

Gabriel

FAURÉ

Requiem op. 48

version symphonique, 1900

Fassung für sinfonisches Orchester / symphonic version, 1900

solistes (S, Bar), chœur (SATB)

2 flûtes, 2 clarinettes, 2 bassons

4 cors, 2 trompettes, 3 trombones, timbales, harpe

2 violons, 2 altos, 2 violoncelles, contrebasses et orgue

Soli (S, Bar), Coro (SATB)

2 Flauti, 2 Clarinetti, 2 Fagotti

4 Corni, 2 Trombe, 3 Tromboni, Timpani, Arpa

2 Violini, 2 Viole, 2 Violoncelli, Contrabbasso ed Organo

herausgegeben von / édité par / edited by

Marc Rigaudiére

Musique sacrée française · Urtext
Französische Kirchenmusik · French Sacred Music

Klavierauszug / Réduction piano-chant / Vocal score

Paul Horn



Carus 27.312/03

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Partitur (Carus 27.312), Studienpartitur (Carus 27.312/07),
Klavierauszug (Carus 27.312/03),
Klavierauszug XL Großdruck (Carus 27.312/04),
Chorpartitur (Carus 27.312/05),
komplettes Orchestermaterial (Carus 27.312/19).

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full score (Carus 27.312), study score (Carus 27.312/07),
vocal score (Carus 27.312/03),
vocal score XL in larger print (Carus 27.312/04),
choral score (Carus 27.312/05),
complete orchestral material (Carus 27.312/19).

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In addition to the vocal score and a recording, the app offers
a coach which helps to learn the choral parts.
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Fauré's *Requiem* liegt ebenfalls in einer Rekonstruktion der Fassung von 1889 für kleineres Orchester vor (Carus 27.311).

Fauré's *Requiem* is also available as reconstruction of the version of 1889 with a smaller orchestra (Carus 27.311).

Vorwort

- 2 Den Entstehungsprozess von Faurés *Requiem* nachzuvollziehen, stellt eine Herausforderung dar. Obwohl ein bedeutender Teil der Komposition in den Jahren 1887–1888 entstand, erstreckt sich doch die Genese des ganzen Werkes auf einen sehr viel längeren Zeitraum.
- 4
- 9 Der komplexen Entstehungsgeschichte entspricht eine ebenso schwierige Quellsituation. So fehlt ein vollständiges Autograph für die endgültige Fassung als unerlässliche Primärquelle für die Editionsarbeit. Dieses Fehlen ist umso bedauerlicher, da der Erstdruck (Paris 1901, Hamelle), der deshalb notwendigerweise als Hauptquelle dienen muss, voller Fehler oder Nachlässigkeiten ist. Deshalb ist es für die vorliegende Ausgabe der endgültigen Fassung notwendig, ergänzende Quellen heranzuziehen und zu versuchen, diese durch einen systematischen Vergleich gleichsam „zum Sprechen“ zu bringen.
- 15
- 20
- 21
- 27
- 33

Die komplexe Entstehungsgeschichte kann in folgender Weise zusammengefasst werden:

1. Anfangsstadium (1887–1888)

Das Herzstück des *Requiems* wird von lediglich fünf Sätzen in kleiner Orchesterbesetzung gebildet: *Introït et Kyrie*, *Sanctus*, *Pie Jesu*, *Agnus Dei* und *In paradisum*. Mit Ausnahme des *Pie Jesu* sind die autographen Partituren der Sätze erhalten, wobei lediglich die des *Sanctus* (9. Januar 1888) sowie des *Agnus Dei* (6. Januar 1888) datiert sind. Die Besetzung besteht aus einem vierstimmigen gemischten Chor, Violinen (*Sanctus*, *In paradisum*), zwei Bratschen, zwei Violoncelli, Kontrabass, Harfe (*Sanctus*, *Agnus Dei* sowie *In paradisum*), Pauken (*Introït et Kyrie*) und Orgel. Uraufgeführt wurde diese frühe Fassung in der Kirche St. Madeleine in Paris am 16. Januar 1888.

2. Zwischenstadium (1888–1894)

Das Werk umfasst in diesem Stadium bereits die sieben Sätze, die wir heute kennen. Fauré hat hier die frühe Fassung um das *Offertoire* – das aus dem Baritonsolo „*Hostias*“ (komponiert zwischen 1887 und 1889) und dem Chor „*O Domine*“ besteht – und das *Libera me* (komponiert zwischen 1877 und etwa 1891) erweitert. Gleichzeitig vergrößerte Fauré die Orchesterbesetzung der ursprünglichen Fassung um zwei Fagotte, vier Hörner, zwei Trompeten, drei Posaunen und dehnte im *Sanctus* die Partie der Solo-violine von den ursprünglichen Takten 55–62 auf den gesamten Satz aus.

3. Endgültiges Stadium

Im August 1898 hatte sich Fauré auf die wiederholten Bitten seines Verlegers hin bereit erklärt, eine Fassung für eine gängigere Orchesterbesetzung zu erstellen. Zu den bereits gegenüber der Ausgangsbesetzung hinzugekommenen Instrumenten kommen nun noch im *Pie Jesu* zwei Flöten und zwei Klarinetten hinzu, und die Violinen werden auch im *Agnus Dei* und im *Libera me* eingesetzt. Partitur und Stimmenmaterial erschienen 1901. Die erste Aufführung dieser endgültigen Fassung fand am 6. April 1900 in Lille statt.

Fauré's *Requiem* gehört zu den Werken, deren Erfolg nie nachgelassen hat. Bereits bei den Aufführungen zu Lebzeiten des Komponisten scheint sich das Werk beim Publikum durchgesetzt zu haben. Als Grund dafür ließen sich die bekannten Qualitäten der Musik Faurés, die in der Verbindung von harmonischem Raffinement mit einem unmittelbar eingängigen melodischen Reiz liegen, anführen. Dabei würde man aber das Wichtigste vergessen: Fauré's Hauptwerk haucht der Gattung „Requiem“ einen neuen Geist ein. Gegenüber „theatralischen“ Vertonungen, die sich nicht nur darauf beschränken wollen, die ewige Ruhe des Jenseits in verklärender Weise anzudeuten, sondern auch den rasenden Zorn des Jüngsten Gerichtes zum Ausdruck bringen möchten, ist Fauré's Werk vor allem bestrebt, eine friedliche und versöhnliche Stimmung hervorzurufen. Dennoch handelt es sich nicht um eine gleichförmig verlaufende Musik, die sich auf ein beruhigendes „Engelssäuseln“ beschränkt. Der Komponist verleiht (mit Ausnahme des *Pie Jesu* und des *In paradisum*) den Sätzen durch ein unaufhörliches Spiel mit dynamischen und harmonischen Kontrasten Ausdrucksvielfalt. Darüber hinaus scheint die Orchestrierung den am Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts geltenden ästhetischen Vorstellungen zu widersprechen. So verpflichtet Fauré die Bläser – und hier vor allem das Blech – zu extremer Zurückhaltung, nur um ihre Wirkung zu verstärken.

Für ausführlichere Informationen siehe das Vorwort und den Kritischen Bericht der Partitur (Carus 27.312)

Reims, Januar 2006
Übersetzung: Hans Ryschawy

Marc Rigaudière

Foreword

It is a complicated task to trace the genesis of Fauré's *Requiem*. Although a decisive portion of the composition can be dated to the years 1887–1888, its working-out extends over a much longer period.

This complex genesis corresponds to a situation that is just as intricate where the available sources are concerned. In fact, a complete autograph manuscript – the only source that could constitute an indisputable basis for a critical edition – is lacking for the final version. This gap in our documentation is all the more damaging in that the first published edition (Hamelle, 1901), which thereby becomes the principal source, is marred by numerous errors or oversights. It is thus necessary to refer to complementary sources and try to “make them speak” through systematic cross-checking.

The work's history, complicated though it is, may be summed up as follows:

1. Initial phase (1887–1888)

We are dealing here with the “core” of the *Requiem*, characterized by a reduced number of movements and smaller forces. At this stage, five movements were composed: *Introit et Kyrie*, *Sanctus*, *Pie Jesu*, *Agnus Dei* and *In paradisum*. The autograph scores of these movements, except for the *Pie Jesu*, still survive. That of the *Sanctus* is

dated 9 January 1888, and the *Agnus Dei* 6 January 1888. The others are undated. The forces required for this version are as follows: violins (in the *Sanctus* and *In paradisum*), two violas, two cellos, double bass, four-part mixed choir, harp (for the *Sanctus*, *Agnus Dei* and *In paradisum*), timpani (for the *Introit et Kyrie*) and organ. It was first performed at the Église de la Madeleine in Paris on 16 January 1888.

2. Intermediate phase (1888–1894)

The work now took on the seven-movement form with which we are familiar. Fauré added the *Offertoire*: a baritone solo (“*Hostias*”) composed between 1887 and 1889, and a chorus (“*O Domine*”). He also added the *Libera me*, which was composed between 1877 and around 1891. Parallel to this integration of new movements, Fauré also modified the initial orchestration by the addition of two bassoons, four horns, two trumpets, three trombones and he reworked the violin part of the *Sanctus* (what previously was limited to a violin solo from bars 55 to the conclusion was now extended over the entire movement).

3. Final phase

In response to repeated requests from his publisher, Fauré agreed in August 1898 to provide a version intended for more traditional orchestral forces, including in the *Pie Jesu* two flutes and two clarinets in addition to the instruments that had gradually supplemented the initial orchestration. At this juncture he also included violins in the *Agnus Dei* and in the *Libera me*. The orchestral score and parts were published in 1901. The first performance of this final version took place at Lille on 6 April 1900.

Fauré's *Requiem* is one of those works whose popularity has never waned. Right from the first performances during the composer's lifetime, it seems to have become an established favorite with its listeners. One might seek to explain this success by the well-known qualities of all Fauré's music, with its combination of harmonic refinement and immediately appealing melody. But this would be to overlook the essential factor: Fauré's masterpiece imbues the *Requiem* genre with a new spirit. As if in response to highly theatrical settings which, not content with suggesting the serenity of eternal rest that the hereafter can offer, also attempt to depict the tumultuous fury of the Last Judgment, the essential concern of Fauré's work is to induce a mood of peaceful, consolatory meditation. Yet this is not music that takes permanent refuge in uniform cherubic smoothness. The composer gives most of the movements (*Pie Jesu* and *In paradisum* excepted) considerable mobility of expression through incessant interplay of dynamic and harmonic contrasts. What is more, if the orchestration, distinctly atypical in the light of the aesthetic canons of the late nineteenth century, appears to use the winds, and particularly the brass, with extreme parsimony, this is only in order to reinforce their impact.

For more detailed information see the Foreword and Critical Report in the score (Carus 27.312).

Reims, January 2006
Translation: Charles Johnston

Marc Rigaudière

1. Introit et Kyrie

Gabriel Fauré
1845–1924

Klavierauszug: Paul Horn (1922–2016)

Molto largo ♫ = 40

Sopranos Re - qui - em ae - ter - nam do - na e - is Do - mi-

Altos Re - qui - em ae - ter - nam do - na *sempre pp* e - is Do - mi-

Ténors Re - qui - em ae - ter - nam do - na *sempre pp* e - is Do - mi-

Basses Re - qui - em ae - ter - nam do - na e - is Do - mi-

2 Trombe Tutti Re - qui - em ae - ter - nam do - na e - is Do - mi-

4 Corni

2 Fagotti

Archi

Organo

6 ne: et lux per - pe - tu-a lu - ce *sempre f* lu - ce - at, —
ne: et lux per - pe - tu-a lu - ce - a *sempre f* lu - ce - at, —
ne: er - pe - tu-a lu - ce - at, — lu - ce - at, —
ne: et lu - ce - at, — lu - ce - at, — lu - ce - at, —
lu - ce - at e - is, lu - ce - at e - is.
lu - ce - at e - is, lu - ce - at e - is.
lu - ce - at e - is, lu - ce - at e - is.

pp sempre

Aufführungsdauer/Duration/Durée: ca. 40 min.

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Herausgeber / Éditeur :
Marc Rigaudière

18 **Andante moderato** ♩ = 72

Ténors *p dolce espressivo*

Archi, Org Re - qui-em ae - ter - nam do - na e - is Do - mi-ne:

p dolce espressivo

24 et lux per - pe - tu-a lu - ce - at e - is.

p espressivo

30 *dolce*

Re - qui-em ae - ter - nam do - na, do - e - Do - mi-ne:

p

et lux - pe - tu-a lu - ce - at e - - is. *Tutti*

p ff

40 Sopranos *p dolce*

Org + Archi Te - de-cet hy - mnus, De - us, in Si - on;

+Cor, Fag

46

et ti - bi red - de - tur vo - tum in Je-ru - sa - lem:
 ex-au - di, ex-au - di
 Tutti

52

o - ra - ti - o - nem me - am,
 ad _____ te o - mnis ro
 ff sempre
 o - ra - ti - o - nem me - am,
 ad _____ te o - mnis ca - ro
 ff sempre
 o - ra - ti - o - nem me - am,
 ad _____ te o - mnis ca - ro
 ff sempre
 o - ra - ti - o - nem me - am,
 ad _____ te o - mnis ca - ro
 ff sempre
 o - ra - ti - o - nem me - am,
 ad _____ te o - mnis ca - ro
 ff sempre
 o - ra - ti - o - nem me - am,
 ad _____ te o - mnis ca - ro
 ff sempre
 o - mnis ca - - ro ve - - ni - et.
 dim. o - mnis ca - - ro ve - - ni - et.
 ve - ni - et, dim. o - mnis ca - - ro ve - - ni - et.
 ve - ni - et, dim. o - mnis ca - - ro ve - - ni - et.
 ve - ni - et, o - mnis ca - - ro ve - - ni - et.

dim. o - mnis ca - - ro , pp
 ve - - ni - et, o - mnis ca - - ro , pp
 ve - - ni - et, o - mnis ca - - ro , pp
 ve - - ni - et, o - mnis ca - - ro , pp

Archi, Org

77

e - le - i - son,
e - le - i - son,
e - le - i - son,
e - le - i - son,

e - le - i - son,

82

son,
son,
son,
son,
son,

pp

pp

e - le - i - son.

pp

e - le - i - son.

pp

e - le - i - son.

pp

16

ne Je-su Chri-ste, Rex glo-ri-ae, li - be - ra a - ni - mas de - fun - cto - rum de
pp sempre

O Do - mi - ne Je - su Chri - ste, Rex glo - ri - ae, li - be - ra a - ni - mas de - fun - cto - rum de dolce

20

o - re le - o - - nis, ne ab - sor - be - at

o - re le - o - - nis, ne - sor - be - at tar - ta -

pp

pp

rus.

O Do - mi - ne Je - su Chri - ste, Rex glo - ri - ae, o Do - mi -

rus.

p

Je - su _ Chri - ste, Rex glo - ri - ae, o Do - mi -

O Do - mi - ne Je - su Chri - ste, Rex glo - ri - ae,

O Do - mi - ne Je - su Chri - ste, Rex glo - ri - ae,

O Do - mi - ne Je - su Chri - ste, Rex glo - ri - ae,

p

O Do - mi - ne Je - su Chri - ste, Rex glo - ri - ae,

O Do - mi - ne Je - su Chri - ste, Rex glo - ri - ae,

p

26

ne Je-su Chri-ste,
ne Je-su Chri-ste,
— Je-su Chri-ste,

ne ca-dant
ne ca-dant
ne ca-dant

30

in ob-scum-rum.
in ob-scum-rum.
in ob-scum-rum.

f > p ff
tempo 63

dante

Ho-as et pre-ces ti-bi Do-mi-ne lau-

41

dis of-fe-ri-mus: tu sus-ci-pe pro a-ni-ma-bus

46

p dolce

il - lis, qua - rum ho - di-e _____ me - mo - ri-am _____ fa - ci -

pp

52

p

mus: _____

Org

fac-e-

pp

59

as, fac e-as, Do - mi-ne, de mor - te trans - i - re ad vi - tam. _____

pp

A-bra - hae pro-mi - si - sti, pro-mi -

espress.

f

p

72

dim.

si - - - sti, et se - mi-ni _____ e - jus. _____

mf

p

pp

mf

pp

78 1º Tempo Adagio molto ♩ = 48

Sheet music for voices and organ, measures 78-80.

Voices sing "O Domine Jesu Christe, Rex glori ae, Rex". The organ part is labeled "Org" and "dolce". Measure 78 ends with a fermata over the organ part.

Sheet music for voices and organ, measures 81-83.

Voices sing "Chri ste, Rex glo ri ae, li be ra a ni mas de fun rum de cto rum de". The organ part features large, expressive loops and swirls. Measures 81 and 82 end with fermatas over the organ part.

Sheet music for voices and organ, measures 84-86.

Voices sing "li be ra de fun". The organ part continues with large, expressive loops and swirls. Measures 84 and 85 end with fermatas over the organ part.

Sheet music for voices and organ, measures 87-89.

Voices sing "ni, de poe nis in fer ni, et de pro". The organ part features large, expressive loops and swirls. Measures 87 and 88 end with fermatas over the organ part.

Sheet music for voices and organ, measures 90-92.

Voices sing "poe nis in fer ni, de poe nis in fer ni, et de pro". The organ part features large, expressive loops and swirls. Measures 90 and 91 end with fermatas over the organ part.

Sheet music for voices and organ, measures 93-95.

Voices sing "cto rum de poe nis in fer ni, et de pro". The organ part features large, expressive loops and swirls. Measures 93 and 94 end with fermatas over the organ part.

87

pp

dolce sempre

fun - do la - cu: _____ ne ca - - dant in obs - cu - -
pp *dolce sempre*

fun - do la - cu: _____ ne ca - - dant in obs - cu - -
pp *dolce sempre*

fun - do la - cu: _____ ne ca - - dant in obs - cu - -
pp *dolce sempre*

fun - do la - cu: _____ ne ca - - dant in obs - cu - -
p **pp**



90

pp

rum. A - - - - a - - - -
pp A - - - - a - - - -
pp rum. A - - - - a - - - -
pp rum. A - - - - a - - - -
pp rum. A - - - - a - - - -
pp men, Org a - - - -
ppp men, a - - - - men.
ppp men, a - - - - men.
ppp men, a - - - - men.
ppp men, a - - - - men.



3. Sanctus

Andante moderato $\text{♩} = 60$

Sopranos
Ténors
Basses

 4 Corni
 2 Trombe
 Arpa
 Violino solo
 Archi
 Organo

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system features three vocal parts (Sopranos, Ténors, Basses) and a dynamic marking of ***pp*** at the end. The second system includes four brass instruments, two harps, a solo violin, and strings, also with a ***pp*** dynamic. The third system contains the vocal parts and brass instruments again. The fourth system begins with a bassoon line, followed by voices, brass, and strings. The fifth system concludes with voices, brass, and strings.

Text:
 Arpa, Va, Org
Dynamics:
pp
pp

11

p

Do - mi - nus _____ De - - us,
 nus, _____ Do - mi - nus De - -
 nus, _____ Do - mi - nus De - -

15

p

De - - us _____ Sa - ba - oth.
 us, _____ **pp** De - u Sa - ba -
 us, _____

pp

San - - sanctus Do - - mi-nus De - - - us.
 oth. _____

pp

23

pp

8 De - - - us, De - us, Sa - - - ba - oth.

pp

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

27

sempre dolce

Ple - ni sunt coe - li et ter - - - a

8va

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

sempre dolce

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

(8va)

8va

35

Ho - san - na in _____ ex - cel - - - sis,

(8va)

39

poco a poco cresc.

ho - san - na in _____ ex - cel - - - sis.

poco sc.

f ff Cor, Tr

ff >

Ho-san - na

Ho-san - na in _____ ex - cel - sis, in _____ ex - cel - - -

1^{res} et 2^{es} Basses ff >

sempre ff

Ho-san - na in _____ ex - cel - sis, in _____ ex - cel - - -

Cor, Tr > dim.

49

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

San - sis.

p semper Cor, Tr *pp*

54

San - etus.

Altos

San

58

dim.

tr.

2.

2.

4. Pie Jesu

Adagio ♩ = 44

p dolce e tranquillo

Soprano solo

2 Flauti

2 Clarinetti

2 Fagotti

Arpa

Archi con sordino

Organo

Pi - e Je - su Do - mi-ne, do - na e - is re - qui-em, do - na e - is

Org

p dolce

7 re - qui-em. Tutti Pi - e Je - su Do - mi-ne,

un poco più

Org

un poco più

mf

mp

13 do - na e - is re - qui-em, do - na e - is re - qui-em, Tutti

p

na - is, Do - mi-ne, do - na e - is re - qui-em, sem - pi - ter - nam

Org

poco cresc.

poco cresc.

24 re - qui-em, sem - pi - ter - nam re - qui-em, sem - pi - ter - nam re - qui-em.

pp

pp

pp

29

mf

Pi - e, pi - e Je - su, pi - e Je - su Do - mi-ne, do - na e - is,

mf express.

34

poco rit.

do - na e - is sem - pi-ter - nam re - qui-em, sem - pi - ter - nam re - qui - em.

+Arp

pp

sempre pp

poco rit.

5. Agnus Dei

Andante $\text{♩} = 72$

Archi, Org.

2 Corni
2 Fagotti
Archi
Organo

p *expr.*

5

p dolce express.

A - gnus De - i, qui tol - lis pec -

p sempre

10

poco cresc.

ca - ta mun - di: do - na e - is, do - na -

poco cresc.

15

e - - - is re - - - qui - em.

+Cor, Fag

f

A musical score page for orchestra and choir, labeled '19'. The vocal parts are in soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. The lyrics 'Agnus Dei' are repeated in each part. The score includes dynamic markings like 'f' (fortissimo) and 'p' (pianissimo). The music consists of five staves of musical notation. A large, stylized 'A' and 'G' are drawn over the top two staves, and a large 'D' and 'E' are drawn over the bottom two staves.



28

do - na e - is re - qui - em.
p

do - na e - is re - qui - em.
p

do - na e - is re - qui - em.
p

do - na e - is re - qui - em.
p

+Org, Cor
p express.

32 Ténors *espress.*

A - gnu s De - i, qui
Va VI

36

- di:
p

do - na e - is re - qui - em,
p

Vc

41 Sopranos

Ténors *dolce*

p dolce semper

Lux ae -

sem - pi - ter - nam re - qui - em.

Va

47

ter - na lu - ce - at e - - is, lu - ce - at e - - is,
tous Lux ae - ter - na lu - ce - at e - - is, lu - ce - at
Lux ae - ter - na lu - ce - at e - - is, lu - ce - at
Lux ae - ter - na lu - ce - at e - - is, lu - ce - at
 Archi, Org

52

sempre dolce

Do - mi - ne, cum san - ctis tu - in ae -
 e - - is, Do - mi - ne, cum san - ctis - in ae -
 e - - is, Do - mi - ne, cum san - ctis - in ae -
 e - - is, mi - ne, san - ctis tu - is in ae -
 , qui - a pi - us, pi - us es. Cum
 ter - num, qui - a pi - us, pi - us es. Cum
 ter - num, qui - a pi - us, pi - us es. Cum
 ter - num, qui - a pi - us, pi - us es. Cum

62

cresc. molto

san - ctis tu - - is in ae - ter - num, qui - - a

cresc. molto

san - ctis tu - - is in ae - ter - num, qui - - a

cresc. molto

san - ctis tu - - is in ae - ter - num, qui - - a

cresc.

san - ctis tu - - is in ae - ter - num, qui - - a

+Cor

f sempre

67

pi - - - us es.

ff sempre

Molto largo $\text{♩} = 40$

Re - qui - em ae - ter - nam do - na

Re - qui - em ae - ter - nam do - na

Re - qui - em ae - ter - nam do - na

Re - qui - em ae - ter - nam do - na

Tutti

Org

ff \Rightarrow *p*

Tutti

ff \Rightarrow *p*

79

e - is, Do - mi - ne:
et lux per - pe - tu-a lu - ce - at,
e - is, Do - mi - ne:
et lux per - pe - tu-a lu - ce - at,
e - is, Do - mi - ne:
et lux per - pe - tu-a lu - ce - at,

Tutti
ff cresc.

Org

85

pp

p

1º Temp.

Arch, Org

p dolce

ce - at,
ce - at e - - - is.
ce - at e - - - is.
at e - - - is.
at e - - - is.

90

f

p

6. Libera me

Moderato $\text{d} = 60$

Baryton solo

Org

Li - be - ra - me, Do - mi - ne, _____ de mor - te ae-

4 Corni
3 Tromboni
Timpani
Archi
Organo

Vc, Cb pizz.

stac.

8

ter - - na, in di - e il - la tre - men - da, _____ in e

+Va

15

il - - - a: Quan - do coe - i mo ven - di sunt, quan - do

cresc.

coe - li

ven - a - ant

et ter - ra:

+Va

sempr **f**

Dum ve - ne - ris ju - di -

f sempr

29 **sempr f** poco rall. a tempo

ca - - re sae - cu - lum per i - - gnem.

pp

36

pp

Tre - mens, tre - mens fa - ctus sum e - go, et ti - me - o, et ti - me -

mp

Tre - mens, tre - mens fa - ctus sum e - go, et ti - me -

mp

Tre - mens fa - ctus sum e - go, et ti - me -

pp

Tre - - mens e - go, et ti - me -

+VI

Vc arco

45

f

o, dum dis - cus - si - o ve - ne - rit, at - que ven - tu - ra i -

f

o, dum dis - cus - si - o ve - ne - rit, at - que ven - tu - ra i -

f

o, dum dis - cus - si - o ve - ne - rit, at - que ven - tu - ra i -

f

o, dum dis - cus - si - o ve - ne - rit, at - que ven - tu - ra i -

f

Cor 3

sempre f

ff

Più mosso

ff

Di - - - es il - la, di - - - es i - rae,

ff

Di - - - es il - la, di - - - es i - rae,

ff

Di - - - es il - la, di - - - es i - rae,

ff

Di - - - es il - la, di - - - es i - rae,

+Archi

58

ff sempre

ca - la - mi - ta - tis et mi-se - ri - ae, — di - - es il - la,
ff sempre

ca - la - mi - ta - tis et mi-se - ri - ae, — di - - es il - la,
ff sempre

ca - la - mi - ta - tis et mi-se - ri - ae, — di - - es il - la,
ff sempre

ca - la - mi - ta - tis et mi-se - ri - ae, — di - - es il - la,
+Trb

ff sempre

ff sempre

64

di - - es ma - gna et — a - ma - ra, ma - ra val - de.

di - - es ma - gna et — a - ma - ra, ma - ra val - de.

di - - es ma - gna et — a - ma - ra, a - ma - ra val - de.

di - - es ma - gna et — a - ma - ra, a - ma - ra val - de.

qui - em — ae - ter - - - nam do - - na
cre - - -

Re - - qui - em — ae - ter - - - nam do - - na
cre - - -

Re - - qui - em — ae - ter - - - nam do - - na
cre - - -

Re - - qui - em — ae - ter - - - nam do - - na
cre - - -

p

75

scen - - - do - - - f p
e - is Do - - mi - ne: et lux per - pe - tu -
scen - - - do - - - f p
e - is Do - - mi - ne: et lux per - pe - tu -
scen - - - do - - - f p
e - is Do - - mi - ne: et lux per - pe - tu -
scen - - - do - - - f p
e - is Do - - mi - ne: et lux per - pe - tu -
scen - - - do - - - f p
e - is Do - - mi - ne: et lux per - pe - tu -
scen - - - do - - - f p
e - is Do - - mi - ne: et lux per - pe - tu -
scen - - - do - - - f p
e - is Do - - mi - ne: et lux per - pe - tu -
scen - - - do - - - f p
e - is Do - - mi - ne: et lux per - pe - tu -
scen - - - do - - - f p
e - is Do - - mi - ne: et lux per - pe - tu -
scen - - - do - - - f p
e - is Do - - mi - ne: et lux per - pe - tu -

80 sempre dolce p
a lu - ce - at e -
a lu - ce - at - is,
a lu - ce - at - is,
a lu - ce - at e - - - is, Archi pizz.
Timp

lu - ce - at e - - - is.

+Cor, Trb

92

p dolce

Li - be - ra me, Do - mi-ne, de mor - te ae - ter - na,
p dolce

Li - be - ra me, Do - mi-ne, de mor - te ae - ter - na,
p dolce

Li - be - ra me, Do - mi-ne, de mor - te ae - ter - na,
p dolce

Li - be - ra me, Do - mi-ne, de mor - te ae - ter - na,
p sempre

+Cor. Timp.
simile



99

sempre p

in di - e il - la tre - men - da, in di - e il -
sempre p

in di - e il - la tre - men - da, in di - e il - la:
sempre p

in di - e il - la tre - men - da, in di - e il - la:
sempre p

la tre - men - da, in di - e il - la:
p

Tutti

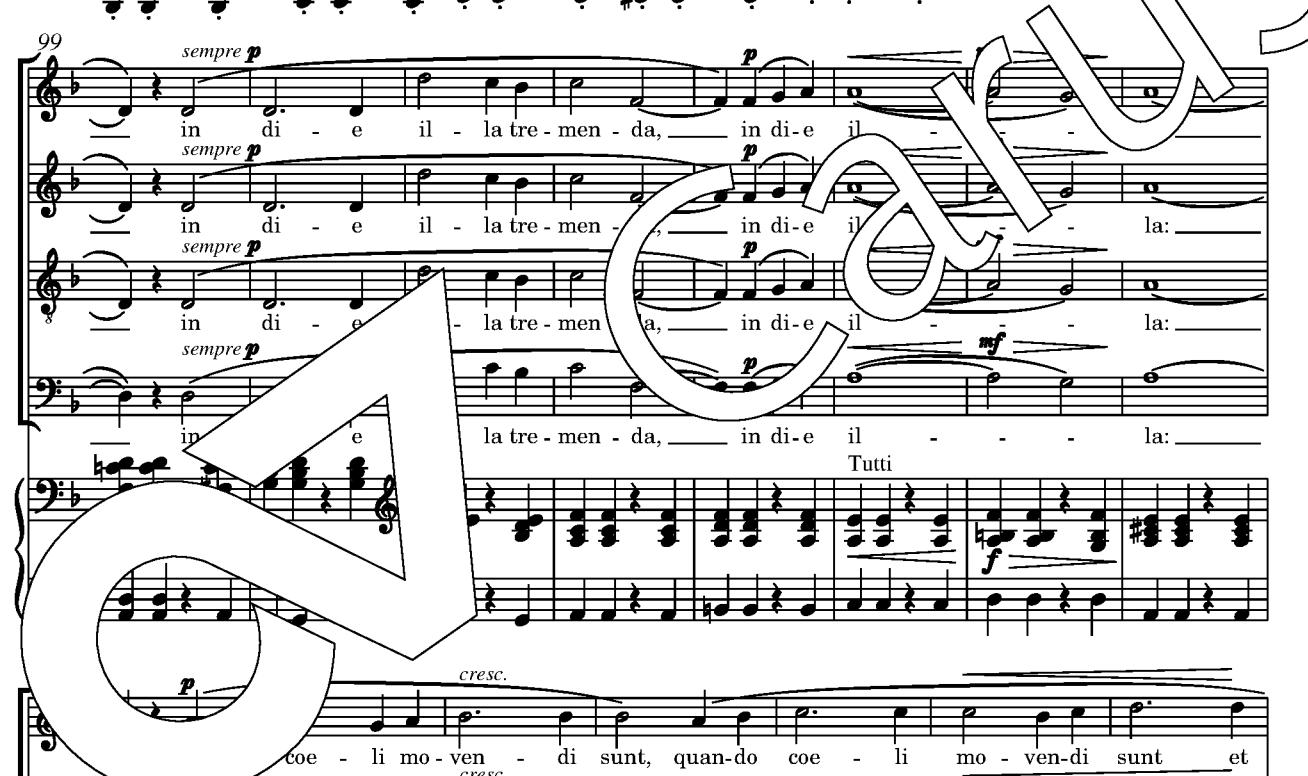
cresc.

coe - li mo - ven - di sunt, quan-do coe - li mo - ven-di sunt et
cresc.

Quan - do coe - li mo - ven - di sunt, quan - do coe - li mo - ven-di sunt et
cresc.

Quan - do coe - li mo - ven - di sunt, quan - do coe - li mo - ven-di sunt et
cresc.

Quan - do coe - li mo - ven - di sunt, quan - do coe - li mo - ven-di sunt et
cresc.



114

f sempre

ter - ra: Dum ve - ne - ris ju-di - ca - - re sae-cu - lum per
 ter - ra: Dum ve - ne - ris ju-di - ca - - re sae-cu - lum per
 ter - ra: Dum ve - ne - ris ju-di - ca - - re sae-cu - lum per
 ter - ra: Dum ve - ne - ris ju-di - ca - - re sae-cu - lum per

f *f sempre*

Baryton solo

121

p dolce

Li - be - ra me, Do - mi - n de - n
 ig - - nem.
 ig - - nem.
 ig - - nep
 ig -

p

m

te - na, li - be - ra me, Do - mi - ne.

pp

Li - be - ra me, Do - mi - ne.

pp

Li - be - ra me, Do - mi - ne.

pp

Li - be - ra me, Do - mi - ne.

pp

Li - be - ra me, Do - mi - ne.

pp

<>

7. In paradisum

Andante moderato $\text{♩} = 58$

Sopranos

Arpa
Archi
Organo

p dolce *simile* In pa - ra - di -

p dolce Archi con sordino

5 sum — de - du - cant an - - - ge -

9 li: in tu - o d - ven - tu sus -

p semp ci - pi - ant ar - ty - res,

17 et per - du - cant te in ci - vi - ta - tem san - etam Je -

21

ru - - - sa - lem, Je - ru - - - sa - lem, Je -

pp

Je - - - ru - - sa - lem, *cresc.* Je - ru - sa -

pp

Je - - - ru - - sa - lem, Je - ru - sa -

25

ru - - - sa - lem, Je - ru - - - sa -

fff

Je - ru - - - sa -

fff

lem, ru - - - sa -

fff

lem, ru - - - sa -

p semper

Cho - - - rus an - ge -

lem.

lem.

lem.

Vl.

+Arp

33 Sopranos

lo - - - rum te sus - ci - pi - at, et cum

37

La - za - ro quon - - dam pau - - - pe - re,

41 et cum - za - ro quon - pau - pe - re

am ha - - be - as re - - - qui -
re - - - qui -
re - - - qui -
re - - - qui -

f

pp

pp

pp

f

49

em,
em,
em,
em,

ae - ter - ae - ae -

Bassi pizz.

53

nam ha - be - as

ter - nam ha - as

ter - nam a - be - as

ter - be

qui - em.

re - qui - em.

re - qui - em.

re - qui - em.