

Antonio
VIVALDI

Gloria in D

RV 589

Soli (SSA), Coro (SATB)
Tromba, Oboe
2 Violini, Viola, Basso continuo
(Violoncello / Fagotto / Contrabbasso ed Organo)

herausgegeben von / edited by
Günter Graulich

Stuttgarter Vivaldi-Ausgaben
Urtext

Klavierauszug / Vocal score
Paul Horn



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Vorwort

Antonio Vivaldi (1678–1741) hatte von seinem Vater Giovanni Battista Vivaldi (1655–1736, ab 1685 Geiger an S. Marco in Venedig) das Violinspiel erlernt, schlug aber zunächst eine geistliche Laufbahn ein und wurde 1703 zum Priester geweiht. Er erhielt eine Anstellung als Kaplan an der Kirche Santa Maria della Pietà in Venedig und wurde gleichzeitig *maestro di violino*, später auch *maestro di concerti*, am dieser Kirche angegliederten Ospedale della Pietà, eine Position, die er – mit mehreren längeren Unterbrechungen – bis kurz vor seinem Tod innehatte. Die vier venezianischen Ospedali grandi waren Heime mit angeschlossenen Schulen für verwaiste, verstößene oder bedürftige Mädchen. Seit dem 17. Jahrhundert spielte die Musik eine gewichtige Rolle an den Ospedali. Es wurden Musiklehrer angestellt, und die Ensembles der Ospedali trugen mit Konzertdarbietungen sowohl zum kulturellen Leben der Stadt als auch zur eigenen Finanzierung bei.¹

Vivaldis Ruf als Violinvirtuose und Komponist von bahnbrechenden Instrumentalkonzerten erreichte schon zu seinen Lebzeiten weite Teile Europas: Seine in 12 gedruckten Opera zusammengefassten Konzerte wurden nicht nur in Venedig gedruckt, sondern auch in allen damals wichtigen Zentren des Notendrucks, London, Paris und vor allem Amsterdam, nachgedruckt und in neuen Werkzusammenstellungen verbreitet. Darüber hinaus war Vivaldi ein gefeierter Opernkomponist. Für die Kirchenmusik am Ospedale della Pietà hingegen war nicht der *maestro di concerti*, sondern der *maestro di coro* zuständig. Vivaldi hat allerdings dessen Aufgaben während zweier Vakanzen vertretungsweise übernommen, ein Umstand, dem wir wohl die meisten von Vivaldis kirchenmusikalischen Werken verdanken: 1713–1717² und noch einmal 1737–1739.³

Das erhaltene geistliche Œuvre Vivaldis umfasst vor allem Kompositionen für die beiden wichtigen mit Musik ausgestalteten Gottesdienstformen, die Messe und Vesper. Dabei handelte es sich aber nicht etwa um vollständige Ordinarien oder ganze Vesperzyklen (wie sie z.B. von Mozart erhalten sind), sondern um einzelne Vertonungen von Ordinariums- (Kyrie, Gloria, Credo) oder Vesperteilen (v.a. Psalmen, Magnificat). Anders als Vivaldis Konzerte sind diese Kompositionen nur handschriftlich überliefert.

Für uns heute ist befremdlich, dass Vivaldi (wie andere auch) für den ausschließlich mit Mädchen und Frauen besetzten Chor der Pietà vierstimmig mit Tenor und Bass komponierte. Offenbar wurden auch die Männerstimmen von Sängerinnen aufgeführt; in den Besetzungslisten finden sich Bezeichnungen wie „Paulina del Tenor“ oder „Anneta dal Basso“.⁴ 1791, mehr als 50 Jahre nach Vivaldis

Zeit am Ospedale, berichtet Johann Friedrich Reichardt aus Venedig:

Die Chöre werden mit Discant- und Altstimmen besetzt, doch giebt es auch einige interessante Tenorstimmen unter den Weibern, die durch hinzugefügte Affectation im Vortrag oft wie eine Bassstimme effectuiren. Das Orchester ist ebenfalls bloß von Weibern besetzt, die alle Saiteninstrumente, selbst den grossen Baß und alle gewöhnlichen Blasinstrumente spielen, und das mit so viel Kraft und Feuer als man nur von italiänischen Weibern erwarten kann.⁵

Das vorliegende *Gloria* RV 589 – wahrscheinlich das populärste Werk unter den geistlichen Kompositionen Vivaldis überhaupt – gehört zu den fünf Ordinariumskompositionen in Vivaldis erhaltenem Œuvre. Die Komposition folgt dem Prinzip der sogenannten „Nummern-Messe“: Sie ist in zwölf relativ kurze, kontrastierend angelegte Einzelsätze unterteilt. Jeder Einzelsatz wird dabei durchgängig von einem Affekt bestimmt; Abwechslung findet nicht innerhalb, sondern zwischen den Sätzen statt. Der Rückgriff auf den Anfang des Gloria im *Quoniam* ist dabei ein auch in anderen Vertonungen häufig angewendetes Mittel, um dennoch eine geschlossene Form zu erreichen. Die sich anschließende große Schlussfuge *Cum Sancto Spiritu* stammt in ihrem Kern hingegen nicht von Vivaldi, sondern von Giovanni Maria Ruggieri (1665 bis um 1725). Vivaldi hat dessen Komposition (die übrigens auch dem *Cum Sancto Spiritu* in Vivaldis anderem Gloria, RV 588, zugrunde liegt) freilich überarbeitet, um sie der Besetzung seines Glorias anzupassen, dabei aber auch in Textunterlegung und harmonischen Verlauf hier und da eingegriffen.⁶

Beide Gloria-Vertonungen von Vivaldi stammen aus der Zeit seiner Vertretung des *maestro di coro* 1713–1717, lassen sich aber nicht näher datieren (unklar bleibt auch, welche der beiden recht ähnlichen Kompositionen die frühere ist).⁷ Aufgrund des etwas martialischen Charakters vor allem des Eingangssatzes mit dem einprägsamen Oktav-Trompeten-Motiv schlägt Michael Talbot vor, die Komposition könnte – wie auch *Juditha triumphans* RV 644 – zu den Feierlichkeiten anlässlich des Siegs der Republik Venedig über die Osmanen bei Korfu 1716 entstanden sein.⁸

Wolfschlügen, im Herbst 2019

Uwe Wolf

¹ Michael Talbot, *The Sacred Vocal Music of Antonio Vivaldi*, Florenz 1995 (Studi di Musica Veneta. Quaderni Vivaldiani, 8), S. 92 ff. und passim. Der gute Ruf der Musikausbildung am Ospedale führte schließlich sogar dazu, dass auch wohlhabende Familien ihre Töchter – nun gegen Bezahlung – in die Pietà schickten, siehe Denis Arnold, „Instruments and Instrumental Teaching in the Early Italian Conservatoires“, in: *The Galpin Society Journal*, 18 (1965), S. 72ff.

² Zwischen dem – zunächst auf ein halbes Jahr befristeten – Abschied Francesco Gasparinis und Vivaldis temporärem Wechsel nach Mantua.

³ Zwischen dem Wechsel Giovanni Portas an den Münchner Hof und der Neubesetzung 1739 mit Gennaro D'Alessandro.

⁴ Talbot, S. 103 ff.

⁵ Johann Friedrich Reichardt, *Musikalisches Kunstmagazin*, Bd. 2, Berlin 1791, S. 17.

⁶ Talbot, S. 449 ff., bes. S. 472f.

⁷ Talbot, S. 330ff.

⁸ Talbot, S. 331.

Foreword

Antonio Vivaldi (1678–1741) was taught to play the violin by his father Giovanni Battista Vivaldi (1655–1736, violinist to S. Marco in Venice from 1685 onwards), but initially embarked on an ecclesiastical career and was ordained a priest in 1703. He was employed as chaplain at the Church of Santa Maria della Pietà in Venice and at the same time became *maestro di violino*, later also *maestro di concerti*, at the Ospedale della Pietà which was connected to this church, a position he held – with several longer interruptions – until shortly before his death. The four Venetian Ospedali grandi were homes with affiliated schools for orphaned, rejected or needy girls. Since the 17th century, music played an important role in the Ospedali. Music teachers were hired and concert performances by the Ospedali ensembles contributed to the cultural life of the city as well as to the financing of their own upkeep.¹

Vivaldi's reputation as a violin virtuoso and composer of groundbreaking instrumental concertos already spread to large parts of Europe during his lifetime: his concertos, collected and printed in 12 opera, were not only published in Venice, but also reprinted in all the important centers of contemporary music publication – London, Paris and above all Amsterdam – and distributed in different anthologies. In addition, Vivaldi was a celebrated opera composer. The *maestro di coro*, and not the *maestro di concerti*, was responsible for the church music at the Ospedale della Pietà; however, Vivaldi took over his duties during two vacancies: 1713–1717² and again 1737–1739,³ a circumstance to which we probably owe most of Vivaldi's sacred music compositions.

Vivaldi's surviving sacred oeuvre comprises mainly compositions for the two important musically embellished forms of worship, mass and vespers. However, these were not complete ordinary or entire vespers cycles (such as the extant works by Mozart), but settings of individual sections of the ordinary (Kyrie, Gloria, Credo) or parts of vespers (above all psalms, Magnificat). Unlike Vivaldi's concertos, these compositions have only survived in handwritten form, with the majority of them autographically preserved in anthologies of his works, which Vivaldi himself seems to have compiled.

Nowadays we might find it strange that Vivaldi (and other composers) composed four-part music with tenor and bass lines for the choir of the Pietà, which consisted exclusively of girls and women. It would seem that the male voices were also performed by female singers; in the instrumentation lists there are labels such as "Paulina del Tenor" or "Anneta dal Basso."⁴ In 1791, more than 50 years

after Vivaldi's time at the Ospedale, Johann Friedrich Reichardt reported from Venice:

The choirs are cast with descant and contralto voices, but there are also some interesting tenor voices among the women who frequently create the effect of a bass voice by added coloration to their performance. The orchestra is likewise made up only of women who play all the string instruments, even the large bass and all the usual wind instruments, with the kind of power and fire that one can only expect from Italian women.⁵

The present *Gloria* RV 589 – probably the most popular of Vivaldi's sacred compositions – is one of five ordinary settings preserved in Vivaldi's oeuvre. The composition follows the principle of the so-called "number mass": it is divided into twelve relatively short, contrasting individual movements. Each individual movement is determined throughout by one affect; the contrast lies not within the movements, but rather between them. The recourse to the opening of the *Gloria* in the *Quoniam* is a means also frequently used in other settings to nevertheless achieve a closed form. The following large concluding fugue *Cum Sancto Spiritu*, on the other hand, is not by Vivaldi, but by Giovanni Maria Ruggieri (1665 to around 1725). Vivaldi certainly revised this composition (which, by the way, also forms the basis of the *Cum Sancto Spiritu* in Vivaldi's other *Gloria* RV 588) in order to adapt it to the instrumentation of his *Gloria*, but he also intervened here and there in the text underlay and harmonic progressions.⁶

Both *Gloria* settings by Vivaldi date from the period 1713 to 1717, when he substituted for the *maestro di coro*, but cannot be dated more precisely (it also remains unclear which of the two – rather similar – compositions is the earlier one).⁷ Due to the somewhat martial character, particularly of the opening movement with its memorable octave trumpet motive, Michael Talbot suggests that the composition – like *Juditha triumphans* RV 644 – might have been composed on the occasion of the celebration of the victory of the Republic of Venice over the Ottomans at Corfu in 1716.⁸

Wolfschlugen, fall 2019
Translation: Gudrun and David Kosviner

Uwe Wolf

¹ Michael Talbot, *The Sacred Vocal Music of Antonio Vivaldi*, Florence, 1995 (Studi di Musica Veneta. Quaderni Vivaldiani, 8), pp. 92 ff. and passim. The good reputation of music education at the Ospedale even led to wealthy families also sending their daughters to the Pietà – in their case, for a fee; see Denis Arnold, "Instruments and Instrumental Teaching in the Early Italian Conservatoires," in: *The Galpin Society Journal*, 18 (1965), pp. 72 ff.

² Between Francesco Gasparini's absence – initially limited to six months – and Vivaldi's temporary move to Mantua.

³ Between Giovanni Porta's move to the Munich court and the appointment of the new incumbent, Gennaro D'Alessandro, in 1739.

⁴ Talbot, pp. 103 ff.

⁵ Johann Friedrich Reichardt, *Musikalischs Kunstmagazin*, vol. 2, Berlin, 1791, p. 17.

⁶ Talbot, pp. 449 ff., esp. pp. 472 f.

⁷ Talbot, pp. 330 ff.

⁸ Talbot, p. 331.

Gloria in D

RV 589

Antonio Vivaldi

1678–1741

Klavierauszug: Paul Horn (1922–2016)

1. Gloria in excelsis Deo

Allegro

Soprano
Alto
Tenore
Basso

Tromba
Oboe
Archi
Continuo

4

8

11

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 30 min.

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Urtext

edited by Günter Graulich

14

Glo-ri-a,
Glo-ri-a,
Glo-ri-a,
Glo-ri-a,

18

glo-ri-a, glo-ri-a, glo-ri-a, glo-ri-a, glo-ri-a, glo-ri-a, glo-ri-a, glo-ri-a, in
in in in in in in in

22

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

27

f

De - o, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a
f De - o, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a
f De - o, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a
f De - o, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a
f De - o, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a

32

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

37

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

p *f*

42

- sis De -
- sis De -
- sis De -
- sis De -
-

47

- o,
- o,
- o,
- o,
-

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

52

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

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

57

cel - sis De - - o,
 cel - sis De - - o,
⁸ cel - sis De - - o,
 cel - sis De - - o,

62

in ex - cel - - - - -
 in ex - cel - - - - -
⁸ in ex - - cel - - - - -
 in ex - cel - - - - -

65

- - - sis, glo - ri-a in ex - cel - sis
 - - - sis, glo - ri-a in ex - cel - sis
⁸ - - - sis, glo - ri-a in ex - cel - sis
 - - - sis, glo - ri-a in ex - cel - sis

69

De - - o.
De - - o.
De - - o.
De - - o.

The score consists of five staves. The top four staves are vocal parts: Soprano (G clef), Alto (C clef), Tenor (F clef), and Bass (Bass clef). The bottom staff is the continuo part, labeled "Archivio Continuo". The music is in common time, key signature of two sharps. The vocal parts sing eighth-note patterns of "- - o.". The continuo part provides harmonic support with eighth-note chords.

2. Et in terra pax

Andante

Soprano
Alto
Tenore
Basso
Archivio Continuo

The score continues with five staves. The vocal parts remain silent (indicated by dashes). The continuo part begins with a rhythmic pattern of eighth-note chords. The section ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

6

Et in

The score begins with five staves of silence. The continuo part resumes with a rhythmic pattern of eighth-note chords. The section ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

10

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

15

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

20

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

25

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

30

bo - nae vo - - lun - - ta - - tis,
 bo - nae, bo - nae vo - lun - ta - - tis, et in ter - ra
 vo - lun - ta - - tis, et in ter - - - ra
 bo - nae vo - - lun - ta - - tis,

35

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

40

tis, et inter - ra pax ho - mi - ni - bus,
tis, et inter - ra pax ho - mi - ni - bus,
tis,
tis, et inter - ra pax ho -
-

45

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

50

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

55

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

60

bo - nae vo-lun - ta - - -
 bo - nae vo-lun - ta - - -
 8 bo - nae vo-lun - ta - - -
 bo - nae vo-lun - ta - - -

64

68

tis,
tis, et in ter - ra pax ho -
tis, et in ter - ra pax ho -

73

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

78

bo - nae vo -
nae vo - lun -
ni - bus bo - nae
mi - ni - bus bo -

81

lun - ta - - -
ta - - -
vo - lun - ta - - -
nae - vo - lun - - -

84

- - -
- - -
- - -
ta - - -
- - -

87

tis.
tis.
tis.
tis.

3. Laudamus te (Soprano I, II)

Allegro

Archi Continuo

The musical score consists of five systems of music. System 1 (measures 1-5) shows the 'Archi Continuo' part, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. System 2 (measures 6-11) shows the 'Archi Continuo' part. System 3 (measures 12-17) features 'Soprano I' singing 'Laudamus te, benedici-mus te, ad-o-' and 'Soprano II' singing 'Lau-da-mus te, be-ne-di-ci-mus te'. System 4 (measures 18-23) continues the vocal parts. System 5 (measures 24-29) concludes the movement with the lyrics 'ra-mus te, glo-ri-fi-ca' and 'ad-o-ra-mus te'.

* Zwecks besserer Übersicht wurden in diesem Satz die obligaten Stimmen normal gesetzt, die Generalbassergänzungen klein.
For reasons of clarity in this movement the obbligato parts are engraved in normal size, the continuo realization in small size.

34

- mus te,
- mus te,

42

lau - da - mus te, be-ne - di - ci-mus te, ad - o-ra-mus te, glo - ri - fi -
lau - da - mus te, be-ne - di - ci-mus te, ad-o-ra-mus te,

50

ca -
glo - ri - fi - ca -

57

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

65

ad - o - ra - mus te, ad - o - ra - mus te,
glo - ri - fi - ca -

72

mus te,

79

lau - da - mus te, be - ne - di - ci-mus te, ad - o - ra - mus
lau - da - mus te, be - ne - di - ci-mus te, ad - o - ra - mus

86

te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, ad - o - ra - mus te, ad - o - ra - mus te,
te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, ad - o - ra - mus te, ad - o - ra - mus te,

93

glo - ri - fi - ca mus
glo - ri - fi - ca mus

100

te,
glo - ri - fi - ca
te,
glo - ri - fi - ca

107

- mus te.
- mus te.

114

120

4. Gratias agimus tibi

Adagio

Soprano
Alto
Tenore
Basso
Archi Continuo

Gra - ti - as a - gi-mus ti - bi,
Gra - ti - as a - gi-mus ti - bi,
Gra - ti - as a - gi-mus ti - bi,
Gra - ti - as a - gi-mus ti - bi,
Gra - ti - as a - gi-mus ti - bi,

5. Propter magnam gloriam tuam

Allegro

pro-pter ma-gnam glo - ri-am,
pro-pter ma-gnam glo - ri-am,
pro-pter ma-gnam glo -

Archi, Continuo

4

pro-pter ma-gnam glo - ri-am,
pro-pter ma-gnam glo - ri-am, tu - am, pro-pter ma-gnam glo - ri-am,
pro-pter ma-gnam glo - ri-am, pro-pter ma-gnam glo - ri-am, pro-pter ma-gnam glo -

7

pro-pter ma-gnam glo - ri-am,
pro-pter ma-gnam glo - ri-am, pro-pter ma-gnam
ri-am, pro-pter ma-gnam glo - ri-am, glo - ri-am tu - am,
ri-am, pro-pter ma-gnam glo - ri-am,

10

pro-pter ma-gnam glo - ri-am tu - am, pro-pter ma-gnam
glo - ri - am tu - am, pro-pter ma-gnam glo -
pro-pter ma-gnam glo - ri-am tu - am, pro-pter ma-gnam glo -
pro-pter ma-gnam glo - ri-am tu - am, pro-pter ma - gnam glo -

14

glo - ri - am tu - am.
ri - am tu - am.
ri - am tu - am.
ri - am tu - am.

6. Domine Deus (Soprano)

Soprano

Violino ò
Oboe solo
Continuo

The musical score consists of five staves of music. The top staff is for the Soprano voice, which remains silent until measure 8. The second staff is for the Violin or Oboe, and the third staff is for the Continuo (bassoon and harpsichord). Measures 1-7 show the Violin/Oboe and Continuo playing eighth-note patterns. Measure 8 begins the vocal entry for the Soprano, singing "Do - mi - ne De - us, Rex coe-le -". The Continuo provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note patterns. Measure 11 continues the vocal line with "stis, De - us Pa - ter, De - us Pa - - -". The Continuo part is clearly labeled with "Bc" (Bassoon and Continuo) below the staff.

12

3

5

8

11

Do - mi - ne De - us, Rex coe-le -
Bc

stis, De - us Pa - ter, De - us Pa - - -

14

ter o-mni-pot-ens,

Tutti

Do -

17

- mi-ne De-us, Rex coe-le-stis, De-us Pa-ter, De-us Pa-

Bc

20

ter, Pa-ter o-mni-pot-ens,

Tutti

23

Do mi-ne De-us, Do mi-ne

Bc

26

De-us, Rex coe-le-stis,

Tutti

De-us Pa-ter, De-us Pa-ter, Pa -

tr

tr

29

ter, Pa - ter_ o - mni - pot - ens,

32

Pa -

Bc

35

ter, Pa - ter_ o - mni - pot - ens.

Tutti

38

41

7. Domine Fili unigenite

Allegro

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Archi
Continuo

6

Do - mi - ne _ Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, _ Je -

Do - mi - ne Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te,

13

Do - mi - ne _

su_ Chri - ste, Do - mi - ne

Je - su_ Chri - ste,

19

Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Je - - - - -

Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Je - - - - -

Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Je - - - - -

25

- su Chri - ste, Do - mi - ne Fi - - - li u - ni -

Do - mi - ne Fi - - - li u - ni - ge - ni - te,

- su Chri - ste, Do - mi - ne Fi - li, Do - mi - ne

Do - mi - ne Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Je - su, u - ni - ge - ni - te,

31

ge - ni - te, u - ni - ge - ni - te, Je - - - - - su Chri -

u - ni - ge - ni - te, Je - - - - - su Chri -

Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Je - - - - - su Chri -

Je - su, Je - - - - - su Chri -

37

ste,
Do - mi - ne Fi - li u - ni -
ste,
Do - mi - ne Fi - li u - ni -
ste, Do - mi - ne Fi - li u - ni -

43

ge - ni - te, Do - mi - ne Fi - li u - ni -
Do - mi - ne Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Do - mi - ne Fi - li u - ni -
ge - ni - te, Do - mi - ne Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Do - mi - ne Fi - li u - ni -

49

ge - ni - te, Je - su, Je - su Chri - ste, li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Je - su Chri - ste, ge - ni - te, Je - su Chri - ste, Do - mi - ne Fi - li u - ni -
ge - ni - te, Je - su Chri - ste, Do - mi - ne Fi - li

55

ge - ni - te, Je - su _ Chri -
u - ni - ge - ni-te, Je - su Chri -

61

ste, Do - mi - ne Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Je -
ste, Do - mi - ne Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te, Je -

67

Do - mi-ne Fi - li, Do - mi-ne
Do - mi-ne Fi - li, Do - mi-ne

su Chri - ste, Do - mi-ne Fi - li,
su Chri - ste, Do - mi-ne Fi - li,

73

Filii uni - ge - ni - te, Je - su Chri - - ste,
 Filii uni - ge - ni - te, Je - su Chri - - ste,
 Domine Filii uni - ge - ni - te, Je - su Chri - - ste,
 Domine Filii uni - ge - ni - te, Je - su Chri - - ste,

79

Je - - - - su Chri - - ste,
 Je - - - - su Chri - - ste,
 Domine Filii uni - ge - ni - te, Je - su Chri - - ste,
 Domine Filii uni - ge - ni - te, Je - su Chri - - ste,

85

Je - - - - su Chri - - ste.
 Je - - - - su Chri - - ste.
 Domine Filii uni - ge - ni - te, Je - su Chri - - ste.
 Domine Filii uni - ge - ni - te, Je - su Chri - - ste.

92

8. Domine Deus, Agnus Dei (Alto solo e Coro)

Adagio

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Archi
Continuo

4

Alto solo

Do - mi - ne_ De - us, A - gnus

8

De - i, Fi - li - us Pa - tris, Do - mi - ne De - us, Do - mi - ne De - us, A - gnus

12

qui tol-lis pec-ca-ta, qui tol-lis pec-ca-ta,
Tutti Solo Tutti

De-i, Fi-li-us Pa-tris, qui tol-lis pec-ca-ta, Do-mi-ne De-us, Rex coe-le-stis, qui tol-lis pec-ca-ta,

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

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

qui tol-lis pec-ca-ta, Bc

Archi Archi

17

qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta,
Tutti
Solo
Do - mi - ne_ Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni - te qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta, Do - mi - ne_ De - us, Do - mi - ne_

qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta,

qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta,

Bc
Arch

21

qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta mun - di,
Tutti
Solo

De - us, A - gnus De - i, Fi - li - us Pa - tris, qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta mun - di, mi - se - re - re,

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

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

Archib

Bc

26

A - gnu s De - i, Fi - li-us Pa - tris,
Tutti Solo Tutti Solo *tr*
A - gnu s De - i, mi - se - re - re, Fi - li-us Pa - tris, mi - se - re - re no - bis,
A - gnu s De - i, Fi - li-us Pa - tris,
A - gnu s De - i, Fi - li-us Pa - tris,
Archi Bc Archi Bc

31

mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re, Solo mi - se - re - re no -
Tutti *tr* Tutti
mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re no - bis, mi - se - re - re no -
mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re no -
mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re no -
Archi Bc Archi

36

bis.
bis.
bis.
bis. Bc

9. Qui tollis peccata mundi

Adagio

Qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta mun - di, pec - ca - ta mun - di, sus - ci - pe,
 Qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta mun - di, pec - ca - ta mun - di,
 Qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta mun - di, pec - ca - ta mun - di,
 Qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta mun - di, pec - ca - ta mun - di,
 Archi Continuo

8

sus - ci - pe, sus - ci - pe de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem, de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem
 sus - ci - pe, sus - ci - pe de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem, de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem
 sus - ci - pe, sus - ci - pe de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem, de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem
 sus - ci - pe, sus - ci - pe de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem, de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem

14

no - stram, de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem no - stram.
 no - stram, de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem no - stram.
 no - stram, de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem no - stram.
 no - stram, de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem no - stram.

10. Qui sedes ad dexteram Patris (Alto)

Allegro

Alto

Archis
Continuo

8

16

25

34

42

52

60

68

76

84

92

101

Musical score page 101. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: A major (two sharps). Time signature: Common time. Vocal line lyrics: "des ad dex - - te-ram Pa - tris, mi-se - re - -". Piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords.

110

Musical score page 110. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: A major (two sharps). Time signature: Common time. Vocal line lyrics: "re, mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re". Piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords.

118

Musical score page 118. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: A major (two sharps). Time signature: Common time. Vocal line lyrics: "mi - se - re - re no - bis, mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re". Piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords.

126

Musical score page 126. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: A major (two sharps). Time signature: Common time. Vocal line lyrics: "mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re no - bis". Piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords.

134

Musical score page 134. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: A major (two sharps). Time signature: Common time. Vocal line lyrics: "mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re no - bis". Piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords.

142

Musical score page 142. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: A major (two sharps). Time signature: Common time. Vocal line lyrics: "mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re no - bis". Piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords.

11. Quoniam tu solus sanctus

Allegro

Soprano Alto Tenore Basso

Tromba Oboe Archi Continuo

4

Quo - ni - am tu
Quo - ni - am tu
Quo - ni - am tu
Quo - ni - am tu

7

so - lus san - ctus, quo - ni - am tu so - lus san - ctus, tu
so - lus san - ctus, quo - ni - am tu so - lus san - ctus, tu
so - lus san - ctus, quo - ni - am tu so - lus san - ctus, tu
so - lus san - ctus, quo - ni - am tu so - lus san - ctus, tu

11

so - lus Do - mi - nus, tu so - lus Al -
 so - lus Do - mi - nus, tu so - lus Al -
 so - lus Do - mi - nus, tu so - lus Al -
 so - lus Do - mi - nus, tu so - lus Al -
 so - lus Do - mi - nus, tu so - lus Al -

16

tis - si - mus, Je - su Chri - - - ste,
 tis - si - mus, Je - su Chri - - - ste,
 tis - si - mus, Je - su Chri - - - ste,
 tis - si - mus, Je - su Chri - - - ste,

20

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

12. Cum Sancto Spiritu

Allegro

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

Cum San - cto Spi - ri - tu, in glo - ri - a

Tutti

Pa - tris, in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, A - men, A -

Cum San - cto Spi - ri - tu,

Cum San - cto

De - i Pa - tris, De - i Pa - tris, A - men,

- men, A - men, A - men, cum San - cto

in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, De - i Pa - tris, A - men, A -

Spi - ri - tu, in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris. A - men, A -

12

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

16

men.
men.
men.
men.

21

Cum San - cto Spi - ri -
A - - -

25

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

29

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

33

A - - men,
 Cum San - cto Spi - ri - tu, in
 A - men,
 Cum San - cto

38

cum Sancto Spi - ri - tu, in glo-ri-a De-i Pa - tris, A - men, A -
glo-ri - a De - i Pa - tris, A - - - men, A - men, A -
A - - - men, A - men, A - men,
Spi - ri - tu, in glo-ri-a De-i Pa - tris, A - men, cum Sancto Spi - ri - tu, in glo-ri-a De-i Pa - tris, A -

42

- - - men, A - - - men, A - men.
- - - men, A - - - men, A - men.
A - men, A - men, A - men, A - men, A - men.
- - - men, A - - - men, A - men.

46

Cum San - cto Spi - ri-tu, cum San-cto Spi-ri-tu, A - men, A - men,
 Cum San - cto Spi - ri-tu, A - men, A - men,
 A - men, A - men,
 A - men, A - men, A - men,

cum San - cto Spi - ri-tu, in glo - ri-a De - i,
 cum San-cto Spi - ri-tu, in glo-ri-a De-i Pa-tris, A - men,
 cum San-cto Spi-ri-tu, in glo-ri-a De-i Pa-tris, A - men, A - men,
 cum San - cto Spi - ri - tu, cum San-cto Spi-ri-tu, in glo-ri-a De - i
 cum San - cto Spi - ri - tu, cum San-cto Spi-ri-tu, in glo-ri-a De - i

De - i Pa - tris, Pa - tris, A - men, A - men, A - men, A - men, A -
 A - men, A -
 A - men, A -
 Pa - tris, in glo - ri-a De - i Pa - tris, A - men, A - men, A - men, A - men,

64

men,
men, A
men, A
A
men, cum Sancto Spiritu, cum Sancto

69

Spi - ri - tu,
- men, A - men,
men,
cum Sancto Spi - ri - tu, in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, A - men,
cum Sancto

74

in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, De - i Pa - tris, A - - - men.
Spi - ri - tu, in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, A - - - men.
Spi - ri - tu, in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, A - men, A - men.
Spi - ri - tu, in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, A - men, A - men.



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- Matthäus-Passion · St. Matthew Passion BWV 244	carus plus	31.244/03
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