

Johann Adolf

Hasse

Miserere in c

per Soli SATB, Coro SATB
2 Flauti, 2 Oboi
2 Violini, Viola, Basso continuo

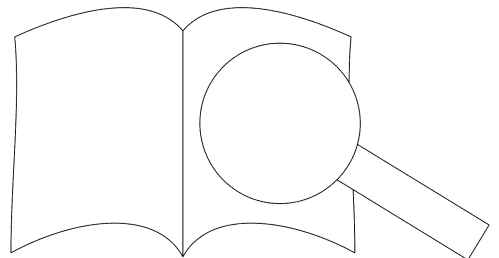
herausgegeben von / edited by
Wolfgang Horn

Auszug / Vocal score

von Maria Morath-Pusinelli



Carus 40.961/1



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Vorwort

Am 25. März 1699 wurde in Bergedorf bei Hamburg Johann Adolf Hasse getauft. Sein Leben endete am 16. Dezember 1783 in Venedig. Hasses Lebensspanne umfasst eine Zeit „zwischen den Epochen“: er war fast eine Generation jünger als die 1685 geborenen Bach und Händel, dagegen eine Generation älter als Haydn (geb. 1732) und gar zwei Generationen älter als Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (geb. 1756). Hasses Musik aber stand von Anfang an im Zeichen des Neuen: einige Arien seines im Kern auf die Zeit um 1730 zurückgehenden *Miserere c-Moll* scheinen bereits auf die Musik Mozarts vorauszuweisen, während sie von der barocken Arienkunst Bachs weit entfernt sind.

Über Hasses Jugend ist wenig bekannt. 1718 begegnet er als Sänger an der Hamburger Oper, einige Zeit darauf findet man ihn am Hof zu Braunschweig. Anfang der 1720er Jahre ging er nach Italien, wo er sich in verschiedenen Städten aufgehalten hat. In Neapel war er einer der letzten Schüler des 1725 verstorbenen Opernkomponisten Alessandro Scarlatti; dort feierte er auch seine ersten Erfolge mit Bühnenwerken.

Von Hause aus Protestant, konvertierte Hasse in Italien zum Katholizismus. Der Hauptgrund hierfür war wohl die Eheschließung mit der gefeierten Sängerin Faustina Bordoni im Jahre 1730. Gewiss trug die Verbindung mit dieser bewunderten Primadonna einiges zum Erfolg der Opern Hasses an den europäischen Höfen bei. Ganz im Gegensatz zu einem Komponisten wie Johann Sebastian Bach findet man die Hasses ständig unterwegs. Die europäischen Theater, insbesondere auch die Fürstenhöfe sind ihre eigentliche Sphäre. Ihre Reiseziele erstrecken sich vom südlichen Italien über Mittelitalien, Venedig und Wien bis nach Mitteleuropa. Dort hat Hasse am kunsin- und prunkliebenden Hof der „Kurfürsten zu Sachsen Könige von Polen“ zu Dresden über drei Jahrzehnte von etwa 1730 (die Umstände und der 7 Engagements sind nicht ganz klar) bis zur Stelle des Kapellmeisters innegehabt. Hasses wesentlich dazu bei, Dresdens Rang eine der europäischen Musikstädte zu be-

Parallel zum Dresdner Amt liche Verpflichtung ein, wird er erstmals als „Ospedale degli Incurabili“ ge- 1730 Werke für spätere Jahre innehatte, b

Bei „servatorien“ handelte es sich, man sich neben echten Zeit zahlreichen Findelkinder institutionen – insbesondere in waren berühmt für die musikalische ihren Zöglingen gaben. Zahlreiche be- er Zeit haben an den venezianischen Kon- wirkt, neben Hasse u.a. Gasparini, Vivaldi, und Galuppi. Das „Ospedale degli Incurabili“

nahm nur Mädchen auf; dem Kapellmeister stand also kein „normaler“ Chor SATB, sondern nur ein Chor aus Frauenstimmen zur Verfügung. Diesem Umstand verdankt sich die Chorbesetzung der Erstfassung des *Miserere c-Moll* mit zwei Sopran- und zwei Altstimmen.

Das *Miserere*, der 50. Psalm nach der Zählung der Vulgata, gehört liturgisch in die Matutinfest der drei letzten Kartage (Gründonnerstag, Karfreitag und Karsamstag). In diesen Gottesdiensten wurde das *Miserere* oft im Wechsel von einstimmiger Psalmodie und a-cappella-Chorsätzen einfachster Faktur gesungen. Hasses großes c-Moll-*Miserere* aber gehört in eine andere Umgebung: in den Rahmen einer venezianischen Kirchenfeier an den Kartagen. Dort folgte es in unmittelbarem Anschluss an ein Oratorium. Ein solches Oratorium, nicht selten als „Introductio ad Psalmum Miserere“ bezeichnet, den großen Passionen etwa Bachs kaum nem regelmäßigen Wechsel von Re- selten nur Chören ist es eher e- italienischen Oper. Hasse soll wohl über lateinische als a- poniert.

Hasses *Miserere* in endgültigen Fassung. Es handelt sich Messver- positionen. „Nummernkompositionen“ durch das Vorhandensein der Rezitative andererseits dieses Nummernwerk von den Oper und ihrer kleinen Schwes- Cantata“.

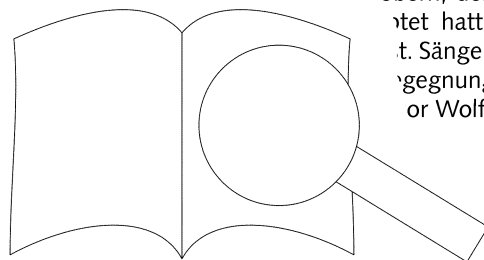
Miserere c-Moll existiert in mehreren authentischen. Unsere Ausgabe bietet einen Text der spätesten für gemischten Chor SATB auf der Grundlage des schen Autographs dieser Fassung.

Mit dem im Jahr 1988 bei Carus erschienenen Partitur-Erstdruck von Hasses großem und einst hochberühmten *Miserere c-Moll* in der Fassung für gemischten Chor sollte dieses bedeutende Werk, das bis dahin in den exklusiven Bereich der Spezialliteratur für Frauenchöre verbannt war, gleichsam der Allgemeinheit übergeben werden; dabei war es ein besonderer Glücksfall, dass Hasse selbst mit seinem Namen für die Authentizität dieser Fassung einsteht. Tatsächlich konnte sich dieses Werk seitdem immer mehr den Platz

es eins- und Instru mit der gang A

Regen

An Eng



Miserere in c

Psalm 50 (51)

Johann Adolf Hasse

1699–1783

1. Miserere mei Deus (Coro)

Klavierauszug: Petra Morath-Pusinelli (*1967)

Non troppo lento, ma devoto

Tutti

2 Oboi, Archi
Basso continuo

5

10

Soprano
Alto
Tenore
Basso

Mi - - se - re - re, mi - se -
Mi - - se - re - re, mi -
Mi - - se - re - re, mi se
Mi - - se - re - re, re,

14

mi - se - us, mi - se - re -
mi - De - us, mi - se - re -
r - re me - i De - us, mi - se

19

re me - i De - us, se - cun - dum ma - gnam mi -

re me - i De - us, se - cun - dum

re me - i De - us, se - cun - dum ma - gnam mi - se - ri - cor -

De - - - us, se -

23

se - ri - cor - di - am tu

ma - gnam mi - se - ri - cor di - am

di - am, mi - se - ri - cor

cun - dum ma - gnam mi - se - ri - cor

27

Et se - cun - dum mul - ti - tu - di - nem mi - se - ra - ti -

mul - ti - tu - di - nem mi - se - ra - ti - o - num, mi - se - ra - ti -

se - cun - dum mul - ti - num,

Et li - nem

31

o - num, mi-se-ra-ti - o - num tu - a - - - - - rum, de - le

o - num, mi-se-ra-ti - o - num tu - a - - - - - rum, in - i - qui-

mi-se-ra-ti - o - num tu - a - rum, tu - a - - - - - rum, de - le

mi-se-ra-ti - o - num, mi-se-ra-ti - o - num tu - a - - - - - rum, de -

35

in - i - qui - ta - tem in - i - qui - ta - tem me - ar

ta - tem, in - i - qui - ta - tem me

in - i - qui - ta - tem in - i - qui - ta - ter

le in - i - qui - ta - - - - -

39

An u.

ab in - i - qui - ta - te et a pec-

me ab in - i - qui - ta pec-

ca - to me - o mun - da

ca - to me - o mun - da

Quo-ni-am in-i-qui-ta-tem me -

Quo - ni-am in - i - qui - ta - tem me -

me. Quo-ni-am in - i - qui - ta - te

me. Quo - ni - lui . me - am e - go co-

+ Ob

gno - sco: pec - ca - tum, pec -

gno - pec - ca - tum, pec -

gno pec - ca - tum, pec -

pec - ca - tum, pec -

+ Ob

55

tum me - um

ca - - - - - tum, pec - ca - - - - - tum me - um

tum me - um

tum me - um

60

con - tra me est sem - - - - -

con - tra me est sem - - - - -

con - tra me est sem - - - - -

con - tra me est sem - - - - -

per.

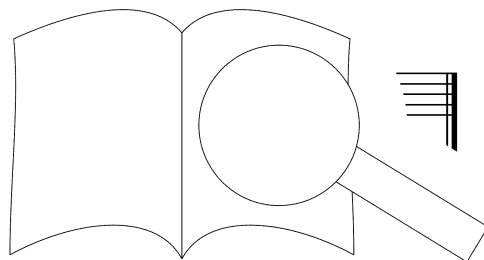
per.

Continuo

Tutti:

64

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2. Tibi soli peccavi (Basso solo)

Archi
Basso continuo

Allegro

tr

f

4

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree' in 3/4 time, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The piece includes a trill (tr) in the final measure.

7 Basso solo

Musical score for the piece 'Tibi soli pec-ca'. The score is written for three parts: Basso solo (Bass), Piano (P), and Organ (O). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 4/4. The Basso solo part has lyrics 'Ti - bi so - li pec-ca' under the notes. The Piano part features a trill (tr) on the right hand and a piano (p) dynamic marking on the left hand. The Organ part has a 'p' dynamic marking. A large diagonal watermark 'Musical score' is visible across the page.

11

lum co - ram te fe -

[illegible]

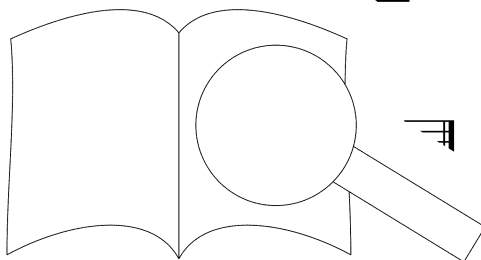
ut ju - sti - fi - ce-ris in ser-mo - ni-bus tu - is, ut ju - sti - fi -

ce-ris in ser-mo - ni-bus tu - is, et vin - cas cum ju-di -

ca - - - - -

ris, cum ju ris.

tr tr



3. Ecce enim (Coro, Soprano solo, Alto solo, Tenore solo)

Andante

Tutti

2 Oboi, Archi
Basso continuo

mf

5

9

13

Tutti

Ec

Tutti

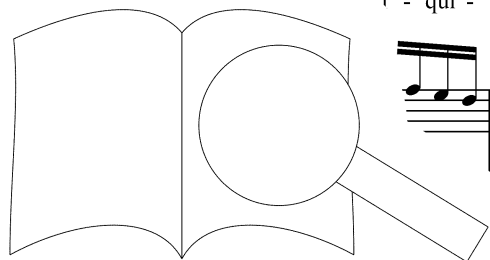
in in - i - qui -

e - nim in in - i - qui -

ce e - nim in in - i - qui -

Ec - ce e - nir i - qui -

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31

in - - cer - ta et oc - cul - ta sa - pi - en - ti - ae

in - - cer - ta et oc - cul - ta sa - pi - en - ti - ae

in - - cer - ta et oc - cul - ta sa - pi - en - ti - ae

cer - - ta et oc - cul - - ta sa - pi - en - ti - ae

36

tu - - ae ma - ni - fe - sta - -

tu - ae ma - ni - fe - sta - - sti,

tu - - ae ma - ni - fe - sta

tu - - ae ma - ni - fe - sta - sti mi -

40

hi. A po, et mun -

hi. sper - ges me hys - so po, et mun -

Solo

sim.

46

Soprano solo

da - bor: la - va - bis me, et su-per ni-vem de - al - ba -

Alto solo

da - bor: la - va - bis me, et su-per ni-vem de - al - ba -

51

- - bor. Au - di - tu - i me

- - bor. Au - di - tu - i me

57

- - bis gau - di - ur et ex - sul -

- - bis gau - di - am: et ex - sul -

62

ta

67

os - sa hu-mi-li - a - - - - -

os - sa hu-mi-li - a - - - - -

72

ta. A

ta.

sim.

77

Soprano solo

fa - ci-em tu - am

ca - tis me - is: et

sim.

82

ta - tes me - as

Cor

87

mun - dum cre - a in me De - us: et spi - ri - tum re - ctum

92

in - no - va in vi - sce - ri - bus me -

97

- - - - -

102

is.

Alto solo

Nr

Tenore sc

ci - as me a fa - ci -

sin.

n

san - - - ctum tu - um ne au - fe - ras a

san - - - ctum tu - um ne au - fe - ras a

Allegro

me, ne au - fe - ras a me.

me, ne au - fe - ras a me.

+ Ob

f

Tutti

Red - de m.

lae - ti - ti - am sa - lu - ta - ris, sa - lu -

Tutti

Red

hi lae - ti - ti - am sa - lu - ta - ris, sa - lu -

T

mi - hi lae - ti - ti - am sa - lu - ta - ris, sa - lu -

mi - hi la

sa - lu -

120

ta-ris tu - i: et spi - ri - tu prin-ci - pa

ta-ris tu - i: et spi - ri - tu prin-ci - pa

ta-ris tu - i: et spi - ri - tu prin-ci - pa

ta-ris tu - i: et spi - ri - tu prin-ci - pa

125

li con - fir - ma

li con - fir - ma

li con - fir

li co

130

do - ce

do - ce

ce - bo,

bo in - i - quos vi - as tu - as:

bo in - i - quos vi - as tu - as: et

bo in - i - quos vi - as tu - as: et

bo in - i - quos vi - as tu - as:

et im - pi - i ad te con - ver

im - pi - i ad te, ad te con

im - pi - i ad te, ad te

et im - pi - i con ten - -

- tur, et im - pi - i ad

- tur, et im - pi - i ad

- pi - i ad

vi - i ad

te, et im - pi - i ad te con - ver - ten - -

te, et im - pi - i ad te con - ver - ten - - -

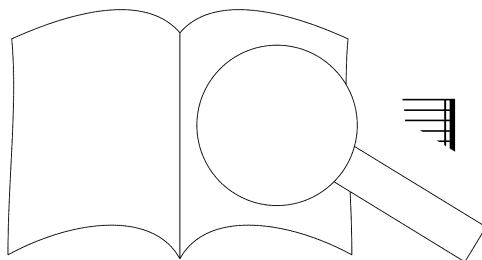
te, et im - pi - i ad te con - ver - ten - - -

te, et im - pi - i ad te con - ver - ten - - -

[illegible]

158

Ausgabequalität gegen

A musical score for a piece titled 'Ausgabequalität gegen'. The score is written on two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score consists of two measures. The first measure contains a complex chordal structure in the right hand and a simpler melody in the left hand. The second measure continues the musical ideas from the first. The text 'Ausgabequalität gegen' is written diagonally across the score.

4. Libera me (Soprano solo, Alto solo)

Un poco lento

Tutti

2 Oboi o Flauti
Archi
Basso continuo

22 Soprano solo

Alto solo

Continuo

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lu - tis me - ae: et ex - sul - ta - -

ta - bit lin - gua me - bit

a ju - sti - ti - am tu - me - a ju - sti - ti - am

Do - la - bia*

* Hasse wünscht die Aussprache „la - bja“. / Here Hasse wants the pronunciation as “la - bja”.

49

me - a a - pe - ri-es: et os me - um an - nun - ti -

me - a a - pe - ri-es: et os me - um

tr Ob VI tr Ob

54

a - bit lau - dem tu - am, lau

an - nun - ti - a - bit lau - dem,

VI Tutti

59

p

64

lau

am, lau

Continuo

p

69

dem, lau dem tu

dem, lau dem tu

tr *tr* *tr* *f* *p* *VI*

74

am.

am.

tr *tr* *Tutti* *ff* *tr*

79

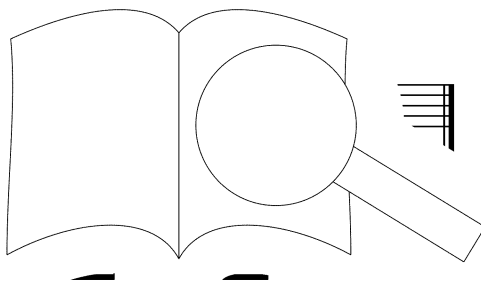
Ob *tr* *VI* *tr* *Ob* *p* *f*

84

p *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *p*

89

tr *p*



5. Quoniam si voluisses (Soprano solo)

Andante, ma non troppo

Tutti

2 Oboi o Flauti
Archi
Basso continuo

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Includes trills (tr) and a forte (f) dynamic marking.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Includes trills (tr) and a forte (f) dynamic marking.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Includes lyrics: "Quo-ni-am si vo-lu - is - ses sa - cri - fi - ci-um ti-que:". Includes a piano (p) dynamic marking and the instruction "Vc soli".

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Includes lyrics: "ho - lo-cau -".

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Includes a trill (tr) and a forte (f) dynamic marking.

Diagram of a book with a magnifying glass over it. Below the diagram is the text "Tutti Bassi".

23

Sa-cri - fi - ci-um De-o spi - ri-tus con-tri-bu - la - - -

tr
Archi
p
Vc soli

27

- tus: cor con - tri - tum et hu - mi-li - a - tum De - - - us non de-

31

spi - ci-es, cor con-tri - tum et De -

f p

35

- us non de-spi - ci - es. vtti

39

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6. Benigne fac (Coro)

Allegro di molto

2 Oboi, Archi
Basso continuo

Tutti

f

tr

4

Tutti

Be - ni

Tutti

1.

tr

7

gne, be - ni - ri bo - na vo - lun - ta - te, in bo - na vo - lun -

gne, ni - ne, in bo - na vo - lun - ta - te, in bo - na vo - lun -

gne, Do - mi - ne, in bo - na vo - lun - ta - te, in bo - na vo - lun -

gne fac, Do - mi - ne, in bo - na

vo - lun -

tr

10

ta - te tu - a Si - - on: ut ae - di - fi - cen - tur

ta - te tu - a Si - - on: ut ae - di - fi - cen - - tur

ta - te tu - a Si - - on: ut ae - di - fi - cen - tur

ta - te tu - a Si - - on: ut ae - di - fi - cen - tur

13

mu - ri Je - ru - sa - lem, mu - ri Je - ru - sa -

mu - ri Je - ru - sa - lem, mu - ri Je - ru -

mu - ri Je - ru - sa - lem, mu - r

mu - ri Je - ru - sa - lem,

17

ac - ce - pta - bis sa - cri - fi - ci - um ju - sti - ti - ae,

Tunc ac - ce - pta - bis sa - cri - fi - ci - um ju - sti - ti - ae,

Tunc ac - ce - pta - bis - ae,

Tunc ac - ce - pta - bis

ob - la - ti - o - nes et ho - lo - cau - sta: tunc im - po - nent

ob - la - ti - o - nes et ho - lo - cau - sta: tunc im - po - nent

ob - la - ti - o - nes et ho - lo - cau - sta: tunc im - po - nent

ob - la - ti - o - nes et ho - lo - cau - sta: tunc im - po - nent

su-per al - ta re tu - am vi - tu - tu - um vi - tu -

su-per al - ta re tu - am vi - tu - tu - um vi - tu -

po - nent su-per al - ta re tu - am vi - tu - tu - um vi - tu -

su-per al - ta re tu - am vi - tu - tu - um vi - tu -

los, su - per re tu - um vi - tu - los. al - ta re tu

los, su - per re tu - um vi - tu - los. al - ta re tu

los, su - per re tu - um vi - tu - los. al - ta re tu

los, su - per re tu - um vi - tu - los. al - ta re tu

7. Gloria Patri (Alto solo)

Un poco lento, ma poco

2 Oboi, Archi
Basso continuo

5

Tutti

f

tr

5

tr

tr

tr

9

Alto solo

Gloria

chi

13

tr

Pa - tri, et

17

Spi - ri - tu-i San -

tr

22

26

30

Glo - - - - - ri - a

+ Ob I solo

p

34

- tri, et Fi o, et Spi - ri - tu - i San - - -

p

38

30

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42

46

cto, Spi - ri - tu - i San

49

Cadenza

- cto.

Tutti

f *ff*

53

a guisa di cadenza, ma a tempo *

p

56

lungo

* Wie ei. cadenz, aber im Takt (unter Beibehaltung des Tempos). / As a cadence, but c

at (mainta.

tempo).

8. Sicut erat – Amen (Coro)

Allegro assai

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

2 Oboi, Archi
Basso continuo

f staccato sempre

Tutti

Sic - ut e-rat in prin - ci - pi-o, et nunc, et

Tutti

Sic - ut e-rat in prin - ci - pi-o, et nunc, et

Tutti

Sic - ut e-rat in prin - ci - pi-o, et nunc, et

Tutti

Sic - ut e-rat in prin - ci - pi-o, et nunc, et

Sic - ut e-rat in prin - ci - pi-o, et nunc, et

5

sem - per, et in sae - cr

sem - per, et in s. rum, a -

sem - per, et in - cu - lo - rum, a -

sem - per, et sae - cu - lo - rum, a -

10

a - men, a

a - men, a

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

Sic - ut e - rat in prin - ci - pi-o, et nunc, et sem - per,
Sic - ut e - rat in prin - ci - pi-o, et nunc, et sem - per,
Sic - ut e - rat in prin - ci - pi-o, et nunc, et sem -
Sic - ut e - rat in prin - ci - pi-o, et nunc, et

et in et i- et a - lo - rum, a - men, a -
sae - cu - lo - rum, a - cu - la sae - cu - lo - rum,
a - cu - la sae - cu - lo - rum,

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features five staves: three vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and two piano accompaniment staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score includes a full musical arrangement with notes, rests, and bar lines. A large diagonal watermark 'PARTITUR' is overlaid across the score. A copyright notice '© Carus-Verlag' is visible in the bottom right corner.

The image displays a musical score for the 'Gloria' by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is written for four vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass) and a keyboard accompaniment. The vocal parts are in G major and 4/4 time. The keyboard part is in G major and 4/4 time. The score includes a large watermark 'PROBE' and a magnifying glass icon.

44

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

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

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

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

49

- - - - -

- - - - -

- - - - -

- - - - -

53

men, a - n.

men, a - - - - - men.

men, a - - - - - men.

men, a - - - - - men.

Postscript

Johann Adolf Hasse was baptized at Bergedorf, near Hamburg, on 25 March 1699, and he died at Venice on the 16th December 1783. Hasse's lifetime covered a period "between epochs"; he was almost a generation younger than Bach and Handel, both born in 1685, but a generation older than Haydn (born 1732) and two generations older than Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (born 1756). From the outset Hasse's music was forward-looking; some of the arias in his *Miserere in C minor*, the greater part of which dates from around 1730, appear to point toward the music of Mozart which was to come; they are remote from the baroque artistry of Bach's arias.

Little is known about Hasse's youth. In 1718 he was a tenor singer at the Hamburg Opera, and a little later he was active at the Court of Brunswick. At the beginning of the 1720s he went to Italy, where he stayed in several cities. In Naples he was one of the last pupils of the opera composer Alessandro Scarlatti, who died in 1725, and it was in Naples, too, that he enjoyed his first success with operas of his own. Born into a Protestant family, he converted to Catholicism in Italy. The principal reason for this was probably his marriage, in 1730, to the celebrated singer Faustina Bordoni. Undoubtedly this connection with the greatly admired prima donna contributed to the success of Hasse's operas at courts throughout Europe. In complete contrast to a composer like Johann Sebastian Bach, the Hasses were always on the move. The theaters of Europe, and especially princely courts, were their principal scenes of action. Their travel itineraries took them from southern Italy by way of central Italy, Venice and Vienna to central Germany. There Hasse settled as *Capellmeister* at the artistic and splendor-loving Court of the "Elector of Saxony and King of Poland" in Dresden, where he remained for more than three decades from about 1730. The circumstances and date of his appointment are not for certain until 1763. Hasse's operas contributed substantially to the establishment and consolidation of Dresden's reputation as one of the foremost European opera centers.

In addition to his position at the Dresden Opera, a professional commitment which he held from 1736 he was named for 17 years "Capellmeister" of the "Ospedale della Pietà" of Venice, an institution he had probably visited at various times since 1730. He no longer held the position after 1763, but remained closely associated with it.

Such "ospedali" were orphanages, in which boys but also foundlings, who were cared for. Many such institutions in Venice and Naples – were renowned for the musical education which they gave their charges. The composers of the time were directors of these orphanages, including, apart from Hasse, Vivaldi, Jommelli and Galuppi. The "Ospedale della Pietà" received only girls, so the musical director

there had at his disposal not a "normal" SATB chorus but only a choir of female voices. This fact accounts for the use in the first version of the *Miserere in C minor* of a choir comprising two soprano and two alto parts.

The *Miserere*, Psalm 50 in the Vulgata numbering (Psalm 51 in the Authorized Version and subsequent translations of the Bible), belongs liturgically to the service of Lauds on the last three days of Holy Week (Maundy Thursday, Good Friday and Holy Saturday). At those services the *Miserere* was often sung with verses of unaccompanied plainsong alternating with extremely simple a cappella choral settings of the other verses. Hasse's great *Miserere in C minor* belongs in different surroundings, in the context of Venetian religious ceremonies during Holy Week, when it immediately followed the performance of an oratorio. Such an oratorio, not infrequently described expressly as "Psalmum Miserere," is scarcely comparable with those of Bach; with its recitatives and arias, choruses occupied a counterpart to the Italian oratorio. Hasse himself composed several oratorios in Italian words.

Hasse's *Miserere in C minor*, published here, consists of a single movement in character. It is, therefore, a setting of the text in mass settings of the kind which, in the 18th century, made up the "Miserere" of the oratorios, made up of arias, recitatives and choruses. The presence of recitatives different from those of this kind from works in the Italian oratorio and its smaller sister the *Miserere* in *C minor* exists in several authentic versions. The version offered here is based on Hasse's autograph manuscript of 1730.

In the first printing by Carus in 1988 of the version for mixed-voice chorus of Hasse's great and once celebrated *Miserere in C minor*, this important work, which had been restricted until then to the limited sphere of music for female-voice choir, became available to all; thereby it was particularly fortunate that Hasse himself gave his name to vouch for the authenticity of this version. In fact, since then this work has increasingly regained the unchallenged position in the oratorio repertoire, which it had once enjoyed and which is justified by its artistic standing. Singers, instrumentalists and conductors are all acquainted with the performance of this work.

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