

MUSICALIA DANUBIANA

MTA  Zenetudományi
Intézet

BENEDEK
ISTVÁNFFY

MISSA

Sanctificabis Annum Quinquagesimum

(1774)

MUSICALIA DANUBIANA

REDIGUNT

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MUSICALIA DANUBIANA

13.

BENEDEK ISTVÁNFFY

**MISSA “SANCTIFICABIS
ANNUM QUINQUAGESIMUM,
VEL SANCTAE DOROTHEAE”
(1774)**

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Előszó

Istvánffy Benedek élete és működése

A 18. század elején, a százötven éves török uralom után a zenei élet intézményes kereteinek szinte teljes újjáépítésére került sor. A zenei műveltség újr alapozása és elterjesztése jól képzett zenészek csoportjára várt, s természetes, hogy az adott körülmények között, a speciális és folyamatos művelést igénylő zenész-képzés magyarországi hiánya következtében a zenész-társadalom zömét – az ország népességének etnikai összetételénél jóval magasabb arányban – a királyi Magyarország védettebb területein fekvő, német lakosságú városok polgárai mellett elsősorban bevándorlók, rövidebb-hosszabb ideig itt működő német, cseh és olasz zenészek alkották.

Annál feltűnőbb tehát, hogy a század derekán Istvánffy Benedek személyében egy jó képességű, magyar származású képzett szerző akadt. A jelenség különösségéhez hozzájárul, hogy Istvánffy minden valószínűség szerint nemesi származású. (Talán a Baranyában honos kisasszonyfalvi Istvánffyak leszármazottja, mely családból a 16. századi történetíró, Istvánffy Miklós is származott.¹ A család Dunántúlon élő ága mellett már a 16. században egy felvidéki ág is kirajzolódik.) Jóllehet a század végére a magyar főnemesség egyre inkább zenekedvelővé lett, sőt maga a zenetanulás is divatosá vált körükben, a század közepén azt a szokatlan elhatározást, hogy egy nemesi származék zenei pályára lépett, talán valamiféle családi adottság is magyarázza. A 18. századból ugyanis (a zeneszerző apja és kopistaként is működő testvére, Elek mellett²) több zenész Istvánffyról van tudomásunk: a Felvidéken két Istvánffy Lőrinc (Laurentius) működött – apa és fia,³ Istvánffy Pál pálos szerzetes pedig a pécsi Jakab-hegyi kolostor orgonistája volt 1788-ban.⁴

Istvánffy Benedek jelentősége származásától eltekintve is kétségtelen – jóllehet mindössze tíz műve maradt fenn és azokat saját korában is csak szűkebb környezetében ismerték. A győri székesegyházban őrzött két mise és egy *Gloria*-tétel, 2 himnusz (*Te Joseph celebrent, Decora lux*), egy-egy *Rorate coeli* (másolata Veszprémben), *Alma Redemptoris* és egy offertorium (*Jam virga Jesse*), valamint a soproni Szentlélek templomban található további két offertorium (*Adeste, triumphate* és *Veni Sancte Spiritus*) kvalitásai garantálják szerzőjük kiemelt helyét a század magyar zenetörténetében.⁵

Az életéről fennmaradt adatok mennyisége – műveinek számához hasonlóan – csekély: ezért a biográfia összeállításakor gyakran következtetésekre és feltételezésekre kell hagyatkoznunk.⁶ A *Musicalia Danubiana* 3. kötetének kiadása óta felmerült újabb adatok és a korábbiak értékelésének

¹ Nagy I.: *Magyarország családai címerekkel és nemzékrendi táblákkal*. Pest, 1858 – új kiadása: Budapest, 1987. 257-261. o. Istvánffy Miklósnak ugyan nem maradtak fiúutódai, de a család feltételezett másik ágának tagjairól Nagy Iván későbbi adatokat közöl (1692, 1782, sőt 1857).

² Vavrincez V.: Istvánffy Benedek élete és működése. In: *Benedek Istvánffy: Church Music Works, Musicalia Danubiana* 3. Budapest, 1984. 9. o.

³ (1) *Laurentius Istvánffy /az apa/, P. Paulin Bajan tanára Szakolcán 1730 körül, (2) Laurentius Istvánffy /a fiú/, előbb Szakolcán majd Kassán működött, halálának időpontja talán 1779 vagy 1786, de a legvalószínűbb, hogy 1797. 2 *Salve Regina*-ja a kassai dómban található (regisztrálva az 1786-, 1787-, 1790-es és 1797-es inventáriumokban). A szerző megnevezése a kottán és a jegyzékekben: Istvánffy, keresztnév nélkül, de Ladislav Kačič egy azonos írással készült, Laurentius Istvánffy által szignált Galuppi mű másolata alapján azonosította. (Valamennyi adat L. Kačič szíves közlése alapján)*

⁴ Bárdos K.: *Pécs zenéje a 18. században*. Budapest, 1976. 81. o.

⁵ A felsorolt kisebb művek kiadását ld. *Musicalia Danubiana* 3. kötetében, felvételét pedig a Hungaroton SLPD 12733 sz. lemezén (Istvánffy Benedek: *Musica sacra*. Budapest, 1986). A győri kottatárban egy további, elveszett offertoriumának autográf címszövege olvasható egy Donberger-mű borítóján (Bárdos K.: *Győr zenéje a 17-18. században*. Budapest, 1980. Függelék 255. sz.).

⁶ Az eddigi irodalom: Bárdos: *Győr zenéje ...*, Vavrincez említett tanulmánya (ld. 2. jegyzetet), és Dobszay bevezető tanulmánya ugyanott (*Istvánffy Benedek kisebb egyházi művei*), valamint Dobszay kísérszövege a kisebb művek lemezfelvételéhez, ld. az előző jegyzetet.

lehetséges újabb szempontjai szükségessé teszik, hogy eddigi ismereteinket jelen kötetünkben is összefoglaljuk.

Istvánffy Benedek 1733-ban született Szentmártonban (a mai Pannónhalmán), apja Isvánffy József (1703-1771), aki 1726-tól a pannónhalmi bencés apátságban volt orgonista⁷ és a figurális zene oktatója, 1752-57 között a veszprémi székesegyház muzsikusa, ezután pedig a bakonybéli bencéseknel orgonista. Istvánffy József 1731-ban vette feleségül Szele Ilonát, akitől hét gyermeke született.⁸ Élete végén a győri "magyar ispitába" került, s ott is halt meg.

Benedek iskoláiról nincs adatunk, első zenei ismereteit bizonyára apjától szerezte. Későbbi tanulmányairól, melyek során eminens zeneszerzővé vált, semmilyen konkrét adat nem áll rendelkezésre. Így nyitva marad a kérdés: milyen mester révén nyerhette kivételesnek mondható, átlagon felüli ismereteit, tájékozottságát?

Az a korábbi feltételezés, mely szerint tanulmányai során Széchényi László gróf támogatta volna, Isvánffy egy 1760-as években kelt kérvényére hivatkozik. Ebben Széchényiről szólva azt írja: [neki köszönhetem], "hogy oly számos költségge által tanulásim végezvén kenyéremet kereshetem".⁹ A megfogalmazás szerintünk nem egyértelmű: a "számos költség" egyaránt vonatkozhat a tanulmányok finanszírozására, de ugyanúgy a kenyérkereset biztosítására is. (1757-ben tényleg nála állt alkalmazásban.) Amennyiben mégis a tanulmányokra utal, akkor is csak a lehetőséget megteremtő anyagi forrást jelöli meg, a tanítómester személye továbbra is homályban marad.

Bécs közelsége, a régió Bécsre irányuló zenei orientációja következtében nyilvánvaló, hogy egy Észak-Dunántúlról származó zenész képzésében a császárváros befolyása meghatározó lehetett. Kérdés, hogy ez a hatás közvetlenül, vagy közvetítés által érvényesült?

Jóllehet Isvánffy későbbi "munkahelye", a győri székesegyház rendelkezett ilyen kapcsolatokkal (a repertoár egyértelmű bécsi eredete mellett személyes kontaktus létrejöttéről is tudunk: 1748-ból bécsi énekesfiúk foglalkoztatásáról maradt fenn adat, 1755-1757 között – egyéves bécsi tanulás után – a fiatal Albrechtsberger működött itt orgonistaként¹⁰) – Isvánffy külföldi (bécsi) tanulmányaira nem utal semmi nyom. A lehetséges közvetítőt kell tehát megtalálni – vagyis szerzőnk szűkebb pátriájában kell körülnézni. A legkézenfekvőbb a közeli Esterházy-udvar Magyarországon – s egy-két évtized múlva, Haydn-nak köszönhetően Európában is – kiemelkedő szerepet játszó, virágzó zeneélete felé fordulni. A század közepén az ott élő Gregor Joseph Werner az egyetlen olyan képzett zeneszerző ebben a körben, aki Isvánffy mestereként szóba jöhet. Mindenképp érdemes különös figyelmet szentelnünk neki, hiszen valamiféle kapcsolata biztosan volt Isvánffyval.

A győri székesegyházi kottatár gazdag 18. századi gyűjteményének egy tekintélyes része Isvánffy keznyomát őrzi: számos darabot részben vagy egészben lemásolt, ill. borítóval-címzőveggel látott el.¹¹ Ebben a 144 művet tartalmazó anyagban a legnagyobb számban Werner művei találhatók: tőle 33 darabot írt le sajátkezűleg (míg a többi szerzőtől átlag 1-3 darabot, és még – az irányadó bécsi zeneélet egyeduralkodójától, a *Stephansdom* karnagyi és a *Hofkapelle* karmesteri tisztét egyszemélyben viselő – ifjabb J. G. Reuttertől is csak 7 művet tartott lemásolásra érdemesnek, további háromhoz csupán borítót készített). Figyelemreméltó továbbá, hogy Werner egyik miséjéhez (*Missa Coena Domini*) *Gloria*-tételt írt,¹² két himnusza pedig (*Te Joseph celebrant, Decora lux*) Werner himnusz-sorozatának függelékeként maradt fenn: ezekben Isvánffy azt a két himnusz-szöveget zenésítette meg, mely Werner ciklusából hiányzott.¹³

⁷ Isvánffy Józsefről és a családról ld. Pfeiffer J. – Szigeti K.: *A veszprémi székesegyház zenéjének története*. München, 1985. 57-60. o.

⁸ Mária (*1732), Benedek, József (*1736), Elek (*1741 –később győri káplán), Ignác (*1745), Mária Salomea (*1749) és Ilona (*1753).

⁹ Isvánffy Benedek levélfogalmazványa, fennmaradt a győri székesegyház kottatárában, Kunáth Ignác egy elveszett művének borítóján, közli Bárdos (*Győr zenéje ...* 64. o.).

¹⁰ Bárdos: *Győr zenéje ...* 55. és 60-61. o.

¹¹ Vavrincz: i.m. 9. o.

¹² Bárdos: *Győr zenéje ...* Függelék 1512. sz.

¹³ Dobszay: i. m. 12. o.

A feltételezett kismartoni szájak valószínűségét tovább erősíti, hogy az említett anyagban a Nápolyban és Madridban (!) működött zeneszerzőtől, F. Conforto-tól (vagy Conforti, 1718-1788) az átlagosnál több, hét teljes szólamanyagot másolt. Conforto műveit Magyarországon Győrön kívül csak Kismartonban ismerték: Esterházy Pál Antal herceg ugyanis nápolyi követként személyes kapcsolatba került vele – 1751-ben egy kantátát rendelt tőle Mária Terézia születésnapjára, s más műveit is beszerezte és hazahozta.¹⁴ Kézenfekvő, hogy Isvánffy csak a kismartoni udvar közvetítésével juthatott a művekhez.¹⁵

Az egymáshoz közel fekvő regionális zenei központok közti élénk forgalomra utal, hogy a soproni orgonista, Johann Patzelt valamennyi ránkmaradt egyházi műve Győrben található, és Isvánffynak köszönheti fennmaradását: a *Miserere* címlapja, a *Requiem* és a mise valamennyi szólama az ő kézírását őrzi.¹⁶ Patzelt is szükségképp kapcsolatba került az Esterházyakkal: *Castor és Pollux* c. operáját 1743-ben a soproni jezsuiták számára írta, s az opera *licenzája* a kegyúr Esterházyakat magasztalja.¹⁷

Mindezek az adalékok egy csaknem magától értetődő, szinte kikerülhetetlen kapcsolatot körvonalaznak: a további (levéltári) kutatások feladata felderíteni, hogy Werner és Istvánffy között kirajzolódó tanár-diák viszony valóban létrejött-e, annál is inkább, mert köztudott, hogy Werner karmesteri tevékenysége mellett zeneszerzés- és énektanítással is foglalkozott.¹⁸

Istvánffy tanulmányai végeztével, 24 éves korában a másik nagy dunántúli főnemesi család egyik tagjának, gróf Széchényi Lászlónak (1713-1760) alkalmazásába lépett Sopronhorpácson: 1757-ben már az ő soproni házikápolnájának orgonistája. Feltehetően gazdája közvetítésével nyerte el Széchényi Antal (1714-1767) nagycenki kastélyában az orgonista állást. Ide 1758-ban kerülhetett, a gróf ugyanis ekkor telepedett le Nagycenken, jöllehet a kastély felújítása és bővítése csak 1761-ben készült el.¹⁹

Isvánffy családi körülményeiről szintén csak közvetett adatok állnak rendelkezésre: feleségének, Kőmíves Katalinnak a nevét egy későbbi, győri kereszteleési anyakönyv örizte meg,²⁰ és házasságkötésük időpontja is ismeretlen. Mindenesetre 1756 előtt lehetett, miután abban az évben született lányuk, Franciska,²¹ aki később – Isvánffy 1778-ban bekövetkezett halála után annak győri utódjához, Krajtsovits András succentorhoz ment feleségül.²²

Fennmaradt levelek és káptalani jegyzőkönyvek alapján részletesebben ismerjük Istvánffy Győrbe szerződésének és ottani működésének történetét. Először 1764-ben, Széchényi Antal ajánlásának birtokában mutatkozott be a városban – Zichy püspök házában és a templomban is

¹⁴ Az említett kantáta: *Gli orti Esperidi*, ld. *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*. London, 1980. 4. k. 567-568. o. Az 1756/1759-es Esterházy-katalógusban szereplő további művek: 2 opera (*Antigono*, *L'Endimione*), 7 /vagy 15/ ária, fuvolaverseny, szimfónia, ld. J. Hárich: *Inventare der Esterházy-Hofmusikkapelle in Eisenstadt*. In: *Haydn Jahrbuch* 9 (1975) 69., 71., 83. o., valamint U. Tank: *Studien zur Esterházyischen Hofmusik von etwa 1620 bis zur 1790*. Regensburg, 1981. 315. o.

¹⁵ Conforto művei ilyen mennyiségben sem osztrák, sem német könyvtárban nem találhatóak, még együttvéve sem (vö. R. Eitner: *Biographisch-bibliographisches Quellenlexikon der Musiker und Musikgelehrten ...* Leipzig, 1899-1904 – új kiadása Graz, 1959. 28. o. és *Grove ...*). A korabeli katalógusokban is csak három esetben fordulnak elő (ld. B. S. Brook: *Thematic Catalogues in Music*. New York, 1972. Nr. 884: München, Hofkapelle; Nr. 1121: egy francia kastély 1757-es szimfónia-gyűjteménye, a katalógus ma San Francisco-ban; Nr. 1323: Gino-gyűjtemény katalógusa, ma Uppsalában).

¹⁶ Bárdos: *Győr zenéje ...* Függelék 1032-34. sz.

¹⁷ Sőt, egy ideig talán Esterházy-alkalmazásban is állt, ld. Tank: i.m. 334. és 341. o.: "Organist Johann Parzelt", 1734-1736. Művének modern kiadása: J. Patzelt: *Musica pro comoedia generali (Castor et Pollux)*. Bratislava, 1989.

¹⁸ Tank: i.m. 185-186. o. Werner ismert zeneszerző-tanítványai: Johann Novotny, eisenstadti orgonista, S. T. Kölbl, J. W. Dietzl – de 1734-től énekesfiúkat is oktatott.

¹⁹ Vavrincez: i.m. 7. o.

²⁰ Az Istvánffy-házaspárt 1765-ben keresztszülöként jegyezték fel.

²¹ Ez az adat a halotti anyakönyv alapján kalkulált: Franciska 60 éves korában halt meg, 1816. szept. 25-én.

²² Az esküvő dátuma: 1779. febr. 16. Valamennyi adatot ld. Bárdos: *Győr zenéje ...* 63. o.

sikerrel muzsikált,²³ az idős orgonista-regens chori, Mechler András helyét azonban csak 1766. őszén vehette át. A zenekar az ő működése idején tíz tagot számlált, s az együttest szükség szerint alkalmi kíséretők erősítették.

Győrben 1721 óta az orgonista és a regens chori ("succentor") feladatkörét egy ember látta el. Így Isvánffy kötelességei közé tartozott "a fogadalmi miséken a kanonokok élén előénekelni, a kórus többszólamú és gregorián énekét vezetni, a zsolozsmát a hetes kanonokkal és a prebendistákkal végezni." Az 1767-es vizitáció az ünnepélyes zenés misék rendjét is megszabta: "... amikor vesperáson, misén és körmeneten a káptalan jelenlétében muzsikálnak, akkor mindegyik [zenész] részt vesz. [...] Vasárnap és ünnepnap a 8 órai misén mindegyik többszólamú zenével köteles szolgálni az úrfelmutatásig, utána magyarul énekel bármelyikük orgonakísérettel." "A zsolozsmán a primától a nónáig öt koralista és a succentor köteles részt venni, a matutinumon és a laudesen az öt koralista és a tanító. Nagyobb ünnepen pedig valamennyien legyenek jelen a teljes zsolozsmán."²⁴ Ezen kívül a succentor tanítja minden vasárnap a kispapokat a szemináriumban a gregorián ének alapjaira, és gyakorolja velük az éneklést. A succentor gondja volt továbbá egy discantista és egy altista oktatása és eltartása – ezért a káptalani iskolában szolgálati lakást kapott.

Ünnepélyes alkalmakkor a győri karmelitanál és ferenceseknél, sőt a városi kórház Szentháromság-templomában is a székesegyház zenészei muzsikáltak. Ez alkalmi közreműködéseknel rendszeresebb elfoglaltságot jelentett Isvánffynak, hogy a jezsuita rend 1773-as feloszlata után két éven át a jó zenei hagyományokkal rendelkező templom kórusának vezetését is rábízta. Ottani feladatait egy, a helytartótanácsához írt kérvényében részletesen felsorolta: nemcsak az ünnepek zenéjéről gondoskodott, hanem a szükséges kották beszerzése és az együttes tagjainak oktatása is rámaradt.²⁵

Mindezen kívül a székesegyház zenészei a város kiemelkedő ünnepein is közreműködtek, mint pl. 1771-ben a Szent Jobb fogadásán. Istvánffy succentorsága idejének legjelentősebb eseményére, Zichy Ferenc püspök aranymiséjére 1774-ben került sor. A fényes ünnepség-sorozat csaknem valamennyi rendezvényén zene szólt: az ünnep előestéjén a palota udvarán, a délelőtti miséhez való felvonulás alkalmával, az ünnepi ebédnél, a különböző helyszíneken tartott népünnepeken, az esti bálakon. A nap kétségkívül legjelentősebb zenei produkciójaként Istvánffy erre az alkalomra komponált – kötetünkben közreadott – ünnepi miséje hangzott fel, melyet a kortárs szemtanú szerint a hallgatóság is igen nagyra értékelt: "... A fenséges énekkari és zenekari muzsikát az itteni káptalan succentora és karmestere a zeneművészet összes szabályainak megfelelően szerezte és számos kiváló zeneművész közreműködésével mindenki teljes tetszése mellett vezette."²⁶

²³ Zichy püspök válaszleve Széchényi Antalnak (Bárdos: *Győr zenéje ...* 64. o.) "... Elérkezett hozzám szerentséssen Isvánffy Benedek S. és jeles tudományarúl való próbáját házomnál sok ahoz értőknek jelenlétével, ugy az Templomban is ditséretessen és mindnyájok approbatiojaval meg tette."

²⁴ Bárdos: *Győr zenéje ...* 43., 68. és 72. o.

²⁵ Vavrincz: i.m. 8. o.

²⁶ Bárdos: *Győr zenéje ...* 271-274. és 272. o.

Istvánffy Benedek: Missa "Sanctificabis Annum Quinquagesimum, vel Sanctae Dorotheae"

Istvánffy Benedek Dorothea-miséjének értékelésekor három kérdés foglalkoztatja az elemzőt. Egyfelől megkíséreljük a 18. század derekának közép-európai mise-termésében azonosítani azokat a kompozíciós eljárásokat, melyeket Istvánffy mintaként követhetett, s kijelölni azon zeneszerzők körét, akiknek munkássága irányadó lehetett számára. Másfelől megvizsgáljuk, hogy a nemzetközi, általánosan használt módszerek alkalmazása mellett Istvánffy miséje mutat-e szerzőjére jellemző, egyéni vonásokat. S végül válaszolnunk kell arra a kérdésre, hogy a mise hogyan módosítja Istvánffy – nyomtatásban megjelent és hanglemezen is hozzáférhető hét kisebb egyházi műve által megrajzolt – zeneszerzői portréját, s mindezek alapján Istvánffynak a korabeli magyarországi egyházi szerzők között elfoglalt helyére is rákérdezhetünk.

A győri székesegyház kottatárának 18. századi gyűjteménye – közöttük az Istvánffy által másolt vagy címlappal ellátott 144 mű – főbb vonásaiban egy bécsi orientációjú templom átlagos repertoárját tükrözi.²⁷ A kisebb, helyi szerzők²⁸ mellett az előző generációhoz tartozók (Hasse, Tuma, Wagenseil, Zechner) művei is jelen vannak. Feltűnő, hogy a misekomponálás 18. századi történetében oly nagy szerepet játszó ún. "nápolyi iskola" mestereinek (A. Scarlatti, L. Leo, Fr. Durante, N. Piccini, N. Porpora, N. Jomelli stb.) egyházi darabjait hiába keressük a kottatárban. A nápolyi iskola második és harmadik generációjához tartozó zeneszerzők²⁹ csak operaáriákkal képviseltetik magukat a győri kottaanyagban. A nápolyi iskola eredményei nyilván bécsi közvetítéssel, ill. német mesterek (pl. Hasse) munkásságán keresztül került az Istvánffyhoz hasonló közép-európai kismesterekhez. Egy másik feltűnő hiány Johann Joseph Fux oeuvre-je. Az ún. "bécsi iskola" másik alapító mestere, Antonio Caldara 3 misével és 3 motettával van jelen a győri kottaanyagban.

A győri repertoár korszerűségét, és egyúttal Istvánffy naprakész tájékozottságát jelzi, hogy a még szinte pályájuk elején járó külföldi zeneszerzők (Bixi, Dittersdorf, Haydn, Leopold Hoffmann, Sonnleitner) kompozíciói is helyet kapnak a játszott művek sorában. Külön említést érdemel, hogy az Istvánffy által lemásolt három Joseph Haydn-mű egyike a "*Grosse Orgelmesse*" (Hob. XXII:4)³⁰, mely a szolisztikus orgonahasználat tekintetében Istvánffy miséinek egyik lehetséges előképül szolgálhatott.

A jelen kötet bevezetőjének Istvánffy-életrajzában említett repertoárbeli anomália: Gregor Joseph Werner műveinek feltűnően nagy száma (ld. kötetünk előző tanulmányát) nyilvánvalóvá teszi, hogy Werner Istvánffy számára különösen fontos mester volt. A Werner-életmű hatásának a Dorothea-misében is látjuk majd jeleit.

A 18. század közepének közép-európai mise-repertoárja (részben a liturgiai funkcióknak megfelelően) stílusbeli sokféleséget mutat. A misekompozíciók fő típusai két irányzat mentén

²⁷ A bécsi mise-repertoárhoz ld. G. Reichert: *Zur Geschichte der Wiener Messenkomposition in der ersten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts*. Diss. Univ. Wien, 1935. A győri székesegyház kottatárának tematikus jegyzéke Vavrincez Veronika munkája, ld. Bárdos: *Győr zenéje ...* 322-604. o.

²⁸ F. Aumann (3 mű), Bonnack (1), J. Boog (1), G.B. Constanzi (3), G.J. Donberger (1), B. Galuppi (1), B. Greisler (3), G. Giacomelli (1), T. Gsur (1), J. Habegger (1), Himmelbauer (1), B. Klima (2), J. Krottendorfer (1), J.A. Scheibl (1), A. Schenker (2), F. Schmiedt (3), Schramek (1), Senfft (1), Strasser (1), J.P. Ziegler (1) – ld. Vavrincez: i.m. 9. o.

²⁹ Vinci és Traetta, valamint Paisello és Zingarelli. vö: W. Müller: *Johann Adolf Hasse als Kirchenkomponist*. Leipzig/Wiesbaden, 1911/1973. 9. o.

³⁰ Bárdos: *Győr zenéje ...* Függelék 593. sz.

rendezhető el.³¹ A kor zeneszerzői irányzataitól mintegy leszakadva tartja állásait az önálló hangszeres szólamokról lemondó, konzervatív *stile obligato*, *Missa in contrapuncto* vagy *alla cappella* elnevezésű típus. A csupán szerény orgonakísérettel vagy *Kirchentrió*val (két hegedű és basso continuo) ellátott misefajta korántsem pusztán konzervatív hajlamú zeneszerzők (pl. Fux vagy Werner) személyes preferenciája miatt tarthatta meg életerét,³² hanem liturgikus okai voltak fennmaradásának: a díszes figurális zenét mellőző böjti és adventi időszak misetípusává vált. (Werner 48 miséje közül ötöt komponált ebben a szigorú stílusban.)

A kor misekompozícióinak másik nagy típusa, a zenekari kíséretes *concertante-mise*, mely léptékét, hangszerelését, szövegkezelését tekintve önmagán belül is számos alcsoportra osztható. A zenekari misék legszerűsebb formája a *Missa brevis*, a hétköznapok és az ünneptelen vasárnapok főistentisztelete, melynek zenekara általában nem lépte túl a *Kirchentriót*, a terjedelmes ordinárium-tételekben (*Gloria*, *Credo*) pedig sajátos szövegkezelést alkalmazott: olykor az egyes szövegsorok párhuzamos, egyidejű megszólaltatásával érte el a kívánt tömörséget. A *Missa brevis* az ordinárium-szövegek zenei alosztásának mellőzése, az átkomponált jelleg jellemezte. A rövidségre való törekvés szélsőséges eseteiben (*Missa brevissima*) az egyes szövegrészek egymásra rétegződése a szöveg érthetőségének rovására ment, s ekként liturgiai szempontból elfogadhatatlan eredményeket produkált.³³

Az ünnepi alkalmakra szánt *Missa solemnis* a legterjedelmesebb, leggazdagabb zenekart alkalmazó mise-típus. A vonószekerek alapját leggyakrabban itt is a *Kirchentrio* szolgáltatta, mely csak a század végén egészült ki brácsaszólammal, s a fafűvósok mellett trombiták és timpanik tették fényessé a hangzást. Szövegkezelés tekintetében – a *Missa brevis* átkomponált jellegével szemben – az egyes ordinárium-tételek szövegének belső osztása vált jellemzővé. E folyamat végállomása a nápolyi iskola mesterei által kialakított ún. "kantáta-mise", melyben az eredeti liturgikus tételek alosztásai önálló zenei tételekké önállósodtak, melyek hangneme, tempója, metruma és apparátusa tekintetében különböztek egymástól. A *Missa solemnis* vagy *Messa concertata* a virtuóz énekszólokat, (gyakran a teljes vokális kvartettet) éppúgy integrálta stílusába, mint az alkalmankénti hangszeres szólokat.³⁴ A *Missa solemnis* típus egészen a 19. századig érvényes szerkezeti váza – kisebb eltérésektől eltekintve – a következőképpen alakult.³⁵

Kyrie: *Kyrie I* - lassú bevezetés, majd *Allegro*, túlnyomórészt a kórus előadásában
Christe - lírai ellentét, az énekes szólisták fenségterülete
Kyrie II - fuga

Gloria: A legtöbb esetben tizenegyrészes ("*Gloria - Laudamus - Gratias - Domine Deus - Domine Fili - Qui tollis - Qui sedes - Quoniam - Jesu Christe - Cum sancto spiritu - Amen*"); a szöveg belső osztásában mutatkozhattak változatok; a "*Laudamus*"-t szabály szerint a koloratúrszoprán (vagy duett) számára tartották fenn, és egy moll kórustétellel állították szembe, a "*Quoniam*" nem ritkán a basszus-szólónak jutott, az "*Amen*"-t, sőt gyakran már a "*Cum Sancto Spiritu*"-t is fuga formájában dolgozták fel.

Credo: A megzenésítés nehézsége, hogy a hitvallás szövege – az "*Et incarnatus - Crucifixus*" középrésztől eltekintve – számos tartalmilag és szintaktikailag hasonló

³¹ H. Dopf: *Die Messenkompositionen Gregor Joseph Werners*. Diss. Univ. Innsbruck, 1956. 35. o.; L.M. Kantner: *Traditionen katholischer Kirchenmusik*. In: *Handbuch der Musikgeschichte*. Band 5. ed. C. Dahlhaus, Regensburg, 1985.

³² A konzervativizmussal aligha vádolható Michael Haydn még az 1790-es években is művelte ezt a típust, vö. *Missa pro tempore quadragesimae* (1794) DTÖ 45. kötet.

³³ Dopf, 43. o. Zechner, Tuma, ifj. Georg Reutter vagy L. Gassmann is írt *Missa brevissima*-kat.

³⁴ H. Unverricht: *Die orchesterbegleitete Kirchenmusik von den Neapolitanern bis Schubert*. In: *Geschichte der katholischen Kirchenmusik II*. ed. Karl Gustav Fellerer, Kassel, 1976. 157-172. o.

³⁵ A *Missa solemnis* szerkezeti leírását L.M. Kantner idézett tanulmányából vettük át, ld. 102. o.

szövegrészt sorol egymás mellé, melyek – akár a szimbolikus, akár az illusztratív zenei értelmezés számára nehezen megközelíthetőek, (pl. "*Qui ex patre filioque procedit*"). E nehézségek áthidalásaként vagy az ún. *Credo*-misék rondóformája, tehát a *Credo* szó és a hozzá kapcsolódó markáns zenei téma többszöri visszatérése által, vagy egy hangszeres összekötő-motívum alkalmazása által teremtették meg a zeneszerzők a tétel zenei egységét. Az "*Et unam sanctam catholicam*" szakaszt gyakran unisono szimbolizált, az "*Et in Spiritum sanctum*" szövegrésznél a hármas metrumra váltás jelezte a harmadik isteni személyt. A *Credo*-befejezéshez a *Gloriáéhoz* hasonlóan gyakran fugát komponáltak.

Sanctus: A liturgikus előírás szerint csak a főpapi misén választották el a *Benedictustól* (*Caeremoniale episcoporum*, tom.II,8 n.71; Sancta Congregatio 1643. június 13.), ezért a *Benedictussal* egy egységet képezett. Ezt a formaképletet követték a mediterrán országokban, ez magyarázza a tétel mindkét részének viszonylagos rövidségét. Német nyelvterületen viszont a *Missa solemnis*ben – a zenei tételek jelentős hossza miatt – a *Benedictus* különvált, s a virtuóz énekszólók felségterületévé lépett elő. A mediterrán területeken ezt a funkciót egy motetta töltötte be.)

Agnus Dei: A 18. századra egymással kontrasztáló kétrészség jellemezte: egy lírai, vagy moll hangnemű *Agnus Deit* legtöbbször egy konvencionális fuga formájában írt "*Dona nobis*" követett.

Istvánffy mindkét miséje műfaji tekintetben a zenekari kíséretes mise legnagyobb szabású változatához, a *Missa solemnis*hez tartozik. A zeneszerző két miséje közül is a kötetünkben közreadott Dorothea-mise a jelentékenyebb. A művet életrehívó alkalom magyarázza különleges ünnepélyességét, hiszen a kompozíció Győr 18. századi történetének talán legnagyobb ünnepén, a város kegyurának, gróf Zichy Ferenc püspöknek aranymiséjén hangzott fel 1774. augusztus 15-én,³⁶ amint ezt a címlap is jelzi.³⁷ A mű előadóapparátusa a *Kirchentrio* mellett nemcsak a két *clarinot* és *timpanit*, valamint a két oboát foglalkoztatja, hanem alt és tenor harsonaszólamot is magában foglal.

Kyrie

A Dorothea-mise solemnis-jellege, a monumentalitást célzó zeneszerzői ambíció már a *Kyrie* lassú bevezetésében is kifejezésre jut. Az *Adagio* nyitó ütemeket unisono, virtuóz vonósfutamok által tagolt akkordikus kórustömbök rendezik be. Már itt felbukkan a gyors hegedű-figurációk alkalmazása, s általában a hegedűk nem tematikus, virtuóz használata, melynek feltalálása az iskolateremtő bécsi mester, ifj. Georg Reutter nevéhez fűződik, ("rauschende Violinen à la Reutter"), s amelyet Istvánffy kis egyházi műveinek stílusosan érettebb csoportjában is használ.³⁸ A bevezetés harmóniai tervét gazdagság és nagyleptékű gondolkodás jellemzi, mely nemcsak a mellékdominánsokon és szűkített szeptimakkordokon keresztül elért dominánsakkordhoz vezető út nemes pátozában nyilvánul meg, hanem az elért domináns terület kiszélesítésében is; az a módszer, mellyel a zeneszerző képes az V. fokú akkord feszültségét fenntartani, szinte az érett klasszikát előlegezi: A 10/11. illetve 11/12. ütemben alkalmazott *maggiore-minore* játék (az "*eleison*" motívum megismétlése) Mozart kései nagy C-dúr kompozícióinak fény-ármék váltakozására emlékeztet, csakúgy, mint a kettős ellenpont szabályai szerint mozgó két hegedű utójátékának kromatikája (13-

³⁶ Bárdos: *Győr zenéje ...* 271-274. o.

³⁷ "Messe de anno 1774 in pieno choro 'Sanctificabis annum quinquagesimum' vel S. Dorotheae. Del Sigr. Benedetto Istvánffy".

³⁸ Dobszay: i.m. 16. o.

14.ü.), mely hatásos "kettőspontot" képez az *Allegro* főrész berobbanása elé. Az 1770/80-as évek magyarországi mise-termésében nem találunk hasonló léptékű lassú bevezetést.³⁹

A "rauschende Violinen" által körülrajzolt homofón kórus indítja a gyors főrészt, melynek első ütemeit a harmóniai egyértelműség (az I. és V. fokok kizárólagos használata) és a motívum-ismétlésből adódó szimmetrikus periodizáltság jellemzi (2+2, illetve 1+1 ütem). A célratörő harmóniai folyamatban már az első kórusbelépés megcélozza és eléri a domináns hangnemet. Az első *Kyrie* formája a háromszori kórusbelépésből és a kórusszakaszokat követő hangszeres közjátékokból épül fel. A *Kyrie* hármasság tagolása valószínűleg az eredeti liturgikus akklamáció hármasságát idézi, ugyanakkor jól kiegyensúlyozott harmóniai tervet valósít meg: az 1. kórusszakasz a dominánsba modulál, a második dominánsban marad, a harmadik pedig az alaphangnem párhuzamos molljába fordul. A hangszeres ritomell, melyet minden esetben kizárólag a *Kirchentrio* játszik (2 violino, violone, *senza organo*⁴⁰), hajlékonyan alkalmazkodó, jól használható eszköznek bizonyul Istvánffy kezében. Több kisebb motívumból való építkezése kiválóan jellemzi a zeneszerző rokokó, koraklasszikus dallamképzését. A ritomell – első megjelenési formájában – egy triolás unisono motívumból (25-26.ü.), egy visszaforduló skálamenetes motívumból és annak szekvenciális ismétléséből (26-28.ü.), a skálamenetes motívumról leváló négyhangos képlet önállósodásából (28-29.ü.) és egy érzelemgazdag szinkópás tercmenetből (29-30.ü.) áll össze. A ritomell legálladóbb eleme a skála-motívum, témafeje viszont változhat: 3. és 4. megjelenésekor (49-50. és 71-73.ü.) újnak tűnő, valójában azonban az érzelemgazdag szinkópás motívumból származó zenei gondolattal indul. Valamennyi ritomell-variáns tipikus gesztusa, közös vonása egy tulajdonképpen 4 ütemes zenei tartalom motívum-ismétlések általi kibővítése. A hangszeres közjátékok harmóniai szerepe mindig a vokális szakaszok által elért hangnemek megerősítése.

Az általános gyakorlattól, a Missa solemnis leggyakoribb formai képletétől eltér a *Christe* középrész zenei megfogalmazása. Istvánffy nem szólóhangokra osztja a *Christét*, s ekként a középrész sem apparátusában, sem dinamikájában nem hoz ellentétet a *Kyrie*hez képest, sőt monotematikus kapcsolatot teremt a két rész között, hiszen a *Christe* homofón kórusának anyaga nem más, mint a *Kyrie* moll változata.⁴¹ A mindössze 16 ütemes *Christe* kórusblokkját – a *Kyrie*vel ellentétben – nem tagolják hangszeres ritomellek. A szakasz, melynek funkciója a szonátaforma középrészével állítható párhuzamba, egyedül textúrabeli változatosságot hoz, a szoprán-alt, illetve tenor basszus szólások quasi "kétkórusos", szólampáros szembeállítását (59-66.ü.), majd nagy szekvencia vezet vissza az alaphangnemhez. A második *Kyrie* az első anyagát idézi vissza, az első vokális szakasz domináns modulációjának ügyes elkerülésével. Zeneszerzői rutinról tesz bizonyosságot az a tény, hogy a visszatérésben alkalmazott apró változtatásokban az énekszerűségre való törekvés érzékelhető (vö. 42-44.ütemet a 103-105. ütemmel), s ugyancsak biztos kézre vall, hogy Istvánffy az utolsó *Kyrie*-kórusrészben a *Christe* szólampáros játékát is átmenti (107-108.ü.).

³⁹ Az összehasonlításban az Istvánffyval közel egyidőben működött legfontosabb komponisták: Valentin Deppisch (1746?-1782), Anton Zimmermann (1741-1781), Joseph Bengraf (1745-1791), Franz Anton Novotni (1749k-1806) és Georg Druschetzky (1745-1819) miséit vizsgáltuk meg. Ugyancsak 15 ütemes *Adagio* bevezetést találunk Deppisch No.3. C-dúr miséjében, ám ez az *Adagio* harmóniai tekintetben meg sem közelíti Istvánffy lassú bevezetésének gazdagságát. Más szerzőknél inkább az a tipikus, hogy a mindvégig lassú tempóban és *piano* dinamikában tartott teljes *Kyrie*-tétel képez kontrasztot a következő *Gloriával* (vö. Druschetzky és Zimmermann: Missa Solemnis in D). Zimmermann és Novotni néhány miséje egy másik lehetőségre is mutat példát: csak az első *Kyrie* a lassú, a mérsékelt tempójú *Christét* követő második *Kyrie* viszont gyors fuga, melyet a zeneszerző a mise végén "*Dona nobis*"-ként is felhasznál.

⁴⁰ A *senza organo* jelentéséhez ld. Sas Ágnes: Unisono és tasto solo jelölése Valentin Deppisch műveiben c. tanulmányát. In: *Zenetudományi dolgozatok* (1984) 37-48. o. (Különösképp a 38. o. és a 7. jegyzet.)

⁴¹ A másik Istvánffy-mise szólóhangokat léptet fel a *Christében*, de a tétel hangnemileg hasonló utat követ (C-dúr – d-moll – a-moll).

Az első *Kyrie* változatlan megismétlése mint a tétel zenei egységének eszköze a kor misekompozícióinak jellemző vonása, ugyanakkor a *Christe* és a *Kyrie* egyanyagúsága, tehát a monotematikus jelleg példa nélkül áll a kor nemzetközi és magyarországi repertoárjában egyaránt, s jól érzékelteti Istvánffy koherenciára irányuló fokozott törekvését, melyet a hosszabb szövegű misetételekben is érvényesít.

Gloria

Figyelemreméltó, hogy míg kisebb egyházi műveiben Istvánffy egyáltalán nem használ gregorián dallamot,⁴² addig Dorothea-miséjében mind a *Gloria*, mind a *Credo* gregorián intonációját belekomponálja a tételekbe. A gregorián intonáció mellőzése és nagyszabású kórusbelépéssel való helyettesítése – s ezáltal egy önmagában zárt, szimfonikus léptékű zenei egység megteremtése – a század folyamán egyre inkább gyakorlattá vált.⁴³ A gregorián intonáció-dallamnak a figurális zenébe való bevonására osztrák mesterek miséiben találunk példákat,⁴⁴ a kor magyarországi mise-repertoárjában viszont Istvánffy intonáció-kezelése egyedülálló.⁴⁵ Az egyetlen szólammá összefogott kórus gregorián dallamát fúrge vonós unisono ellenpontozza, melynek ritmus-motívumai a "*Qui tollis*" szakaszig állandó elemei maradnak a tételnek. Ezáltal a zeneszerző kapcsolatot teremt a gregorián intonáció-dallamot idéző – első pillantásra szervetlen – nyitó ütemek és a tétel egésze között. A kor harmóniai gondolkodására jellemző, hogy az intonáció figurális feldolgozása a gregorián dallamot egy dominánsba moduláló fordulatként értelmezi. Ekként az "*Et in terra pax*" szakasz (8-15.ü.) feladatául kapja, hogy – szubdomináns és domináns irányba tett gesztusok egyensúlyaként – a tonikai C-dürt újra megszilárdítsa. Ez a részlet azért érdemel említést, mert az ellentétes erőkkel való játék és a benne megnyilvánuló egyensúlyérzék szinte már az érett klasszikára emlékeztet, s a kor – gyakran sablonos harmóniai menetekkel operáló – kismesterei fölé emeli Istvánffy.

A *Gloria* első szövegi egységét és a "*Laudamus*"-t elválasztó oboaszóló (15-17.ü.) a tétel során fontos összekötő kapocsá válik: a 92-93. ütemben a "*Domine Deus*" és a "*Qui tollis*" szakasz között tölti be a hangszeres közjáték szerepét, s váratlanul felbukkan a "*Cum Sancto Spiritu*" fuga befejező ütemei előtt is (278-280.ü.), de belőle származik a "*Qui tollis–Qui sedes*" szakasz hangszeres közjátéka is (107-109., illetve 144-146.ü.), melyből jelentős orgonaszólót bont ki a zeneszerző.⁴⁶ (Istvánffy a két legterjedelmesebb szövegű misetétel egységes zenei nagyformájának megteremtésében azonos módszereket alkalmaz: a *Credo*-tételben is az oboapár tercelő *dolce* dallama kap majd hasonló szerepet.)⁴⁷

A "*Laudamus*" és a "*Gratias*" kórusdeklamációi töretlenül folytatják a tétel indító lendületét. Az előbbi szakasz C-dúrból a-mollba modulál, az utóbbi fordított utat jár be. Az alaphangnem és a párhuzamos mollja közötti rugalmas átmenet biztosítja, hogy a tétel első jelentős cezúrájánál, a

⁴² Dobszay: i.m. 12. o.

⁴³ Unverricht: i.m. 169. o. Jellemző, hogy míg Werner valamennyi miséje megtartja a *Gloria* és a *Credo* gregorián intonációját, addig például Haydn-nál már csak három korai miséjében (*Missa brevis in F* - 1749?; "*Grosse Orgelmesse*" - 1768-9?; "*Kleine Orgelmesse*" - 1775k) láthatjuk az eredeti liturgikus szereposztás eme tiszteletben tartását. Az Istvánffy-kortárs magyarországi misészerzők ünnepi miséikben már szinte kivétel nélkül mellőzik a gregorián intonációt. (Druschetzky 1776-os D-dúr, és 1810-es B-dúr miséjének *Gloriája* gregorián intonációval kezdődik, a *Credo* ugyanakkor már az intonáció szövegét is bevonja a többszólamú megzenésítés területére. Novotni általában mindkét tételben megtartja a gregorián intonációt.)

⁴⁴ G. Reichert: Mozarts "*Credo-Messen*" und ihre Vorläufer. In: *Mozart-Jahrbuch* (1955) 117-144. o.: 121. o.

⁴⁵ Zimmermann, Bengraf, Deppisch, Druschetzky, Novotni ezidáig megismert miséiben (összesen 23 vizsgált kompozícióban) nem fordul elő az intonáció gregorián dallamának bevonása a figurális zenébe.

⁴⁶ A 118. illetve a 158. ütemtől.

⁴⁷ Ld. a *Credo* 72-75., 113-116., 159-162. ütemét, illetve a 87-89., 128-130., 174-177. ütemet, mely közeli rokona (moll változata) a *Gloria* oboa-motívumának.

Domine Deus szakasz kezdetén a hirtelen moduláció (35-36.ü) ellenére is megalapozottnak érezzük az a-moll megérkezését.⁴⁸

A két Canto-szólamra szánt "*Domine Deus, Rex coelestis*" a mise első vokális szólója. A két énekszólam tercpárhuzamban mozgó dallama szoros rokonságot mutat a másik Istvánffy-mise (S. Benedetto) "*Domine Deus*"-ának témájával, melyet ugyancsak duettre (tenor-basszus, majd szoprán-alt kettősére) fogalmazott a zeneszerző. A közös hangnemi terv és a hangszerelés is erősíti ezt a kapcsolatot. A két Istvánffy-mise *Gloriájának* formai párhuzamai és tematikus egybeesései oly mértékben egymáshoz rendelik a két tételt, amely nem magyarázható pusztán véletlenszerű hasonlóságokkal: véleményünk szerint testvérdarabokról, sőt, ugyanannak a zenei gondolatnak kétféle változatáról van szó. Mindez indokoltá teszi, hogy a tétel elemzésének végén még egyszer visszatérjünk a két *Gloria* összehasonlítására.

A Dorothea-mise "*Domine Deus*"-ának szekvenciális továbbszövése (44-47.ü) egy másik Istvánffy-művel termet rokonságot: az *Alma Redemptoris Mater* antifona ugyanezzel az eszközzel él a "*succurre*" szövegrésznél (16.ü).⁴⁹ A két szakaszt nemcsak a tematika, a motívika és a hangnem azonossága, hanem a két énekhang és a hegedűk váltakozó játéka, concertálása is összekapcsolja. Ezt a párhuzamot ugyancsak nem véletlen egybeesésként, hanem egy Istvánffy-stílusjegyként kell értékelnünk. A két tétel egymásra rímelve a két énekszólam kánonikus felelgetésében is folytatódik (vö. a mise 49. ütemétől, illetve az *Alma Redemptoris* 32. ütemétől induló szakaszt).

A "*Domine Deus, Agnus Dei*" tutti nem más, mint a "*Gratias*" zenei anyagának visszatérése. (E korábbi szakasz visszaidézésével egyúttal az a-mollból C-dúrba való visszamodulálást is természetessé teszi a zeneszerző.) A két szövegrész zenei materiájának azonossága éppúgy a nagyforma kohézióját segíti elő, mint a már említett oboaszóló visszaidézése (15-17.ü. = 92-93.ü.).

A *Gloria* harmadik nagy egysége – mely már hangnemében, tempójelzésében és metrumában is elválik az előzményektől – a szinte önálló tétellel terebélyesedő "*Qui tollis*" (3/4, *Allegro moderato*, c-moll). A hármás metrum és az azonos alapú moll (minore) hangnem kiválasztásával Istvánffy a "*Qui tollis*"-megzenesítések gyakori képletét követi. (Hasonló megoldásokkal találkozunk Werner, Haydn, Druschetzky vagy Novotni műveiben.⁵⁰) E tételben Istvánffy jól szervezett, organikus zenei formát teremt, mely ugyanakkor tökéletes összhangban áll a liturgikus szöveg szintaktikai egységeivel. Az első "*Qui tollis - miserere*" egység c-ből g-mollba modulál, majd egy hangszeres közjáték után megismétlődik a "*miserere*" négyütemes egysége (115-118.ü.). Jelentős orgonaszóló (118-128.ü) vezet a második "*Qui tollis*" szakaszhoz, mely Esz-dúrban indul. A "*suscipe deprecationem*" könyörgés a "*miserere*" zenei anyagát kapja meg (141-144.ü.). A hangszeres közjáték ezúttal a "*Qui sedes*"-hez vezet, melynek témája a központi gondolatból származik, harmóniailag pedig visszavezet a c-moll alaphangnemhez. Az orgonaszóló megismétlődése teszi teljessé az alaphangnem rekapitulációját, s a "*miserere*" négyütemes egysége – mely már a tétel folyamán önállósodott – a teljes tétel lekerekítéseként hangzik fel a 167-170. ütemben.

Különös figyelmet érdemel az orgona szolisztikus kezelése. Istvánffy a mise három szövegrésznél alkalmaz orgonaszólót: a *Gloria* "*Qui tollis*"-ában, a *Credo* "*Et incarnatus*"-ában, és az "*Agnus Dei, qui tollis*"-tételben. A szöveg mindannyiszor a bűneinket elhordozó Krisztus megváltó tettehez kapcsolódik, a zenei anyag mindannyiszor moll hangnemű, sőt az "*Et incarnatus*" és az *Agnus Dei* szólója tematikusan egymás variánsa. Mint fentebb már említettük, a győri székesegyház kottatárának 144 Istvánffy által másolt (vagy címlappal ellátott) kompozíciója között Haydn "*Grosse Orgelmesse*"-je is megtalálható (Hob. XXII:4).⁵¹ Istvánffy tehát az orgona misében

⁴⁸ Efféle drasztikus hirtelenségű modulációk gyakoriak Werner oratóriumaiban az áriák fő és középrésze között, vagy a recitativókban.

⁴⁹ *Musicalia Danubiana* 3, 95. o.

⁵⁰ Hármás metrum és minore váltás: Werner H-Bn, Ms.mus.III.31. jelzetű D-dúr miséjében. Hármás metrum: Werner Ms.mus.III.18, 22, 25, 32, 36, 41. jelzetű miséiben. Minore hangnemű "*Qui tollis*"-ok: Werner Ms.mus.III.26, 28; Haydn *Missa Cellensis* (1766), "*Mariazeller*" mise (1782); Druschetzky *Missa* in D (H-Bn, Ms.mus.1611), *Missa* in C (H-Bn, Ms.mus.1612), *Missa* in D (H-Bn, Ms.mus.1614), *Missa solemnis* in C (H-Bn, Ms.mus.1605); Novotni: *Missa Pastorella*, H-P (N 31).

⁵¹ Ld. a 4. jegyzetet.

való kiemelt jelentőségű használatának igen fontos előképeit ismerhette már saját Dorothea-miséjének komponálásakor. Ugyanakkor Haydn orgonahasználata jelentősen eltér Istvánffyétól: a bécsi mester a zenekari szövet teljesen integráns részévé, szinte állandóan jelenlévő elemévé teszi az orgonaszólót, míg Istvánffynál ezek a szakaszok mindig zárt ritomellekként jelentkeznek. (Érdekes különbség, hogy a két zeneszerző még véletlenül sem azonos szövegrészeknél lépteti be az orgonaszólót.⁵²) Az egyes misetételek orgonaszólóval való felékesítésére Istvánffy más mesternél is láthatott mintákat. Werner több miséjében is felbukkan az orgonaszóló.⁵³ (Az orgonaszóló általában a "Flautino" regisztrálási utasítást is tartalmazza, mely nyilvánvalóan egy négylábos fuvolaregiszterre utal.⁵⁴) Ráadásul az Ms.mus.III.22. jelzetű mise "Et incarnatus"-ának orgonaszólója ugyanazt a dallami toposzt szólaltatja meg (egyszerűbb formában), mint az Istvánffy-mise "Et incarnatus"-ának és Agnusának szólója. (Lásd az I. Függelék.) Mivel már eddig is számos bizonyíték igazolja, hogy Istvánffy behatóan ismerte Werner életművének jelentős részét, az említett dallamrokonság talán nem véletlen.⁵⁵

A c-moll, 3/4-es "Qui tollis" után erős hangulati kontrasztot hoz a 2/4-es, C-dúr "Quoniam" gondtalan, derűs alt-szólója. (A "Quoniam" a mise egyetlen pillanata, amikor egy énekes szóló teljes tételnyi szólót kap, s nem csupán együttesben vesz részt.) A Kirchentrióval kísért ária stílusban a legkorszerűbb nyelvet beszéli: motívum-ismétlésektől áttört, díszítő-motívumokkal és hármashangzat-figurációkkal gazdagon ellátott, diszkurzív, "csevegő" dallamossága a nápolyi iskola hatását viseli magán, s a zeneszerző kisebb egyházi művei közül az offertóriumok szólótételeivel áll rokonságban.⁵⁶ A világos forma, a nagyobb formarészek tömörszerű kezelése, és az egyszerű harmóniai szerkezet ugyancsak az érett klasszika közelségére utal. A három terjedelmes ritomell két vokális részt fog közre. Az első vokális szakasz domináns irányú modulációjára a második visszamodulálása rimel: a szimmetrikus zenei folyamat a kétrészes szonátaforma elvének megfelelően alakul. Miként azt már a ritomell triolái előrevetítik, mindkét vokális terület nagy szerepet juttat a virtuóz koloratúrának. A második rész "Altissimus" szövegére énekelt magas, tartott kétvonalas e-hangjaiban (a vokális szóló legmagasabb hangjában) a kifejezett szövegábrázolás is helyet kap.

A Gloria utolsó szakaszát, a "Cum Sancto Spiritu" szövegrésztől kezdve – a konvenciót követve – fúgásként komponálta meg a zeneszerző. A Missa "Sanctae Dorotheae" nem bővelkedik fúgákban: a 18. századra már kikristályosodott a mise-megzenésítések legalább öt-hat, fúgát megkívánó helye (a II. Kyrie, a Gloria-befejezés, a Credo-befejezés, az "Osanna" – gyakran a Sanctus is – s végül a "Dona nobis pacem")⁵⁷ közül Istvánffy csak a "Cum Sancto Spiritu", az "Osanna" és a "Dona nobis pacem" esetében használta a fúga-formát. Amikor azonban e tiszteletreméltó szerkesztésmóddhoz folyamodik, nem elégedik meg a fúga – a korban egyre gyakoribb – felszínes utánzásával, hanem igazi polifón gondolkodásról tesz bizonyosságot.⁵⁸

⁵² Haydnál az orgona a Kyriében és Christében, a Gloria "Quoniam" és "Cum Sancto Spiritu" szakaszában, a Credo befejezésében, a Benedictusban, és az Agnus Dei "Dona nobis"-ában jut szólószerephez.

⁵³ Werner H-Bn, Ms.mus.III.19. jelzetű miséjének "Laudamus"-ában, valamint az H-Bn, Ms.mus.III.22 jelzetű mű "Laudamus"-ában és "Et incarnatus"-ában.

⁵⁴ Ugyanezt a regiszternevet használja Haydn – ugyancsak négylábos fuvolaregiszter jelöléseképpen – miséinek orgonaszólóiban, (egészen az 1801-ben keletkezett "Schöpfungsmesse" "Et incarnatus"-áig). Vö. C. M. Brand: Die Messen von Joseph Haydn. Würzburg, 1941. 434. o. és 44. jegyzet.

⁵⁵ Ugyanakkor ennek a dallami egybeesésnek nem szabad túlzott jelentőséget tulajdonítanunk, hiszen az "Et incarnatus" szöveghez kapcsolódó rendkívül gyakori dallamtypusról van szó, mely többek közt Haydn "Nicolai"-miséjében (1772), vagy "Mariazeller"-miséjében (1782) is felbukkan. Vö. Brand: i.m. 166. o.

⁵⁶ Ld. a Jam virga jesse "O Jesu, amor mi" kezdetű duettjét, vagy a Veni Sancte Spiritus duettet. Musicalia Danubiana 3. 132. és 199. o. A stílushoz ld. Dobszay László tanulmányát a kötet előszavában (15. o.).

⁵⁷ Kantner: i.m. 101-102. o.

⁵⁸ Ugyanakkor a szekvenciázó, egymással tercpárhuzamba állítható témák arról tanúskodnak, hogy a mise fúgáira is igaz Dobszay László megállapítása: "...az olasz, délnémet, osztrák iskolák a XII-XVIII. században az archaizáló textúra és az azt kitöltő modernebb harmóniai-dallami képletek kettősségét mutatják. A folyamatos, jól kialakított kontrapunktikus szövet Istvánffy műveiben is nélkülözi a polifónia igazi feszültségi elemeit. [...] Ugyanakkor a szólamvezetés kifogástalan, [...] anyaga bár nem homogén, de folyékony." In: Musicalia Danubiana 3, 12. o.

A Dorothea-mise három fűgája közül a "*Cum Sancto Spiritu*" szakasz megzenésítése a legzenialisabb. A szöveg mindhárom szintaktikai egysége saját zenei témát kap: A "*Cum Sancto Spiritu*" hordozója gyakori fűgatéma-toposz a kor misetermésében,⁵⁹ ám a szinkópás elcsúsztatás révén eredeti és nagy feszültség-tartalékokat magában rejtő témaként áll előttünk; az "*in Gloria Dei Patris*" kifejezés egy terclépésekben lefelé haladó, ugyanakkor felfelé szekvenciázó dallamot kap (251.ü.). Hasonló kettősség határozza meg az "*Amen*"-témát is: motivikus tartalma egy lefelé haladó skálamenet, mely a szekvenciális ismétlésekor mindig egy szekunddal magasabban indul (253-55.ü.). A zeneszerző a formarész elejét (251-264.ü.) mindhárom téma együttes bemutatása által rendezi be, méghozzá a permutációs fűga elvének megfelelően (minden szólamban szabályos sorrendben követi egymást az A, B és C téma - ld. az alábbi táblázatot.) A három téma együttes felhangzása (261-64.ü) után a "*Cum Sancto*"-téma torlasztással lép be a szoprán/alt, illetve tenor/basszus tercelő-szextelő szólampárjain. A torlasztás miatt a téma eredetileg is szinkópás ritmusa most valósággal tobzódik az eltolt ütem súlyokban, s teljesen megingatja a hallgató ütemérzetét (264-66.ü.).⁶⁰ Ezután az "*In gloria Dei*" téma (B) kerül hasonló – torlasztást alkalmazó – feldolgozásra, pusztán a szólampárok belső szereposztása változik meg (a szoprán/basszus áll szemben az alt/tenorral, 266-270.ü.). A három téma mintegy a forma tagolópontjaként jelenik meg újra együtt a 270-71. ütemekben. A 272. ütemtől az "*Amen*"-téma feldolgozása következik az inverz alak (fordított irányú skálamenet) bevonásával. A föl-alá száguldó skálamenetek kaotikus viharát a *Gloria*-tétel már többször említett oboamotívuma oszlatja szét, mely ismét hatásos egységesítő-elemnek bizonyul a nagyformában (277-280.ü.).

I. táblázat: *Gloria - a Cum Sancto Spiritu* zárófűga

ü:	251				261	264	266		270	272		278	280-2	
Sop			A	B	C	A	B		x	C	C ⁱ	C ⁱ	x	kad.
Alt	B	C	x		A	A		B	A	C	C ⁱ	C ⁱ	x	kad.
Ten	A	B	C	x	B	A		B	B	C ⁱ	C	C	x	kad.
Bas		A	B	C	x	A	B		C	x	C	C	x	kad.
	permutációs szakasz					A és B téma szólampárokban, tercmenetekben			C téma és inverze szólampárokban tercmenetekben			oboa	zárlat	
												szóló		

Jelmagyarázat:

- A - *Cum Sancto Spiritu* fűgatéma
- B - *in gloria Dei* fűgatéma
- C - *Amen* fűgatéma
- Cⁱ - *Amen* fűgatéma inverze (a skálamenet megfordítása)
- x - egy szólam szünetelése
- ü - ütemszám

A tétel nagyformájának végére jutva érdemes ismét összevetni a két Istvánffy-mise *Gloriáját*. A két kompozíció nemcsak hangnemi tervében, valamint az egymásnak megfelelő belső tételrészek karakterbeli azonossága, illetve a tutti-szóló szereposztás tekintetében mutat rokonságot, hanem igen szoros tematikus kapcsolatban áll egymással. (Ld. a II. Függelék.) A "*Domine Deus*" duettet szinte hangról hangra megegyező hangszeres közjáték előzi meg. Maga a duett ugyanannak a zenei gondolatnak két – egymáshoz igen közeli – variánsa. A 3/4-es, c-moll "*Qui tollis*"-ok ugyanahhoz a

⁵⁹ Hasonló fűgátémát találunk Werner *Missa in Contrapunto*-jában (H-Bn, Ms.mus.III.20.), Patzelt *Requiemjének* *Kyrie*- és "*Osanna*"-tételében, valamint Istvánffy Benedetto-miséjében is.

⁶⁰ Épp a metrikával való játék emeli a "*Cum Sancto*" fűgát az Istvánffy kisebb egyházi műveiben alkalmazott ellenpontos tételek fölé, melyekről Dobszay ezt írja: "[a kontrapunktikus szöveget] átkötései ritkán járnak együtt továbblendítő disszonanciákkal, a szólamok és ellenszólamok együttjárása kiemeli az ütem súlyokat, a harmóniai menet irányító szerepe kétségtelen." I. m.: ld. a 31. jegyzetben.

tételtípushoz tartoznak, s az azonos hangnem és metrum mellett közös formai szerkezetük is megnyilvánul a közjátékok beépítésében: a Dorothea-mise orgonaszóloinak szerepét a Benedetto-misében egy jelentős, kromatikával érdekessé tett vonós-ritomell tölti be.⁶¹ Nyilvánvalóan azonos stíluskörbe sorolható a két "*Quoniam*" (egy alt- illetve egy tenor-szólo) derűs, kora-klasszikus melodikája, egyszerű harmóniai felépítése és kétrészes (kidolgozás nélküli) szonátaformája. Az önálló tétellel növekvő "*Quoniam*" mindkét misében erőteljes ellentétet hoz a "*Qui tollis*" után. A Benedetto-mise *Gloriájának* "*Cum Sancto Spiritu*" szakasza ugyancsak három különböző témát rendel a szöveg három szintaktikai egységéhez, s e három téma ugyancsak kombinálódik egymással, bár a tétel stratégiája kevésbé céltudatos, s feszültségteremtő ereje kevésbé eredményes, mint a Dorothea-mise zárófűgájéé. A Benedetto-mise "*Cum Sancto*" fűgájában Istvánffy a szólamvezetés kényszere miatt kevésbé koherens harmóniai fordulatokra kényszerül, s a szakasz nem éri el testvérdarabja frappáns tömörségét.

Mindezek alapján – pusztán a stíluskritikai megfigyelésekből és a kompozíciós eszközök színvonalának tanulmányozásából – arra következtethetünk, hogy a két mise közül az érettebb Dorothea-mise a későbbi. Mivel a Benedetto-mise datálatlan, állításunk a források tüzetesebb filológia vizsgálatának elvégzéséig csupán hipotézis marad.

Credo

Miként a *Gloria*, a *Credo* is a gregorián intonáció-dallam figurális megzenésítésével kezdődik. A gregorián dallam ezúttal is a harsonákkal erősített unisono kóruson szólal meg, egészhang-alapértékekben, miközben a két hegedű, az orgona és a nagybőgő ugyancsak unisono, nyolcadmozgású ellenpontot játszik. Georg Reichert – Mozart "*Credo*-miséinek" előzményei után kutatva – a gregorián intonáció megzenésítésének néhány jellegzetes példájára talált a 18. század elejének mise-repertoárjában.⁶² J.G. Reinhardt (1677 körül - 1742), bécsi udvari orgonista Nr.19-es jegyzékszámú miséjében figurális basso continuo-kísérettel látja el a basszusszólam által énekelt intonációt, mely az utána következő kóruszövevhez képest idegen test marad.⁶³ J.J. Fux Köchel 38. számú miséjében a kórus több szólamára is kiterjedő imitáció témájává teszi az intonációdallamot.⁶⁴ Egy másik Reinhardt mise (Nr.2.) *Credo*-jában az intonáció, mint imitációs téma a kórus valamennyi szólamán végigvonul.⁶⁵ Mindhárom példa megegyezik abban, hogy a gregorián dallam felidézése csak a tétel elejére korlátozódik, s a későbbiekben nem tér vissza.⁶⁶

Istvánffy eljárása azonban magasabbrendű az említett eseteknél. A figurális köntösbe öltöztetett, s ezáltal *maestoso* karaktert nyert intonációt refrénnek használja, s az "*Et ex Patre natum*", illetve a "*Qui propter nos homines*" szakasz előtt újra visszaidézi. A nagyforma – biztos kézzel tanúskodó – felépítésének hatását fokozza, hogy a mottók egyúttal a tétel első részének legfontosabb hangnemi területeit is kijelölik (C-dúr, 1-6.ü.; F-dúr, 25-30.ü.; G-dúr, 47-52.ü.). A mottóként használt intonáció háromszori megjelenését, tehát egy Istvánffyéhoz hasonló formamodellt tartalmaz

⁶¹ A két tétel harmóniai terve ugyanakkor némiképp eltér.

Dorothea-mise: c-moll – g-moll – Esz-dúr – c-moll;

Benedetto-mise: c-moll – a-moll – d-moll – a-moll. További lényeges különbség, hogy a Dorothea-mise "*Qui tollis*"-ának hangszeres bevezetés nélküli, "in medias res" kórusbelépésével szemben a Benedetto-misében egy jelentős, affektushordozó, pontozott ritmusú motívumra épülő hangszeres bevezetés készíti elő a kórus belépését.

⁶² Reichert: Mozarts "*Credo-Messen*" ... 117-144. o.

⁶³ Reichert i.m. 121. o. Beispiel 3.

⁶⁴ Reichert i.m. 122. o. Beispiel 4.

⁶⁵ Reichert i.m. 122. o. Beispiel 5.

⁶⁶ Az intonáció basso continuoval kísért figurális megzenésítésének egy későbbi példája Michael Haydn 1803-as keltezésű *Missa Sancti Francisci*-jának *Credoja* (in: *DTÖ* 45. k.), melyben a gregorián dallam feldolgozása a tétel 3/8-os metrumához illeszkedik.

Holzbauer Nr. 18-as jegyzékszámú miséje, azzal a lényeges különbséggel, hogy a gregorián dallam mindannyiszor ellenpontos feldolgozásra kerül a zenei szövegben.⁶⁷

Az intonáció-refrén használata a *Credo*-misék csoportjához sorolja Istvánffy kompozícióját, melyeknek közös vonása, hogy az intonáció-szöveg és a hozzá kapcsolódó zenei anyag állandó visszatérését (tehát a hagyományos liturgiai előírással ellentétes szövegkezelést) használják fel a terjedelmes tétel zenei nagyformájának fő egységesítő eszközeként. Ugyanakkor Istvánffynál a *Credo*-refrén csak a tétel első szakaszát rendezi be, a későbbiekben (az "*Et incarnatus*"-tól kezdődő részben) már nem jelenik meg többé. A refrén következetesebb, teljesebb kiaknázását láthatjuk például Mozart K. 192-es *F-dúr Missa brevis*ében.⁶⁸ Érdekes egybeesés, hogy az említett Mozart-mise, a zeneszerző két *Credo*-miséje közül a korábbi, éppúgy 1774-ben keletkezett, mint Istvánffy Dorothea-miséje. (Ugyanakkor teljesen valószínűtlen, hogy a magyar komponista ismerte volna az 1774. június 24-én befejezett Mozart-művet saját miséjének megírása, tehát 1774. augusztus 15. előtt. A Mozart-mise később sem került a győri székesegyház kottatárába, s az Istvánffy által másolt vagy címlappal ellátott 144 kompozíció között egyetlen Mozart-mű sem szerepel.⁶⁹)

Az Istvánffy-kortárs magyarországi szerzők életművében – az eddig áttekintett forrásanyagban – nem találtunk *Credo*-misét. A liturgikus előírásokat tiszteletben tartó Werner mise-termésében sem találkozunk ezzel a gyakorlattal, Haydn egyetlen, korai *Credo*-miséje (*Missa Cellensis*, 1766) pedig – jelenlegi tudásunk szerint – ismeretlen volt Istvánffy számára.⁷⁰ Egyelőre tehát nyitva kell hagynunk a kérdést, mely mesterek műveiben látott példát Istvánffy a *Credo*-mise alkalmazására, s hogy találkozhatott-e ezzel a sajátos formával a Reichert által felsorolt bécsi komponisták miséiben,⁷¹ vagy ismerhette-e a mannheimi Holzbauer hasonló kompozícióit. E kérdésre az Istvánffy tanulóéveivel kapcsolatos esetleges újabb adatok ismeretében és a győri székesegyház kottatárának teljeskörű feldolgozása után válaszolhatunk.

Istvánffy Dorothea-miséjében az intonáció-refrén háromszori megjelenése két-két, kórus-tuttit és szólószakaszt tartalmazó zenei egységet foglal keretbe. A tétel első része – az "*Et incarnatus*" hangnem- és metrumváltással is hangsúlyozott cezúrájáig – a következőképpen épül fel:

II. táblázat:

<i>Credo</i> -intonáció	A	unisono kórus	C-dúr	1-6.ü.
<i>Patrem omnipotentem</i>	B	tutti kórusdeklamáció	C-dúr	7-15.ü.
<i>Et in unum Dominum</i>	C	szóló Canto I & II	C-dúr–d-moll–F-dúr	15-25.ü.
<i>Credo</i> -intonáció	A	unisono kórus	F-dúr	25-30.ü.
<i>Et ex Patre natum</i>	B	tutti kórusdeklamáció	C-dúr	31-38.ü.
<i>Genitum non factum</i>	C	szóló tenor-basszus	a-moll–G-dúr	38-47.ü.
<i>Credo</i> -intonáció	A	unisono kórus	G-dúr	47-52.ü.
<i>Qui propter nos</i>	B	tutti kórusdeklamáció	C-dúr	53-61.ü.

⁶⁷ Reichert: Mozarts "*Credo*-Messen" ... 140-143. o. Beispiel 21. Reichert felhívja a figyelmet a Holzbauer-mű "*Genitum non factum*" szakaszának és Mozart első *Credo*-miséjében (K.192.) található "*Genitum*"-szakasz feltűnő hasonlóságára. Ugyanez a hely az Istvánffy-mise "*Genitum non factum*"-ára is emlékeztet.

⁶⁸ A *Credo*-refrén – mely a jól ismert, négyhangos "Mozart-névjegy"-gyel azonos – összesen hat alkalommal fordul elő a tételben: a tétel elején, az "*Et in unum Dominum*", a "*Genitum non factum*", a "*Qui propter nos*" és az "*Et incarnatus est*" szakasz előtt, valamint – a "*Crucifixus*" szöveghez kapcsolódva, moll hangnemben és ellenpontos szövegben.

⁶⁹ Vavrincz: i.m. 9. o.

⁷⁰ Ld. az előző jegyzetet.

⁷¹ Fr. Conti, G. Donberger, M. Oettl, J.G. Reinhardt, F. Schmidt.

Az álimitációt és a valódi motivikus imitációt változó szólo-szakaszok üde változatosságát hoznak a monumentális kórustömbök között.

Az "*Et incarnatus est*" a hozzá kapcsolódó "*Crucifixus*"-sal együtt önálló tétellé növekszik a *Credo*-n belül. A 3/4-es, c-moll, *Andante ma non troppo* szakaszt nemcsak az azonos metrum és hangnem rokonítja a *Gloria* "*Qui tollis*"-ával, hanem az orgonaszólo fellépése is, s a két oboa tercekben haladó *dolce* motívumainak ugyancsak láttuk megfelelőjét a *Gloriában*.⁷² Az "*Et incarnatus*"-ban az orgonaszólo hosszabb, összetettebb, és önállóbb, mint a *Gloria* orgonabetétje, s tételkezdő ritomellként az egész formarész hangulatát megalapozza. Mint fentebb említettük, Werner egyik miséjének "*Et incarnatus*"-a ugyanazt a dallam-toposzt szólaltatja meg, mint az Istvánffy-mise "*Et incarnatus*"-ának és *Agnus*ának orgonaszóloja (ld. az I. Függelék, és a 29. jegyzetet).

E két utóbbi dallam összehasonlítása⁷³ felfedi lényegi azonosságukat, mely nemcsak a "pathotype"⁷⁴ melodika érzékeny hangjainak (a hangkészlet mély 6. és magas 7. fokának) kihangsúlyozásából fakad, hanem továbbszövésük módja, s a mögöttük rejlő harmóniai folyamat is tökéletesen megegyezik. Nem tagadhatjuk, hogy a kor zenei nyelvének egyik igen kedvelt közhelyéről van szó, ugyanakkor Istvánffy javára írandó e közhely alkalmazásának néhány kifinomult eszköze. Ezek közé tartozik a tercelő oboa-motívum beépítése az orgonaszóloba (72-73.ü), mely dúr és moll között lebegő ambivalenciával különös fényt kölcsönöz a ritomellnek, vagy az orgonaszólam rendkívül hangszereszerű tizenhatodmenetei (81-84.ü.) és harmincketted-futamai (77-80.ü), melyek a mértéktartó virtuozitás megcsillantásával ékesítik a szólot. Az orgona-ritomell ritmusszókinccse és motívumkészlete Haydn billentyűs versenyműveire emlékeztet.

Mesteri kézre vall a ritomell beépítésének módja a vokális szakaszokba. Az "*Et incarnatus*" kórusbelépés az orgonaszólo témáját veszi át (90-93.ü.). Miként a ritomell, a kórusrész is az 5. ütemtől indul új harmóniai területek felfedezésére, ám míg az orgonaszóloban egy szubdomináns felé tartó elsőfokú mellédomináns válik a harmóniai kimozdulás katalizátorává (66.ü.), addig a kórus anyaga szextakkordok és szűk szeptimek szekvenciáján keresztül B-dúrba tart (94-105.ü.). A szóban forgó szakaszban ("*Ex Maria Virgine, et homo factus est*") a zeneszerző a dinamika érzékeny fényárnyék játékával (a *forte* és *piano* ütemenkénti váltogatásával) fokozza a harmóniaváltások érdekességét.

A kórusszakaszban elért B-dúr hangnemet az orgonaszólo visszatérése erősíti meg, mely kihagyja az eredeti ritomell moduláló szakaszát, s a domináns g-mollban zár.⁷⁵ A "*Crucifixus*" nem más, mint az "*Et incarnatus*" kórusblokkjának variált (az új szöveghez igazított) megismétlése g-mollban, melyet a ritomell visszatérése kerekít le. Ez a harmadik orgonaszólo mellőzi az eredeti ritomell (már amúgy is "elkoptatott") első négy ütemét, és épp azzal a modulatív résszel indul, mely a középső ritomell-alakból hiányzott (153.ü.-től). Ezáltal egyfajta tematikus rekapitulációnak is eleget tesz a forma, ugyanakkor az alaptonalitásba való visszatérés is a legnagyobb természetességgel megy végbe.⁷⁶

⁷² Ld. a 21. jegyzetet.

⁷³ *Credo* - "*Et incarnatus*" 62-90.ü., illetve *Agnus Dei* 1-15.ü.

⁷⁴ Warren Kirkendale terminusa. In: *Fugue and Fugato in Rococo and Classical Chamber Music*. (Revised and expanded second edition) Durham, N.C., 1979. 91. o. A Kirkendale által használt kifejezést alkalmazza Dobszay László Istvánffy *Te Joseph*-himnuszának és *Rorate coeli*-introitusának stilisztikai jellemzésében. I. m.: 12-13. o.

⁷⁵ A 66-71. ütemnek megfelelő részt hiába keressük a 109-131. ütem ritornelljében.

⁷⁶ A ritornell építőelemeinek efféle mesteri átrendezésére Mozart vagy Bach műveiben találunk példát.

Az "*Et incarnatus*" formáját a III. táblázatban szemléltethetjük:

III. táblázat:

Orgonaszó - ritomell	A	c-moll	66-90.ü.
<i>Et incarnatus est</i> - tutti	AB	c-moll – B-dúr	90-105.ü.
orgonaszó - ritomell (rövidített: a modulációs szakaszt elhagyja)	A	B-dúr – g-moll	105-131.ü.
<i>Crucifixus</i> - tutti	AB	g-moll – c-moll	131-153.ü.
orgonaszó - ritomell (rövidített: a téma első részét elhagyja, a modulációs szakaszt viszont rekapitulálja)	A	c-moll	153-177.ü.

A másik Istvánffy-mise ugyancsak orgonaszóval ékesíti az "*Et incarnatus*" tételt, a két kompozíció karaktere mégis gyökeresen eltér egymástól. Az "*Et incarnatus*" zenei illusztrálásában – mondhatnók: teológiai interpretációjában – a barokk és klasszikus miseszerzők kétféle megközelítés közül választhattak. Az egyik lehetőség a megtestesülés szenvedésének és fájdalmának érzékeltetése (mintegy a "*Crucifixus*", a kereszthalál kínjainak megelőlegzése már az "*Et incarnatus est*" szövegrésznél). Istvánffy Dorothea-miséje nyilvánvalóan ezt az utat követi a "pathotype" dallamosság kiválasztásával, és az "*Et incarnatus*" valamint a "*Crucifixus*" szövegrész azonos zenei anyagra való ráillesztésével. A másik lehetőség az "*Et incarnatus*" pillanatban a betlehemi jászolbölcső képének felidézése, tehát egyfajta pasztorális idill megteremtése a *Credo*-tételen belül.⁷⁷ Istvánffy Benedetto-miséjének "*Et incarnatus*"-a: egy szoprán és alt szólóra koncipiált F-dúr *Andante*, amely – a misében egyedülálló módon – két kürtöt is foglalkoztat (*sempre piano!*) nem más, mint egy pastorele. Istvánffy tehát mindkét "*Et incarnatus*"-értelmezést kipróbálta miséiben. A két tétel formai felépítése és hangnemi terve egyébként teljesen azonos.

A *Credo* harmadik nagy egysége az "*Et resurrexit*"-tól a hitvallás végéig terjedő szövegrészt foglalja magában. Ahogyan az első szakaszban a *Credo*-intonáció refrénszerű visszatérése, az "*Et incarnatus/Crucifixus*"-ban pedig az orgonaszó ritomellje, úgy ebben a szakaszban is egy visszatérő zenei egység, a teljes zenekarral kísért kórusblokk válik a forma pillérévé (IV. táblázat). A misekomponisták számára a terjedelmes szövegű *Credo*-ban a zenei kohézió megteremtésének eszköze – a *Credo*-misék szöveges/zenei refrénje mellett – a tételnek egy központi motívummal való átszövése.⁷⁸ Az "*Et resurrexit*" kórusblokkját kísérő tizenhatod-motívum – mely, a szöveg tartalmához illően, a száguldásból fakadó "muszkuláris örömet" is megadja a tételnek – pontosan ezt a szerepet tölti be a Dorothea-mise *Credo*-jában. Az "*Et iterum venturus est*" szoprán-alt-tenor tercettje az "*Et in unum Dominum*" szóló rokona: legfőképp a szinkópás ritmika teremt közöttük kapcsolatot.

Az "*Et iterum*" kiválóan példázza Istvánffy polifón íráskészségét, mely rendkívül elevenné teszi a rövid szólószakaszokat. Másfelől az "*Et iterum*" szekvenciájának (192-201.ü) három, tömszerűen egymás mellé helyezett hangnemi stációja (C-dúr, a-moll, F-dúr) mintha csak a *Credo*-refrén háromszori megjelenésének hangnem-kijelölő szerepét idézné vissza – egy kisebb léptékű formai szinten.⁷⁹ A zenei folyamat sodró iramában Istvánffy még pillanatnyi szövegillusztrációkra is sort kerít: például a "*Judicare vivos*" harciasan felfelé törekvő, szólampáros motívumában (202-205.ü.), és az "*Et mortuos*" szűkített kvart-lépésében és bő szexes diszsonanciájában (206.ü.)

⁷⁷ Ennek az attitűdnek a legnagyobb példája Mozart befejezetlen, "nagy" c-moll miséjének (K.427.) "*Et incarnatus*"-a.

⁷⁸ Unverricht: i.m. 164. o.

⁷⁹ Vö. a II. táblázattal.

IV. táblázat:

<i>Et resurrexit</i> - tutti:	A	C-dúr	178-192.ü.
<i>Et iterum</i> - solo: Canto, Alto, Tenore	B (1)	C-dúr – a-moll – F-dúr	192-201.ü.
<i>Judicare</i> - tutti:	(2)	F-dúr – a-moll	202-207.ü.
<i>Cujus regni</i> - solo: Canto, Alto, Tenore	(3)	a-moll	207-218.ü.
<i>Et in spiritu</i> - tutti:	A	a-moll – d-moll	218-233.ü.
<i>Et unam sanctam</i> - solo: Tenore, Basso	C	d-moll – C-dúr	233-253.ü.
<i>Confiteor</i> - tutti:	A	C-dúr	253-278.ü.

Sanctus

A *Sanctus-Benedictus* tételpárban Istvánffy mind a két főrészt, mind pedig a belső osztások arányát és jellegét tekintve a közép-európai *Missa solemnis* legtipikusabb szerkezeti vázát követi. A *Sanctust* – tempójelzéssel is megkülönböztetett – két rövid, kontrasztáló szakasz szembeállítása alkotja: a lassú tételkezdetet a "*Pleni sunt coeli*" szakasz *Allegroja* követi,⁸⁰ a *Benedictus* pedig a virtuóz énekes szólók területe, mely sokkal terjedelmesebb, mint a *Sanctus*, s tempókaraktere szinte kivétel nélkül *Andante*.⁸¹ E tipikus kereteket azonban olyan választékos eszközökkel tölti ki a zeneszerző, amely kivételes helyet biztosít a tételeknek a kor magyarországi misetermésében. Mindenekelőtt a *Sanctus* nyitó ütemeinek harmóniai gazdagsága érdemel említést, mely még a mise *Kyriéjének* lassú bevezetését is felülmúlja. A tétel második hangzatától (egy III. fokú mellékdomináns kvintszept akkordtól) a zenei folyamat tonalitása dúr és moll között lebeg, s a szűkített szeptimeket és nápolyi akkordokat érintő processzus számos váratlan, drámai fordulatot is tartalmaz. Ugyanakkor ennek az első tizenöt ütemnek felépítése kiegyensúlyozott, szinte szimmetrikus: a 4. ütem végére a harmóniai menet F-dúrban talál nyugvóponttra, melyet az 5-6. ütem bő kvintszeptes akkordja, és a 6-7. ütem hegedű-közjátéka mindjárt f-mollá színez. Minderre pontos zenei rimként válaszol a 11. ütem C-dúr zárlata, a 12-13. ütem bő kvintszeptes akkordja és a 13-14. ütem c-mollos hegedű közjátéka. Érdekes, hogy a másik Istvánffy-mise *Sanctus*ának lassú első részét (ezúttal mindössze 4 ütemes szakaszát) is a különleges harmóniai fordulatok jellemzik.⁸² Hasonlóan árnyalt, kifinomult harmóniai folyamattal ékes *Sanctust* csak elvétve találunk a kortárs magyarországi misetermésben.⁸³

⁸⁰ Az Istvánffy-kortárs magyarországi miseszerzők kompozícióiban rendre megtaláljuk ezt a lassú-gyors (rendszerint *Adagio-Allegro*) tempóváltást, s ugyancsak közös jellegzetesség a *Sanctus*-ok tömör zenei megfogalmazása: a tétel általában az "*Osanná*"-val együtt sem haladja meg 20-30 ütemes terjedelmet, még a legünnepélyesebb *Missa solemnis*ekben sem.

⁸¹ Néhány jellemző adat a magyarországi mise-termésből (A *Sanctus* ütemszámai "*Osanná*"-val együtt, a *Benedictusé* "*Osanna*" nélkül értendők): Deppisch C-dúr mise No.4. (B 41): *Sanctus* 18 ü., *Benedictus* 38 ü.; Druschetzky D-dúr mise No.1.: 32/45 ü.; Esz-dúr mise No.2.: 29/87 ü.; C-dúr mise No.3.: 33/76 ü.; C-dúr mise No.5.: 25/82 ü.; B-dúr mise No.7.: 26/71 ü.; Novotni D-dúr mise (N 32): 16/85! ü.; Zimmermann C-dúr *Missa solemnis*: 36/130! ü.

⁸² Az állandó késleltetések révén a *Benedetto*-mise *Sanctus*ának harmóniai menete még meglepőbb, mint a *Dorothea*-miséjé: szinte egyfajta "kis harmóniai labirintusként" hat.

⁸³ A két Istvánffy-példához egyedül Druschetzky 1793-ban keletkezett, No.3-as C-dúr miséjének *Sanctusa* mérhető (jelzete: H-Bn Ms.mus.1612), mely ugyancsak szűk szeptimek alkalmazásával és dúr-moll közt lebegő tonalitásával hívja fel magára a figyelmet. A 6. Druschetzky-mise (B-dúr, H-Bn Ms.mus.1610) más tekintetben érdemel említést: *Sanctus*ának fontos eleme a csellószólo, mely a lassú bevezetésében és a "*Pleni sunt*"-tal kezdődő *Allegro*-ban egyaránt jelen van. Ugyanezen mise *Benedictusa* orgonaszólót foglal magában. A mise végén a "*Dona nobis*" fuga végén a zeneszerző a cselló- és az orgonaszólót egyetlen mozzanat erejéig egyaránt visszaidézi.

A mindössze hétütemes "*Pleni sunt coeli*" nemcsak sodró lendületű *Allegro* tempójával, hanem harmóniai egyértelműségével és egyszerűségével is ellentétet képez a bevezetéshez. A tétel dramaturgiája e tekintetben is a *Kyriére* emlékeztet.

Az "*Osanna in excelsis*" szövegrészre külön formarésszé önállósuló fuga bontakozik ki. A fuga ezúttal egytémás, dux és comes alakokkal, és jellemző módon csak akkor használja ki a teljes négy szólamúságot, amikor (hat téma-belépés után) a szerkesztés feladja szigorát, s a tulajdonképpeni fugatéma helyett a témafejtés – a szopránban megjelenő – szekvenciázó sorolását állítja szembe az alsó szólamokkal (30-32.ü.), vagy – a *Kyriéből* vagy a *Gloria* zárófugájából ismert – szólampáros játékot lépteti fel (33-36.ü.).

A vokális szólókvertettre, oboákra, hegedűkre és basso continuo-ra fogalmazott *Benedictus*, egy 2/4-es F-dúr Andante moderato, Istvánffy kisebb egyházi művei közül stílusosan a *Jam virga Jesse* offertórium "*O Amor mi*" duettjének és a *Veni Sancte Spiritus* duettnek rokona. Ez a kapcsolat mindenekelőtt a kis motívumokból építkező dallamosságban érhető tetten. A tizenhat ütemes ritomell legalább hét-nyolc különböző, másfél-kétütemes motívumból áll össze. A melodika töredezettségét még inkább aláhúzza a hangszerezés, mely az oboapár, a vonósok és a teljes apparátus szembeállításával, váltogatásával teszi eleve névleges a zenei szövetet. Ezt a rendkívül cizellált szereposztást a zeneszerző jól kiaknázza majd a vokális részben, amikor az egyes hangszercsoportok váltakozását a vokális szólamok vagy szólampárok felelgetésével helyettesíti (vö. a 39-42. ütemet az 54-57. ütemmel). Érdemes részletesen végigkövetni az első vokális szakasz beépítését a ritomell anyagába. A ritomell első öt és fél üteme változatlanul felhasználásra kerül az énekes szóló kezdetén. A ritomell emfátiкус szubdomináns fordulata (44.ü. második felétől 47-ig) helyett azonban az énekszólamok imitációs továbbszövése folytatja a zenei folyamatot (59-65.ü.). A 65. ütem szoprán-alt belépése a ritomell 47. ütemének motívumából származik, ezenkívül azonban legfeljebb a 67/69. ütem harminckettedei és a basszus-motívuma utal a ritomell 44-45. ütemének harminckettedeire, illetve 48/50. ütem basszusának ritmikájára. Ettől kezdve az énekes szóló a ritomellhez képest új zenei gondolatokat exponál, melyek közös vonása, hogy szólampáros felelgetés után összefoglaló jellegű "tuttik"-ban egyesülnek (72-91.ü.). Az első vokális szakaszt lezáró hangszerezés utójáték ott folytatja a ritomellt, ahol az énekes szóló elhagyta azt: a 91-99. ütem nem más, mint a 47-54. ütem – domináns hangnembe helyezett – anyaga.

A tétel a szonátaforma elvének megfelelően alakul: a 99. ütemmel kezdődő középrész tematikus és harmóniai tekintetben is kielégíti a "kidolgozási szakasz" követelményeit. A négy énekes szólam imitációsán lép be a főtémával, majd szólampáros felelgetésbe kezd vele, melynek során az F-dúr alaphangnemet is érinti (107-108.ü.). Ez a pillanat azonban átvisszatérésnek bizonyul, hiszen a motívum továbbmodulál B-dúrba, s alaposan meg is szilárdítja ezt a hangnemet (110-118.ü.). Innentől kezdve aztán a zeneszerző a legnagyobb természetességgel vezet vissza az alaphangnemhez: a B-dúrt megfelelteti az első rész F-dúrjának, s ekként a domináns moduláció a tétel alaphangnemét veszi birtokba. Ezt a célt szolgálja az első vokális rész két egymást követő szakaszának megcserélése a visszatérésben (59-65.ü. = 122-127.ü.; 66-69.ü. = 118-121.ü.). A visszatérés még egy figyelemreméltó mozzanatában tér el az első vokális résztől: a hangszerezés ritomellnek azt a mozzanatát (az emfátiкус szubdomináns fordulatot) is rekapitulálja, amely az első vokális részből teljesen hiányzott (vö. 44-47. ütemet a 141-144. ütemmel).

Az "*Osanna*"-fuga – a két első szólambelépés elhagyásától eltekintve – az első "*Osanna*" változatlan visszatérése.

Agnus Dei

Főntebb már említettük, hogy az "*Et incarnatus*" és az *Agnus Dei* orgonaszólója nem egyszerűen egy közös "pathotype" dallamcsalád tagja, hanem továbbszövése módja, és a mögöttük rejlő harmóniai folyamat is tökéletesen megegyezik, tehát egyenesen ugyanazon dallam két variánsáról van szó.⁸⁴

⁸⁴ Ld. a 73. jegyzetet.

Az *Agnus* orgonaszólójában is szerepet kap a triolás, figuratív elem, s a két tétel erős rokonságának újabb bizonyítéka, hogy az orgonaszólóba beépülő tercelő *dolce* oboadallamnak (8-12.ü.) is megvan az előzménye az *"Et incarnatus"*-ban. Istvánffy a kor tipikus *Agnus*-megzenésítéseit követi abban, hogy a liturgikus szöveg első szakaszát énekes szólistára bízta, míg a *miserere*-könyörgés a teljes kóruson hangzik el. A *miserere*-kórusszakaszban alkalmazott, drámai hatású dinamikai hangsúlyok (20-24.ü.), melyek a késleltetéseket húzzák alá, ugyancsak az *"Et incarnatus"*-ból ismerősek (vö. *Credo* 94-97.ü.: *"Ex Maria Virgine"*). A c-moll hangnemű, 3/4-es metrumú tétel⁸⁵ formája hűen követi a liturgikus szöveg hármasságát, ugyanakkor tipikusan koraklasszikus harmóniai tervet követ, és enyhe fokozást is tartalmaz. Az első kórusrészt, mely c-mollból Esz-dúrba jut, egy nem tematikus, a ritomell anyagától független orgonaszóló választ a második vokális szakasztól. Ennek az orgonaszólónak "hangszaporító", egyre magasabbra emelkedő skálafutamai tipikus szólista-produkciót alkotnak, mely akár egy versenyműben is megtalálná helyét (33-42.ü.). A második vokális szakaszt – az első basszusszólójához képes – más tenor és basszus szólista duettje indítja, s témájuk immár független a ritomell dallamától. A két énekszóló a 48. ütemtől rendkívül kifejező, késlelteteses, szekundúrúdlódásos szekvenciában egyesül. Ez a szakasz egyúttal el is modulál a harmóniai folyamat következő lényeges állomására, a g-mollba. Miként a tenor-basszus duett is egyfajta fokozást képviselt az első szakasz basszusszólójához képest, úgy a kórusrész is feszültebbé válik, elsősorban harmóniai szempontból: az ütemsúlyt kiemelő dinamikai hangsúlyok rendre szűkített szeptimekre és késleltetésekre kerülnek (54-60.ü.). A második vokális szakaszt az orgona-ritomell teljes alakjának visszatérése kerekíti le g-mollban. A harmadik *Agnus Dei*-szakasz az eddigi logikát folytatva a basszus szóló és a tenor-basszus duett után most soprán-alt-tenor tercetten szólal meg, mely egy szekvencián keresztül, g-mollból indulva, s B-dúrt érintve visszajut az alaphangnembe (77-87.ü.). A teljes kórus utolsó belépése a liturgikus szöveg utolsó egységét is kimondja: *"Dona nobis pacem"*, majd az orgonaszóló visszatérése kerekíti le a tételt. A ritomell azonban az orgona kadencia-szerű akkordfelbontásaiba torkollik, s harmóniailag nyitva marad a c-moll hangnem V. fokán.

Istvánffy nagymiséjét a *"Dona nobis pacem"* szavakra komponált monumentális fuga csendíti ki, mely önálló tétel rangjára emelkedik. Mint említettük, a szöveg már elhangzott az *Agnus Dei* végén, s ekként megismétlése nem liturgikus hanem kizárólag zenei célt szolgál: a nagyszabású mise méltó zárómozzanatának szánta a zeneszerző.⁸⁶

A *"Dona"* fuga két fő alkotóeleme a főtéma és annak állandó ellenpontja. E két anyag jellegzetességei sokat elárulnak a 18. század hetvenes éveire más meglehetősen kiürült polifon gondolkodásról, mely Istvánffy fugaszerkesztésében is megmutatkozik.⁸⁷ A főtéma feje, mely a tétel folyamán messzemenően önállósul, lényegében nem más, mint egy pontozott ritmus és egy oktávugrás, az ellenpont pedig egy felfelé haladó, ritmizált, szekvenciázó skálamenet. Mindkét képlet eléggé lapidáris ahhoz, hogy bármilyen harmóniai közegbe beilleszhető legyen, s egymással könnyen kombinálható. (Rendkívül árulkodó, hogy az ellenpont már első megjelenésekor is tercpárhuzamban jelenik meg az alt- és a tenor-szólamban.) Amint a *Sanctus* tétel *"Osanna"*-fugájáról megállapítottuk, a *"Dona"*-fuga sem használja ki a textúra négy önálló szólamát: amikor valamennyi szóló belép, akkor is lényegében csupán két önálló szál jellemzi a zenei szövetet, hiszen téma és ellenpontja egyaránt általában tercpárhuzamban vonulnak. A fuga zenei folyamatában

⁸⁵ A minore hangnem ugyancsak tipikus vonása a kor *Agnus Dei* tételeinek. Ld. Istvánffy: *Benedetto*-mise; Druschetzky D-dúr (No.1.), Esz-dúr (No.2.), C-dúr (No.3.), C-dúr (No.5.) mise; Novotni D-dúr mise (N 32); Zimmermann C-dúr Missa solemnis stb.

⁸⁶ A *Benedetto*-misében másként járt el Istvánffy: a harmadik *Agnus Dei*-t nem követi azonnal a záró könyörgés, hanem csak a moll lassú tételt követő 32 ütemes, homofón *Allegro* szakasz mondja ki a *"Dona nobis"* szöveget. Ugyanakkor a *Missa solemnis* műfajában bőségesen találunk példát a nem liturgikus, hanem zenei szempontok szerint gondolkodó szövegkezelésre. Zimmermann e-moll *Missa solemnis*-ében például a *Christét* követően szabályosan visszatérő *Adagio Kyrie* után, mintegy független tételként nagyszabású fugát illeszt a zeneszerző *Kyrie* szöveggel, mely megjelenésének pillanatában szervesen (s a szövegkezelést tekintve feleslegesnek) hat. Ugyanakkor ez a fuga szolgáltatja majd az egész misciklust lezáró *"Dona nobis pacem"* zenei anyagát.

⁸⁷ Ld. az 58. és a 60. jegyzetet.

jóteknony változatosságot hoz a két epizód (nem tematikus közjáték), melynek késleltetése és szekundusúrlódása valódi feszültségforrást képvisel. A motívum a *Credo* "Et iterum venturus est" szólóját idézi vissza (vö. a *Credo* 192-201. ütemét a "Dona nobis" 25-31.ütemével). A szekvencia eleveenségét mindkét helyen az egymással terctávolságra lévő hangnemi szintek tömbyszerű egymás mellé helyezése adja.⁸⁸ Istvánffy messzemenően kiaknázza e szekvencia lendítő erejét. A fuga első szakasza (1-24.ü.) kizárólag a C-dúr és G-dúr hangnemeket kereste fel, a közjáték szekvenciájának tercláncán (C-dúr, a-moll F-dúr) azonban a zeneszerző F-dúrba juttatja a zenei folyamatot, hogy aztán a B-dúrt és a d-mollt is érintse. Erről a hangnemi szintről ismét a közjáték terc-szekvenciáján keresztül jut vissza az alaphangnembe a zenei folyamat (d-moll, F-dúr, a-moll, C-dúr – 46-54.ü.). A következőkben a domináns G-dúr és párhuzamos mollja teszi teljessé az érintett hangnemek körét. Akárcsak a mise másik két fuga-tételében, itt is nagy szerepet kap az önállósuló ellentéma anyagából épülő, szolampárokra osztott felelgetés (54-60. és 81-87.ü.). Jellemző, hogy a fuga végén, mintegy "utolsó érv"-ként a téma és az ellenpont tercpárhuzamban, szukcesszíve szólal meg az immár homofón kóruson (106-115.ü.).

A *Missa "Sanctae Dorotheae"* részletes elemzése után visszatérhetünk azokra a kérdésekre, melyeket vizsgálódásunk kezdetén tettünk fel. Istvánffy jól tájékozott komponistának mutatkozik, aki az előző generáció egyházi repertoárját éppoly jól ismeri, mint kortársainak műveit. Kiválóan alkalmazza a homofón kórustömbüket övező gyors hegedűfigurációk ifjabb Georg Reutter nevével fémjelzett technikáját. Gregor Joseph Werner és a kortárs Joseph Haydn műveinek hatása megmutatkozik az orgonaszólo alkalmazásában, és a misekomponálás néhány melodikus toposzának (pl. az "Et incarnatus" dallam) felhasználásában. Istvánffy ismeri, és sikeresen alkalmazza az osztrák mesterek körében népszerű "Credo-mise" formát, és a gregorián intonációk beépítését a figurális zenei szövetbe. (Ezáltal – jelen ismereteink szerint – mindkét tekintetben egyedül áll a kortárs magyarországi misekomponisták között.) A "Quoniam" vagy a *Benedictus* tanúsága szerint Istvánffy invenciózusan beszéli korának legkorszerűbb zenei nyelvét, a nápolyi mesterek műhelyében kialakított, számos motívumból építkező koraklasszikus melodikát. Alapvetően harmonikus fogantatású fugaszerkesztése is a kor zenei gondolkodását tükrözi.

A *Kyrie* monotematikus felépítése – a *Christe* mint a *Kyrie* zenéjének moll változata – atipikus, sajátosan Istvánffyra jellemző megoldás a kor mise-irodalmában. Ez a vonás, éppúgy, mint a terjedelmes szövegű misetételek – a *Gloria* és a *Credo* – nagyformájának szerves kialakítása a visszatérő refrének által, a zeneszerző nagyvonalú formálásra való képességéről tanúskodik. Nagyszabású és gazdag a mű harmóniai nyelvezete is, különösképp a *Kyrie* lassú bevezetése és a *Sanctus* emelkedik ki e tekintetben. Istvánffy kedvelt eszköze az egymástól terctávolságra lévő hangnemi szintek tömbyszerű egymás mellé helyezése. A *Credoban* a visszatérő intonáció-megzenésítést használja ki a fő hangnemek kijelölésére. A *Missa "Sanctae Dorotheae"* számos közös vonást mutat Istvánffy másik miséjével, mindez annak jele, hogy a misekomponálás általánosan használt toposzain belül a zeneszerző kialakította saját tipikus tételkaraktereit és formai tervét. A hét kis egyházi műben tapasztalt stílusbeli heterogeneitással (*stile antico* és "korszerűbb" stílus együttes jelenlétével) szemben a mise stílusban egységes.

Mindezek alapján megkockáztathatjuk a kijelentést: Istvánffy Benedek a 18. század második felének legtehetségesebb magyarországi zeneszerzője,⁸⁹ s a kötetünkben közreadott *Missa "Sanctae Dorotheae"* a kor magyarországi egyházi zeneirodalmának egyik legjelentősebb alkotása.

⁸⁸ Ld. a IV. táblázatot és az 53. jegyzetet.

⁸⁹ Misekomponálás terén egyedül Georg Druschetzky mérhető Istvánffyhoz, sőt – a fafúvós hangszerek alkalmazásában és stílusos vonatkozásban – némileg felül is múlta a győri mestert, ám a hangszerelésbeli többlet Druschetzky sajátos képzettségével és katonazenész-múltjával magyarázható, stílusban érettebb zenei stílusa pedig természetesen, ha figyelembe vesszük, hogy – Istvánffy rövid alkotópályájával szemben – a hosszú életű Druschetzky kései műveit már pl. a teljes Mozart-életmű ismeretében komponálhatta.

Preface



Benedek Istvánffy's Life and Work

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, after a century and a half of Turkish occupation the institutional framework of the Hungarian musical life had to be rebuilt almost completely. It devolved on a group of well-trained musicians to lay the new foundations of and spread the musical culture. Under the given circumstances it is thus quite natural that as a result of the missing musicians' training requiring special and continuous cultivation the greater part of the musicians' community consisted of immigrants in Hungary—at a much higher rate than the ethnic composition of the country's population would suggest—, of German, Czech and Italian musicians active here for a shorter or longer period of time, in addition to the citizens of the towns situated in the more protected part of the Royal Hungary and being populated by Germans.

It is all the more remarkable that in the person of Benedek Istvánffy there appeared in the mid-eighteenth century a gifted musician of Hungarian origin. What enhances the strangeness of this phenomenon is that in all likelihood Istvánffy was of noble birth. (He may be a descendant of the Istvánffys of Kisasszonyfalva, native of Baranya, a family from which the sixteenth-century historian Miklós Istvánffy also came from.¹ Beside the Transdanubian branch of the family there also appeared a branch in Upper Hungary in the sixteenth century already.) The Hungarian nobility grew increasingly fond of music by the end of the century and learning music became their fashionable pastime. Nevertheless, it may perhaps be explained by some natural endowments in Istvánffy's family that he, a man of noble offspring, made the unusual decision in the middle of the eighteenth century to embark on a musical career. Other members of the Istvánffy family are also known to have earned their living as musicians in the eighteenth century (beside the composer's father and his brother Elek active as copyist as well²): in Upper Hungary there were two Laurences (Laurentius) Istvánffy, father and son³ while Pál Istvánffy was a Pauline friar and organist at the monastery on the Jakab mountain in Pécs in 1788.⁴

The importance of Benedek Istvánffy is indisputable irrespective of his social background, even though only ten of his works survive which cannot have been known outside his immediate surroundings in his own time. The musical qualities of his two Masses and a *Gloria* held at the cathedral of Győr, of the two hymns (*Te Joseph celebrent, Decora lux*), a *Rorate coeli* (whose copy is held in Veszprém), an *Alma Redemptoris* and an offertory (*Jam virga Jesse*) each as well as of two further offertories (*Adeste triumphate* and *Veni Sancte Spiritus*) which can be found at the Holy Spirit Church in Sopron guarantee their composer an eminent place in the history of the Hungarian music of that century.⁵

¹ Nagy I., *Magyarország családai címerekkel és nemzékrendi táblákkal* [Hungary's families with coats-of-arms and geneological tables]. (Pest: 1858, new edition Budapest: 1987), pp. 257-261. Miklós Istvánffy had no male successors, thus in the book later data on the members of the other line of the family can be found (1692, 1782, even 1857).

² Vavrincz V., "Istvánffy Benedek élete és működése" [The life and work of Benedek Istvánffy], *Benedek Istvánffy: Church Music Works, Musicalia Danubiana 3*. (Budapest: 1984), p. 25.

³ (1) *Laurentius Istvánffy* (senior) was teacher to P. Paulin Bajan in Szakolca (now Skalica) in about 1730, (2) *Laurentius Istvánffy* (junior) was first active in Szakolca, then in Kassa (now Kosice). He died perhaps in 1779 or 1786 but most probably in 1797. His two *Salve Regina* can be found at the cathedral of Kassa (registered in the inventories of 1786, 1787, 1790 and 1797). On the music and in the catalogues the composer's name is given as Istvánffy, without first name. It was, however, identified by Ladislav Kačic on the basis of a work by Galuppi made in the same hand and signed by Laurentius Istvánffy. (For the kind communication of these data I am obliged to L. Kačic)

⁴ Bárdos K., *Pécs zenéje a 18. században* [The music of Pécs in the eighteenth century], (Budapest: 1976), p. 81.

⁵ For the edition of the enumerated minor works see *Musicalia Danubiana*, vol. 3 and the recording of the same Hungaroton SLPD No. 12733 (Benedek Istvánffy, *Musica sacra*. Budapest: 1986). In the music collection of

Similar to the number of his works data on his life are sparse. Thus when compiling his biography we are compelled to rely on deductions and conjectures.⁶ Since the publication of the third volume of *Musicalia Danubiana* additional data have emerged, however, and potential new aspects of evaluating the previous ones make necessary to sum up the knowledge gained so far in the present volume as well.

Benedek Istvánffy was born in Szentmárton (now Pannonhalma) in 1733. His father József Istvánffy (1703-1711) was organist and instructor of figural music at the Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma from 1726 onwards, musician at the cathedral of Veszprém between 1752 and 1757, and organist of the Benedictine community of Bakonybél thereafter.⁷ József Istvánffy married Ilona Szele in 1731 with whom he had seven children.⁸ In old age he went into the "Hungarian hospital" of Győr where he died.

Of Benedek's schooling little is known. He must have received his first musical instruction from his father. On his later studies, in the course of which he turned out to be an eminent composer, no concrete data are available. Thus the question remains unsettled who could have been the master to impart to him the exceptional, above the average knowledge and orientation he was in possession of.

According to an earlier presumption he was supported by Count László Széchényi during his studies. This relies on the evidence of Istvánffy's petition from the 1760s. In it he writes about Széchényi thus: [I owe to him] "that finishing my studies through his many expenditure I can now earn a living"⁹. This formulation is in my opinion not unambiguous. The term "many expenditure" can equally refer to financing his studies and providing him a living. (In point of fact, Istvánffy was employed by Széchényi in 1757.) Should it refer to the studies, it sheds only light on the financial resources making the possibilities come true while the person of the tutor continues to remain in obscurity.

As a result of the geographical closeness of Vienna and the strong Viennese orientation of the region in matters of music, it is evident that the influence of the Imperial City must have been decisive in the instruction of a musician coming from Transdanubia. The only question is whether this influence was a direct one or came about through mediation.

There is no evidence that Istvánffy studied abroad (in Vienna) though the cathedral of Győr, Istvánffy's later "place of employment" had such connections. In addition to the unambiguously Viennese origin of the repertory of the Győr cathedral, evidence on personal contacts also survives. From 1748 the employment of the Viennese choir boys is documented and between 1755 and 1757 the young Albrechtsberger worked there as an organist, after a year of studies in Vienna.¹⁰ Thus the possible link, the intermediary must be found, and for that we must look round in the composer's country proper. The most obvious place to turn to is the nearby Esterházy residence, all the more so, since its flourishing musical life played an outstanding role in Hungary and, owing to Haydn, in Europe as well within the next one or two decades. Gregor Joseph Werner was the only trained composer active there in the mid-eighteenth century who could come into question as Istvánffy's

Győr the autograph title inscription of a further, lost offertory can be read on the cover of a work by Donberger (Bárdos K., *Győr zenéje a 17-18. században* [The music of Győr in the seventeenth-eighteenth centuries], Budapest: 1980, Appendix No. 255).

⁶ Literature so far includes: Bárdos, *Győr zenéje ...*, the above mentioned study by Vavrincz (see footnote No. 2) and Dobszay's introductory study in the same volume (*Istvánffy Benedek kisebb egyházi művei*) [Minor church music works by Benedek Istvánffy] as well as Dobszay's accompanying words to the recording of the minor works, see the previous footnote.

⁷ On József Istvánffy and his family see Pfeiffer J. – Szigeti K., *A veszprémi székesegyház zenéjének története* [History of the music at the cathedral of Veszprém], (Munich: 1985), pp. 57-60.

⁸ Mária (*1732), Benedek, József (*1736), Elek (*1741 – later chaplain at Győr), Ignác (*1745), Mária Salomea (*1749) and Ilona (*1753).

⁹ Benedek Istvánffy's letter draft surviving in the music collection of the cathedral of Győr on the cover of a lost work by Ignác Kunáth. Mentioned in Bárdos (*Győr zenéje ...*, p. 64).

¹⁰ Bárdos, *Győr zenéje ...*, pp. 55 and 60-61.

master. At any rate, he deserves special attention because he surely had some kind of contact with Istvánffy.

A considerable part of the rich eighteenth-century music collection of the Győr cathedral bears the mark of Istvánffy's hand: he copied several pieces full or in part and provided others with cover and title inscription.¹¹ In this material which comprises one hundred forty four pieces Werner's works are represented in the greatest number: Istvánffy copied thirty-three of Werner's works in his own hand (and only one to three pieces from the rest of the composers on an average. Even the output of J. G. Reutter the junior, the absolute ruler of the influential Viennese musical life, *Kapellmeister* at St Stephen's Cathedral and the Court in one was considered only partly worth of copying. Istvánffy copied seven works and made covers to three other pieces.) Furthermore, it deserves attention that Istvánffy wrote a *Gloria* to one of Werner's Masses (*Missa Coena Domini*)¹² while his two hymns (*Te Joseph celebrent* and *Decora lux*) survive in the appendix to Werner's sets of hymns. In them Istvánffy set to music the words of the two hymns which had been missing from Werner's cycle.¹³

The probability of the supposed ties with Kismarton is enhanced by the fact that in the material mentioned Istvánffy copied seven complete sets of parts, far more than the average, by F. Conforto (or Conforti, 1718-1788), a composer active in Naples and Madrid (!). Apart from Győr Conforto's works were known in Hungary in Kismarton yet: as an envoy to Naples Count Pál Antal Esterházy established personal contact with the composer. In 1751 he commissioned Conforto to compose a cantata for the birthday of the Empress Maria Theresa, acquired his other works as well and brought them back to Hungary on his return.¹⁴ It goes without saying that Istvánffy could have got at the works through the mediation of the court of Kismarton only.¹⁵

It is a sign of the lively interrelationship between the neighbouring regional musical centres that all surviving works by Johann Patzelt, an organist of Sopron can be found in Győr and owe their survival to Istvánffy: the title-page of the *Miserere*, all parts of the *Requiem* and the Mass bear the mark of his hand.¹⁶ Patzelt came inevitably into contact with the Esterházys: in his opera written in 1743 with the title *Castor and Pollux* for the Jesuits of Sopron the *licenza* praises the patron Esterházy.¹⁷

All these particulars suggest a wellnigh evident, almost inevitable relationship. It is the task of future archival research to investigate and elucidate whether the outlined possible pupil-teacher relationship between Werner and Istvánffy existed or not, all the more so, as it is common knowledge that beside being a conductor Werner devoted himself to instruction in composition and singing.¹⁸

¹¹ Vavrinecz, *op. cit.*, p. 26.

¹² Bárdos, *Győr zenéje ...*, Appendix No. 1512.

¹³ Dobszay, *op. cit.*, p. 28.

¹⁴ The cantata was: *Gli orti Esperidi*, see *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians* (London: 1980), vol. 4, pp. 567-568. Further works listed in the Esterházy catalogue of 1756/1759 include: two operas (*Antigono*, *L'Endimione*), seven (or fifteen) arias, a flute concerto, a symphony, see J. Hárach, "Inventare der Esterházy-Hofmusikkapelle in Eisenstadt", *Haydn Jahrbuch* 9 (1975), pp. 69, 71, 83, and U. Tank, *Studien zur Esterházy'schen Hofmusik von etwa 1620 bis zur 1790* (Regensburg: 1981), p. 315.

¹⁵ Such an abundance of Conforto's works occurs in none of the Austrian or German libraries, not even together. See *Grove ...* and R. Eitner, *Biographisch-bibliographisches Quellenlexikon der Musiker und Musikgelehrten ...* (Leipzig: 1899-1904, new edition Graz: 1959, p. 28). In contemporary catalogues they appear in three cases only. See B. S. Brook, *Thematic Catalogues in Music* (New York: 1972), No. 884: München, Hofkapelle; No. 1121: a symphony collection of a French castle from 1757, the catalogue is now in San Francisco; No. 1323: catalogue of the Gino collection, now in Uppsala.

¹⁶ Bárdos, *Győr zenéje ...*, Appendix, Nos. 1032-1034.

¹⁷ Moreover, he was perhaps employed by the Esterházys for a while, see Tank, *op. cit.*, pp. 334 and 341: "Organist Johann Parzelt", 1734-1736. The modern edition of his work is: J. Patzelt, *Musica pro comoedia generali (Castor et Pollux)* (Bratislava: 1989).

¹⁸ Tank, *op. cit.*, pp. 185-186. Werner's pupils of composition known by name are Johann Novotny, organist at Eisenstadt, S. T. Kölbl, J. W. Dietzl—but from 1734 onwards he instructed choir boys as well.

On finishing his studies, at the age of twenty-four, Istvánffy entered service with Count László Széchényi (1713-1760), a member of the other great Transdanubian aristocrat family in Sopronhorpács. In 1757 he was already organist at his private chapel in Sopron. It was probably at the intervention of his patron that he received the post of organist in the Nagycenk castle of Antal Széchényi (1714-1767). He must have entered service in 1758 because the Count settled in Nagycenk that year, though the reconstruction and expansion of the castle still continued until 1761.¹⁹

On Istvánffy's family circumstances only indirect evidence is available. The name of his wife, Katalin Kőmíves appears in a later register of baptism in Győr,²⁰ the date of their marriage is unknown. At any rate, it should have been some time before 1756, for their daughter, Franziska²¹ was born that year. Franziska married later, after Istvánffy's death in 1778, his successor in Győr, the succentor András Krajtsovits.²²

Surviving letters and chapter protocols provide detailed information about Istvánffy's engagement in Győr and his activities there. He first introduced himself in possession of a recommendation by Antal Széchényi in 1764 and performed music with great success both at the house of bishop Zichy and at church.²³ He could succeed the old organist-regens chori András Mechler in the autumn of 1766 only. During his time the force of the orchestra amounted to ten and was enlarged, if necessary, by occasional helpers.

In Győr the double task of organist and regens chori ("succentor") had been performed by one person since 1721. It belonged to Istvánffy's duties to "lead the singing of the canons in the Votive Masses, to conduct the polyphonic and Gregorian singing of the choir, to perform the Office with the canons on duty for the week and the prebends." The visitation carried out in 1767 stipulated the order of the High Masses with music as well: "... each [musician] takes part whenever polyphonic music is performed at Vespers, Masses and the processions in the presence of the Chapter [...] At the 8 o'clock Mass on Sundays and feasts each is bound to serve with polyphonic music up to the elevation, after which any of them sings in Hungarian with organ accompaniment." "From Prime to None five choristers and the succentor are bound to participate in the Offices, at Matins and Lauds five choristers and the teacher. On greater feasts all should be present in the whole Office."²⁴ In addition, the succentor teaches in the seminary the rudiments of Gregorian chant to seminarists each Sunday and practices singing with them. Besides, the succentor's responsibility was to instruct and maintain one descant and one alto singer each, for which he received official residence in the chapter school.

On festive occasions the cathedral musicians performed music at the churches of the Carmelite and Franciscan friars of Győr and even in the Holy Spirit church of the hospital of the town. For Istvánffy it was a more regular occupation than these occasional contributions when after the 1773 dissolution of the Society of Jesus he was charged for two years with leading the choir of their church which looked back upon long and good musical traditions. In a petition to the council of gouvernour-general he enumerated in detail his duties there: to provide music for the feasts, music acquisition and to instruct members of the ensemble.²⁵

In addition, the cathedral musicians took part in most notable celebrations of the town such as the reception of St Stephan's Holy Right in 1771. The most remarkable event during Istvánffy's activities as succentor was the jubilee Mass of bishop Ferenc Zichy in 1774. Music was performed at almost each event of the luxurious series of celebrations: on the eve of the feast in the yard of the

¹⁹ Vavrincz, *op. cit.*, p. 23.

²⁰ Istvánffy and his wife were registered as god-parents in 1765.

²¹ This date is inferred from the register of death: Franziska died September 25th, 1816, aged 60.

²² The wedding took place on February 16th, 1779. For all data see Bárdos, *Győr zenéje* ..., p. 63.

²³ The reply of bishop Zichy to Antal Széchényi (Bárdos, *Győr zenéje* ..., p. 64) reads as follows: "... Mr Benedek Istvánffy arrived here safely and gave evidence of his excellent knowledge in the presence of a lot of connoisseurs at my house and at church laudably and with the approbation of all."

²⁴ Bárdos, *Győr zenéje* ..., pp. 43, 68, and 72.

²⁵ Vavrincz, *op. cit.*, p. 24.

palace, during the procession to the High Mass in the morning, at the festive lunch, and in public entertainments held on different scenes as well as at the ball in the evening. The most important musical product of the day was undoubtedly the festive Mass composed by Istvánffy for the occasion and edited in the present volume. According to a contemporary witness it was much appreciated by the audience as well: "... The sublime choral and orchestral music was composed by the succentor and conductor of the local chapter in compliance with all the rules of the art of music and conducted with the participation of several excellent musicians to everybody's utmost satisfaction." ²⁶

²⁶ Bárdos, *Győr zenéje* ..., pp. 271-274 and 272.

Benedek Istvánffy: Missa "Sanctificabis Annum Quinquagesimum, vel Sanctae Dorotheae"

On evaluating the Dorothea Mass by Benedek Istvánffy the analyst concentrates on three issues. The first is to identify the compositional procedures in the Central European Mass repertoire of the mid-eighteenth century which Istvánffy must have followed as models and to specify the range of composers whose work could have been exemplary for him. The second is to investigate whether Istvánffy's Mass displays individual features characteristic of this master only in addition to his use of international, generally accepted methods. And finally, the question must be answered how the Mass modifies Istvánffy's image as a composer defined by his seven minor church music works available in print and on record. In the light of the above—and of the knowledge attained so far—we can reconsider Istvánffy's position among the Hungarian church music composers of his time.

In its main features the eighteenth-century material of the music collection of the cathedral of Győr—among others the one hundred and forty-four works copied or provided with a title-page by Istvánffy—shows the average repertoire of a church with Viennese orientation.²⁷ Works by masters of the preceding generation (Hasse, Tuma, Wagenseil, Zechner) and those of the minor local composers²⁸ are equally present. It is surprising, however, that the church music works of the masters of the so-called "Neapolitan school" (A. Scarlatti, L. Leo, Fr. Durante, N. Piccini, N. Porpora, N. Jomelli, etc.) who played an important role in the eighteenth-century history of Mass composing are in vain sought for. Composers belonging to the second and third generations of the Neapolitan school²⁹ are represented in the music material of Győr with operatic arias only. Minor Central European masters like Istvánffy could obviously get acquainted with the achievements of the Neapolitan school through the mediation of Vienna or the works of German masters (such as Hasse). The absence of Johann Joseph Fux's oeuvre is a further conspicuous feature of the collection. Antonio Caldara, the other founding member of the so-called "Viennese school" is represented by three Masses and three motets in the music collection of Győr.

It shows the up-to-dateness of the Győr repertoire and Istvánffy's well-informed craftsmanship that works by foreign composers just starting on their career (Bixi, Dittersdorf, Haydn, Leopold Hoffmann, Sonnleitner) are also included among the compositions performed. It is worth mentioning that Joseph Haydn's "*Grosse Orgelmesse*" (Hob. XXII:4)³⁰ is one of the master's three works Istvánffy copied which could have served as a possible model of Istvánffy's Masses with regard to the soloistic use of the organ.

An anomaly of the repertoire mentioned in Istvánffy's biography is the conspicuously great number of Gregor Joseph Werner's works (see the introduction to the present volume). This makes evident that Werner was a particularly important master for Istvánffy. Traces of the influence of the Wernerian oeuvre can be detected in the Dorothea-Mass as well.

In the mid-eighteenth century the Central European Mass repertoire shows a variety of styles, in agreement partly with the liturgical functions. The main types of Mass compositions can be grouped

²⁷ For the Viennese Mass repertoire see G. Reichert, *Zur Geschichte der Wiener Messenkomposition in der ersten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts*. Diss. Univ. (Wien: 1935). The thematic catalogue of the music collection of the cathedral of Győr was made by Veronika Vavrincez, see Bárdos, *Győr zenéje...*, pp. 322-604.

²⁸ F. Aumann (three works), Bonnack (one), J. Boog (one), G. B. Constanzi (three), G. J. Donberger (one), B. Galuppi (one), B. Greisler (three), G. Giacomelli (one), T. Gsur (one), J. Habegger (one), Himmelbauer (one), B. Klima (two), J. Krottendorfer (one), J. A. Scheibl (one), A. Schenker (two), F. Schmiedt (three), Schramek (one), Senfft (one), Strasser (one), J. P. Ziegler (one) – see *Musicalia Danubiana* 3, p. 9.

²⁹ Vinci and Traetta as well as Paisello and Zingarelli. Cp. W. Müller, *Johann Adolf Hasse als Kirchenkomponist* (Leipzig/Wiesbaden: 1911/1973), p. 9.

³⁰ Bárdos, *Győr zenéje...*, Appendix, No. 593.

along two trends.³¹ The conservative type of Mass called *stile obbligato, missa in contrapuncto* or *alla cappella* that renounced the possibility of independent instrumental parts held its position but lost touch with the compositorial trends of the era. This Mass type with a modest organ or *Kirchentrio* accompaniment preserved its validity by no means due to the personal preference of composers with conservative inclinations (such as Fux or Werner).³² Its survival had its own liturgical reasons: it became the Mass for the Lenten and Advent periods avoiding ornamented figural music. (Five of Werner's forty-eight Masses are composed in this strict style.)

Another large type of the Mass compositions of the time is the *concertante* Mass with orchestral accompaniment which, with regard to scale, instrumentation and the treatment of text can be divided into several subgroups. The modestest sort of orchestral Mass is the *Missa brevis*, the Mass for weekdays and Sundays without feasts. Its orchestra generally did not surpass the forces of *Kirchentrio* and in the extensive items of the Ordinary (*Gloria, Credo*) a specific treatment of text was applied: the desired conciseness was achieved at times by the parallel, simultaneous rendering of certain lines of words. Characteristic of the *Missa brevis* is through-composition as well as the omission of the musical subdivision of the Ordinary texts. The striving for succinctness resulted in the extreme cases (*Missa brevissima*) in a superposition of the various sections of words which was to the detriment of the intelligibility of text and produced liturgically unacceptable solutions.³³

The *Missa solennis* intended for festive occasions was the most extensive type of Mass with the largest orchestra. The *Kirchentrio* often formed the basis of the string orchestra in this instance as well. A viola part was added at the end of the century only and, in addition to the woodwind instruments, trumpets and timpani contributed to the brightness of sound. With regard to text treatment the inner division of certain items of the Ordinary became characteristic, in contrast to the through-composed nature of the *Missa brevis*. This process ended in the so-called "cantata Mass" developed by masters of the Neapolitan school in which the subdivisions of the original liturgical items became independent musical movements differing in key, tempo, metre and performing forces. The *Missa solennis* or *Messa concertata* integrated both the virtuosic vocal solos into their style (frequently the entire vocal quartet) and the occasional instrumental solos.³⁴ The *Missa solennis* type whose structural frame remained valid—apart from some minor changes—until the nineteenth century had the following features:³⁵

Kyrie: *Kyrie I* - slow introduction, then *Allegro*, performed in the majority of cases by the choir
 Christe - lyrical contrast, the domain of vocal soloists
 Kyrie II - a fugue

Gloria: In most cases it consists of eleven parts ("*Gloria - Laudamus - Gratias - Domine Deus - Domine Fili - Qui tollis - Qui sedes - Quoniam - Jesu Christe - Cum sancto spiritu - Amen*"). In the subdivision there may have been variants. The "*Laudamus*" was by rule reserved for the coloratura soprano (or duet) and contrasted by a choral movement in minor key. Frequently "*Quoniam*" fell to the bass soloist while "*Amen*" and often also the "*Cum Sancto Spiritu*" was set to music in the form of a fugue.

³¹ H. Dopf, *Die Messenkompositionen Gregor Joseph Werners*. Diss. Univ. (Innsbruck: 1956), p. 35; L. M. Kantner, "Traditionen katholischer Kirchenmusik", *Handbuch der Musikgeschichte*, vol. 5, ed. C. Dahlhaus (Regensburg: 1985).

³² Michael Haydn, who can hardly be accused of conservatism, cultivated this type as late as the 1790s, cp. *Missa pro tempore quadragesimae* (1794) *DTÖ* vol. 45

³³ Dopf, p. 43. Zechner, Tuma, Georg Reutter junior or L. Gassmann also wrote *Missa brevissima* compositions.

³⁴ H. Unverricht, "Die orchesterbegleitete Kirchenmusik von den Neapolitanern bis Schubert", *Geschichte der katholischen Kirchenmusik II*. ed. Karl Gustav Fellerer (Kassel: 1976), pp. 157-172.

³⁵ The description of the structure of the *Missa solennis* is taken from L. M. Kantner's above mentioned study, see p. 102.

- Credo:** The difficulty of setting to music the text of the Creed is that apart from the middle section "*Et incarnatus - Crucifixus*" it puts several sections of similar contents and syntax side by side which are difficult to gain access to either by symbolic or illustrative musical means (e.g. "*Qui ex patre filioque procedit*"). To overcome these difficulties the composers created the musical unity of the item either by the rondo form of the so-called *Credo* Masses, that is by the repeated return of the word *Credo* and of the attached strikingly marked musical theme or by applying a connecting instrumental motif. The section "*Et unam sanctam catholicam*" was frequently symbolized by unison and the change to triple time at the words "*Et in Spiritum Sanctum*" indicated the third person of the Trinity. To finish the *Credo* a fugue was often composed, similar to the ending of the *Gloria*.
- Sanctus:** According to the liturgical rules (*Caeremoniale episcoporum*, tom. II,8 n.71; Sancta Congregatio 13 June 1643), the *Sanctus* was separated from the *Benedictus* in the pontifical Masses only, thus it formed one unit with the *Benedictus*. This formula was accepted in the Mediterranean countries and this fact accounts for the relative shortness of the item. In the German-speaking countries the *Benedictus* became separated in the *Missa solemnis* because of the extensive length of the musical item and rose to the rank of virtuosic vocal solos.
- Agnus Dei:** By the eighteenth century it was characterized by a contrasting two-part structure : a lyrical *Agnus Dei* or one in the minor key was followed by a "*Dona nobis*" item written in the form of a conventional fugue in most cases.

With regard to genre both Masses by Istvánffy belong to *Missa solemnis*, the most monumental species of Mass with orchestral accompaniment. Of the composer's two Masses the Dorothea Mass published in the present volume is the more significant. The occasion giving rise to the composition of the work accounts for its solemnity since it was performed at the greatest festival of the town, the golden jubilee Mass of bishop Count Ferenc Zichy, patron of the town, celebrated on August 15th, 1774³⁶ on the evidence of the title-page.³⁷ The performing forces included not only the *Kirchentrio*, two clarinos and timpani as well as two oboes but alto and tenor trombone parts as well.

Kyrie

The *solemnis* character of the Dorothea Mass, the ambition of the composer to create something monumental finds expression in the slow introduction already. The *Adagio* opening bars are filled in by chordal choral blocks divided by unison, virtuosic string passages. The employment of fast violin figurations and the non-thematic, virtuosic use of the violins in general emerges already here, whose invention is associated with the name of Georg Reutter junior, the Viennese master creating school ("*rauschende Violinen à la Reutter*") and which is also characteristic of the stylistically more mature group of Istvánffy's minor church music works.³⁸ The peculiarities of the harmonic layout of the introduction include richness and large-scale thinking which become apparent not only in the noble pathos of the path leading through the secondary dominant and diminished seventh chord to the dominant chord but also in the extension of the dominant field reached. The method by which the composer succeeds in sustaining the tension of the chord of fifth degree anticipates wellnigh the mature Classicism. The alternation of the play of *maggiore-minore* applied in bars 10-11 and 11-12

³⁶ Bárdos, *Győr zenéje ...*, pp. 271-274

³⁷ "Messe de anno 1774 in pieno choro 'Sanctificabis annum quinquagesimum' vel S. Dorotheae. Del Sigr. Benedetto Istvánffy.

³⁸ Dobszay, *op. cit.*, p. 33.

(the repetition of the "*eleison*" motif) remind us of the changes of light and shadow in Mozart's late great C major compositions in much the same way as the chromaticism of the postlude of the two violins moving according to the rules of double counterpoint (bars 13-14) and forming an effective "colon" before the Allegro major section bursts in. A slow introduction of similar size can be found nowhere in the Hungarian Mass output of the 1770s-1780s.³⁹

The fast main section circumscribed by "rauschende Violinen" is begun in the homophonic choir. Its first bars are characterized by harmonic unambiguity (the exclusive use of degrees I and V) as well as by symmetrical phrase-construction resulting from motif repetition (2+2 and 1+1 bars, respectively). In the resolute harmonic process the first entry of the choir already aims at and reaches the dominant key. The form of the first *Kyrie* is constructed from the three entries of the choir and the instrumental interludes coming after the choral sections. The tripartite construction of the *Kyrie* recalls most probably the trinity of the original liturgical acclamation and accomplishes at the same time a well-balanced harmonic scheme: the first choral section modulates into the dominant, the second one remains in the dominant while the third changes over to the parallel minor of the principal key. The instrumental ritornello performed exclusively by the *Kirchentrio* in each case (2 violins, violone, *senza organo*⁴⁰) proves a subtly accommodating, suitable device in Istvánffy's hand. Its construction from several smaller motifs exemplifies excellently the composer's rococo, early classical formation of melodies. In its first form of appearance the ritornello is composed of a unison triplet motif (bars 25-26), a returning scale progression motif and its sequential repetition (bars 26-28), the independent four-note formula detached from the scale progression motif (bars 28-29) and an extremely emotional syncopated third progression (bars 29-30). The steadiest element of the ritornello is the scale motif whereas its head motif can change: at its third and fourth appearances (bars 49-50 and 71-73) it begins with a seemingly new musical notion which derives, in reality, from the highly emotional syncopated motif. A typical gesture, the common feature of all ritornello variants is the extension of a strictly-speaking four-bar musical content by motif repetitions. The harmonic role of the instrumental interludes is always to strengthen the keys achieved in the vocal sections.

The musical formulation of the *Christe* middle section differs from the general practice, from the most frequent form pattern of the *Missa solennis*. Istvánffy does not divide the *Christe* into solo voices. Therefore the middle section does not appear to be in contrast with the *Kyrie* neither in the performing forces nor dynamics. In fact, it creates a monothematic link between the two sections since the material of the homophonic choir of *Christe* is nothing else but the minor variant of the *Kyrie*.⁴¹ In contrast to the *Kyrie* the choral block of the sixteen-bar *Christe* is not divided by ritornellos. This section, whose function can be compared to the middle section of the sonata form, introduces variability to the texture only: the quasi "double-choir" contrasts of pairs of parts, of soprano-alto and tenor-bass, respectively (bars 59-66), after which a great sequence leads back to the principal key. The second *Kyrie* recalls the material of the first one, avoiding cleverly the dominant modulation of the first vocal section. It is a sign of the composer's routine that the slight changes

³⁹ The Masses of Valentin Deppisch (?1746-1782), Anton Zimmermann (1741-1781), Joseph Bengraf (1745-1791), Franz Anton Novotni (c1749-1806) and Georg Druschetzky (1745-1819), i. e. of the most significant composers active approximately at the same time with Istvánffy were compared. A fifteen-bar *Adagio* introduction can also be found in the C major Mass of Deppisch, No. 3. As far as harmony is concerned, this *Adagio* does not come near to the wealth of Istvánffy's slow introduction. Typical of the other composers is rather that an entire *Kyrie* item kept throughout in slow tempo and *piano* dynamics contrasts the subsequent *Gloria* (cp. Druschetzky and Zimmermann: *Missa Solennis in D*). Some Masses by Zimmermann and Novotni show examples of another possibility, namely that the first *Kyrie* is slow while the second *Kyrie* coming after the *Christe* in moderate tempo is a fast fugue which the composer uses as *Dona nobis* as well at the end of the Mass.

⁴⁰ For the meaning of *senza organo* see Ágnes Sas, "Unisono és tasto solo jelölése Valentin Deppisch műveiben" [The indication of unison and tasto solo in the works of Valentin Deppisch], *Zenetudományi dolgozatok* 1984, pp. 37-48 (particularly p. 38 and footnote 7).

⁴¹ Istvánffy's other Mass has solo voices in the *Christe*, otherwise the item follows essentially on similar paths as far as key is concerned (C major - D minor - A minor).

performed in the return (cp. bars 42-44 with bars 103-105) suggest a striving for singability. It gives evidence of a safe hand that in the last chorus section of the *Kyrie* Istvánffy preserves the play of the two soloists of the *Christe* as well (bars 107-108).

The unaltered repetition of the first *Kyrie* as a means of the musical unity of the item was a typical trait of the Mass compositions of those days. At the same time, *Christe* and *Kyrie* have an identical material. This monothematic character is unprecedented in both the contemporary international and Hungarian repertoires and demonstrates excellently Istvánffy's strong striving for coherence which he also asserts in the Mass items with longer texts.

Gloria

In his minor church music works Istvánffy did not use Gregorian melodies at all⁴². So it is all the more remarkable that in his Dorothea Mass he composed the Gregorian intonation of both the *Gloria* and the *Credo* into the movements. In the course of the century it became more and more common practice to omit the Gregorian intonation and substitute it by a large-scale choir entry, creating thereby a musical unit of symphonic pretensions closed in itself.⁴³ Examples of introducing the Gregorian intonation melody into the figural music can be found in the Masses of Austrian composers as well,⁴⁴ whereas Istvánffy's treatment of intonation is unique in the Mass repertory of Hungary in those days.⁴⁵ He adds to the Gregorian melody of the choir contracted to one part a brisk string unison performing in counterpoint whose rhythm motifs remain steady elements of the item up to the "*Qui tollis*" section. By doing so, the composer establishes some sort of relationship between the apparently unorganic opening bars that evoke the Gregorian intonation melody and the item as a whole. It is typical of the harmonic thinking of the time that the figural treatment of the intonation understands the Gregorian melody as a turn modulating to the dominant. Thus the "*Et in terra pax*" section (bars 8-15) assumes the task of restrengthening the tonic C major to counterbalance the gestures done in subdominant and dominant directions. This section deserves mentioning because the play with contrasting forces and the sense of balance manifesting itself in it remind us wellnigh of mature Classicism and raise Istvánffy above the minor masters of the time labouring very often with schematic harmonic progressions.

The oboe solo separating the first text unit of the *Gloria* and the "*Laudamus*" (bars 15-17) becomes an important link in the course of the item. In bars 92-93 it assumes the role of an instrumental interlude between the "*Domine Deus*" and the "*Qui tollis*" sections and appears unexpectedly before the closing bars of the fugue "*Cum Sancto Spiritu*" as well (bars 278-280). From the oboe solo derives also the instrumental interlude of the "*Qui tollis - Qui sedes*" section (bars 107-109 and 144-146,) from which the composer unfolds an important organ solo.⁴⁶ (Istvánffy uses identical methods to create a homogeneous large musical form of the two most extensive Mass items: the *dolce* melody of the two oboes moving in thirds will receive a similar role in the *Credo*.)⁴⁷

⁴² Dobszay, *op. cit.*, p. 28.

⁴³ Unverricht, *op. cit.*, p. 169. While the Gregorian intonation of the *Gloria* and *Credo* is retained in all of Werner's Masses, it is characteristic that this respect for the original liturgical cast can be seen in Haydn's three early Masses only (Missa brevis in F - ?1749; "*Grosse Orgelmesse*" - ?1768-9; "*Kleine Orgelmesse*" - c1775). Istvánffy's Hungarian contemporaries avoid the Gregorian intonation in their High Masses almost exclusively. (The *Gloria* of Druschetzky's 1766 Mass in D major and 1810 Mass in B flat major begins with a Gregorian intonation, whereas the *Credo* integrates the text of the intonation into the area of musical setting. Novotni usually retains the Gregorian intonation in both items.)

⁴⁴ G. Reichert, "Mozarts 'Credo-Messen' und ihre Vorläufer", *Mozart-Jahrbuch* 1955, pp. 117-144, 121.

⁴⁵ In Masses by Zimmermann, Bengraf, Deppisch, Druschetzky and Novotni investigated so far (twenty-three compositions altogether) it does not occur anywhere that the intonation of the Gregorian melody would be included in the figural music.

⁴⁶ From bar 118 and 158 onwards, respectively.

⁴⁷ See bars 72-75, 113-116, 159-162 and 87-89, 128-130, 174-177 of the *Credo* which are closely related to the oboe motif of the *Gloria* representing its minor variant.

The choral declamations of "*Laudamus*" and "*Gratias*" proceed unbroken in the opening impetus of the movement. The preceding section modulates from C major to A minor, whereas the latter covers an opposite route. The flexible transition between the principal key and its parallel minor guarantees that the arrival of A minor is felt well-founded at the beginning of the "*Domine Deus*" section, the first considerable caesura of the item, in spite of the sudden modulation (bars 35-36).⁴⁸

"*Domine Deus, Rex coelestis*" intended for two Canto parts brings the first vocal solo of the Mass. The melody of the two vocal parts moving in parallel thirds shows close relationship with the subject of "*Domine Deus*" of the Istvánffy's other (S. Benedetto) Mass written equally for duet (tenor-bass, then soprano-alto). The common key and the instrumentation strengthen this relationship. The parallels of form and the thematic coincidences of the *Gloria* of Istvánffy's two Masses establish such close links between the two items that cannot be explained by chance similarities only. They are twin pieces in my opinion, moreover, two different variants of the same musical notion. This circumstance justifies our returning to the comparison of the two *Gloria* items at the end of the analysis of the item.

The sequential continuation of "*Domine Deus*" of the Dorothea Mass (bars 44-47) creates relationship with another of Istvánffy's works: the antiphon *Alma Redemptoris Mater* makes use of the same device at the word "*succurre*" (bar 16).⁴⁹ Not only the thematic construction and the identity of motifs and key connect the two sections but the alternating, concertante play of the two voices and the violins as well. This parallel should again be looked upon as one of the characteristic features of Istvánffy's style and not as chance coincidence. The two items continue to rhyme together in the canonic replies of the two vocal parts (cp. the section starting with bar 49 of the Mass and bar 32 of *Alma Redemptoris*).

The tutti "*Domine Deus, Agnus Dei*" is but the return of the musical texture of "*Gratias*". (By calling up this earlier section the composer makes natural the return modulation from A minor to C major.) The identity of the musical texture of the two sections of words contributes to the cohesion of the large form just as it does when the already mentioned oboe solo is recalled (bars 15-17 = bars 92-93).

The third large unit of *Gloria* differing in key, tempo mark and metre from the preceding ones is "*Qui tollis*" (in 3/4, Allegro moderato, C minor) which assumes the dimensions of an almost independent movement. By choosing triple time and minor Istvánffy followed the frequently applied formula of the "*Qui tollis*" musical settings. (Similar solutions can be found in works by Werner, Haydn, Druschetzky or Novotni.⁵⁰) In this item Istvánffy created a well-established, organic musical form which is in full harmony with the syntactic units of the liturgical text at the same time. The first "*Qui tollis - Miserere*" unit modulates from C to G minor, then, after an instrumental interlude, the four-bar Miserere unit is repeated (bars 115-118). A considerable organ solo (bars 118-128) leads to the second "*Qui tollis*" section which begins in E flat major. The rogation "suscipe deprecationem" is given the music material of "miserere" (bars 141-144). This time the instrumental interlude leads to "*Qui sedes*" whose subject derives from the central idea and leads harmonically back to the C minor principal key. The repetition of the organ solo completes the recapitulation of the principal key, and the four-bar unit of Miserere which became already independent in the course of the item rounds off the entire movement in bars 167-170.

The soloistic treatment of the organ deserves special attention. Istvánffy applies organ solos at three parts of the words of the Mass: in the "*Qui tollis*" of the *Gloria*, in "*Et incarnatus*" of the

⁴⁸ Modulations of similarly drastic suddenness frequently occur between the principal and the middle sections of the arias or in the recitatives of Werner's oratorios.

⁴⁹ *Musicalia Danubiana* 3, p. 95.

⁵⁰ Alternation of triple time and minore can be found in Werner's Mass in D major, H-Bn Ms.mus.III.31. Triple time occurs in Werner's Masses Ms.mus.III.18, 22, 25, 32, 36, 41. "*Qui tollis*" items of minore key are: Werner Ms.mus.III.26, 28; Haydn *Missa Cellensis* (1766), "*Mariazeller*" Mass (1782); Druschetzky Missa in D (H-Bn, Ms.mus.1611), Missa in C (H-Bn, Ms.mus.1612), Missa in D (H-Bn, Ms.mus.1614), Missa solennis in C (H-Bn, Ms.mus.1605); Novotni: Missa Pastorella, H-P (N 31).

Credo and in the "*Agnus Dei, qui tollis*" item. In all three cases the words are associated with Christ's redeeming deed, taking upon himself our sins and carrying them unto the cross, the music material is throughout in the minor key, moreover, the solos of "*Et incarnatus*" and *Agnus Dei* are each other's thematic variants. As mentioned above, the music collection at the cathedral of Győr preserves Haydn's "*Grosse Orgelmesse*" (Hob. XXII:4) among the one hundred forty-four works Istvánffy copied or provided with a title-page.⁵¹ On composing his own Dorothea Mass, Istvánffy might have been familiar with the extremely important antecedents of the overwhelmingly relevant use of the organ in the Mass. On the other hand, Haydn's use of the organ differs considerably from that of Istvánffy: the Viennese master makes the organ solo a completely integral part, an almost all-pervasive element of the orchestral texture whereas with Istvánffy these sections always appear as closed ritornellos. (An interesting difference of the two composers' employment of the organ solo is that they make it enter at words by no means identical.)⁵² Istvánffy must have found models for ornamenting the various items of the Mass with organ solo in the works of other masters as well. Organ solos crop up in several Masses by Werner.⁵³ (In general, the organ solo contains also the registration instruction "*Flautino*" which refers evidently to a four-foot flute stop.⁵⁴) In addition, the organ solo of "*Et incarnatus*" of Mass Ms.mus.III.22 has the same melodic topos as the solo of the "*Et incarnatus*" and *Agnus* of Istvánffy's Mass in a simpler form. (See Appendix I.) Since countless evidence has born out that Istvánffy had a profound knowledge of most of Werner's oeuvre, the melodic relationship cited is perhaps not a work of chance.⁵⁵

The untroubled, cheerful alto solo of the C major "*Quoniam*" in 2/4-time represents a strong contrast of mood after the C minor "*Qui tollis*" in 3/4 time. ("*Quoniam*" is the only moment in the Mass where a vocal soloist sings solo for the duration of an entire item and does not participate in the ensemble only.) As regards style, the aria accompanied by *Kirchentrio* speaks the most up-to-date language: its discursive, "chatting" melodiousness broken through by motif repetitions and provided abundantly with ornamental motifs as well as triad figurations bears the mark of the Neapolitan school and is related with the solo items of the offertorios of the composer's minor church music works.⁵⁶ The lucid form, the block-like treatment of the larger formal sections and the simple harmonic construction indicate the closeness of mature Classicism. The three extensive ritornellos surround two vocal sections. The modulation of the first vocal section towards the dominant is replied to by the return modulation of the second section: the symmetrical musical process develops in agreement with the principle of the binary sonata form. As foreshadowed by the triplets of the ritornello already, both vocal areas attribute a great role to the virtuosic coloratura. In the second part the high, held out two-line *e* notes (the highest notes of the vocal part) sung to the word "*Altissimus*" represent an explicit madrigalism.

In agreement with tradition Istvánffy composed the last section of the *Gloria* - from "*Cum Sancto Spiritu*" onwards - as a fugue. The *Missa "Sanctae Dorotheae"* does not abound in fugues. By the eighteenth century at least five to six places of the Mass had cristallized that required fugues (the second *Kyrie*, the ending of the *Gloria*, the ending of the *Credo*, "*Osanna*" - and frequently also

⁵¹ See the note No. 4.

⁵² With Haydn the organ has soloistic role in the *Kyrie* and *Christe*, in the "*Quoniam*" and "*Cum Sancto Spiritu*" sections of the *Gloria*, in the ending of the *Credo*, in the *Benedictus* and in the "*Dona nobis*" of *Agnus Dei*.

⁵³ In the "*Laudamus*" of Werner's Mass, H-Bn, Ms.mus. III.19. as well as in the "*Laudamus*" and "*Et incarnatus*" of H-Bn, Ms.mus.III.22.

⁵⁴ In the organ solos of his Masses (up to the "*Et incarnatus*" of the "*Schöpfungsmesse*" written in 1801) Haydn applies the same name of register equally to mark the four-feet flute register. Cp. C. M. Brand, *Die Messen von Joseph Haydn* (Würzburg: 1941), p. 434 and note No. 44.

⁵⁵ This melodic agreement not be overestimated because we have to do with an extremely frequent type of melody associated with the words "*Et incarnatus*" which emerges, among others, in Haydn's *Nicolai*-(1772) or *Mariazeller* Mass (1782) as well. Cp. Brand, *op. cit.*, p. 166.

⁵⁶ See his duet *Jam virga Jesse* in "*O Jesu, amor mi*" or the duet *Veni Sancte Spiritus*. *Musicalia Danubiana* 3, pp. 132 and 199. For the style see László Dobszay's study in the preface to the volume (p. 31).

the *Sanctus* - and finally "*Dona nobis pacem*").⁵⁷ Of these Istvánffy used the form of fugue in the case of "*Cum Sancto Spiritu*", "*Osanna*" and "*Dona nobis pacem*" only. Whenever he turns to this venerable manner of construction, he does not rest contented with the superficial imitation of the fugue which became more and more frequent in those days but gives evidence of genuine polyphonic thinking.⁵⁸

The most brilliant of the three fugues of the *Dorothea Mass* is the musical setting of the "*Cum Sancto Spiritu*" section. All three syntactic units of the text are provided with musical subject of their own. The bearer of "*Cum Sancto Spiritu*" is a soggetto topos occurring frequently in the Mass output of the time⁵⁹, yet it appears as an original subject hiding immense reserves of tension due to the syncopated shift. The expression "*in Gloria Dei Patris*" receives a melody descending in thirds and ascending in sequences at the same time (bar 251). A similar duality characterizes the "*Amen*" subject: its motivic thread is a descending scale progression which always starts a second higher at its sequential repetition (bars 253-255). The composer arranges the beginning of this part of the form (bars 251-264) by introducing all three subjects simultaneously, what is more, in agreement with the principle of the permutational fugue (the subjects A, B and C proceed one after the other in regular succession in each part, see the table below). Following the common appearance of the three subjects (bars 251-264) the "*Cum Sancto*" subject enters with close imitation on the pairs of parts of soprano/alto and tenor/bass moving in thirds and sixths. Because of the close imitation, the rhythm of this originally syncopated subject is practically teeming with shifted accented beats and completely upsets the listener's sense of metre (bars 264-266).⁶⁰ Thereafter the subject "*In gloria Dei*" (B) is elaborated in a similar manner - with close imitation - and only the inner cast of the pairs of parts changes (the soprano/basso is contrasted with the alto/tenor, bars 266-270). The three subjects appear together again in bars 270-271 as a kind of dividing point of form. From bar 272 on the theme "*Amen*" is elaborated by means of the inclusion of the "inverse form" (scale progression of contrary direction). The chaotic storm of scales running upwards and downwards is dispersed by the oboe motif of the *Gloria* movement which has already been referred to several times and proves to be an effective unifying element of the large form again (bars 277-280).

Table I: *Gloria - a Cum Sancto Spiritu* final fugue

bar:	251				261	264	266		270	272		278	280-2
Sop		A	B	C	A	B		x	C	C ⁱ	C ⁱ	x	cad.
Alt	B	C	x		A	A	B	A	C	C ⁱ	C ⁱ	x	cad.
Ten	A	B	C	x	B	A	B	B	C ⁱ	C	C	x	cad.
Bas		A	B	C	x	A	B	C	x	C	C	x	cad.
	permutation section				A and B in pairs of parts and third progressions			C and its inverse in pairs of parts and third progressions			oboe solo	cadence	

⁵⁷ Kantner, *op. cit.*, pp. 101-102.

⁵⁸ The sequencing subjects in consecutive thirds with each other bear evidence of the fact that the statement made by László Dobszay holds true for the fugues of the Mass as well: "... the Italian, Southern German and Austrian schools show the duality of archaizing texture and more up-to-date harmonic-melodic formulae filling it in. The continuous, well-established contrapuntal texture lacks elements of the genuine tension of polyphony in Istvánffy's works as well. [...] At the same time, the part-writing is unimpeachable, [...] and its material is fluent, though not homogeneous." *Musicalia Danubiana* 3, p. 28.

⁵⁹ A similar fugue subject can be found in Werner's *Missa in Contrapunto* (H-Bn, Ms. mus. III. 20.), in the *Kyrie* and *Ossia* items of Patzelt's *Requiem* as well as in Istvánffy's *Benedetto Mass*.

⁶⁰ It is exactly this play with metre that raises the fugue "*Cum Sancto*" above the contrapuntal items in Istvánffy's minor church music works of which Dobszay writes: "*the tying over of [the contrapuntal texture] is seldom accompanied by dissonances giving further impetus, the moving together of parts and counterparts emphasizes the accented beats.*" *Op. cit.*, see in note 31.

Explanation of signs:

- A - *Cum Sancto Spiritu* fugue subject
- B - *in gloria Dei* fugue subject
- C - *Amen* fugue subject
- Ci - inversion of the fugue subject *Amen* (scale inversion)
- x - the pausing of a part
- bar - bar number

On reaching the end of the large form of the item it is worth comparing again the *Gloria* of Istvánffy's two Masses. The two compositions seem to be closely related not only in key, the identical character of the corresponding inner sections of the items and with regard to the distribution of tutti and solo but thematically as well. (See Appendix II). The duet "*Domine Deus*" is preceded by an instrumental interlude identical almost note by note. The duet itself consists of two very close variants of the same musical notion. The C minor "*Qui tollis*" items in 3/4-time belong to the same category and, in addition to the identical key and metre, their common formal construction is also manifest in filling in the interludes: in the Benedetto Mass the role of the organ solos of the Dorothea Mass is taken by an important string ritornello made interesting by chromaticism.⁶¹ The cheerful, early Classical melody, simple harmonic construction and binary sonata form (without development) of the two "*Quoniam*" items (an alto and a tenor solo, respectively) can evidently be included in the same style. "*Quoniam*", which expands to a separate item in both Masses, brings a strong contrast after "*Qui tollis*". The "*Cum Sancto Spiritu*" section of the *Gloria* of the Benedetto Mass ranks three different subjects with the three syntactic text units, too, and these three subjects are also combined with each other, although the strategy of the item is less purposeful and its force of creating tension is less effective than those of the final fugue of the Dorothea Mass. Owing to the constraint of part-writing Istvánffy was compelled to use less coherent harmonic turns in the "*Cum Sancto*" fugue of the Benedetto Mass, thus this section does not come near to the striking succinctness of its counterpart.

Relying merely on observations of style criticism and the study of the level of compositional devices the conclusion can be drawn from the foregoing that the more mature Dorothea Mass is of later origin of the two Masses. Since the Benedetto Mass has no date, this statement will remain a hypothesis until a thorough philological investigation of the sources takes place.

Credo

Similar to the *Gloria* the *Credo* begins with the figural music setting of the Gregorian intonation melody. The Gregorian melody can also be heard in the unison choir supported by trombones, this time in semibreve beats, and the two violins, the organ and the double-bass play counterpoint in unison and quaver motion. When searching for the predecessors of Mozart's "*Credo-Masses*" Georg Reichert found some typical examples of setting to music the Gregorian intonation in the Mass repertory of the early eighteenth century⁶². In his Mass No. 19 J. G. Reinhardt (c1677-1742), organist at the Court of Vienna, provided with figural basso continuo accompaniment the intonation sung by the bass which keeps remaining a foreign matter compared to the following choral texture.⁶³ The Mass Köchel No. 38 by J. J. Fux makes the intonation melody to the subject of an

⁶¹ The harmonic scheme of the two movements differs to a certain extent. Dorothea Mass: C minor - G minor - E flat major - C minor; Benedetto Mass: C minor - A minor - D minor - A minor. A further essential difference is that in the Benedetto Mass a significant instrumental introduction of dotted rhythm and strong emotions (affections) prepares the entry of the choir in contrast to the "in medias res" entry in the "*Qui tollis*" of the Dorothea Mass without instrumental introduction.

⁶² Reichert, *Mozarts "Credo-Messen" ...*, pp. 117-144.

⁶³ Reichert, *op. cit.*, p. 121, Beispiel 3.

imitation extending over several parts of the choir.⁶⁴ In the *Credo* of another Mass by Reinhard (No. 2) the intonation runs through all parts of the choir as an imitation subject.⁶⁵ It is common to all three examples that the evocation of the Gregorian melody is restricted to the beginning of the movement only and does not return subsequently.⁶⁶

Istvánffy's treatment is, however, on a higher level than the cases just mentioned. He uses as refrain the intonation clad in figural garment and assuming thus *maestoso* character and recalls it in front of the sections "*Et ex Patre natum*" and "*Qui propter nos homines*", respectively. It increases the effect of the construction of the large form bearing the mark of a safe hand that the mottos point out the most important key areas of the first part of the item as well (C major, bars 1-6; F major, bars 25-30; G major, bars 47-52). Holzbauer's Mass No. 18 employs the three-fold repetition of the intonation used as motto, a form model similar to that of Istvánffy's, the essential difference being that the Gregorian melody receives a contrapuntal development in the musical texture each time.⁶⁷

The use of the intonation refrain ranks Istvánffy's composition with the group of *Credo* Masses. Their common feature is that the steady return of the intonation text and the associated music material (that is a treatment of text contrary to the traditional liturgical prescription) is applied as the chief unifying device of the large musical form of the extensive item. With Istvánffy, on the other hand the *Credo* refrain arranges the first section of the item only and does not appear later (from "*Et incarnatus*" onwards). A more consistent, fuller exploitation of the refrain can be seen, for example, in Mozart's *Missa brevis in F major*, K. 192.⁶⁸ It is an interesting coincidence that the earlier of Mozart's two *Credo* Masses, just as Istvánffy's Dorothea Mass, was written in 1774. (It is, however, most improbable that the Hungarian composer had been familiar with Mozart's Mass completed on June 24th, 1774 prior to writing his own Mass on August 15, 1774). The Mass by Mozart did not find access to the music collection of the Győr cathedral later on, either and among the one hundred forty-four compositions Istvánffy copied or added title-page to no work by Mozart can be found.⁶⁹

In the oeuvre of Istvánffy's Hungarian contemporaries no *Credo* Masses have been encountered so far, at least not in the source material investigated. Neither can this practice be detected in Werner's Mass output either who strictly observed the liturgical regulations while Haydn's only early *Credo* Mass (*Missa Cellensis*, 1766) was, to the best of our present knowledge, unknown for Istvánffy.⁷⁰ As a result, we must leave the question momentarily open who were the masters and which were the works where Istvánffy could see examples of the use of the *Credo* Mass and whether he may have met this peculiar form in the Masses of the Viennese composers enumerated by Reichert⁷¹ or whether he could have been familiar with similar compositions by Holzbauer of Mannheim. This issue can only be clarified in possession of further possible data about Istvánffy's years of study and after having completely evaluated the music collection of the cathedral of Győr.

In Istvánffy's Dorothea Mass the three appearances of the intonation refrain enframe two musical units each, containing a choir-tutti and a solo section. The first part of the movement is constructed up to the caesura of "*Et incarnatus*" emphasized also by changes of key and metre as follows:

⁶⁴ Reichert, *op. cit.*, p. 122, Beispiel 4.

⁶⁵ Reichert, *op. cit.*, p. 122, Beispiel 5.

⁶⁶ A later example of the figural musical setting of the intonation with basso continuo accompaniment is the *Credo* of Michael Haydn's *Missa Sancti Francisci* dated 1803 (DTÖ 45) in which the elaboration of the Gregorian melody adjusts itself to the 3/8 metre of the movement.

⁶⁷ Reichert, *Mozarts "Credo-Messen"* ..., pp. 140-143. Beispiel 21. Reichert calls attention to the striking similarity of the section "*Genitum non factum*" of Holzbauer's work and of the section "*Genitum*" in Mozart's first *Credo* Mass (K. 192). The same section reminds us also of the "*Genitum non factum*" of Istvánffy's Mass.

⁶⁸ The *Credo* refrain which is identical with the well-known four-note "Mozart signature" occurs in the movement six times altogether: at the beginning, in front of the sections "*Et in unum Dominum*", "*Genitum non factum*", "*Qui propter nos*" and "*Et incarnatus est*" as well as associated with the words "*Cruxificus*" in minor key and contrapuntal texture.

⁶⁹ Vavrinecz, *op. cit.*, p. 26.

⁷⁰ See the previous note.

⁷¹ Fr. Conti, G. Donberger, M. Oettl, J. G. Reinhardt, F. Schmidt.

Table II:

<i>Credo</i> intonation	A	unison choir	C major	bars 1-6
<i>Patrem omnipotentem</i>	B	tutti declamation of the choir	C major	bars 7-15
<i>Et in unum Dominum</i>	C	solo Canto I & II	C major–D minor– F major	bars 15-25
<i>Credo</i> intonation	A	unison choir	F major	bars 25-30
<i>Et ex Patre natum</i>	B	tutti declamation of the choir	C major	bars 31-38
<i>Genitum non factum</i>	C	solo tenor-bass	A minor–G major	bars 38-47
<i>Credo</i> intonation	A	unison choir	G major	bars 47-52
<i>Qui propter nos</i>	B	tutti declamation of the choir	C major	bars 53-61

The soloistic sections alternating between pseudo-imitation and genuine motivic imitation introduce a fresh variety to the monumental choral blocks.

"*Et incarnatus est*" assumes, together with the associated "*Crucifixus*", the proportions of an independent item within the *Credo*. Between the 3/4 *Andante ma non troppo* section in C minor and the "*Qui tollis*" of the *Gloria* not only the identity of key and metre establish relationship but also the appearance of the organ solo and counterparts of the dolce motifs in the two oboes moving in thirds could also be seen in the *Gloria*.⁷² The organ solo in "*Et incarnatus est*" is longer, more complex and independent than the organ interlude in the *Gloria* and, as a ritornello beginning the movement, it defines the mood of the entire item. As mentioned above, the "*Et incarnatus*" of one of Werner's Masses has the same melody topos as the organ solo of the "*Et incarnatus*" and *Agnus* of Istvánffy's Mass (see Appendix I and note 29). The comparison of the latter two melodies⁷³ reveals their essential identity which derives not only from stressing the sensible notes of the "pathotype"⁷⁴ melody (the lower sixth and the high seventh degrees of the scale) but also from the manner of their continuation, and the underlying harmonic process agrees also completely. There is no denying that this is one of the most favourite common-place devices of the musical language of the time. At the same time the employment of certain refined tools of this common-place should be put to Istvánffy's credit. They include building into the organ solo (bars 72-73) of the oboe motif moving in thirds which, with a floating ambivalence between major and minor, lends a particular light to the ritornello, or the extremely organ-like semiquaver (bars 81-84) and demisemiquaver passages (bars 77-80) of the organ part which embellish the solo through luring with the bright prospects of moderate virtuosity. The rhythm vocabulary and motivic wealth of the organ ritornello remind us of Haydn's keyboard concertos.

The manner how the ritornello is built into the vocal passages bears the mark of a master's hand. The "*Et incarnatus*" entry of the choir takes over the subject of the organ solo (bars 90-93). Just like the ritornello, the choral section also starts out on a discovery of new harmonic regions from bar 5 onwards. While in the organ solos the secondary dominant of the first degree moving towards the subdominant becomes the driving force of the harmonic change (bar 66), the material of the choir heads towards B flat major through the sequence of sixth chords and diminished seventh (bars 94-105). In the section concerned ("*Ex Maria Virgine, et homo factus est*") the composer increases the curiosity of the changes of harmony by the sensitive play with light and shadow of dynamics (alternating between *forte* and *piano* from bar to bar). The B flat major key reached in the choral sections is supported by the return of the organ solo which omits the modulating section of the

⁷² See the note 21.

⁷³ *Credo* - "*Et incarnatus*" bars 62-90 and *Agnus Dei*, bars 1-15, respectively.

⁷⁴ Warren Kirkendale's term in *Fugue and Fugato in Rococo and Classical Chamber Music*, [revised and expanded second edition] (Durham, N.C.: 1979), p. 91. Kirkendale's term is used by László Dobszay in his stylistical analysis of Istvánffy's hymn *Te Joseph* and the introit of *Rorate coeli*. *Op. cit.*, pp. 28-29.

original ritornello and closes in the dominant G minor.⁷⁵ The "*Crucifixus*" is nothing but the varied repetition of the choral block of "*Et incarnatus*" in G minor, adjusted to the new text rounded off by the return of the ritornello. This third organ solo omits the first four bars of the original ritornello which is "outworn" anyway and starts with the modulative portion that had been missing from the middle ritornello form (bar 153). By doing so this form satisfies a kind of thematic recapitulation as well and the return to the principal tonality takes place in the most natural way possible.⁷⁶

The form of "*Et incarnatus*" may be indicated in Table III:

Table III:

organ solo - ritornello	A	C minor	bars 66-90
<i>Et incarnatus est</i> - tutti	AB	C minor–B-flat major	bars 90-105
organ solo - ritornello (shortened: it omits the modulation section)	A	B flat major–G minor	bars 105-131
<i>Crucifixus</i> - tutti	AB	G minor–C minor	bars 131-153
organ solo - ritornello (shortened: it omits the first part of the subject but recapitulates the modulation section)	A	C minor	bars 153-177

Though Istvánffy's other Mass also ornaments the "*Et incarnatus*" item with an organ solo, the character of the two compositions is, however, basically different. In the musical illustration or, one could say, the theological interpretation of "*Et incarnatus*" the Baroque and classical composers of the Mass could choose between two approaches. One of the possibilities was to render palpable the suffering and sorrow of the incarnation (to anticipate wellnigh the torments of the crucifixion at the words "*Et incarnatus est*"). By selecting the "pathotype" melody and adjusting the textual portion of "*Et incarnatus*" and "*Crucifixus*" to the same musical material Istvánffy's Dorothea Mass enters evidently on this path. The other possibility was to invoke the picture of the manger-craddle in Bethlehem at the moment of "*Ex incarnatus*", that is to create a sort of pastoral idyll within the *Credo* item.⁷⁷ The "*Et incarnatus*" of Istvánffy's Benedetto Mass, an F major *Andante* conceived for soprano and alto solo, in which two horns are uniquely employed in the Mass (*sempre piano!*) is nothing else but a pastorale. As a matter of fact, Istvánffy tried out both "*Et incarnatus*" interpretations in his Masses. Otherwise the construction and key of the two items are completely identical.

The third large unit of *Credo* includes the words from "*Et resurrexit*" to the end of the confession of faith. Similar to the first section where the refrain-like return of the *Credo* intonation became the pillar of the form and to the "*Et incarnatus/Crucifixus*" section where the ritornello of the organ solo did the same, in this section a recurring musical unit, the choral block accompanied by the full orchestra fulfills the same function (Table IV). In addition to the words and musical refrain of the *Credo* Masses, the composer had one means to accomplish the musical cohesion of the extensively worded *Credo*, that is leading a central motif through the entire item.⁷⁸ In the *Credo* of the Dorothea Mass the semiquaver motif has exactly this function when it accompanies the choral block of "*Et resurrexit*" which, in compliance with the contents of the words, lends "muscular joy" to the item deriving from running. The soprano-alto-tenor trio of "*Et iterum venturus*" is related to "*Et in unum Dominum*": it is above all the syncopated rhythm that establishes contact between them.

⁷⁵ The section corresponding to bars 66-71 is in vain looked for in the ritornello of bars 109-131.

⁷⁶ Examples of such a masterly rearrangement of the constituents of the ritornello can be found in Mozart's or Bach's works.

⁷⁷ The most magnificent example of this attitude is the "*Et incarnatus*" of Mozart's unfinished "great" Mass in C minor (K. 427).

⁷⁸ Unverricht, *op. cit.*, p. 164

"*Et iterum*" exemplifies excellently Istvánffy's skill at polyphonic writing which makes the short solo sections extremely vivid. On the other hand, the three block-like key stations of the sequence of "*Et iterum*" (bars 192-201) following in succession (C major, A minor, F major) appear to recall the role of key assignation of the three emergences of the *Credo* refrain on a smaller-sized form level.⁷⁹ In the brio of the musical process Istvánffy finds even time for the illustration of words: thus in the martially upwards surging motif with a pair of parts of "*Judicare vivos*" (bars 202-205) and in the diminished fourth step as well as the augmented sixth dissonances of "*Et mortuos*" (bar 206).

Table IV:

<i>Et resurrexit</i> - tutti:	A	C major	bars 178-192
<i>Et iterum</i> - solo: Canto, Alto, Tenore	B (1)	C major–A minor–F major	bars 192-201
<i>Judicare</i> - tutti:	(2)	F major–A minor	bars 202-207
<i>Cujus regni</i> - solo: Canto, Alto, Tenore	(3)	A minor	bars 207-218
<i>Et in spiritu</i> - tutti:	A	A minor–D minor	bars 218-233
<i>Et unam sanctam</i> - solo: Tenore, Basso	C	D minor–C major	bars 233-253
<i>Confiteor</i> - tutti:	A	C major	bars 253-278

Sanctus

In the twin movements *Sanctus* and *Benedictus* Istvánffy followed the most typical structural scheme of the Central European *Missa solennis* compositions, as far as the proportions and the character of both the two main sections and their inner division are concerned. The *Sanctus* consists of the contraposition of two short, contrasting sections distinguished by tempo marks as well. After the slow beginning of the *Allegro* of "*Pleni sunt coeli*" can be heard⁸⁰ whereas the *Benedictus* represents an area of virtuosic vocal solos much longer in size than the *Sanctus* and has *Andante* as its tempo character.⁸¹ By filling in these typical structures with well-chosen and elaborate means, the composer succeeds in guaranteeing this item an exceptional place in the Mass output of the time. It is the harmonic wealth of the opening bars of the *Sanctus* that deserves mentioning in the first place since it surpasses even the slow introduction of the *Kyrie* of the Mass. From the second chord of the item onwards (a secondary dominant six-five chord of third degree) the tonality of the musical flow wavers between major and minor and the process that touches upon diminished sevenths and Neapolitan chords surprises us with innumerable unexpected, dramatic turns as well. The construction of these fifteen initial bars is at the same time balanced, almost symmetrical: by the end of bar 4 the harmonic progression comes to a standstill in F major which is tinged immediately to F minor by the augmented six-five chord of bars 5-6 and the violin interlude of bars 6-7. The C major cadence of bar 11, the augmented six-five chord of bars 12-13 and the C minor violin interlude of bars 13-14 appear to answer as a precise musical rhyme. It is interesting to note that the slow first

⁷⁹ Cp. Table II.

⁸⁰ This slow-fast (mostly *Adagio-Allegro*) change of tempo can be found in the Mass compositions of Istvánffy's Hungarian contemporaries. A common characteristic is also the concise musical wording of the *Sanctus* items. In general, the length of the item does not go beyond twenty to thirty bars together with the "*Osanna*" either, not even in the most festive *Missa solennis*.

⁸¹ Some typical data of the Hungarian Mass output include: Deppisch, C major Mass, No. 4 (B 41): *Sanctus* 18 bars, *Benedictus* 38 bars; Druschetzky: D major Mass No. 1: 32/45 bars; Mass in E flat major No. 2: bars 29/87; C major Mass No. 3: 33/76 bars; C major Mass No. 5: bars 25/82; Mass in B flat major, No. 7: 26/71 bars; Novotni: Mass in D major (No. 32): bars 16/85!; Zimmermann: *Missa solennis* in C major: bars 36/130! (The bar numbers of *Sanctus* are to be understood with "*Osanna*", those of *Benedictus* without it.)

section of the *Sanctus* of Istvánffy's other Mass (a four-bar section all in all) is also characterized by special harmonic turns.⁸² A similarly tinged *Sanctus* ornate with a refined harmonic process can be sporadically found in the contemporary Hungarian Mass output.⁸³

The seven-bar "*Pleni sunt coeli*" contrasts with the introduction not only through its lilting *Allegro* tempo but its harmonic unambiguosness and simplicity as well. The dramaturgy of the item reminds us of the *Kyrie* in this respect, too.

On reaching the words "*Osanna in excelsis*" a fugue unfolds which becomes an independent formal unit subsequently. This time the fugue is a monothematic one, with dux and comes, and uses characteristically the complete four-part texture only when after six statements of the subject the strictness of the construction is abandoned and, instead of the fugue subject proper, the sequencing statement of the head motif appearing in the soprano contrasts with the lower parts (bars 30-32) or when the pairs of parts are playing as known from the *Kyrie* or the closing fugue of the *Gloria* (bars 33-36).

Of Istvánffy's minor church music works the *Benedictus*, an F major *Andante moderato* in 2/4 composed for solo vocal quartet, oboes, violins and basso continuo is stilistically related with the duet "*O Amor mi*" of the offertory *Jam virga Jesse* and with the *Veni Sancte Spiritus* duet. This relationship can be detected in the melody constructed of small motifs in the first place. The sixteen-bar ritomello is made up from at least seven-eight different motifs of one and a half, two bars each. The brokenness of the melody is stressed by the instrumentation which contributes to the vividness of the musical texture through contrasting and alternating the two oboes, strings and the full apparatus. The composer will fully exploit this finely chiselled cast in the vocal section when the alternation of the individual pairs of parts is substituted by the answer of the vocal parts or pairs of parts (cp. bars 39-42 with bars 54-57). It is worth following through how the vocal section gets integrated to the material of the ritomello. The first five and a half bars of the ritomello are invariably used at the beginning of the vocal solo. The musical process continues, however, by the imitational continuation of the vocal parts (bars 59-65) instead of the emphatic subdominant turn of the ritomello (from the second part of bar 44 to bar 47). The soprano-alto entry of bar 65 is taken from the motif of bar 47 of the ritomello and the demisemiquavers and bass motif of bars 67/69 hint, in addition, to the demisemiquavers of bars 44-45 of the ritomello and the rhythm of the bass in bars 48/50, respectively. Compared with the ritomello the vocal solo states new musical ideas from this point onwards whose common feature is the meeting in "tuttis" of recapitulating nature after the answering of the pairs of parts (bars 72-91). The instrumental postlude completing the first vocal section continues the ritomello where it was abandoned by the vocal solo: bars 91-99 are but the music text of bars 47-54 put into the dominant key. The item develops in agreement with the sonata form: the middle section starting in bar 99 satisfies the requirements of the "development section" both in thematic and harmonic respects. The four vocal parts enter in imitation with the main subject, then start a statement and answer in pairs of parts with it, in the course of which the F major principal key is also touched upon (bars 107-108). This moment proves to be a pseudo return, however, since the motif further modulates into B flat major and strengthens this key considerably (bars 110-118). From this point onwards the composer leads us back to the principal key in the most natural manner possible: he makes the B flat major correspond to the F major of the first section and thus the dominant modulation occupies the principal key of the movement. The inversion of two subsequent sections of the first vocal section in the return (bars 59-65 = 122-127; bars 66-69 = 118-121) serves

⁸² The harmonic progression of the *Sanctus* of the *Benedetto Mass* is even more surprising than that of the *Dorothea Mass*, due to the steady suspensions: it gives the impression of a "small harmonic labyrinth".

⁸³ The only item comparable with Istvánffy's two examples is the *Sanctus* of Druschetzky's C major Mass, No. 3 written in 1793 (H-Bn Ms.mus.1612) which also attracts attention by employing diminished sevenths and a tonality wavering between major and minor. Druschetzky's Mass No. 6 (in B flat major, H-Bn Ms.mus.1610) deserves mentioning in another respect: the cello solo which is an important element of its *Sanctus* is present in the slow introduction and the *Allegro* beginning with "*Pleni sunt*". The *Benedictus* of the same Mass includes an organ solo. At the end of the Mass, on finishing the fugue "*Dona nobis*", the composer recalls the cello and organ solos for a single moment.

this aim. The return differs from the first vocal section in one more remarkable moment: it recapitulates also the moment of the instrumental ritornello (the emphatic subdominant turn) which has been completely missing in the first vocal section (cp. bars 44-47 with bars 141-144).

Apart from the omission of the two first entries of the subject, the "*Osanna*" fugue is the unaltered return of the first "*Osanna*".

Agnus Dei

As mentioned before, the organ solos of "*Et incarnatus*" and *Agnus Dei* are not simply members of a common "pathotype" family of melodies; the manner of their continuation and the underlying harmonic processes coincide also completely, that is they are two variants of the same melody.⁸⁴ The triplet, figurative elements also have a role in the organ solo of the *Agnus* and a further evidence of the strong relationship of the two items is that the *dolce* oboe melody moving in thirds and built into the organ solo (bars 8-12) has its antecedent in "*Et incarnatus*". Istvánffy follows the typical musical settings of the *Agnus* of his time by giving the vocal soloist the first portion of the liturgical words whereas the rogation "*miserere*" can be heard in the full choir. The dynamic accents of dramatic affect employed in the "*miserere*" choral section (bars 20-24) which underline the suspensions are familiar from "*Et incarnatus*" (cp. Credo bars 94-97: "*Ex Maria Virgine*"). The form of the C minor item in 3/4 time⁸⁵ obeys faithfully the trinity of the liturgical text, at the same time follows a typical early classical harmonic scheme and contains a slight intensification as well. The first choral section which gets from C minor into E flat major is separated from the second vocal section by a non-thematic organ solo independent from the material of the ritornello. The ever higher rising scale passages of this "note swelling" organ solo provide typical performing possibilities for a soloist which could even stand the proof in a concerto (bars 33-42). In contrast with the bass solo of the first vocal section, the second vocal section starts with the duet of a tenor and a bass solo and their theme is already independent from the ritornello melody. From bar 48 onwards the two vocal solos unite in an extremely expressive sequence with suspensions and clashing seconds. This section modulates into G minor, the subsequent essential stage of the harmonic process. Just as the tenor-bass duet represented a sort of intensification compared with the bass solo of the first section, the choral section also becomes more and more tense harmonically: the dynamic accents stressing the strong beat fall increasingly on diminished sevenths and suspensions (bars 54-60). The second vocal section is rounded off by the return of the full form of the organ ritornello in G minor. The third *Agnus Dei* section appears after the bass solo and tenor-bass duet, in compliance with the preceding logic, in the trio of soprano-alto-tenor which, starting from G minor and touching B flat major, gets back to the principal key through a sequence (bars 77-87). The last entry of the full chorus utters also "*Dona nobis pacem*", the last unit of the liturgical text, then the return of the organ solo rounds off the item. On the other hand, the ritornello leads to the cadence-like broken chords of the organ and remains harmonically open on degree V of the C minor key.

Istvánffy's High Mass ends on a monumental fugue composed to the words "*Dona nobis pacem*" rising to the rank of an independent item. As mentioned before, the words have already been uttered at the end of *Agnus Dei* and their repetition serves thus exclusively musical, not liturgical purposes. The composer meant them as worthy final moments of the large-scale Mass.⁸⁶

⁸⁴ See note No. 73.

⁸⁵ The minore key is a typical trait of the *Agnus Dei* items of the time. See Istvánffy: *Benedetto Mass*; Druschetzky: *Mass in C major* (No. 1), *E flat major* (No. 2), *C major* (No. 3), *C major* (No. 5); Novotni: *Mass in D major* (No. 32); Zimmermann: *Missa solemnis in C major*, etc.

⁸⁶ In the *Benedetto Mass* Istvánffy applied a different approach: the third *Agnus Dei* is not followed by the closing prayer immediately; the words *Dona nobis* are uttered in the thirty-two-bar homophonic *Allegro* section only, coming after the A minor slow item. Examples of the non-liturgical, musical treatment of the words can be found in abundance in the genre of *Missa solemnis*. After a regularly returning *Adagio Kyrie*, following the *Christe*, Zimmermann adds a large-scale fugue with the word *Kyrie* as a kind of independent item in his *Missa*

The two major components of the fugue "*Dona*" are the main subject and its steady counterpoint. The characteristic features of these two materials reveal much of the polyphonic thinking which had become fairly jejune by the 1770s. This can be detected in Istvánffy's construction of the fugue as well.⁸⁷ The head of the main subject, which grew increasingly independent in the course of the item, is essentially a dotted rhythm and the leap of an octave, whereas the counterpoint appears as an upwards moving, rhythmic, sequencing scale progression. Both formulae are lapidary enough to fit into any harmonic environment and easy to combine with each other. (It speaks for itself that the counterpoint appears in parallel thirds in the alto and tenor parts on its first occurrence already.) What was stated in connection with the "*Osanna*" fugue of the *Sanctus* is true for the "*Dona*" fugue as well. It does not use the four independent parts of the texture and the musical texture is characterized basically by two separate lines only even if all parts enter since both the subject and its counterpoint move in general in parallel thirds. Two episodes (non-thematic interludes) bring a salutary variety to the musical process of the fugue whose suspension and clashing seconds represent genuine tension. The motif recalls the "*Et iterum venturus*" solo of the *Credo* (cp. bars 192-201 of the *Credo* with bars 25-31 of "*Dona nobis*"). In both cases the vividness of the sequence results from the block-like juxtaposition of key levels lying at the distance of a third apart.⁸⁸ Istvánffy fully exploits the driving force of this sequence. The first section of the fugue (bars 1-24) ran through the C major and G major keys exclusively, on the chain of thirds of the sequence of the interlude (C major, A minor, F major) the composer brings the musical process into F major, to touch later on B flat major and D minor as well. From this key level the musical process returns to the main key through the third sequence of the interlude again (D minor, F major, A minor, C major - bars 46-54). In the following the dominant G major and its parallel minor complete the range of the keys touched. The answers constructed from the material of the increasingly independent countersubject and divided into pairs of parts play an essential role, just as in the other two fugue items of the Mass (bars 178-184 and 81-87). It is revealing that at the end of the fugue the subject and the counterpoint sound in the already homophonic chorus in parallel thirds, successively, as a kind of "last argument" (bars 106-115).

On concluding the detailed analysis of the *Missa "Sanctae Dorotheae"* we may now come back to the questions raised at the beginning of the investigation. Istvánffy appears to be a well-informed composer who is equally familiar with the church repertory of the preceding generation and the works of his contemporaries. He applies excellently the technique of fast violin figurations surrounding the homophonic choral blocks, a technique associated with the name of Georg Reutter junior. The influence of the works by Gregor Joseph Werner and his contemporary Joseph Haydn, can be traced in the use of the organ solo and some melodic *topoi* of the Mass composition (such as the "*Et incarnatus*" melody). Istvánffy knew and applied with success the "*Credo* Mass" form popular among the Austrian masters and the devices of building the Gregorian intonations into the figural music texture. (This fact gave him, according to our present state of knowledge, a unique position among the Hungarian Mass composers of the time in both respects.) On the evidence of "*Quoniam*" or *Benedictus* Istvánffy spoke inventively the most up-to-date musical language of his time, the early classical melody developed in the workshop of the Neapolitan masters and constructed from innumerable motifs. His fugue construction conceived basically in terms of harmony reflects the musical thinking of the time. The monothematic structure of the *Kyrie* where the *Christe* appears as the minor variant of the music of the *Kyrie* is an atypical solution, characteristic of Istvánffy in the first place in the Mass literature of the time. This feature just as the organic development of the large form by means of the recurring refrains of the Mass items with long texts give evidence of the composer's ability of large-scale formation. The harmonic language of the work is both monumental and rich, particularly the slow introduction of the *Kyrie* and the *Sanctus* excel in this respect.

solemnis in E minor which seems to be unorganic and, with regard to treatment of words, superfluous at the moment it appears. At the same time, this fugue will provide music material for the "*Dona nobis pacem*" closing down the entire Mass cycle.

⁸⁷ See notes 58 and 60.

⁸⁸ See table IV and note 53.

Istvánffy's favourite device is to place side by side – as a kind of blocks – key levels lying at the distance of a third apart . In the *Credo* he uses the musical setting of the returning intonation to assign the main keys. The *Missa "Sanctae Dorotheae"* shows several common characteristics with Istvánffy's other Mass which is a sign that the composer established his own typical items and formal scheme within the generally applied topoi of Mass composition. The Mass is homogeneous as opposed to the heterogeneity of style of the seven minor church music works (where *stile antico* and the more "up-to-date" style are equally present).

All this entitles us to risk the statement that Benedek Istvánffy was the most talented Hungarian composer of the second half of the eighteenth century⁸⁹ and the *Missa "Sanctae Dorotheae"* edited in the present volume one of the most significant works of the church music literature in Hungary of the time.

⁸⁹ As regards Mass composition only Georg Druschetzky can be compared with Istvánffy who surpassed the master of Győr in the use of woodwind instruments and style to a certain extent. Nevertheless, Druschetzky's superiority in instrumentation lies in his specific training and his past as military musician. His more mature musical style is just natural if we take into consideration that the long-lived Druschetzky composes his late works - in contrast to the short career of Istvánffy - in the knowledge of the complete Mozartian oeuvre, for example.

Facsimiles

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on ten staves. The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The third staff contains the lyrics "Rondeletti de fu per embesphant phant" and "In ad at mbesphant phant". The fourth staff contains "In xute leti de su per embesphant phant" and "In xute leti de fu". The sixth staff contains the numbers "5 6 2 #3 5" and "4 #4 5 7 4 2 6". The notation includes various notes, rests, and clefs.

1. Istvánffy egyetlen fennmaradt autográf partitúra-oldala
Page of the only surviving autograph score by Istvánffy

Allegro
Canto Primo.

Adagio

Kýrie elejson e lejson,
Kýrie elejson e lejson
Kýrie elejson Kýrie elejson
son Kýrie elejson e lejson, e =
tr: lejson e lejson e lejson e
tr: lejson e lejson e lejson e
Allo lejson.
Kýrie elejson e lejson Kýrie
e lejson e lejson e lejson e lejson e
lejson e lejson Kýrie elejson Kýrie
e Kýrie elejson e lejson.

2. A Canto Primo szólam első oldala
The first page of the Canto Primo part

The image displays a page of musical notation for Violino II, consisting of ten staves. The notation is written in a single system with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and slurs. Dynamics markings include *for:* (forte) and *pia:* (piano), with some instances of *for:* and *pia:* appearing together. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs, indicating a complex and technically demanding piece.

3. A Violino IIa szólam oldala, Istvánffy autográf javításával
A page of Violino IIa with Istvánffy's autograph emendation

Score

KYRIE

Adagio

Oboe I, II

Clarini I, II

Trombone I

Trombone II

Timpani

Violino I

Violino II

Canto

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Organo
e
Violone

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

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

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

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

senza Org. con Org.

6 6 7^b

3

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

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

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

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

senza Org. con Org. senza Org. con Org.

5

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

senza Org. [6] [6] con Org.

7

lei - son, Ky - ri -

lei - son, Ky - ri -

8 lei - son, Ky - ri -

lei - son, Ky - ri -

3 7 5 \flat \flat 6 6 \flat 6

8

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

6 6 6^b 6 6 6

9

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

7 6# 6b 3
 4

10

ppp *tr* *tr*

tr *tr* [6] [6] 6

p *tr* e - lei - son, e - lei - son,

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

p *tr* e - lei - son, e - lei - son,

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

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

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

ppp
senza Org.

12

tr tr

tr tr

tr tr

tr tr

lei - son, e - lei - son.

lei - son, e - lei - son.

lei - son, e - lei - son.

lei - son, e - lei - son.

This system contains five empty musical staves. From top to bottom, they are: a single treble clef staff, another single treble clef staff, a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and a single bass clef staff. All staves are empty, with only a few horizontal lines indicating rests.

This system contains musical notation for the first system. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with slurs and accents. It features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and two sixteenth-note chords marked with "[6]". The lower staff is in treble clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents, also marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a "6" fingering. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

This system contains five empty musical staves, identical in layout to the first system, with no musical notation.

This system contains musical notation for the second system, consisting of a single bass clef staff. It features a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and two sixteenth-note chords marked with "[6]". The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Allegro

16

The musical score is set in common time (C) and begins at measure 16. It features a piano accompaniment and four vocal parts. The piano part includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, and a separate bass line. The vocal parts are arranged in four staves, with lyrics written below the notes. The lyrics are: "Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e - lei - son,". The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and trills. There are also some performance markings like "[]" and "tr".

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

18

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and a grand staff (Piano). The second system continues the vocal and piano parts, with the piano accompaniment featuring a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. The third system contains the vocal entries for three voices (Soprano, Alto, and Tenor/Bass) with the lyrics 'Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e - lei - son, e -'. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note bass line and a more active right hand.

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

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

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

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

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

7 6 6 6 6 5 7

24

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

9 8 6 5 4 # [3] [3] [3] [3] [3]
 senza Org.

Musical score for page 26, consisting of multiple staves. The score includes:

- Two empty treble clef staves at the top.
- A grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with empty staves.
- A single bass clef staff below the grand staff.
- A grand staff with musical notation in the middle section, featuring a triplet of eighth notes in the upper voice and a single eighth note in the lower voice, both marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic.
- Four empty treble clef staves below the middle section.
- A single bass clef staff at the bottom with musical notation, including a triplet of eighth notes marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a bracketed number [3] below it.

This musical score page contains two systems of music. The first system includes a grand piano (piano) part and a violin part. The piano part consists of two staves: the right hand (treble clef) features a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes and some triplet markings (indicated by the number '3'), while the left hand (bass clef) plays a simpler accompaniment. The violin part consists of a single staff with a treble clef, which is currently empty. The second system includes a grand piano part and a bassoon part. The piano part consists of two staves, both of which are empty. The bassoon part consists of a single staff with a bass clef, containing a few notes and rests.

31

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal parts, and the bottom three are piano accompaniment. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The second system continues the piano accompaniment. It includes trills (tr) and a forte (f) dynamic marking. The piano part is more complex, with many sixteenth notes.

The third system includes vocal staves with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "Ky - ri - e, Ky - ri - e e - lei -" and "Ky - ri - e, Ky - ri - e e -". The piano accompaniment continues with a similar rhythmic pattern.

The fourth system includes vocal staves with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "Ky - ri - e, Ky - ri - e e - lei -". The piano part includes a forte (f) dynamic and the instruction "con Org." (with organ). There are also some performance markings like "Tutti" and "6 5" above the notes.

33

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

7 9 8 6 5 5 4 # [3]
 [3] [3]

senza Org.

This musical score page contains several systems of staves. The first system consists of four empty staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The second system is a grand staff with two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves of this system contain a melodic line with triplets of eighth notes, marked with a '3' above each triplet. The third staff contains a bass line with a similar triplet pattern. The fourth staff contains a bass line with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include a piano (*p*) marking in the first measure of the first staff and a piano (*p*) marking in the first measure of the fourth staff. The third system consists of four empty staves. The fourth system is a single bass staff containing a melodic line with four groups of triplets, each marked with a '3' inside brackets. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure of this system.

This page of a musical score, numbered 37, contains several systems of staves. The first system consists of four staves, all of which are empty except for a few rests. The second system is a grand staff with two staves; the upper staff contains a complex melodic line with many notes, slurs, and accidentals, while the lower staff contains a simpler line with some notes and two chord symbols in brackets: [F] and [C]. The third system consists of four staves, all empty except for rests. The fourth system is a single bass staff containing a melodic line with several notes and slurs.

This musical score page, numbered 39, contains several staves. The top four staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs) are mostly empty, with only a few rests. The fifth system consists of two staves: the upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with a trill (*tr*), a triplet of eighth notes, and a triplet of sixteenth notes, ending with a forte (*f*) dynamic and three triplet eighth notes. The lower staff of this system is in treble clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, also ending with a forte (*f*) dynamic and three triplet eighth notes. The sixth system consists of four empty staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs). The seventh system consists of one bass clef staff containing a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, ending with a forte (*f*) dynamic and three triplet eighth notes.

41

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

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

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

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

Tutti $4^{\#}$ 6 6 6

con Org.

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

6# # 6 6b #

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, numbered 43, contains vocal and piano parts. The vocal lines are arranged in four staves, each with lyrics underneath. The piano accompaniment is shown in two systems: the first system has a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line; the second system has a grand staff with a complex, rhythmic accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The lyrics are: 'lei - son, e - lei - - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei -'. The piano part features a prominent sixteenth-note pattern in the right hand and a more active bass line.

45

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

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

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

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

9 8 6 5 4 # 5

49

son, e - lei - son.

son, e - lei - son.

son, e - lei - son.

son, e - lei - son.

6
5

4 #

p
senza Org.

This musical score page, numbered 51, contains two systems of music. The first system includes a grand piano (piano) part and a vocal line. The piano part consists of two staves: the right hand (treble clef) plays a complex melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill (tr.) in the final measure, while the left hand (treble clef) provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The vocal line is written on a single staff with a treble clef and contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The second system consists of four empty staves, two in the treble clef and two in the bass clef, with no musical notation present.

This page of a musical score contains two systems of staves. The first system includes a grand piano (G-clef and F-clef) and a violin (treble clef). The piano part features a melodic line with trills and triplets, while the violin part provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. The second system contains four empty staves, likely for other instruments or voices. The page number '53' is located at the top left.

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

Empty musical staff.

Second system of musical notation, featuring piano accompaniment with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

Third system of musical notation, including vocal staves with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

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

Fourth system of musical notation, including a **Tutti** section and piano accompaniment with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

f
 con Org.

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are vocal staves in treble clef. The bottom two staves are piano accompaniment staves in G major (one treble and one bass clef). The music begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The vocal lines feature quarter and eighth notes, while the piano accompaniment includes chords and moving bass lines.

An empty bass staff with a single flat in the key signature, positioned between the first and second systems of the score.

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are piano accompaniment staves in G major. The music features intricate piano textures, including triplets (marked with a '3') and trills (marked with 'tr'). The bottom two staves are empty, indicating that the vocalists are silent during this section.

The third system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are vocal staves in treble clef with lyrics. The bottom two staves are piano accompaniment staves in G major. The lyrics are: "lei - son, Chri - ste e - lei - son, Chri -". The vocal lines continue with quarter and eighth notes, and the piano accompaniment provides harmonic support.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are vocal staves in treble clef with lyrics. The bottom two staves are piano accompaniment staves in G major. The lyrics are: "lei - son, Chri - ste e - lei - son, e -". The vocal lines continue with quarter and eighth notes, and the piano accompaniment provides harmonic support.

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

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

6
5
7b
6
5

65

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

The musical score for page 67 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two vocal staves in treble clef. Below them is a grand staff for piano, with a right-hand staff in treble clef and a left-hand staff in bass clef. The piano accompaniment features a complex texture with sixteenth-note patterns in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand. The vocal lines enter in the second measure of the page. The lyrics are: "son, Chri - ste", "son, Chri - ste e -", "son, Chri - ste", and "son, Chri -". The score concludes with a bass line in the final measure containing fingering numbers: 9, 6, 5, 9, 6, 5, 9, 6, 5, 8.

71

71

lei-son.

lei-son.

lei-son.

lei-son.

6 5
4 3

p
senza Org.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains six systems of staves. The first system consists of four staves: two vocal staves (treble clef) and two piano staves (grand staff). The second system consists of two piano staves (grand staff) with a piano dynamic marking (*p*). The third system consists of four vocal staves (treble and bass clef) with the lyrics "lei-son." written below each staff. The fourth system consists of a single bass staff with a piano dynamic marking (*p*) and the instruction "senza Org." below it. The fifth system is empty. The sixth system is empty.

Musical score for page 74, featuring a piano and a string quartet. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a bass line. The piano part in the grand staff contains complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and trills. The second system includes a grand staff and a bass line, with the piano part being mostly silent.

System 1:

- Grand Staff (Piano):**
 - Treble Clef:** Contains a melodic line with eighth-note runs, trills (*tr*), and triplet markings (3, 3, [3]).
 - Bass Clef:** Contains a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth-note patterns.
- Bass Line:** Contains a simple eighth-note accompaniment.

System 2:

- Grand Staff (Piano):** All staves are empty, indicating the piano is silent.
- Bass Line:** Continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

The musical score for page 76 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and a piano accompaniment consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The piano part features a prominent, rhythmic accompaniment in the right hand and a more melodic line in the left hand. The vocal parts enter with the lyrics "Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e -". The piano accompaniment includes a section with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking, characterized by rapid sixteenth-note patterns in both hands. The score concludes with a *Tutti* marking and a final bass line.

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

Tutti

f
con Org.

The musical score for page 78 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two treble clef staves and two bass clef staves, likely for piano accompaniment. Below these are two grand staff systems (treble and bass clefs). The bottom section of the page features four vocal staves (two treble and two bass clefs) with lyrics underneath. The lyrics are: "lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e -". The piano accompaniment includes a prominent triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a corresponding triplet in the left hand, both marked with a trill (*tr*) above them. The vocal lines are in a homophonic setting, with each voice part following the same rhythmic and melodic contour.

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

6 5b 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6[h]

The first system of music consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a melodic line. The second staff is a vocal line in treble clef, mostly containing rests. The third and fourth staves are piano accompaniment in grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs). The fifth staff is a bass line in bass clef.

The second system consists of a single bass line in bass clef, continuing the melodic material from the previous system.

The third system consists of two staves of piano accompaniment in grand staff notation. It features a complex, rhythmic texture with many sixteenth notes and includes trill ornaments marked with 'tr.' in both hands.

The fourth system consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with lyrics: "lei - - son, Ky - ri - e, Ky - ri - e e - lei -". The second staff is a vocal line in treble clef with lyrics: "Ky - ri - e, Ky - ri - e e - lei -". The third staff is a vocal line in treble clef with lyrics: "e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e, Ky - ri - e". The fourth and fifth staves are piano accompaniment in grand staff notation.

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

The fifth system consists of a single bass line in bass clef. It includes fingerings for the left hand: 5, 6, 9, and 8.

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

6 5 4 3
5 4 3

senza Org.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score (page 86) contains vocal and piano parts. The vocal lines (soprano, alto, and tenor) are in the middle section, with lyrics: "son, e - lei - son.", "son, e - lei - son.", "_ e - lei - - son.", and "son e - lei - - son.". The piano accompaniment is split into two systems. The first system (measures 1-4) features a complex texture with trills (tr) and triplets (3) in both hands. The second system (measures 5-8) continues with triplets and includes a section marked "senza Org." (without organ) in the bass line, indicated by the numbers 6, 5, 4, 3 and 5, 4, 3. The piano part concludes with a series of triplets in the bass line.

This musical score page, numbered 88, contains two systems of music. The first system includes a piano part with a treble and bass clef and a violin part with a treble clef. The piano part features a complex melodic line in the treble clef with many slurs and a dynamic marking of *p* (piano), and a simpler accompaniment in the bass clef, also marked *p*. The violin part consists of a single line with rests. The second system includes a piano part with a treble and bass clef and a violin part with a treble clef. The piano part has a treble clef staff with rests and a bass clef staff with a melodic line marked *p*. The violin part consists of a single line with rests.

This musical score page, numbered 90, contains two systems of music. The first system includes a piano accompaniment and a violin part. The piano part consists of two staves: the upper staff has a treble clef and contains a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes, including triplets and trills; the lower staff has a treble clef and contains a simpler accompaniment. The violin part has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with many sixteenth notes, including triplets and trills. The second system includes a violin part with a treble clef and a bass line with a bass clef. The violin part is mostly empty, while the bass line contains a simple accompaniment of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal parts in treble clef. The next two staves are piano accompaniment in G major, with the right hand in treble clef and the left hand in bass clef. The bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests.

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are piano accompaniment in treble clef, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bottom two staves are piano accompaniment in bass clef, also marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages.

The third system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal parts in treble clef with lyrics. The next two staves are piano accompaniment in treble clef. The bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef. The lyrics are: "Ky - ri - e, Ky - ri - e, Ky - ri - e e -", "Ky - ri - e, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e -", and "Ky - ri - e, Ky - ri - e, Ky - ri - e e - lei".

The fourth system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal parts in treble clef with lyrics. The next two staves are piano accompaniment in treble clef. The bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and figured bass notation: "Tutti 6 5", "6 5", "7", "8 5". The lyrics are: "Ky - ri - e, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri -".

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

9 8 6 4 3
 [3] [3] [3] [3] [3] [3]

senza Org.

This page of a musical score contains several staves. At the top, there are two empty treble clef staves and two empty bass clef staves. Below these are two grand staff systems. The first grand staff system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes, including triplets and slurs, with a *p* dynamic marking. The bass staff contains a simpler accompaniment line with some triplets and a *p* dynamic marking. The second grand staff system also consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff, both of which are empty. At the bottom of the page, there is a single bass clef staff containing a melodic line with a triplet and a *p* dynamic marking.

This musical score for page 100 consists of several systems of staves. The first system includes a grand piano (G-clef and F-clef) and a bass staff (F-clef). The piano part features a complex melodic line with trills (tr), triplets (3), and a forte (f) dynamic marking. The bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and triplets. The second system contains five empty staves, likely for other instruments. The third system shows a bass staff with a melodic line that includes a forte (f) dynamic and a series of triplets (3) in the final measure.

103

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

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

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

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

Tutti con Org.

[3]

6 4 6 5 6 6#

The musical score for page 105 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and a piano accompaniment section with a grand staff (right and left hands). Below the piano part, there are four more staves: two vocal staves (Tenor and Bass) and a bass line. The lyrics are: "lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri -". The piano accompaniment includes various textures, including a dense sixteenth-note pattern in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line. There are trills (tr.) marked in the piano part. At the bottom of the page, there are some numbers: 6, 64, 9, and 8, which likely refer to specific measures or fingerings.

107

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

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

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

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

6 5 5 4 3

109

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

5 6 9 8

111

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the piano accompaniment, including the right and left hands of the piano and a bass line. The piano part features a complex texture with trills (tr) and triplets (3). The second system contains the vocal lines, consisting of four staves with lyrics: "e e - lei - son, e - lei - son." The vocal lines are arranged in a four-part setting. The piano accompaniment continues with a bass line featuring a triplet and a trill.

GLORIA

Allegro maestoso

Oboe I, II

Clarini I, II

Trombone I

Trombone II

Timpani

Violino I

Violino II

Canto

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Organo e Violone

Glo - - - ri -

Glo - - - ri -

Glo - - - ri -

Glo - - - ri -

6 6 6 6

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a Gloria. The tempo is marked 'Allegro maestoso'. The score includes parts for Oboe I, II; Clarinets I, II; Trombone I, II; Timpani; Violin I, II; Chorus (Canto, Alto, Tenore, Basso); and Organ and Violone. The vocal parts have the lyrics 'Glo - - - ri -'. The Organ and Violone part features a repeating sixteenth-note pattern with a '6' above it, indicating a sixteenth-note figure.

3

3

a in ex -

a in ex -

a in ex -

a in ex -

5 5 5

5

cel - sis De - sis -

cel - sis De - sis -

cel - sis De - sis -

cel - sis De - sis -

cel - sis De - sis -

3 8 6 6 5

7

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line with a *p* dynamic marking. The second system features piano accompaniment for the right and left hands, also marked *p*. The third system shows a vocal line with lyrics: "o. Et in ter - ra". The fourth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "o. Et in ter - ra". The fifth system shows another vocal line with lyrics: "o. Et in ter - ra". The sixth system features a basso continuo line with lyrics: "o. Et in ter - ra". The final system includes a piano accompaniment line with a *p* dynamic marking and the instruction "senza Org.".

p

p

p

p

p

o. Et in ter - ra

o. Et in ter - ra

o. Et in ter - ra

o. Et in ter - ra

p
senza Org.

9

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

11

ter - ra pax ho - mi - ni - bus bo - nae

ter - ra pax ho - mi - ni - bus bo - nae

ter - ra pax ho - mi - ni - bus bo - nae

ter - ra pax ho - mi - ni - bus bo - nae

13

tr

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

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

cresc.

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

cresc.

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

cresc.

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

cresc.

Solo

15

The musical score consists of several staves. At the top, a solo instrument part (likely trumpet) begins with a rest, followed by a melodic line with trills (tr) and slurs. Below this are two empty staves. The piano accompaniment follows, with the left hand playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and the right hand playing a similar pattern. The piano part is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The vocal part consists of four staves, each with the lyrics "vo - lun - ta - - tis." written below the notes. The vocal parts are also marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment continues with a bass line that transitions from a forte (*f*) dynamic to a piano (*p*) dynamic.

17

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line and an organ accompaniment. The organ part features a complex texture with sixteenth-note runs and chords, marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The second system contains three vocal staves with the lyrics "Lau - da - mus - te. Be - ne -" and a corresponding organ accompaniment. The organ part continues with similar rhythmic patterns and dynamics. The third system shows the vocal line and organ accompaniment for the final part of the phrase. The organ part is marked with a forte *f* dynamic and includes the instruction "con Org.".

Lau - da - mus - te. Be - ne -

Lau - da - mus te. Be - ne -

Lau - da - mus - te. Be - ne -

Lau - da - mus te. Be - ne -

f
con Org.

19

di - ci-mus te. Ad - o - ra - mus - te.
 di - ci-mus te. Ad - o - ra - mus te.
 di - ci-mus te. Ad - o - ra - mus - te.
 di - ci-mus te. Ad - o - ra - mus te.

25

The musical score consists of several systems of staves. The first system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features complex sixteenth-note patterns and trills. The second system continues the vocal line with the lyrics "ca - mus te." and the piano accompaniment. The third system shows the piano part with trills and triplets. The fourth system includes the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The fifth system shows the piano part with trills and triplets. The sixth system includes the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The seventh system shows the piano part with trills and triplets.

ca - mus te.

ca - mus te.

ca - mus te.

ca - mus te.

6 5 # 7 # 6 5 #

[3] [3] [3] [3] [3]

The musical score for page 27 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two vocal staves in treble clef. The first vocal staff begins with a whole note chord, followed by a half rest, and then a long, sustained note. The second vocal staff follows a similar pattern. Below these are two piano staves in 12/8 time. The upper piano staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower piano staff has a bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. In the middle of the page, there are four vocal staves with lyrics. The lyrics are: "Gra - ti - as, gra - ti - as" on the first staff, "Gra - ti - as, gra - ti - as" on the second, "Gra - ti - as, gra - ti - as" on the third, and "Gra - ti - as, gra - ti - as" on the fourth. The lyrics are written in a simple, sans-serif font. Below the lyrics are two piano staves. The upper piano staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower piano staff has a bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. At the bottom of the page, there is a single piano staff in bass clef with a melodic line and a bass line. The staff contains a sequence of notes, including a measure with a 6/5 fingering indication.

a - gi - mus, gra - ti - as a - gi - mus ti -
 a - gi - mus, gra - ti - as a - gi - mus ti -
 a - gi - mus, gra - ti - as a - gi - mus ti -
 a - gi - mus —, gra - ti - as a - gi - mus — ti -
 4 9 6 5 4 9 6 5

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes, including a melisma over the word 'pter'. The second staff is a piano accompaniment in treble clef, featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and chords. The third and fourth staves are the piano accompaniment in bass clef, with the left hand playing a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

The second system of the musical score consists of a single bass clef staff, continuing the piano accompaniment from the first system with eighth-note patterns.

The third system of the musical score consists of two treble clef staves. Both hands play a complex, rapid sixteenth-note figure with trills (tr) and grace notes. The right hand includes a trill on a G# note.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics: "bi pro - pter ma - gnam, pro - pter". The second and third staves are piano accompaniment in treble clef, and the bottom staff is piano accompaniment in bass clef. The lyrics are repeated across the vocal and piano parts.

The fifth system of the musical score consists of a single bass clef staff, continuing the piano accompaniment from the fourth system with eighth-note patterns.

32

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

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

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

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

6 5

34

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features a complex texture with triplets and trills. The second system contains three vocal staves, each marked with *am.* (ad libitum), and a bass line. The third system shows a bass line with triplets and a final organ part marked *senza Org.* (without organ). The organ part includes fingering numbers 7, 7, 6, and 5.

am.

am.

am.

am.

7 7 6 5

[3] [3] [3] [3]

tr [tr] *tr* *tr*

senza Org.

36 VI. I

VI. II

C I

C II

Org. e Vln

38

tr

p

tr

p

Solo

Do - mi-ne De - us —,

Solo

Do - mi-ne De - us —,

Solo

6

6

p
con Org.

40

f *tr*

Rex caelestis,

Rex caelestis,

senza Org. *f*

42

p

p

Do - mi - ne De - us, De - us, Rex caele -

Do - mi - ne De - us, De - us, Rex caele -

6 6 5

p con Org.

44

stis, Do - mi-ne De - us, Rex cae - le - stis,
 - stis, Do - mi-ne De - us, Rex cae - le -

4 # 7 5 4 # 7 5 4 # 7 5 4 3 7 5

46

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

5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5

48

ter, Pa - ter o - mni - po - tens. Do - mi - ne De -
 Pa - ter o - mni - po - tens. Do - mi - ne

50

- us -, Rex cae - le - stis, De - us Pa -
 De - us -, cae - le - stis, De - us Pa -

52

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

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

p *f* *p*

p *f* *p*

p *f* *p*

7 6 5
5 4 3 6

54

mni - po - tens, De - us Pa - ter, Pa - ter o -

mni - po - tens, De - us Pa - ter, Pa - ter o -

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

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

tr

tr

6 5
4 3 5 5 6

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

56

p *f*

p *f*

tr
mni - po - tens.

tr
mni - po - tens.

p *f*
senza Org.

58

tr *p*

tr *p*

Do - mi - ne

Do - mi - ne

p *6*
con Org.

60

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

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

62

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

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

senza Org.

64

f *p*

Do - mi - ne Fi - li

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

f *p*
con Org.

66

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

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

4 9 3 6# 5b 4 9 8 3 5 8 6 7 5 3 8

68

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

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

f p f p f p

5/3 5 6b 5 # 6b 5 #

f p f p

71

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

te, Je - su -, Je - su - Chri - ste, Do -

f p f p

6 # 6 5 6 4 # 6 # 5b

f p

77

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

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

tr

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

tr

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

6 4 5

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

79

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

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

tr

Je - su - Chri - ste.

tr

Je - su - Chri - ste.

5 6 4

f *p* *f*

senza Org.

This musical score page, numbered 81, contains several staves. At the top, there are four empty staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. Below these are two grand staves (treble and bass clefs) containing piano accompaniment. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with trills marked 'tr' in the upper right of the grand staff. Below the piano part are four more empty staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs). At the bottom of the page is a single bass clef staff containing a vocal line with a melodic line and lyrics.

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal staves in treble clef. The third and fourth staves are piano accompaniment staves in bass clef, grouped by a brace. The fifth staff is a single bass clef staff. The music features a melodic line in the vocal staves and a rhythmic accompaniment in the piano staves. A long, horizontal oval shape is drawn across the top two vocal staves, spanning from the second measure to the end of the system.

The second system of the musical score consists of two staves, both in treble clef, which are part of the piano accompaniment. The music continues with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Tutti

Do - mi - ne, Do - mi - ne

[Tutti]

Do - mi - ne, Do - mi - ne

[Tutti]

Do - mi - ne, Do - mi - ne

Tutti

Do - mi - ne, Do - mi - ne

The third system of the musical score is a vocal entry. It features four vocal staves (two treble and two bass) and a bass clef staff. The lyrics "Do - mi - ne, Do - mi - ne" are written below the vocal staves. The word "Tutti" is written above the first staff, and "[Tutti]" is written above the second and third staves. The music is in a simple, homophonic style.

Tutti

con Org.

6
5

The fourth system of the musical score consists of two staves in bass clef. The first staff is labeled "Tutti" and "con Org." (with Organ). The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The numbers "6" and "5" are written above the staff, indicating fingerings for the organ part.

85

The musical score for page 85 consists of the following parts:

- Piano Introduction:** A four-measure introduction in the right hand, followed by a four-measure introduction in the left hand.
- Vocal Parts:** Four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) with lyrics: "A - gnus De -".
- Piano Accompaniment:** A grand staff with two staves. The right hand features a melodic line with trills (tr) and a rhythmic accompaniment. The left hand provides a bass line with a 7-measure rest.
- Basso Continuo:** A single bass staff with figured bass notation: 4, 9, 7, 6, 5.

The musical score for page 86 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two vocal staves in treble clef. The first vocal staff has a melodic line with a long note and a slur. The second vocal staff has a more rhythmic accompaniment. Below these are two piano staves (grand staff) in treble and bass clefs. The piano accompaniment includes a complex texture with trills (marked 'tr.') and slurs. The bottom section of the page features four vocal staves in treble and bass clefs, each with the lyrics 'i, Fi - li - us'. The lyrics are distributed across the staves, with some staves having longer notes and others having shorter notes. The piano accompaniment continues below the vocal staves.

87

The musical score for page 87 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two vocal staves in treble clef. The first vocal staff begins with a melodic line starting on a dotted quarter note, followed by eighth notes and a half note. The second vocal staff provides harmonic support with chords and rests. Below these are two piano staves (grand staff) in bass clef. The upper piano staff has a melodic line with a long slur, while the lower piano staff has a more active line with eighth notes. The bottom section of the page features four vocal staves with lyrics. The lyrics are: "Pa - tris, Fi - li - us" on the first staff; "Pa - tris, Fi - li - us" on the second staff; "Pa - tris, Fi - li - us" on the third staff; and "Pa - tris _____, Fi - li - us _____" on the fourth staff. The bottom-most staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef, starting with a finger number '5' and featuring a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

88

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

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

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

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

6 5

90

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

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

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

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

7 7 6 5

3 3

92

Solo

tr

tr

tris.

tris.

tris.

tris.

p
senza Org.

Allegro moderato

94 Ob. I, II

Tbne I

Tbne II

VI. I

VI. II

Qui tol - lis, qui tol -

Qui tol - lis, qui tol -

Qui tol - lis, qui tol -

Qui tol - lis, qui tol -

Tutti
Org. e Vln

f
con Org.

The musical score for page 97 consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line and two piano accompaniment staves. The second system features a more complex piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns in both hands. The third system contains four vocal staves, each with the lyrics "lis", "pec", and "ca" across three measures. The fourth system includes a bass line with guitar-style chord numbers: 6, 6, 6, 6, 6b, followed by a melodic line with notes and accidentals.

ta, pec - ca ta mun -

ta, pec - ca ta mun -

ta, pec - ca ta mun -

ta, pec - ca ta mun -

6 6# 4# 3 -

The musical score for page 103 consists of several systems. The top system features a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 7/8 time signature. It includes a fermata and a dynamic marking of *a 2*. Below this are two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has two staves in treble and bass clefs, with a dynamic marking of *p*. The second system also has two staves, with dynamic markings of *p* and *f*. The third system contains four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) with lyrics: "di, mi - se - re - re, mi - se -". The bottom system features a bass line with a dynamic marking of *f* and fingering numbers 6 and 5.

Solo

re - re no - bis,

re - re no - bis,

re - re no - bis,

re - re no - bis,

6 6 4 #

p
senza Org.

Musical score for page 109, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The vocal line is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staves. The piano part includes a right-hand melody and a left-hand bass line. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure shows the vocal line starting with a quarter note, followed by two rests. The piano accompaniment in the first measure consists of a right-hand melody starting with a quarter note and a left-hand bass line starting with a quarter note. The second and third measures continue the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment in the second and third measures consists of a right-hand melody and a left-hand bass line. The score ends with a double bar line.

This musical score page, numbered 112, is set in a key with two flats (B-flat major or D minor) and a 3/4 time signature. It features a piano accompaniment and a violin part. The piano part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes a trill in the right hand and a trill in the left hand in the final measure of the system. The violin part is written in a single staff with a treble clef and includes a trill in the final measure. The score is divided into three measures, with the first measure containing the main melodic and harmonic material and the second and third measures providing a concluding phrase with trills.

a 2

The first system consists of a vocal line in treble clef and a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line features a melodic phrase with eighth and quarter notes, marked with a slur and a fermata. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

The second system shows the piano accompaniment with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. It features a complex texture with sixteenth-note runs in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line.

The third system contains the vocal line with lyrics and the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re no -". The piano accompaniment continues with chords and melodic fragments.

The fourth system continues the vocal and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re no -". Below the piano part, there is a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and the instruction "con Org." (with Organ). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 4, 5, and 6.

Musical score for page 118, featuring vocal parts, piano accompaniment, organ, and violin.

The score is divided into several systems:

- System 1:** Vocal line (treble clef) and piano accompaniment (grand staff, bass clef). The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, with a *p* dynamic marking.
- System 2:** Vocal line (treble clef) and piano accompaniment (grand staff, bass clef). The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, with a *p* dynamic marking.
- System 3:** Four vocal staves (treble clefs) and a bass staff (bass clef). Each vocal staff is marked with "bis." and contains a whole note. The bass staff contains a whole note.
- System 4:** Organ (Org.) and Violin (Vlnc) parts. The Organ part (treble clef) features a melodic line with a *p* dynamic marking. The Violin part (bass clef) features a melodic line with a *p* dynamic marking.

120 VI. I

VI. II

Org.

Vlne

122

tr

124

Musical score for measures 124-125. The score is written for piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The music includes a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The notation includes dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*, and articulation like accents and slurs. The piece concludes with a fermata over the final notes.

126

Musical score for measures 126-127. The score continues with a similar complex texture. The key signature changes to C major (no sharps or flats). The music features intricate rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and complex chordal structures. A trill (*tr*) is marked above a note in the upper staff. The piece concludes with a fermata over the final notes.

Ob. I, II

129

Musical staff for Ob. I, II, showing notes and rests in a 3/4 time signature.

Tbne I

Musical staff for Tbn I, showing notes and rests.

Tbne II

Musical staff for Tbn II, showing notes and rests.

VI. I

Musical staff for VI. I, featuring a melodic line with slurs and accents.

VI. II

Musical staff for VI. II, featuring a melodic line with slurs and accents.

f

Musical staff for vocal line 1, showing notes and rests.

Qui tol - lis, qui tol -

Musical staff for vocal line 2, showing notes and rests.

Qui tol - lis, qui tol -

Musical staff for vocal line 3, showing notes and rests.

Qui tol - lis, qui tol -

Musical staff for vocal line 4, showing notes and rests.

Qui tol - lis, qui tol -

Org. e Vln
Tutti

Musical staff for Org. e Vln, featuring a melodic line with slurs and accents. Includes triplets and a flat symbol.

f

The musical score for page 135 consists of several systems. The first system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature, followed by a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The second system continues the piano accompaniment. The third system features a complex piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns and slurs. The fourth system contains four vocal staves with the lyrics "ta, pec - ca - ta, pec -" repeated across four measures. The fifth system continues the vocal lines. The sixth system shows the bass line with lyrics "ta, pec - ca - ta, pec -" and includes fingering numbers "6" and "6#" above the notes.

a 2

f

sus - ci - pe — de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem no -

sus - ci - pe de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem no -

sus - ci - pe de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem no -

sus - ci - pe — de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem no -

f

Solo

144

p

p

stram.

stram.

stram.

stram.

p
senza Org.

Musical notation for measures 148-151, top two staves. The upper staff is a single treble clef staff, and the lower staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Both staves contain whole rests for all four measures.

Musical notation for measures 148-151, middle two staves. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth-note runs and trills. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with eighth-note runs and trills. Trills are marked with 'tr' in measures 150 and 151.

Musical notation for measures 148-151, bottom three staves. The top three staves are treble clef staves, and the bottom staff is a bass clef staff. All staves contain whole rests for all four measures.

Musical notation for measures 148-151, bottom-most staff. This is a single bass clef staff containing a bass line with eighth-note runs and trills, matching the middle two staves. Trills are marked with 'tr' in measures 150 and 151.

Qui se - des ad dex - te - ram
Qui se - des ad dex - te - ram
Qui se - des ad dex - te - ram
Qui se - des ad dex - te - ram

f

6 5 9 5 6 5 3 9 6 5

Musical staff for Ob. I, II. The staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting on a G4 and moving upwards.

Tbne I

Musical staff for Tbne I. The staff contains a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes, starting on a G3 and moving upwards.

Tbne II

Musical staff for Tbne II. The staff contains a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes, starting on a G3 and moving upwards.

VI. I

Musical staff for VI. I. The staff contains a melodic line with sixteenth notes and slurs, starting on a G4 and moving upwards. A dynamic marking *p* is present at the end of the staff.

VI. II

Musical staff for VI. II. The staff contains a melodic line with sixteenth notes and slurs, starting on a G4 and moving upwards. A dynamic marking *p* is present at the end of the staff.

Musical staff for vocal part 1. The staff contains a melodic line with quarter notes and slurs, starting on a G4 and moving upwards. The lyrics "Pa - tris, mi - se - re - re no - bis," are written below the staff.

Pa - tris, mi - se - re - re no - bis,

Musical staff for vocal part 2. The staff contains a melodic line with quarter notes and slurs, starting on a G4 and moving upwards. The lyrics "Pa - tris, mi - se - re - re no - bis," are written below the staff.

Pa - tris, mi - se - re - re no - bis,

Musical staff for vocal part 3. The staff contains a melodic line with quarter notes and slurs, starting on a G4 and moving upwards. The lyrics "Pa - tris, mi - se - re - re no - bis," are written below the staff.

Pa - tris, mi - se - re - re no - bis,

Musical staff for vocal part 4. The staff contains a melodic line with quarter notes and slurs, starting on a G4 and moving upwards. The lyrics "Pa - tris, mi - se - re - re no - bis," are written below the staff.

Pa - tris, mi - se - re - re no - bis,

Org.

Musical staff for Org. The staff contains a melodic line with sixteenth notes and slurs, starting on a G4 and moving upwards. A dynamic marking *p* is present at the end of the staff. Chord symbols *6 6b* and *b 6 6 4 b* are written above the staff.

Vlne

Musical staff for Vlne. The staff contains a melodic line with quarter notes and slurs, starting on a G3 and moving upwards. A dynamic marking *p* is present at the end of the staff.

This page of a musical score, numbered 158, contains two systems of music. The first system includes a grand piano (piano) part and a violin part. The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two flats and a 3/4 time signature. The violin part is on a single staff with a treble clef. The second system includes a grand piano part and a violin part. The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two flats and a 3/4 time signature. The violin part is on a single staff with a treble clef. The piano part in the second system features a complex texture with triplets and sixteenth notes in the right hand, and a more melodic line in the left hand. The violin part in the second system has a melodic line with some slurs and accents.

This page of a musical score, numbered 161, contains two systems of music. The first system consists of a grand staff (piano) and a single staff (violin). The piano part includes a treble and bass clef, while the violin part is in a single treble clef. The second system also features a grand staff for the piano and a single staff for the violin. The piano part in the second system is more complex, with multiple staves for the right and left hands. The music is written in a key signature of two flats and a 3/4 time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and trills.

Musical notation for measures 164-166, top two systems. The first system consists of a single treble clef staff with a whole rest in each of the three measures. The second system consists of two grand staff staves (treble and bass clefs) with whole rests in each of the three measures.

Musical notation for measures 164-166, middle system. This system contains two grand staff staves. The upper staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, including a slur over the final two notes. The lower staff (bass clef) features a corresponding accompaniment with eighth notes and rests, also including a slur over the final two notes.

Musical notation for measures 164-166, bottom system. This system contains five staves, all of which are empty, indicating that the instruments represented by these staves are silent during these measures.

Musical notation for measures 167-170, bottom system. This system contains three grand staff staves. The upper staff (treble clef) has a complex melodic line with sixteenth-note runs, slurs, and a trill (tr) in the final measure. The middle staff (treble clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns. The lower staff (bass clef) has a bass line with chords and eighth notes.

mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re no -

mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re no -

mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re no -

mi - se - re - re, mi - se - re - re no -

170 **Andante**

The musical score for page 176, measures 170-173, is presented in a multi-staff format. The top two staves represent the piano accompaniment, with the right hand in the upper staff and the left hand in the lower staff. The tempo is marked 'Andante' and the time signature is 2/4. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The piano part begins with a rest in measure 170, followed by a series of notes in measures 171-173. A 'Solo' section is indicated above the piano part, starting in measure 171, featuring triplet patterns in both hands. The bottom section of the score includes three staves for vocal parts, each starting with a rest and the instruction 'bis.' in measure 170. The bottom-most staff is for the double bass, starting with a rest and the instruction 'Org. e Vln' in measure 170. The double bass part has a 'Solo' section starting in measure 171, with specific fingering numbers (6, 5, 6, 4, 6, 6, 7, 6, 5) written above the notes. The score concludes in measure 173.

174 VI. I [3]

VI. II 3

Alto

Org. e Vlnce 6 # 6 6

177

6 6 5 5b 3 5 3 5 3 5

180

tr

[]

tr

Solo

Quo - - ni -

6 6 4 6 6 6 5

p

p

[3]

p

183

am tu so - lus — san - ctus. Tu

4 6 6 7 5 6

186

so - - lus Do - mi - nus. Tu — so - lus — Al -

7 6# 3 4 6 — 4 3 7 6 7 6 7 6 6 5

189

tis - si - mus, Je^[3] - ^[3] - - su Chri - ste,

6 5 6 6 5 # 6#

tu so -

lus Al - tis - si - mus, Je - su, Je - su -

Je - su Chri - ste.

202

6 7 5 6 #

205

6 # 6 5 5 3 3

208

5 3 5 6 4 4# 6 5

211

p

p

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

6 5 # 4# 6 6# 7 5

p

214

f

p

f

p

ctus. Quo - ni - am tu

6 6 5 4 6 6

f

p

217

f

p

f

p

tr

tr

so - lus Do - mi - nus. Tu so - lus,

7 5 6 #

220

so - - lus, so - lus Al - tis - si - mus,

6 6 6 5 6

223

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

6 # 6 6 # 6 6 5 6 5 6

227

tu - so - -

5b 3 5 3 5

241

7 5 6 #

244

6 6 6 5 5^b 3 5

247

3 5 3 5 6 4 4 6 6 5

tr

tr

251 Allegro

In glo - ri - a De - i, glo - ri - a De - i Pa - -
Cum San - cto, San - - cto, cum San - cto - Spi - ri -

[senza Vln]

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

[con Vln]

5 6# 6 5# 6 6 3 4#

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

6 7 6# 9 6 4 3 6 5

- cto, cum San - cto - Spi - ri - tu, San - cto Spi - ri -

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

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

6 5 6 5 6/5 6 7 6^b 4 5 6/5

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

5 6 6 \flat 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 \flat [$\frac{2}{4\mathbf{b}}$] 3 $\frac{2}{4\mathbf{b}}$ 6 5 \flat

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

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The second system continues the piano accompaniment. The third system features a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "men, a - men. Cum San - cto, San - glo - ri - a De - i - Pa - tris. Cum San - cto, San - cto - Spi - ri - tu, Spi - ri - tu, cum San - cto, Cum San - cto,". The piano accompaniment includes various rhythmic patterns and fingerings, such as "6 7 6" and "6# 5 6 5 6".

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes two treble clef staves and two bass clef staves. The second system features a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with triplets and a first ending bracket. The third system contains vocal lines with lyrics: "- cto, San - cto, San - cto Spi - ri - tu in glo - ri - a". The fourth system continues the vocal lines with lyrics: "- cto, San - cto, San - cto Spi - ri - tu". The fifth system shows vocal lines with lyrics: "San - cto, San - cto, San - cto_ Spi - ri - tu". The sixth system continues the vocal lines with lyrics: "San - cto, San - cto, San - cto_ Spi - ri - tu in glo - ri - a". The final system is a grand staff with triplets and fingerings (5, 6) indicated.

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line and two piano accompaniment staves. The second system features a grand piano accompaniment with a dense sixteenth-note texture in both hands. The third system contains four vocal staves with lyrics: "De - i, in glo - ri - a De - i, in glo - ri - a". The fourth system continues the vocal parts with lyrics: "in glo - ri - a De - i, in glo - ri - a De - i, De - i, in glo - ri - a De - i, in glo - ri - a". The fifth system shows the piano accompaniment with a prominent sixteenth-note figure in the bass line, marked with a '6'.

De - i, De - i Pa - tris.

in glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a Pa - tris. Cum San - cto, San -

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

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

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

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

5# 6 6 [4] 3 4 2 6 5 5 3 8 6 5 6

The musical score consists of several staves. At the top, there are two vocal staves (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment section with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The piano accompaniment features a complex, rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. Below the piano part, there are three more vocal staves (treble clef) and a bass line (bass clef). The vocal lines contain the lyrics "men, a - men, a - men, a -" repeated across the staves. The bottom-most staff is a bass line with fingerings indicated by numbers 5 and 6.

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line with a treble clef and a piano accompaniment with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The second system continues the piano accompaniment. The third system features a vocal line with a treble clef and a piano accompaniment with a grand staff. The fourth system contains vocal lines with lyrics: "men, a - men, a - men, a -" and "men, a - men, a -". The fifth system continues the vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The sixth system includes a vocal line with lyrics: "men, a - men, a - men, a -" and a piano accompaniment with a grand staff. The seventh system continues the piano accompaniment with fingerings 6, 5, 6, 5, 6, 5 indicated above the notes.

277

Solo

tr

men, a - men, a - men,

- - - men, a - men,

men, a - men, a - men,

- - - men, a - men,

6 7 6 4 3

p
senza Org.

279

a - men, a -

a - men, a -

a - men, a -

a - - -

f
con Org.

The musical score for page 281 consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features a complex texture with sixteenth-note runs in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand. The second system continues the piano accompaniment. The third system introduces the vocal melody with the lyrics: - men, a - men, a - men, a - men. This system includes vocal staves for soprano, alto, and tenor, along with a bass line. The fourth system continues the vocal parts with the same lyrics. The fifth system shows the piano accompaniment with fingerings 7, 6, 5, 4, 3 indicated above the notes. The sixth system concludes the piano accompaniment with triplets in the right hand.

4

u - num De - um.

u - num De - um.

u - num De - um.

u - num De - um.

5 4 3 6 10 10[h] 10 10

7

Pa - trem o-mni-po - ten - tem, fa-cto-rem cae - li, fa-cto-rem

Pa - trem o-mni-po - ten - tem, fa-cto-rem cae - li, fa-cto-rem

Pa - trem o-mni-po - ten - tem, fa-cto-rem cae - li, fa-cto-rem

Pa - trem o-mni-po - ten - tem, fa-cto-rem cae - li, fa-cto-rem

4 3 — 6 5 9 8 5 6 5

10

cae - li et ter - rae, vi - si - bi - li - um, vi - si - bi - li -
 cae - li et ter - rae, vi - si - bi - li - um, vi - si -
 cae - li et ter - rae, vi - si - bi - li - um, vi - si - bi - li -
 cae - li et ter - rae, vi - si - bi - li - um, vi - si - bi - li -

9 6 5 6 5 4 # 6 6 6 6

13

um o - mni - um, et in - vi - si - bi - li - um. Et in - u - num
bi - li - um o - mni - um, et in - vi - si - bi - li - um.
um o - mni - um, et in - vi - si - bi - li - um.
um o - mni - um, et in - vi - si - bi - li - um.

Solo
CI

Solo
p

9 8 5 6 5 4 3 6 5 - 6

16 VI. I

VI. II

C I

Do - mi-num, et in - u - num Do - mi - num Je - sum Chri -

C II Solo

Et in - u - num Do - mi - num Je - sum Chri -

Org. e Vlnce

3 6 5 6 5 6 3 6 5 5 4 3 6

8 4 3 6 5 6 3 4 3 4 3 6

19

stum, Je - sum Chri - stum, Je - sum, Je - sum

stum, Je - sum Chri - stum, Je - sum, Je - sum

5 3 6 3 6# 8 3 3 # 6 5 6

4 3 6 8 6# 8 3 3 # 4 # b

21

Chri - stum, Fi - li - um,
Chri - stum, Fi - li - um, Fi - li -

6 4 # 6 b 6 6

23

Fi - li - um, Fi - li - um De - i u - ni - ge - ni -
um, Fi - li - um De - i u - ni - ge - ni -

8[b] 6 5
6 4 3

The musical score for page 25 consists of several staves. At the top, a vocal line in treble clef begins with a melodic phrase. Below it are two empty staves. The piano accompaniment is shown in grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line resumes with the lyrics: "tum. Cre - do in", "Cre - do in", "Cre - do in", and "Cre - do in". The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked with a forte *f* dynamic and the instruction *Tutti*. The bottom staff shows a bass line with a similar rhythmic pattern, also marked *f* and *Tutti*, with fingerings 6, 6 #, and 6b indicated.

u - num De - um.

u - num De - um.

u - num De - um.

u - num De - um.

u - num De - um.

31

Et ex Pa-tre na - tum an-te o - mni-a, o - mni-a sae - cu -

Et ex Pa-tre na - tum an-te o - mni-a, o - mni-a sae - cu-la.

Et ex Pa-tre na - tum an-te o - mni-a, o - mni-a sae - cu -

Et ex Pa-tre na - tum an-te o - mni-a, o - mni-a sae - cu-la.

6 6 9 8 8 3 - 7
5 4 3 5 8 8 - 5

The first system of music consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a whole rest, followed by a dotted quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, and a half note. The second staff is a vocal line in treble clef with whole rests. The third and fourth staves are piano accompaniment in bass clef, featuring a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

The second system of music consists of four staves, all of which are piano accompaniment in bass clef. It continues the eighth-note accompaniment from the first system, with some chromatic movement in the upper register.

The third system of music consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with lyrics: "la. De-um de De - o, lu - men de lu - mi - ne, De-um ve - rum de". The second staff is a vocal line in treble clef with lyrics: "De - um de De-o, lu - men de lu - mi - ne, De-um ve - rum de". The third staff is a vocal line in treble clef with lyrics: "la. De-um de De - o, lu - men de lu - mi - ne, De-um ve - rum de". The bottom staff is a vocal line in bass clef with lyrics: "De - um de De-o, lu - men de lu - mi - ne, De-um ve - rum de".

The fourth system of music consists of four staves. The top three staves are piano accompaniment in bass clef, continuing the eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff is a figured bass line in bass clef with figures: 5, 3/8 - 7/5, 5, 6#, #, 6/3/4#.

37

De - o ve - ro.

De - o ve - ro.

De - o ve - ro. *Solo* Ge - ni - tum, non fa - ctum,

De - o ve - ro. *Solo* Ge - ni - tum, non fa - ctum,

6 5 4 # *Solo* 6 5 # 7 # 5 6 #

p

The musical score consists of several staves. At the top, there are four empty staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs). Below these are two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with some notes in the final measure of the second measure. The second system includes a vocal line with lyrics and a bass line with fingerings. The lyrics are: "ge - ni - tum, non fa - - - ctum, con - sub -" on the top line and "ge - ni - tum, non fa - - - ctum, con - sub - stan - ti - a - lem Pa - tri:" on the bottom line. The bottom-most staff shows a bass line with fingerings: 6, 6 5, 7 7, 5 6, 6, 6 6 6 6, 6.

The musical score consists of several staves. At the top, there are four empty staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs). Below these, there is a piano accompaniment section with two staves (treble and bass clefs) containing rhythmic patterns. The main vocal section follows, with a vocal line in a treble clef and a bass line in a bass clef. The vocal line includes the lyrics: "stan-ti-a-lem Pa-tri: per quem o-mni-a, per quem o-mni-a, per quem". The bass line includes the lyrics: "per quem o-mni-a, per quem o-mni-a, per quem". At the bottom, there is a bass line with fingerings: 6 6 6 6, 4 # 6 7, # 5 5.

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. From top to bottom: a vocal staff in treble clef with a whole rest; a vocal staff in treble clef with a whole rest; a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a whole rest in the upper voice and a half note in the lower voice; a bass staff in bass clef with a whole rest; and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a piano introduction starting on the second measure.

The piano accompaniment for the second system is shown in a grand staff. It features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a piano (*f*) dynamic marking.

The vocal staves for the second system contain the lyrics: "Cre - do" on the first two staves, and "o - mni-a fa - cta sunt. Cre - do" on the third and fourth staves. The word "Tutti" is written above the vocal lines. The lyrics are aligned with the musical notes.

The piano accompaniment for the third system is shown in a bass staff. It includes a piano (*f*) dynamic marking and a "Tutti" instruction. The staff contains a complex rhythmic pattern with various accidentals and fingerings indicated by numbers like 6, 4, and 6#.

Musical staff with treble clef, containing notes and rests.

Musical staff with treble clef, containing rests.

Musical staff with grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs), containing notes.

Musical staff with bass clef, containing rests.

Musical staff with grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs), containing notes.

Vocal staves with lyrics: in u - num De -

Bass line with fingerings: 6, 5, 6, #, 6, 6, 6b

um. Qui pro-pter nos ho-mi-nes, pro-pter nos

um. Qui pro-pter nos ho-mi-nes, pro-pter nos

um. Qui pro-pter nos ho-mi-nes, pro-pter nos

um. Qui pro-pter nos ho-mi-nes, pro-pter nos

5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6 5 4 3 6 5

ho - mi - nes, et pro - pter. no - stram sa - lu - tem de - scen -

ho - mi - nes, et pro - pter. no - stram sa - lu - tem de - scen -

ho - mi - nes, et pro - pter. no - stram sa - lu - tem de - scen -

ho - mi - nes, et pro - pter. no - stram sa - lu - tem de - scen -

9 8 5 6 6 9 6 5 6 4 # 6 6

The musical score for page 58 consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line and two piano accompaniment staves. The second system continues the piano accompaniment. The third system introduces a second vocal line. The fourth system contains the vocal lyrics: "dit, de - scen - - - dit de - cae - lis, de -". The fifth system continues the lyrics: "- dit, de - scen - - - dit, de -". The sixth system continues the lyrics: "dit, de - scen - - - dit, de - scen - -". The seventh system continues the lyrics: "dit, de - scen - - - dit, de - scen -". The eighth system shows the piano accompaniment with fingerings 6, 6, 7, and 5.

60

scen - dit de cae - lis, de cae - lis.

scen - dit de cae - lis, de cae - lis.

- dit de cae - lis, de cae - lis.

- dit de cae - lis, de cae - lis.

9 8 5 6 5 5 4 3 5 4 3

Andante ma non troppo

62 Ob. I, II

Tbne I

Tbne II

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

Vine

p

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout. It begins at measure 62. The top staff is for Oboe I and II. Below it are two staves for Trombone I and II. The next two staves are for Violin I and Violin II. This is followed by three staves for other woodwinds (likely Flute, Clarinet, and Bassoon). The Organ part is shown in two staves, with a melodic line in the upper staff and a chordal accompaniment in the lower staff. The Viola part is at the bottom, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The tempo is 'Andante ma non troppo'. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 3/4.

65 Ob. I, II

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

Vlne

pp

pp

[6]

68

71

Solo

dolce

tr

tr

p

senza Org.

74

tr

tr

[6]

[1]

[1]

tr

77

Musical score for measures 77-79. The score is written for a piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part features a complex texture with sixteenth-note runs in the right hand and a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand. The vocal line consists of a few notes with rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). There are also some performance markings like *mf* and *ff* in the piano part.

80

Musical score for measures 80-82. The score continues the piano and vocal parts from the previous system. The piano part maintains its intricate texture with sixteenth-note patterns. The vocal line has more notes, including some with slurs. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. There are also some performance markings like *mf* and *ff* in the piano part.

83

Musical score for measures 83-85. The score is written for a single melodic line (treble clef) and a grand piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody in measure 83 is a whole rest. In measure 84, the melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5. In measure 85, the melody continues with eighth notes D5, E5, and F5, followed by a quarter rest. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

86

Musical score for measures 86-89. The score is written for a single melodic line (treble clef) and a grand piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).
Measure 86: The melody begins with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth notes. The word "Solo" is written above the melody, and "dolce" is written below it.
Measure 87: The melody continues with eighth notes A4, B4, and C5. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth notes.
Measure 88: The melody continues with eighth notes D5, E5, and F5. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth notes.
Measure 89: The melody continues with eighth notes G5, A5, and B5. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth notes. The word "senza Org." is written below the piano part.
Measures 90-92: The melody consists of whole rests. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth notes.

90

p

p

p

p

Et in - car - na - tus est _ de _ Spi - ri - tu San - cto

Et in - car - na - tus est de Spi - ri - tu San - cto

Et in - car - na - tus est _ de Spi - ri - tu San - cto

Et in - car - na - tus est _ de Spi - ri - tu San - cto

Org. e Vine 6 \sharp 6 $\frac{6}{4\sharp}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ 6 6 \sharp 6 \flat 6 \sharp 6 6 \sharp

p
con Org.

Musical score for page 94, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score is in 3/4 time and includes dynamics such as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The lyrics are:

ex Ma - ri - a, Ma - ri - a Vir - gi-ne:
 ex Ma - ri - a, Ma - ri - a Vir - gi-ne:
 ex Ma - ri - a, Ma - ri - a Vir - gi-ne:
 ex Ma - ri - a, Ma - ri - a Vir - gi-ne:

The piano accompaniment includes trills (*tr*) and various dynamic markings. The bottom staff shows figured bass notation: 6, 6-, 6b, 4#, 6, 4, 6[h], 3b, 4b.

The musical score for page 98 consists of several staves. At the top is a single melodic line with dynamics *p*, *f*, and *p*. Below it are two grand piano staves (treble and bass clef) with dynamics *p*, *f*, and *p*. The next two staves are also grand piano staves with dynamics *p*, *f*, and *p*. The vocal section follows, with four staves of lyrics: "Et ho - mo, ho - mo fa - ctus, fa - ctus". The first two staves are in soprano and alto clefs, and the last two are in tenor and bass clefs. Dynamics *p* and *f* are indicated for the vocal lines. At the bottom is a bass line with dynamics *p*, *f*, and *p*, and a sequence of figured bass numbers: 6, 4/6, 4/2, 4/3, 6, 6/5, 6/5.

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line with a trill (tr) and piano markings *f* and *p*. The second system shows piano accompaniment for the right and left hands, with *f* and *p* markings. The third system continues the piano accompaniment. The fourth system features vocal lines with lyrics: "est, et ho - mo - fa - ctus, ho - mo fa - ctus est." and "est, et ho - mo - , ho - mo fa - ctus est." The fifth system continues the vocal lines with the same lyrics. The sixth system shows piano accompaniment with figured bass notation: $\frac{3}{8} \text{ --- } \frac{8}{6}$ and $5 \ 6 \ \frac{6}{4} \ \frac{3}{5}$. The score concludes with a trill and the instruction "senza Org."

106

Ob. I. II

Musical score for measures 106-108. The score includes parts for Ob. I. II, VI. I, VI. II, Org., and Vln. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. A trill (tr) is marked above a note in measure 107. The Organ part includes a bracketed note [1] in measure 107. The Violin part has a first finger marking (1) in measure 107.

109

Musical score for measures 109-111. The score includes parts for strings and woodwinds. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. A triplet (3) is marked above a group of notes in measure 110.

Solo

112

Musical score for measures 112-114. The score is in 3/4 time and features a solo line in the upper staff and piano accompaniment in the lower staves. The solo line begins with a *dolce* marking and includes trills (*tr*) in measures 112 and 114. The piano accompaniment consists of arpeggiated chords in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. A bracketed instruction *[senza Org.]* is present in measure 114.

115

Musical score for measures 115-117. The score continues with the solo line and piano accompaniment. The solo line features trills (*tr*) in measures 115 and 117. The piano accompaniment includes a sixteenth-note figure in the right hand in measure 117, marked with a '6' (fingerings). The left hand continues with eighth-note patterns. A bracketed instruction *[]* is present in measure 117.

118

Musical score for measures 118-119. The score is written for a piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 3/4. The piano part features a complex texture with multiple voices in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The vocal line is present in the upper staves. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). A square box containing the number 11 is placed above the first measure of the piano part.

120

Musical score for measures 120-121. The score is written for a piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 3/4. The piano part features a complex texture with multiple voices in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The vocal line is present in the upper staves.

122

Musical score for measures 122-124. The score is written for a piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The vocal line consists of three measures of whole rests. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line with chords and eighth notes in the left hand. A sharp sign is placed above the second measure of the piano right hand.

125

Musical score for measures 125-127. The score is written for a piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The vocal line has a melodic line in measure 125, followed by two measures of whole rests. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note patterns in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. A trill (tr) is marked above the final note of the piano right hand in measure 127. There are also some bracketed markings above the notes in measure 127.

128 Solo

Ob. I, II

dolce

tr

Tbne I

Tbne II

VI. I []

VI. II []

Org.

[senza Org.]

Vlne

The musical score for measures 128-130 features the following parts and markings:

- Oboe I, II:** Solo, dolce, trills (tr).
- Trombone I & II:** Rests.
- Violin I & II:** Rests.
- Organ:** [senza Org.]
- Viola:** Rests.

Cru - ci - fi - xus est e - ti - am pro -
 Cru - ci - fi - xus est e - ti - am pro -
 Cru - ci - fi - xus est e - ti - am pro -
 Cru - ci - fi - xus est e - ti - am pro -

Org. e Vln. 6# 6 3 6 4# 6 6# 6 7 3 5 6#

p con Org.

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line with trills (tr) and piano accompaniment with *cresc.* and *f* markings. The second system continues the piano accompaniment with *cresc.* and *f* markings. The third system features piano accompaniment with *cresc.*, *f*, and *p* markings. The fourth system contains four vocal staves with the lyrics: "no - bis: sub Pon - ti - o __, Pon - ti - o Pi - la - to." Each vocal line has a *cresc.* marking. The fifth system continues the vocal lines with *cresc.* and *f* markings. The sixth system shows the piano accompaniment with *cresc.* and *f* markings, including figured bass notation: 6, 3b/4h, 6, 6h, 3b/4h, 6, 6b, 6b, 5b/4h, 6, 4, h.

140

no - bis: sub Pon - ti - o — Pi - la - to

no - bis: sub Pon - ti - o — Pi - la - to

no - bis: sub Pon - ti - o — Pi - la - to

no - bis: sub Pon - ti - o Pi - la - to

3^b
4^b
6
6
6^b 4 3 6 6^b
4^b 2 4 6 5^b

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with dynamics *p* and *f*. The second system continues the piano accompaniment. The third system features a vocal line with lyrics: "pas - sus, et se - pul - tus est, pas - sus, pas - sus,". The fourth system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The fifth system includes a vocal line with lyrics: "pas - sus, et se - pul - tus est, pas - sus, pas - sus,". The sixth system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The seventh system includes a vocal line with lyrics: "pas - sus, et se - pul - tus est, pas - sus," and a piano accompaniment with figured bass notation: $\begin{matrix} 3 \\ 7^b \\ 5 \end{matrix}$, $\begin{matrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ [4] \end{matrix}$, and $\begin{matrix} 3 & 8 \\ 8 & 6 \end{matrix}$. Dynamics *p* and *f* are indicated throughout.

148

p *tr*

p

p

p *tr.*

p

p

et se-pul - tus est.

et se-pul - tus est.

et se-pul - tus est.

p

et se-pul - tus est.

5 6 6 4

p senza Org.

151 Ob. I, II

Musical score for measures 151-153. The score includes parts for Ob. I, II; VI. I; VI. II; Org.; and Vln. The key signature is B-flat major. The first two measures (151-152) feature a complex texture with rapid sixteenth-note passages in the strings and woodwinds. The third measure (153) features a *pp* dynamic marking and a sixteenth-note figure in the strings, with a [6] fingering indicated.

154

Musical score for measures 154-156. The score includes parts for Ob. I, II; VI. I; VI. II; Org.; and Vln. The key signature is B-flat major. The first two measures (154-155) feature a complex texture with rapid sixteenth-note passages in the strings and woodwinds. The third measure (156) features a *pp* dynamic marking and a sixteenth-note figure in the strings, with a [6] fingering indicated.

157

Solo

dolce

tr

[senza Org.]

160

tr

163

Musical score for measures 163-165. The score is written for a piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The vocal line is mostly silent, with a few notes in measure 165. The piano accompaniment features a complex texture with sixteenth-note runs and chords. A trill (tr) is marked above a note in measure 164. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

166

Musical score for measures 166-168. The score is written for a piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The vocal line is mostly silent, with a few notes in measure 168. The piano accompaniment features a complex texture with sixteenth-note runs and chords. A trill (tr) is marked above a note in measure 167. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

168

Musical score for measures 168-170. The score is written for a piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The vocal line consists of three measures of whole rests. The piano accompaniment features a complex texture with six staves. The right hand of the piano plays a series of eighth-note chords in the first two measures, followed by a more active eighth-note melody in the third measure. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

171

Musical score for measures 171-173. The score is written for a piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The vocal line consists of three measures of whole rests. The piano accompaniment features a complex texture with six staves. The right hand of the piano plays a series of eighth-note chords in the first two measures, followed by a more active eighth-note melody in the third measure. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with chords and moving lines. A trill (tr) is marked above the final note of the right hand in the third measure.

174

Ob. I, II

Solo

dolce

tr

Trbne I

Trbne II

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

p
senza Org.

Vlne

p

The musical score for measures 174-177 is arranged in a system with seven staves. The top staff is for Oboe I and II, marked 'Solo' and 'dolce', with trills ('tr') indicated. The second and third staves are for Trumpets I and II, which are silent. The fourth and fifth staves are for Violins I and II, also silent. The sixth staff is for the Organ, and the seventh staff is for the Viola. Both the Organ and Viola parts are marked 'p' and 'senza Org.'. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

178 Allegro

The musical score is written in 3/4 time and consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second system continues the piano accompaniment with more complex rhythmic figures. The third system introduces the vocal line with the lyrics: "Et re - sur - re - xit ter - ti - a". This system includes vocal staves for soprano, alto, and tenor/bass, along with piano accompaniment. The lyrics are repeated in the fourth system. The score concludes with a final piano accompaniment line.

The musical score for page 181 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two vocal staves in treble clef and a piano accompaniment section with two grand staff systems (treble and bass clefs). The piano accompaniment includes a bass line and a grand staff with intricate sixteenth-note patterns. Below the piano part, there are three vocal staves, each with lyrics underneath. The lyrics are: "di - e, se - cun - dum Scrip - tu - ras." The first two vocal staves have a slur over the final two notes of the phrase. The bottom-most staff is a bass line.

Et a - scen - dit in cae - lum:
 Et a - scen - dit in cae - lum:
 Et a - scen - dit in cae - lum:
 Et a - scen - dit in cae - lum:

The musical score for page 187 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two vocal staves in treble clef and a grand staff for piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The piano accompaniment includes a complex, flowing sixteenth-note pattern in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand. Below the piano accompaniment, there are four vocal staves, each with a line of lyrics underneath. The lyrics are: "se - - det, se - det ad dex - te - ram,". The first two vocal staves have a slur over the first two notes of the first measure. The bottom-most staff is a bass clef line with a similar sixteenth-note pattern to the piano accompaniment.

dex - te - ram Pa - - - tris. Solo
 dex - te - ram Pa - - - tris. Et ___
 dex - te - ram Pa - - - tris.
 dex - te - ram Pa - - - tris.

6 5 5 4 3 Solo 5
 p

Solo

Et i - te - rum ven - tu - rus est,

i - te - rum ven - tu - rus est, et

Solo

Et i - te - rum ven - tu - rus est,

6 5 5 6 5 9 6 6# 6 5

The musical score for page 196 consists of several staves. At the top, there are four empty staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. Below these are two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with some notes in the final measure. The second system also has a grand staff with more notes in the final measure. The main vocal section follows, with three vocal staves and a bass line. The lyrics are: "et i - te - rum ven - tu - rus est, i - te - rum ven - tu - rus est, ven - et i - te - rum ven - tu - rus est,". The bottom staff is a bass line with fingerings: 6, 5, #, 6, 5, 6, #, #, 6, 6, 4, 6, 5.

The musical score consists of several staves. At the top, there are two vocal staves and a grand staff (piano accompaniment). The piano part includes a right-hand staff with a treble clef and a left-hand staff with a bass clef. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* and *a 2*, and performance instructions like **Tutti** and **[Tutti]**. The bottom-most staff is a bass line with figured bass notation: 6, 5, 5, 6, 5b, 6, 9, 6[b].

ven - tu - rus — est cum glo - ri - a
 - - tu - rus — est cum glo - ri - a
 ven - tu - rus est cum glo - ri - a ju - di - ca - re
 ju - di - ca - re

Figured Bass: 6, 5, 5, 6, 5^b, 6, 9, 6^[b]

Musical score for page 202, featuring piano accompaniment and vocal parts. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of several systems. The piano accompaniment includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line. The vocal parts are arranged in four staves, with lyrics written below the notes. The lyrics are:

Tutti
 ju - di - ca - re vi - vos, ju - di - ca - re
Tutti
 ju - di - ca - re vi - vos, ju - di - ca - re
 vi - vos, ju - di - ca - re vi - vos,
 vi - vos, ju - di - ca - re vi - vos,
 # b #

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef, starting with a half note G4 and a quarter rest, followed by a melodic phrase. The second staff is a piano accompaniment in treble clef with chords. The third and fourth staves are the piano accompaniment in bass clef. The fifth staff is a bass line in bass clef, mostly containing rests.

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are the piano accompaniment in treble clef, featuring a melodic line and chords. The bottom two staves are the piano accompaniment in bass clef, featuring a bass line and chords. The word *p* (piano) is written below the second and third staves.

The third system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top three staves are vocal lines in treble clef with lyrics: "vi - vos et mor - - tu - os: cu - ius". The bottom two staves are the piano accompaniment in bass clef. The word *Solo* is written above the third vocal staff.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is the piano accompaniment in treble clef with lyrics: "vi - vos et mor - - tu - os:". The bottom staff is the piano accompaniment in bass clef with lyrics: "vi - vos et mor - - tu - os:". The word *Solo* is written above the bottom staff. The number 6 and the sharp symbol # are written above the bottom staff.

The musical score for page 208 consists of several staves. At the top, there are three empty staves (two treble clefs and one grand staff). Below these is a piano accompaniment section with two staves (treble and bass clefs) containing a complex, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The vocal section follows, with three staves. The first two staves are marked "Solo" and contain the lyrics "cu - ius re - gni, cu - ius" and "cu - ius re - gni, cu - ius" respectively. The third staff contains the lyrics "re - gni, cu - ius re - gni,". The piano accompaniment continues below the vocal staves.

The musical score for page 211 consists of several staves. At the top, there are four empty staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. Below these are two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with musical notation. The second system also has a grand staff with musical notation. Below the piano accompaniment are three vocal staves. The first vocal staff has lyrics: "re - gni non e - rit". The second vocal staff has lyrics: "re - gni non e - rit fi -". The third vocal staff has lyrics: "cu - ius re - gni non e - rit". At the bottom of the page is a single bass clef staff with musical notation, including three "6" figures above the notes.

fi - nis, cu - ius re - gni non e - rit, non e - rit fi -
 nis, cu - ius re - gni non e - rit fi - nis, non e - rit, non e - rit fi -
 cu - ius re - gni non e - rit fi - nis, non e - rit fi -

6 8/3 6 6# 8 6 8/3 [#] 3/4# 6 6# 5/4 #

First system of musical notation. It includes a vocal line in treble clef, a piano accompaniment in bass clef, and a grand staff with two staves. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a similar pattern in the left hand.

Second system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It features a grand staff with two staves. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes, while the left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of both staves.

Tutti
Et in

Vocal and piano accompaniment for the lyrics: "Et in Spiritum Sanctum, Dominum, et...". The system includes four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a piano accompaniment staff in bass clef. The lyrics are: "nis. Spi - ri-tum San - ctum, Do - mi-num, et". The piano accompaniment features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

Et in Spi - ri-tum San - ctum, Do - mi-num, et —

Final system of musical notation, primarily piano accompaniment. It features a grand staff with two staves. The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand has a bass line. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning.

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains three measures of music. The second staff is a vocal line in treble clef, which is mostly empty with a few notes. The third and fourth staves are piano accompaniment in bass clef, with the third staff being the right hand and the fourth being the left hand. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

The second system of the musical score consists of two staves for piano accompaniment in treble clef. The right hand plays a complex, flowing eighth-note pattern, while the left hand provides a supporting bass line with occasional chords.

vi - vi - fi - can - tem: qui ex - Pa - tre, Fi - li -

vi - vi - fi - can - tem: qui ex Pa - tre, Fi - li -

vi - vi - fi - can - tem: qui ex Pa - tre, Fi - li -

vi - vi - fi - can - tem: qui ex - Pa - tre, Fi - li -

The third system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top three staves are vocal lines in treble clef, each with the Latin lyrics: "vi - vi - fi - can - tem: qui ex - Pa - tre, Fi - li -". The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The piano part continues with the eighth-note accompaniment from the previous system.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of one staff for piano accompaniment in bass clef. It continues the eighth-note accompaniment and bass line from the previous system, ending with a few notes in the final measure.

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef, starting with a whole note G4, followed by a half note G4 with a slur, and then a quarter note G4 with a slur. A dynamic marking of *bd.* (bristando) is placed above the first G4. The second staff is empty. The third and fourth staves are piano accompaniment in treble clef, with the right and left hands respectively. The fifth staff is empty.

The second system of the musical score consists of two staves of piano accompaniment in treble clef, with the right and left hands respectively. Both hands play a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern.

The third system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with lyrics: "o - que pro - ce - dit. Qui — cum Pa - tre et Fi - li -". The second staff is a vocal line in treble clef with lyrics: "o - que pro - ce - dit. Qui cum Pa - tre et Fi - li -". The third staff is a vocal line in treble clef with lyrics: "o - que pro - ce - dit. Qui cum Pa - tre et Fi - li -". The fourth staff is a vocal line in bass clef with lyrics: "o - que pro - ce - dit. Qui — cum Pa - tre et Fi - li -". The fifth staff is piano accompaniment in bass clef.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of one staff of piano accompaniment in bass clef. It continues the eighth-note accompaniment pattern from the previous system, with a *7^b* fingering marking above the staff.

o si - mul ad - o - ra - tur, et con - glo - ri - fi -

o si - mul ad - o - ra - tur, et con - glo - ri - fi -

o si - mul ad - o - ra - tur, et con - glo - ri - fi -

o si - mul ad - o - ra - tur, et con - glo - ri - fi -

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

Musical notation for the second system, including piano accompaniment.

ca - tur: qui lo - cu - tus est per Pro - phe - tas.

ca - tur: qui lo - cu - tus est per Pro - phe - tas.

ca - - tur: qui lo - cu - tus est per Pro - phe - tas. Et

ca - tur: qui lo - cu - tus est per Pro - phe - - tas.

7 9 6 5 5 4 # Solo 6

Musical notation for the third system, including piano accompaniment.

234 VI. I

VI. II

p

T
u - nam san - ctam, san - ctam ca -

B Solo
Et u - nam san - ctam, san - ctam ca -

Org. e Vln
7 6# # 3 4# 6 5 6/5 # 5 6 5

238

tho - li - cam et a - po - sto - li - cam,

tho - li - cam et a -

6 4 # 5 6 6 6 # 5 4 # 5 6b

241

san - ctam ca -
po - - - sto - li - cam,
6 6 5 4 3 5 6 6 6 5

244

tho - li - cam, san -
a - po - sto - li - cam Ec - cle - si - am,
4 3 5 6 6b 6 5b

san - ctam ca - tho - li - cam, a -
 san - ctam ca - tho - li - cam, a -

5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 7 5

po - sto - li - cam Ec - cle - si - am. Con - fi - te -
 po - sto - li - cam, Ec - cle - si - am. Con - fi - te -

6 7 7 6 6 4 5

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in treble clef. The next two staves are piano accompaniment in bass clef, with a brace on the left. The bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef. The music is in a common time signature and features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes.

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are piano accompaniment in treble clef, with a brace on the left. The bottom two staves are piano accompaniment in bass clef, with a brace on the left. The music is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic and includes a sixteenth-note arpeggiated figure in the right hand.

The third system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in treble clef with lyrics. The bottom two staves are piano accompaniment in bass clef, with a brace on the left. The lyrics are: "Con - fi - te - or u - num, u - num ba -". The word "Tutti" is written above the first staff. The music is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in treble clef with lyrics. The bottom two staves are piano accompaniment in bass clef, with a brace on the left. The lyrics are: "or, con - fi - te - or u - num, u - num ba -". The word "Tutti" is written above the first staff. The music is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic.

The musical score for page 256 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two vocal staves in treble clef and a piano accompaniment section. The piano accompaniment includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line. The vocal lines are set against a background of piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "pti - sma in re - mis - si -". The piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. At the bottom of the page, there are additional vocal staves and a bass line with fingerings '5' and '6' indicated.

o - - nem pec - - ca - to - rum.

o - - nem pec - - ca - to - rum.

o - - nem pec - - ca - to - rum.

o - - nem pec - - ca - to - rum.

7 9 6 5 4 #

263

Et, et ex - spe - cto

Et, et ex - spe - cto

Et, et ex - spe - cto

Et, et ex - spe - cto

6 5h 9 5 6

The musical score for page 266 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two vocal staves (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment section with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The piano accompaniment includes a right-hand part with a flowing sixteenth-note pattern and a left-hand part with a similar pattern. Below the piano part, there are three vocal staves (treble clef) and one bass staff (bass clef). The lyrics are: "re - sur - re - cti - o - nem mor - tu -". The lyrics are distributed across the vocal staves: the first two staves have "re - sur - re - cti - o - nem" and "mor - tu -" respectively, and the third staff has "re - sur - re - cti - o - nem" and "mor - tu -". The bass staff has "re - sur - re - cti - o - nem" and "mor - tu -". At the bottom of the page, there is a single bass staff with a complex sixteenth-note pattern, including fingerings 5, 6, and 5.

o - - rum. Et vi - tam ven - tu - ri

o - - rum. Et vi - tam ven - tu - ri

o - - rum. Et vi - tam ven - tu - ri

o - - rum. Et vi - tam ven - tu - ri

5 6

Detailed description: This page of a musical score (page 269) contains vocal and piano parts. It begins with a piano introduction consisting of two staves of treble clef music and two staves of bass clef music. The vocal parts enter in the third measure with the lyrics 'o - - rum. Et vi - tam ven - tu - ri'. There are four vocal staves: two soprano/contralto parts and two tenor/bass parts. The piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand. The score is divided into measures, with the lyrics aligned with the vocal lines. At the bottom of the page, there are two measures of piano accompaniment marked with the numbers 5 and 6.

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

6 5 6 5
 5 4 3 4 3

SANCTUS

Andante moderato

Oboe I, II

Clarini I, II

Trombone I

Trombone II

Timpani

Violino I

Violino II

Canto

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Organo
Violone

San - ctus, San - ctus, San - ctus

San - ctus, San - ctus, San - ctus

San - ctus, San - ctus, San - ctus

San - ctus, San - ctus, San - ctus

6
5

6
4#
b

6

3

sf sf sf sf sf sf

Do - mi - nus De - us Sa - ba - oth,

Do - mi - nus De - us Sa - ba - oth,

Do - mi - nus De - us Sa - ba - oth,

Do - mi - nus De - us Sa - ba - oth,

6b 7b 6/4 5/4 3 6 6

senza Org.

5

De - us Sa - ba - oth,
 De - us Sa - ba - oth,
 De - us Sa - ba - oth,
 De - us Sa - ba - oth,

5/3 64

con Org.

9

ctus, San - ctus Do - mi - nus De - us

ctus, San - ctus Do - mi - nus De - us

ctus, San - ctus Do - mi - nus De - us

ctus, San - ctus Do - mi - nus De - us

6
5_b 5 6
4_h 6 5 6

11

Sa - ba - oth, De - us
 Sa - ba - oth, De - us
 Sa - ba - oth, De - us
 Sa - ba - oth, De - us

senza Org. con Org.

13

Sa - ba - oth.
 Sa - ba - oth.
 Sa - ba - oth.
 Sa - ba - oth.

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

6#

p
senza Org.

Allegro

15

The musical score consists of several staves. At the top, there are two treble clef staves and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Below these are four vocal staves (two treble and two bass clefs) with the lyrics "Ple - ni sunt cae - li," repeated on each. The piano accompaniment includes a grand staff with intricate sixteenth-note patterns and a bass line. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *f* con Org. (forte with organ). A square bracket \square is placed above the final measure of the piano accompaniment.

17

cae - li et ter-ra, sunt cae - li et ter - ra glo -
 cae - li et ter-ra, sunt cae - li et ter - ra glo -
 cae - li et ter-ra, sunt cae - li et ter - ra
 cae - li et ter-ra, sunt cae - li et ter - ra

5
4 3

19

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

6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 5 4 3

The musical score is arranged in a system with five staves. The top two staves are vocal parts in treble clef. The middle two staves are piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs. The bottom staff is an organ part in bass clef, starting with the marking "[Org.]".

The score begins with a piano introduction in 7/8 time, marked with a fermata. The vocal line enters in the second measure with the lyrics "O - san - na in _ ex - cel -". The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The organ part provides a harmonic accompaniment with a similar rhythmic pattern.

Lyrics: a. O - san - na in _ ex - cel - sis, o - san - na _ in ex - cel -

O - san - na

O - san - na in ex - cel - sis, o - san - na

sis, ex - cel - sis, ex - cel - sis.

sis, ex - cel - sis, o - san - na in ex - cel - sis.

5 6 5 6 5 6

[senza Vine]

The first system of music consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef, starting with a whole rest followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, all under a slur. The second staff is another vocal line, currently empty. The third and fourth staves are piano accompaniment in G major, with the right hand playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and the left hand playing a similar pattern. The fifth staff is a bass line, currently empty.

The second system of music consists of seven staves. The first staff is a vocal line with lyrics: "in — ex - cel - sis_, ex - cel - sis, o - san - na — in ex -". The second staff is another vocal line with lyrics: "in ex - cel - sis_, ex - cel - sis, o - san - na_ in ex - cel -". The third staff is a vocal line with lyrics: "O - san - na in — ex - cel -". The fourth, fifth, and sixth staves are piano accompaniment, continuing the rhythmic pattern from the first system. The seventh staff is a bass line, currently empty.

The third system of music consists of two staves. The top staff is piano accompaniment in G major, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bottom staff is a bass line with a similar complex rhythmic pattern. The instruction "[con Vln]" is written below the bottom staff.

30

Musical staff with treble clef, showing a series of chords: G4-A4-B4, G4-A4-B4, G4-A4-B4, G4-A4-B4.

Musical staff with treble clef, mostly empty with some rests.

Piano accompaniment, left hand, treble clef, showing a series of chords: G4-A4-B4, G4-A4-B4, G4-A4-B4, G4-A4-B4.

Piano accompaniment, right hand, bass clef, showing a series of chords: G4-A4-B4, G4-A4-B4, G4-A4-B4, G4-A4-B4.

Piano accompaniment, left hand, treble clef, with a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Vocal line, treble clef, with lyrics: o - san - na, o - san - na, o - san - na, o -

Vocal line, treble clef, with lyrics: sis, o - san - na, o - san - na, o - san - na, o - san - na,

Vocal line, treble clef, with lyrics: sis, o - san - na, o - san - na, o - san - na, o - san - na,

Vocal line, bass clef, with lyrics: sis, o - san - na, o - san - na, o - san - na, o - san - na,

Piano accompaniment, right hand, bass clef, with fingerings: 6, 5, 5, 5, 5.

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal parts in treble clef. The next two staves are piano accompaniment in bass clef, with a brace on the left. The bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time and features a mix of eighth and quarter notes.

The second system of the musical score consists of two staves of piano accompaniment in treble clef. The left hand features a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a 'p' (piano) dynamic. The right hand features a similar triplet marked with a 'p' and a 'f' (forte) dynamic. The music is in 4/4 time.

The third system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are vocal parts in treble clef with lyrics. The bottom two staves are piano accompaniment in bass clef. The lyrics are: "— ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis." and "sis, ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis." The music is in 4/4 time.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of two staves of piano accompaniment in bass clef. The left hand has fingerings 9/4, 8/3, 5/4, 3/3. The right hand has fingerings 5/4, 3/3. The music is in 4/4 time. Dynamic markings include *p* senza Org. and *f* con Org.

BENEDICTUS

Andante moderato

39

Oboa I

Oboa II

Violino I

Violino II

Canto

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Organo e Violone

tr *Solo* *tr* *Solo* *tr*

f *f*

Solo 6 5
4 3

[*f*] *p* senza Org.

42

Ob. I

Ob. II

VI. I

VI. II

Org. e Vlna

con Org.

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *sf* *sf*

tr *7* *7* *7_b*

45

Solo

Solo

p *f* *p* *f* *p* *sf* *f* *[f]* *tr* *tr* *p*

7 *6* *6* *5*
4 *3*

48

ff

ff

ff p ff

51

f

f

p f tr

p f

6 5 6 6 4 5 3

54

Solo
p

Solo
p

p *f* *tr*

p *f* *tr*

Solo
Be - ne - di - ctus

Solo
Qui - ve - nit, qui ve -

Solo
Be - ne - di - ctus

Solo
Qui - ve - nit, qui ve -

p *f* *p*

6 5 8 6 —
4 3 6 4 —

First system of piano accompaniment, measures 57-59. The right hand has a trill (tr) in measure 58. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f).

Second system of piano accompaniment, measures 57-59. The left hand has a piano (p) dynamic in measure 57. The right hand has a forte (f) dynamic in measure 58. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f).

Third system of vocal and piano accompaniment, measures 57-59. Includes vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f).

ve-nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni,

nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni,

qui ve - nit, ve-nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni, be-ne-di - ctus qui

nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni,

7 7 6 6 5

Two staves of music, both containing whole rests for the duration of the three measures.

Two staves of piano accompaniment. The first measure begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.

Three vocal staves with lyrics. The lyrics are: "be-ne-di-ctus qui ve-nit, qui ve-nit, qui ve-nit, qui ve-nit, qui ve-nit, qui ve-nit, qui ve-nit, qui ve-nit".

Bass line for measures 60-62 with fingerings: 4, ♭, 7, 5, 9, 6, 7, 6♭, 7, 6, 9, 8, 4, ♭, 6, 7, 6, 7, 6.

63

Two staves of piano accompaniment. The right hand plays a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The music is in a minor key and 3/4 time.

Two staves of piano accompaniment. The right hand starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

Vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in a soprano or alto register. The piano accompaniment is in the right hand. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

qui_ ve - nit in no - mi-ne Do - mi - ni, qui_ ve - -

in ____ no - mi-ne Do - mi - ni, qui_ ve - -

ve - nit, qui ve - nit in no - mi-ne Do - mi - ni,

Two staves of piano accompaniment. The right hand continues the accompaniment. The left hand has a bass line with some chords. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

7 6 8 = 3
6 = 5 9 5 7 6 7 6 ♯

The musical score for page 66 consists of several systems. The top system shows two empty grand staff staves. The second system contains piano accompaniment for the right and left hands, with dynamics *p* and *f*. The third system contains vocal lines for soprano, alto, and tenor/bass, with lyrics: "nit, qui ve - nit, qui nit, qui _ ve - nit, ve - nit, qui _ ve - nit, be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne - be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne -". The bottom system shows piano accompaniment for the left hand with dynamics *f* and *p*, and includes fingering numbers 7 and 5.

69

ve - nit, qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit in no - mi-ne

ve - nit, qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit in no - mi-ne

di - ctus qui ve - nit in no - mi-ne

di - ctus qui ve - nit in no - mi-ne

7 7 6 5

Do - mi - ni, be - ne di - ctus qui ve - nit in

Do - mi - ni, be - ne di - ctus qui ve - nit in

Do - mi - ni, be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in

Do - mi - ni, be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit in

Empty grand staff for piano accompaniment, consisting of two staves.

Piano accompaniment for the first system. It features two staves with dynamic markings *sf*, *p*, *f*, and *p*. A trill (*tr*) is indicated above the first measure of the second staff.

Vocal staves with lyrics. The lyrics are: "no - mi-ne Do - mi-ni, be-ne - di - ctus qui no - mi-ne, no - mi-ne Do - mi-ni, be-ne - di - ctus no - mi-ne Do - mi-ni, be - ne - di - ctus no - mi-ne, no - mi-ne Do - mi-ni, be - ne - di - ctus". The lyrics are distributed across four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass).

Bass line with figured bass. The figures are: 7, 7, 9, 8, 6, 4, 4, 4. Dynamic markings *sf*, *p*, *f*, and *p* are present below the staff.

ve - nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni,
 ve - nit in no - mi - ne, no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni,
 qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni,
 qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne, no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni,

7 7 9 8 6
 7 4 3 4

[s]f p f

The musical score for page 81 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two staves for piano accompaniment, both marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Below these are two more piano staves, each marked with *sf* and *p* dynamics. The vocal parts are arranged in four staves: two soprano staves and two bass staves. The lyrics are: "be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit, be - ne -", "be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit,", "be - ne - di - ctus qui ve -", and "be - ne - di - ctus qui". At the bottom of the page, there is a single bass staff with dynamics *p*, *f* *p*, and *f* *p*.

84

f *p*
sf *p*
 di - ctus qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit,
 ve - nit, qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit,
 nit, be - ne - di - ctus, qui ve - nit,
 ve - nit, ve - nit, qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit.
f *p*

6
4

The musical score for page 87 consists of several systems. The first system includes two piano staves (treble and bass clef) and a vocal staff. The piano accompaniment features a melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns and a bass line with a similar rhythmic structure. Dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *p* (piano). The vocal line begins with the lyrics "nit in no - mi - ne".

The second system continues the piano accompaniment and the vocal line. The piano part includes a trill (*tr*) in the vocal line. The lyrics continue: "Do - mi - ni, in no - mi - ne".

The third system shows the piano accompaniment and the vocal line. The piano part includes a trill (*tr*) in the vocal line. The lyrics continue: "nit in no - mi - ne, Do - mi - ni, in no - mi - ne".

The fourth system shows the piano accompaniment and the vocal line. The piano part includes a trill (*tr*) in the vocal line. The lyrics continue: "nit in no - mi - ne, Do - mi - ni, in no - mi - ne".

The fifth system shows the piano accompaniment and the vocal line. The piano part includes a trill (*tr*) in the vocal line. The lyrics continue: "nit in no - mi - ne, Do - mi - ni, in no - mi - ne".

The sixth system shows the piano accompaniment and the vocal line. The piano part includes a trill (*tr*) in the vocal line. The lyrics continue: "nit in no - mi - ne, Do - mi - ni, in no - mi - ne".

The seventh system shows the piano accompaniment and the vocal line. The piano part includes a trill (*tr*) in the vocal line. The lyrics continue: "nit in no - mi - ne, Do - mi - ni, in no - mi - ne".

The eighth system shows the piano accompaniment and the vocal line. The piano part includes a trill (*tr*) in the vocal line. The lyrics continue: "nit in no - mi - ne, Do - mi - ni, in no - mi - ne".

The ninth system shows the piano accompaniment and the vocal line. The piano part includes a trill (*tr*) in the vocal line. The lyrics continue: "nit in no - mi - ne, Do - mi - ni, in no - mi - ne".

The tenth system shows the piano accompaniment and the vocal line. The piano part includes a trill (*tr*) in the vocal line. The lyrics continue: "nit in no - mi - ne, Do - mi - ni, in no - mi - ne".

90

p *f* *Solo* *p* *Solo* *p*

p *f* *ff* *ff*

p *f* *ff* *ff*

Do - mi - ni. *tr*

Do - mi - ni.

Do - mi - ni.

Do - mi - ni.

p *f* *p* *ff*

Musical notation for the first system, measures 1-3. It consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Both staves contain rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Musical notation for the second system, measures 4-6. It consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Both staves contain rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings *ff* and *p* are present below the staves.

Musical notation for the third system, measures 7-9. It consists of five staves, all of which are empty, indicating a rest for all instruments during these measures.

Musical notation for the fourth system, measures 10-12. It consists of a single bass staff with a key signature of one flat. The notation includes rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings *p*, *ff*, and *p* are placed below the staff.

96

f

f

f

f

f

f

f

6 5 6 6/4 b

f

The musical score for page 99 consists of several systems. The first system shows the piano accompaniment in the right and left hands, with rests in the first two measures. The second system continues the piano accompaniment, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third system introduces the vocal line, with lyrics: "Be - ne - di - ctus qui". The fourth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "ve - nit in no - mi -". The fifth system shows the piano accompaniment with lyrics: "6", "5/4", and "6".

Solo *p*

[tr] *p* [tr] *f*

f be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne -
 ctus, be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne -
 di - ctus qui - ve - nit, be - ne - di -
 di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit,

$\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ 3 7 \flat

p *f*

Solo *tr*
p

Solo *tr*
p

tr *p* *tr* *f*

tr *p* *tr* *f*

di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - - nit,
di - ctus qui — ve - - nit, be - ne - di -
ctus, be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne -
be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne -

$\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{5}{3}$ $7b$

p *f*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score (page 108) contains piano and vocal parts. The piano part is written in two systems of two staves each. The first system includes a 'Solo' marking and a 'tr' (trill) over a sixteenth-note figure. Dynamics range from piano (p) to forte (f). The vocal part consists of four staves with lyrics in Latin: 'di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - - nit, di - ctus qui — ve - - nit, be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus, be - ne -'. The lyrics are distributed across the four vocal staves. Below the vocal staves, there is a line of figured bass notation: $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{5}{3}$ $7b$. The piano part concludes with a forte (f) dynamic.

111

Solo *p* Solo *p*

p *sf* *sf*

be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit, qui ve -
 ctus, be - ne - di - ctus
 di - ctus qui ve - nit, qui ve -
 di - ctus, be - ne - di - ctus

$\frac{6}{4b} \frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{6}{4b} \frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{8}{6} \frac{6b}{4} =$

p *f* *p*

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system shows the piano accompaniment with two staves. The second system continues the piano accompaniment, with dynamics *p* and *f* indicated. The third system introduces the vocal lines with lyrics: "nit, qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi -". The fourth system continues the vocal lines with lyrics: "qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi -". The fifth system continues the vocal lines with lyrics: "nit, qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi -". The sixth system continues the vocal lines with lyrics: "qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi -". The seventh system shows the piano accompaniment with guitar-style fingering numbers: 10 10 10, 6/4 6 6 5/3 6/4 8/6 7^b/5, 7, 5^b. The score concludes with a dynamic *f*.

ni, Do - mi - ni, qui ve - nit,
ni, Do - mi - ni, qui ve - nit,
ni, Do - mi - ni, be - ne - di - ctus,
ni, Do - mi - ni, be - ne - di - ctus,

The musical score consists of several systems. The top system shows two empty piano staves. The second system contains the piano accompaniment for measures 120-122, with dynamics *p* and *f*. The third system contains the vocal lines with lyrics: "qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit, qui be - ne - di - ctus". The fourth system contains the bass line with lyrics: "be - ne - di - ctus". The fifth system shows the piano accompaniment for the bass line with dynamics *p* and *f*, and includes fingering numbers: 7, 5 \flat , 6, 7, 6, 7, 6.

Two staves of piano introduction music, both containing whole rests.

Two staves of piano accompaniment. The right hand features eighth-note patterns with accents and slurs, marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment, marked with a piano *p* dynamic.

Four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) with lyrics. The lyrics are: "ve - nit, qui — ve - nit, qui ve - nit, qui ve - nit in no - mi-ne Do-mi-ni, qui — ve - nit, qui ve - nit in no - mi-ne Do-mi-ni, qui — ve - nit, qui".

A bass line with figured bass notation above it. The figures are: 9/4, 8/3, 6, 7, 6, 7, 6, 7, 6, 8/6 — 5, 9/4, 5/3, 8/6 = 5. The music is marked with a forte *f* dynamic.

f *f* *tr* *tr* *p*

ve - nit in no - mi-ne, no - mi-ne, no - mi-ne Do-mi-ni, be-ne -
 qui - ve - nit in no - mi-ne, no - mi-ne Do-mi-ni, be-ne -
 ve - nit, ve-nit in no - mi-ne, no - mi-ne Do-mi-ni,
 ve - nit, ve-nit in no - mi-ne, no - mi-ne Do-mi-ni,

9/4 8/3 8/6 - 5 6/5 5/4 3/1

The musical score consists of a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line is written in a single staff with lyrics underneath. The piano accompaniment is written in two staves, with the right hand on top and the left hand on the bottom. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains the lyrics "qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne, no - mi - ne". The second measure contains the lyrics "qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne, no - mi - ne". The third measure contains the lyrics "qui ve - nit in no - mi - ne, no - mi - ne". The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with dynamic markings of *d* (piano) and *f* (forte). The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 4/4. The page number 129 is located at the bottom right corner.

tr

tr

tr

f

p

tr

f

p

Do-mi-ni, be-ne-di-ctus qui ve-nit in

Do-mi-ni, be-ne-di-ctus qui ve-nit in —

Do-mi-ni, be-ne-di-ctus qui ve-nit in

Do-mi-ni, be-ne-di-ctus qui ve-nit in

6 5

4 3

f

p

The musical score consists of piano accompaniment and vocal parts. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with dynamics *f* and *p*, and includes trills (*tr*) and a *sf* (sforzando) marking. The vocal parts are in a soprano, alto, and tenor/bass arrangement, with lyrics: "no - mi - ne, no - mi - ne Do - mi - ni, be - ne -". The bottom staff shows figured bass notation: 7 7 4 3 6 5 over 9 8 4 3.

138

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system shows the piano accompaniment with two staves, both marked *p*. The second system continues the piano accompaniment with four staves, alternating between *sf* and *p* dynamics. The third system contains the vocal lines with Latin lyrics: "di - ctus qui ve - nit, be - ne - di - ctus qui ve -", "be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit, be - ne - di -", "di - ctus qui ve - nit, ve - nit,", and "be - ne - di - ctus qui ve -". The fourth system shows the piano accompaniment with two staves, marked *f* and *p*.

di - ctus qui ve - nit, be - ne - di - ctus qui ve -
 be - ne - di - ctus qui ve - nit, be - ne - di -
 di - ctus qui ve - nit, ve - nit,
 be - ne - di - ctus qui ve -

nit, ve-nit in no - mi-ne, ve-nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi -
 ctus, ve-nit in no - mi-ne, ve-nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi -
 ve-nit in no - mi-ne, in no - mi - ne Do - mi -
 nit, ve-nit in no - mi-ne, ve-nit in no - mi - ne Do - mi -

7^b 9/4 8/3 7/4 6 6/4 5/3

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system shows the piano accompaniment with two staves. The second system continues the piano accompaniment with dynamic markings *f p f p* on both staves. The third system introduces vocal lines with lyrics: "ni, qui ve - nit, ve - nit, ve-nit in no - mi-ne". The fourth system continues the vocal lines with lyrics: "ni, qui ve - nit, ve - nit in no - mi-ne". The fifth system continues the vocal lines with lyrics: "ni, qui ve - nit in no - mi-ne". The sixth system shows the piano accompaniment with dynamic markings *p f p f p* and fingerings $\begin{matrix} 6 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 \end{matrix}$, 5^b , and 6 .

147

f *p* Solo

f *p* Solo

f [6] [6] *ff*

f 6 6 *ff*

tr
Do - - mi - ni.

tr
Do - - mi - ni.

Do - - mi - ni.

Do - - mi - ni.

6 4 5 3

f *p* *ff*

150

ff *p*

p *ff* *p*

The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and Bb4, and then a series of eighth notes. The lower staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It contains a bass line starting with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3 and Bb3, and then a series of eighth notes. Both staves are marked with a forte dynamic *f*.

The second system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with a trill *tr* over a quarter note G4. The lower staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It contains a bass line with a series of eighth notes. Both staves are marked with a forte dynamic *f*.

The third system consists of four empty musical staves, each with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The staves are otherwise blank.

The fourth system consists of a single bass staff with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It contains a bass line starting with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3 and Bb3, and then a series of eighth notes. The staff is marked with a forte dynamic *f*. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 6, 5, 6, 6, 5.

156 **Allegro**

The musical score consists of several staves. At the top, there are two empty vocal staves in treble clef with a common time signature. Below them is a grand staff for piano, with the right hand playing a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes and the left hand playing a simple bass line. The vocal lines begin in measure 156. The first vocal line has the lyrics "O - san - na in _ ex - cel -". The second vocal line has the lyrics "O - san - na in _ ex - cel - sis, o - san - na _ in ex - cel -". The piano accompaniment continues through measure 157. At the bottom of the page, there is a separate bass line for the cello and double bass, with the instruction "[senza Vlne]" written below it.

sis, ex - cel - sis, o - san - na in ex - cel - sis,

sis, ex - cel - sis, o - san - na in ex - cel - sis, o - san -

O - san - na in ex - cel - sis, o - san - na

O - san - na

6 8 4 3 3

[con Vln]

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and a piano accompaniment with grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs). The second system continues the vocal and piano parts. The third system features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "na in ex - cel - sis, o - san - na, in ex - cel - sis, ex - cel - sis, o - san - na, in ex - cel - sis, ex - cel - sis, o - san - na,". Below the lyrics are fingerings: 8/3, 5 6, 7 #, 4 #, 6. The score concludes with a final piano accompaniment line.

The first system of music consists of two vocal staves and piano accompaniment. The vocal staves are in treble clef with a 7/8 time signature. The piano accompaniment is in bass clef. The first vocal staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The second vocal staff has a similar melodic line. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

The second system of music continues the piano accompaniment from the first system. It consists of two staves in bass clef, showing the right and left hand parts of the piano accompaniment.

The third system of music includes a vocal staff in bass clef with a melodic line, continuing the vocal part from the previous systems.

The fourth system of music continues the piano accompaniment, featuring intricate eighth-note patterns in both the right and left hands.

The fifth system of music includes two vocal staves in treble clef with lyrics. The lyrics are: "san - na, o - san - na, o - san - na, o - san - na, o -".

The sixth system of music includes two vocal staves in treble clef with lyrics. The lyrics are: "o - san - na, o - san - na, o - san - na, o - san - na".

The seventh system of music includes two vocal staves in treble clef with lyrics. The lyrics are: "o - san - na, o - san - na, o - san - na, o - san - na".

The eighth system of music includes two vocal staves in bass clef with lyrics. The lyrics are: "o - san - na, o - san - na, o - san - na, o - san - na".

The ninth system of music continues the piano accompaniment, featuring a complex eighth-note pattern in the bass clef.

sis, ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis.

sis, ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis.

sis, ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis.

sis, ex - cel - sis, in ex - cel - sis.

4 3 p f 4 3

AGNUS DEI

Andante

Oboe I, II

Trombone I

Trombone II

Violino I

Violino II

Canto

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Organo

Violone

p

4 Ob. I, II

Org.

Vln.

7 Solo dolce

p senza Org.

p

10

p

[6]

13 Ob. I, II

VI. I

VI. II

Basso

Org.

Vlne

Solo

p

p

A - gnus

16

De - i, qui tol - lis, qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta mun - di:

Org. e Vlne

6^b 5 2 6 - 5^b
4 3 4[#]

The musical score consists of several staves. At the top is a single treble clef staff with a whole rest. Below it is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings of *f* and *p*. Below the piano part are four vocal staves. The first three vocal staves have lyrics: "mi - se - re - re, mi - se -". The first vocal staff has dynamic markings of *f* and *p*. The second and third vocal staves have dynamic markings of *fp*. The fourth vocal staff is marked "[Tutti] *fp*". Below the vocal staves is a bass line with figured bass notation: "Tutti 6 5b 4b 9 5h 6 6 5". The bottom-most staff is a bass clef staff with piano accompaniment and dynamic markings of *f* and *p*.

The musical score for page 23 consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features a complex texture with sixteenth-note patterns in both hands, marked with dynamics *f*, *p*, and *sf*. The vocal line begins with a rest followed by the lyrics "re - re, mi - se - re - re".

The second system continues the piano accompaniment with similar sixteenth-note patterns and dynamic markings. The vocal line repeats the lyrics "re - re, mi - se - re - re".

The third system shows the piano accompaniment with dynamic markings *f*, *p*, and *sf*. The vocal line continues with "re - re, mi - se - re - re".

The fourth system includes a bass line with figured bass notation: 4, 9, 5#, 6, 6[4], 4, 2, 6, 6. The piano accompaniment and vocal line continue with the lyrics "re - re, mi - se - re - re".

The musical score for page 26 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two staves for a vocal line (soprano and alto) and two staves for a piano accompaniment. The piano part features a complex texture with sixteenth-note runs and trills, marked with *ff* and *p*. Below the piano part are four vocal staves, each with the lyrics "no - bis,". The bottom-most staff is a bass line with the instruction *p* senza Org. and a fingering of 6 5b.

29

f

Solo

dolce

f

f

f

mi - se - re - re — no - - bis.

mi - se - re - re — no - - bis.

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

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

Tutti

f

con Org.

6 6 5
4 4 3

32 Ob. I, II *tr*

Org. *tr*

senza Org.

Vlne [1] [1]

36

39

42 Ob. I, II

VI. I *p*

VI. II *p*

Tenore **Solo**
A-gnus De - i, qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta _

Basso **Solo**
A-gnus De - i,

Org.

Vln. *p*
[*p*]

46

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

Org. e Vln. 6 6# # $\frac{3}{9} \frac{5}{6} \frac{8}{8} \frac{3}{3} \frac{8}{3} \frac{7}{3} \frac{5}{3}$

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

3 — 5 8 7 5 3 — 5 8 7 5 9 8 6 6 5 6 5
9 6 8 3 3 3 3 9 6# 8 3 # 3 3 9 8 6 6 5 4 #

Musical score for page 57, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score is in G minor (one flat) and 4/4 time. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: re - re, mi - se - re - re no - bis. The piano accompaniment includes a right-hand part with intricate sixteenth-note patterns and a left-hand part with a steady bass line. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, *sf*, and *ff*. The score includes a variety of musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

re - re, mi - se - re - re no - bis,
 re - re, mi - se - re - re no - bis,
 re - re, mi - se - re - re no - bis,
 re - re, mi - se - re - re no - bis,

9[4] 8 6 6 6# 6
 4 3# 4# 6 6# 6
 6 5

First system of musical notation. It consists of a vocal line in the upper staff and a piano accompaniment in the lower staff. The vocal line has rests in the first two measures and a half note in the third. The piano accompaniment has rests in the first two measures and a half note in the third.

Second system of musical notation, featuring piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melody with trills (tr) and dynamics *p* and *f*. The lower staff has a similar melody with trills (tr) and dynamics *p* and *f*.

Third system of musical notation, including vocal lines with lyrics. It consists of four staves. The top three staves are vocal lines, and the bottom staff is a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are "mi - se - re -".

Fourth system of musical notation, including piano accompaniment and performance instructions. It consists of a single staff. The lyrics "mi - se - re -" are positioned above the staff. The number "6" is written above the staff. The performance instructions are *p* senza Org. and *f* con Org.

First system of musical notation. It consists of a vocal line in treble clef and a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

Second system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a more active right hand with sixteenth-note patterns.

Third system of musical notation. The vocal line has the lyrics "re no - - bis." written below it. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady rhythmic accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The vocal line has the lyrics "re no - bis." written below it. The piano accompaniment features a trill (tr) in the right hand and a rhythmic pattern in the left hand. Fingerings are indicated as 5, 6, 6, 4, 5 in the left hand.

Fifth system of musical notation. This system shows the piano accompaniment in bass clef, concluding with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking.

68 Ob. I, II

Musical score for measures 68-70. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. It features three staves: Ob. I, II (top), Org. (middle), and Vln. (bottom). The Organ part has trills (tr) in measures 69 and 70. The Violin part has a melodic line with some rests.

71

Musical score for measures 71-73. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. It features three staves: Ob. I, II (top), Org. (middle), and Vln. (bottom). The Organ part has a trill (tr) in measure 72. The Violin part has a melodic line. The Organ part is marked "Solo" and "dolce" in measure 72. The Organ part is marked "senza Org." in measure 73.

74

Musical score for measures 74-76. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. It features three staves: Ob. I, II (top), Org. (middle), and Vln. (bottom). The Organ part has trills (tr) in measures 75 and 76. The Violin part has a melodic line.

VI. I
mp

VI. II
mp

C Solo

A - gnus De - i, qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta, qui

A Solo

A - gnus De - i, qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta, qui

T Solo

A - gnus De - i, qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta,

Org.

Vlne

mp

p

Empty musical staves for vocal and piano accompaniment.

Piano accompaniment for the first system, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with some trills. Dynamics include *tr* and *poco f*.

Vocal staves with lyrics. The lyrics are: tol - lis, qui tol - lis pec-ca-ta mun - di, pec - tol - lis, qui tol - lis, qui tol - lis pec-ca-ta mun - di, pec - qui tol - lis, qui tol - lis pec-ca-ta mun - di, pec -

Org. e Vln. accompaniment. The music is in the bass clef and includes figured bass notation: 8/6, 7/5, 6/4, 5/3, 8/6, 3/8. Dynamics include *poco f*.

The musical score for page 85 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two empty staves for vocal parts. Below them is a grand staff for piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a right-hand staff with melodic lines and a left-hand staff with bass lines. Dynamics such as *p* (piano) and *tr* (trill) are indicated. The vocal lines are in three parts, with lyrics: "ca - ta mun - di, pec - ca - ta mun - di:". The bottom staff is a bass line with fingerings: 3, 5, 3, 4, 4b, 6, 8, 3, 8, 7, 6, 4, 4. A *p* dynamic is also present at the end of this staff.

The musical score for page 88 consists of several staves. At the top, there is a treble clef staff with a whole rest. Below it is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) for piano accompaniment. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with dynamic markings of *f* and *p*. The vocal parts include four staves, each with the lyrics "Do - na no - bis, do - na". The vocal parts are marked with *sp* (sforzando piano) and *f* (forte). The bottom-most staff is a bass clef staff with a rhythmic accompaniment, marked with *f* and *p*. Below this staff are figured bass notations: 7^b over 5 over 3 , 6^b over 4 over 5 over b , and 7^b over 5 over 3 over 4 .

The musical score for page 91 consists of several systems. The first system shows the piano introduction with a treble clef staff and a grand staff (right and left hands). Dynamics include *f* and *p*. The second system continues the piano accompaniment with similar dynamics. The third system features a more complex piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns and dynamics ranging from *f* to *sf*. The fourth system introduces the vocal lines, with lyrics: "no - bis, do - na no - bis". There are four vocal staves, each with its own dynamics (*f*, *fp*, *f*, *fp*). The fifth system continues the vocal lines with the same lyrics. The sixth system shows the piano accompaniment for the vocal lines, with dynamics *f* and *sf*. The seventh system includes figured bass notation for the left hand: $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{5}{3\sharp}$, $\frac{6}{4\flat}$, $\frac{6}{\flat}$, and $\frac{6}{\flat}$. The final system shows the piano accompaniment with dynamics *f*, *p*, and *sf*.

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

Musical notation for the second system, featuring piano accompaniment with dynamics *ff* and *p*, and trills (*tr*).

Musical notation for the third system, featuring vocal lines with lyrics "pa - cem,".

Musical notation for the fourth system, including a bass line with a 6/5 time signature.

p
senza Org.

97

do - na no - bis pa - - cem,

do - na no - bis pa - cem,

do - na no - bis pa - - cem,

do - na no - bis pa - cem,

f con Org. *p* [senza Org.]

100 *Solo*

p

tr

sf sf sf

do - - na

do - na

do - - na

do - na

f
con Org.

Musical notation for the first system, including a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a rest followed by a half note G4, then a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and a melody in the right hand.

Musical notation for the second system, featuring a complex piano accompaniment with *sf* and *ff* markings. The right hand has a rapid sixteenth-note passage, while the left hand has a similar but slower-moving line.

pa - - cem, do - na no - bis pa - - cem.
 pa - - cem, do - na no - bis pa - - cem.
 pa - - cem, do - na no - bis pa - - cem.

Musical notation for the final system, including piano accompaniment with *ff* and *p* markings. The system includes a grand staff with a 6/4 time signature and concludes with a *p* dynamic marking.

107 Ob. I, II

Org. *tr*

Vln

110

tr

112

Solo *dolce*

tr

p
senza Org.

p

115

tr

118

tr

121

Allegro assai

124 Ob. I, II

Cl. I, II

Trbne I

Trbne II

Timp.

VI. I

VI. II

Canto

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Org. e Vlne

Pa - - - cem, pa - - - cem, pa - -

Pa - - - cem, pa - - - cem, pa - -

Do - na no - bis, do - - na —

5

6

The first system of music consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal parts in treble clef. The next two staves are piano accompaniment in G major, with the right hand in treble clef and the left hand in bass clef. The bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef.

The second system of music consists of four staves, all in piano accompaniment. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music features a complex, rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.

The third system of music consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal parts in treble clef with lyrics. The next two staves are piano accompaniment in treble clef. The bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef.

cem, pa - - - cem, pa - - - cem, pa - -
 cem, pa - - - cem, pa - - - cem, pa - -
 no - bis, do - - - na - - no - bis pa - -

The fourth system of music consists of one staff in bass clef, which is a bass line. It contains some fingerings: '5' above the first measure, '6' above the second measure, and '5 4' above the third measure.

The musical score for page 136 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two vocal staves in treble clef. Below them is a grand piano section with a right-hand staff in treble clef and a left-hand staff in bass clef. Further down is a single bass clef staff. The bottom section of the page contains a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment line in bass clef. The lyrics are: "do - na no - - bis pa - - - cem, - - - cem, pa - - - cem, - - - cem, pa - - - - - cem, pa - - - - - cem,". The piano accompaniment at the bottom includes fingering numbers: 6, 5, 4, 7, 5.

139

do - na no - bis, do - na

do - na no - bis, do - na

pa - - - cem, pa - - -

pa - - - cem, pa - - -

5 6 6 6#

no - bis pa - - cem, pa - - - cem, pa - - -

no - bis pa - - cem, pa - - - - cem, pa - - -

cem, pa - - - - cem, do - - na

- cem -, pa - - cem, do - - na

145

cem, pa - - - cem, pa - - - - cem, pa - -

cem, pa - - - cem, pa - - - cem, pa - -

no - bis, do - na no - - bis pa - -

no - bis, do - na no - - bis pa - -

5 6 5 4

The musical score for page 148 consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line with a treble clef and a piano accompaniment with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The piano part features a complex texture with sixteenth-note patterns in both hands. The second system continues the vocal and piano parts. The third system is a vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - - cem, pa - - - - - cem, pa - - - - -". The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The fourth system shows the vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - - cem, pa - - - - -". The piano part includes a bass line with a 6/5 interval marking and a 3/8 interval marking. The fifth system shows the vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - -". The piano part continues with the same rhythmic patterns.

The musical score for page 151 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two empty treble clef staves. Below them is a grand staff with two bass clef staves. The piano accompaniment begins with a complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand, featuring sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a simpler bass line in the left hand. The vocal line enters in the middle of the page with the lyrics "cem, pa - - - cem,". The piano accompaniment continues with a similar rhythmic pattern. The lyrics "pa - - - - -" appear on the next line, followed by "- - - - - cem, pa - - - - -". At the bottom, there are two bass clef staves with numerical figures: 6/5, 3/8, and 6/5.

157

do - na no - bis pa - - cem,,
 cem, do - na no - bis
 no - - - bis pa - cem, do - na
 no - bis pa - - - cem,

The musical score for page 160 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two vocal staves in treble clef. Below them is a grand staff for piano, with a bass clef on the left and two treble clefs on the right. The piano part features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with many sixteenth notes. Below the piano part is a single bass clef staff. The bottom section of the page contains four vocal staves with lyrics. The lyrics are: "do - na no - bis pa - - -", "pa - - - cem, pa - - -", "no - bis pa - - -", and "do - na no - bis pa - - - cem ,". The bottom-most staff is a bass clef staff with fingerings 5, 5, 5, and 6 indicated above it.

The musical score for page 166 consists of several systems. The top system includes a vocal line in treble clef with a 2/4 time signature, a grand staff with piano accompaniment, and a bass line. The piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth notes and triplets. The second system contains three vocal parts with lyrics: "no - bis pa - - cem, pa - -", "cem, pa - - cem, pa - - cem, pa - -", and "no - bis pa - - cem, pa - -". The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The bottom system shows a bass line with figured bass notation: 8/3, 6, 6#, and 6.

The musical score for page 169 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two empty vocal staves. Below them is a grand staff for piano, with the right hand playing a complex, flowing melodic line and the left hand providing a steady accompaniment. The piano part includes some figured bass notation: $\frac{6}{5}$, \sharp , $\frac{3}{5}$, and 6 . The vocal lines begin with the lyrics "cem," in the first measure. The second measure contains the lyrics "- - - cem, pa - - - cem,". The third measure contains "cem," in the first line and "pa - -" in the second line. The fourth measure contains "pa - - - - - cem, pa - - -". The piano accompaniment continues throughout, with the left hand playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The musical score for page 175 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two treble clef staves. The first staff contains a vocal line with notes and rests. The second staff contains a piano accompaniment line with notes and rests. Below these are two grand staff systems. The first grand staff system has a treble clef staff with a complex piano accompaniment of sixteenth notes and a bass clef staff with rests. The second grand staff system has a treble clef staff with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line, and a bass clef staff with rests. The vocal line in the second grand staff system includes the lyrics: "pa - - - cem, pa - - -", "cem, pa - - - cem, pa - - - cem, pa - - -", and "cem,". At the bottom of the page, there is a single bass clef staff with a piano accompaniment line and the numbers 5, 3, 6, 6, 5 written above it.

The musical score for page 184 consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line with eighth-note patterns and a piano accompaniment with chords and eighth-note figures. The second system features a piano accompaniment with dense sixteenth-note passages in both hands. The third system contains three vocal parts with lyrics: 'do - na no - bis pa - - -', 'cem, pa - - - cem, pa - - - cem, pa - - -', and 'pa - - - cem, pa - - - cem, pa - - -'. The fourth system shows the continuation of the vocal parts with lyrics: 'do - na no - bis pa - - -'. The fifth system is a piano accompaniment with a bass line featuring a sequence of notes marked with the numbers 5 and 6.

The musical score for page 187 consists of several systems. The first system includes two vocal staves (soprano and alto) and a grand staff for piano accompaniment. The second system continues the vocal and piano parts. The third system features a complex piano accompaniment with rapid sixteenth-note patterns in both hands. The fourth system is a vocal entry with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - -". The fifth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - -". The sixth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - -". The seventh system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - -". The eighth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - -". The ninth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - -". The tenth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - -". The eleventh system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - -". The twelfth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - -". The thirteenth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - -". The fourteenth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - -". The fifteenth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - -". The sixteenth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - -". The seventeenth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - -". The eighteenth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - -". The nineteenth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - -". The twentieth system continues the vocal line with lyrics: "cem, pa - - - - -".

The musical score for page 190 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two empty treble clef staves. Below them is a grand staff with two bass clef staves. The piano accompaniment includes a treble clef staff with a complex, flowing melody and a bass clef staff with a supporting bass line. The vocal part is written in a single treble clef staff with lyrics underneath. The lyrics are: "cem, pa - cem, pa - cem, pa - cem, do - na no - bis". The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains the first two syllables of the first line of lyrics. The second measure contains the next two syllables. The third measure contains the final two syllables. The piano accompaniment features a prominent eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes two empty vocal staves and a grand staff with piano accompaniment. The second system features a grand staff with piano accompaniment, including a complex sixteenth-note texture in the right hand. The third system contains vocal lines with lyrics: "cem, do - na", "pa - - - - - cem, pa - - - - -", and "pa - - - - - cem, pa - - - - -". The fourth system shows the continuation of the piano accompaniment with figured bass notation: 6, 6, 6#, 5/2, and 6#.

The musical score for page 196 consists of several staves. At the top, there are four empty staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. Below these are two grand staves for piano accompaniment, each with a treble and bass clef. The piano part features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The vocal part is written in four staves, with lyrics in Latin: "no - bis - pa - cem, do - na no - bis pa - -", "cem, pa - - - cem, pa - - - cem,", "do - na no - bis - pa - - - cem,", and "do - na no - bis - pa - - -". The bottom staff is a bass clef line with fingerings: 5, 5, 6, 6#, 3.

199

The musical score for page 199 consists of several staves. At the top, a piano introduction is shown in a treble clef with a dotted half note. Below this, a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) shows the piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with the lyrics: "cem, pa - cem, pa - - cem, do - na no - bis pa - - do - na no - bis". The piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The bottom of the page shows a bass clef staff with a 5/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

do - na no - bis pa - -

cem, pa - - cem, pa - -

pa - - cem, pa - - cem,

no - bis pa - - cem,

The musical score for page 205 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two vocal staves in treble clef. Below them is a grand staff for piano, with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The piano accompaniment includes a complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a more melodic line in the left hand. The vocal lines are divided into three measures, with lyrics written below the notes. The lyrics are: "cem, pa - - - cem," on the first line; "cem, pa - - - cem," on the second line; and "pa - - - cem, pa - -" on the third line. The piano accompaniment continues throughout the page, providing a rhythmic and harmonic foundation for the vocal parts.

pa - - - cem, pa - - - cem, do - - - na

pa - - - cem, pa - - - cem, do - - - na

- cem, pa - - - cem -, do - - - na

- cem, pa - - - cem -, do - - - na

5

The musical score consists of several systems. The first system includes a vocal line with a treble clef and a piano accompaniment with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The second system continues the piano accompaniment. The third system features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "cem, pa - - cem, do - na no - bis". The fourth system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The fifth system features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "cem, pa - - cem, do - na no - bis". The sixth system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The seventh system features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "no - bis pa - - cem, pa - -". The eighth system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The ninth system features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "no - bis pa - - cem, pa - -". The tenth system continues the piano accompaniment. The eleventh system features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "no - bis pa - - cem, pa - -". The twelfth system continues the piano accompaniment.

The musical score for page 224 consists of several staves. At the top, there are four empty staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. Below these are two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system includes a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The vocal lines are positioned between the piano systems. The lyrics are: "pa - - cem, pa - - - - - cem, pa - - - - - cem." repeated across four lines of music. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets indicated by a '3' in a box.

The first system of music consists of two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and a grand piano accompaniment. The vocal parts feature dotted quarter notes and eighth notes. The piano accompaniment includes chords and moving lines in both hands.

A single bass line musical staff with a treble clef, containing a sequence of eighth notes.

The piano accompaniment for the second system, featuring a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). It consists of two staves with intricate sixteenth-note patterns in both hands.

Three vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, and Tenor) with lyrics. The lyrics are: "Do - na no - bis pa -". The musical notation includes dynamic markings of *f* and *fp*.

Do - na no - bis pa -

A single bass line musical staff with a treble clef, containing eighth notes and a measure with a '5' above it. The system ends with a measure containing a '6 6' above it.

f
con Org.

The musical score for page 232 consists of several staves. At the top, there are two vocal staves in treble clef. Below them is a grand piano section with two staves in 12/8 time. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and a more melodic line in the left hand. The vocal lines are in a homophonic setting, with lyrics printed below the notes. The lyrics are: "cem, pa - - - - - cem, pa -". The score concludes with a bass line in the bottom staff, which includes fingering numbers: 10 10 10 10 10 10, 5, and 6/5.

cem, pa - - cem, pa - cem, pa - cem.

cem, pa - cem, pa - cem, pa - cem, pa - cem.

cem, pa - cem, pa - - cem, pa - cem, pa - cem.

cem, pa - - cem, pa - - cem, pa - cem, pa - cem.

5 3 5 3

Általános megjegyzések

1. A forrás leírása

A közreadott mise egyetlen fennmaradt forrása a győri székesegyház kottatárában található, jelzete I. 9. Az álló formátumú szólamokat kemény borítóval fogták öfsze, a borító mérete 33 x 22 cm, a gerinc vastagsága 5 cm. A kívül ún. "török"-papírral beragasztott, a sarkokon és gerincen vékony bőrbevonattal megerősített borító elején a régi leltári számok olvashatók (*Nro. 63* – fekete tollal, és *No 27* – vörös ceruzával írva), valamint a "der Kirche gehörig" megjegyzés. A borító belső oldalára korabeli írással a mise címszövegét írták: *Messa de Anno 1774 / in pieno choro. / Sanctificabis Annum Quinquagesimum, / vel / S. Dorotheae / Del Sig. Benedetto Istvánffy.*

A barna fonallal fűzetekké összefogott szólamok mérete 31,3-4 x 21,7 cm, terjedelmük a következő: *Oboe Primo, Oboe Secondo*: 7 - 7 lap, *Clarino Primo in C, Clarino Secondo in C*: 4 - 4 lap, *Trombone Primo, Trombone Secondo*: 6 - 6 lap, *Tympani*: 4 lap, *Violino Primo*: 19 lap, *Violino Secondo* [2 példány, a címlappal ellátott a továbbiakban "a"-val, a címlap nélküli "b"-vel jelölve]: 18-18 lap, *Canto primo*,¹ *Canto Secondo*: 12 és 10 lap, *Alto, Tenore, Basso*: 12, 11, 12 lap, *Organo*: 22 lap, *Violone*: 16 lap.

A szólamanyagban három vízjel-típus különböztethető meg:

- (1) szimmetrikus pajzsban 3 csillag – GF, felette baldachin;
- (2) szívalakú pajzsban 3 csillag – $\begin{matrix} A \\ H \\ F \end{matrix}$ (az "A" fordított!) (Canto I és Alto néhány bifolioja);
- (3) *Dreihalbmond*, alatta számszerj – korona alatti szívalakú pajzsban $\begin{matrix} Z \\ C \\ A \end{matrix}$ (Clno II, és Timp.)²

A teljes szólamanyagot rasztrálóval előre megvonalmazott papíron egy hivatásos kopista írta le. Az ő írásán kívül két további kéztől származó javítások, kiegészítések azonosíthatók: ezek egyike talán egy hivatásos korrektor (ld. Ob. II, modern könyvtári számozás szerinti 10. old: *pianiss. etc.*), a másik viszont – amennyire a kevésszámú és rövid bejegyzésből megállapítható – maga Istvánffy (ld. pl. VI. IIa *piano* bejegyzését – 122. o.,³ összevetve Istvánffy-autográfokkal,⁴ vagy pl. Patzelt *Requiemjének* Istvánffy-másolta szólamanyagával, különösen a VI. II szólam utolsó oldalával).

Az Istvánffy-bejegyzések legsűrűbben a szólamok "*Et incarnatus*" és *Benedictus* szakaszaiban fordulnak elő, többségük dinamikai utasítás, de ugyancsak sok kiegészítés található az orgona-szólam számozásában. Az autográf bejegyzések bizonyossága szerint a szólamanyagot a szerző is látta és javította, tehát így hiteles, autorizált forrásnak tekinthető.

¹ Ld. a 2. facsimilét.

² Mindhárom papírfajta itáliai/velencei típusúnak mondható, jöllehet a katalógusokban maguk a vízjelek nem, csak analógiáik találhatóak. (1)-hez ld. G. Eineder: *The Ancient Paper-Mills of the Former Austro-Hungarian Empire and Their Watermarks*, Hilversum, 1960 – 441. (és 486., 1092.) sz.: Roverto, Giuseppe Fedrigoni, a késői 1794, 1808, 1799 dátummal; a (2) vízjelben leírt két ábra – a két bifolio – nem feltétlenül tartozik össze: Eineder 371. sz. csak a csillagos pajzsot adja meg, mint önálló, osztrák eredetű vízjelet (1788), míg Heawood ugyanehhez az ábrához 1784-es velencei adatokat említ (*Watermarks mainly of the 17th and 18th centuries*, Hilversum, 1950 – 687., 824. sz.), és nála az azonos elrendezésű HAF betűk három félhold felett szerepelnek, szintén három csillagot tartalmazó, de szimmetrikus pajzs mellékjeleként (813. sz.); a (3) vízjelben található a *Dreihalbmond* és a számszerj általában velencei papírokon használt ábra, a másik folio szívalakú pajzsa pedig az előző vízjellel rokon.

³ Ld. a 3. facsimilét.

⁴ Ld. az 1. facsimilét, Istvánffy egyetlen fennmaradt autográf partitúra-törredékét Geisler művének borítóján (Bárdos: *Győr zenéje ... Függlék* 482. sz.).

2. A kiadás módszerei

A jól olvasható, rendezett írással visszaadott kottaszöveg meglehetősen kevés közreadói javítást és kiegészítést tett szükségessé – ezeket a szokásos módon szögletes zárójellel különböztettük meg.

Az eredeti szólammegnevezéseket megtartottuk, a szólót éneklő *Canto I*, ill. az *unisono* mozgó *Canto I* és *Canto II* jelölése "Canto". Az énekszólamok *c*-kulcsait violin, ill. oktávval mélyített violinkulccsal helyettesítettük, az orgonaszólam szoprán- és tenorkulcsban lejegyzett magas hangjait violinkulcsban adtuk vissza.

A hangok jelölésében előforduló rövidítéseket minden esetben kiírtuk, az ütemvonalon átnyúló pontozás helyett tartóívet, ütemen belül az átkötött nyolcadok helyett negyedét írtunk. A vonós kettősfogásokat és akkordokat, az orgona egy szisztémán lejegyzett két vagy több szólamát egybeszárastuk.

A korabeli notációban szokásos ellentétes irányú szárazást hallgatólagosan modernizáltuk, az ütemvonalon átnyúló gerendázást megszüntettük (pl. *Gloria*, 122-127. ü.: VI. I, II). A páros tizenhatod-csoportok gerendázását a mai gyakorlatnak megfelelően végighúztuk (ld. *Benedictus*, 1. ü.: VI. I, II), de a triola- és szextola-csoportok tagoló gerendázását megtartottuk (mint *Kyrie*, 30. ü.). A következtelen gerendázást páros fűvös- és vonósszólamokban, valamint azonos szólam párhuzamos állásaiban hallgatólagosan egységesítettük.

Ugyancsak egységesítettük a triola és szextola jelölését azonos ütemekben és párhuzamos állásokban, de a hiányzó jelölést csak hosszabb sorozatok első ütemében pótoltuk.

A redundáns módosítójeleket elhagytuk, az ütemvonal utáni hangismétlés módosítójelét hallgatólagosan kiírtuk.

A dinamikai utasításokat normalizáltuk (*pia*: – *p*; *pianiss.* – *pp*; *mezzopia*: – *mp*; *for*: – *f*; *fortiss.* – *ff*; *pocfor* – *poco f*; *crescen.*; *crescendo* – *crēsc.*; *sforz* – *sf*, úi. *rinforzatto* – *sf*), *f* és *p* együttes megjelenésekor, ha a *p* eredetileg átkötött hang fölé került, összevonva *fp* jelölést írtunk (*Benedictus*, 75. ü.). A következetesnek tűnő aszinkron dinamikát meghagytuk (*p* és *f*, illetve *fp* és *sf p* megkülönböztetése hangszeres- és vokális csoportok között, ld. *Benedictus* 70. és 75. ü.), és ugyancsak ragaszkodtunk az eredeti jelöléshez akkor, ha azonos szólamban először *sf*, a későbbiekben (quasi rövidítésként) *f* utasítás szerepelt (ld. *Benedictus* 40. és 55. ü.).

A hiányzó előkéket hangszercsoporton belül, ill. énekszólammal együtt mozgó hangszeres szólamban pótoltuk, de azonos szólam párhuzamos helyeit, ill. a különböző hangszercsoportok aszinkron állásait nem egységesítettük (mint pl. *Benedictus*, 71. ü.).

Az *arpeggio* notációját modernizáltuk: ferde vonallal áthúzott akkord helyett kiadásunkban akkord elé került hullámvonal jelöli.

Az artikuláció tekintetében a kézirat eltér az általános gyakorlattól: az egyes motívumok többnyire nem az első előfordulásukkor a leginkább berendezettek. A kötőíveket és *staccato*-vonásokat ezért – ott, ahol variálási szándék nem merülhet fel – főleg az első megjelenéskor pótoltuk, míg a további ismétléseket a korabeli notációs szokásoknak megfelelően már nem egészítettük ki. A több példányban meglévő szólamok (VI. IIa és b, ill. C I és II) esetében az egyikben előforduló jelet bevezettük a kiadásba, a másik hiányát viszont nem jegyzeteltük. A hanyag kötőíveket analógiák alapján kiigazítottuk, a négyes hangcsoportok rövidítésszerű ívét két pároskötésként írtuk át (pl. *Gloria*, 112-113. ü.).

Ugyancsak sajátos a tartóív-használat az énekszólamok egy speciális állásában: egy ütem utolsó hangját a következő ütem azonos magasságú első hangjával akkor is tartóív kapcsolja össze, ha az alá új szótag került. Ez a feltehetően figyelmeztető jellegű tartóív akkor jelenik meg, ha a megismételt hang késleltető disszonancia: nóna, vagy ritkábban szeptim, pl. *Kyrie*, 44-45⁷ – *Alto*, 70²³ – *Tenore*. Az ívet a közreadásból elhagytuk, de a jegyzetben regisztráltuk.

Az orgonaszólamban előforduló *senza Org.* és *con Org.* utasítások jelentése: (1) *senza Org.*: *tasto solo*, azaz az orgona a *Violone* szólammal halad együtt, a continuo-akkordok szünetelnek, (2) *con Org.* utasítás a teljes, akkordikus kíséret visszaállítását jelöli.

Az orgonaszólam számozását normalizáltuk, de az eredeti magassági sorrendet megtartottuk. Az előjegyzésben szereplő alterált tercet általában csak a módosítójellel jelöltük, kivéve, ha megtartott eredeti magassági sorrend szerint egyéb számok fölé került. Párhuzamos állások eltérő

számozását nem egységesítettük, a hiányzó számozást nem pótoltuk (ld. *Credo*, 134-135. ü.), a számozásból hiányzó módosítójeleket viszont pótoltuk.

A közös sorba írt orgona és *Violone* szólamba a csak az egyikben előforduló jeleket is beírtuk, de ezeket tételenként összefoglalva felsoroljuk (a listában normál betűtípussal a *Violone* szólam, bolddal az orgonaszólam plusz artikulációit adjuk meg). Az elhagyott artikulációs jeleket szintén jegyzeteltük.

A mise szövegét a *Graduale Romanum* szerint, normalizált formában közöljük.

Jegyzetek

Kyrie

Adagio

8 ²³⁻²⁶	VI. I	ív négy hang felett; ui. 9 ^{1-4,7-10,13-16} , 13 ^{1-4,9-12} , 14 ¹⁻⁴ és VI. IIab 8 ^{17-20,23-26} , 9 ^{1-4,7-10,13-16} , 13 ^{1-4,9-12}
12 ⁵⁻⁸	B	közös gerendán; ui. Org., Vln

Allegro

24 ⁴	Trbne I	különálló nyolcad; ui. 34 ²
24 ⁵⁻⁶	B	egy gerendával összekapcsolva, de alatta két szótag
26 ⁴	Org.	különálló nyolcad
39 ⁸⁻¹³	VI. I	dupla triolaként gerendázva (számmal szextolaként jelölve); ui. 54 ⁵⁻¹⁰ , 101 ⁵⁻¹⁰
40-41	VI. IIa	ütemvonal hiányzik
40 ⁸⁻¹³	VI. I	dupla triolaként gerendázva; ui. 41., 102. ü. (de ott számmal is jelölve), valamint VI. IIab: 40-41. ü., VI. IIa: 102 ^{11-16,17-22} és VI. IIb: 102 ¹⁷⁻²²
40 ⁹⁻¹⁴	Org., Vln	dupla triolaként gerendázva; ui. 41. és 102. ü. (számmal nincs jelölve)
44 ^{7-45¹}	A	átkötve, a 2. hang alatt szótag
47 ⁷⁻⁸	A	átkötve, de 44 ⁸ alatt szótag; ui. 48 ³⁻⁴
70 ²⁻³	T	átkötve, 70 ³ alatt szótag
75 ¹⁻⁶	VI. I	dupla triolaként gerendázva (számmal szextolaként jelölve); ui. 92 ^{1-6,7-12}
82 ⁵	C II	<i>b'</i>
86 ³⁻⁴	Ob.II	kötve; ui. 95 ⁵⁻⁶

A közös sorba írt Org. és Vln szólam eltérései:

10²⁻³, 25¹¹, 26⁵, 30¹, 49, 55¹, 76, 86⁷⁻¹⁶.

Gloria

6	Timp.	a második szünet hiányzik
14 ¹	VI. I, II, Org., Vln	<i>cresc.</i> itt
27 ⁶ -28 ¹	T	tartóívvvel kötve, a 2. hang alatt szótag; ui. 28 ⁷ -29 ¹
27 ⁷ -28 ¹	C I, II	tartóívvvel kötve, a 2. hang alatt szótag; ui. 28 ⁷ -29 ¹
49 ⁵⁻⁶	VI. I	közös gerendán; ui. 50 ¹⁻² , 72 ¹¹ -73 ¹ , 73 ²⁻³ , 73 ⁴ -74 ¹ , 74 ²⁻³ és VI. II 49 ⁵⁻⁶ , 49 ⁷ -50 ¹ , 50 ²⁻³ , 50 ⁴ -51 ¹ , 73 ^{1-2,3-4}
50 ^{2-3,5-6}	C I	kötve
54 ¹⁻⁴	VI. I, II	közös gerenda; ui. 77 ²⁻⁵
60 ²⁻⁴	C II	közös gerendán, "li-" szótag elhelyezése bizonytalan
62	C II	nyolcadszünet, különálló nyolcad és nyolcad + két tizenhatod egy gerendán ("li-" szótag 62 ² alatt)
67 ³⁻⁴	Vln	kötve
75	Org.	kvartszext akkord orig. 75 ² felett; ui. 76 ³ , de vö. 52-53. ü.
78	VI. I, IIab	nyolcad+két tizenhatod közös gerendán, de vö. 54-55. ü.
81 ⁶	VI. IIab	<i>e'</i>
87 ⁸ -88 ¹	Trbne II	a tartóív ide csúszott, helyesen 88 ¹⁻²

Qui tollis

95	Vln	<i>staccato</i> utasítás kiírva a szólam alatt (jelentése: <i>simile</i>)
109 ²	VI. II	<i>staccato</i>
120-121	Org.	jobbkezben dupla triola, számmal szextolaként jelölve; ui. 159. ü. (160. ütemben nincs jelölés)
124-125	Org.	jobbkez 3. kettősfogásában alul <i>desz'</i> " (ui. 163 ³ , 164 ³ : <i>gesz'</i>)

Quoniam

178-9	Org., Vln	gerendázás két nyolcadonként; ui. Org. 181, 184-185, 188-189, 190, 192-4, 206, 228-229, 247 (és Vln 181, 183-184, 190, 192-194, 203, 206, 228-229, 243, 249)
222	VI. IIab	2 csoport szextolaként gerendázva
224 ⁵⁻⁸	A	egy gerendán, de 224 ⁷ alatt szótag

Cum Sancto

260	Org.	3 2/4 számozás orig. 260 ¹⁰ felett; ui. 271 ¹⁰
266 ¹³	Org.	számozás: 6

A közös sorba írt Org. és Vlné szólám eltérései:

8, 15, 39^{2-3,4-5}, 40³, 42^{2-3,4-5}, 43⁴⁻⁶, 44-45, 48, 59⁸⁻⁹, 62, 83, 85, 94, 111-112, 140, 144, 146, 148-149, 191-192, 196-197, 236, 264-265 (*stacc.*), 267-269, 274-276.

Credo

4 ²	Org., Vlné	<i>a</i>
22 ³	C II	<i>b</i> módosítójellel
24 ¹⁻⁴	VI. I	kötve
31	Trbne I	2 sor tévesen violinkulcsban, de altkulcsban olvasandó
32 ⁸ -33 ¹	C I	kötve, a 2. hang alatt szótag; ui. 59 ⁷ -58 ¹ , 224 ⁴ -225 ¹ , 226 ⁵ -227 ¹ , 228 ⁵ -229 ¹ , 230 ⁴ -231 ¹ , 263 ¹ -264 ¹ , valamint C II 32 ⁸ -33 ¹ , 59 ⁷ -58 ¹ , 224 ⁴ -225 ¹ , 226 ⁵ -227 ¹ , 228 ⁵ -229 ¹
44 ³⁻⁴	VI. I	közös gerendán; ui. VI. IIab 44 ⁴⁻⁵
54 ¹⁻²	VI. I	<i>d'' d''</i>
56 ¹⁰	Vlné	<i>d</i>

Et incarnatus

91 ³⁻⁶	VI. I	közös gerendán
102 ²⁻⁶	Ob. I, II	kötőív
102	VI. I	az egész ütem <i>stacc.</i> ; ui. VI. IIab
127 ³⁻⁶	Org.	nyolcadok helyett orig. fél (a rövidítés hiányzik)
131 ²⁻⁴	Ob. I	kötve
133 ²	Ob. I, II	külön nyolcad
133 ³	VI. I	külön nyolcad, 4-5. hang <i>staccato</i>
134 ^{3,4}	Ob. I, II	<i>staccato</i>
140 ¹	VI. I	<i>staccato</i>
146	Ob. I	az egész ütem <i>staccato</i> (Ob. II mint ed.)

Et resurrexit

178 ³⁻⁴	Trbne II	2 nyolcad (de 178 ² pontozott negyed)
183 ²	Trbne II	<i>h</i>
207 ²	Vlné	<i>pianiss.</i>
207 ²	VI. II	<i>pp</i>
224 ⁴	Trbne I	<i>c''</i>

224 ⁴ -225 ¹	C I, II	átkötve, de a 2. hang alatt szótag; ui. 226 ⁵ -227 ¹ , 228 ⁵ -229 ¹ , 230 ⁴ -231 ¹
251 ²	Vlne	<i>D</i>
253 ²	T	<i>Tutti orig.</i> 253 ¹
261 ²⁻³	Clno I	2 negyed

A közös sorba írt Org. és Vlne szólám eltérései:

23, 95, 97, 100, 105¹ – 138, 143-144, 146 – 247-250.

Sanctus

2	Clno II	az ütem tévesen kétszer
4 ⁵⁻¹⁰	Org.	gerendázás: 1+2+3 tizenhatod; ui. 11 ⁵⁻¹⁰ (Vlne egy gerendán)
7 ⁹⁻¹⁵	VI. IIab	<i>f''e''d''f''e''d''</i> , de vö. 14. ü.
10 ²	Trbne II	<i>c'</i>
26 ¹⁴⁻¹⁵	A	<i>h' c''</i>
27 ¹⁰ -28 ¹	C I	átkötve

A közös sorba írt Org. és Vlne szólám eltérései:

4⁵ 11⁵⁻⁷, 16¹⁻⁶, 17¹⁻⁶, 22²⁻¹², 23¹, 33¹, 34¹, 35¹.

Benedictus

41	Ob. I, II	előke kötve
62 ¹	Org.	számozás 62 ² fölé csúsztott
64 ³⁻⁴	VI. I	kötve!
81 ^{1,2}	C I	különálló pontozott nyolcad és tizenhatod; ui. T 82 ^{1,2}
100	Org.	feloldójel orig. 100 ³ felett
113 ⁴	C I	harmincketted előke (T: nyolcad)
131	C I	<i>p</i> orig. 131 ¹ -nél mint <i>fp</i> , 135. ü.: <i>p</i> 135 ² -nél – de A, B szólamban <i>p</i> elhelyezése: 131 ³ , 135 ³
132 ¹⁻²	VI. I, IIab	kötve
138 ^{1,2}	Ob.I, II	különálló pontozott nyolcad és tizenhatod, ui. 140 ^{1,2}
149 ¹	Vlne	<i>staccato</i>

A közös sorba írt Org. és Vlné szólám eltérései:

68¹, 70¹, 72²⁻⁴, 73¹⁻³, 74¹⁻⁴, 76²⁻⁵, 77¹⁻⁴, 78¹⁻⁴ (74, 76-78.ü.: a szárazásnak megfelelően az ütem felett vagy alatt vízszintes vonal, mely feltehetően *simile* jelentésű, azaz *staccato/tasto*); 94¹, 118¹, 122¹, 128²⁻⁵, 129¹⁻⁴, 130¹⁻⁴, 132²⁻⁵, 133¹⁻⁴, 134¹⁻⁴ – 165-167.

Agnus Dei

1	Trbne I, II	tévesen 17 ü. szünet
16, 17	VI. I	ív orig. 16 ¹⁻² , 17 ¹⁻² ; de VI. IIab: 3-hangos ív
20 ² -21 ¹	T	tartóívvvel kötve, de a 2. hang alatt szótag; ui. 22 ³ -23 ¹ , 54 ² -55 ¹ , 56 ² -57 ¹ , 77 ² -73 ¹ , 73 ⁵ -74 ¹ , 74 ⁵ -75 ¹ , 88 ² -89 ¹ , 90 ² -91 ¹
20 ³ -21 ¹	C I	tartóívvvel kötve, a 2. hang alatt szótag; ui. 22 ³ -23 ¹ , 54 ² -55 ¹ , 56 ² -57 ¹ , 88 ² -89 ¹ , 90 ² -91 ¹
25 ¹	Vlné	"rinfforzatto" – Org. nincs dinamika; ui. 59 ¹ , 93 ¹
43	VI. I	ív orig. 43 ²⁻³ , de VI. IIab 44. ü. hosszú ív
48 ⁴ -49 ¹	B	tartóívvvel kötve, a 2. hang alatt szótag; ui. 49 ⁵ -50 ¹ , 50 ⁵ -51 ¹ , 51 ⁵ -52 ¹
54 ² -55 ¹	A	tartóívvvel kötve, a 2. hang alatt szótag; ui. 56 ² -57 ¹
63 ¹	Tbne I, II	<i>f</i> újra kiírva
77	VI. I	ív orig. 77 ¹⁻⁴ felett, de VI. IIab 77 ³⁻⁴
85	A	gerendázás: 3 x 2 nyolcad
88 ² -89 ¹	Trbne II	átkötve; ui. 90 ² -91 ¹
93 ²	Trbne II	a hang hiányzik, feloldójel így a c' elé került
98 ²⁻³	C I	kötve; ui. T
100	Ob. II	ív orig. 100 ^{1-3, 4-5}

Dona

147 ²	Trbne I	negyed
153 ¹⁻³	Trbne I	3 nyolcad [!] közös gerendán
233 ² -234 ¹	T	tartóív, a 2. hang alatt szótag

A közös sorba írt Org. és Vlné szólám eltérései:

20¹, 21¹, 22¹, 23¹, 25-26, 31, 52⁶⁻⁷, 54¹, 55¹, 59-60, 81-82, 88¹, 89¹, 90¹, 91¹, 93-94.

General Remarks

1. The Description of the Source

The only surviving source of the Mass published here can be found in the music collection of the cathedral at Győr, shelf mark I. 9. The parts in portrait format were collected in hard cover, the measurements of the cover are 33 x 22 cm, the spine is 5 cm thick. On the front of the cover glued with so-called Turkish paper on the outside and reinforced by a thin leather crest on the edges and the spine the earlier shelf marks can be seen (*Nro. 63* – written in black pen and *No 27* – in red pencil) as well as the remark "der Kirche gehörig" [possession of the Church]. On the inside of the cover the title inscription of the Mass was written in a contemporary hand: *Messa de Anno 1774 / in pieno choro. / Sanctificabis Annum Quinquagesimum, / vel / S. Dorotheae / Del Sig. Benedetto Istvánffy.*

The parts stitched together by brown yarn to booklets measure 31.3-4 x 21.7 cm. Their volume is as follows: *Oboe Primo, Oboe Secondo*: seven pages each, *Clarino Primo in C,*¹ *Clarino Secondo in C*: four pages each, *Trombone Primo, Trombone Secondo*: six pages each, *Tympani*: four pages, *Violino Primo*: nineteen pages, *Violino Secondo* [two copies, the one provided with title-page will be referred to henceforward as "a", the one without title-page as "b"]: eighteen pages each, *Canto primo,*¹ *Canto Secondo*: twelve and ten pages, *Alto, Tenore, Basso*: twelve, eleven and twelve pages, *Organo*: twenty-two pages, *Violone*: sixteen pages.

In the parts three types of watermarks can be distinguished:

- (1) three stars in a symmetrical shield – GF, with a baldachin above;
- (2) three stars in a heart-shaped shield – $\begin{matrix} \text{A} \\ \text{H} \text{ F} \end{matrix}$ (the letter "A" is reversed!)
(some bifolios of Canto I and Alto);
- (3) *Dreihalbmond*, beneath bow and arrow – in a heart-shaped shield under the crown $\begin{matrix} \text{Z} \text{ A} \\ \text{C} \end{matrix}$
(Cino II and Timp).²

All parts were written by a professional copyist on paper ruled by rastrum in advance. Apart from the copyist's writing, the emendations and additions made in two hands can be distinguished: one was perhaps a professional corrector (see Ob II, p. 10, according to modern library pagination: *pianiss.* etc.) and the other was Istvánffy himself as far as the sparse and short entries allow us to conclude (see e.g. the entry *piano* in Vn IIa–p. 122³ compared with other Istvánffy autographs⁴ as

¹ See facsimile No. 2.

² All three types of paper can be said to be of Italian/Venetian origin, though the watermarks themselves cannot be found in the catalogues only their analogies. To (1) see Eineder, Georg, *The Ancient Paper-Mills of the Former Austro-Hungarian Empire and Their Watermarks*, (Hilversum: 1960), No. 441 (and 486, 1092); Roverto, Giuseppe Fedrigoni, with the late dates 1794, 1808, 1799; the two figures described in the watermark (2) - the two bifolios - do not necessarily belong together: Eineder No. 371 lists only the shield with the star as an independent watermark of Austrian origin (1788), Heeadwood enumerates the data Venice, 1784 to the same figure (*Watermarks mainly of the 17th and 18th centuries*, Hilversum: 1950, Nos. 687, 824) and with him the letters HAF of identical arrangement are placed above three crescents as the subsidiary sign of a shield containing also three stars but being symmetrical in nature (No. 813); (3) the *Dreihalbmond* as well as the bow and arrow occurring in the watermark are figures used in general on papers of Venice whereas the heartshaped shield of the other folio is akin to the former watermark.

³ See facsimile No. 3.

⁴ See Istvánffy's only surviving autograph page of score, facsimile No. 1. (Bárdos, *Győr zenéje ...*, Appendix No. 482, on the cover of a work by Geisler).

well as with the parts of Patzelt's *Requiem* copied by Istvánffy, particularly with the last page of the Vn II).

Istvánffy's entries occur most abundantly in the "*Et incarnatus*" and *Benedictus* sections of the parts. Most of them are dynamic markings but the figuring of the organ part contains also a lot of additions. On the evidence of the autograph entries the composer saw the parts and corrected them, thus they can be considered as authentic, authorized sources.

2. Editorial Methods

The easily legible music written in an orderly writing made fairly few editorial emendations and additions necessary which have been distinguished by square brackets, as customary.

In the parts the original designations have been retained. Thus *Canto* I singing solo as well as *Canto* I and *Canto* II moving in unison are marked "Canto". The C clefs of the vocal parts have been substituted by violin clefs and octave-transposed violin clefs, respectively. The high notes of the organ part notated in soprano and tenor clefs are reproduced in violin clef.

The special notation for abbreviating repeated notes have been fully written out. The dotting spread across the bar-line has been replaced by a tie, and within the bars crotchets have been written instead of quavers joined by a tie. The double stops and chords of the strings as well as two or more parts of the organ notated on the same staff with separate stems have been provided with a common stem.

Stem direction has been silently modernized and the beaming across bar-lines cancelled (e.g. *Gloria*, bars 122-127: Vn I, II). The beams of the eight-note semiquaver groups are drawn together (see *Benedictus*, bar 1: Vn I, II) but the broken beaming, the subdivision of the triplet and sextolet groups have been retained (such as in *Kyrie*, bar 30). The inconsistencies of beaming have been tacitly regularized in the double wind and string parts as well as in the parallel passages of identical parts.

The triplet and sextolet markings have been unified in the identical bars and parallel places whereas the missing figures have been added in the first bar of longer series only.

Redundant accidentals have been omitted and the accidentals repeated from before the bar-line have been tacitly included.

The dynamic directions have been normalized (*pia*: - *p*; *pianiss.* - *pp*; *mezzopia*: - *mp*; *for*: - *f*; *fortiss.* - *ff*; *pocfor* - *poco f*; *crescen.*, *crescendo* - *cresc.*; *sforz* - *sf*, in the same place *rinfforzatto* - *sf*), if *f* and *p* occur together *fp* is written whenever *p* was originally above a tied over note (*Benedictus*, bar 75). The consistent asynchronous dynamics have been retained (the distinction between *p* and *f* as well as *fp* and *sf p* in the instrumental and vocal parts, see *Benedictus*, bars 70 and 75). The original signs have been adhered to if the same part had first *sf*, later on *f* (as a kind of abbreviation—see bars 40 and 55 of *Benedictus*).

The missing appoggiaturas have been added within a group of instruments and in the instrumental part moving together with the vocal part, but the analogous passages of the same parts and the asynchronous positions of different groups of instruments have not been unified (such as *Benedictus*, bar 71).

The notation of *arpeggio* has been modernized. In the present edition it is indicated by a wavy line in front of the chord instead of the chord designated by an diagonal stroke.

With regard to articulation the manuscript differs from the general practice: certain motifs are not fully elaborated at their first occurrence. The slurs and *staccato* strokes have therefore been added at the first occurrence of the motif in most cases wherever no intention of variation can be supposed. The rest of the repetitions has not been added in agreement with the scribal habit of the time. In the case of parts available in several copies (Vn IIa and b, as well as C I and II) the sign occurring in one has been introduced to the edition but the absence in the other has not been mentioned in the Notes. The carelessly drawn slurs have been rectified by analogies, the slur of the

groups of four notes written as a kind of abbreviation has been substituted by two two-note slurs (e.g. *Gloria*, bars 112-113).

In one specific position of the vocal parts Istvánffy uses ties in a strange way: he joined the last note of the bar by a tie to the first note of the subsequent bar even if a new syllable came under the note. This tie applied presumably with warning character appeared whenever the repeated note was a suspending dissonance: ninth or seventh, e.g. *Kyrie*, 44 -45¹ - *Alto*, 70²⁻³ - *Tenore*. The tie has been omitted in the edition but listed in the Notes.

In the organ part the directions *senza Org.* and *con Org.* have the following meaning: (1) *senza Org.*: *tasto solo*, that is the organ proceeds with the *Violone* part while the continuo chords pause, (2) *con Org.* implies restoring the complete, accordic accompaniment in the right hand.

The figuring of the organ part has been normalized but the original vertical sequence of the figures has been retained. The altered third of the key signature is indicated by an accidental only, except when it came above other figures. The different figuring of parallel passages has not been unified and the missing figures have not been added (see *Credo*, bars 134-135), on the other hand, the accidentals missing in the figuring have been added.

In the part of the organ and the *Violone* written on one common staff the sign occurring only in one part is entered into the music. It is listed, however, item by item. The additional signs of the *Violone* part are printed in normal-type, those of the organ part in bold-type. The omitted articulations have been enumerated in the Notes.

The words of the Mass are given according to the *Graduale Romanum*, in normalized form.

Notes

Kyrie

Adagio

8 ²³⁻²⁶	Vn I	slur over 4 notes; similarly 9 ^{1-4,7-10,13-16} , 13 ^{1-4,9-12} , 14 ¹⁻⁴ and Vn IIab 8 ^{17-20,23-26} , 9 ^{1-4,7-10,13-16} , 13 ^{1-4,9-12}
12 ⁵⁻⁸	B	groupe joined by one beam; similarly Org, Vlne

Allegro

24 ⁴	Trbne I	a separate quaver; similarly 34 ²
24 ⁵⁻⁶	B	joined by one beam, with two syllables under it
26 ⁴	Org	a separate quaver
39 ⁸⁻¹³	Vn I	double triplets (marked as 6); similarly 54 ⁵⁻¹⁰ , 101 ⁵⁻¹⁰
40-41	Vn IIa	missing bar-line
40 ⁸⁻¹³	Vn I	beamed as double triplets; similarly b. 41, 102 (marked also with 3), as well as Vn IIab: b. 40-41, Vn IIa: 102 ^{11-16,17-22} and Vn IIb: 102 ¹⁷⁻²²
40 ⁹⁻¹⁴	Org, Vlne	beamed as double triplets; similarly b. 41, 102 (no other marking)
44 ⁷⁻⁴⁵ ¹	A	joined by a tie, and under note 2 a syllable
47 ⁷⁻⁸	A	with a tie, but under 44 ⁸ : "lei-"; similarly 48 ³⁻⁴
70 ²⁻³	T	with a tie and under note 2 a syllable
75 ¹⁻⁶	Vn I	beamed as double triplets (marked as 6); similarly 92 ^{1-6,7-12}
82 ⁵	C II	<i>b flat'</i>
86 ³⁻⁴	Ob II	slurred; similarly 95 ⁵⁻⁶

Deviations of the Org and Vlne parts notated on the same staff:

10²⁻³, 25¹¹, 26⁵, 30¹, 49, 55¹, 76, 86⁷⁻¹⁶.

Gloria

6	Timp.	the second rest is missing
14	Vn I, II, Org, Vlne	<i>cresc.</i> originally at 14 ¹
27 ⁶⁻²⁸ ¹	T	connected by a tie, under note 2 a syllable; similarly 28 ⁷⁻²⁹ ¹
27 ⁷⁻²⁸ ¹	C I, II	tied, under note 2 a syllable; similarly 28 ⁷⁻²⁹ ¹

49 ⁵⁻⁶	Vn I	joined by a beam; similarly 50 ¹⁻² , 72 ¹¹ -73 ¹ , 73 ²⁻³ , 73 ⁴ -74 ¹ , 74 ²⁻³ and Vn II 49 ⁵⁻⁶ , 49 ⁷ -50 ¹ , 50 ²⁻³ , 50 ⁴ -51 ¹ , 73 ^{1-2,3-4}
50 ^{2-3,5-6}	C I	slurred
54 ¹⁻⁴	Vn I, II	one beam; similarly 77 ²⁻⁵
60 ²⁻⁴	C II	group with a cross-beam, under it: "li-", its placement is uncertain
62	C II	quaver rest, a separate quaver and a quaver + two 16ths with a common beam (syllable "li-" under 62 ²)
67 ³⁻⁴	Vlne	slurred
75	Org	six-four chord at 75 ² ; similarly 76 ³ , but see b. 52-53
78	Vn I, IIab	beam over quaver+two 16ths, but see also b. 54-55
81 ⁶	Vn IIab	<i>e'</i>
87 ⁸ -88 ¹	Trbne II	tie over these notes, correctly 88 ¹⁻²

Qui tollis

95	Vlne	<i>staccato</i> written out under the staff (meaning: <i>simile</i>)
109 ²	Vn II	<i>staccato</i>
120-121	Org	beamed as double triplets (marked as 6); similarly b. 159 (in b. 160 no marking)
124-125	Org	in the third double stop of the right hand <i>d flat</i> " (similarly 163 ³ , 164 ³ : <i>g flat</i> "

Quoniam

178-9	Org, Vlne	beaming in 3 groupes of 2-2 quavers; similarly Org 181, 184-185, 188-189, 190, 192-4, 206, 228-229, 247 (and Vlne 181, 183-184, 190, 192-194, 203, 206, 228-229, 243, 249)
222	Vn IIab	2 groupes beamed as sextolets
224 ⁵⁻⁸	A	joined by the same beam, but under 224 ⁷ a syllable

Cum Sancto

260	Org	3 2/4 originally above 260 ¹⁰ ; similarly 271 ¹⁰
266 ¹³	Org	figured as 6

Deviations of the Org and Vlne parts:

8, 15, 39^{2-3,4-5}, 40³, 42^{2-3,4-5}, 43⁴⁻⁶, 44-45, 48, 59⁸⁻⁹, 62, 83, 85, 94, 111-112, 140, 144, 146, 148-149, 191-192, 196-197, 236, 264-265 (*stacc.*), 267-269, 274-276.

Credo

4 ²	Org Vlne	<i>a</i>
22 ³	C II	with a flat
24 ¹⁻⁴	Vn I	slurred
31	Trbne I	2 staves erroneously in violin clef to be read in alto clef
32 ⁸ -33 ¹	C I	joined by a tie, under note 2 a syllable; similarly 59 ⁷ -58 ¹ , 224 ⁴ -225 ¹ , 226 ⁵ -227 ¹ , 228 ⁵ -229 ¹ , 230 ⁴ -231 ¹ , 263 ¹ -264 ¹ , as well as C II 32 ⁸ -33 ¹ , 59 ⁷ -58 ¹ , 224 ⁴ -225 ¹ , 226 ⁵ -227 ¹ , 228 ⁵ -229 ¹
44 ³⁻⁴	Vn I	one beam; similarly Vn IIab 44 ⁴⁻⁵
54 ¹⁻²	Vn I	<i>d'' d''</i>
56 ¹⁰	Vlne	<i>d</i>

Et incarnatus

91 ³⁻⁶	Vn I	group with one beam
102 ²⁻⁶	Ob I, II	slurred
102	Vn I	<i>staccato</i> above the whole bar; similarly Vn IIab
127 ³⁻⁶	Org	instead of quavers originally a minim (the abbreviation is missing)
131 ²⁻⁴	Ob I	slurred
133 ²	Ob I, II	a separate quaver
133 ³	Vn I	a separate quaver, notes 4-5 <i>staccato</i>
134 ^{3,4}	Ob I, II	<i>staccato</i>
140 ¹	Vn I	<i>staccato</i>
146	Ob I	the whole bar <i>staccato</i> (Ob II as edited)

Et resurrexit

178 ³⁻⁴	Trbne II	2 quavers (but 178 ² dotted crotchet)
183 ²	Trbne II	<i>b</i>
207 ²	Vlne	<i>pianiss.</i>
207 ²	Vn II	<i>pp</i>
224 ⁴	Trbne I	<i>c''</i>
224 ⁴ -225 ¹	C I, II	tied, but under note 2 a syllable; similarly 226 ⁵ -227 ¹ , 228 ⁵ -229 ¹ , 230 ⁴ -231 ¹
251 ²	Vlne	<i>D</i>
253 ²	T	<i>Tutti</i> originally at 253 ¹
261 ²⁻³	Clno I	2 crotchets

Deviations of the Org and Vln parts:

23, 95, 97, 100, 105¹ – 138, 143-144, 146 – 247-250.

Sanctus

2	Cln II	the bar is repeated erroneously
4 ⁵⁻¹⁰	Org	beaming: 1+2+3 notes; similarly 11 ⁵⁻¹⁰ (Vln: one beam)
7 ⁹⁻¹⁵	Vn IIab	<i>f''e''d''f''e''d''</i> , but see b. 14
10 ²	Trbne II	<i>c'</i>
26 ¹⁴⁻¹⁵	A	<i>b' c''</i>
27 ¹⁰ -28 ¹	C I	with a tie

Deviations of the Org and Vln parts:

4⁵ 11⁵⁻⁷, 16¹⁻⁶, 17¹⁻⁶, 22²⁻¹², 23¹, 33¹, 34¹, 35¹.

Benedictus

41	Ob I, II	appoggiatura slurred
62 ¹	Org	figuring shifted above 62 ²
64 ³⁻⁴	Vn I	slurred!
81 ^{1,2}	C I	dotted quaver and semiquaver, separately; similarly T 82 ^{1,2}
100	Org	natural originally above 100 ³
113 ⁴	C I	32th appoggiatura (in T: quaver)
131	C I	<i>p</i> dynamics originally at 131 ¹ as <i>fp</i> , and b. 135: <i>p</i> above 135 ² – but A, B: <i>p</i> at 131 ³ , 135 ³
132 ¹⁻²	Vn I,IIab	slurred
138 ^{1,2}	Ob I, II	dotted quaver and semiquaver separately; similarly 140 ^{1,2}
149 ¹	Vln	<i>staccato</i>

Deviations of the Org and Vln parts:

68¹, 70¹, 72²⁻⁴, 73¹⁻³, 74¹⁻⁴, 76²⁻⁵, 77¹⁻⁴, 78¹⁻⁴ (b. 74, 76-78: depending on the stem direction there is a horizontal line above or under the bar meaning probably *simile*, i.e. *staccato/tasto*); 94¹, 118¹, 122¹, 128²⁻⁵, 129¹⁻⁴, 130¹⁻⁴, 132²⁻⁵, 133¹⁻⁴, 134¹⁻⁴ – 165-167.

Agnus Dei

1	Trbne I, II	17 bars of rest erroneously
16, 17	Vn I	slurs originally 16 ¹⁻² , 17 ¹⁻² ; but Vn IIab: 3-note slurs
20 ² -21 ¹	T	connected by a tie, but under note 2 a syllable; similarly 22 ³ -23 ¹ , 54 ² -55 ¹ , 56 ² -57 ¹ , 77 ² -73 ¹ , 73 ⁵ -74 ¹ , 74 ⁵ -75 ¹ , 88 ² -89 ¹ , 90 ² -91 ¹
20 ³ -21 ¹	C I	tied, but under note 2 a syllable; similarly 22 ³ -23 ¹ , 54 ² -55 ¹ , 56 ² -57 ¹ , 88 ² -89 ¹ , 90 ² -91 ¹
25 ¹	Vlne	"rinfforzatto" – in Org no dynamics marking; similarly 59 ¹ , 93 ¹
43	Vn I	slur originally over 43 ²⁻³ , but Vn IIab b. 44 with a longer slur
48 ⁴ -49 ¹	B	with a tie, but under note 2 a syllable; similarly 49 ⁵ -50 ¹ , 50 ⁵ -51 ¹ , 51 ⁵ -52 ¹
54 ² -55 ¹	A	with a tie, but under note 2 a syllable; similarly 56 ² -57 ¹
63 ¹	Tbne I, II	<i>f</i> dynamics written out again
77	Vn I	slur originally over 77 ¹⁻⁴ , but Vn IIab 77 ³⁻⁴
85	A	beaming in 3 groupes of 2 quavers
88 ² -89 ¹	Trbne II	with a tie; similarly 90 ² -91 ¹
93 ²	Trbne II	missing note, natural before <i>c'</i>
98 ²⁻³	C I	slurred; similarly T
100	Ob II	slur originally at 100 ^{1-3,4-5}

Dona

147 ²	Trbne I	crotchet
153 ¹⁻³	Trbne I	3 quavers [!] with a cross-beam
233 ² -234 ¹	T	with a tie, under note 2 a syllable

Deviations of the Org and Vlne parts:

20¹, 21¹, 22¹, 23¹, 25-26, 31, 52⁶⁻⁷, 54¹, 55¹, 59-60, 81-82, 88¹, 89¹, 90¹, 91¹, 93-94.

Appendix

Gregor Werner: Missae Sanctae Thedae, Credo

Et incarnatus

Largo

Tenore

Organo
e
Violone

7

Et in - car - na - tus, et in - car - na - tus est

14

de Spi - ri - tu San - cto ex Ma - ri - a — Vir - gi - ne et — ho - mo — fac - tus est,

20

ho - mo — , et — ho -

26

mo - fac - tus est.

The Resemblances of the a Gloria Items in Istvánffy's Two Masses

"Sancta Dorothea"

Allegro maestoso

Gloria
 Coro
 B.C.
 Glo
 1-17
 C

(Laudamus) 17-25
 C → a

(Gratias) 26-34
 a → C

Ritornello
 VI.
 34-35
 C → a

Domine Deus
 Duetto
 Canto I, II
 Do - mi - ne De - us, Rex cae - le - stis
 36-86
 a

Allegro moderato

Qui tollis
 Coro
 B.C.
 Qui tol - lis, qui
 94-170
 c
 Eb
 g
 Eb
 c
 [Organo solo] 118-128
 157-170]

Andante

Quoniam
 VI.
 B.C.
 171-250
 C-G-C

Cum Sancto
 Alto
 Tenore
 in glo - ri - a De - i, glo - ri - a De - i
 Cum San - cto, San - cto
 251-282

"Sancto Benedetto"

Vivace

Gloria

Coro
B.C.

Glo - ri - a, glo - ria in

1-7
C

(Laudamus, Gratias)

8-14
C

Ritornello

VI.

14-16
C → a

Domine
Deus
Duetto

Tenore+Basso

Do - mi - ne De - us - Rex - cae - le - stis

16-29
a → d

Adagietto

Qui tollis

Coro
B.C.

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

36-94
c
a
d
c

[Ritornello 54-59
69-75]

Allegro

Quoniam

VI.
B.C.

95-155
C-G-C

Cum Sancto

Soprano
Alto
Tenore
Basso

Cum San - cto, San - cto, San -

156-197

Soprano
Alto

in glo - ri - a... in glo - ri - a
in glo - ri - a... in glo - ri



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