

Violin 2

"Stabat Mater"

Antonio Vivaldi (RV 621) 1678 - 1741

Interpretation for Winds & Strings by Mike Magatagan 2020

Stabat Mater dolorosa iuxta crucem lacrimosa dum pendeat Filius

(The grieving Mother stood weeping beside the cross where her Son was hanging)

I. Stabat Mater (Largo $\text{♩} = 55$)

13

45

Cuius animam gementem contristatam et dolentem pertransivit gladius

(Through her weeping soul, compassionate and grieving, a sword passed)

II. Cuius Animam (Adagissimo $\text{♩} = 40$)

p

O quam tristis et afflicta fuit illa benedicta Mater Unigeniti

(O how sad and afflicted was that blessed Mother of the Only-begotten!)

III. O Quam Tristis (Andante $\text{♩} = 34$)

16

46

70

Quis est homo qui non fleret Matri Christi si videret in tanto supplicio?
(Who is the person who would not weep seeing the Mother of Christ in such agony?)

IV. Quis est Homo (Largo ♩ = 45)

Musical score for 'Quis est Homo' in G minor, 3/4 time, Largo (♩ = 45). The score consists of three staves. The first staff starts with a *mf* dynamic and includes a fermata of 8 measures. The second staff starts at measure 21 and includes fermatas of 4, 5, and 3 measures. The third staff starts at measure 45 and includes a *rit.* marking and a fermata.

Quis non posset contristari Matrem Christi contemplari dolentum cum filio?
(Who would not be able to feel compassion on beholding Christ's Mother suffering with her Son?)

V. Quis Nom Posset (Adagissimo ♩ = 60)

Musical score for 'Quis Nom Posset' in G minor, common time, Adagissimo (♩ = 60). The score consists of one staff starting with a *p* dynamic and ending with a *rit.* marking and a fermata.

Pro peccatis suae gentis vidit Iesum in tormentis et flagellis subditum
(For the sins of his people she saw Jesus in torment and subjected to the scourge)

VI. Pro Peccatis (Andante ♩ = 46)

Musical score for 'Pro Peccatis' in G minor, 3/8 time, Andante (♩ = 46). The score consists of four staves. The first staff starts with a *mf* dynamic and includes a fermata of 6 measures and a trill. The second staff starts at measure 16 and includes fermatas of 11 and 13 measures and a trill. The third staff starts at measure 48 and includes a trill and a fermata of 11 measures. The fourth staff starts at measure 72 and includes a *rit.* marking, a trill, and a fermata.

Eia Mater, fons amoris, me sentire vim doloris fac ut tecum lugeam
(O Mother, fountain of love, make me feel the power of sorrow, that I may grieve with you)

VII. Eja Mater (Largo $\text{♩} = 60$)

p

mp

rit.

dim.

Fac ut ardeat cor meum in amando Christum Deum ut sibi complaceam
(Grant that my heart may burn in the love of Christ my Lord, that I may greatly please Him)

VIII. Fac ut Ardeat (*Lento* ♩ = 43)

Musical score for VIII. Fac ut Ardeat, *Lento* (♩ = 43). The score is written in G major (one flat) and 12/8 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second and third staves continue the melodic line. The fourth staff concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and ends with a fermata on a whole note G.

Amen

IX. Amen (*Allegro* ♩ = 43)

Musical score for IX. Amen, *Allegro* (♩ = 43). The score is written in G major (one flat) and 3/8 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a first ending bracket over the first two measures. The second and third staves continue the melodic line. The fourth staff concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and ends with a fermata on a whole note G.