

Gloria in excelsis Deo

Óscar Grau (1985 *)

$\text{♩} = 90$ (sempre)

The musical score consists of three systems of music. The first system starts with a piano/bass part and two vocal parts (I and II) in 4/4 time, key signature of one flat. The vocal parts sing "Glo ____ ri - a". The second system begins at measure 7, with both vocal parts singing "glo ____ ri - a" and the piano/bass part providing harmonic support. The third system begins at measure 13, with both vocal parts singing "in ex - cel - sis De - o" and the piano/bass part accompanying them.

I

II

7

13

Glo ____ ri - a

glo ____ ri - a glo ____ ri - a

in ex - cel - sis De - o in ex - cel - sis De - o

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17

I II

in ex - cel - sis De - o in ex - cel - sis De - o

17

21

I II

et in te-rra pax ho - mi - ni - bus bo - nae vo - lun - ta - tis

21

et in te-rra pax ho-

26

I II

mi - ni - bus bo - nae vo - lun - ta - tis

26

I

II

31

I

II

37

I

II

42

I

II

42

Gloria in excelsis Deo

I

II

prop - ter mag - nam glo - ri - am tu - am

Do - mi - ne De - us Rex cae - les - tis

I

II

De - us Pa - ter om - ni - po-tens

III

I

II

56

Do - mi-ne fi-li u-ni-ge-ni-te

56

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5

63

I le - su Chris - te

II Do - mi - ne De - us ag-nus De - i Fi - li - us Pa - tris

69

I qui to - llis pe - cca - ta mun _____ di

II mi - se - re -

75

I qui - to - llis pe - cca - ta mun - di sus - ci - pe de - pre - ca - ti - o - nem nos - tram

II re no - bis

81

I

II

qui se-des ad dex-te-ram Pa - tris mi-se-re - re no - bis

88

I

II

quo - niam tu so-lus

95

I

Sanc - tus

II

tu so - lus Do - mi - nus

I

tu so lus Al - ti - ssi - mus Ie - su Chris - te

II

cum Sanc - toS - pi - ri - tu in

101

I

II

A - men A - men A - men A - men

III

115

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I 137

I A _____ men A - men A - men _____

II A _____ men A - men A - men _____

137

{ Bassoon: eighth-note patterns with grace notes. Double bass: eighth-note patterns.

Sevilla 2014

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1

5

9

13

17

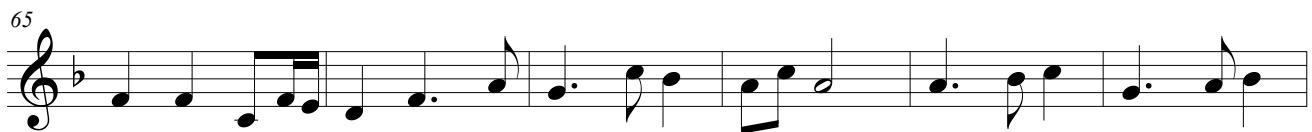
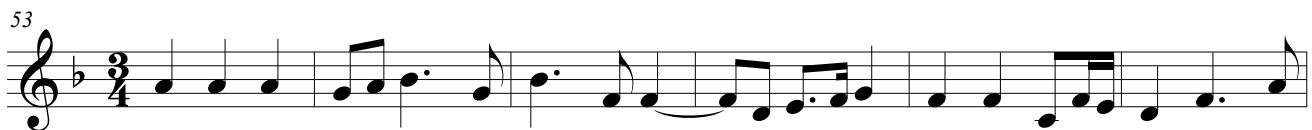
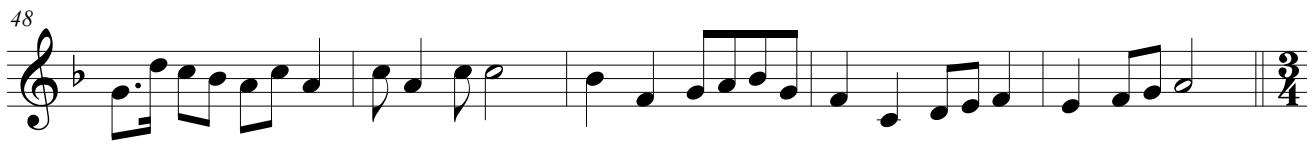
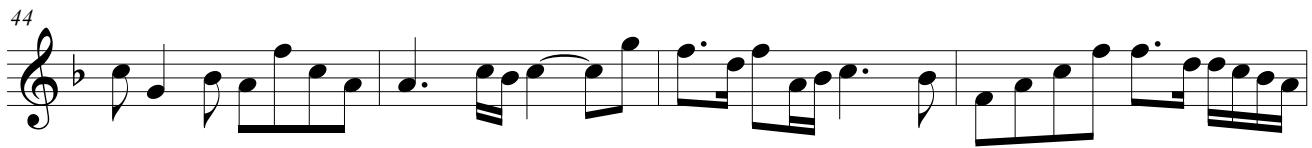
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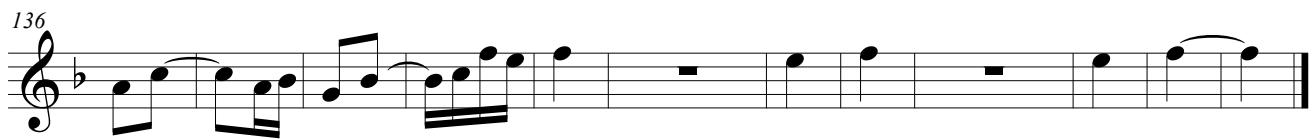
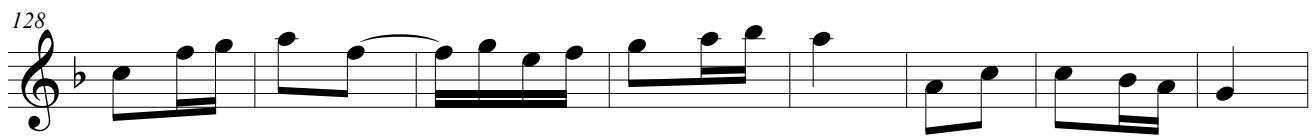
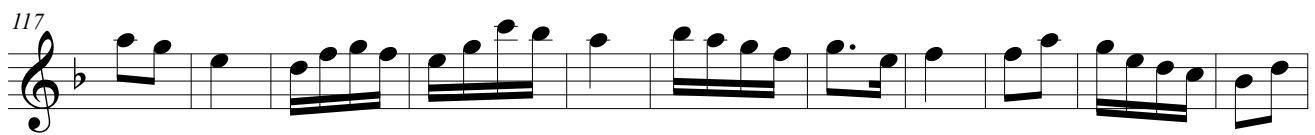
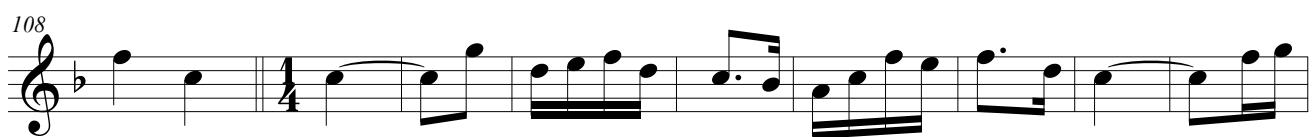
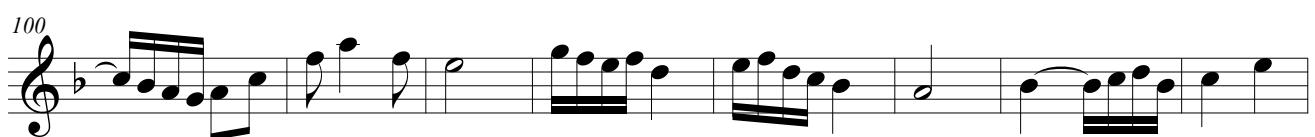
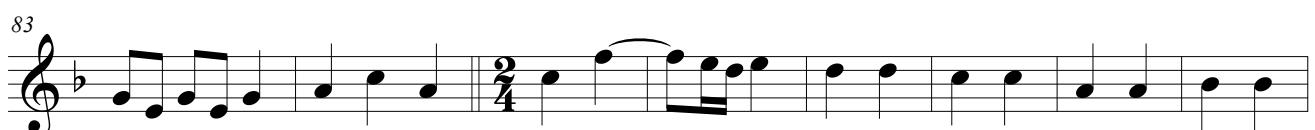
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Gloria in excelsis Deo

2

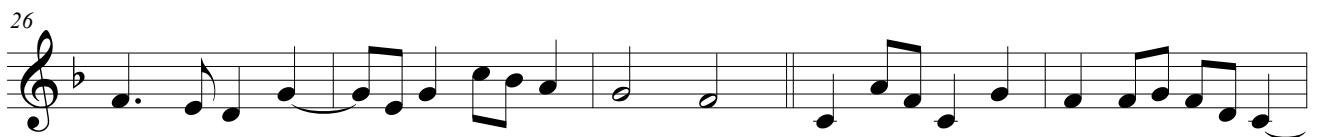
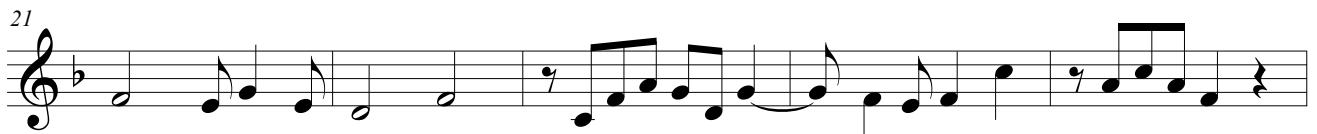
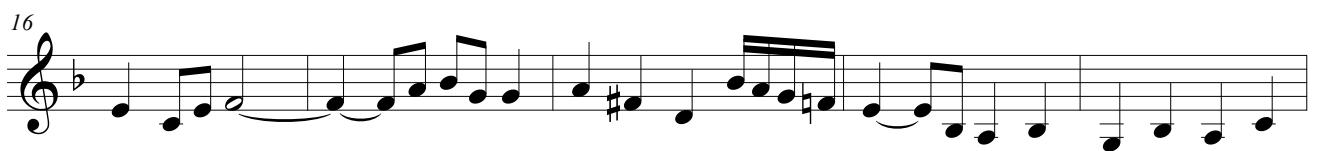




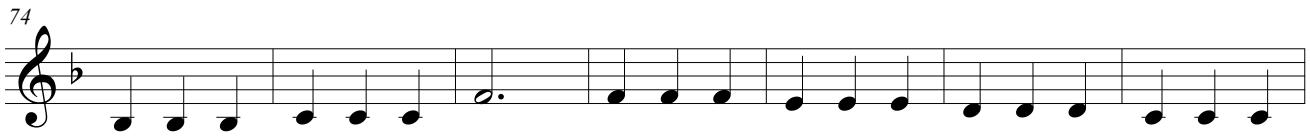
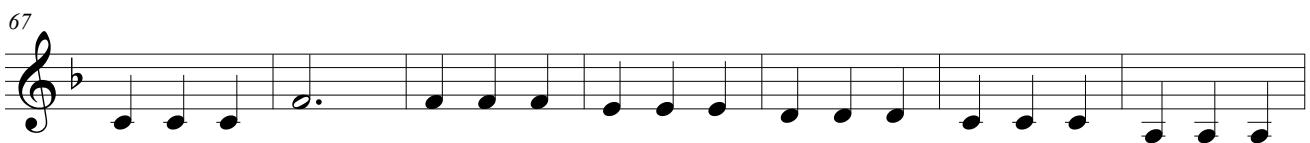
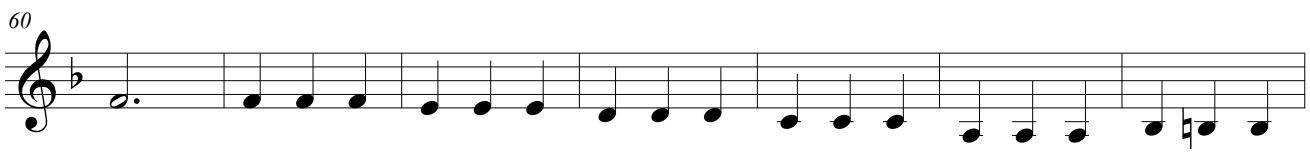
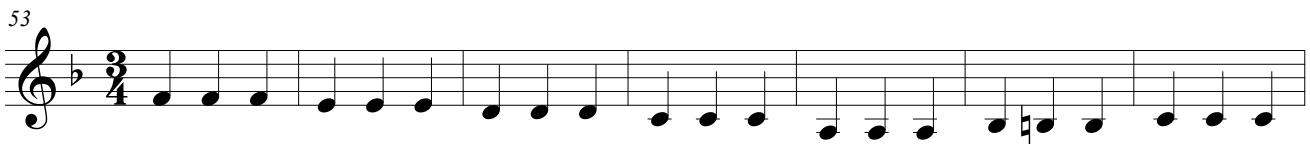
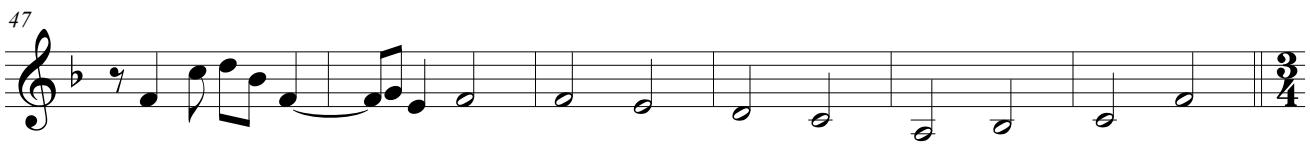
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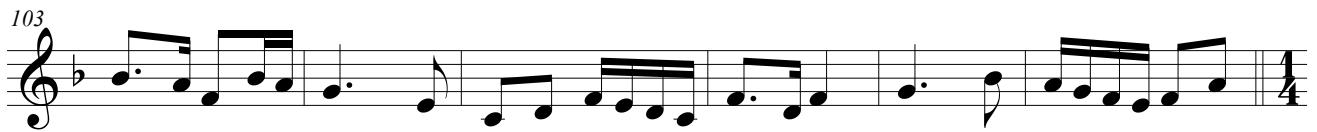


Gloria in excelsis Deo



Gloria in excelsis Deo

3



Gloria in excelsis Deo

Óscar Grau (1985 *)

The musical score for "Gloria in excelsis Deo" by Óscar Grau is a composition for bassoon or cello. It is divided into nine staves, each representing a measure of music. The key signature starts with one flat (B-flat major) and remains that way until the eighth staff. In the ninth staff, it changes to one sharp (A major). The time signature is common time (4/4) throughout, except for the final measure which is in 3/4. The music features various note values including quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and thirty-second notes. There are also rests and dynamic markings such as forte (f) and piano (p). The bassoon part includes several slurs and grace notes.

Gloria in excelsis Deo

The sheet music consists of nine staves of musical notation for bassoon. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some measures featuring rests and others featuring sixteenth-note patterns. The bassoon part is accompanied by a piano part, which is indicated by a treble clef and a bass clef in the first staff, followed by a series of piano-vocal-style markings.