bis Taktende
 EA: Ohne Crescendo
 EA: Ohne Punkt
 EA: Ohne *pp*
 EA: Ohne Bogen
 A: Mit Punkt
 EA: Ohne *Solo*
 EA, K: Punkt und Akzent; A, B: Punkt
 EA: Ohne *f* und Decrescendo
 EA: Ohne Decrescendo
 EA: Ohne Bogen
 EA: Crescendo nur bis 25.1
 EA: Ohne Bogen
 EA: Viertelpause
 EA: Bogen 1-3
 EA: *f* statt *ff*
 EA: Crescendo bis
 EA: Ohne Cresc
 EA: Ohne
 EA: Oh
 EA: f
 EA: f

Nr. 8 Aria e Coro

Satzbezeichnung

3/5
 12
 27/b>
 30 Fl 2
 33 Fg 4

EA: Ohne Strich
 EA: Ohne Punkte
 EA: Ohne Bogen
 EA, A: *f*
 EA: Ohne Bogen
 EA: Ohne Punkte
 EA, A: *ff*
 EA: Punkte statt Striche
 EA: Ohne Strich
 EA: Bogen nach 31.1
 EA: Bogen erst ab 34.1

35 S I solo
 35 VI I/II 1
 35/39 Vc 2-6
 36/38/68/70 S I solo
 36-41/45-49/68 VI I
 36/38/45-47/49 Vc
 37 Ob
 42 Fg
 42-43 S I solo
 42 Va
 44 Clt, Fg, Cor, Archi 1
 44 Cor (F) 1
 44 S I solo 6
 53 Cor (C), Cb
 63-66 Vc/Cb 1
 64-66 Cor (C) 1-3
 65-67 Fg 1
 67 VI I 7-8
 67 Vc 2-6,14-18
 68 S I 1
 74 Cor (C) 1,3,5,7
 74 S I solo, VI II
 74-76 S I solo
 74-75 Cb
 75 Clt, Fg
 77-84 T

EA: *sotto voce*
 EA: Ohne Strich
 EA: Mit Punkten
 EA: Bogen 1-3
 EA: Ohne Punkte
 EA: Ohne Punkte
 A: Ohne *dolce*
 EA: Crescendo erst ab 3
 EA: Ohne Crescendo, *ff* und Decrescendo
 EA: Ohne Crescendo
 A: Ohne *p*
 EA: Bogen nur bis 2
 EA: Akzent statt Decrescendo
 EA: Ohne Crescendo
 EA: Punkte statt Striche
 EA: Ohne Bogen
 EA: Punkte statt Striche
 EA: Ohne Bogen
 EA: Mit Punkten
 EA: Bogen nur bis 68
 EA: Hals jeweils na
 EA: Ohne Cres
 EA: Bögen 7
 EA: Ohnr
 EA: Dr
 EA: Dr

78/82 VI I 4-5
 79 Cor I (F) 1
 83 Cor (F) 1
 83-84 Tr
 85 Cb
 85/86 V'

EA: C
 EA: Oh

25
 25-
 39 T, B I
 40-42 S I
 44-45 S I
 44-45 B
 48.4-53.1/57.4-62.1

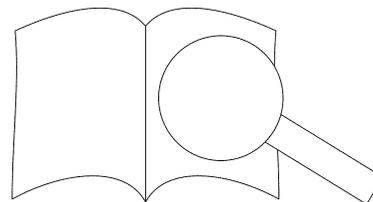
JATUOR Sans accompagnement
 Bogen nur bis 8.3
 Ohne Bögen
 A: A: Bogen nach 19.1
 EA: Crescendo nur 3-4
 EA: Bögen 22.3-4, 23.3-4 und 24.1-2
 EA: Bogen nur 24.1-24.2
 EA: Bögen 25.2-25.5 und 26.1-26.3
 EA: Ohne Bogen
 EA: Bogen nur bis Taktende (Systemende)
 EA: g
 EA: Bogen nur bis 2
 EA: Decrescendo ab 1
 A: *f*
 EA: Bögen 40.2-40.3 und 41.1-42.4
 EA: Bögen 44.1-44.4 und 45.1-45.2
 EA: Bogen nur 45.1-45.2
 A: Text: *Pa-ra-di-si, Pa-ra-di-si, Pa-ra-di-si glo-ri-a*
 EA: Bogen nur bis 65.1
 EA: Ohne Bogen

Nr. 10 Finale

Satzbezeichnung

1/5/9 Archi
 15 Fg 2
 16 Va 1-8
 17 VI II 2-4
 21 VI I 2-4
 21 Vc 2-5
 21/22 Fg
 22 VI I 1-4
 23 Cor (Es) 1
 25 Trb, Vc, Cb 2-4
 27 Fl 1
 27 Ob 1

A, B: Ohne Titel
 EA, K: FINAL
 EA: Punkte; A: Striche
 EA: Bogen nur bis 16.4
 EA: Punkte; A: Striche
 EA: Punkte; A: Striche
 EA: Punkte; A: Str
 EA: Punkte; A: S
 EA: Punkte; A: S
 EA: Ohne Strich
 EA: Ohne Bogen
 EA: Punkte; A: S
 EA: Bogen nur l
 EA, A: Bogen n



30/32/36/38 Tp 5-7	EA: Punkte; A: Striche
31 Tr 1	EA: Bogen nach 32.1
46 Cor (Es) 1	EA: Bogen bis 47.1
47 Trb	EA: Ohne Bogen
48 Cor (Es) 1	EA: <i>sf</i>
49 Cor (Es) 1	EA: <i>ff</i>
49/51/53 Tp 5-7	EA: Punkte; A: Striche
56 VI 6	A: <i>c</i>
59 Cb 2-4	EA: Punkte; A: Striche
61 Cor (Es) 2	EA, A: Bogen nach 62.2
62/79/98 Tp 3-5	EA: Punkte; A: Striche
63 VI II, Cb	EA: Ohne <i>tutta forza</i>
65/66/116 Trb III 1-8	EA: Mit Punkten
67 VI I 1	EA: Ohne Strich
71 VI I 1	EA: Bogen nur bis 75.1
76 Fg Vc	EA: <i>p</i> erst bei 2
76/95 VI I/II	EA: Punkte; A: Striche
77/96 Cb 3-5	EA: Punkte; A: Striche
78/97 S II, VI II 4	EA: <i>c</i>
78/97 S II, VI II 8	EA: <i>g</i>
79/98 Cb	EA: Punkte; A: Striche
80/99 Tr, Trb 1	EA, A: <i>ff</i> und <i>sf</i>
80/99 Tp 1	EA: Ohne <i>ff</i>
87/106 Cb 5-7	EA: Punkte; A: Striche
88/107 Cb 4-6	EA: Punkte
89/108 Cor (C), Cb	EA: Ohne <i>cresc</i>
90-91/109-110 Cor (Es/C)	EA: Ohne <i>f</i> und <i>ff</i>
91/110 Cb	EA: Ohne <i>ff</i>
91-94/110-113 VI I/II, Va	EA: Punkte; A: Striche
91-92/110-111 Vc	EA: Punkte; A: Striche
91-92/110 Cb	EA: Punkte; A: Striche
116-117 Vc, Cb	EA: Punkte; A: Striche
117 Trb I/II 1-2	EA: Ohne Bogen
119-120 Trb	EA, A: Ohne Bogen
119 Cb 3-5	EA: Punkte; A: Striche
120 Trb	EA: Ohne Decrescendo
121/122/125/126 Fg, Vc	A, B, K: Ohne Crescendo
121-128 Vc	EA: Bögen 121.1-122.6, 123.1-124.1, 125.1-126.6 und 127.1-128.1
133 Fg, Vc 1	EA: Bogen nur bis 133.6
136 Fl, Ob, Clt, Tr, Trb 1	EA: <i>sf</i>
136 Cor (Es) 1	EA: Ohne <i>ff</i>
136 Cor (C) 2	EA: <i>f</i>
136 Cor (C) 2	EA, A: Bogen nach 137.2
136-137/144-145 Vc, Cb	EA: Punkte; A: Striche
145 S II 1	EA: Ohne Vorzeichen
145 T 2	EA: <i>ff</i>
151 Tp	EA: Wirbel bis 152 (τ ³)
155 Cor (C) 2	EA: Ohne Bogen r
156 VI I 1-6	EA: Punkte; A: r
156/158 Vc, Cb 3-6	EA: Punkte;
157/159 Vc, Cb 2-3,5-6	EA: Punkte
158 VI I 3-6	EA: P
160 VI I 3-7	EA
163 Tp 1	
163 Cb 1	

PROBEE-PARTITUR

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