

STUTTGARTER BACH-AUSGABEN

Serie A · Bach-Archiv

Kompositionen von Mitgliedern der Musikerfamilie Bach
aus der Meininger, der Erfurter, der Arnstädter
und der Fränkischen Linie
sowie einzelner weiterer Familienangehöriger
3. Gruppe: Arnstädter Linie

Johann Nikolaus Bach
(1669–1753).
[Mass, E minor]

MISSA BREVIS

„Allein Gott in der Höh
sei Ehr“

für Soli, Chor
und Streichorchester
mit Orgel (Cembalo)

herausgegeben von
Klaus Hofmann (Herbipol.)

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Vorwort

Johann Nikolaus Bach aus der Arnstädter Linie der Musikerfamilie wurde 1669 als erster Sohn des Eisenacher Stadtorganisten Johann Christoph Bach (1642–1703) geboren¹. Kindheit und Jugend verbrachte er in seiner Heimatstadt, wo er von 1678 bis 1690 die Lateinschule besuchte und von seinem Vater eine umfassende musikalische Ausbildung erhielt. Nach einem Universitätsstudium in Jena, das durch eine Italienreise abgeschlossen worden zu sein scheint, übernahm er 1695 die Stelle des Jenaeer Stadtorganisten; 1719 kam noch die des Universitätsorganisten hinzu. Diese beiden Ämter hatte er bis zu seinem Tode am 4. November 1753 inne. Nebenher betätigte er sich erfolgreich als Instrumentenmacher, der seine Tasteninstrumente mit sinnreichen technischen Verbesserungen auszustatten wußte und besonders seiner Lautenklaviere wegen geschätzt wurde. Aus seinem kompositorischen Schaffen ist neben der vorliegenden Messe nur ein einziges weiteres Werk überliefert, eine burleske Kantate aus dem Studentenmilieu mit dem Titel *Der Jenaische Wein- und Bierrufer*. Von den Klaviersuiten, die sein Schüler Jakob Adlung in seiner *Anleitung zu der musikalischen Gelahrtheit*² erwähnt, hat sich nichts erhalten, und da es, laut Bestallungsurkunde, zu den Aufgaben des Universitätsorganisten gehörte, „nach Gelegenheit einer feine Music zumal an hohen Festen und andern einfallenden Freuden- und Dancksagungstagen und dergl. aufzuführen“³, dürfte ein nicht geringer Bestand an Vokal- und Instrumentalmusik verloren gegangen sein.

Johann Nikolaus Bachs Messe erschien erstmals 1920 in einer praktischen Ausgabe von Victor Junk im Druck⁴. Das Werk ist in folgenden Handschriften überliefert⁵:

- A Partitur aus dem Archiv von Breitkopf & Härtel in Leipzig, z.Z. im Bach-Archiv Leipzig, Signatur *Mus. ms. 8*. Der Kopftitel der ersten Partiturseite bezeichnet das Werk als „Missa à 2 Violini, 2 Viole, Canto Concertin, Canto Ripieno, Alto, Ten., Basso, col Basso Cont.“. Am Schluß steht: „SD.G. | Meiningen | d. 16 7br | 1716“ und eine Unterschrift, von der jedoch nur der Familienname Bach eindeutig lesbar ist.
- B 14 teils von Johann Sebastian Bach, teils von Leipziger Kopisten geschriebene Stimmen aus dem Archiv von Breitkopf & Härtel, ebenda unter derselben Signatur. Es handelt sich um einen vollständigen Satz Aufführungsmaterial mit Doubletten für Violine I und II, einer Hornstimme und zwei Continuostimmen.
- C Partitur eines unbekannten Schreibers des 18. Jahrhunderts, Musikabteilung der Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, Signatur *Mus. ms. Bach P 405*. Auf der Titelseite findet sich der Vermerk „H: 1734“. Der Titel lautet: „Missa sopra Cantilena: Allein Gott in der Höh sey Ehr etc. à 9 Voc: | Violino 1 et 2do. | Viola 1. et 2.da. | Soprano, Alto, Tenore. | Basso, Violone | et | Cembalo. | del Sigre. | N: Bach. | (Nicolaus B.) Organist in Jena“. (Die kursiv wiedergegebenen Worte sind offenbar nachträglich von

¹ Literatur zu Leben und Werk (Auswahl): Philipp Spitta, *Johann Sebastian Bach*, Bd. I, Leipzig 1873, S. 129–138. Karl Geiringer, *Die Musikerfamilie Bach*, München 1958, S. 97–102 und 104–107. Herbert Koch, „Johann Nikolaus, der ‘Jenaer’ Bach“, in *Mf* 21 (1968), S. 290–304.

² Erfurt 1758 (Neudruck in *Documenta musicologica*, Reihe 1, Band 4, Kassel 1953), S. 706.

³ Zitiert nach H. Koch, S. 297.

⁴ Als Band 2 der von Alexander Fareanu bei Breitkopf & Härtel herausgegebenen Reihe *Die Kunst des Bachschen Geschlechts*.

⁵ Literatur zu den Quellen: Wilhelm Rust, *BG XI/1* (1862), Einleitung S. XV f. – Ph. Spitta, a. a. O. S. 130, Anm. 4, und S. 131. – Alfred

fremder Hand hinzugefügt.) – Diese Handschrift war die Vorlage der Ausgabe von Victor Junk.

- D Partitur von der Hand des Leipziger Thomaskantors Johann Gottfried Schicht (1753–1823) aus dem Jahre 1815, Königliche Bibliothek, nachmalig Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, Königsberg i. Pr., Nr. 13866. Die von Ph. Spitta (a. a. O. S. 130, Anm. 4) erwähnte Handschrift trug den Titel „Messa a 9 voci da Giov. Nicolò Bach, figlio di Giov. Cristofforo Bach, e Zio di Giov. Sebastiano Bach“ und enthielt zusätzlich eine gereimte lateinische Textfassung des Kirchenliedes *Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr* (ebenda, S. 131).
- E Partitur von der Hand Franz Hausers (1794–1870) aus dem Jahre 1833, Musikabteilung der Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, Signatur *Mus. ms. Bach P 1122*. Der Titel auf der ersten Partiturseite stimmt, von unbedeutenden orthographischen Varianten abgesehen, vollkommen mit dem der Quelle A überein, ebenso der Schlußvermerk, dem jedoch noch hinzugefügt ist: „Secundum autographum Sebastiani | finitum Lipsiae die 31. Januarii 33. | FrHauser“. Das von fremder Hand beschriftete Titelblatt bezeichnet die Messe unter Hinweis auf *BG XLI*, S. 276 als „wahrscheinlich von Joh. Ludw. Bach“; dieser Name ist auch auf dem Titelkett als Autorname angegeben.
- F Partitur aus der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts, Musikabteilung der Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, Signatur *Mus. ms. Bach P 189*. Die Handschrift stammt möglicherweise von einem Kopisten namens Passer⁶, der für den Wiener Konservatoriumsprofessor Josef Fischhof (1804–1857) arbeitete und dabei auch Handschriften aus dem Besitz Hausers verwendete⁷. Der Schlußvermerk stimmt auffälligerweise wörtlich mit dem der Hauserschen Abschrift überein, nur die Unterschrift Hausers ist weggelassen; der Notentext weicht jedoch gelegentlich von dem Hausers ab. Als Kopftitel steht auf der ersten Partiturseite lediglich das Wort „Missa“. Das von anderer Hand stammende Umschlagetikett weist das Werk Johann Sebastian Bach zu.

Für die vorliegende Ausgabe standen nur die drei Handschriften der Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin, C, E und F, zur Verfügung. Der Verbleib der Handschrift Schichts, D, ist, wie das Schicksal der gesamten Königsberger Bestände, seit April 1945 ungewiß. Die Leipziger Handschriften A und B, die als Zeugnisse einer Aufführung J. S. Bachs für die Bach-Forschung von Interesse sind, konnten nicht herangezogen werden, da das Bach-Archiv Leipzig sich die wissenschaftliche Auswertung für eine seit langem geplante eigene Veröffentlichung vorbehält. Besonders zu bedauern ist der Ausfall der Leipziger Partitur (A), die möglicherweise ein Autograph des Komponisten und die Quelle aller übrigen Handschriften ist.

Daß unter den gegebenen Umständen bündige Aussagen über die Abhängigkeit der einzelnen Handschriften untereinander, und

Dörfel, *BG XLI* (1894), Einleitung S. XXXVIII und Anhang S. 276. – Wilhelm Hitzig, *Katalog des Archivs von Breitkopf & Härtel Leipzig*, Bd. I: Musik-Autographen, Leipzig 1925. – K. Geiringer, a. a. O. S. 104, Anm. 2. – Paul Kast, *Die Bach-Handschriften der Berliner Staatsbibliothek* (= Tübinger Bach-Studien, Heft 2/3), Trossingen 1958. – Christoph Wolff, *Der Stile antico in der Musik Johann Sebastian Bach* (= Beihefte zum Archiv für Musikwissenschaft, Band VI), Wiesbaden 1968, S. 161. – Yoshitake Kobayashi, *Franz Hauser und seine Bach-Handschriftensammlung*, Göttingen 1973.

⁶ Nach P. Kast, a. a. O. S. 11 und 136.

⁷ Nach Y. Kobayashi, a. a. O. S. 173 f.

damit über ihren Quellenwert, nicht möglich sind, liegt auf der Hand. Die Arbeit des Herausgebers beschränkte sich denn auch im wesentlichen darauf, aus den drei zugänglichen Handschriften einen in sich möglichst schlüssigen, vorrangig praktischen Erfordernissen genügenden Notentext zu erstellen, der bei Lesart-Divergenzen von Fall zu Fall der jeweils besten, mutmaßlich authentischen Version folgt. In der überwiegenden Mehrzahl der Fälle weichen die drei Berliner Handschriften allerdings nur geringfügig voneinander ab; zumeist handelt es sich dabei um ausgesprochene Schreibverschen und Nachlässigkeiten der Aufzeichnung oder um unbedeutende Lesartenvarianten, die das Gesamtbild des Werkes im Grunde in keiner Weise berühren. Wirklich erhebliche Unterschiede bestehen nur an einer Stelle: Während E und F den Abschnittsbeginn bei T. 30 des Gloria in der Form überliefern, die in der vorliegenden Partitur als Haupttext erscheint, enthält C ihn in der in kleinerem Stich als Variante mitgeteilten, um drei Takte erweiterten Fassung, bei der der *Cantus firmus* nicht einstimmig einsetzt, sondern eingebettet in einen orchesterbegleiteten imitatorischen Singstimmensatz beginnt. Daß es sich hier nicht um die ursprüngliche Form des Abschnittsbegins handelt, ist offenkundig. Fraglich ist allerdings, ob die Änderung auf den Komponisten selbst zurückgeht. Die neue Version findet sich jedenfalls auch, wie aus dem Vorwort Alfred Dörfel zu *BG XLI* (1894), S. XXXVIII, und der Gegenüberstellung beider Fassungen auf S. 276 desselben Bandes hervorgeht, in den Leipziger Stimmen. Dörfel schreibt die Änderung J. S. Bach zu. Nach seinen Ausführungen bildete die neugefaßte Stelle in J. S. Bachs Aufführung den Beginn des Gloria, und das einleitende Duett von Sopran und Alt wurde weggelassen. Im Unterschied dazu überliefert die Quelle C den geänderten Abschnittsbeginn in Verbindung mit der vorausgehenden Duett-Einleitung. Die vorliegende Partitur gibt die Variante in einer für die praktische Verwendung geeigneten Form und Anordnung wieder; Chorpartitur und Instrumentalstimmen sind entsprechend eingerichtet.

Mit der Zuweisung des Werkes an Johann Nikolaus Bach folgt unsere Ausgabe – wie schon die von Junk und Fareanu – der Quelle C, einer zeitgenössischen Abschrift, an deren Glaubwürdigkeit zu zweifeln vorerst kein Anlaß besteht. Ob damit allerdings in der Frage der Autorschaft wirklich das letzte Wort gesprochen ist, ist ohne genaue Kenntnis der Leipziger Partitur nicht zu entscheiden. Aufgrund welcher Quellen Schicht, der die Leipziger Handschriften gekannt haben dürfte, die Messe in seiner Abschrift von 1815 (D) ohne jede Einschränkung als Werk Johann Nikolaus Bachs bezeichnen konnte, ist nicht bekannt; vielleicht folgte er ebenfalls C. Die in den beiden anderen Handschriften des 19. Jahrhunderts aufscheinende Annahme, die Leipziger Partitur oder gar das Werk selbst stamme aus Johann Sebastian Bachs Feder (E, F: „Secundum autographum Sebastiani...“; Umschlagetikett von F), die noch in Wilhelm Hitzigs *Katalog des Archivs von Breitkopf & Härtel*⁸ nachlebt und aufgrund derer das Werk – als unecht – im Anhang von Wolfgang Schmieders Bach-Werke-Verzeichnis Aufnahme fand (BWV Anh. 166)⁹, bedarf heute keiner Widerlegung mehr. Rust hatte 1862 in der Einleitung zu *BG XI/1* das Schlußdatum der Leipziger Partitur auf den „Meininger Bach“ Johann Ludwig (1677–1731) bezogen und ihn als den mutmaßlichen Verfasser bezeichnet, während Spitta 1873 Joh. Ludwig Bach lediglich als den Schreiber betrachtete, das Werk selbst aber Joh. Nikolaus zuwies. Dörfel entschied sich 1894 im Vorwort zu *BG XLI* unter Berufung auf Rust und – nicht voll zutreffend – Spitta, wiederum für Johann Ludwig Bach. Geiringers Standard-

⁸ A. a. O. S. 2, Nr. 8.

⁹ *Thematisch-systematisches Verzeichnis der musikalischen Werke von Johann Sebastian Bach*, Leipzig 1950, 2¹⁹⁵⁸.

¹⁰ S. 104. – Schlußdatum und Unterschrift der Leipziger Partitur sind in *BG XLI*, S. XXXVIII, im Faksimile wiedergegeben.

¹¹ Die Titel der Handschriften A und E sehen folgende Vokalbesetzung vor: *Canto concertino* (E schreibt „concert.“, was auch als *concertato* gedeutet werden könnte), *Canto ripieno*, *Alto*, *Tenore*, *Basso*. Da die Quellen C und E (und vielleicht auch A und B) den *Cantus firmus* innerhalb des Notentextes ausdrücklich als *Canto ripieno* bezeichnen, kann mit *Canto concertino* (oder *concertato*) nur die Oberstimme des vierstimmigen Vokalsatzes gemeint sein. Dieser wiederum wäre, sofern die Bezeichnung *concertino* solistische Besetzung meint (woran kaum zu zweifeln ist), auch in den übrigen Stimmen solistisch auszuführen.

werk *Die Musikerfamilie Bach* (1958) spricht die Messe u. a. auch aus stilistischen Gründen („Das Werk zeigt deutlich den Einfluß der italienischen Reise...“) Joh. Nikolaus Bach zu und weist in diesem Zusammenhang auf die Ähnlichkeit der Schriftzüge am Schluß der Leipziger Partitur mit denen eines Albumblatts von der Hand Joh. Nikolaus Bachs hin¹⁰.

Die vorliegende Ausgabe bietet den durch die drei Berliner Handschriften überlieferten Notentext in einer der heutigen Praxis entsprechenden Umschrift und in revidierter Form, verzichtet dabei aber wegen der besonderen Quellsituation auf einen ins einzelne gehenden Revisionsbericht. Die Partiturvorsätze beschränken sich darauf, ausgehend von den vorhandenen Quellen über die mutmaßlich originale Notation des Komponisten zu orientieren. Dynamische und artikulatorische Angaben (*p*, *f*, *Bögen* in den Instrumentalstimmen) sowie einige Trillerzeichen wurden nach dem Prinzip der Analogie ergänzt; einige wenige nicht durch diesen Grundsatz gesicherte Ergänzungen dynamischer Angaben sind durch Einklammerung als unverbindliche Empfehlungen gekennzeichnet, ebenso auch eine Reihe von *Solo/Tutti*-Vermerken, die Vorschläge des Herausgebers darstellen. In den Singstimmen wurden alle Legatobögen weggelassen; in den Handschriften sind sie ganz unregelmäßig und lediglich zur Klarstellung der Textunterlegung, vereinzelt auch offenbar aus Schreibgewohnheit bei zusammengebundenen Sechzehntelpaaren, gesetzt – artikulatorische Bedeutung kommt ihnen augenscheinlich nirgends zu. Die Generalbaßbezeichnung kombiniert Angaben aller drei Handschriften.

Nicht in den Quellen enthalten ist die in kleinerem Stich im 5. System der Streicherakkolade wiedergegebene Instrumentalbaßstimme. Sie wurde vom Herausgeber aus der Generalbaßstimme entwickelt und ist als „Basso di ripieno“ im Sinne der Aufführungspraxis des 18. Jahrhunderts gedacht. Sie enthält, in sinngemäß modifizierter Form, jene Abschnitte des Orgelbasses, in denen dieser Fundament des Orchestersatzes (oder auch des gesamten Satzes) ist, und pausiert, wo der Generalbaß nur Vokalsatzfundament ist und Violinen und Violen schweigen. Die Stimme ist für Aufführungen gedacht, bei denen die Baßgruppe des Orchesters stärker als für die Continuobegleitung der Singstimmen angebracht besetzt ist.

Die in kleinerem Stich wiedergegebene Generalbaßaussetzung stammt vom Herausgeber und ist als unverbindlicher Vorschlag gedacht. Sie ist in erster Linie für Orgel bestimmt, kann aber auch auf dem Cembalo – das in C als Continuo-Instrument vorgesehen ist – gespielt werden und rechnet in jedem Falle mit einer modifizierten, improvisatorisch-freien Ausführung in dem gelegentlich – etwa in den Ritornellen des Gloria-Abschnitts *Domine Fili unigenite* T. 148 ff. – angedeuteten Sinn.

Eine Angabe über das Continuo-Melodieinstrument findet sich nur in der Handschrift C in der Besetzungsangabe des Titels; sie sieht, ganz der Praxis der Zeit entsprechend, die Mitwirkung eines „Violone“ (Kontrabasses) vor.

Der vierstimmige Singstimmensatz erfordert ein sehr bewegliches, nicht zu großes Vokalensemble. Der Komponist selbst rechnete wahrscheinlich, wie bereits Fareanu im Vorwort der Ausgabe von 1920 dargelegt hat, mit einem Solistenquartett¹¹. Vielleicht erklärt sich daraus, daß augenscheinlich von einer Einzelstimme oder einem Solostimmennpaar vorzutragende Abschnitte wie die

- IV Takte 56-60 („Et in terra pax“) oder die Duett-Einleitung des Gloria in den Quellen mit einer Ausnahme (Altsolo zu Beginn des Christe eleison) nicht eigens als Soli bezeichnet sind. Heute wird man im Normalfall die vier „Concertino“-Stimmen chorisch besetzen und nur einzelne Abschnitte von Solisten singen lassen. Die in Klammern gesetzten Solo/Tutti-Angaben der vorliegenden Partitur sind als Vorschläge für eine derartige Aufführungsweise gedacht.

Der Cantus firmus des Gloria ist, als „Canto ripieno“, in jedem Falle chorisch zu besetzen und kann zudem gut zusätzlich von einem Blasinstrument, etwa Oboe, Trompete oder Horn¹², mitgespielt werden. Spittas¹³ Vermutung, der Cantus firmus sei ursprünglich einem Instrument zugedacht gewesen („denn ein Sopran würde „hier“ unter dem fast immer darüber hinausgehenden Sopran und Alt des vierstimmigen Chores unhörbar werden“) und erst nachträglich textiert worden, überzeugt nicht recht und lässt sich auch aus den Quellen nicht stützen. Die Gegenüberstellung von deutschem und lateinischem Gloria ist doch offenbar die „Konstruktionsidee“ des Satzes; die vier Durchführungen des Cantus firmus entsprechen den vier Strophen des Kirchenliedes, und der weitgehende inhaltliche Parallelverlauf beider Texte tritt nur bei vokaler Ausführung des Cantus firmus in Erscheinung.

¹² Es liegt nahe zu vermuten, daß die Hornstimme, die nach den Angaben Dörfels (BG XLI, S. XXXVIII) zu J. S. Bachs Leipziger Aufführungsmaterial (B) gehört, den Cantus firmus enthält.

¹³ A. a. O. S. 131.

Nach alter Praxis kann das Streichorchester durch Holzbläser erweitert werden. In den Violinstimmen können — gelegentlich einzelne Töne hochkavierend — zwei Oboen oder Querflöten mitgehen, denen man dann auch einzelne Soloabschnitte zuweisen kann, etwa die Violinpartien der „Bassettchen“. Stellen des Schlussatzes T. 268 ff., 276 ff., 285 ff., 293, 296 ff. Zu den beiden Bratschen können Englischhörner treten und zum „Basso di ripieno“ ein Fagott. Ein mitgehendes Bläserensemble wird zweckmäßigerweise nicht den gesamten Streichersatz mitspielen. Reizvolle Registerwirkungen lassen sich beispielsweise erzielen, wenn man geringstimmige Partien wie die Soli von Sopran und Alt im Christe eleison oder die Duett-Einleitung des Gloria nur von Streichern begleiten läßt und die Bläser erst in den abschließenden Tuttiabschnitten hinzunimmt. Doch diese Hinweise wollen nicht mehr als Anregungen sein — für die Praxis eröffnet sich hier ein weites Feld von Möglichkeiten.

Für die Übermittlung von Mikrofilmkopien und die Erlaubnis zur Veröffentlichung des Werkes sei der Musikabteilung der Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin verbindlich gedankt.

Tübingen, 1976
Klaus Hofmann (Herbipol.)

Preface

Johann Nikolaus Bach belongs to the Arnstadt line of the Bach family. He was born in 1669, the eldest son of Johann Christoph Bach (1642–1703) the town organist in Eisenach¹. His early years were spent in Eisenach, where he attended the Grammar School from 1678–90, receiving at the same time a thorough musical training from his father. He went on from there to study at the University of Jena, probably concluding his studies with a visit to Italy. In 1695 he was appointed town organist in Jena and in 1719 was made also University organist. He held both these posts until his death on November 4th, 1753. In addition he had considerable success as a maker of musical instruments, notably as one who added technical refinements to keyboard instruments

and whose *Lautenclavicymbel* (“lute-harpsichord”) established his fame as a builder. Only two works of his have survived, the present Mass and a burlesque cantata of student life entitled *Der Jenaische Wein- und Bierruber* (The Jena Wine and Beer-crier). The keyboard Suites, mentioned by his pupil Jakob Adlung in his *Anleitung zu der musikalischen Gelahrtheit* (Introduction to a knowledge of Music)² have disappeared; furthermore the Installation parchment as University organist specifically refers to the obligation³ “to perform good music on occasion and notably on important Feast-days and other joyous days and Thanksgivings etc”, so that we may assume that a large amount of vocal and instrumental music by him has likewise failed to survive.

¹ Selected bibliography: Philipp Spitta, *Johann Sebastian Bach*, Vol. I, Leipzig 1873, pp. 129–138. Karl Geiringer, *The Bach Family*, London 1954, pp. 87–92, 93–96. Herbert Koch, „Johann Nikolaus, der ‘Jenaer’ Bach“, in *Die Musikforschung*, 21 (1968), pp. 290–304.

² Erfurt 1758 (reprint in *Documenta musicologica*, Series 1, Vol. 4, Kasel 1953) p. 706.

³ Quoted from H. Koch, p. 297.

The Mass by Johann Nikolaus first appeared in a practical edition by Victor Junk in 1920⁴. The work has survived in the following manuscripts⁵:

- A Score from the archives of Breitkopf & Härtel in Leipzig, at present in the Bach-Archiv, Leipzig, shelf no. *Mus. ms. 8*. The title at the head of the first page of the score designates the work as “Missa à 2 Violini, 2 Viole, Canto Concertin, Canto Ripien. / Alto, Ten., Basso, col Basso Cont.”. An inscription at the end of the score reads “SD.G. [=Soli Deo Gloria] / Meiningen / d. 16 7br / 1716” with a signature, of which only the surname Bach is clearly legible.
- B 14 parts, some by hand of Johann Sebastian Bach and some by other copyists in Leipzig, also from the archives of Breitkopf & Härtel currently in the Bach-Archiv, Leipzig, with the same shelf no. as A above. The parts contain all the performance material, with extra copies for the two violin parts, a horn part and 2 continuo parts.
- C Score by an unknown copyist of the 18th century, *Musik-Abteilung der Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz*, Berlin, shelf no. *Mus. ms. Bach P 405*. The title-page bears the inscription “H: 1734”. The title reads: “Missa sopra Cantilena: Allein Gott in der Höh sey Ehr etc. / à 9 Voc. / Violino 1 et 2do. / Viola 1. et 2.da. / Soprano, Al[lo]to, Tenore. / Basso, Violone / et / Cembalo. / del Sigre. / N: Bach. / (Nicolaus B.) Organist in Jena”. (The words in italics were added at a later date by unknown hand.) This manuscript served as the source for Victor Junk’s edition.
- D Score by hand of Johann Gottfried Schicht (1753–1823), a cantor at St Thomas’, Leipzig, dated 1815, *Königliche Bibliothek*, subsequently renamed *Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek*, Königsberg in Preussen, shelf no. 13866. Ph. Spitta (loc. cit. p. 130, footnote 4) described the manuscript as bearing the title “Messa a 9 voci da Giov. Nicolò Bach, figlio di Giov. Cristofforo Bach, e Zio di Giov. Sebastiano Bach” and including a Latin version in rhyme of the chorale *Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr* (*ibid.*, p. 131).
- E Score by hand of Franz Hauser (1794–1870), dated 1833, *Musikabteilung der Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz*, Berlin, shelf no. *Mus. ms. Bach P 1122*. Apart from spelling discrepancies of no consequence the title corresponds exactly with A above, as does the final inscription, to which, however, has been added: “Secundum autographum Sebastiani / finitum Lipsiae die 31. Januarii 33. / FrHauser”. The title-page inscribed by unknown hand designates the Mass, in accordance with Bach-Gesellschaft XLI, p. 276, as “probably by Joh. Ludw. Bach” — the name also given as the composer on the title lable.
- F Score from the first half of the 18th century, *Musikabteilung der Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz*, Berlin, shelf no. *Mus. ms. Bach P 189*. This manuscript was possibly made by a copyist by the name of Passer⁶ who worked for Josef Fischhof (1804–57), a professor at the Vienna Conservatory. Passer is known to have availed himself of copies from Hauser’s collection⁷. The final inscription tallies verbatim with that in Hauser’s copy, though without

⁴ As Vol. 2 of *Die Kunst des Bachschen Geschlechts*, edited by Alexander Fareanu for Breitkopf & Härtel.

⁵ Literature on the sources: Wilhelm Rust, *Bach-Gesellschaft XI/1* (1862), Introduction p. XVI. — Ph. Spitta, loc. cit., p. 130, footnote 4, and p. 131. — Alfred Dörfel, *Bach-Gesellschaft XLI* (1894), Introduction p. XXXVIII and Appendix p. 276. — Wilhelm Hitzig, *Katalog des Archivs von Breitkopf & Härtel Leipzig*, Vol. I: *Musik-Autographen*, Leipzig 1925. — K. Geiringer, loc. cit., p. 93, footnote 3. — Paul Kast, *Die Bach-Handschriften der Berliner Staatsbibliothek* (= Tübinger Bach-Studien, Vols 2/3), Trossingen 1958. — Christoph Wolff, *Der Stile antico in der Musik Johann Sebastian Bachs* (= Beihete zum Archiv für Musikwissenschaft, Vol. VI), Wiesbaden 1968, p. 161. — Yoshitake Kobayashi, *Franz Hauser und seine Bach-Handschriftensammlung*, Göttingen 1973.

Hauser’s signature. The score itself, however, does occasionally differ from Hauser’s. The title given above the score is simply “Missa”. The label on the cover inscribed by another hand ascribes the work to Johann Sebastian Bach.

For this edition the present Editor could avail himself only of the three manuscripts held by the *Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz* in Berlin (C,E,F.). The fate of Schicht’s copy, D, as of all material held until that time in Königsberg, has remained unclear since April 1945. The two Leipzig sources, A and B, which are known to have been used for performance by J. S. Bach and are therefore of great interest for Bach researchers, could not be used. The *Bach-Archiv* in Leipzig needs them for a scholarly purpose that long awaits publication, and would not release them. The non-availability of the Leipzig score (A) is particularly a matter of regret, for this may well be an autograph copy made by the composer and the source for all other copies.

Since under the circumstances it is clearly not possible to make any definitive utterance on the relationship between the various manuscripts and consequently on their status as sources, largely the job of the Editor has been simply to edit the three available sources to produce a score that primarily satisfies practical needs, choosing, wherever divergencies arise, the reading that seems the most convincing and authentic. In fact the three Berlin manuscripts differ from each other by and large only in minor details. Generally speaking such differences as there are concern only slips of one kind or another, or insignificant variants that in no wise affect the overall picture of the work. There is only one place that shows any important divergence. Whereas in E and F the new section beginning at Bar 30 of the Gloria appears as it does in bold print in the present edition, C contains a variant, three bars longer, given in this score in small print. In this variant the *cantus firmus* no longer appears on its own but in an imitative polyphonic vocal setting with orchestral accompaniment. This is clearly not the original setting, but the question arises as to how far the composer himself may or may not have been responsible for it. However, this version was also incorporated in the Leipzig score B, as we know from the Preface to Bach-Gesellschaft XLI (1894), p. XXXVIII, made by Alfred Dörfel who contrasted both versions on p. 276 of the same volume. Dörfel ascribes the amendment to J. S. Bach. He maintains that for his performance of the work J. S. Bach used the new version as the opening of the Gloria and omitted the introductory duet for soprano and alto. Source C, however, gives the amended version together with the introductory duet. The present score gives the variant in such a way that it can be chosen if preferred; similar provision is also made in the choral score and the instrumental parts.

In ascribing the work to Johann Nikolaus Bach this edition — in common with that by Junk and Fareanu — follows source C, a contemporary copy whose reliability seems in the first instance to be beyond question. Without closer acquaintance with the Leipzig score it is not, however, possible to decide definitively on the question of the work’s authorship. We cannot know the reasons for which Schicht, who may well have known the Leipzig material, ascribed the work in his copy of 1815 (D) unreservedly to Johann Nikolaus. It is possible that he, too, was following C. The assumption made by the two other 19th century manuscripts that the Leipzig score or even the work itself came from the pen of Johann Sebastian Bach (E,F: “Secundum autographum

ten der Berliner Staatsbibliothek (= Tübinger Bach-Studien, Vols 2/3), Trossingen 1958. — Christoph Wolff, *Der Stile antico in der Musik Johann Sebastian Bachs* (= Beihete zum Archiv für Musikwissenschaft, Vol. VI), Wiesbaden 1968, p. 161. — Yoshitake Kobayashi, *Franz Hauser und seine Bach-Handschriftensammlung*, Göttingen 1973.

⁶ From P. Kast, loc. cit., pp. 11 and 136.

⁷ From Y. Kobayashi, loc. cit., p. 173f.

VI Sebastiani . . ." cover label of F) lingered on in Wilhelm Hitzig's *Katalog des Archivs von Breitkopf & Härtel*⁸ and consequently it was included — as spurious — in the Appendix of Wolfgang Schmieder's Bach-Werke-Verzeichnis (BWV Anh. 166)⁹. Today no-one would seriously contend that it is a work of J. S. Bach. In 1862, in his Introduction to BG XI/I, Rust assumed that the final date on the Leipzig score referred to the "Meiningen" Bach, Johann Ludwig (1677–1731) and nominated him as the probable composer; Spitta, in 1873, considered Johann Ludwig to be merely the copyist and ascribed the work itself to Johann Nikolaus Dörffel, in the Preface to BG XLI again ascribed the work to Johann Ludwig, supporting his argument by quoting Rust and — hardly accurately — Spitta. Geiringer's standard work *The Bach Family* (1954) ascribes the work on stylistic and other grounds ("The composition clearly reveals the influence that the trip to Italy had exercised on Nicolaus") to Johann Nikolaus, pointing out a similarity between the handwriting at the end of the Leipzig score and a page of an album written by hand of Johann Nikolaus Bach¹⁰.

The present edition gives the Mass as based on the three Berlin manuscripts in a modern revised form. Because of the particular circumstances surrounding the sources no detailed critical commentary is included. The incipits at the beginning of the score are derived from available sources and claim no more than to indicate the probable original notation by the composer. Dynamic and articulation markings (*p, f, slurs in the instrumental parts*) and a few trill markings have been provided by analogy with other parts. There are a few additional dynamic markings not strictly derived by analogy, and these have been put in brackets as unbinding suggestions. This is also the case with a series of solo/tutti markings which are purely editorial. All slurs in the vocal parts have been omitted. These appear inconsistently in the sources and serve only to clarify the text underlay and at times have been inserted out of sheer habit in the case of pairs of semiquavers beamed together; at no point do they appear to have any bearing on the articulation.

The 5th line of string parts, given here in small print, is not derived from the sources but has been realized from the basso continuo part as a "Basso di ripieno" in accordance with performance practice of the 18th century. It comprises, in suitably adapted form, those sections of the organ bass that are the foundation of the orchestral (or even the total) texture; it is tacit when the basso continuo accompanies only the vocal parts and the violins and violas *tacent*. The part is intended for performances in which the bass section of the orchestra is larger than that required to accompany the voices alone.

The realization of the basso continuo is by the editor and appears in smaller print. It is not intended to be slavishly adhered to. Primarily the part is designed for performance on the organ, though it can also be played on the harpsichord — the instrument prescribed in C. At all events some sections require a modified, more improvised approach. Some indication as to how this might be done is occasionally given, notably in the *ritornelli* of the *Domine Fili unigenite* (bar 148ff.) in the Gloria.

⁸ Loc. cit., p. 2, No 8.

⁹ *Thematisch-systematisches Verzeichnis der musikalischen Werke von Johann Sebastian Bach*, Leipzig 1950, 2¹⁹⁵⁸.

¹⁰ P. 93f. — The final date and signature on the Leipzig score are given in facsimile in BG XLI, p. XXXVIII.

¹¹ The titles given on manuscripts A and E refer to the following vocal resources: *Canto concertino* (E states only "concert.", which could also mean *concertato*), *Canto ripieno, Alto, Tenore, Basso*. Since sources C and E (and possibly also A and B) refer to the *Cantus firmus* when it

Source C is the only one to specify the melody instrument for the continuo group. In accordance with performance practice of the time the title refers to the use of a "Violone" (double bass).

The four-part chorus calls for an agile, not over-large ensemble. The composer himself, as Fareanu also suggested in the Preface to the first edition in 1920, probably envisaged a solo quartet¹¹. This would account for the fact that certain sections clearly intended for solo voice or duet, as in Bars 56–60 ("Et in terra pax") or the duet introduction to the Gloria are all, with one exception — the alto solo at the beginning of the Christe eleison — without any reference to solo voice(s) in the sources. Modern practice will probably prefer a chorus for the "Concertino" vocal lines and give only particular sections to solo voices. The solo/tutti markings in the present score are editorial suggestions for such a mode of performance.

The *cantus firmus* in the Gloria, as a "canto ripieno" should at all events be taken by several voices and can also be doubled by a wind instrument such as oboe, trumpet or horn¹². Spitta's¹³ suggestion that the *cantus firmus* was originally for an instrument to play ("since a soprano here would generally be inaudible against the generally higher soprano and alto parts of the four-part vocal texture") and was only later given a vocal underlay, is not competely convincing, nor is it confirmed by any of the sources. The juxtaposition of German and Latin Gloria texts is clearly the purpose of the movement; the four appearances of the *cantus firmus* correspond to the four verses of the hymn and the largely parallel nature of the two texts only becomes apparent in a vocal performance of the *cantus firmus*.

In accordance with early music performance practice the string orchestra can be supplemented by wind instruments. The two violin parts can be doubled by oboes or flutes (occasionally taking the higher octave) and in some places (viz. "Bassettcchen" Bars 268ff., 276ff., 285ff., 293, 296ff. of the final movement) the wind instruments may be deployed in a solo capacity. The violas can be doubled by cor anglais and the "Basso di ripieno" by a bassoon. The additional wind instruments should not double the strings throughout, but should serve to achieve variation of sonority, by using strings alone where the vocal texture is thin, such as in the soprano and alto solos in the Christe eleison or the duet introduction to the Gloria, and by bringing in the wind instruments in the concluding tutti sections. These, however, are merely suggestions; doubtless other possibilities will be found effective in practice.

The undersigned is indebted to the *Musikabteilung der Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz* (Berlin) for placing microfilms at his disposal and kindly granting permission for publication.

Tübingen, 1976
Klaus Hofmann (Herbipol.)
(Translated by Derek McCulloch)

appears in the score as explicitly *Canto ripieno*, the designation *Canto concertino* (or *concertato*) can only refer to the top part of the four vocal lines. If, however, the term *concertino* implies only one voice to a part (as is almost certainly true), then the use of solo voices in the other three parts must surely follow.

¹² It is by no means unlikely that the horn part mentioned by Dörffel (BG XLI, p. XXXVIII) as included in J. S. Bach's performance material (B) gives the *Cantus firmus*.

¹³ Loc. cit., p. 131.

Missa brevis „Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr“

Johann Nikolaus Bach
(1669 – 1753)

Kyrie

1. Kyrie I

Violino I

Violino II

Viola I

Viola II

Violoncello (Tutti) ad libitum*

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Organo o Cembalo Contrabbasso ad libitum*

* Siehe Vorwort.

Aufführungsdauer/Duration: ca. 20 min.
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Herausgeber und Generalbaßbearbeiter:
Klaus Hofmann (Herbipol.)

2

5

5

Ky - ri - e e - lei - - - son,

Ky - ri - e e - lei - - - son, e - lei -

Ky - ri - e e - lei - - - son, e - lei -

Ky - ri - e e - lei - - - son,

5

9 8 7 4 # 7 6 #

10

10

e - lei - - - son, e - lei - - - son, e - lei -

e - lei - - - son, e - lei - - - son, e - lei -

e - lei - - - son, e - lei - - - son, e - lei -

e - lei - - - son, e - lei - - - son, e - lei -

10

6 9 8 7 5 6 4 # #

9 8 7 6 3

Musical score for orchestra, page 4, measure 15. The score consists of five staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a dynamic of *p*. The second staff (treble clef) also has a dynamic of *p*. The third staff (Bass clef) has a dynamic of *p*. The fourth staff (Bass clef) has a dynamic of *p*. The bottom staff (Bass clef) has a dynamic of *p*.

Musical score for piano, page 15, measures 15-16. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 15 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 16 begins with a piano dynamic (p) and ends with a repeat sign. The measure numbers 15 and 16 are written above the staves.

2. Christ

22 Pian

2

A musical score for soprano voice. It features a single staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#), a common time signature, and a treble clef. The word "Solo" is written above the staff. The vocal line consists of a single continuous melody starting with a quarter note, followed by a eighth note, a sixteenth note, another eighth note, and a final eighth note.

The musical score shows two staves. The top staff is for the organ, featuring a single melodic line with various note heads and rests. The bottom staff is for the choir, with lyrics in German: "Chri-ste e - lei - son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son, e - lei -". The music concludes with a fermata over the final note of the choir's line.

A musical score page showing four measures of music. The top staff uses a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bottom staff uses a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Both staves consist of five horizontal lines. Each measure contains a single vertical bar line and a short horizontal dash indicating a note or rest. The first measure has a 'c' below the staff. The second measure has a 'G' below the staff.

5

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and also has a key signature of one sharp. The time signature for both staves is common time (C). The music is divided into six measures. Measures 1-3 consist of a simple harmonic progression: G major (G-B-D), C major (C-E-G), and F major (F-A-C). Measures 4-6 show a more complex progression, likely involving harmonic shifts or modulations between G major, C major, and F major, indicated by various note heads and rests.

26

6

26

- son, e - lei -

son,

26

b 6 b 4 3 h

5

32

(Solo)

Chri - ste, Chri - ste, Chri - ste e - lei - son, e - lei - son, e -

32

tr p

32

6

A musical score page showing system 36. The page is numbered 8 at the top left. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The second measure starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The third measure is a rest. The fourth measure starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The fifth measure starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The sixth measure starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The seventh measure starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The eighth measure starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes.

Musical score for orchestra, page 10, measures 40-41. The score consists of five staves: Violin I (G clef), Violin II (G clef), Cello (C clef), Bassoon (Bass clef), and Double Bass (Bass clef). The key signature is one sharp. Measure 40 begins with a dynamic of $\frac{4}{4}$. The first two measures show rhythmic patterns involving eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 41 continues the pattern, with a dynamic of $\frac{2}{4}$ indicated. The bassoon and double bass provide harmonic support throughout the section.

36

tr (Tutti)

lei - ~ son, e - lei - ~ son, Christe, Christe, Christe, Christe
 (Tutti)
 Christe, Christe, Christe, Christe
 (Tutti)
 Christe, Christe, Christe, Christe
 (Tutti)
 Christe, Christe, Christe, Christe

40

lei - son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son,
lei - son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son,
lei - son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son,
lei - son, e - lei - son,

A musical score page featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time and have a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of several measures, with the first measure containing eighth-note chords and the second measure containing quarter notes. Measures 3 through 6 are indicated by a large vertical brace and a dash, suggesting a continuation of the pattern. Measure 7 begins with a single note followed by a rest, and measure 8 concludes with a sixteenth-note chord.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 40-41. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time and key signature of one sharp. Measure 40 begins with a half note in the bass, followed by a quarter note in the treble. Measure 41 begins with a dotted half note in the bass, followed by a half note in the treble.

44

10

44

(Solo)

Christe e -

(Solo)

e - lei - son, Chri-ste e - lei - son, Chri-ste e -

e - lei - son, e - lei - son, Chri-ste e - lei - son,

e - lei - son, e - lei - son, Chri-ste e - lei - son,

e - lei - son, e - lei - son, Chri-ste e - lei - son,

49

11

49

(Tutti)

lei - son, Chri-ste e - lei - son, e - lei - son, Chri - - ste

(Tutti)

lei - son, Chri-ste e - lei - - - - son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son,

e - lei - son, e - lei - son,

e - lei - son, e - lei - son,

e - lei - son, e - lei - son,

44

49

6 5
4 3 # 4 #

A handwritten musical score page showing five staves of music. The key signature is A major (three sharps). Measure 54 begins with a rest followed by eighth-note patterns. The first staff has a sixteenth-note rest. The second staff has a quarter note. The third staff has a half note. The fourth staff has a quarter note. The fifth staff has a half note. Measures 55-56 show eighth-note patterns continuing across the staves.

54

e - - - lei ~ son, Christe e - lei - - - - - son.

Chri-ste e - lei ~ son, Christe e - lei - son, Christe e - lei - - - - son.

Chri-ste e - lei - son, Christe e - lei - son, Christe e - lei - - - - son.

Basso Continuo (Harmonic Bass)

Musical score for piano, page 10, system 54. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. The measure begins with a half note followed by a quarter note. The right hand then plays a series of eighth-note chords. The left hand provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note patterns. The measure concludes with a half note followed by a quarter note. The page number 10 is at the top center, and the system number 54 is at the top left.

3. *Kyrie*

59 Fort

A musical score for orchestra, page 10, featuring five staves of music. The staves are arranged vertically, each with a different key signature and time signature. The top staff starts in G major (two sharps) and transitions to E major (one sharp) at measure 14. The second staff starts in E major and transitions to B major (two sharps) at measure 14. The third staff starts in B major and transitions to F# major (one sharp) at measure 14. The fourth staff starts in F# major and transitions to C major (no sharps or flats) at measure 14. The bottom staff starts in C major and remains in C major throughout the section. The music consists of various note heads and stems, with some notes having vertical dashes through them, indicating they are sustained.

59

Ky - ri - e - lei - son, e - lei - - - - -

Ky - ri - e - lei - son, e - lei - - - - -

Ky - ri - e - lei - son, e - lei - - - - -

Ky - ri - e - lei - son, e - lei - - - - -

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature changes throughout the measure, indicated by the numbers 6, #, 6, #, 6, #, 6, 6, #, 6, h, #, 5+, #, #, 6 below the staff. The measure consists of six measures of music.

Musical score page 14, measures 64-65. The score consists of five staves. Measure 64 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 64. The first staff has eighth-note patterns. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by rests. The third staff has eighth-note patterns. The fourth staff has sixteenth-note patterns. The fifth staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 65 begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 64. The first staff continues eighth-note patterns. The second staff has a quarter note followed by rests. The third staff has eighth-note patterns. The fourth staff has sixteenth-note patterns. The fifth staff has eighth-note patterns.

A musical score page featuring five staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef, the second staff a treble clef, the third staff a bass clef, the fourth staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Measure 1 consists of eighth-note patterns. Measure 2 begins with a quarter note followed by eighth-note patterns. Measure 3 begins with a half note followed by eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 begins with a quarter note followed by eighth-note patterns. Measure 5 begins with a half note followed by eighth-note patterns.

64

e - lel - - son, e - lel - - son,
Ky - ri

e - lel - - son, e - lel - - son,
e - lel - -

son, e - lel - - son, e - lel - - son,
son, e - lel - - son,

son, e - lel - - son, e - lel - - son, Ky - ri - e - lel - - son,

6/4

Treble Clef Staff:

- Measure 1: G major chord (two measures)
- Measure 2: C major chord (one measure)
- Measure 3: F major chord (one measure)

Bass Clef Staff:

- Measure 1: B
- Measure 2: E
- Measure 3: A
- Measure 4: D

Musical score for piano, page 10, system 68. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is in bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and grace notes. Measure numbers 6, 6, 6, 6, 5, and 6 are indicated below the bass staff.

73
16

77
17

73

son,
e - lei -
son, e - lei -
son, e - lei -
Ky - ri - e e - lei - son,
e - lei -
son, e - lei -
son,
Ky - ri - e e - lei - - - son, e - lei -

77

son, e - - - lei - son, e - lei - son.
son, e - - - lei - - - son, e - lei - son.
son, e - lei - son, e - lei - son,
son, e - lei - - - son, e - lei - son.

73

6 # 6

77

3 6 7 6 5 3 7 5 6 7 5 4 # 1 4 # 1

18 Gloria

1. *Gloria in excelsis Deo /
Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr*
Allegro

Violino I

Violino II

Viola I

Viola II

*Violoncello (Tutti)
ad libitum**

*Soprano ripieno
(c. f.)*

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Organo

*Contrabbasso
ad libitum**

29

5

6

29 1

29 1

Glo-

Glo-

Glo-

Glo-

(p)

* Siehe Vorwort.

3

p

f

p

f

(f)

(f)

f

3

3

3

(f)

3

(6)

20

(6)

(6) (Solo)

Glo - ri - a,

(Solo)

Glo - ri - a,

(6)

10

10

10

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

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

10

13
22

13

13

glo - ri - a,

glo - ri - a,

13

6 # # #

17
23

17

17

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

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

17

6 6 6 6 # 6

24

20

20

20

glo - ri - a in ex -

glo - ri - a

20

6 6 #

6

23

25

23

23

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

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

23

6 6 6

26

26

(p)

f

(p)

f

p

f

26

(p)

(f)

6 6 6

3

30 *Vivace**

3

30

Al - lein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr

* Variante zu T. 30 ~ 31 (nach Handschrift C und BG XLI, S. 276):

30 *Vivace*

30a

30b

30c

31

30

30a

30b

30c

31

Al - lein

glo - ri - a,

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

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

30a

30b

30c

31

6

7

6

30

(Tutti)

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

(Tutti)

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

(Tutti)

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

(Tutti)

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

30

8

8

8

8:

8

35
28

35

und Dank für

35

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

35

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

39
29

sei - - - ne Gna - - - de,

39

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

39

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

43

30

43

dar - - - um daß

43

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

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

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

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

43

47

47

nun und nim - mer - mehr

47

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

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

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

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

47

51
32

51

uns rüh - - - ren kann kein

51

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

51

55
33

55

Scha - - - de.

55

(Solo)

- sis De - - o. Et in ter-ra pax, in ter-ra pax ho-mi-nibus bo - nae
in ex-cel-sis De - o.
- sis, glo-ri-a De - o.
in ex-cel-sis De - o.

55

34

60

60

Ein Wohl - - ge - fall'n Gott an uns

60

tr

(Tutti)

vo-lun-ta - - tis.

Et in ter-ra pax,

Et in ter - ra, in ter - ra pax, in ter - ra pax, in ter - ra pax,

Et in ter - ra, et in

Et in ter - ra, et in ter - ra pax, pax,

60

$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{6} & \text{5} \\ \text{4} & \text{3} \end{matrix} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{8} \\ \text{6} \end{matrix} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{5} & \text{6} \\ \text{4} & \text{#} \end{matrix} \right\}$

65

65

hat;

nun

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

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

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

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

65

$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{8:} \\ \text{6:} \end{matrix} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{8:} \\ \text{6:} \end{matrix} \right\}$

69
36

69

Ist groß Fried. ohn Un - - - ter - laß,

69

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

69

6 7 6 #

73
37

73

all

73

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

73

5 6 4 #

78

38

78

Fehd — hat nun ein En - - - de.

78

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

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

bo-nae vo - lun - ta - - tis, vo - lun - ta - - tis, pax,

bo-nae vo - lun - ta - tis, bo - nae, bo-nae vo-lun-ta - tis, pax,

78

6

Adagio

82

82

82

— in ter - ra pax, — pax, in ter - - - ra pax.

82

— in ter - ra pax, — pax, in ter - - - ra pax.

82

— pax, — pax, in ter - - - ra pax.

82

pax, pax, et in ter - ra pax.

82

4 6 4 #

39

40 2. Laudamus te / Wir loben, preis'n, anbeten dich

88 Allegro

88

89

90

91

88.

(Solo) Lau - da -

(Solo) Lau - da -

88.

88

(p)

92

92

92

92

92

(f)

5

(95)

42

(95)

Wir lo - - - ben, preis'n, an - - -

(95)

lau - da - - - mus te, lau - da - - - mus, lau - da - - - mus
 (Tutti)

lau - da - - - mus te, lau - da - - -

(Tutti)

lau - da - - - mus te,

(Tutti)

Lau - da - - - mus, lau - da - - -

(95)

6 6 6

99

43

99

be - - - ten dich;

99

te, be - ne - di - ci - mus te, ad - o - ra - - mus, ad - o - ra - mus,
 - mus te, bene-di - ci-mus te, ad-o - ra - - - mus, ad-o - ra - mus, ad-o -
 te, be - ne - di - ci - mus te, ad-o - ra - - - mus te, te,
 - mus te, bene-di - ci-mus te, ad-o - ra - - - mus te, ad - o - ra - mus

99

6 # 6 6

44

102

102

für dei - - - ne Ehr -

102

te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, gra - ti - as a - - - gimus,
ra - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, gra - ti - as a - - -
te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, gra - ti - as a - - - gimus ti - - bi propter
te, glo - ri - fi - camus te, gra - ti - as a - - -

102

{ 6 # 6 6

45

105

105

wir dan - - - - - ken,

105

gra - ti - as a - - - - gi - mus, ad - o - ra - mus
- gimus ti - bi propter magnam glo - ri - am tu - - - am, propter glo - ri - am, ad - o -
magnam glo - ri - am tuam, glo - ri - am tuam, propter magnam glo - ri - am, ad - o -
- gimus ti - bi propter magnam glo - ri - am, glo - ri - am tu - - - am, ad - o -

105

{ 6 6 6

108

46

108

daß

108

te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus, ad - o - ra - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, gra - ti - as

ra - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, gra - ti - as a - - -

ra - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus, gra - ti - as a - - - gl - mus

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

108

6 6

111

111

du, Gott Va - - - ter, e - - - - wig - -

111

a - - - - gimus ti - bi, gra - ti - as a - - - - gimus ti -

- - gimus, gra - ti - as a - - - - gimus, a - gimus ti -

ti - bi, gra - ti - as a - - - - gimus ti - bi, a - - - gimus ti -

gra - ti - as a - - - - gimus, a - - - - gimus ti -

111

6 6

6

114

48

114

lich re - - - -

114

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

114

117

49

117

gierst _____ ohn al - - - - les

117

te, propter ma - - - gnam glo - riam tu - am,
te, propter ma - - - gnam glo - riam tu - am, propter
8 te, propter ma - - - gnam glo - riam tu - am, propter magnam glo - riam tu - am, glo - riam
te, propter ma - - - gnam glo - riam, ma - - -

117

6 6 6 6

120
50

Four staves of music for voices 1-4. The top two staves are soprano (G clef), the bottom two are alto (C clef). The music consists of eighth-note patterns.

120

One staff for voice 1 (G clef). The lyrics are: Wan - - - - ken.

120

Four staves of music for voices 1-4. The lyrics are: propter ma - - gnam glo-riam, ad - o - ra-mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus, ad - o - magnam glo - riam tu - - am, magnam glo - riam, ad - o - ra - mus te, glo - tu - am, propter magnam glo - riam, ad - o - ra - mus te, glo - gnam glo - riam tu - - am, ad - o - ra - mus te, glo -

120

Four staves of music for voices 1-4. The bass staff (F clef) has a basso continuo part indicated by a bassoon icon. Measures 6 and 6 are shown below the staff.

123
51

Four staves of music for voices 1-4. The bass staff (F clef) has a basso continuo part indicated by a bassoon icon. Measures 6 and 6 are shown below the staff.

123

One staff for voice 1 (G clef). The lyrics are: Ganz un - - - - ge - -

123

Four staves of music for voices 1-4. The lyrics are: ra - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, Do - mine De - us, ri - fi - ca - mus te, Do - mine De - us, De - us, Rex coe - le - stis, Rex coe - ri - fi - ca - mus te, Do - mine De - us, Do - mine De - us, Do - mine De - us,

123

Four staves of music for voices 1-4. The bass staff (F clef) has a basso continuo part indicated by a bassoon icon. Measures 6 and 6 are shown below the staff.

126

52

126

mess'n ist dei - - - ne Macht,

126

6 6 ♫ ♫ 6 6

129

53

129

fort g'schieht, was

De - us
te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, Do - mine De - us, De - us
te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, Do - mine De - us, De - us
te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, Do - mine De - us, De - us
te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, Do - mine De - us, De - us

129

6 6

132

54

132

54

A musical score page featuring five staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef, the second staff a treble clef, the third staff a bass clef, the fourth staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. The music consists of measures divided by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing six measures and others containing four. The notes are represented by short horizontal strokes on the stems, with some stems pointing up and some down. Measures 1-4 of the first staff begin with eighth-note pairs. Measures 1-3 of the second staff feature eighth-note pairs. Measures 1-3 of the third staff show eighth-note pairs. Measures 1-2 of the fourth staff consist of eighth-note pairs. Measures 1-2 of the fifth staff also consist of eighth-note pairs.

132

dein Will' hat be - ~ - ~ dacht:

135

Wohl uns des

132

Pa - ~ - ter, De-us Pa - ter o-mni - ~ po - tens, ad ~ o - ~
 ~ ter, De - us Pa - - - ter o - mni - po - tens glo - ri - fi - ca - mus, ad - o -
 De - us Pa - ter, Pa - ter o - mni - potens glo - ri - fi - ca - mus, ad - o -
 ~ ter, De - us Pa - - - - ter o - mni - - po - tens, ad - o - ~

135

ra - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te,
Do - mine De - us,

ra - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus,
ad - o - ra - mus te, Do - mine De - us, Rex coe -

8
ra - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, Do - mine De - us, Rex coe -

ra - mus te, glo - ri - fi - ca - mus te, Do - mine De - us,

A musical score page featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, G major, and 2/4 time. It consists of five measures. The first measure has a bassoon entry. The second measure shows a melodic line with eighth-note pairs. The third measure features a descending eighth-note scale. The fourth measure contains a single eighth note followed by a rest. The fifth measure ends with a half note and a sharp sign. The bottom staff is in bass clef, G major, and 2/4 time. It also has five measures. The first measure has a bassoon entry. The second measure shows a melodic line with eighth-note pairs. The third measure features a descending eighth-note scale. The fourth measure contains a single eighth note followed by a rest. The fifth measure ends with a half note and a sharp sign. Measures are numbered 6, 6, 6, #, and 6 below the staff.

138
56

138

fei ~ ~ nen Her ~ ~ ~ ren!

138

De ~ ~ us, Pa - ter o - mni - po - tens, Do-mi-ne De-us, Rex coe ~
le~stis, De - us, Pa - ter o - mni - po - tens, Rex coe ~
le~stis, De ~ ~ us, Pa - ter o - mni - po - tens, Do-mi-ne De-us, Rex coe ~
De ~ ~ ~ us, Pa - ter o - mni - po - tens, Rex coe ~

138

141
57

141

141

le-stis, De-us Pa-ter, Rex coe le~stis, Pa-ter o-mni - po - tens, De-us Pa - ter,
le ~ stis, De - us Pa - ter o - mni - po - tens, De-us Pa -
le ~ stis, De ~ us Pa - ter o - mni - po - tens, De-us Pa -
le ~ stis, De - us Pa - ter o - mni - po - tens, De - us

141

58

144

144

144

Pa - ter o - mni - po - tens: Lau - da - - mus te.

- ter o - mni - po - tens: Lau - da - - mus te.

ter o - mni - po - tens: Lau - da - - mus te.

Pa - ter o - mni - po - tens: Lau - da - - mus te.

144

3. Domine Fili unigenite / O Jesu Christ, Sohn eingeborn

148

148

148

(Solo)

Do - mine Fi - li u - ni -
(Solo)
Do - mine Fi - li u - ni -

148

4 3 4 3

151

60

151

151

ge - ni-te Je - su Chri -

ge - ni-te Je - su Chri -

(Solo)

Do - mine Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni-te Je - su Chri -

(Solo)

Do - mine Fi - li u - ni - ge - ni-te Je - su Chri -

151

154

154

O

154

ste,

Do - mine Fi - li

ste,

Do - mine Fi - li

ste,

Do - mine Fi - li

ste,

u - ni -

154

tr

157
62

157

Je - - - su Christ, Sohn ein - - - ge - - -

157

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

157

160

160

born
dei - - -

160

te,
Fi - li-us Pa - tris,
Do-mine
te,
Fi - li-us Pa - tris,
Do-mine
te,

160

163

163

nes himm - - li - - - schen

163

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

163

166

166

Va - - - - - ters,

166

Fi - - li - us, Fi - - li - us Pa - - tris.
Pa - - tris, Fi - - li - us, Fi - - li - us Pa - - tris.
Fi - - li - us Pa - - - tris, Fi - - li - us Pa - - tris.
 - - li - - us Pa - - - tris.

166

4 5 4
2 3 2
6 9 8

66

169

169

Ver ~ - - - söh - - - ner

Qui tol-lis, qui tol-lis, qui tol-lis pec-

Qui tol-lis, qui tol-lis pecca - ta,

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

Qui tol - lis, qui tol-lis pecca - - ta

169

172

172

der', die warn ver ~ - lorn,

(Tutti)

ca - ta, qui tollis pec- ca - ta mun - - di, mi - - se - re - re no - -

(Tutti)

qui tollis pecca - ta, pec - ca - ta mun - - di, mi-se-re - re, mi-se-re-re no - -

(Tutti)

qui tollis pecca - ta, pec - ca - ta mun - - di, mi - se-re-re, mi-se-re-re no - -

(Tutti)

mun - di, qui tol - lis pec-ca-ta mun - - di, mi-se-re - re no - -

172

{

6 6 # 6 6 4 #

⁴⁺₃

68

176

du Stil - - - ler un - - - sers Ha - - -

176

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

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

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

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

176

ders,

181

- ta mun - di, pec - ca - - - - ta, pec - ca - - ta mun -

ca - ta mun - di, pec - ca - - - - ta, pec - ca - ta mun -

8 ca - ta mun - di, pec - ca - - - - ta, pec - ca - ta mun -

ca - - - - ta, pec - ca - - - - ta, pec - ca - ta mun -

181

6 7 6 b 5b 7 6 4 3

186
70

186

Lamm Got - - - tes, heil - - ger Herr und

186

di, Do - mine De - - us, Do - mine

di, Do - mine De - - us, Do - - mine De - us, A - gnus, A - gnus De - -

8 di, Do - - mine De - us, Do - mine De - - us, A - gnus De - i, A - gnus De - -

di, Do - - mine De - us, A - - gnus, A - gnus De - -

186

7 6 # 7 6 7 6 7 6 6 5 4 #

190
71

190

Gott, nimm an

190

De - us, A - gnus, A - - gnus De - - i, su - scipe de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem,

i, Do - mine De - us, A - gnus De - - i, su - scipe de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem,

8 i, Do - mine De - us, A - gnus De - - i, de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem,

i, Do - mine De - us, A - - gnus De - - i, su - scipe, su - scipe

190

5 -

72 (193)

(193)

die Bitt von uns - - rer Not:

(193)

su - scipe, su - scipe de-pre-ca-ti - o - nem no - stram, de - pre-ca-ti -
su - scipe, su - scipe de-pre-ca-ti - o - nem no - stram, de - pre-ca-ti -
de-pre-ca-ti - o - nem, de-pre - ca-ti - o-nem no - stram, de-pre-ca - ti -
de-pre - ca-ti - o - nem, su - scipe de-pre-ca - ti - o - nem, de-pre-ca - - ti -

(193)

6 6 # 4+2

197

197

Er - - - barm dich un -

197 (Solo)

o-nem no - - stram. Qui se - des, qui se - des, qui se - des
(Solo)
o - nem no - stram. Qui se - des, qui se - des ad dex-tram Pa - -
(Solo)
o - nem no - stram. Qui se - des, qui se - des ad dex-tram
(Solo)
o - nem no - stram. Qui se - des, qui se - des ad dex-tram

197

6 # 6

201

Adagio

74

Music for six staves, mostly eighth-note patterns. Measure 201 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern.

201

~ ~ ~ ser al ~ ~ ~ ler!

Lyrics: ~ ~ ~ ser al ~ ~ ~ ler!

201

(Tutti)

ad dex-tram Pa - tris, mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re, mi - se -

(Tutti)

tris, ad dex-tram Pa - tris, mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re,

(Tutti)

Pa - tris, mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - -

(Tutti)

Pa - - - tris, mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re, mi - se -

Lyrics: ad dex-tram Pa - tris, mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re, mi - se -
 (Tutti)
 tris, ad dex-tram Pa - tris, mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re,
 (Tutti)
 Pa - tris, mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - -
 (Tutti)
 Pa - - - tris, mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re, mi - se -

201

Harmonic analysis below the staff:

4 3 4 2 4 2 6 5 7 5 6 5

205

Music for six staves, mostly eighth-note patterns. Measure 205 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern.

205

Lyrics: re - - re no - - - bis.

205

re - - re no - - - bis.

mi - se - re - re no - - - bis.

re - - re no - - - bis.

re - - re no - - - bis.

Lyrics: re - - re no - - - bis.
 mi - se - re - re no - - - bis.
 re - - re no - - - bis.
 re - - re no - - - bis.

205

Harmonic analysis below the staff:

4+ 2 7 5 6 4 5 # 7 5 4 #

76 4. Quoniam tu solus sanctus / O Heiliger Geist, du höchstes Gut

210

210

(Solo)

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

(Solo)

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

210

214

214

214

6 7 7

A musical score page showing system 218. The page number "78" is at the top left, and the measure number "218" is at the very top. The music consists of five staves, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first two staves are in treble clef, the next two in bass clef, and the bottom staff in double bass clef. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with rests and dynamic markings like a sharp sign indicating a dynamic. The notation is typical of classical piano music.

A musical score for orchestra, page 10, featuring five staves. The key signature is one sharp. Measure 222 starts with a treble clef, followed by two bass staves, another treble clef, and a bass clef. Measures 222 and 223 consist of six measures each, separated by vertical bar lines. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure 223 concludes with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

A musical score for hymn 218. The page number '218' is at the top left. The key signature is one sharp, indicating G major. The time signature is common time. A single melodic line is shown on five-line staff notation. The lyrics are written below the staff: 'O Hei - - li - ger Geist, du höch - stes'. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

222

Gut,
du

218

(Tutti)

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

(Tutti)

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

(Tutti)

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

(Tutti)

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

222

~ lus san - ctus, so - lus san ~ - - ~ - ctus, san - ctus, tu so - lus

~ lus, so - lus san ~ - - ~ - ctus, san ~ ctus, tu so - lus san ~

so - lus, tu so - lus san ~ ctus, tu so - lus san - ctus, tu so - lus

tu so - lus, so - lus san ~ ctus, so - - lus san - ctus, tu

A musical score for piano, page 218. The top staff shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a tempo marking of quarter note = 120. The bottom staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a tempo marking of quarter note = 120. The music consists of two staves. The top staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by a series of chords: G major, G major. The bottom staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by a series of eighth notes: B, A, G, F#; B, A, G, F#; B, A, G, F#; B, A, G, F#.

Musical score page 80, measures 226-227. The score consists of five staves. Measures 226 begin with rests. Measures 227 start with eighth-note patterns in the upper voices and sixteenth-note patterns in the bass voices.

226

al - ~ - ler ~ heil - sam ~ ster Trö - ~ - ~ ster:

226

san - ctus, tu so - lus, tu so - - lus, tu so - - lus, so - - - -

ctus, tu so - lus, tu so - - lus san - ctus, tu so - - lus, tu so - - lus, tu so - - lus,

8

tu so - lus, tu so - lus, so - - lus, so - - lus, tu so - lus,

so - lus, tu so - - - - lus, so - - - - lus, so - - - - lus.

A musical score for piano, page 10, system 1. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, G major (two sharps), and common time. The bottom staff is in bass clef, C major (no sharps or flats), and common time. The page number 10 is at the top left, and the measure number 226 is at the top left of the staves. The music features eighth-note patterns in both staves.

A musical score page featuring five staves of music. The top two staves are in treble clef, the middle two in bass clef, and the bottom staff in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. The first measure contains six eighth notes in the treble clef staves and four eighth notes in the bass clef staves. The second measure contains six eighth notes in the treble clef staves and four eighth notes in the bass clef staves. The third measure contains six eighth notes in the treble clef staves and four eighth notes in the bass clef staves. The fourth measure contains six eighth notes in the treble clef staves and four eighth notes in the bass clef staves. The fifth measure contains six eighth notes in the treble clef staves and four eighth notes in the bass clef staves.

Musical score for 'Für's Teufels Ge -'. The page number 230 is at the top left. The key signature has one sharp. The first measure shows a rest followed by a fermata over a dotted half note. The second measure shows a fermata over a dotted half note followed by a fermata over a dotted half note. The lyrics 'Für's' are underlined. The third measure shows a fermata over a dotted half note followed by a fermata over a dotted half note. The lyrics 'Teu - - fels Ge - -' are underlined.

230

- lus, so - lus Do - mi - nus,
- lus, so - lus Do - mi - nus,
8 tu so - lus san - ctus, quo - ni - am tu so - lus
tu so - lus san - ctus, quo - ni - am tu so - lus

quo - ni - am tu so - lus
quo - ni - am tu so - lus
Do - mi - nus, tu
Do - mi - nus,

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. It consists of two measures of music. The first measure contains a bass note followed by three eighth notes: a forte dynamic (f) on the first note, a piano dynamic (p) on the second note, and another forte dynamic (f) on the third note. The second measure contains a piano dynamic (p) on the first note, followed by a forte dynamic (f) on the second note, and a piano dynamic (p) on the third note. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. It also consists of two measures of music. The first measure contains a series of eighth notes: a forte dynamic (f) on the first note, a piano dynamic (p) on the second note, a forte dynamic (f) on the third note, a piano dynamic (p) on the fourth note, a forte dynamic (f) on the fifth note, and a piano dynamic (p) on the sixth note. The second measure contains a piano dynamic (p) on the first note, followed by a forte dynamic (f) on the second note, and a piano dynamic (p) on the third note.

233

82

233

walt fort - an be - - - hüt,

233

Do - mi - nus, so - - - - lus, so - lus, so - lus, so - - - -

Do - - - mi - nus, so - lus, so - - lus, so - lus, so - - - -

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

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

233

6 6

237

die Je - - sus Chri - stus er - -

237

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

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

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

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

237

241

241

lös, tu so ~ lus, so - - - - lus, so-lus Do-mi-nus, tu so ~ lus al-

241

241

245

245

gro - - Be Mar - - ter und bit - - tern Tod

245

245

6 # 6 ♫ #

249

86

ab - - - wend all un - - sern Jamm'r und

249

Chri - ste, Je - su Chri - ste, tu so - - -
Je - su, Je - su Chri - ste, tu so - - - lus al - tis - si -
Je - su, Je - su Christe, tu so - - - lus, tu so - - - lus,
Chri - ste, Je - su Chri - ste, tu so - - - lus,

249

so - - -

253

87

Not! Dar - - - auf wir uns ver -

253

lus al - tis - si-mus, al - tis - si-mus, tu so-lus, so - lus, tu so - - -
mus, al - tis - si-mus, al - tis - si-mus, tu so-lus, so - lus al - tis - si -
so - lus al - tis - si-mus, al - tis - si-mus, tu so-lus, so - lus, tu so - - -
so - lus al - tis - si-mus, al - tis - si-mus, tu so-lus, so - - -

253

so - - -

257

88

las - - - - sen.

257

lus al-tis - si-mus, Je - - - - su Chri - ste.

mus, tu so - - lus al-tis - si - mus, Je - su Chri - ste.

lus, so - - lus al-tis - si - mus, Je - su Chri - ste.

257

5. *Cum Sancto Spiritu*

261 Allegro

89

A - - -

A - - -

Cum Sancto Spi - ri - tu in glo - ri - a, in glo - ri - a De - i Pa - tris, a - men, amen,

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

261

264

90

267

91

264

men, in glo - ri - a

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

tr

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

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

267

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

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

De - i Pa - tris, a-men, a - men,

De - i Pa - tris, a - men, a - men,

264

7 6 6 6

267

6 6

270

273

270

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

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

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

a - - - - -

273

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

Pa-tris, a - men, a - - - - - men, a -

Pa-tris, a - men, amen, a - - - - - men, a - -

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

270

6 7 6 6 6 6

273

276

276

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

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

men,

men,

cum San-cto

276

(278)

(278)

a ~ men, a ~

tr

a ~ men, a ~ men, a ~

a ~ men, a ~ men, a ~ men,

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

(278)

281

96

281

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

- men, a - men, in glo-ri-a De - i

a - men, a - men, in glo-ri-a De - i

- men, a - men, in glo-ri-a De - i

281

6 6 6 6 6 6

284

97

Solo

Solo

284

(Solo)

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

(Solo)

Pa - tris, a-men, a - men, a -

(Solo)

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

Pa - tris, a-men, a - men,

284

6

287

98

men, a - men, a -

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

Pa - tris, a - men,

287

288

289

290

290

Tutti

99

(Tutti)

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

(Tutti)

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

a - men, a -

290

291

292

293

294

295

6

(292) 100

(Solo) (Tutti)

(292) (Solo) (Tutti)

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

(Solo) (Tutti)

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

men,

(Solo) (Tutti)

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

(292)

Organo ad lib.

(senza Contrabbasso)

(Tutti)

295 101

295

- men, a - - - - - men, cum San - cto Spi - ri - tu in

- men, a - - - - - men, cum San - cto Spi - ri - tu in

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

- men, a - men,

295

$\{ \begin{matrix} \text{6} & \text{5}^+ & \text{6} \\ & & \end{matrix} \}$

$\#$

(297)

(297)

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

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

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

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

(297)

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

men, a - - - - -

- men, a - - - - -

men, a - - - - -

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

7 6

6 6

6 6

(302)

104

(302)

p (Solo)

men, a ~ men, a ~ ~ ~ men, a ~

p (Solo)

men, a ~ men, a ~ ~ ~ men, a ~

p (Solo)

men, a ~ men, a ~ ~ ~ men, a ~

p (Solo)

men, a ~ men, a ~ ~ ~ men, a ~

(302)

305

105

305

f (Tutti)

men, in glo-ri-a De-i Pa-tris, a-men, glo-ri-a De-i, glo-ri-a Pa-tris, a ~ men.

f (Tutti)

men, in glo-ri-a De-i Pa-tris, a-men, a ~ men.

f (Tutti)

men, in glo-ri-a De-i Pa-tris, a-men, a ~ men.

f (Tutti)

men, in glo-ri-a De-i Pa-tris, a-men, a ~ men.

305

f

{ 6 6 6 6 }

Inhalt

Kyrie

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