

Passacaglia

Definitionen und Beispiele



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Definitionen

»Chaconne (Ciacona) ist ein seit etwa 1600 in Spanien nachweisbarer Tanz, der wenig später von der Instr.-Musik aufgegriffen wurde, in Verbindung mit dem Ostinato-Verfahren zu hoher Blüte kam und bis gegen 1800 am Leben blieb. Erwähnt wird die Chaconne in dem Intermedium El Plátillo von S. Aguado, das 1599 am span. Hof aufgeführt wurde, ferner in Bühnenwerken von Cervantes und Lope de Vega und später vielerorts. Dabei wird mehrfach auf den amerikanischen (mexikanischen, mulattischen, indischen) Ursprung und lasziven Charakter des Tanzes hingewiesen. Geschirrspülerinnen und Bediente als Tänzer, ein Maultiertreiber als Sänger und Kastagnettenspieler (Cervantes, La ilustre fregona) charakterisieren seinen Lebensraum. Erhaltene Texte dieser Frühzeit zeigen die Form einfacher rondeauartiger Refrainlieder. Eine span. Gitarrentabulatur von Briceño (Paris 1626) überliefert die Musik zu mehreren Chaconne-Refrains, so zum folgenden:



Dreizeitiger Takt, streng symmetrische Periodik und mehrmalige Wiederholung einer ganz schlichten Formel, am Beispiel erkennbar, bleiben Wesensmerkmale der Chaconne. In volkstümlichen Refrainformen benutzen die Coupletzeilen zumeist die Refrainweise, woraus sich die ungezwungene Erklärung für die Neigung der Chaconne zu dauernder Wiederholung ergibt. Auf höherer Ebene folgt daraus die Variation mit ostinatem Baß. – Schon um 1635 gilt der Tanz in Spanien als veraltet. Chaconnevariationen treten hier erst sehr spät auf (L. Ruiz de Ribayaz 1672, G. Sanz 1674). Das muß angesichts der zahlreichen »glosas« und »diferencias« des 16. Jh. befremden, zumal schon 1615 eine Lautentabulatur von Nicolas Vallet (*Secret des Muses*, Amsterdam 1618, Druckprivileg 1615) eine Chaconne mit Andeutung von Variationen enthält [...]



Aus: *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart* (= MGG), Kassel 1949–1987, Art. »Chaconne«, zit. nach d. Paperback-Ausg. 1989, Sachteil 2, Sp. 1007–1011.

»Ciacona oder Chaconne ist eine Instrumental, oder Vocal, auch wohl von beyden zusammen gesetzte Piece, welche einen obligaten Baß, und gemeiniglich ein Subjectum von 4 Tacten im Tripel hat / der so oft wiederholet wird / als die Chaconne Couplets oder Variationes darüber moduliren / (i.e. auf unterschiedene Art immer eine neue Melodie / zu eben demselben unveränderlichen Themate im Basse machen) soll. Man ändert in Chaconnen oft den Modum, so daß man aus moll, dur, ... macht & vice versa; anbey vergönnet man in Ansehung des gezwungenen Basses viele Sachen / die sonst eine reguliere Composition nicht hingehen lassen würde.«

Aus: Johann Mattheson, *New-Eröffnetem Orchester*, 1713, S. 184 f.

»Ciacona [ital.] Chaconne [gall.] ist eigentlich ein Tanz, und eine Instrumental=pièce, dessen Bass-Subjectum oder thema gemeiniglich aus vier Takten im $\frac{3}{4}$ bestehet, und, so lange als die darüber gesetzte Variationes oder Couplets währen, immer obligat, d. i. unverändert bleibt. (Es kan aber auch das Baß-Subjectum selbst diminuiret und verändert, allein den Tacten nach nicht verlängert werden, so daß z. E. anstatt voriger vier Tacte, in der Veränderung 5 oder 6 daraus gemacht würden.)«

Aus: J. G. Walther, *Musicalisches Lexikon oder musikalische Bibliothek*, Leipzig 1732, S. 164.

During the early 1600s the chaconne rapidly became established as Spain's most popular dance, overshadowing its older (but equally 'immoral') rival, the zarabanda, with which it was often associated. For the earliest musical notations of chaconnes, however, one must turn to Italy, to the alfabeto (chord) tablatures of the newly popular five-course or 'Spanish' guitar, beginning with Montesardo's *Nuova inventione d'intavolatura* (1606). The notations take the form of chord-strumming formulae, presumably based on the dance, which appear along with other formulae of Spanish origin such as the folía and zarabanda. They are usually presented in several keys and were no doubt intended as pedagogical examples and exercises. Although these tablatures do not provide tunes for the dances, they offer at least some indication of their harmonies and rhythms (Montesardo's rhythmic notation is, however, not without ambiguity). The most common progression for the chaconne was I–V–vi–V, with a metric pattern of four groups of three beats (ex.1b); in later variants the final dominant was often extended by a standard cadential formula.

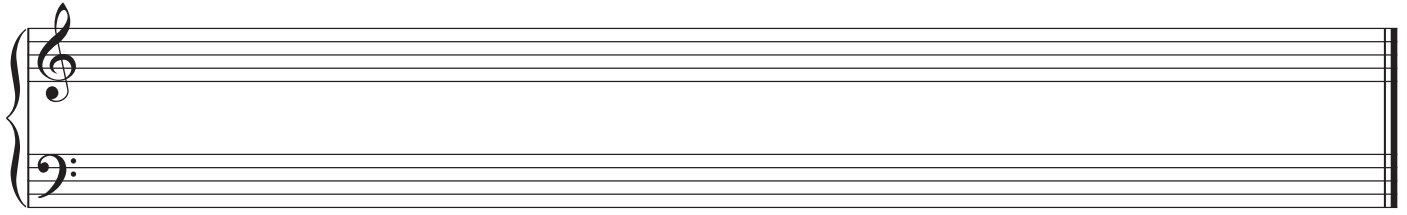
Aus: Oxford Music Online, Art. »Chaconne« (10. April 2016).

Aufgaben:

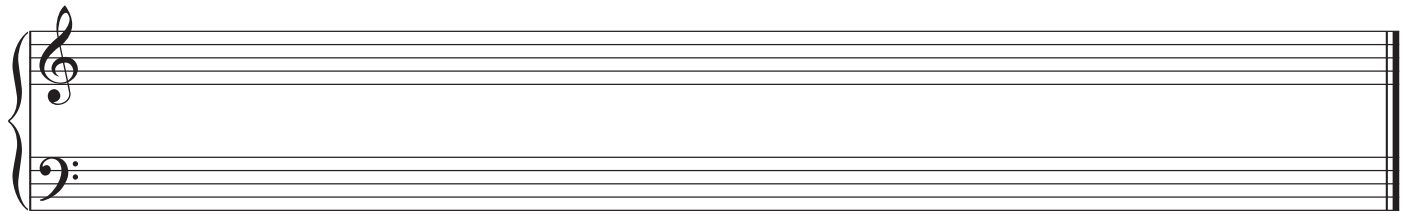
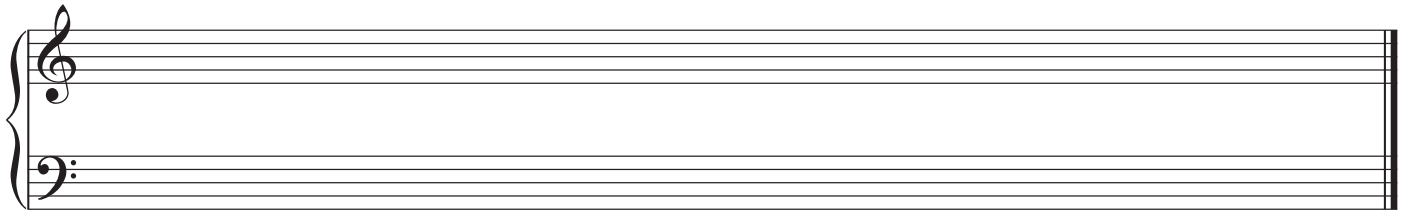
- Recherchiere den Begriff »Passacaglia« und fasse in eigenen Worten zusammen.
- Benenne Unterschiede bzw. Gemeinsamkeiten zwischen »Chaconne« und »Passacaglia«.
- Kläre die folgenden Begriffe: Ruggiero, Passamezzo, Romanesca, La Foliera, Lamentobass.

Harmoniemodelle

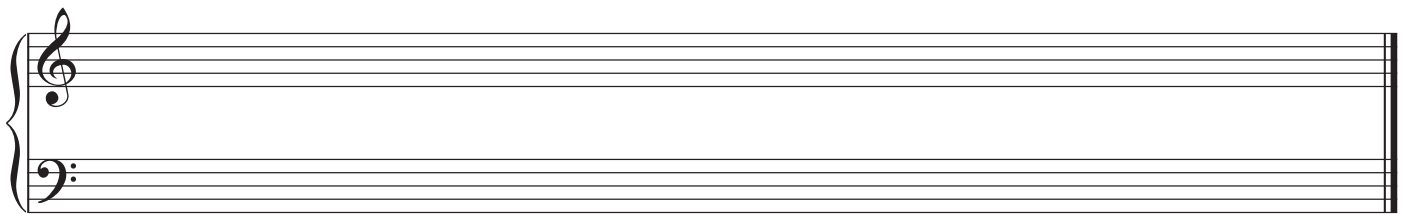
Ruggiero



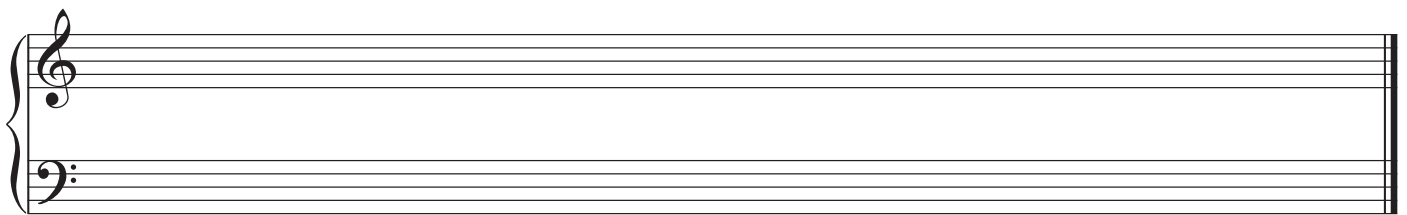
Passamezzo



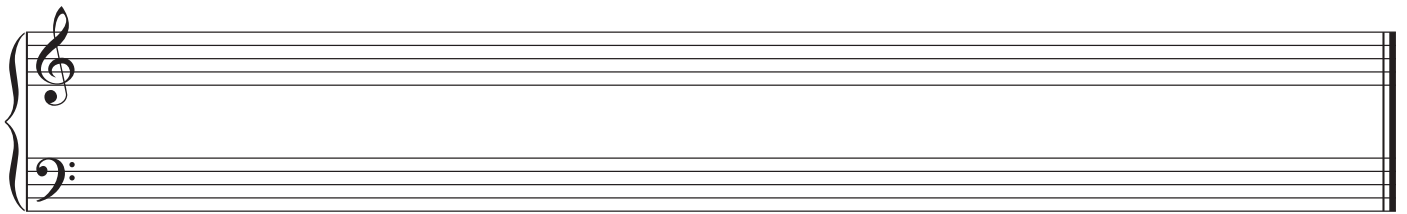
Romanesca



La Foliera



Lamentobass



Aufgaben:

- Recherchiere und notiere die bekannten Bassmodelle.

Zur Diminutionstechnik

4

Dis. Auch gut. **Præc.** Ich hab, um die Notensätze anzufüllen, ein Exempel mit herab stehenden beugefügt.

Dis. Auch gut. Ich weiß schon, daß es einwärts ist, herab oder hinauf. Ich weiß auch, daß die 8. 5. und die Unisonen vollkommen Consonanzen, die 3. und 6. unvollkommen, aber doch auch Consonanzen sind; das macht zusammen fünf Consonanzen: von den übermäßigen und verminderten Intervallen ist bermal die 7. nicht. Außer denen haben wir drei Dissonanzen, nämlich die 2., die 4. und die 7. Nun sage mir, müssen die Durchgehenden nicht allezeit Dissonanzen seyn?

Præc. Nein; denn es kommen manchmal die 6. und 5. als gute und schönere Noten unmit- telbar nach einander, z. B.



Dis. Also sind meine 6. und auch die 5. die Dingenen alle gut?

Præc. Warum nicht?

Dis. Ich getraue mir doch wenigstens bey allerley hier ein wenig schöner zu machen, wie folgt:



Præc. Beispiel noch, und zwar über 6. Wie haben aber hier nicht fünf vor uns, was besser kann seyn; sondern was bedenklich gut und bald ist. Wie haben auf ähnliche Art wohl noch tausend gute, und gleichsam ansehnliche Sätze und Klänge, wie ungefähr folgt:



Von den verschiedenen Noten des letzten Exempels hier darf ich noch nichts sagen; sondern ich erinnere dich nur an das 6.

Dis. Oh, laß mich was versuchen! z. B.



Sehen, ist wohl ich den Grund: da die Note F nur verseyt ist, so kann es nicht seyn; denn das erste Exempel hier entspringt aus dem ersten.

Præc. Nicht so voreilig! Mit Versetzungen ist es nicht allzeit so da; ich z. B.

3

Dis. Auch gut. **Præc.** Ich hab, um die Notensätze anzufüllen, ein Exempel mit herab stehenden beugefügt.

Dis. Auch gut. Ich weiß schon, daß es einwärts ist, herab oder hinauf. Ich weiß auch, daß die 8. 5. und die Unisonen vollkommen Consonanzen, die 3. und 6. unvollkommen, aber doch auch Consonanzen sind; das macht zusammen fünf Consonanzen: von den übermäßigen und verminderten Intervallen ist bermal die 7. nicht. Außer denen haben wir drei Dissonanzen, nämlich die 2., die 4. und die 7. Nun sage mir, müssen die Durchgehenden nicht allezeit Dissonanzen seyn?

Præc. Nein; denn es kommen manchmal die 6. und 5. als gute und schönere Noten unmit- telbar nach einander, z. B.



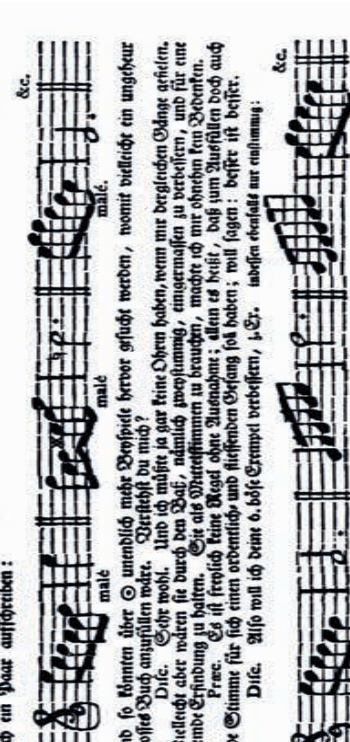
Dis. Also sind meine 6. und auch die 5. die Dingenen alle gut?

Præc. Warum nicht?

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Von den verschiedenen Noten des letzten Exempels hier darf ich noch nichts sagen; sondern ich erinnere dich nur an das 6.

Dis. Oh, laß mich was versuchen! z. B.



Sehen, ist wohl ich den Grund: da die Note F nur verseyt ist, so kann es nicht seyn; denn das erste Exempel hier entspringt aus dem ersten.

Præc. Nicht so voreilig! Mit Versetzungen ist es nicht allzeit so da; ich z. B.

Joseph Riepel, Anfangsgründe zur musikalischen Setzkunst, Fünftes Capitel, Unentbehrliche Anmerkungen zum Contrapunct, über die durchgehend- verwechselt- und ausschweifenden Noten etc., Regensburg 1768, aus: Musiktheoretische Quellen 1750-1800. Gedruckte Schriften von J. Riepel, H. Chr. Koch, J. F. Daube und J. A. Scheibe, hrsg. von Ulrich Kaiser, mit einem Vorwort und einer Bibliographie von Stefan Eckert und Ulrich Kaiser, Berlin 2007

Peter Philips

Pavana

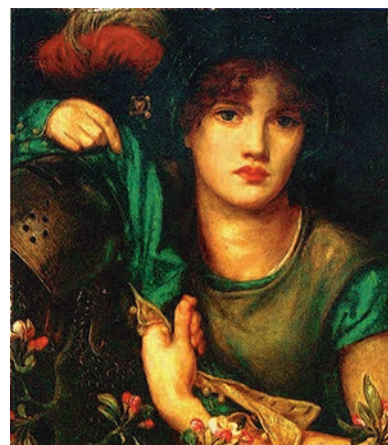
Greensleeves

1. A - las, my love, you do me wrong to cast me off diss - cour-teous ly, and

5 I have loved you for so long, de - light - ing in your com - pa - ny.

9 Green - sleeves was all my joy, Green - sleeves was my de - light.

13 Green - sleeves was my heart of gold and who but my La - dy Green- sleeves?



My Lady Greensleeves von Dante

Gabriel Rossetti, 1864, Urheber: I,

Maris stella CC BY-SA 3.0

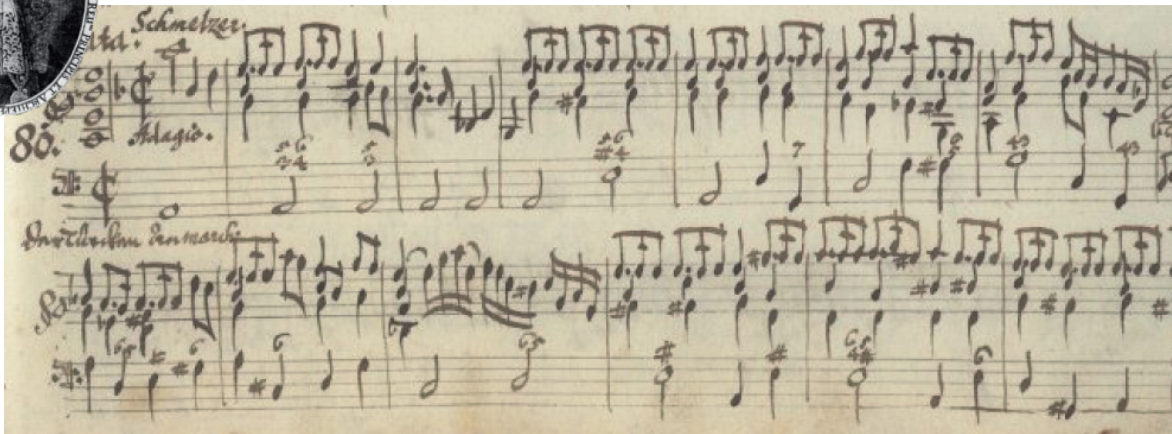
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A musical score for the Pavana Greensleeves. It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system has a common time signature. The second system has a 6/8 time signature. The third system has a 6/8 time signature. The fourth system has a 6/8 time signature. The fifth system has a 6/8 time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. There are also some markings like (b) and (h) in the score.



Heinrich I. F. Biber

Mysteriensonate Nr. 1



Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber von Bibern (* 12. August 1644 in Wartenberg, Böhmen; † 3. Mai 1704 in Salzburg) trat ab 1670 in den Dienst des Erzbischofs Max Gandolph Graf von Kuenburg in Salzburg. 1678 erhielt er dort die Stelle als Vizekapellmeister und nach dem Tode seines Vorgängers Andreas Hofer um 1684 die des Kapellmeisters. Er galt als genialer Violinvirtuose, und für sein kompositorisches Werk verlieh ihm Kaiser Leopold I. 1690 ein Adelsprädika. Sein monatliches Einkommen betrug zu diesem Zeitpunkt 60 Gulden, bei freier Wohnung, Wein, Brot und Brennholz. Sein Sohn Carl Heinrich Biber (1681-1749) folgte dem Vater 1715 auf dem Posten des Kapellmeisters.

Die 16 Mysteriensonaten (»Rosenkranzsonaten«) wurden um 1670 komponiert. Bis auf die erste und die letzte Sonate wird in allen Stücke eine Skordatur vorgeschrieben.

Aufgaben:

- Recherchiere den Begriff Skordatur und veranschauliche ihn durch ein Beispiel.

Variatio

26

Aria allegro

30

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Revision : 1.7

4. Variatio

Rosenkrantz Sonaten – 1. The Annunciation

34

37

39

41

43

Adagio

46

50

54

Rosenkrantz Sonaten – 1. The Annunciation

5

56

58

60

This block contains the first system of the musical score, measures 56 through 60. It is written for piano in a treble and bass clef. The melody in the treble clef is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note runs, while the bass clef provides a steady accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. Measure numbers 56, 58, and 60 are indicated at the start of their respective staves.

Finale

62

64

66

68

69

This block contains the second system of the musical score, measures 62 through 69, under the heading 'Finale'. The notation continues with complex sixteenth-note passages in the treble clef and supporting bass lines. Measure numbers 62, 64, 66, 68, and 69 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. The piece concludes with a trill (tr) and a final chord in measure 69.

Amor

A 4 voci: Canto, doi Tenori e Basso

LAMENTO DELLA NINFA

Canto *p*
 Tenore primo *A-mor*
 Tenore secondo *Di- ce- a*
 Basso *Di- ce- a*
 (Lento, in due)

5 *- mor*
A-mor
A-mor do-ve
 il ciel mi - rando il piè fer - mò
 (4)
 il ciel mi - rando il piè fer - mò
 il ciel mi - rando il piè fer - mò

VIII

9
 dov'è la fe'
 eh'el tra-di - tor
 eh'el tra-di - tor
 mi-se - rel - la
 mi-se - rel - la
 mi-se - rel - la
 mi-se - rel - la
 13
 fa che ri - tor - ni
 il mio a-mor co - m'ei pur fa
 o tu m'an-
 17
 - ei - di eh'i - o
 non mi tor-men - ti
 non mi tor-men -
 mi-se - rel - la
 mi-se - rel - la

VIII

21

ti non mi tor - men - ti
mi - se - rel - la ah più no no tanto gel sof - frir non
- rel - la

25

più no non vo' più chei so - spi - ri se
può non lon - tan lon - tan da me
mi - se - rel - la

29

no no che i mor - ti - ri più
mi - se - rel - la non di - ram mi af -
mi - se - rel - la

33

per - chè di lui
mi - se - rel - la ah più no no
mi - se - rel - la ah più no no
mi - se - rel - la ah più no no

37

mi strug - - go tut t'orgo - glio - so sta
mi - se - rel - la
mi - se - rel - la ah più no

41

che si che si se' fug - go an - cor mi pre - ghe -
mi - se - rel - la ah ah
no tanto gel sof - frir non può

45

49

53

1) Nell'Originale:

57

61

65

Chaconne in G Major (G 229)

Chaconne.

Var. 4.

Var. 5.

Var. 6.

Var. 7.

Var. 8.

Var. 9.
Adagio.

Var. 10.

Var. 11.

Var. 12.

Var. 13.

Var. 14.

Largo, e puntato.

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with trills (tr) and grace notes (acc.). The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. Fingering numbers (1-7) are indicated below the notes. A 'unis.' (unison) marking is present in the lower staff.

The second system continues the musical piece with two staves. It includes complex fingering patterns such as 7 6 5, 7 6 5 4 3 2 1, and 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 7 6 5 4 3 2 1. Trills and grace notes are also present.

7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6

Grave.

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

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

Allegro.

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

Passaglia

H.I.F. Biber (1644-1704)

Musical score for Passaglia by H.I.F. Biber, measures 2-33. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 3/4. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Trills (tr) are indicated above several notes. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 2, 6, 9, 12, 16, 20, 23, 26, 29, and 32 marked at the beginning of their respective lines. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and dynamic markings.

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Revision : 1.5

Rosenkrantz Sonaten – Passaglia

Musical score for Rosenkrantz Sonaten – Passaglia, measures 36-63. The score continues from the previous page, starting at measure 36. It maintains the same key signature and time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and trills (tr). A section marked 'orig' (original) begins at measure 45, followed by a section marked 'adagio' at measure 48. The tempo changes to 'allegro' at measure 51. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 36, 40, 43, 45, 48, 51, 53, 56, 59, and 62 marked at the beginning of their respective lines. The notation includes various accidentals and dynamic markings.

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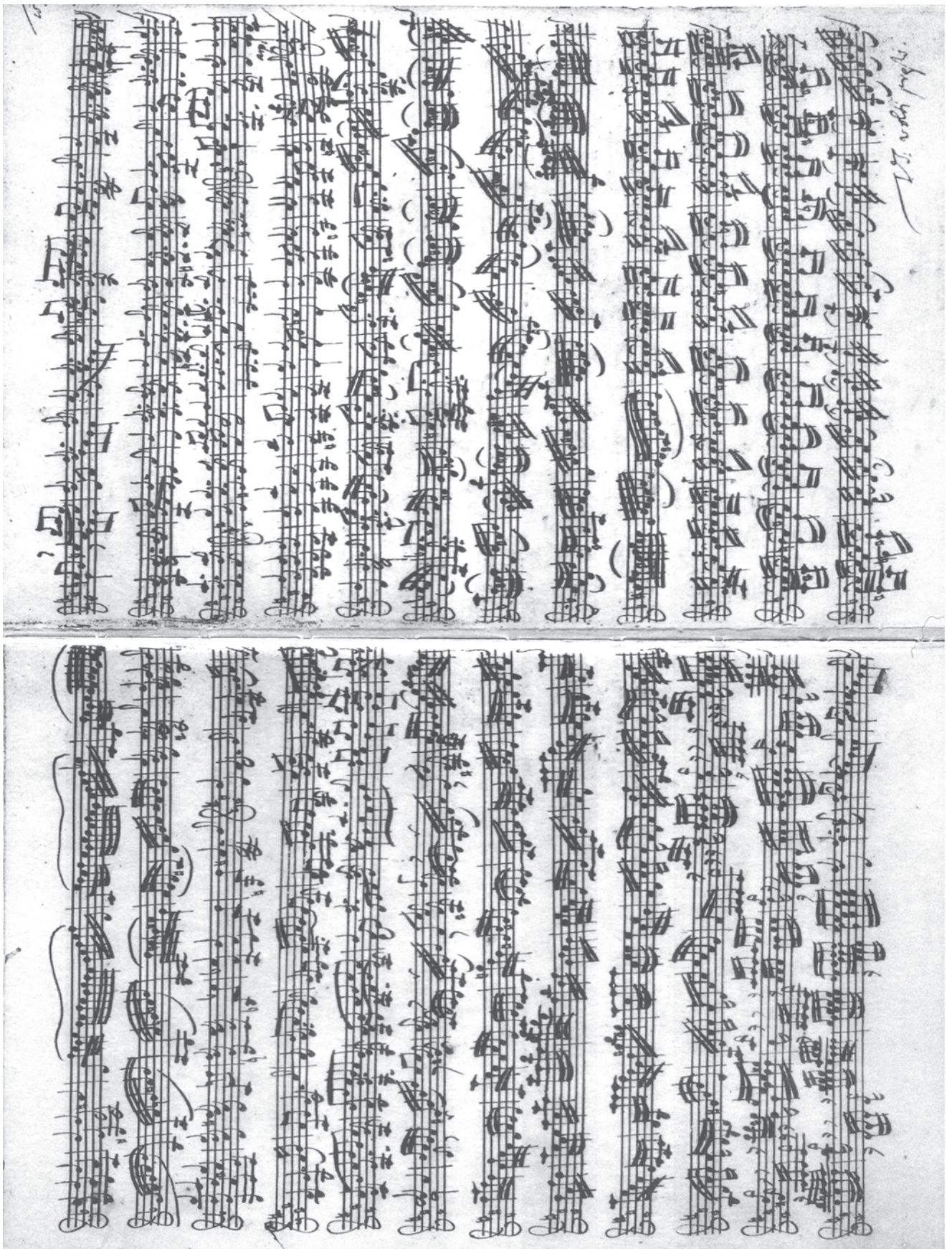
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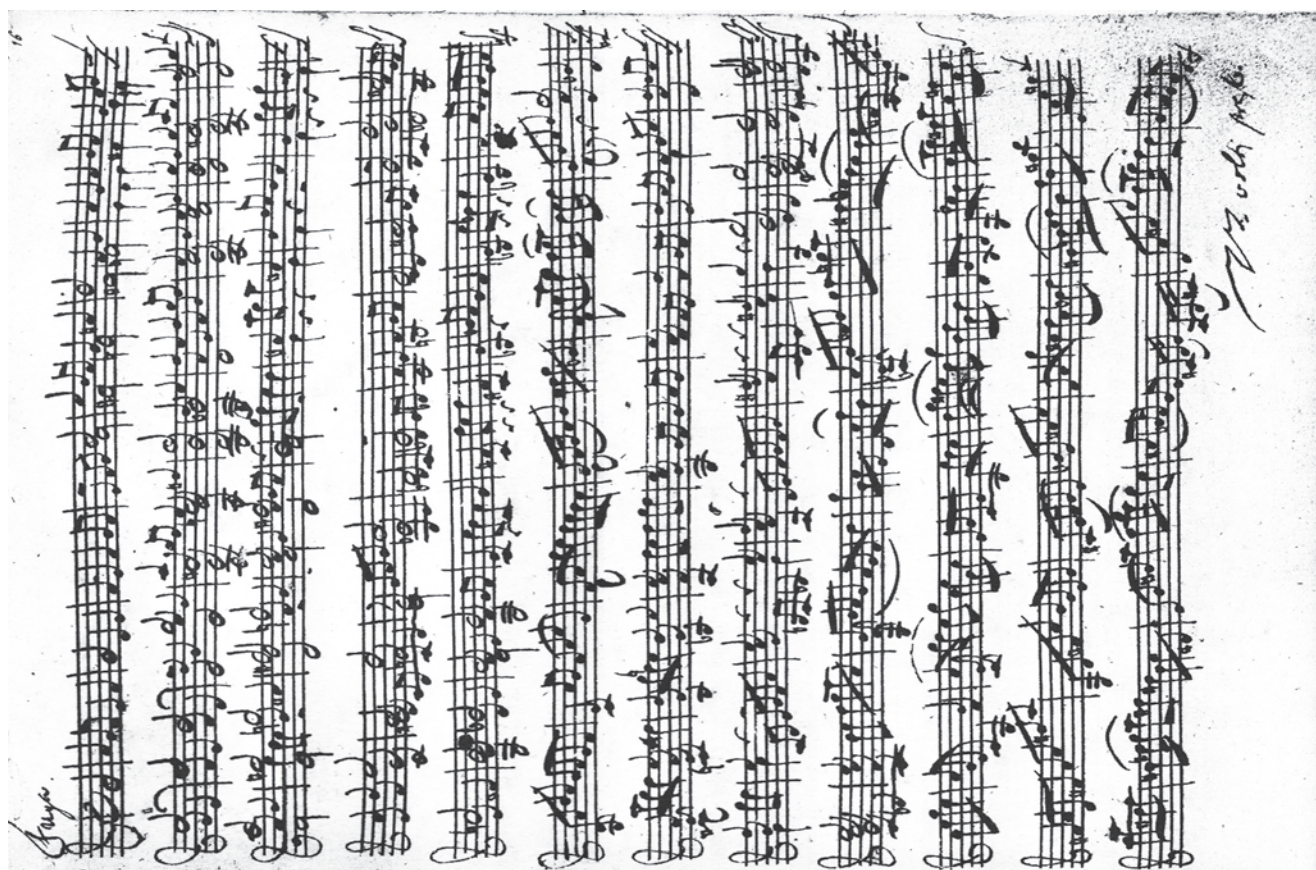
Revision : 1.5

Handwritten musical score on two pages. The notation is dense and complex, featuring many beamed notes, slurs, and dynamic markings. The left page is numbered 17 in the top left corner. The right page is numbered 18 in the bottom left corner. The handwriting is in a cursive style, and the ink is dark on aged paper.

17

18





Handwritten musical score on ten staves, continuing the piece. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols. The word "Violino solo" is written in the bottom left corner of the page. The manuscript shows signs of age, with some ink bleed-through and slight discoloration of the paper.

ARIA.

The ARIA section consists of six systems of musical notation. Each system features a piano accompaniment on the left and a vocal line on the right. The piano part includes complex chordal textures and melodic lines, while the vocal part features a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and time signatures. Dynamics such as *mf*, *com*, and *no com* are indicated throughout the piece.

Variatio 1. a 4 Clav.

The Variatio 1. a 4 Clav section consists of six systems of musical notation. Each system features a piano accompaniment on the left and a vocal line on the right. The piano part includes complex chordal textures and melodic lines, while the vocal part features a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and time signatures. Dynamics such as *mf*, *com*, and *no com* are indicated throughout the piece.

Variatio 2. a 1 Clav.

Variatio 14. a 2 Clav.

Variatio 16. Ouverture. a 1 Clav.

This musical score is for a single-clavier variation. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *um*. The piece features a mix of melodic lines and dense chordal textures.

Variatio 25. a 2 Clav.

This musical score is for a two-clavier variation. It consists of six systems of music, each with two staves (treble and bass) for each hand, totaling four staves per system. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as *mf*. The piece features a mix of melodic lines and dense chordal textures, with some sections marked with first and second endings.

PASSACAGLIA.

2100

Cembalo
ossia Organo.

Pedale.

The first system of the musical score for the Passacaglia. It consists of two staves. The top staff is for the Cembalo/Organo, showing a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bottom staff is for the Pedale, showing a simpler accompaniment with mostly quarter and eighth notes. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4.

The second system of the musical score. It continues the melodic and accompanimental lines from the first system. The Cembalo/Organo part features more intricate rhythmic patterns, while the Pedale part provides a steady harmonic foundation.

The third system of the musical score. The melodic line in the Cembalo/Organo part becomes even more dense with rapid sixteenth-note passages. The Pedale part continues its supporting role with a consistent rhythmic pattern.

The fourth system of the musical score. This system shows a continuation of the complex interplay between the Cembalo/Organo and Pedale parts, with the upper part reaching higher registers and the lower part maintaining the bass line.

The fifth system of the musical score. The notation continues, showing the progression of the piece. The Cembalo/Organo part has a prominent melodic phrase, while the Pedale part provides a solid harmonic base.

The sixth system of the musical score. The complexity of the Cembalo/Organo part increases further, with more frequent use of triplets and rapid sixteenth-note runs. The Pedale part remains a steady accompaniment.

The seventh system of the musical score. The melodic line in the Cembalo/Organo part is highly active, with many beamed sixteenth notes. The Pedale part continues to support the overall texture.

The eighth system of the musical score. The Cembalo/Organo part features a series of rapid sixteenth-note passages, creating a sense of urgency and movement. The Pedale part provides a consistent harmonic backdrop.

The ninth system of the musical score. This system concludes the piece with a final melodic flourish in the Cembalo/Organo part and a sustained harmonic position in the Pedale part.

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff continues the intricate melodic pattern. The lower staff features a more active bass line with frequent sixteenth-note runs.

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff has a melodic line with some rests. The lower staff is characterized by dense, rapid sixteenth-note passages.

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff shows a melodic line with some longer note values. The lower staff continues with a busy accompaniment of sixteenth notes.

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with some grace notes. The lower staff has a complex accompaniment with many beamed notes.

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff contains a melodic line with some rests. The lower staff has a complex accompaniment with many beamed notes.

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with some grace notes. The lower staff has a complex accompaniment with many beamed notes.

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff contains a melodic line with some rests. The lower staff has a complex accompaniment with many beamed notes.

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with some grace notes. The lower staff has a complex accompaniment with many beamed notes.

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff contains a melodic line with some rests. The lower staff has a complex accompaniment with many beamed notes.

Two staves of musical notation. The right staff (treble clef) contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The left staff (bass clef) has a simpler accompaniment with some beamed eighth notes.

Two staves of musical notation. The right staff continues the complex melodic line. The left staff features a more active accompaniment with frequent beamed eighth and sixteenth notes.

Two staves of musical notation. The right staff has a melodic line with some rests. The left staff has a very active, dense accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes.

Two staves of musical notation. The right staff features a highly rhythmic, almost percussive melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The left staff has a steady accompaniment.

Two staves of musical notation. The right staff has a melodic line with some grace notes. The left staff has a steady accompaniment.

Two staves of musical notation. The right staff has a melodic line with some grace notes. The left staff has a steady accompaniment.

Two staves of musical notation. The right staff has a melodic line with some grace notes. The left staff has a steady accompaniment.

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Thema fugatum.

Measures 296-300 and measures 1-5 of the 'Thema fugatum' section. The music is in 4/4 time, featuring a complex fugue-like texture with multiple voices and dense chromaticism.

Measures 295-300 of the previous page, continuing the fugue-like texture.

Measures 301-306, showing the continuation of the complex polyphonic texture.

Measures 307-312, featuring intricate counterpoint and chromatic movement.

Measures 313-318, continuing the dense polyphonic texture.

Measures 319-324, concluding the section with a final cadence.

Measures 325-330, showing the continuation of the complex polyphonic texture.

Measures 331-336, featuring intricate counterpoint and chromatic movement.

Measures 337-342, continuing the dense polyphonic texture.

Measures 343-348, concluding the section with a final cadence.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note passage, while the lower staff has a more melodic line with some rests.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The upper staff continues the rapid sixteenth-note texture, and the lower staff shows a melodic line with some rests.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The upper staff features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note passage, and the lower staff has a more melodic line with some rests.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The upper staff continues the rapid sixteenth-note texture, and the lower staff shows a melodic line with some rests.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The upper staff features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note passage, and the lower staff has a more melodic line with some rests.

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Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The upper staff features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note passage, and the lower staff has a more melodic line with some rests.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation is complex, featuring various musical symbols, notes, and rests. The first system shows a grand staff with a treble and bass clef, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second system continues the piece, maintaining the same key signature. The third system introduces a new key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The fourth system continues in this key signature. The fifth system concludes the piece with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a tempo marking of "Adagio." The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, and includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Qui tollis

Largo

Oboe I
Oboe II
Fagotto I
Fagotto II

Corno I, II in Sol / G

Trombone alto
Trombone tenore
Trombone basso

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Bassi ed Organo

Solo
Tutti

50

³Internationale Stiftung Mozarteum, Online Publications (2006)

12

The musical score is for the 'Gloria' from Giuseppe Verdi's opera 'Aida'. It features vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and an organ part. The lyrics are in Italian. The score includes a performance instruction 'Org: tasto'.

pec - ca - . . . ta mun - . - di, mi - se - re - .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Org: tasto

Allegro energico e passionato

A

A

28

Fl.
Ob.
Klar. (A)
Fag.
C.Fag.
Hr. (E)
Hr. (C)
Tpt. (E)
Pos.
Pk.

1Viol.
2Viol.
Br.
Vcl.
K.B.

38

Fl.
Ob.
Klar. (A)
Fag.
1Viol.
2Viol.
Br.
Vcl.
K.B.

47

Fl.
Ob.
Klar. (A)
Fag.
Hr. (E)
Hr. (C)
1Viol.
2Viol.
Br.
Vcl.
K.B.

55

Fl. *piu.* *crusc.*

Ob. *piu.* *crusc.*

Klar. (A) *piu.* *crusc.*

Fag. *piu.* *crusc.*

K-Fag. *piu.* *crusc.*

(E) *piu.* *crusc.*

Hr. *piu.* *crusc.*

(C) *piu.* *crusc.*

1 Viol. *piu.* *crusc.*

2 Viol. *piu.* *crusc.*

Br. *piu.* *crusc.*

Vel. *piu.* *crusc.*

K-B. *piu.* *crusc.*

f *ben mare.*

62

Fl. *piu.* *crusc.*

Ob. *piu.* *crusc.*

Klar. (A) *piu.* *crusc.*

Fag. *piu.* *crusc.*

K-Fag. *piu.* *crusc.*

(E) *piu.* *crusc.*

Hr. *piu.* *crusc.*

(C) *piu.* *crusc.*

1 Viol. *piu.* *crusc.*

2 Viol. *piu.* *crusc.*

Br. *piu.* *crusc.*

Vel. *piu.* *crusc.*

K-B. *piu.* *crusc.*

68

Fl. *piu.* *crusc.*

Ob. *piu.* *crusc.*

Klar. (A) *piu.* *crusc.*

Fag. *piu.* *crusc.*

(E) *piu.* *crusc.*

Hr. *piu.* *crusc.*

(C) *piu.* *crusc.*

Trpt. (E) *piu.* *crusc.*

Pk. *piu.* *crusc.*

1 Viol. *piu.* *crusc.*

2 Viol. *piu.* *crusc.*

Br. *piu.* *crusc.*

Vel. *piu.* *crusc.*

K-B. *piu.* *crusc.*

73

Fl. *piu.* *crusc.*

Ob. *piu.* *crusc.*

Klar. (A) *piu.* *crusc.*

Fag. *piu.* *crusc.*

(E) *piu.* *crusc.*

Hr. *piu.* *crusc.*

(C) *piu.* *crusc.*

Trpt. (E) *piu.* *crusc.*

Pk. *piu.* *crusc.*

1 Viol. *piu.* *crusc.*

2 Viol. *piu.* *crusc.*

Br. *piu.* *crusc.*

Vel. *piu.* *crusc.*

K-B. *piu.* *crusc.*

324

Musical score for voices and instruments, measures 324-328. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "Lei - den en - det Gott den - noch zu Freu - en - det Gott den - noch zu Freu - en - det Gott den - noch zu Freu - en - det Gott den - noch zu".

CHOR. Ciaccona.

Musical score for instruments and voices, measures 329-333. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "Mei - ne Ta - ge in den Mei - ne Ta - ge in den Mei - ne Ta - ge in den Mei - ne Ta - ge in den Mei - ne Ta - ge in den".

B. W. XXX.

B. W. XXX.