# $Q^{Q^{2}}$ GLORUA IN EXCLELSISDEO From triteiligmessge 

Franz Joseph Haydn was known as the sfather of the Classical Scyke. The Classical Style pe 1 od is genetally from 1750-1820 and included the great comppsers Beethoven and Mozais (Haydouas a friend to Mozart and taught Beethoven musical $\mathrm{Composition)} .\mathrm{Haydn} \mathrm{was} \mathrm{extreme-}$ ly taghted. He was playing vighin ard organ and singing ingtcehurch the age of six He dedicated most of his life as Musio birector to Prince Esterhazy arungarian prince.

This arrangement is frdm the "Gloria" movement of the Heiligmesse (or HedisMass). It is called that because thefe is a theme in one of the movements that sounds mudh we the Heilig, which was a popularehurch song in Haydn's time. The mass was actually riven for a Roman Catholic saint naned St. Bernard and is also known as the Saint Bernard 145

The original was in the key of B-flat; howeyer, this arrangement hos ben lowered to the key of F . In this way, the highest note for the sopranos is a high $F$ (fifth line in the treble clef) rather than a high B-flat. The baritone part should be easily sung by all singers since it is pitched ina six-ngte ange between $F$ (fourth line, bass clef) to $D$ above midde $C$. In addition, the piayro part has beer arranged so that it is ont as technically difficult as previous editions that werg realizations of the orchestral parts.
The repeat at measure 55 back to measure 2 has bed added to extend the work should the airector choose to do so The length of the piece is 2 minutes 20 seconds without the repeat and 4 minutes with the repar?

I have tried to eapture the flavor of thisget siece of choral literature and make it accessible to all choirs.











