Introductory Notes for Two Dialogues by Heinrich Schütz

The dramatic dialogue was widely cultivated in seventeenth-century Germany. Many of the settings are of scenes from the Gospels, usually to words from Luther's Bible. Among the finest are those by Heinrich Schütz, of which the Easter dialogue (SWV 443) and the setting of the parable of the Pharisee and the Publican (SWV 444) are outstanding.

The Easter dialogue dates from 1624. It is a setting of words from Chapter 20 of St John's Gospel, the composer omitting the linking narrative. In the dialogue of the Pharisee and the Publican, composed during the 1640s, the words from Chapter 18 of St Luke's Gospel are reordered in the interests of dramatic realism but the text is otherwise unaltered. Both works show the mastery with which Schütz transferred to his native musical tradition the styles and techniques he had absorbed during his first period of study in Italy in 1609-12. Particularly striking are the realistic depiction of the scene at the sepulchre and the characterisation of the Pharisee and the Publican.

The English text in this edition follows as closely as possible the prose of the King James Bible. Some amendments have been necessary to avoid radical departures from the rhythm of the German text and Schütz's settings. I am grateful to my colleague Dr. Christopher Smith for advice on how the familiar English words might be adapted, in keeping with the German text.

Both dialogues are for four-part mixed voices with basso continuo. If the accompaniment is played on a chamber organ, the instrumental bass should if possible be doubled by cello or bass viol. Though Schütz almost certainly had solo voices in mind for the Easter dialogue, the work can be performed effectively by a small choir. The clefs employed indicate SSAT voices, but in order to achieve an appropriate contrast between the female and male voices the suggested scoring in this edition is SS(or A)TB. The clefs employed in SWV 444 indicate SSABar voices, the part of the Publican assigned to a counter-tenor. To enable a performance by an SATB ensemble, this dialogue has here been transposed a tone lower. The opening and closing sections lend themselves to performance by a chorus, though the dialogue could be performed throughout by an ensemble of single voices.

The sources used for this edition are three manuscripts now in the Murhardsche Bibliothek der Stadt Kassel und Landesbibliothek in Kassel, Germany. The principal source for the Easter dialogue is an autograph score from which it is clear that the work has survived only in fragmentary form. The composer's hand extend. only to the end of the dialogue proper, after which, in another hand, is the basso continuo only of a closing chorus, headed 'Ripieno.' This closing section is also present in the two separate, non-autograph continuo parts which have survived, confirming that the work is incomplete. However, since the dialogue is elfcontained the piece can be performed perfectly well as it stands.

I am indebted to the Universitätsbibliothek Kassel and the Landesbibliothet out dMu hardsche Bibliothek der Stadt Kassel for permission to base this performing edition on manuscrote in their possession. Details of the manuscripts consulted are given in the Editorial Notes on page 12.



Peter Aston University of East Anglia January 2013

Peter Aston has contributed a career in music education with work as a composer, conductor and musicologis. He has held senior academic posts at the University of York and the University of East Anglia, where he was Head of Music for twenty-four years and is now Professor Emeritus. He appears as guest conductor with choirs and orchestras at leading European festivals, and is frequently invited to conduct his own music and direct masterclasses for composers in venues throughout the world.

Dr. Aston has published editions of music by various composers from the sixteenth to the early nineteenth century. He has made a special study of Italianate music in seventeenth-century England and has written extensively on that period.



© Copyight 2013 by Pavane Publishing. All rights reserved. Made in U.S.A. www.PavanePublishing.com









8

[Più mosso $\bullet = c.96$] [Tutti] 59 60 61 6¢f S. Ich sa ge euch: die ser ging hin ab ge - recht fer - ti-get say to you: when this man went down he was jus - ti-fied [Ťutti] -А 6 0 P -. . . Ich ge - recht fer - ti-get sa - ge euch: die - ser ging hin - ab say to you: when this man went down he was jus - ti-fied [Tutti] 6⊬ [Τ. ~ ~ ß Ich sa - ge euch: die-ser ging hin - ab ge - recht fer ti -- ti to you: when this man went down he was jus Ι say [Tutti] в. **Э**ь Г P P 20 p' p p 20 Ich die-ser ging hin - ab ge - recht fer - ti-get sa - ge euch: to you: Ι say when this man went down he was jus - ti-fied 6, rotocopyin (9;₊f 5 6 6 63 64 65 6. 2 0 sein Haus für - nem: denn wer sich selbst er in ie who him - elf ex oth rath - er than the er: for 3 6+ 0 denn wer sich selbst er -Haus für je in sein nem: rath - er than the oth er: for who him-self ex -für - get sein Haus in - fied rath - er than the 9:⊾br in sein Haus je nem: rath - er than oth er: 6 ();;;;= 20 . 0

6

5 6 5 6 4 3



9



100

-

p p p

7



9:_b [

Þρ

76

EDITORIAL NOTES

Sources

Easter dialogue, Weib, was weinest du?

Kassel, Kl: 2ºMs. Mus. 49x. 17th century; in parts. Kassel, K1: 2º Ms. Mus. 49x[2. Autograph; in score.

The autograph score is headed 'Dialogo Per la Pascua Del Nostro Saluatore Giesu Christou con Maria Madaddalena (sic). Johannis 20. Capit. / à 4. Composta da H.Sg.'. The basso continuo is unfigured.

Ms. Mus. 49x contains two copies of the basso continuo, one figured throughout, the other figured only at the opening. Both parts are headed 'Basso Continuo del Dialogo Weib was weinest du à 4. H.S.'.

The Pharisee and the Publican, Es gingen zweene Menschen hinauf

Kassel, Kl: 2ºMs. Mus. 49u. 17th century; in parts.

hotocopying this music is not permitted. Six separate sheets, including two continuo parts, both figured. The voice parts are headed respectively 'A 4. Cantus 1', 'A 4. Canto 2', 'A 4 in Dialogo. Publicanus /Altus.' and 'A 4 in Dialogo. Pharisaeus. Barytonus'. The initials 'H.S.' appear on the Cantus 1 and both continuo parts.

Editorial Procedure

- 1. All markings enclosed in square brackets are editorial.
- 2. The original clefs, key signatures and time signatures are shown on prefatory staves, togethe with the first note of each part.
- 3. Barring has been regularised. Original note-values have been retained with the ex eption of final notes written as breves with fermate; these have been tacitly amended in accordance with the prevailing barring.
- 4. Beaming has been modernised.
- 5. Sharps and flats functioning as naturals have been replaced by acturals. Editorial accidentals are printed above the notes to which they apply, while those appearing in the sources but redundant by present-day convention are omitt d vit out comment. Cautionary accidentals are enclosed in round brackets.
- 6. Fermate indicating the end of a section have been replaced by thin double bar-lines.
- 7. The editor is responsible for the realist ion of the basso continuo, printed in small notes. Where figuring is provide D, the sources it is detailed but not complete. No attempt has been made to supply missing figures or accidentals absent from the figuring. Accidentals in the figuring med reduildant in this edition of SWV 444 by the use of a modern key signature have been omited.
- 8. Texts neve been modernised in orthography and punctuation. Rhythmic alterations to scon.modate the English text appear in small notes.

