

CHORUS MUSARUM  
**DIVINO APOLLINI**  
ACCINENTIUM  
SIVE  
**SEX MISSÆ**  
SELECTISSIMÆ

A  
QUATUOR VOCIBUS  
Canto, Alto, Tenore, Basso, 2. Violinis & Organo  
Concertantibus, 2. Clarinis, Tympano, Violoncello, pro Libitu.

**AUTHORE**  
CELEBERRIMO & PRÆSTANTISSIMO  
DOMINO

**ANTONIO CALDARA**  
CHORI MUSICI IN AULA CAROLI VI.  
glor. mem. IMPERATORIS ROMANI  
VICE-DIRECTORE in lucem prodierunt.



---

BAMBERGÆ,  
Apud Martinum Göbhardt Universitatis Bibliopolam,  
Anno 1749.

216/10

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# AD LECTOREM MUSICUM

**N**E mireris, amice Lector, Opus prodire in publicum, quod nonnisi in arcanis Principum Adytis tanquam pretiosum recondi Cimelion oporteret; Quis enim Lumen abscondit sub Modio? Quis Solem Orbi illustrando datum ad unius Urbis Angustias alligabit? Ita injuriosus forem piis Celeberrimi D. CALDARÆ Manibus, qui uti in Augusta CAROLI VI. gloriosissimæ Memoræ Aula Chori Musici Vice-ut vocant, Director, ita in Cælo Musico primæ Magnitudinis Sidus quondam extitit, si Partum Authori suo tam gloriosum, in Sortem verò pupillarem conjectum, in quo mira cum Arte Suavitas, ex æquo certat, ingratas ad Tenebras damnarem; injuriosus quoque Ecclesiæ Splendori, Cultuique Divino, cui illustres hos Radios avara Manu subtraherem. Ad majorem igitur DEI in Chordis & Organo laudandi Gloriam, & Sacræ Officiorum Divinorum Ministræ, Artis Musicæ Incrementum prodit CHORUS MUSARUM DIVINO APOLLINI ACCINENTIUM, sive SEX MISSÆ SELECTISSIMÆ à quatuor Vocibus, Quinque priores cum Tubis, & tres cum Tympanis, sexta cum Cornibus, quarum quinque Præfatum D. CALDARA Authorem habent, una verò in Ordine tertia D. HEMMERLEIN.

Eric

Erit hoc, uti non dubito, omnibus Musicæ Peritis & Fautoribus gratum perinde, ac, discantibus in primis, tantò utilius, quantò magis non speciosa quidem Verba, sed rei ipsius singulare quoddam Artificium semet commendabit. Si quantuluscunque Conatus hic meus Lectori Musico arridebit, plures etiam Missæ, Vesperæ, & alia erunt ad ejus obsequia, omnia verò

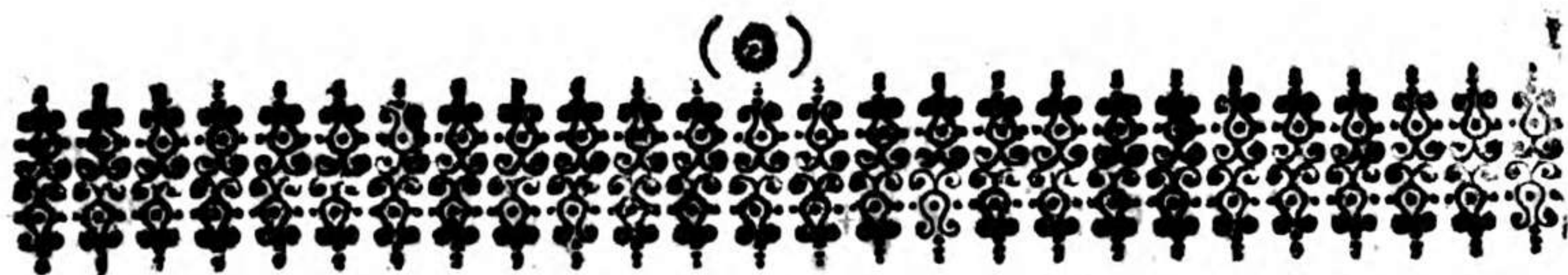
## AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM.



# INDEX MISSARUM.

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|------|------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------|
| I.   | MISSA ex C.      | à 4. Voc. 2. Violin. & Organo oblig. }      | 2. Clarin. & |
| II.  | MISSA ex D.      | à 4. Voc. 2. Violin. & Organo oblig. }      | Tympanis     |
| III. | MISSA ex C.      | à 4. Voc. 2. Violin. & Organo oblig. }      | non necess.  |
| IV.  | MISSA ex D. dur. | à 4. Voc. 2. Violin. & Organo oblig. }      | 2. Clarin.   |
| V.   | MISSA ex B.      | à 4. Voc. 2. Violin. & Organo oblig. }      | non oblig.   |
| VI.  | MISSA ex G, dur. | à 4. Voc. 2. Violin. & Org. oblig. 2. Corn. | non obl.     |





(6)

# ORGANO

## MISSA I.

Allegro S.

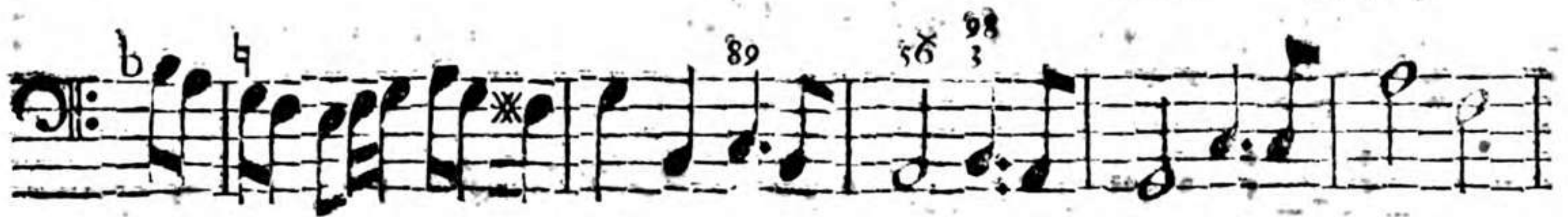
**K** yrie.

The organ score for the Kyrie consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a large 'K' and the word 'yrie.' below it. The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and includes various musical symbols such as 'X', 'S.', 'T.', and 'A'. The score is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and includes various musical symbols such as 'X', 'S.', 'T.', and 'A'. The score is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and includes various musical symbols such as 'X', 'S.', 'T.', and 'A'.

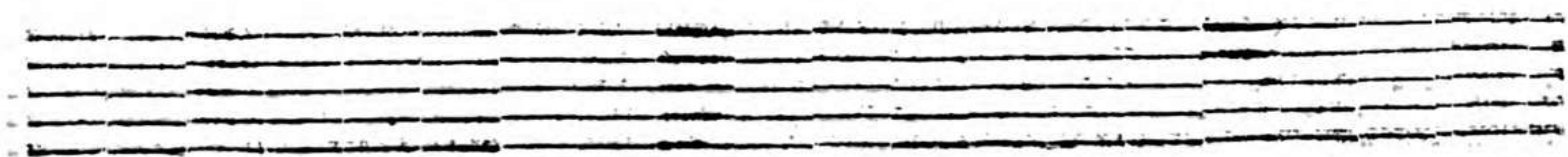


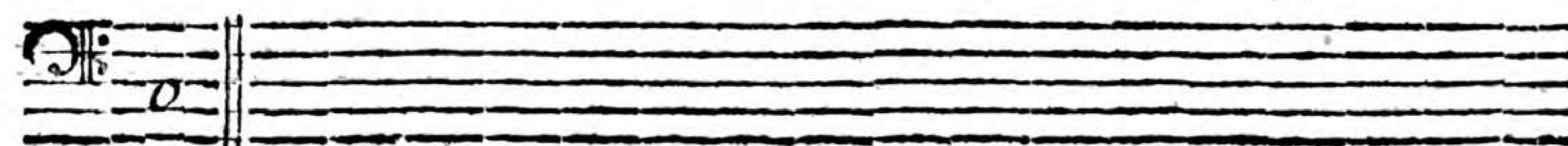
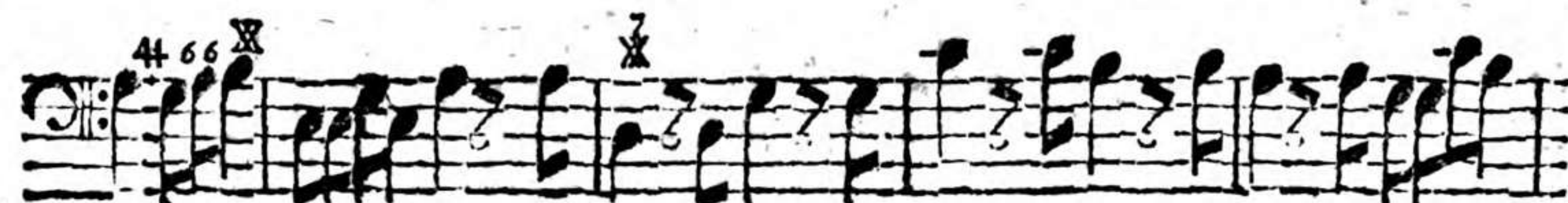
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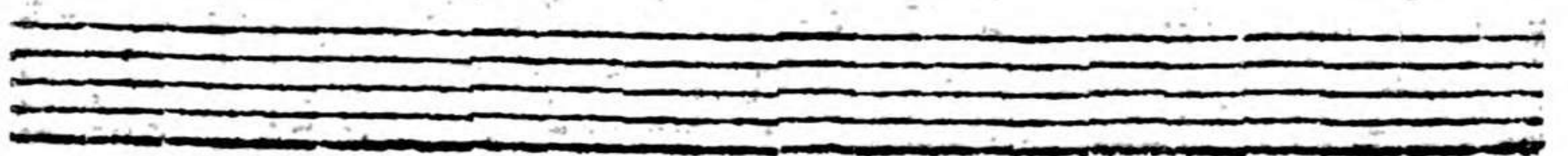
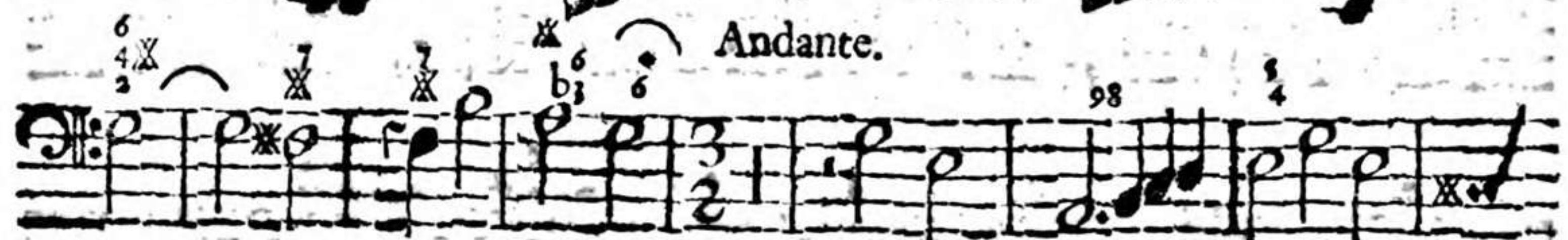
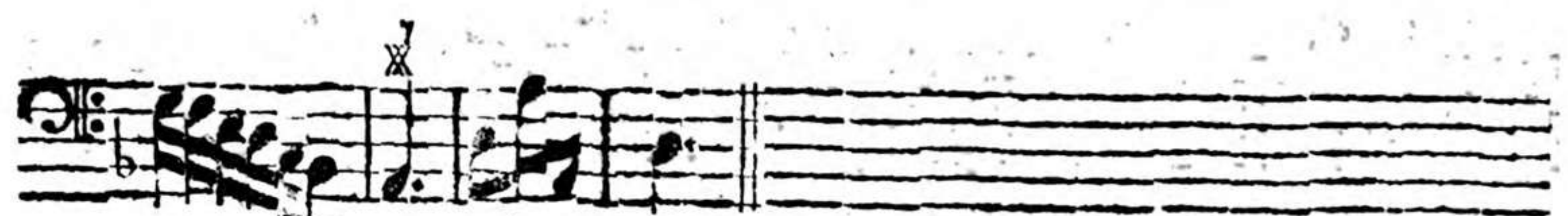
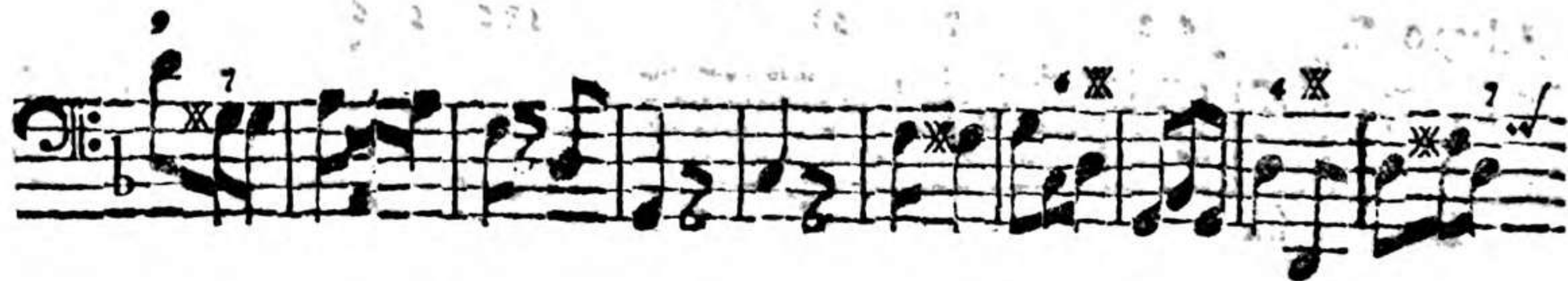


S. Allegro.









Allegro

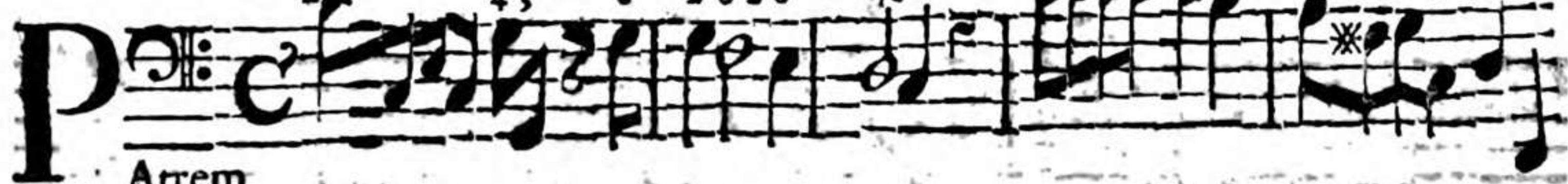
Handwritten musical score for a single melodic line in C major, 2/4 time, marked "Allegro". The score consists of 11 staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps, naturals, flats). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. Ornaments (X) are placed above several notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the 11th staff.

Allo. T.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Allo. T." in common time. The score consists of eight staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a C-clef. The second staff is a bass clef with an F-clef. The third staff is a treble clef with a C-clef. The fourth staff is a bass clef with an F-clef. The fifth staff is a treble clef with a C-clef. The sixth staff is a bass clef with an F-clef. The seventh staff is a treble clef with a C-clef. The eighth staff is a bass clef with an F-clef. The music is written in a style that appears to be a transcription of a handwritten manuscript, with various notes, rests, and accidentals. There are some markings above the notes, possibly indicating fingerings or breath marks, such as "56", "76", "76", "76", "76", "76", "76", "76". The piece ends with a double bar line on the eighth staff.



Allegro T.



Attem

Solo.



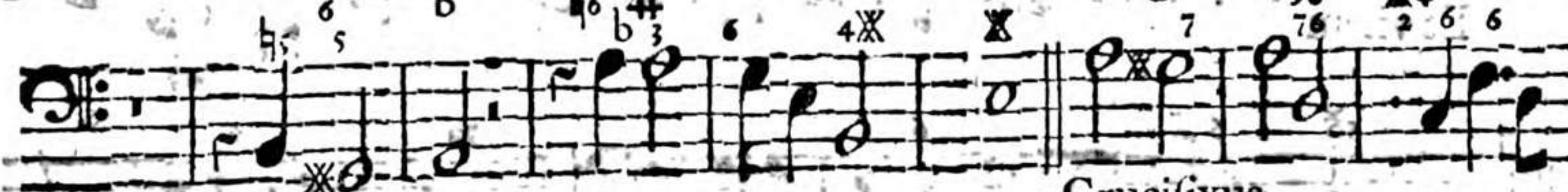
Adagio T.



Et in carnatus.



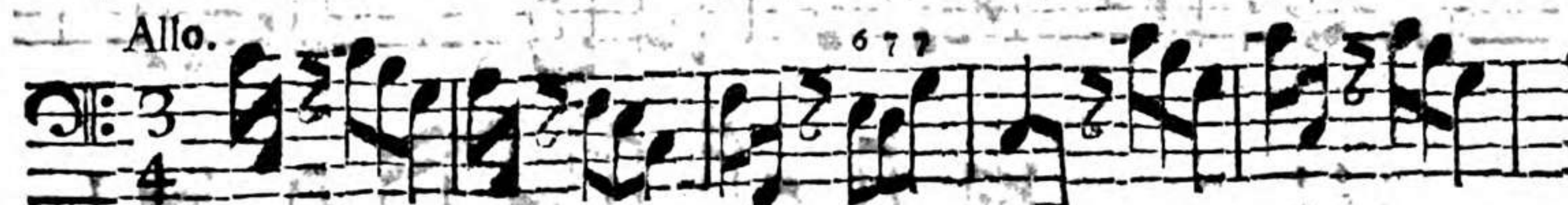
Largo S.



Crucifixus



Allo.



Et resurrexit





Allegro. T.



Et vitam



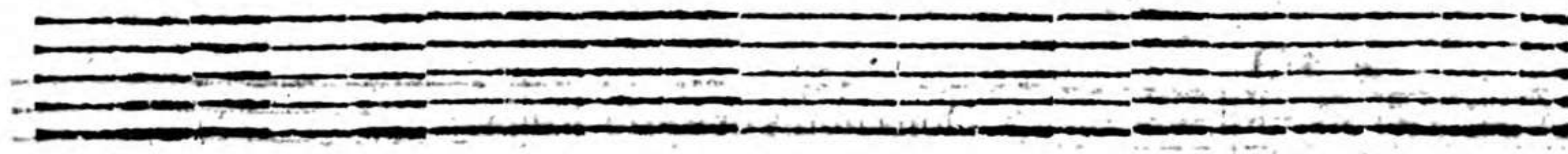


Ande. S.



Sanctus.

T Allegro



Andante S. 6b 6 8

**B**enedictus.

Allegro

**O** Sanna

Largo S.

**A**gnus Dei.

Dona nobis ut Kyrie Fuga.



# MISSA II.

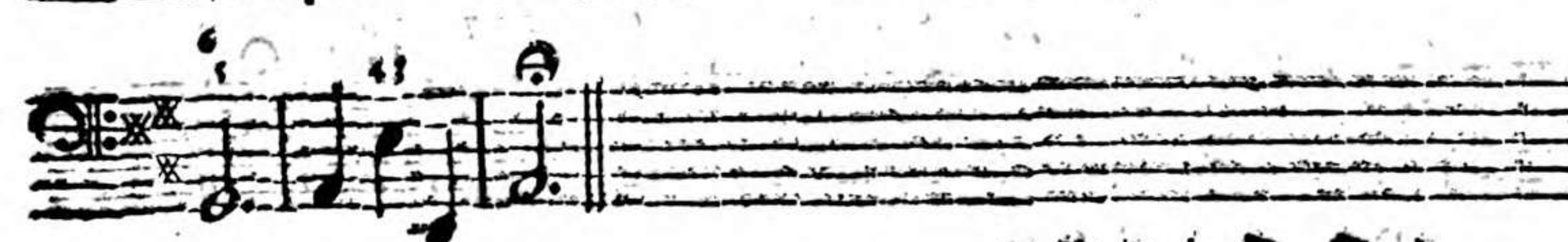
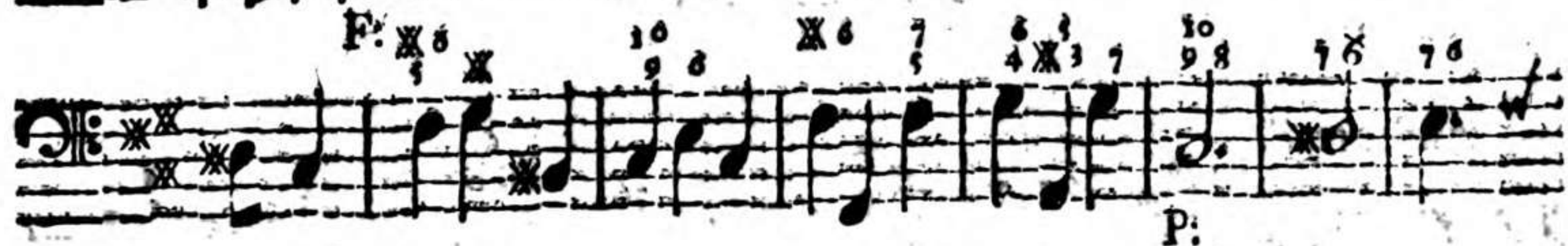
Andante. S.

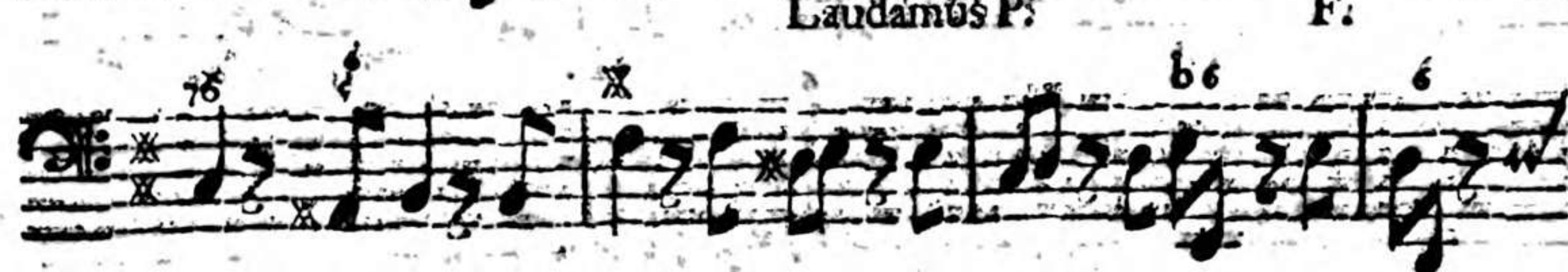
**K** yrie:

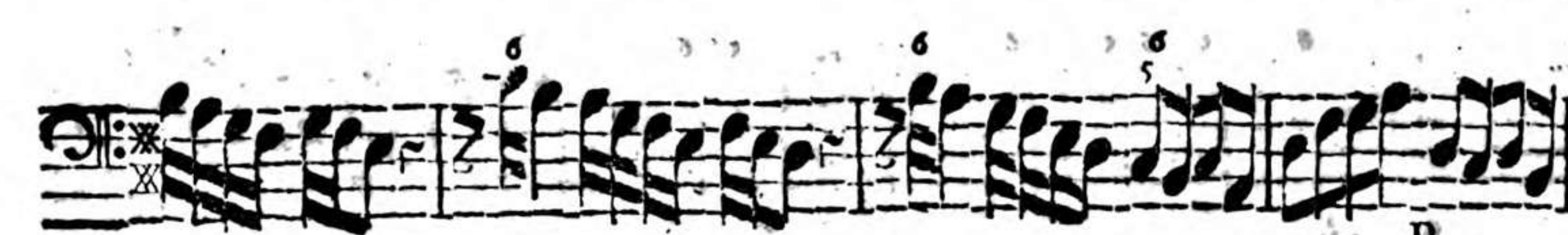
á Due cant: é Bassi Solo.

Allegro.

**C** hriste









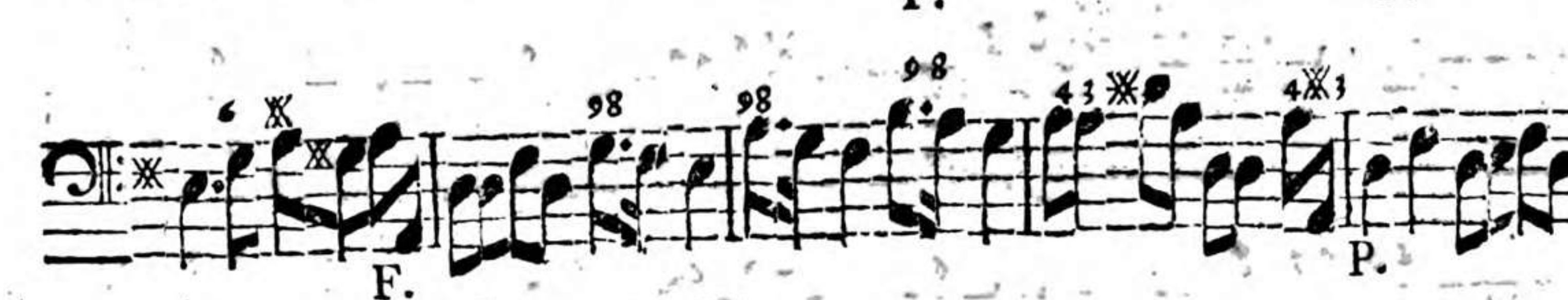


Miserere.

C.&amp;A.Solo.



Quoniam





F.



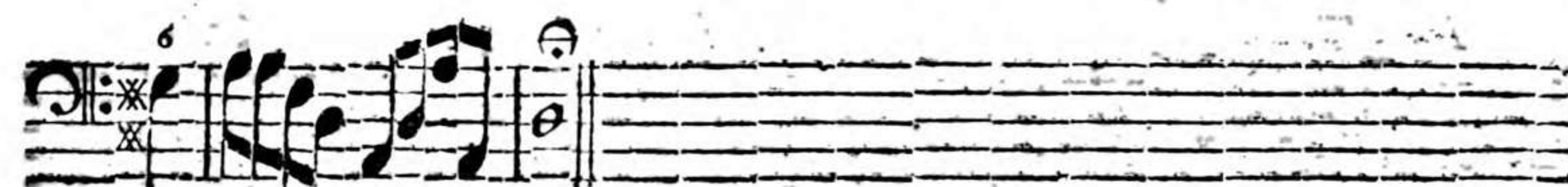
Alleg. T. Tasto.



Cum sancto



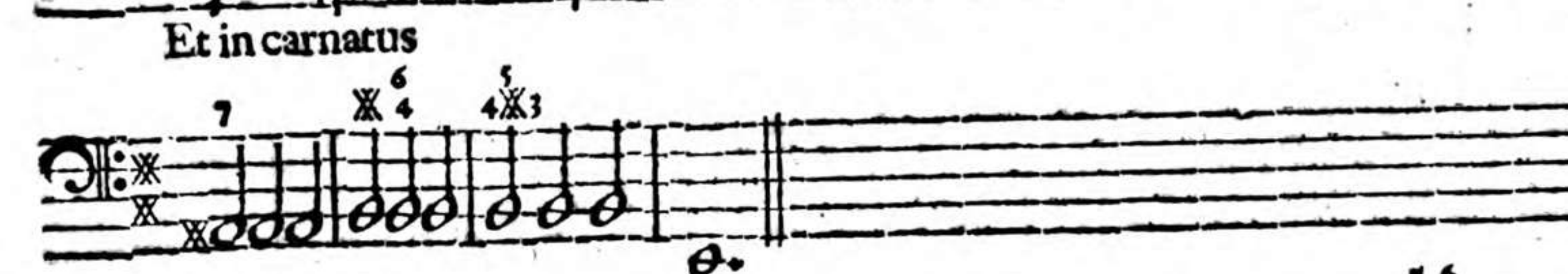
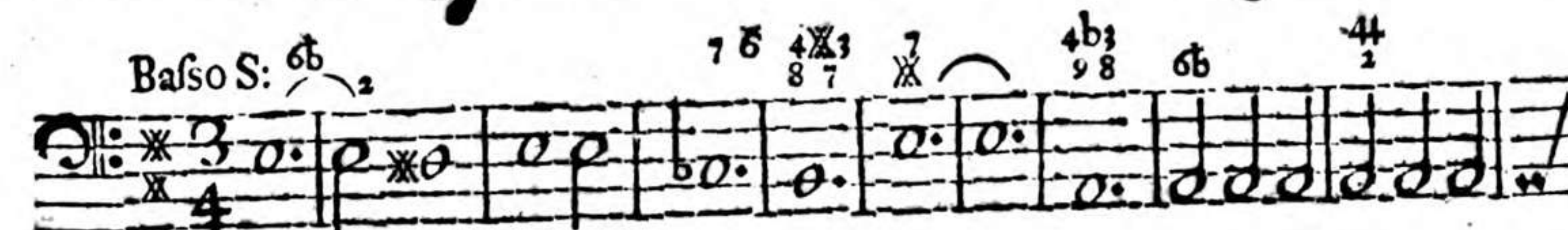
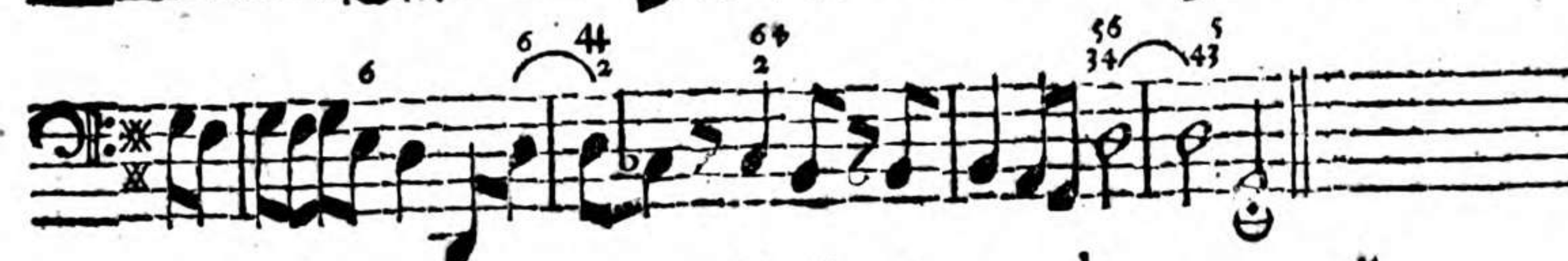
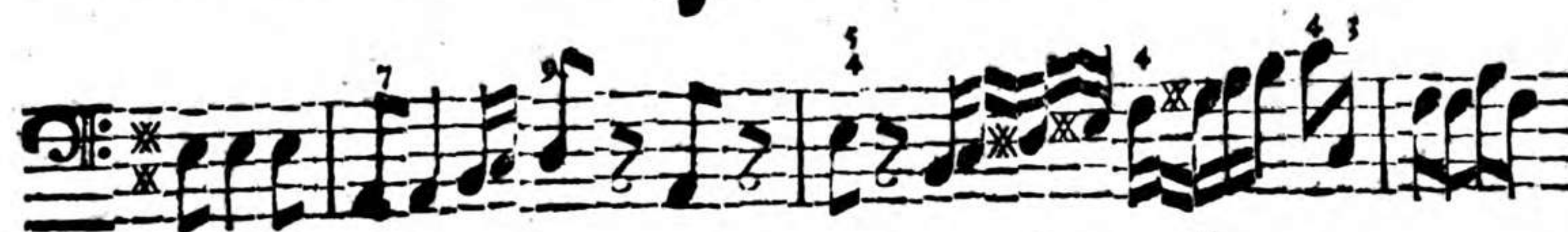
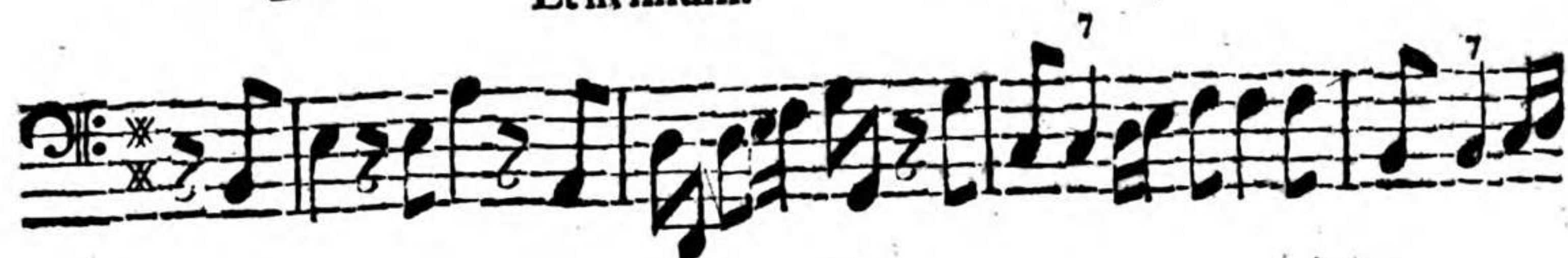
Tasto S.



Allegro T.



redo

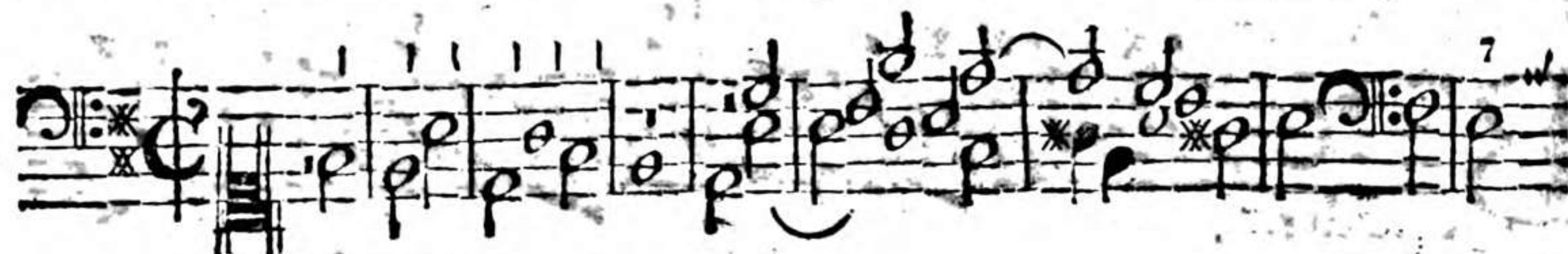




Et in spiritum



S. ✕



Et vitam



**Adagio T.**

**S**anctus

**Allo.T.**

Allo.T. 

**Pleni.**

## Basso Solo.

**Andante.**

**B**enedictus.

**P**

**Andante Soli.**

**O**   
fanna.

**fanna.**

**T:**

**Andante Soli.**

**A**gnus Dei.

7<sup>b</sup> b<sub>7</sub> Sol. 6<sup>7</sup> 7<sup>6</sup> 4<sup>5</sup> 3<sup>2</sup> 8



7<sup>6</sup> 6



Dona nobis ut ultimum Kyrie Allegro.



### MISSA III.

Largo.

K<sub>yr</sub>ie.



5<sup>6</sup> 4<sup>3</sup> A. eg.

K<sub>yr</sub>ie.







6b 4 5 b 6b 6 b b7 6s 4 6 6b 4 3 b

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

6 4 5 Alleg. B.S. 6 6 6 6 5b 7 7 7

Quoniam.

7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 6 5

P. 6s 6 6 6 b7 4b 3 7 4 3 9 8

6 5 7 6 5 7 6 5 6s 6 6

5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 7 6 5 6 6 6

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

6 5 4 3 Allegro T. Cum sancto.

6 6 5 4 5 7 6 7



Alleg. T.

redo.

Andante. S.



Et in carnatus.



Crucifixus. T.S.

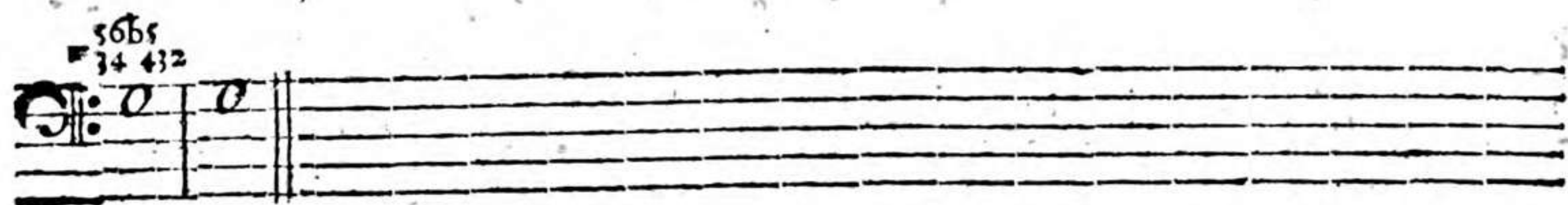


Et Resurrexit.





Adag. b7



Alleg. T.

Pleni

This section contains the first 16 measures of the 'Alleg. T.' movement. It is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests. Fingering numbers (1-7) are indicated above the notes. Measure numbers 1 through 16 are written above the staff. There are also some asterisks and other markings above the staff.

Alleg.

O fanna.

This section contains measures 17 through 32 of the 'Alleg.' movement. It continues the melodic line from the previous section. The tempo is marked 'Alleg.'. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages. Measure numbers 17 through 32 are written above the staff. There are also some asterisks and other markings above the staff.

Andante.

Benedictus.

This section contains measures 33 through 48 of the 'Andante.' movement. It begins with a large 'B' for 'Benedictus'. The tempo is marked 'Andante.'. The music is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests. Fingering numbers (1-7) are indicated above the notes. Measure numbers 33 through 48 are written above the staff. There are also some asterisks and other markings above the staff.

Osanna ut supra.

Adagio.  $b_7$

**A**gnus Dei.

Dona nobis ut et vitam.



# MISSA IV.

Adagio T.

**K**yrie.

A handwritten musical score consisting of 12 staves. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and accidentals. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff contains a large 'C' time signature, indicating common time, and the word 'hriste.' written below it. The score includes numerous fingerings (e.g., 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) and dynamic markings (e.g., \*). The notation is dense and fills most of the staves.



The first staff of music is in 3/4 time, marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4-B4, C5-B4, and A4. The notation includes various fingerings (e.g., 5 3, 6 4, 5 3, 6 4, 5 3, 6 4, 5 3, 6 4) and a final measure with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Quoniam.

Quoniam. |||

The first system of musical notation is on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The notation includes a whole note, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a double bar line. There are some markings above the staff, including a 'C' and some 'X' marks.

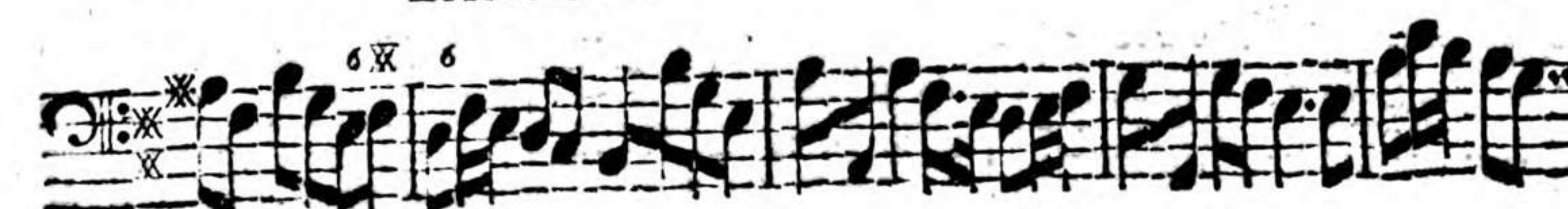
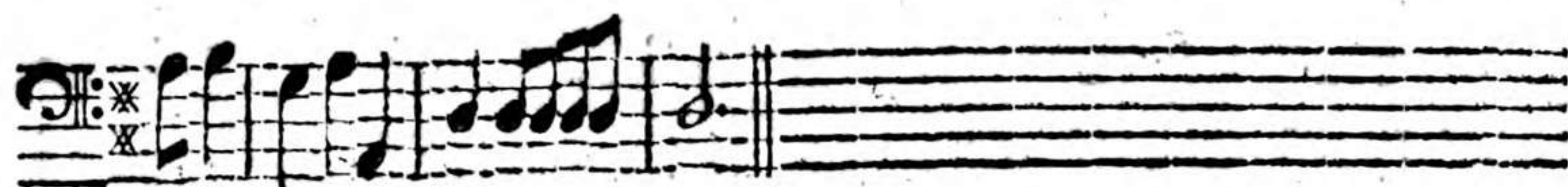
Cum sancto

Cum sancto.

Musical notation for the section 'Cum Sancto.' The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo/mood is marked 'Allegro'. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests, with some notes marked with an asterisk (\*). Above the staff, there are two sets of rhythmic markings: '6 3 3 3 3 3' and '3 3 3 3 3 3 6'.

A single staff of handwritten musical notation. The notation includes various note values, including minims, crotchets, and quavers, along with rests. There are some markings above the staff, possibly indicating fingerings or breath marks, and a small 'X' mark below the staff towards the end.

The first system of musical notation for 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style with eighth and sixteenth notes. The notation includes various musical symbols such as asterisks and 'X' marks, which are likely part of the original manuscript's notation system. The system ends with a double bar line.





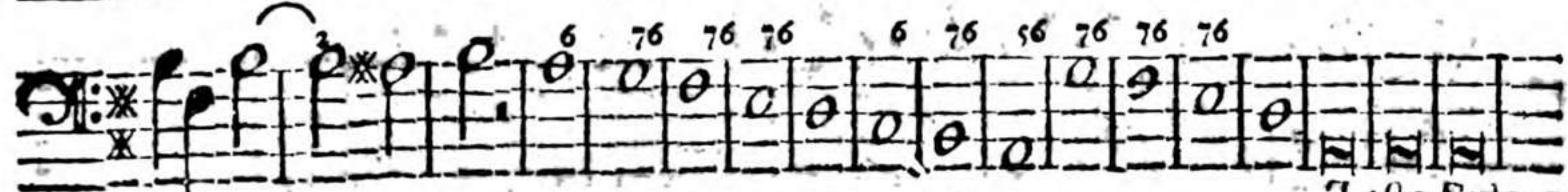
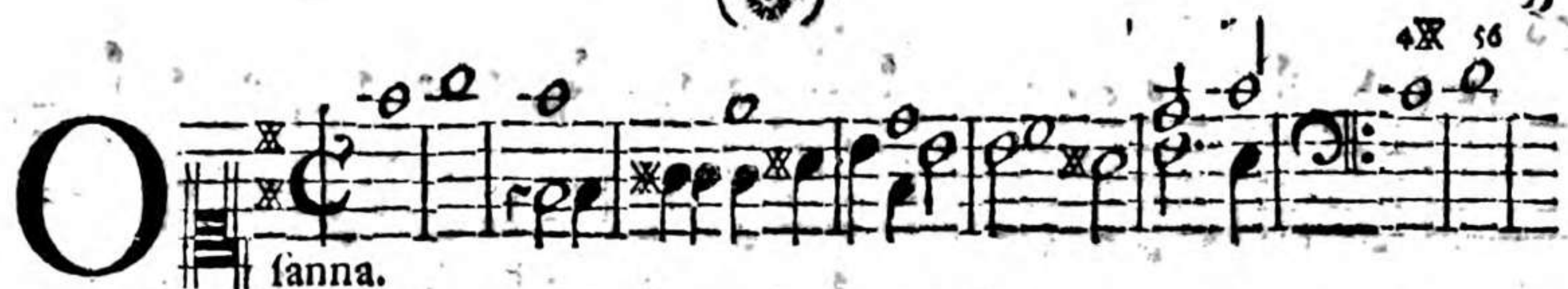
The second system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. There are three asterisks (\*) placed above the lower staff, indicating specific measures or sections. The notation is in a historical style, with some notes having flags or beams.

A single staff of handwritten musical notation. The notation includes various note values, rests, and decorative symbols. Above the staff, there are numbers 5, 6, 5, 4, and 62. The notation is written in a historical style, possibly from a 16th or 17th-century manuscript.

[illegible]

**S**  **anctus**

Allegro. 



Tasto Solo.



O fanna  
Dacapo

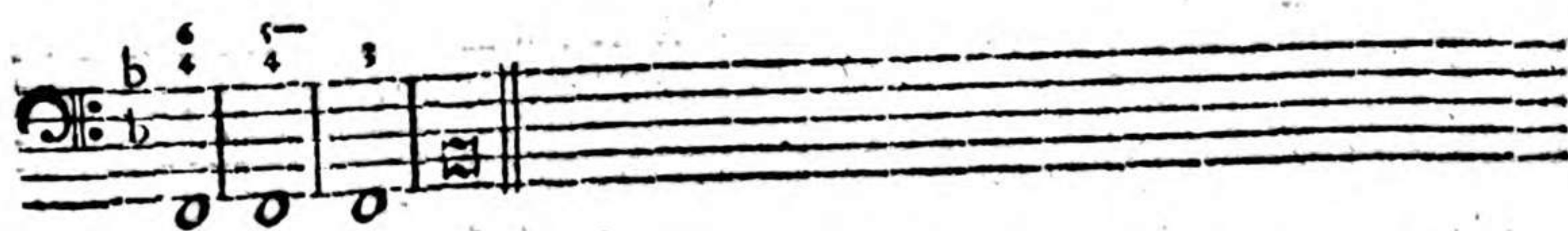
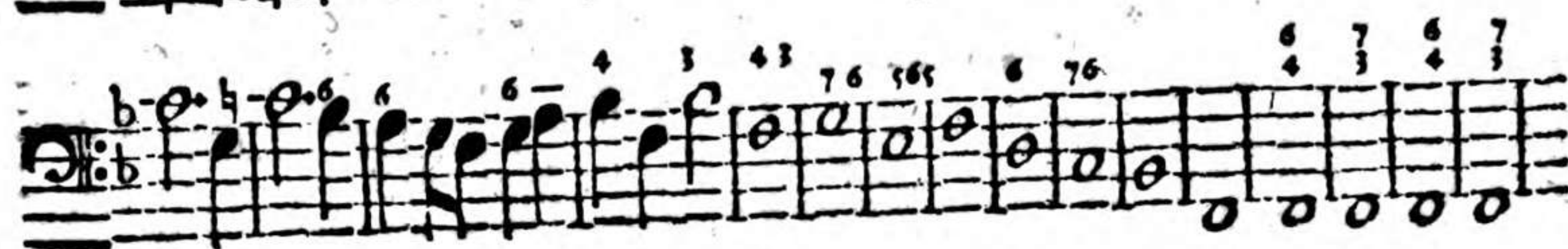


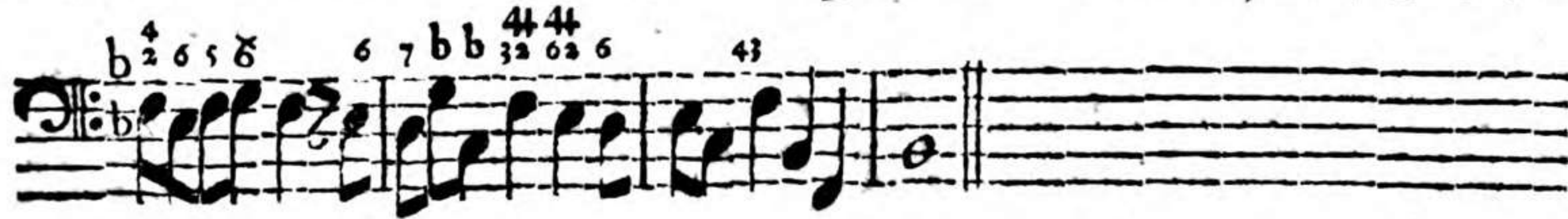
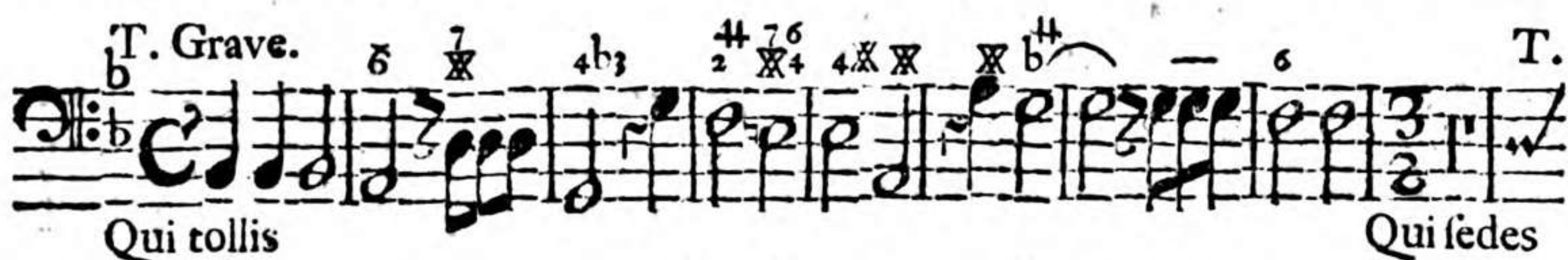
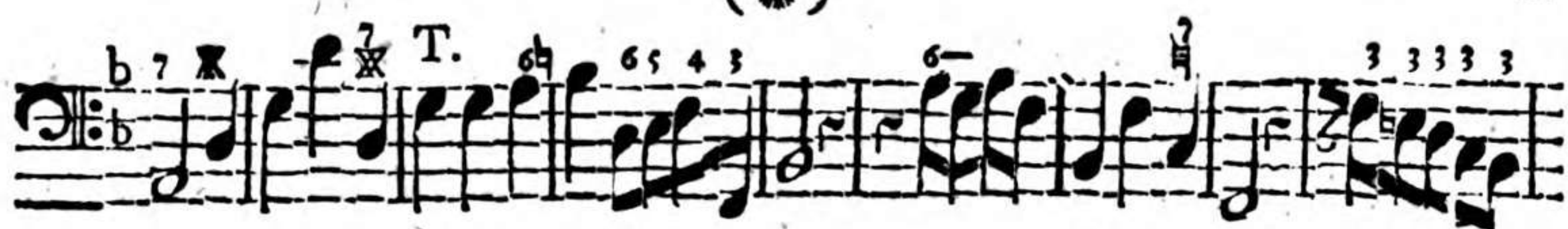
MISSA V.





Allabrevé.



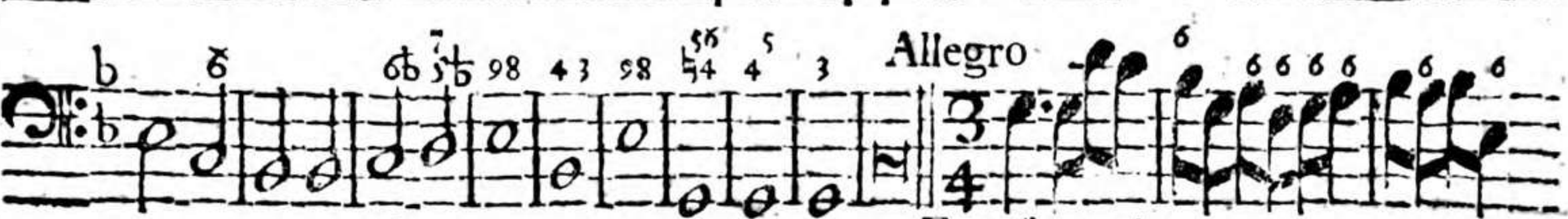
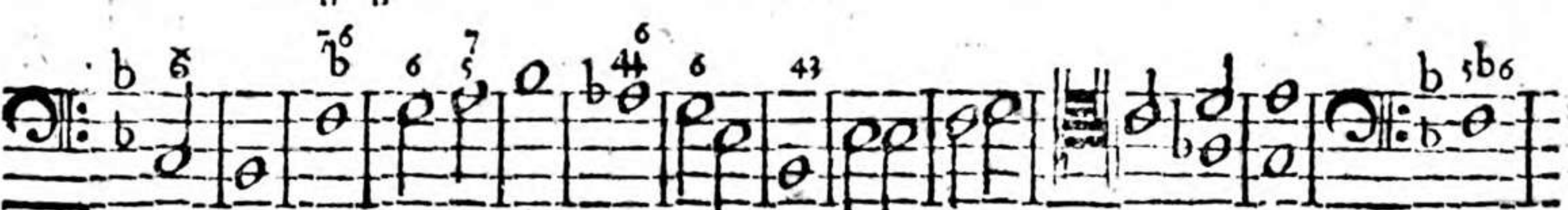
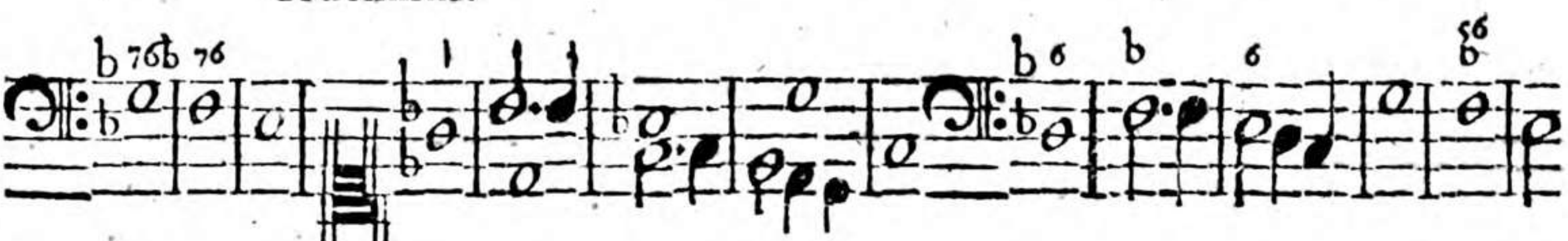




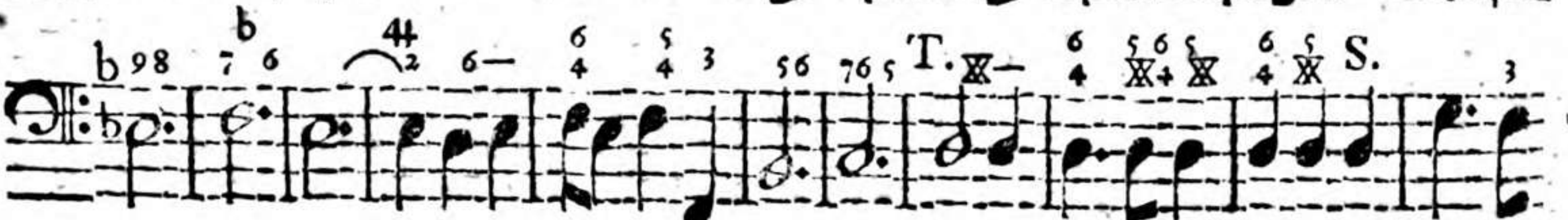
Et in carnatus.



Crucifixus.



Et resurrexit.



The first system of musical notation for 'The Bird Song' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests, with some notes beamed together. Above the staff, there are several markings: a 'b' with a '3' below it, a '3' with a '3' below it, a '6' with a '3' below it, a 'b' with a '4' and a cross symbol below it, and a 'T.' (Tenor). The system ends with a double bar line.

The first system of musical notation for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 5/4. The melody consists of several measures, some of which are marked with a '6' above the staff, indicating a sixteenth note. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals (sharps and flats).

b  $\frac{7}{5}$   $\frac{6}{4}$   $\frac{5}{3}$   $\frac{6}{4}$   $\frac{56}{34}$   $\frac{65}{43}$

T. S. 34

S. 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 4 4 8 6

S. Sanctus

anctus

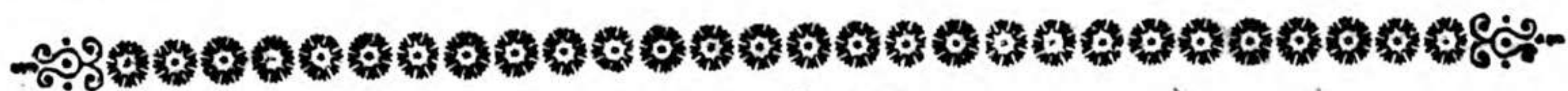
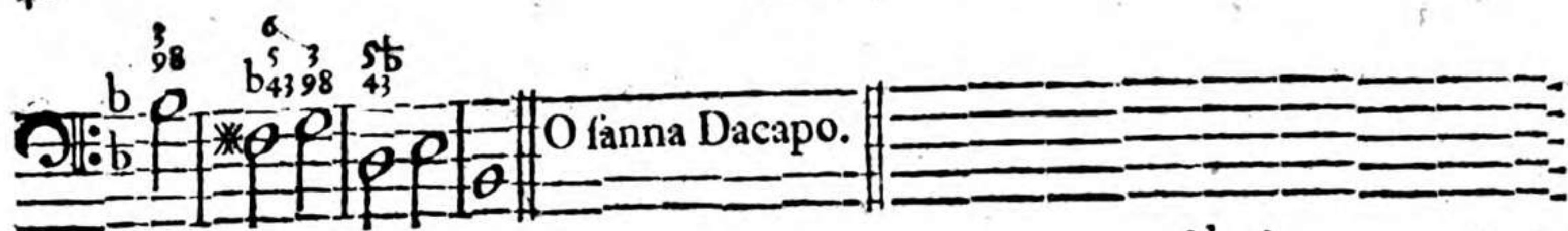
6/8 S. 6 6 6 7 4/4

**O** fanna

[illegible]

The first system of musical notation for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of several measures, including a half note, a quarter note, and eighth notes. Above the staff, there are various musical symbols: a '6' above the first measure, a '6 4' above the second measure, a '4' above the third measure, a '6' above the fourth measure, a '6' above the fifth measure, a '6' above the sixth measure, a '6' above the seventh measure, and a '6' above the eighth measure. There are also some decorative symbols like 'X' and 'W' above the staff.

**B**enedictus.



## MISSA VI.

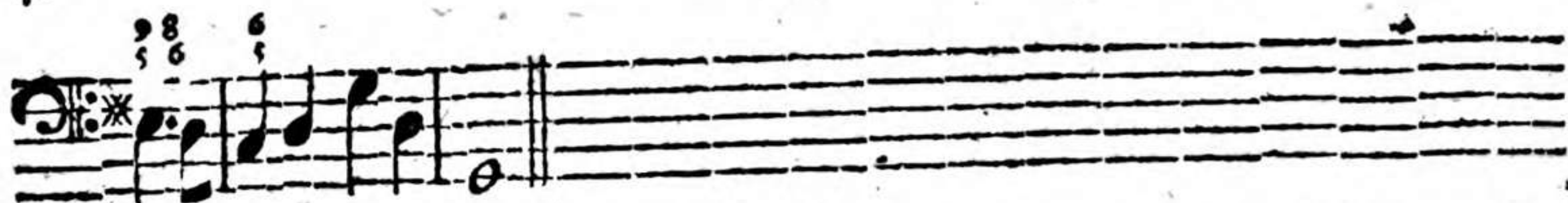




Adagio.



L



Allegro T.



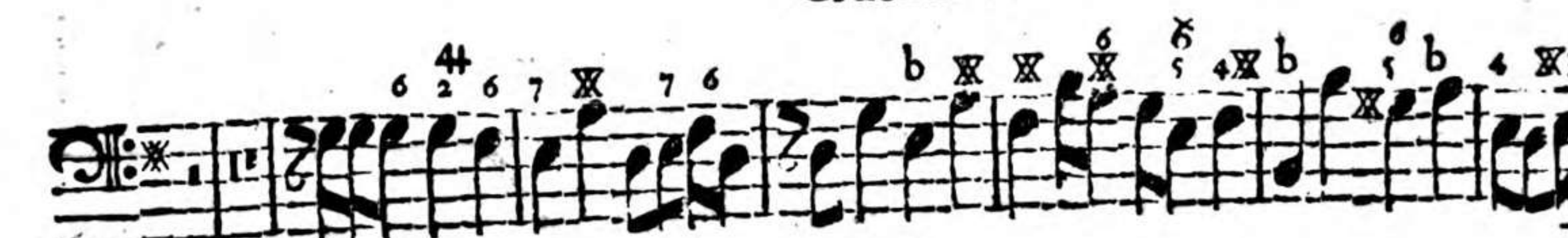
atrem.



Et in carnatus.



Crucifixus.



Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The lyrics are written below the staff, and the notes are written above the staff. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains the first two lines of the song, and the second system contains the last two lines. The notes are written in a simple, folk-like style, and the lyrics are written in a simple, folk-like style. The score is written in a simple, folk-like style.

Gravé. T.  $\frac{7}{8}$  b b  $\frac{6}{98}$   $\frac{10}{78}$  X e —  $\frac{765}{X443}$  b Ande.  $\frac{6}{4}$   $\frac{6}{4}$

S Musical notation for the beginning of the Sanctus section. It starts with a large 'S' followed by a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The first measure contains a whole note G. The second measure contains a half note A. The third measure contains a quarter note B. The fourth measure contains a quarter note C. The fifth measure contains a quarter note D. The sixth measure contains a quarter note E. The seventh measure contains a quarter note F. The eighth measure contains a quarter note G. The ninth measure contains a quarter note A. The tenth measure contains a quarter note B. The eleventh measure contains a quarter note C. The twelfth measure contains a quarter note D. The thirteenth measure contains a quarter note E. The fourteenth measure contains a quarter note F. The fifteenth measure contains a quarter note G. The sixteenth measure contains a quarter note A. The seventeenth measure contains a quarter note B. The eighteenth measure contains a quarter note C. The nineteenth measure contains a quarter note D. The twentieth measure contains a quarter note E. The twenty-first measure contains a quarter note F. The twenty-second measure contains a quarter note G. The twenty-third measure contains a quarter note A. The twenty-fourth measure contains a quarter note B. The twenty-fifth measure contains a quarter note C. The twenty-sixth measure contains a quarter note D. The twenty-seventh measure contains a quarter note E. The twenty-eighth measure contains a quarter note F. The twenty-ninth measure contains a quarter note G. The thirtieth measure contains a quarter note A. The thirty-first measure contains a quarter note B. The thirty-second measure contains a quarter note C. The thirty-third measure contains a quarter note D. The thirty-fourth measure contains a quarter note E. The thirty-fifth measure contains a quarter note F. The thirty-sixth measure contains a quarter note G. The thirty-seventh measure contains a quarter note A. The thirty-eighth measure contains a quarter note B. The thirty-ninth measure contains a quarter note C. The fortieth measure contains a quarter note D. The forty-first measure contains a quarter note E. The forty-second measure contains a quarter note F. The forty-third measure contains a quarter note G. The forty-fourth measure contains a quarter note A. The forty-fifth measure contains a quarter note B. The forty-sixth measure contains a quarter note C. The forty-seventh measure contains a quarter note D. The forty-eighth measure contains a quarter note E. The forty-ninth measure contains a quarter note F. The fiftieth measure contains a quarter note G. The fifty-first measure contains a quarter note A. The fifty-second measure contains a quarter note B. The fifty-third measure contains a quarter note C. The fifty-fourth measure contains a quarter note D. The fifty-fifth measure contains a quarter note E. The fifty-sixth measure contains a quarter note F. The fifty-seventh measure contains a quarter note G. The fifty-eighth measure contains a quarter note A. The fifty-ninth measure contains a quarter note B. The sixtieth measure contains a quarter note C. The sixty-first measure contains a quarter note D. The sixty-second measure contains a quarter note E. The sixty-third measure contains a quarter note F. The sixty-fourth measure contains a quarter note G. The sixty-fifth measure contains a quarter note A. The sixty-sixth measure contains a quarter note B. The sixty-seventh measure contains a quarter note C. The sixty-eighth measure contains a quarter note D. The sixty-ninth measure contains a quarter note E. The seventieth measure contains a quarter note F. The seventy-first measure contains a quarter note G. The seventy-second measure contains a quarter note A. The seventy-third measure contains a quarter note B. The seventy-fourth measure contains a quarter note C. The seventy-fifth measure contains a quarter note D. The seventy-sixth measure contains a quarter note E. The seventy-seventh measure contains a quarter note F. The seventy-eighth measure contains a quarter note G. The seventy-ninth measure contains a quarter note A. The eightieth measure contains a quarter note B. The eighty-first measure contains a quarter note C. The eighty-second measure contains a quarter note D. The eighty-third measure contains a quarter note E. The eighty-fourth measure contains a quarter note F. The eighty-fifth measure contains a quarter note G. The eighty-sixth measure contains a quarter note A. The eighty-seventh measure contains a quarter note B. The eighty-eighth measure contains a quarter note C. The eighty-ninth measure contains a quarter note D. The ninetieth measure contains a quarter note E. The ninety-first measure contains a quarter note F. The ninety-second measure contains a quarter note G. The ninety-third measure contains a quarter note A. The ninety-fourth measure contains a quarter note B. The ninety-fifth measure contains a quarter note C. The ninety-sixth measure contains a quarter note D. The ninety-seventh measure contains a quarter note E. The ninety-eighth measure contains a quarter note F. The ninety-ninth measure contains a quarter note G. The hundredth measure contains a quarter note A.

anctus. Pleni

76 6 5 7 8 Alleg. b b 6 6 9 6 5 4 6 6 5

Osanna

Clarinete



Andé.S.

**B**enedictus

6 5 6 6 5 6 7 ♯ b b7- 7 7

**O** *Alleg.* *fanna.*

Largo S

**A**gnus Dei.

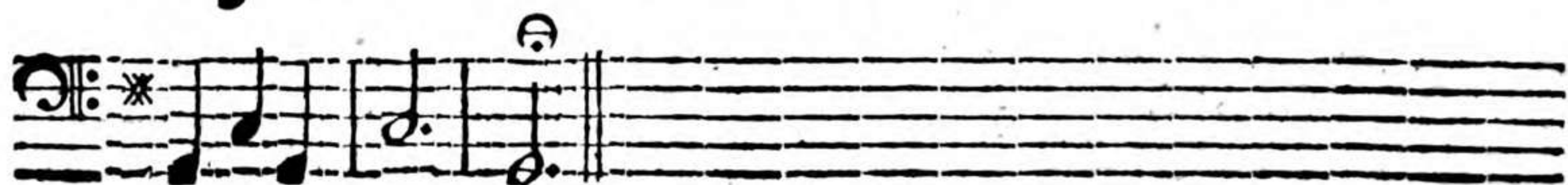
6 6 6 6 6 6 7 6 7 6 5 6 7 5

gnus Dom

6 5 X 9 8 7 6 9 8 7 6 9 8 7 6 1 7 6 T. 6 5 6 7 6 X



Allegro S.



O. A. M. D. G.

F. I. N. I. S.

