

GIOVANNI LEGRENZI

1626 – 1690

LAUDA JERUSALEM (Ps. 147)

FÜR 3 SOPRANE,

2 VIOLINEN UND BASSO CONTINUO

SALMI A CINQUE, TRÈ VOCI, E DUE VIOLINI

OPUS V, NR. 9, Venedig 1657

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Notensatz: capella 7

Die Sammlung "Salmi A Cinque, Trè voci, e due violini" des italienischen Barockkomponisten und späteren Kapellmeisters an San Marco erschien als dessen Opus V im Jahre 1657 bei Francesco Magni in Venedig. RISM listet den Druck in der Serie A/1 unter L 1614 auf. Als Quelle für die Neuausgabe diente das Digitalisat der Bibliothèque nationale de France (gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b9059748q).

Legrenzis Opus V enthält das Invitatorium zur Vesper aus Psalm 69, die Psalmen 109 bis 112, 116, 121, 126, 147, 115, 125 und 127 sowie das Magnificat. Damit lassen sich die Vespers an Sonntagen (Ps. 109 bis 112, 116 und Magnificat) und an Marienfesten (Ps. 109, 112, 121, 126, 147 und Magnificat) gestalten. Die Psalmen 115 und 125 gehören zur Vesper an Apostelfesten. Die in jeder Hinsicht meisterhaften Psalmvertonungen gehören zu den besten ihrer Zeit.

Legrenzi widmete seine "Salmi A Cinque" Carlo Kardinal Pio di Savoia (1622-1689). Pio di Savoia, selbst Neffe eines Kardinals, wurde von Papst Innozenz X. im Konsistorium vom 2. März 1654 zum Kardinal erhoben und war von 1655 bis 1663 Bischof von Ferrara. Legrenzi, auch er Kleriker, war seit 1656 Kapellmeister der Accademia dello Spirito Santo in Ferrara. Das italienische Huldigungsschreiben auf der Rückseite des Titelblatts zielt unverhohlen auf die Protektion des hohen geistlichen Würdenträgers.

Der Druck umfasst die sechs Stimmbücher Canto, Tenore, Basso, Violino 1, Violino 2 und Basso continuo. Canto enthält jeweils die erste der drei Vokalstimmen, Tenore die zweite und Basso die dritte. Im Falle von Ps. 147, der für drei Sopranstimmen gesetzt ist, bedeutet das, dass auch Tenore und Basso eine Sopranstimme enthalten! Die Stimmbücher sind paginiert und am Schluss mit einem Inhaltsverzeichnis versehen. Die Werktitel der Neuausgabe orientieren sich am Inhaltsverzeichnis der Basso continuo-Stimme.

Der sorgfältig ausgeführte Typendruck reiht die einzelnen Noten ohne verbindende Balken aneinander. Werden Vorzeichen eingefügt, gelten sie wie damals üblich nur für die aktuelle Note. Diese Regel hat aber nicht in allen Fällen Gültigkeit. In einer Musik, die zwischen modaler Tonalität und moderner Harmonik schwankt, ist das Ergänzen von Vorzeichen bisweilen eine Gratwanderung. Die Neuausgabe setzt daher konsequent alle nicht ausdrücklich notierten Vorzeichen in Klammer. Nicht übernommen wurde die Praxis, Kreuze und B statt Auflösungszeichen zu verwenden.

Angaben zu Tempo, Dynamik und Artikulation sind spärlich. Eigentliche Satzüberschriften fehlen, sie wurden für die Neuausgabe behutsam ergänzt. Ergänzt wurde auch der Doppelstrich nach T. 279. Hinweise zum gesungenen Text ermöglichen in den Instrumentalstimmen eine gewisse Orientierung. Sie entfallen in der Neuausgabe. In der Continuostimme kommen Anmerkungen zur Besetzung hinzu. Sie wurden in die Neuausgabe übernommen.

Die originalen C-Schlüssel in den Sopran-, Alt- und Tenorstimmen wurden nicht beibehalten. Die Continuostimme wurde für die Neuausgabe auf zwei Systeme erweitert und mit einem ausgesetzten Generalbass im Kleindruck versehen. Ist die Continuostimme im Sopran- oder Altschlüssel notiert, erscheint sie im oberen System; Stellen im Tenorschlüssel stehen im unteren System. Die originalen Schlüssel erscheinen dann im Kleindruck. Die Generalbassbezeichnung wurde unverändert übernommen. Zusätzlich habe ich die Continuostimme ohne Bezeichnung, aber mit der originalen Schlüsselung, unter den beiden Violinen in die Partitur eingefügt.

Abweichungen der Neuausgabe vom originalen Druck sind als Anmerkungen unter dem betreffenden System aufgeführt.

Der lateinische Psalmtext wird in der Fassung widergegeben, wie ihn die Website psalmmusic-database.de wiedergibt.

André Stocker

Lauda Jerusalem
A 5. tre Soprani, & due Violini

Giovanni Legrenzi
(1626 - 1690)

Salmi a cinque, Trè voci, e due violini
Opera Quinta, Venedig 1657

Lauda Jerusalem

Violino 1

Violino 2

[Basso]

Canto 1

Canto 2

Canto 3

Basso continuo

Lau-da Je - ru - sa - lem Do - mi-num, lau - - da, lau - - da,

Lau-da Je - ru - sa - lem Do - mi-num, lau - - da,

Lau - da Je - ru - sa - lem Do - mi-num,

Lauda Jerusalem

3

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

lau - da Je - ru - sa - lem Do - mi - num: lau - da De - um, lau - da De - um, De - um

C. 2

lau - - da, lau - - da, lau - da Je - ru - sa - lem Do - mi - num: lau - da

C. 3

lau - - da, lau - - da, lau - da Je - ru - sa - lem Do - mi - num: lau - da

B.c.

5

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

tu - um Si - on.

C. 2

De - um tu - um Si - on. Lau - da, lau -

C. 3

De - um tu - um Si - o. Lau - da, lau -

B.c.

6 7 6

7

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

Lau - da, lau - da De - um, De - um tu - um Si -

C. 2

- da, lau - da De - um tu - um Si -

C. 3

- da, lau - da De - um tu - um Si -

B.c.

8 7 b 6 5

The musical score is for a multi-part setting of 'Lauda Jerusalem'. It features six staves: two for violins (VI. 1 and VI. 2), a bassoon (B.), three for voices (C. 1, C. 2, and C. 3), and a figured bass (B.c.). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The lyrics are 'Lau - da, lau - da De - um, De - um tu - um Si -'. The figured bass line at the bottom includes the numbers 8, 7, b, 6, and 5, which correspond to the notes G, F, E, D, and C respectively in the bass clef.

9

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1
on.

C. 2
on.

C. 3
on.

B.c.
VV.

#

#

12

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

Detailed description: This musical score page contains measures 12 and 13 of a piece. The staves are arranged in two systems. The first system includes Violin 1 (VI. 1), Violin 2 (VI. 2), Bassoon (B.), and Continuo (C. 1, C. 2, C. 3). The second system includes the Continuo (C. 1, C. 2, C. 3) and the Bass Continuo (B.c.). Measures 12 and 13 are indicated by a box around the measure number '12' at the start of the first staff. The Violin parts feature rapid sixteenth-note passages. The Bassoon and Bass Continuo parts play a simple harmonic line. The Continuo parts are marked with a dash, indicating figured bass notation.

14

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

Lau-da De-um tu-um, De-um tu - um

Lau-da De-um tu-um, De-um tu - um Si -

Lau-da De-um tu-um, De-um tu - um Si -

CC. C.

5 6 # 6

17

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

Si - on. Lau-da De-um tu-um, De-um

- on. Lau-da De-um

- on. Lau-da De-um tu-um, De-um tu - um

VV.

5 6 6# 6

20

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

tu - um Si - on, De - um tu - um Si - on. Lau - da De - um

C. 2

tu - um, De - um tu - um Si - on.

C. 3

Si - on.

B.c.

3 4 3 4 3 4 3 5 6

23

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

tu-um, lau-da De-um tu-um, De-um tu - um, De-um tu-um Si - on.

C. 2

Lau-da De-um tu-um, De-um tu - um, De-um tu-um Si - on.

C. 3

Lau-da De-um tu-um, De-um tu - um, De-um tu-um Si - on.

B.c.

6 3 4 3

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a choral and instrumental work. It features seven staves. The first three staves are for Violins (VI. 1, VI. 2) and a Bassoon ([B.]). The next three staves are for three different voices (C. 1, C. 2, C. 3), each with Latin lyrics underneath. The final staff is for a Continuo (B.c.), which includes a figured bass line at the bottom with the numbers #, 6, 3, 4, 3. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The page is numbered 23 in a box at the top left.

27

Quoniam confortavit

- 11 -

[Basso]

Canto 1

Quo - ni - am con - for - ta - vit se - ras por - ta -

Basso continuo

Quoniam.
Canto 1 solo.

6 2 6

32

[B.]

C. 1

- rum tu a -

B.c.

37

[B.]

C. 1

rum, con - for - ta - vit se - ras por - ta -

B.c.

6 # #

42

- 12 -

[B.]

C. 1

B.c.

5 6 6 6 6 6 5 4 3

- rum tu - a - rum. Be - ne -

46

[B.]

C. 1

B.c.

2 6 6 6 6

di - xit, be - ne - di - xit fi - li - is tu - is in

51

[B.]

C. 1

B.c.

6

te, be - ne - di - xit fi - li - is

56

- 13 -

[B.]

C. 1

tu - is in te, fi - li - is tu - is in te.

B.c.

6 5
4 3

6
5

Qui posuit

61

Violino 1

Violino 2

[Basso]

Canto 2

Canto 3

Basso continuo

A 4. due Soprani & due Violini. V.

64

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

#

67

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

Qui po - su-it fi - nes tu - os pa - cem, fi - nes tu - os pa-cem: et

Qui po - su-it fi - nes tu - os pa-cem: et

Qui posuit. C. 2 C. 3

7

70

Vi. 1

Vi. 2

[B.]

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

a - di-pe fru - men - ti sa - - ti-at, sa -

a - di-pe fru-men - ti sa - - ti-at, sa -

73

Vi. 1

Vi. 2

[B.]

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

- ti-at te, et a-di-pe fru-men-ti sa -

- ti-at te,

76

Vi. 1

Vi. 2

[B.]

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

et a - di - pe fru - men - ti sa - ti - at

9

79

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 2

te.

C. 3

te.

B.c.

vv.

82

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

9

The image shows a page of a musical score, page 20, numbered 82 in a box. The score is for a multi-instrument ensemble. It features five staves: VI. 1 (Violin I), VI. 2 (Violin II), [B.] (Bassoon), C. 2 (Clarinet 2), and C. 3 (Clarinet 3). The VI. 1 staff begins with a whole note chord, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. VI. 2 and [B.] have more active parts with various note values. C. 2 and C. 3 are mostly silent, indicated by rests. The B.c. (Bassoon) staff has a complex part with many beamed notes. A page number '9' is at the bottom.

85

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

C. C.

Sa - - ti-at, sa - - ti-at

Sa - - ti-at, sa - - ti-at

The musical score is for a six-part setting. It begins at measure 85. The Violins (VI. 1 and VI. 2) play a simple harmonic accompaniment, starting with a half note G4 in the first measure and then holding it. The Bassoon (B.) and Cello/Double Bass (B.c.) parts share a common bass line, starting with a half note G2 and then moving to F2, E2, and D2. The Two Cornets (C. 2 and C. 3) have more active parts. Cornet 2 starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, and then a series of sixteenth-note runs. Cornet 3 starts with a half rest, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, and then a series of sixteenth-note runs. The lyrics 'Sa - - ti-at, sa - - ti-at' are written under the Cornet parts. The Cello/Double Bass part has a 'C.' marking under the first two measures, indicating a C-clef. The score is written in a single system with three measures per part.

88

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 2

te, sa - ti - at te.

C. 3

te, sa - ti - at te.

B.c.

vv.

6

Qui emittit verbum suum

- 23 -

91

[Basso]

Canto 1

Qui e - mit - tit e - lo - qui - um su - um, e -

Canto 2

Qui e - mit - tit e - lo - qui - um

Canto 3

Qui e - mit - tit e -

Basso continuo

A 3. Soprani.

95

[B.]

C. 1

lo - qui - um su - um ter - rae:

C. 2

su - um ter - rae: ve - lo -

C. 3

lo - qui - um su - um ter - rae:

B.c.

7 6 #

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

ve - lo -

ci - ter, ve -

ve - lo -

6

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

- ci - ter cur - rit ser - mo e - jus. Qui e - mit - tit e -

lo - ci - ter cur - rit ser - mo e - jus. Qui e -

- ci - ter cur - rit ser - mo e - jus.

6

5

[B.]

C. 1

lo - qui - um su - um, e - lo - qui - um su - um

C. 2

mit - tit e - lo - qui - um su - um ter -

C. 3

Qui e - mit - tit e - lo - qui - um su - um

B.c.

7 6

[B.]

C. 1

ter - rae: ve - lo -

C. 2

- rae: ve -

C. 3

ter - rae: ve - lo -

B.c.

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

- ci - ter, vel - lo - ci - ter cur - rit ser - mo _____ e -

lo - ci - ter cur - rit ser - mo _____ e -

- ci - ter, ve - lo - ci - ter cur - rit ser - mo _____ e -

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

jus, ve - lo - ci - ter cur - rit ser - mo _____ e - jus.

jus, ve - lo - ci - ter cur - rit ser - mo _____ e - jus.

jus, ve - lo - ci - ter cur - rit ser - mo _____ e - jus.

Qui dat nivem

- 27 -

122

[Basso]

Canto 2

Basso
continuo

Solo.

Qui dat nivem.
Canto 2 solo.

Qui dat ni-vem si-cut la-nam,

qui dat ni-vem si-cut

6

125

[B.]

C.2

B.c.

la-nam: ne-bu-lam

si-cut ci-ne-rem spar-

5 6^b 7 6

6 6 6^b 6 7 6 7

#

128

[B.]

C.2

B.c.

- git, si-cut ci-ne-rem spar- git,

#

6
Legrenzi, Lauda Jerusalem, Part.

131

- 28 -

[B.]

C.2

B.c.

ne - bu - lam si - cut ci - ne - rem spar -

5 6 $\flat$ 7 6 7 6 7 6

134

[B.]

C.2

B.c.

- git, ne - bu - lam si - cut ci - ne - rem

6 7 6 6 6 $\flat$ 6

137

[B.]

C.2

B.c.

spar - - - git, si - cut ci - ne - rem

7 7 7 #

139

- 29 -

[B.]

C.2

spar - - - git.

B.c.

6

Mittit crystallum

142

[Basso]

Solo.

Canto 3

Mit - tit cry - stal - lum_ su - am si - cut buc - cel -

Basso continuo

Mittit cristallum.
Canto 3 solo.

7 6

147

[B.]

C.3

- las, mit - tit cry - stal - lum su - am si - cut buc -

B.c.

152

- 30 -

[B.]

C. 3

cel - - - las: an - te fa - ci - em,

B.c.

7
4 3

6#

157

[B.]

C. 3

fri - go - ris e - jus, quis su - sti - ne - bit, _____ quis

B.c.

#

7

163

[B.]

C. 3

su - sti - ne - bit, _____ quis su - sti -

B.c.

6

b

168

- 31 -

[B.]

C. 3

ne - bit, quis su - sti - ne - bit?

B.c.

6 # 6

173

Emittet verbum suum

Violino 1

Violino 2

[Basso]

Canto 1

E - mit - tet ver - bum su - um, et li - que - fa - ci - et e -

Canto 2

Canto 3

E - mit - tet ver - bum

Basso continuo

Emittett. A 5. C. 1.

C.

b # b 6 5

176

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

a.

C. 2

E - mit - tet ver - bum su - um, et li - que - fa - ci - et

C. 3

su - um, et li - que - fa - ci - et, et li - que -

B.c.

6 5 # b # 7 5

The image shows a page of a musical score, page 32, numbered 176. It features six staves. The top two staves are for Violins 1 and 2 (VI. 1 and VI. 2), both of which are empty. The third staff is for Bassoon (B.), followed by three staves for Cornets (C. 1, C. 2, C. 3). The bottom staff is for the Continuo (B.c.). The Cornets and Continuo parts contain musical notation with lyrics underneath. The lyrics are: "E - mit - tet ver - bum su - um, et li - que - fa - ci - et" for C. 2, and "su - um, et li - que - fa - ci - et, et li - que -" for C. 3. The Continuo staff has figured bass notation: "# 6 5", "# b #", and "7 5".

179

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

E - mit - tet ver - bum su - um. et li - que - fa - ci - et e -

e - a, et li - que - fa - ci - et e -

fa - ci - et e - a, et li - que - fa - ci - et e -

6 5^b 2 #7 5 4 3

182

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

a,
et li - que - fa - ci - et,

C. 2

a,

C. 3

a,

B.c.

V.

6# 5b # b 6 5

185

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

et li - que - fa - ci - et e -

et li - que - fa - ci - et,

et li - que - fa - ci - et,

6# 5^b 6 5 2 7^b 5 4 3

188

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

a, et li - que - fa - ci - et, et li - que -

VV.

7

7

191

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

fa - ci - et, et li - que - fa - ci - et e -

fa - ci - et, et li - que - fa - ci - et e -

6 7 6 $\flat$ 7 6 7 6 5

3 4 3

194

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

a. Fla - bit spi - ri - tus e - jus, et flu - ent a -

C. 2

a. Fla - bit spi - ri - tus e - jus, et flu - ent a -

C. 3

a.

B.c.

CC. VV. CC.

197

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

quae, et flu-ent

C. 2

quae,

C. 3

Fla-bit spi-ri-tus e-jus, et flu-ent a -

B.c.

V.

#

200

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

a - quae, et flu - ent a - que.

et flu - ent a - que.

- quae, et flu - ent a - que.

3 4 3

Qui annuntiat

203

[Basso]

Canto 2

Canto 3

Basso continuo

Qui an - nun - ti - at ver - bum

Qui an-nun - ti - at ver - bum su - um Ja - cob: _____

Qui annuntiat.
A 2 Soprani.

207

[B.]

C.2

C.3

B.c.

su - um Ja - cob: ju - sti - ti - as

ju - sti - ti - as et ju - di - ci - a su - a _____ Is - ra-el,

211

[B.]

C.2

C.3

B.c.

et ju - di - ci - a su - a ls - ra - el, et ju - di - ci - a su - a,

et ju - di - ci - a su - a, ju - sti - ti - as et ju - di - ci - a

215

[B.]

C.2

C.3

B.c.

ju - sti - ti - as et ju - di - ci - a su - a ls - ra - el, et ju -

su - a ls - ra - el, et ju - di - ci - a su - a ls - ra - el, _____ ju -

7 6

219

[B.]

C.2

C.3

B.c.

di - ci - a su - a _____ Is - ra - el. _____

di - ci - a su - a _____ Is - ra - el. _____

Non fecit taliter - Adagio 1

224

Violino 1

Violino 2

[Basso]

Canto 1

Basso continuo

Non fe - cit ta - li - ter om - ni na - ti - o - ni:

Non fecit.
Canto solo è VV.

6

1 Druck: "Adagio" nur in Canto 1.

Legrenzi, Lauda Jerusalem, Part.

226

Allegro 1

- 44 -

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

et ju - di - ci - a su - a non ma - ni - fe - sta - vit, non ma - ni - fe -

B.c.

1 Druck: Allegro" nur in Canto 1.

228

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

sta - vit e - is,

B.c.

6 5 5 6# #

230

- 45 -

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

B.c.

6 6

232

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

B.c.

et ju - di - ci - a su - a et ju - di - ci - a su - a non ma -

5 6 # 5 6#

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

B.c.

ni - fe - sta - vit, non ma - ni - fe - sta - vit e - is.

3 4 3

♭

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a choral and instrumental work. The page is numbered 234 in the top left and - 46 - in the top center. The score is arranged in five staves. The first three staves are for Violins I (VI. 1), Violins II (VI. 2), and Bassoon (B.). The next two staves are for Cornet I (C. 1) and Cello/Double Bass (B.c.). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 3/4. The lyrics 'ni - fe - sta - vit, non ma - ni - fe - sta - vit e - is.' are written under the Cornet I staff. The instrumental parts include various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The Cello/Double Bass part includes a triplet of eighth notes marked with '3' and a quarter note marked with '4'. A flat symbol (♭) is placed below the first measure of the Cello/Double Bass part.

Gloria Patri

237

Violino 1

Violino 2

[Basso]

Canto 1

Glo - ri - a Pa - tri et Fi - li - o, Glo - - ri - a, Glo - - ri - a

Canto 2

Glo - ri - a Pa - tri et Fi - li - o, Glo - - ri - a,

Canto 3

Glo - ri - a Pa - tri et Fi - li - o,

Basso continuo

Gloria. A 5. C. C.

The musical score is written for a choir and instrumental ensemble. It consists of seven staves. The first two staves are for Violino 1 and Violino 2, both in treble clef. The third staff is for the Bass, in bass clef. The next three staves are for three vocal parts: Canto 1, Canto 2, and Canto 3, all in treble clef. The final staff is for the Basso continuo, in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are 'Gloria Patri et Filio, Gloria, Gloria'. The Basso continuo part includes the text 'Gloria. A 5. C. C.'.

239

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

Glo - ri - a Pa - tri et Fi - li - o, Glo - ri - a, Glo - ri - a Pa - tri et Fi - li - o et Spi -

Druck: Glo - ri - a, Glo - ri - a, Glo - ri - a et Spi -

C. 2

Glo - - ri - a, Glo - - ri - a, Glo - ri - a Pa - tri et Fi - li - o et Spi -

C. 3

Glo - - ri - a, Glo - - ri - a, Glo - ri - a Pa - tri et Fi - li - o et Spi -

B.c.

241

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

ri - tu - i San - cto.

C. 2

ri - tu - i San - cto. Glo - ri - a, Glo -

C. 3

ri - tu - i San - cto. Glo - ri - a, Glo -

B.c.

6 7 6

The musical score is for a multi-part setting. It features five staves. The top two staves are for Violins 1 and 2 (VI. 1 and VI. 2), both of which are currently silent, indicated by a horizontal line. The third staff is for Bassoon (B.), showing a melodic line in the first measure and a sustained note in the second. The fourth and fifth staves are for Cornets 1, 2, and 3 (C. 1, C. 2, C. 3), which play a rhythmic, eighth-note pattern in the first measure and a more complex melodic line in the second. The bottom two staves are for the Continuo (B.c.), with the right hand playing chords and the left hand providing a bass line. The lyrics are written below the cornet staves. The page number 241 is in a box at the top left. The page number - 49 - is at the top center. The title Legrenzi, Lauda Jerusalem, Part. is at the bottom center.

243

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

Glo - ri - a, Glo - ri - a, Glo - ri - a et Spi - ri - tu - i San -

C. 2

- ri - a, Glo - ri - a et Spi - ri - tu - i San -

C. 3

- ri - a, Glo - ri - a et Spi - ri - tu - i San -

B.c.

8 7

The musical score is for a multi-part setting of 'Lauda Jerusalem'. It features six staves: two for violins (VI. 1 and VI. 2), a bassoon (B.), three for cornets (C. 1, C. 2, and C. 3), and a basso continuo (B.c.). The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 8/7. The cornets and bassoon have lyrics: 'Glo - ri - a, Glo - ri - a, Glo - ri - a et Spi - ri - tu - i San -'. The violins and basso continuo have rests. The score is divided into two measures by a bar line. The first measure contains measures 8 and 7 of the piece.

245

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1
cto.

C. 2
cto.

C. 3
cto.

B.c.
VV.

b

247

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

249

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

Sicut erat

251

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

Si - cut e - rat in prin - ci - pi - o

3 4 6 7 6

The musical score is for a piece titled 'Sicut erat'. It consists of seven staves. The first three staves are for Violins 1 and 2, and a Bassoon. The next three staves are for Cornets 1, 2, and 3. The final staff is for the Continuo (B.c.). The time signature is 3/4. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The lyrics are 'Si - cut e - rat in prin - ci - pi - o'. The Continuo part includes figured bass notation: 3, 4, 6, 7, 6.

256

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

et nunc et semper et

Si - cut e - rat

261

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

— sem - per, et nunc et sem - per et

C. 2

in prin - ci - pi - o

C. 3

Si - cut e - rat in prin -

B.c.

266

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

sem - per. Si - cut e - rat in prin - ci - pi - o

C. 2

et nunc et sem - per et sem - per,

C. 3

ci - pi - o et nunc et sem - per et sem - per, et

B.c.

271

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

et sem - per, et nunc,

et nunc et sem - per et sem - per, et nunc,

nunc et sem - per et sem - per, et

276

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

et nunc et sem - per.

et nunc et sem - per.

sem - per, et sem - per.

Et in saecula - Allegro 1

280

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

Et in sae-cu-la sae-cu - lo - rum, A - - - - men, A - -

Et in saecula.

2

#

#

The musical score is for a three-part setting of the Credo. It features six staves: two for Violins (VI. 1 and VI. 2), one for Bassoon (B.), one for Clarinets (C. 1, C. 2, C. 3), and one for Piano/Conductor (B.c.). The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The Violins and Clarinet 1 parts are mostly rests. The Bassoon and Piano parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The Clarinet 2 part has a melodic line with lyrics. The Piano part has a harmonic accompaniment with lyrics. The score is divided into three measures.

1 Druck: "Allegro" nur in C. 2.

283

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

A

men.

Et in sae-cu-la sae-cu - lo - rum, A - - - - men, A -

C.

C.

6

286

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

men. Et in sae-cu-la sae-cu - lo-rum, A - -

C. 2

A - -

C. 3

- - - - men.

B.c.

6

289

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

- men, A - - - men.

C. 2

- - - men.

C. 3

A - -

B.c.

292

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

- men, A - - -

B.c.

295

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

A - - men.

men. A - -

men. A - -

298

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

Et in sae-cu-la sae-cu-lo-rum, A - - - men, A -

C. 2

- - - men.

C. 3

- - - men,

B.c.

301

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

men, A

C. 2

A

C. 3

A

B.c.

304

VI. 1

VI. 2

[B.]

C. 1

C. 2

C. 3

B.c.

men, A - men.

men, A - men.

men, A - men.

6

1 Druck: Schlussnote ist in allen Stimmen eine Longa.