

UNBEKANNTE
ORGELMUSIK AUS VIER
JAHRUNDERTEN

FOUR CENTURIES
OF RARE AND
UNKNOWN
ORGAN MUSIC

QUATRE SIÈCLES
DE MUSIQUE D'ORGUE
RARE OU INCONNUE

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INHALTSVERZEICHNIS

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BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHISCHE NOTIZEN VOL. 1

JOHANN KUHNAU

Geboren 1660 zu Geising in Sachsen; gestorben 1722 zu Leipzig. Wirkte erst als Kantor in Zwickau/Sachsen und ab 1684 als Kantor und Organist (ab 1701) der Thomaskirche zu Leipzig, wo J. S. Bach sein Nachfolger wurde.

Zwei Choralbearbeitungen für Orgel.

I: Aus tiefer Not schrei ich zu Dir [aus: *Biblische Sonata No1* (1700) *Der Streit zwischen David und Goliath*]

II: Ach Herr, mich armen Sünder (Herzlich tut mich verlangen) [Orgeleinrichtungen Wolfgang Lindner, 2013]

GEORG PHILLIP TELEMANN

1681 in Magdeburg geboren, war studierter Rechtswissenschaftler und als Musiker Autodidakt. Auf dem Höhepunkt seiner beachtlichen musikalischen Karriere stand er im Range des Städtischen Musikdirektors und war verantwortlich für die Musik an allen fünf Hauptkirchen Hamburgs. Er starb ebendort im Jahre 1767.

Soave. Aus: *Due Soli per la Viola di Gamba col cembalo composti da Giorgio Telemann Direttore della Musica in Hamburgo (1740)*. [Orgeleinrichtungen Wolfgang Lindner, 2013]

CONRAD FRIEDRICH HURLEBUSCH

Geboren 1691 in Brunswick (D) ; gestorben 1765 in Amsterdam. Studierte in Hamburg und Wien und wirkte daraufhin in Italien und für den königlichen Hof in Schweden, ab 1737 als Organist an Amsterdams *Oude Kerk*.

Fuge G-Dur. Quelle der Vorlage war folgender « Raubdruck »: *Opera Scelte per il Clavicembalo, Gehard Friedrich Witvogel* [ed.], *Amsterdam* [c.1735]

THOMAS AUGUSTINE ARNE

1710 in Convent Garden geboren, arbeitete Arne zuerst bei einem Rechtsanwalt, bevor er sich ganz der Musik widmete. Er wurde ein bekannter Theater-Komponist und zahlreiche seiner Kompositionen genießen noch heute große Popularität. Arne starb 1778 in London.

Organ solo aus Concerto I (3. Satz: Allegro). [Einrichtung für Orgel mit Pedal Wolfgang Lindner]

CARL PHILIPP EMANUEL BACH

Geboren 1714 zu Weimar; dritter Sohn von Joh. Seb. Bach. Erhielt Unterricht bei seinem Vater und studierte Rechtswissenschaften an der Universität zu Dresden. Wirkte als berühmter Cembalist am Königlichen Hof und wirkte als Musikdirektor für die fünf Hamburger Hauptkirchen. Er verstarb im Jahre 1788 zu Hamburg.

Cantabile (Rondo) [Wotq. 55,3]. Ursprünglich für zwei Stimmen komponiert, bildet den letzten Satz der dritten Sonate aus der oben zitierten Sammlung. Unser Arrangement für Orgel ergänzt sowohl die das Solo begleitende linke Hand um eine Alt- und eine Tenor-Stimme als auch für die Takte 22-24, 44 und 46-49 um eine obligate Stimme für das Pedal. aus: *Claviersonaten für Kenner und Liebhaber* (1779).

[Orgeleinrichtung: Wolfgang Lindner, 2013]

CHRISTIAN GOTTHILF TAG

Geboren 1735 in Beierfeld (Erzgebirge), gestorben 1811 in Niederzwönitz bei Zwönitz (Sachsen); war Schüler von G. A. Homilius, der selbst Schüler von Joh. Seb. Bach war.

Allabreve in G. Aus: *Choralvorspiele nebst einem Trio und Allabreve für die Orgel [...]* und komponiert von *Christian Gotthilf Tag, Leipzig und Dessau, 1783*.

« Allabreve » in knappem Tempo zu nehmen: Zähle 1 pro Takt statt $\frac{3}{4}$.

JOHANN CHRISTOPH KELLNER

Geboren 1736 in Gräfenroda/Thüringen, gestorben 1808 in Kassel; Sohn von Johann Peter Kellner (1705-1772), der in persönlichem Kontakt zu J.. S. Bach stand.

Choralvorspiel : *Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier.* Aus: *Sechs Praeludia und 6 leichte Choral-Vorspiele* [o.O./ o.D]; Privatbesitz]

FRÉDÉRIC CHOPIN

Geboren 1810 in Zelazowa-Wola bei Warschau, gestorben 1849 in Paris.

Fuge a-moll B.144 (1841). [Herausgegeben und um eine Pedalstimme erweitert von Wolfgang Lindner 2013; sämtliche Hinzufügungen des Herausgebers sind durch Klammern kenntlich gemacht.]

Bedauerlicherweise hat Chopin nichts für die Orgel komponiert. So fand diese Komposition ob ihrer polyphonen Struktur – quasi als Referenz auf den großen J. S. Bach – den Weg als Beitrag zu unserer Sammlung.

CHARLES VALENTIN ALKAN (Geburtsname: *Morhange*, übernahm den Familiennamen des Vaters.)

Bekannter französischer Pianist und Komponist des 19. Jahrhunderts. Geboren 1813 in Paris und 1888 ebendort verstorben.

Pro Organo [1850, ohne opus-No.] ist neben *Petits Préludes sur les huit Gammes du plain-chant*, 1859, 2 vols (ohne opus-No.) die einzige von Ch. V. Alkan überlieferte originale Orgelkomposition. Die klare Handschrift des Autors aus dem Jahre 1850 diente als Vorlage zur vorliegenden Ausgabe [W 2442, Bibliothèque Nationale de France]. [Sämtliche Hinzufügungen des Herausgebers sind durch Klammern kenntlich gemacht.]

AMBROISE THOMAS

Charles Louis Ambroise Thomas, wurde im Jahre 1811 in Metz/F. geboren. Er wirkte über Zwanzig Jahre als Professor am Pariser Konservatorium bevor er dessen Direktor wurde. Er starb im Jahre 1896 in Paris.

Offertoire aus: *La Maîtrise, Paris, 1858; ed. par Louis Niedermeyer et Joseph d'Ortigue.*

WOLFGANG LINDNER

Geboren 1956 in Duisburg/Niederrhein. Nach seinem Studium wirkte er einige Zeit in seiner Heimatstadt und später im Münsterland/Westfalen. Als Komponist hat er zahlreiche Werke verfasst ; insbesondere sein Schaffen für die Kirchenmusik in Gestalt von Orgel- und Chormusik findet internationale Beachtung. Seine Werke sind hauptsächlich bei folgenden Verlagen erschienen: Éditions musicales de la Schola Cantorum, CH-Fleurier; ERES-Edition Musikverlag, D-Lilienthal/Bremen. Herausgeber von Orgel -und Chormusik, wissenschaftlichen Aufsätzen und Vorträgen, speziell im Bereich der Orgeldenkmalpflege und Bibliographie der Orgelmusik. Seit seinem Ausscheiden aus dem aktiven Dienst lebt und arbeitet er in seinem Atelier im Kreis Steinfurt als freischaffender Künstler.

BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES VOL. I

JOHANN KUHNAU

Born 1660 in Geising/Saxony; died 1722 in Leipzig. Served as Kantor in Zittau/Saxony, then as Kantor (from 1684) and organist (from 1701) of St. Thomas's in Leipzig, where he preceded J. S. Bach.

Two Chorale-Preludes for Organ

I: Out of the deep I cry to thee [from *Biblical Sonata No 1* (1700) *The Battle between David and Goliath*]

II: My Soul longeth to depart (O sacred head, now wounded) [Arrangements for organ by Wolfgang Lindner, 2013]

GEORG PHILIPP TELEMANN

Born 1681 in Magdeburg, died 1767 in Hamburg. G. P. Telemann studied law before teaching himself music. At the pinnacle of his musical career, he was the municipal musical director of all five main churches of Hamburg.

Soave. From: *Due Soli per la Viola di Gamba col cembalo composti da Giorgio Telemann Direttore della Musica in Hamburgo* (1740). [Arrangement for organ by Wolfgang Lindner, 2013]

CONRAD FRIEDRICH HURLEBUSCH

Born 1691 in Brunswick (D), died 1765 in Amsterdam. He studied in Hamburg and Vienna, worked in Italy and later for the royal court in Stockholm and, from 1737, he was organist of the *Oude Kerk* in Amsterdam.

Fugue in G-major. The source for our edition has been the following «piracy-print»: *Opera Scelte per il Clavicembalo*, Gehard Friedrich Witvogel [ed.], Amsterdam [c.1735].

THOMAS AUGUSTINE ARNE

Born 1710 in Covent Garden, died 1778 in London. Before devoting himself to music, Arne was a solicitor's pupil. Later, he became a very successful composer of theatre-music principally, with numerous compositions still well-known today.

Organ solo from Concerto I (3rd Movement, Allegro) [arrangement for organ with pedal by Wolfgang Lindner].

CARL PHILIPP EMANUEL BACH

Born 1714 in Weimar, died 1788 in Hamburg. Third son of J. S. Bach. Received musical instruction from his father and studied law at Dresden University. He became a famous harpsichord player at the royal court and served as music director of the five main churches in Hamburg.

Cantabile (Rondo) [Wotq. 55,3]. The final movement of the 3rd Sonata of the below-quoted collection is originally a two-part composition. Our arrangement for organ completes the accompanying voice of the left hand by adding an Alto and a Tenor part as well as (for the bars 22-24, 44 and 46-49) an obbligato voice to the pedal of the organ.

From: *Claviersonaten für Kenner und Liebhaber* (1779).

[Arrangement for organ by Wolfgang Lindner, 2013].

CHRISTIAN GOTTHILF TAG

Born 1735 in Beierfeld (Ore Mountains), died 1811 in Niederzönitz (district of Zönitz near Zwickau/Saxony). He was a student of G.A. Homilius, who himself was a pupil of J. S. Bach.

Allabreve G-major. From: *Choralvorspiele nebst einem Trio und Allabreve für die Orgel [...] und komponiert von Christian Gotthilf Tag Leipzig und Dessau* (1783).

«Allabreve» to be performed within a strict time: count 1 per bar instead of $\frac{3}{4}$.

JOHANN CHRISTOPH KELLNER

Born 1736 in Gräfenroda/Thüringia and died 1803 in Kassel. Son of Johann Peter Kellner (1705-1772), who was personally acquainted with J. S. Bach.

Chorale prelude: *Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier* (*Blessed Jesus, at Thy Word*). From: *Sechs Praeludia und 6 leichte Choral-Vorspiel* [s.l./s.d.; private copy].

FRÉDÉRIC CHOPIN

Born 1810 in Zelazowa-Wola near Warsaw; died 1849 in Paris.

Fugue in A minor B.144 (1841). [The Pedal-part was added by the editor W. L. (2013); all other additions by the editor are indicated in parentheses].

Unfortunately, Chopin did not compose anything for the organ. Because of its polyphonic structure – like a reference to the great J. S.Bach – this composition found its way into our collection.

CHARLES VALENTIN ALKAN [Born Morhange, but took his father's name as a surname].

Well-known French pianist and composer of the 19th century. Alkan was born 1813 in Paris, where he also died in 1888.

Pro Organo (1850, without op.-No). The only original organ composition handed down by Alkan, apart from *Petits Préludes sur les huit Gammes du plain-chant*, 1859, 2 vols (without opus-No.). The clear handwriting of the author's manuscript from 1850 has been our source for the layout [W 2442, Bibliothèque Nationale de France].

[All additions by the editor are indicated in parentheses].

AMBROISE THOMAS

Charles Louis Ambroise Thomas, a native of Metz/F., was born in 1811. For almost twenty years, he was a professor of the Conservatoire in Paris, before he became Director of the Conservatoire. He died in 1896 in Paris.

Offertoire. From: *La Maîtrise, Paris, 1858; ed. par Louis Niedermeyer et Joseph d'Ortigue*.

WOLFGANG LINDNER

He was born in 1956 in Germany, in Duisburg/Lower Rhine. After graduating, he worked for some time in his hometown, and then near Münster, Westphalia. As a composer, he has many works to his credit; his works for the liturgy especially, in the form of organ and choral music, are rewarded with international recognition. His works are mainly published by the following publishers: Éditions Musicales de la Schola Cantorum, CH-Fleurier| ERES-Edition Musikverlag, D-Lilienthal/Bremen. He also is a publisher of organ and choral music and an author of scientific essays and lectures; he particularly focuses on research on historical organs, their preservation and their restoration, as well as on bibliographies of organ music. After retiring in 2006, he has been living and working in his studio in Steinfurt, near Münster, Westphalia, as a freelance artist.

NOTES BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHIQUES VOL. 1

JOHANN KUHNAU

Né en 1660 à Geising en Saxe, mort en 1722 à Leipzig. Il a d'abord travaillé comme Kantor à Zwickau (Saxe), puis dès 1684 en tant que maître de chapelle et organiste (à partir de 1701) de l'église Saint-Thomas à Leipzig, où Bach fut son successeur.

Deux Préludes chorals pour orgue

I: Du fond de ma détresse, je crie vers toi [extrait des *Sonates bibliques* No1 (1700), *Le conflit entre David et Goliath*]

II: Ardemment, j'aspire à une fin heureuse (Mystère du Calvaire)

[Arrangements pour orgue par Wolfgang Lindner, 2013]

GEORG PHILIPP TELEMANN

Né en 1681 à Magdebourg, décédé en 1767 à Hambourg. G. P. Telemann a étudié le droit avant d'apprendre la musique de manière autodidacte. À l'apogée de sa carrière musicale, il occupait le poste de directeur musical municipal des cinq principales églises de Hambourg.

Soave. Extrait des *Due Soli per la Viola di Gamba col cembalo composti da Giorgio Telemann Direttore della Musica in Hamburgo* (1740) ; [Arrangement pour orgue par Wolfgang Lindner, 2013]

CONRAD FRIEDRICH HURLEBUSCH

Né en 1691 à Brunswick, décédé à Amsterdam en 1765. Il étudie à Hambourg et Vienne, travaille en Italie et plus tard pour la cour royale de Stockholm. À partir de 1737, il devient organiste de l'Oude Kerk à Amsterdam.

Fugue en sol-majeur. La source de notre édition est une « partition pirate » : *Opera Scelte per il Clavicembalo*, Gehard Friedrich Witvogel [ed.], Amsterdam [c.1735].

THOMAS AUGUSTINE ARNE

Né en 1710 à Covent Garden, Arne a d'abord travaillé avec un avocat avant de se consacrer entièrement à la musique. Il était un compositeur de théâtre renommé et plusieurs de ses œuvres jouissent d'une grande popularité aujourd'hui encore. Arne est mort en 1778 à Londres.

Organ solo extrait du *Concerto I* (3^{ème} Mouvement).

[Arrangement pour orgue avec pédalier par Wolfgang Lindner, 2013]

CARL PHILIPP EMANUEL BACH

Né à Weimar en 1714, décédé en 1788 à Hambourg. Troisième fils de J.-S. Bach. Il a reçu une formation musicale de son père et a étudié le droit à l'Université de Dresde. Devenu un célèbre joueur de clavecin à la cour royale, il a également occupé le poste de directeur musical des cinq principales églises de Hambourg.

Cantabile (Rondo) [Wotq. 55,3]. Composé à l'origine pour deux voix, il est le dernier mouvement de la troisième sonate de la collection mentionnée ci-dessus. Dans cet arrangement pour orgue, la main gauche qui accompagne le Solo été complétée par une voix alto et une voix ténor ; de même, les mesures 22-24, 44 et 46-49 comportent une partie de pédale obligée.

Extrait du *Claviersonaten für Kenner und Liebhaber* (1779). [Arrangement pour orgue par Wolfgang Lindner, 2013]

CHRISTIAN GOTTHILF TAG

Né 1735 à Beierfeld (Monts Métallifères), décédé 1811 à Niederzönitz (district de Zönitz près de Zwickau/Saxe). Élève de G. A. Homilius, lui-même élève de J.-S. Bach.

Allabreve en sol-majeur. Extrait du *Choralvorspiele nebst einem Trio und Allabreve für die Orgel [...] und komponiert von Christian Gotthilf Tag, Leipzig und Dessau, 1783*.

Allabreve doit être exécuté selon un tempo strict. Comptez 1 par mesure à la place de 3/4.

JOHANN CHRISTOPH KELLNER

Né 1736 à Gräfenroda (Thuringe), décédé en 1803 à Kassel. Fils de Johann Peter Kellner (1705-1772), qui connaissait personnellement J.-S. Bach.

Prélude choral : Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier (Bien-aimé Jésus, nous sommes ici). Extrait de *Sechs Praeludia und 6 leichte Choral- Vorspiele* [s.l./s.d; copie privée].

FRÉDÉRIC CHOPIN

Né en 1810 à Zelazowa-Wola près de Varsovie, décédé en 1948 à Paris.

Fugue en la mineur B.144 (1841). [Édition et ajout de la pédale par Wolfgang Lindner 2013. Tous les ajouts de l'éditeur sont signalés par des parenthèses].

Malheureusement, Chopin n'a rien écrit pour l'orgue. La structure polyphonique de cette composition – qui fait référence au grand J.-S. Bach – légitime toutefois sa place dans notre collection.

CHARLES VALENTIN ALKAN [Né Morhange, mais a pris le nom de son père comme nom de famille].

Pianiste célèbre et compositeur français du 19^{ème} siècle. Alkan est né en 1813 à Paris où il mourut en 1888.

Pro Organo (1850, sans numéro d'opus) est la seule composition originale pour orgue composée par Alkan, si l'on excepte les *Petits Préludes sur les huit Gammes du plain-chant en deux suites* (sans numéro d'opus). L'écriture claire du manuscrit de l'auteur (1850) a été la source de notre édition [W 2442, Bibliothèque nationale de France].

[Tous les ajouts par l'éditeur sont signalés par des parenthèses.]

AMBROISE THOMAS

Charles Louis Ambroise Thomas est né en 1811 à Metz. Il connaît le succès en tant que compositeur d'opéra et enseigne pendant 20 ans au Conservatoire de Paris, avant d'en devenir le directeur. Il meurt en 1896 à Paris.

Offertoire est extrait de *La Maîtrise, Paris, 1858, ed. par Louis Niedermeyer et Joseph d'Ortigue*.

WOLFGANG LINDNER

Né en 1956 en Allemagne à Duisburg/Bas-Rhin. Après avoir obtenu son diplôme, il travaille pendant un certain temps dans sa ville natale, puis près de Münster, en Westphalie. Il a composé de nombreuses pièces, en particulier pour la liturgie, sous la forme de musique d'orgue et/ou de musique chorale qui bénéficient d'une reconnaissance internationale. Ses œuvres sont publiées principalement aux Éditions Musicales de la Schola Cantorum, CH-Fleurier ainsi que chez ERES-Edition Musikverlag, D-Lilienthal/Brême. Il est également éditeur de musique d'orgue et de musique chorale et auteur d'articles et lectures scientifiques – en particulier dans le domaine de la conservation et la restauration des orgues historiques – ainsi que de bibliographies de musique d'orgue. Désormais retiré de la vie active, il vit et travaille dans son studio à Steinfurt (Westphalie) en tant qu'artiste indépendant.

Zwei Choralbearbeitungen für Orgel
Two Chorale preludes for Organ
Deux Préludes chorals pour orgue

I

Aus tiefer Noth schrey ich zu Dir
Out of the deep I cry to thee
Du fond de ma détresse, je crie vers toi

[Man.: Salicional/Voix céleste
l.H./m.g.: Bourdon 16' (optional)
Ped.: Solo 4']

[Largo e spiccato]

J. Kuhnau (1660-1722)
[W. Lindner, arr.]

The musical score is written for organ and consists of three systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff for the organ, with a 'sim.' marking. The second system has a treble and bass staff for the organ, with a 'c.f.' marking. The third system has a treble and bass staff for the organ. The score is marked 'Largo e spiccato' and includes a large red watermark 'www.schola-editions.com'.



First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass line. The music is in 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first system contains 10 measures, with a repeat sign after the 5th measure.



Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a grand staff and a single bass line, maintaining the 3/4 time signature and one sharp key signature. The system contains 10 measures.



Third system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a grand staff and a single bass line, maintaining the 3/4 time signature and one sharp key signature. The system contains 10 measures.



Fourth system of musical notation, concluding the piece. It features a grand staff and a single bass line, maintaining the 3/4 time signature and one sharp key signature. The system contains 10 measures, ending with a double bar line. A *[rit.]* marking is present above the 7th measure of the grand staff.

II

Ach Herr, mich armen Sünder (Herzlich tut mich verlangen)
My Soul longeth to depart (O sacred head, now wounded)
Ardemment, j'aspire à une fin heureuse (Mystère du Calvaire)

I: Solo
 II: acc. 8', 4'
 Ped.: 16', 8']

J. Kuhnau (1660-1722)
 [W. Lindner, arr.]

The musical score is presented in three systems, each with three staves. The first system begins with a [Solo] section in the right hand and an [acc.] section in the left hand. The second system features a [r.H./m.d.] section in the right hand. The third system continues the musical development. The score is marked with a large red watermark 'www.scholar-editions.com'.

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The score is divided into four systems, each with three staves. The first two staves of each system are for the piano, and the third staff is for the bass. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, quarter, and half notes, as well as rests. There are also some trills and grace notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a fermata over the final notes.

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[rit.]

Soave

I: Solo
II: acc. 8', 4'
Ped.: 16', 8']

G. Ph. Telemann (1681-1767)
[W. Lindner, arr.]

[Tranquillo (♩ ≈ 60)]

The musical score is written for three staves (treble, middle, and bass) in 3/8 time. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked '[Tranquillo (♩ ≈ 60)]'. The score consists of four systems of three staves each. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble staff starting on a half rest, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The second system continues the melody in the treble staff, featuring a trill (tr) in the third measure. The third system shows the continuation of the piece, with the treble staff ending on a half note. The fourth system concludes the piece, featuring a trill (tr) and a triplet (3) in the treble staff. A large red watermark 'www.ScholarEditions.com' is diagonally across the page.



First system of musical notation, featuring three staves (treble, middle, and bass) with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The music includes various rhythmic values and accidentals.



Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with three staves and similar musical notation.



Third system of musical notation, featuring a trill (tr) in the treble staff.



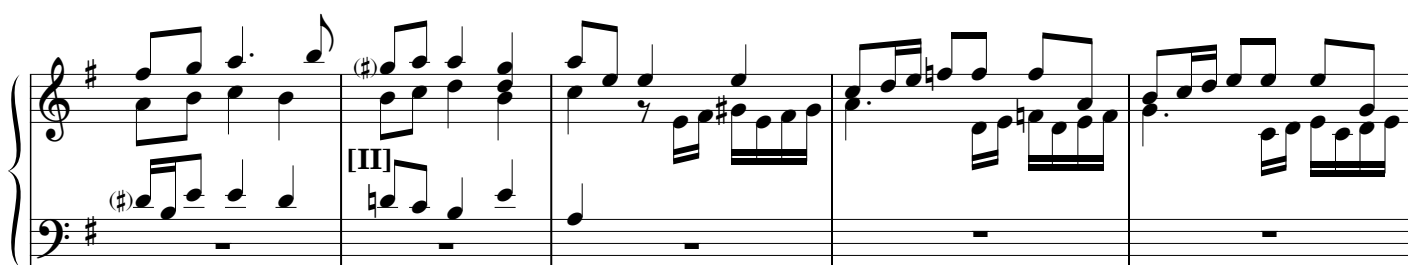
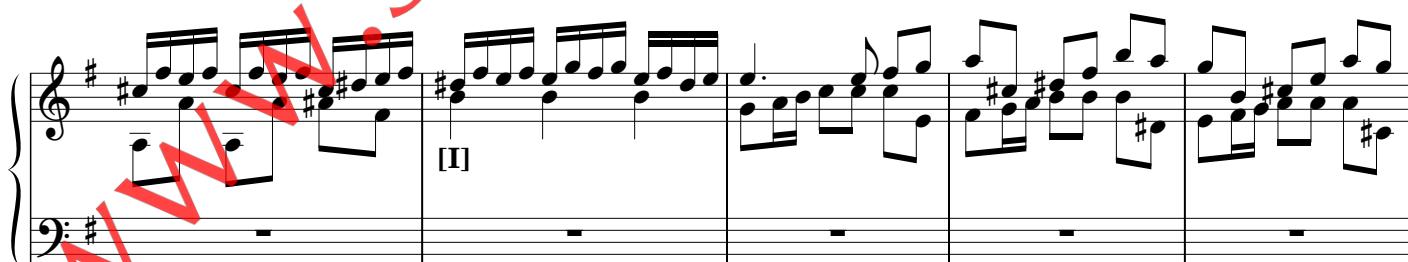
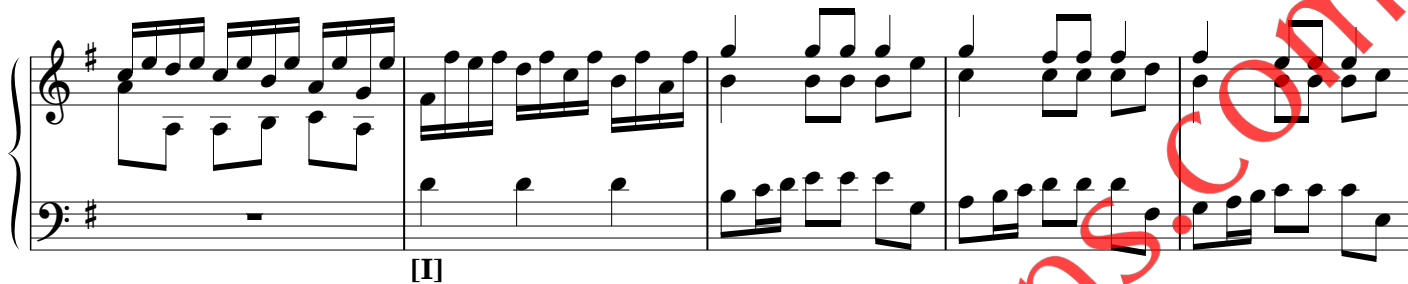
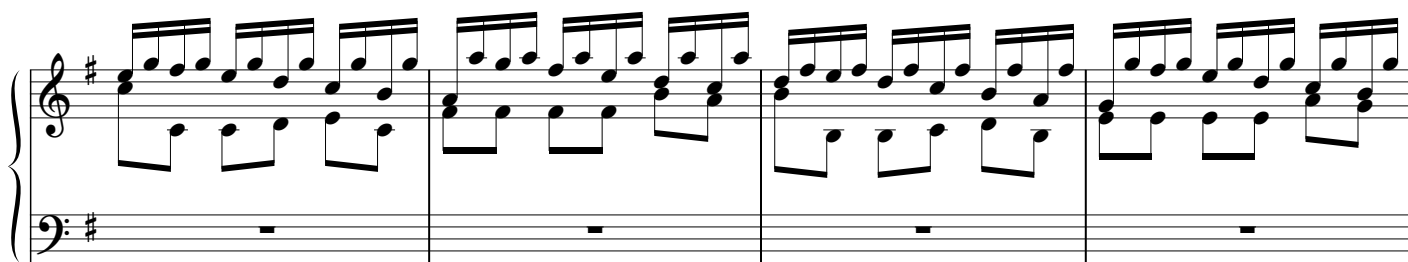
Fourth system of musical notation, concluding the piece with a trill (tr) and a ritardando (rit.) marking.

Fuge in G
Fugue in G major
Fugue en sol majeur

I f: 8', 4', 2'
II mf: 8', 4'
Ped.: 16', 8'

C. F. Hurlebusch (1696-1765)
[W. Lindner, arr.]

The musical score is presented in a grand staff format, consisting of five systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into three parts, labeled [I], [II], and [III]. Part I begins with a forte (f) dynamic. Part II begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. A trill (tr) is indicated in the fourth system. The score is watermarked with 'www.schola-editions.com'.



This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as trills (tr), repeat signs ([I]), and dynamic markings. A large red watermark "www.schola-editions.com" is overlaid diagonally across the page.

System 1: Treble clef, F# key signature. Measures 1-4. Measure 2 contains a trill (tr) over a dotted quarter note. Measure 4 contains a trill (tr) over a dotted quarter note.

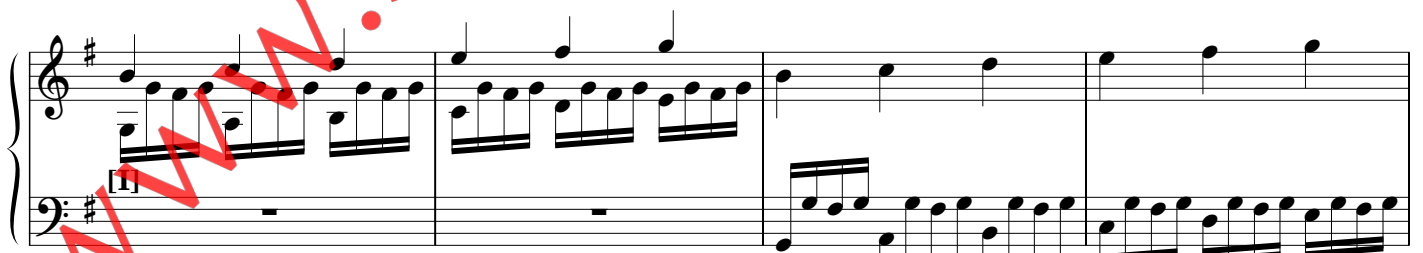
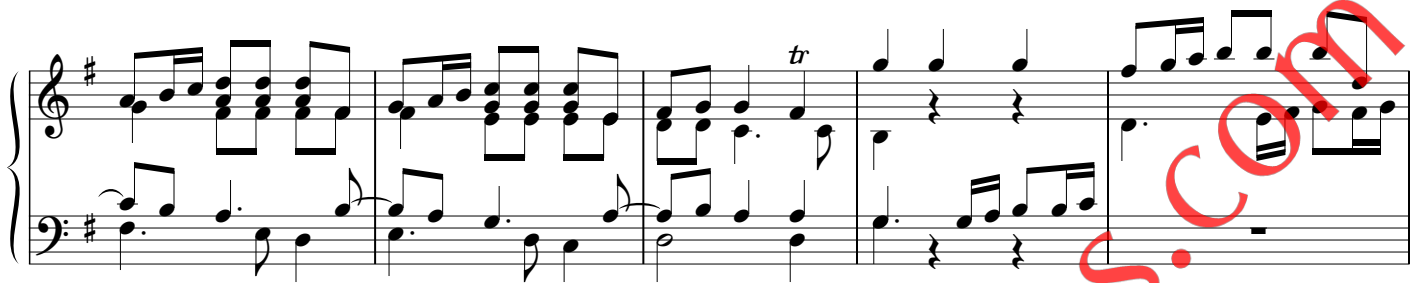
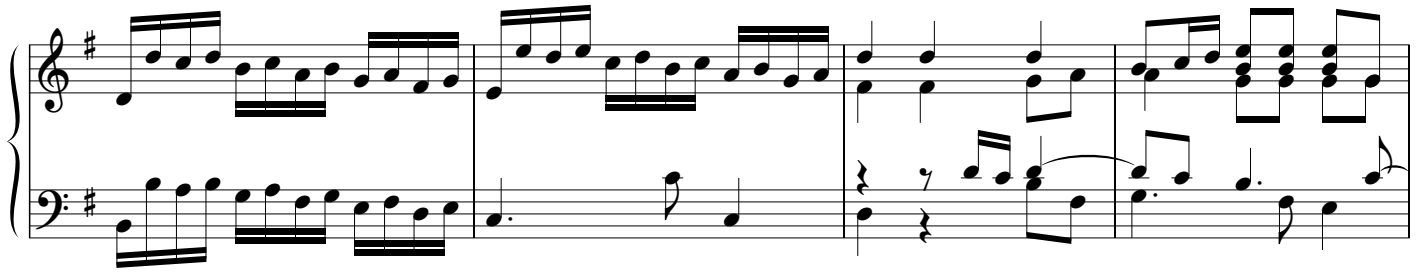
System 2: Treble clef, F# key signature. Measures 5-8. Measure 8 contains a repeat sign [I].

System 3: Treble clef, F# key signature. Measures 9-12. Measure 12 contains a trill (tr) over a dotted quarter note.

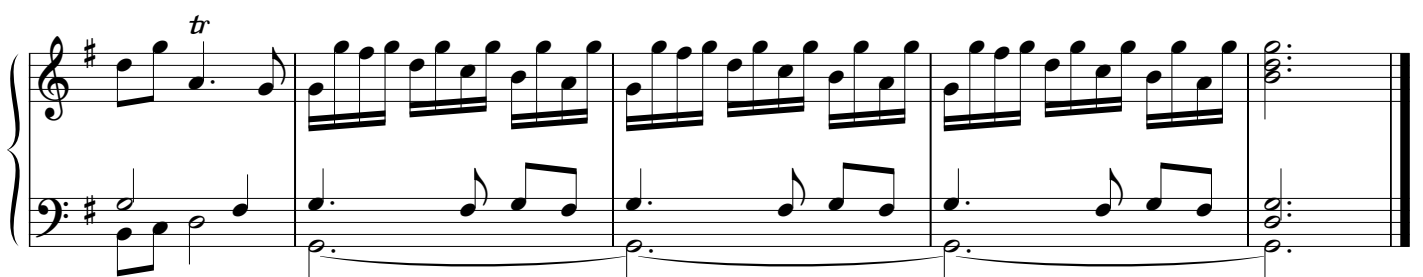
System 4: Treble clef, F# key signature. Measures 13-16. Measure 16 contains a trill (tr) over a dotted quarter note.

System 5: Treble clef, F# key signature. Measures 17-20. Measure 20 contains a trill (tr) over a dotted quarter note.

System 6: Treble clef, F# key signature. Measures 21-24. Measure 24 contains a trill (tr) over a dotted quarter note.



[Ped. ad lib.]



Orgelsolo aus Concerto I (3. Satz)
Organ solo from Concerto I (3rd Movement)
Organ solo extrait du Concerto I (3^{me} mouvement)

[Man.: 8', 4', 2', 2 2/3' Mixt.
Ped.: 16', 8', 4']

Allegro

Th. A. Arne (1710-1778)
[W. Lindner arr.]

The musical score is written for organ and consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The time signature is 3/8. The first system begins with a forte [f] dynamic marking. The notation includes various note values (eighth and sixteenth notes) and rests, particularly in the right hand of the first system. A large red watermark, 'www.schola-editions.com', is superimposed diagonally across the entire page.

The musical score is arranged in four systems. Each system contains three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate bass staff. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. A large red watermark "www.schola-editions.com" is diagonally across the page. A small asterisk (*) is in the first system's bass staff.

*) Ped. hinzugefügt vom Bearbeiter / added by the arranger / ajoutée par l'arrangeur Wolfgang Lindner

This musical score is for a piano piece, page 14. It consists of four systems of staves. Each system has a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a single bass clef staff below it. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The first system includes a dynamic marking of *[p]* (piano) in the first measure of the grand staff. The second system features a large red watermark, www.scholar-editions.com, which is repeated across the page. The third system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The fourth system concludes the page with a final measure in the grand staff and a whole rest in the single bass staff.

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef) with a treble clef on the left. The middle staff is a bass clef. The bottom staff is a bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. The first measure has a treble clef on the left. The second measure has a treble clef on the left. The third measure has a treble clef on the left. The fourth measure has a treble clef on the left. The fifth measure has a treble clef on the left. The sixth measure has a treble clef on the left.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef) with a treble clef on the left. The middle staff is a bass clef. The bottom staff is a bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. The first measure has a treble clef on the left. The second measure has a treble clef on the left. The third measure has a treble clef on the left. The fourth measure has a treble clef on the left. The fifth measure has a treble clef on the left. The sixth measure has a treble clef on the left. A dynamic marking *[f]* is present in the second measure.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef) with a treble clef on the left. The middle staff is a bass clef. The bottom staff is a bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. The first measure has a treble clef on the left. The second measure has a treble clef on the left. The third measure has a treble clef on the left. The fourth measure has a treble clef on the left. The fifth measure has a treble clef on the left. The sixth measure has a treble clef on the left.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef) with a treble clef on the left. The middle staff is a bass clef. The bottom staff is a bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. The first measure has a treble clef on the left. The second measure has a treble clef on the left. The third measure has a treble clef on the left. The fourth measure has a treble clef on the left. The fifth measure has a treble clef on the left. The sixth measure has a treble clef on the left.

This page contains four systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate bass staff. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The first system shows a continuous melody in the right hand of the grand staff, with the left hand providing harmonic support. The second system continues this pattern, with some rests in the left hand of the grand staff. The third system introduces a more active left hand in the grand staff, while the separate bass staff begins to play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The fourth system features a complex texture with rapid sixteenth-note passages in the right hand of the grand staff and sustained notes in the left hand of the grand staff, all over the active eighth-note bass line. A large, diagonal red watermark reading 'www.schola-editions.com' is overlaid across the entire page.



First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate bass staff. The grand staff contains a treble clef and a bass clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#). The first staff of the grand staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff of the grand staff has a bass clef. The third staff is a separate bass staff. The music features various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A fermata is placed over a note in the first staff of the grand staff.



Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate bass staff. The grand staff contains a treble clef and a bass clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#). The first staff of the grand staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff of the grand staff has a bass clef. The third staff is a separate bass staff. The music features various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A fermata is placed over a note in the first staff of the grand staff.



Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate bass staff. The grand staff contains a treble clef and a bass clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#). The first staff of the grand staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff of the grand staff has a bass clef. The third staff is a separate bass staff. The music features various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A fermata is placed over a note in the first staff of the grand staff. The text *[più f]* is written below the first staff of the grand staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate bass staff. The grand staff contains a treble clef and a bass clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#). The first staff of the grand staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff of the grand staff has a bass clef. The third staff is a separate bass staff. The music features various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A fermata is placed over a note in the first staff of the grand staff. The text *[rit.]* is written below the first staff of the grand staff.

Cantabile
(Rondo)
[Wotq. 55,3]

I: Solo
II: acc. 8', 4'
Ped.: 16', 8']

C. Ph. E. Bach (1714-1783)
[W. Lindner, arr.]

[Andantino]

[I]

f

[II]

Ped.

p

f

p

f

p

f

p

Man.

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 19 through 24. The score is written in treble and bass staves, featuring various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A large red watermark "www.scholar-editions.com" is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Measure 19: Treble staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Bass staff has a half note chord. Pedal point (Ped.) is indicated below the bass staff.

Measure 20: Treble staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass staff has a half note chord. Manicure (Man.) is indicated below the bass staff.

Measure 21: Treble staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass staff has a half note chord. Pedal point (Ped.) is indicated below the bass staff.

Measure 22: Treble staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Bass staff has a half note chord. Pedal point (Ped.) is indicated below the bass staff.

Measure 23: Treble staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass staff has a half note chord. Manicure (Man.) is indicated below the bass staff.

Measure 24: Treble staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Bass staff has a half note chord. Pedal point (Ped.) is indicated below the bass staff.

pp

[cresc.] f

Ped.

Ped.

p [dim.]

[rit.] pp

f

p

f

[rit.]

SC 8750

Allabreve in G-Dur
 Allabreve in G major
 Allabreve en sol majeur

[Man.: 8', 4', 2', 2 2/3' Mixt.
 Ped.: 16', 8', 4']

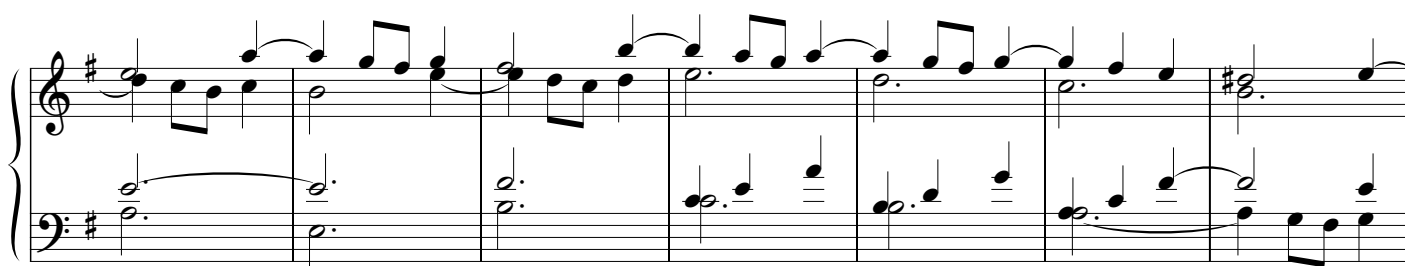
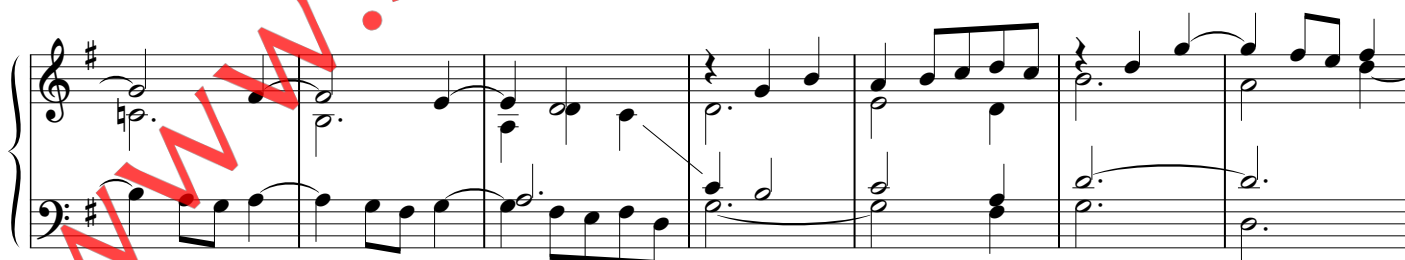
Ch. G. Tag (1725-1811)
 [W. Lindner, arr.]

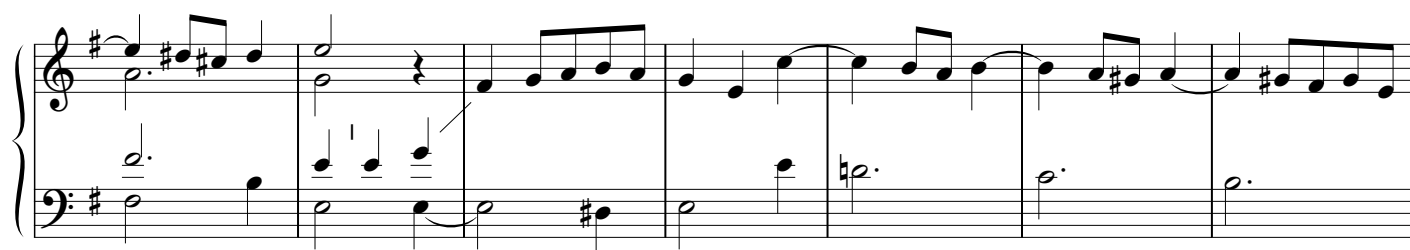


Man.



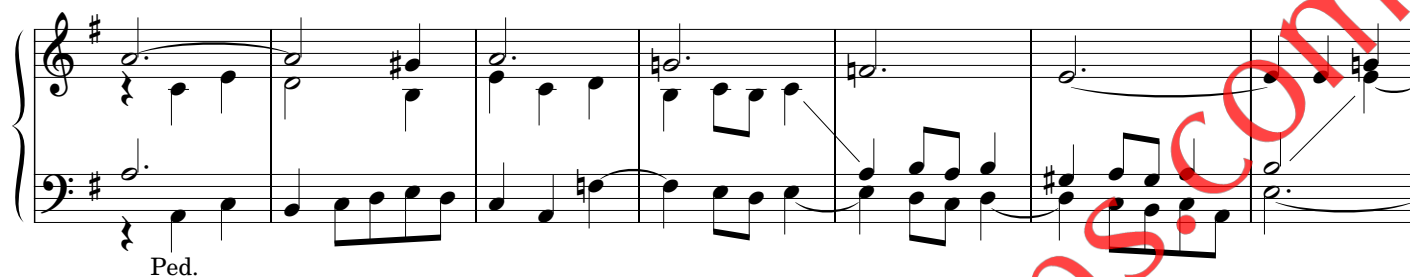
Ped.





Man.

First system of a musical score in G major, 2/4 time. The right hand features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a bass line with dotted half notes and eighth notes. The system concludes with a fermata over the final chord.



Ped.

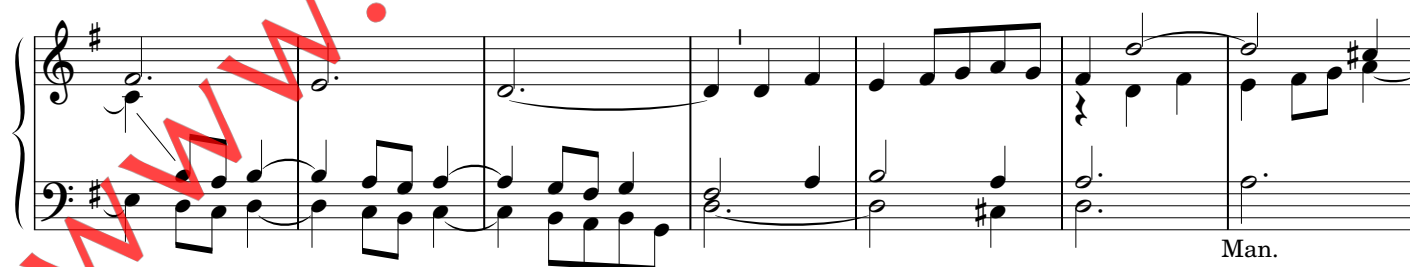
Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melodic line, and the left hand features a more active bass line with eighth notes. A 'Ped.' (pedal) marking is present at the beginning of the system.



Third system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, and the left hand continues with a steady bass line. The system ends with a fermata.

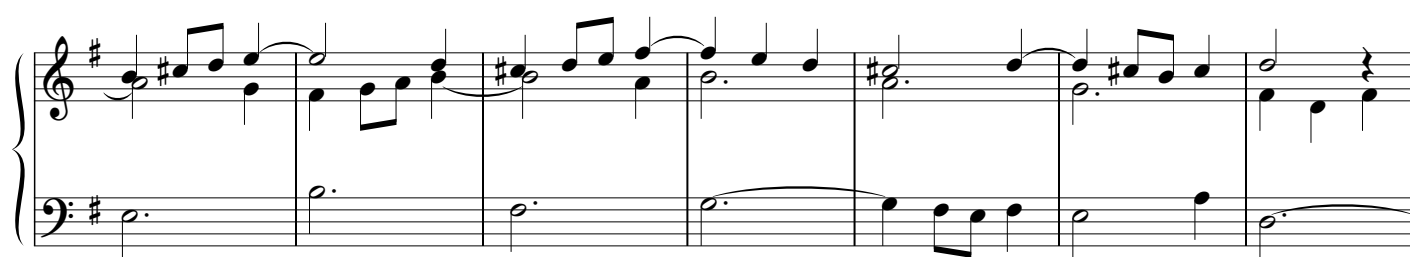


Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand has a bass line with dotted half notes. The system concludes with a fermata.

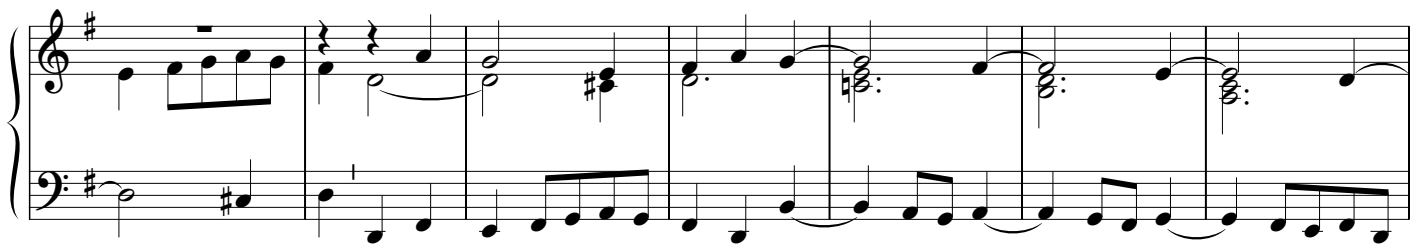


Man.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, and the left hand continues with a steady bass line. A 'Man.' (mano) marking is present at the end of the system.



Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand has a bass line with dotted half notes. The system concludes with a fermata.



Choralvorspiel: *Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier*
 Chorale prelude: *Blessed Jesus, at Thy Word*
 Prélude choral: *Bien-aimé Jésus, nous sommes ici*

[II (Solo): 8', 4', 2 2/3', Sesquialtera, Trem.]

I (acc.): 8', 4'

Ped.: 16', 8']

[quasi Ritornello]

J. Ch. Kellner (1736-1813)

[W. Lindner, arr.]

[Φ]

ossia:

[Fine] c.f.

[II Solo]
[I acc.]

First system of musical notation. Treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand plays a melody with quarter and eighth notes. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The system consists of four measures.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand plays a melody with a trill (tr) in the second measure and a repeat sign in the third measure. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The system consists of four measures.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand plays a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The system consists of four measures.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand plays a melody with a trill (tr) in the third measure and a repeat sign in the fourth measure. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The system consists of four measures. The text "[D.C. al Fine]" is written above the fourth measure. A small asterisk (*) is at the end of the system.

*) um drei Schlusstakte gekürzt / reduced by three conclusion bars / réduit de trois mesures de conclusion

Fuge in a-Moll [B.144]
 Fugue in A minor B.144 for the Organ
 Fugue en la mineur B.144
 [1841]

[I mf: 8', 4'
 II mp: 8', 4'
 Ped.: 16', 8']

F. Chopin (1810-1849)
 [W. Lindner, arr.]

[Andante]

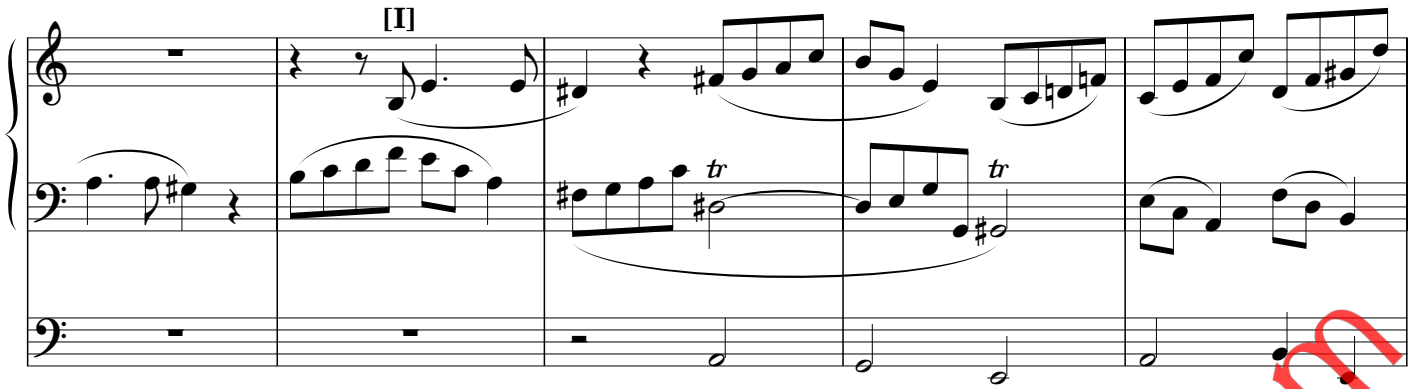
The musical score is written for organ and consists of four systems. Each system has three staves: Treble, Bass, and Pedal. The key signature is A minor (three flats). The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked [Andante]. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble staff containing rests and a bass staff with a melody starting on G2. The second system continues the melody with a trill in the bass. The third system shows the continuation of the melody with a trill in the bass. The fourth system shows the continuation of the melody with a trill in the bass. The score is watermarked with 'www.scholar-editions.com'.

*) Ped. hinzugefügt vom Bearbeiter / added by the arranger / ajoutée par l'arrangeur Wolfgang Lindner

This musical score is for a piano piece, page 27. It consists of four systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first system has four measures. The second system has four measures, with trills (tr) marked in the first, second, and third measures of the treble staff. The third system has four measures, with a repeat sign [II] in the fourth measure of the treble staff and a mezzo-piano [mp] dynamic marking in the fourth measure of the bass staff. The fourth system has four measures, with a trill (tr) marked in the third measure of the treble staff and a repeat sign [II] in the first measure of the bass staff. A large red watermark "www.scholar-editions.com" is diagonally across the page.

This musical score is for a piano piece, page 28. It consists of four systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Trills are marked with 'tr' above the notes. A large red watermark, 'www.scholar-editions.com', is oriented diagonally across the page. The first system has four measures. The second system has four measures, with a trill in the third measure of the treble staff. The third system has four measures. The fourth system has five measures, with a trill in the third measure of the treble staff and a first ending bracket labeled '[I]' in the fifth measure of the bass staff.

[II]



First system of musical notation. Treble clef staff has a whole rest followed by a half note G4, then a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Bass clef staff has a half note F#3, then a quarter note G3, and a half note A3. A second bass clef staff has a whole rest. The system contains five measures.



Second system of musical notation. Treble clef staff has a half note G#4, then a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Bass clef staff has a half note F#3, then a quarter note G3, and a half note A3. A second bass clef staff has a whole rest. The system contains five measures.



Third system of musical notation. Treble clef staff has a half note G#4, then a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Bass clef staff has a half note F#3, then a quarter note G3, and a half note A3. A second bass clef staff has a whole rest. The system contains five measures.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef staff has a half note G#4, then a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Bass clef staff has a half note F#3, then a quarter note G3, and a half note A3. A second bass clef staff has a whole rest. The system contains five measures.

Pro Organo [1850]

[Man./Ped.: Fl. 8']

Præludium.

Ch. V. Alkan (1813-1888)

Manualiter

www.scholar-editions.com

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The music features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. A pedaling instruction "Ped." is written below the first measure of the left hand.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The melody continues in the right hand, and the left hand provides harmonic support.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The right hand melody is more active, while the left hand remains steady.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The right hand features a more complex melodic line with some grace notes.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The piece concludes with a final cadence in both hands.

(16 Fevrier 1850).

Offertoire

[Man. I HW/Great/G.O.: Grundst./Found. stops/Jeux de fonds 8', 4'
 Man. II Pos.: Grundst./Found. stops/Jeux de fonds 8', 4'
 Man. III SW/Récit: Grundst./Found. stops/Jeux de fonds 8', 4', Oboe/hautbois
 Ped.: Grundst./Found. stops/Jeux de fonds 16', 8']

Moderato.

A. Thomas (1811-1896)
 [W. Lindner, arr.]

Clavier de récit – Fonds et hautbois

Fonds, Gd Orgue et Positif

Ped.

First system of the musical score, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained chords.

[nach und nach Zungenstimmen hinzufügen /
add reeds successively /
Introduire successivement les jeux d'anches

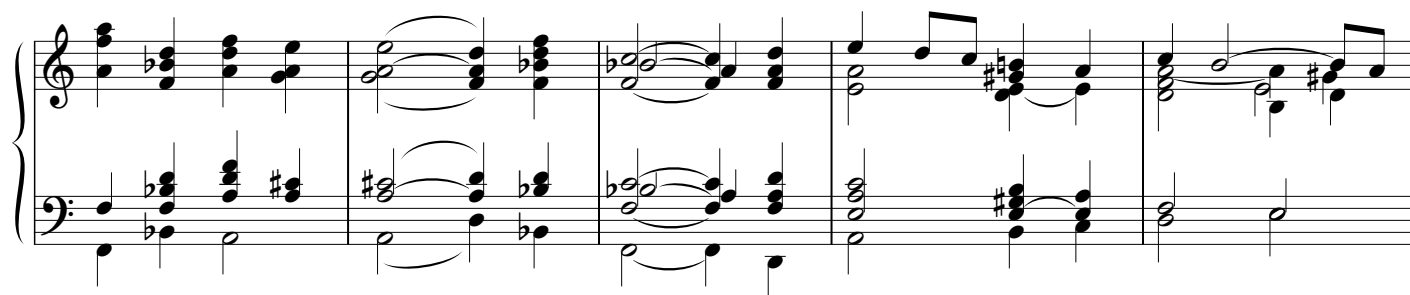
Second system of the musical score. It includes the instruction *cresc.* in the treble staff and *cresc. poco a poco* in the bass staff. The music continues with a gradual increase in volume and complexity.

Third system of the musical score. It features a treble staff with a complex, rhythmic pattern and a bass staff with sustained chords. The instruction *Ped.* (Pedal) is written below the bass staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. It includes the instruction *sempre cresc.* (sempre crescendo) in the treble staff. The music continues with a steady increase in volume.

Fifth system of the musical score. It includes the instruction *[Volle Orgel / Full Organ /] Gd Chœur* in the treble staff. The music features a full organ sound and a grand choir.

Sixth system of the musical score. It includes the instruction *[rit.]* (ritardando) in the treble staff. The music concludes with a gradual deceleration.



[-Zungen / -reeds /] Supprimez les jeux d'anches



First system of the musical score, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves with various notes and rests.

Second system of the musical score, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves. Measure 7 includes the instruction *cresc.*

Third system of the musical score, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves. Measure 9 includes the instruction *dim.*. Below the system is the instruction *Ped.*

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves. Measure 13 includes the instruction *cresc.* and measure 15 includes *dim.*

Fifth system of the musical score, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves. Measure 19 includes the instruction *p*. Above the system is the instruction *[-Oboe /] Supprimez le hautbois*.

Sixth system of the musical score, measures 21-24. Treble and bass staves. Measure 23 includes the instruction *Ped.*

Trois petites œuvres pour orgue:
Choral I – Point d'orgue – Choral II

Choral I

für Caroline Meindl – Wien

[Man.: Fonds. 8', Fl. 4'
Ped.: 16' ad lib.]

W. Lindner (*1956)

fluente



ten.



Juli / July / juillet 2012

Point d'orgue

für Helmut Frais – Wien

[Man.: Fonds 8', Viol. de Gambe 8', Fl. 4'
Ped.: 16' ad lib.]

W. Lindner (*1956)

molto espressivo

Two systems of musical notation for a two-part organ piece. The first system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with a 2/4 time signature. The second system continues the piece and includes the tempo marking *ral - len - tan - do* in the middle of the second staff.

August / août 2012

Choral II

für Helmut Frais – Wien

[I: Flûte 8'
III: Gambe, Voix céleste; III-I
Ped.: Bourdon 16', 8' ad lib.]

W. Lindner (*1956)

Suave

Two systems of musical notation for a two-part organ piece. The first system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with a 2/4 time signature. The second system continues the piece and includes the tempo marking *rit.* in the middle of the second staff. The piece concludes with a *Flûte 8' solo* section marked with a 'III' and a final chord.

August / août 2012

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Cantate Domino

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BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHISCHE NOTIZEN VOL. II

DIETRICH BUXTEHUDE

wurde um das Jahr 1636 vermutlich in Helsingborg (DK) geboren; er starb 1707 in Lübeck. Als Nachfolger seines Vaters hatte er das Organistenamt der Marienkirche zu Helsingborg inne, bevor er für über 38 Jahre an der Marienkirche zu Lübeck als Nachfolger des berühmten Franz Tunder wirkte.

Bei dem hier als Orgelchoral wiedergegebenen *Klaglied "Muß der Tod denn auch entbinden"* [BuxWV 76,2] handelt es sich um den letzten Teil der Trauermusik *Fried- und freudenreiche Hinfahrth - Mit Fried und Freud fahr ich dahin* [1674] für die Beerdigung von Buxtehude Vater, Johannes Buxtehude, der am 22. Januar 1674 im Alter von 72 Jahren verstarb, nachdem er 32 Jahre als Organist für die St. Olai-Kirche zu Helsingør gewirkt hatte. Der Text wird dem Komponisten D. Buxtehude zugeschrieben. Originale Taktbezeichnung: 4/2. Originale Instrumentierung: Sopran, Viola I /II und bezifferter Bass.

CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH WITTE

Geboren 1660 zu Altenburg/Sachsen; gestorben 1716 in Gotha. Studierte zusammen mit G. C. Wecker in Nürnberg und wirkte als Organist und Musikdirektor des Herzogs von Sachsen-Gotha.

Die *Passacaglia d-Moll*, bestehend aus einem hübschen Thema mit 30 Variationen, war früher den pseudepigraphen Werken J. S. Bachs zugeordnet [BWV Anhang 182]. Unsere Ausgabe bietet ein Orgelarrangement des ursprünglich für Cembalo komponierten Werks in einer Auswahl mit 11 Variationen. [Orgelarrangement Wolfgang Lindner 2013]

DAVID JACOB KELLNER

Von deutscher Herkunft um 1670 in Liebertwolkwitz bei Leipzig geboren, wirkte D. J. Kellner ab 1711 als Organist, Glockenspieler und Lautenist in Stockholm. Hier verstarb er um das Jahr 1748.

Die hier wiedergegebene *Fuge in C* gibt ein anschauliches Beispiel von Kellners linearer Satzkunst.

JOHANN MATTHESON

Geboren 1681 in Hamburg, gestorben 1764 ebenda. Von 1718-1728 Musikdirektor am Hamburger Dom, berühmter Theoretiker des 18. Jahrhunderts und Freund G. F. Händels.

Fuge über: Werde munter, mein Gemüte. Aus: *Die wohlklingende Fingersprache, in Zwölff Fugen, mit zwey bis drei Subjecten entworfen ; und ...Herrn Georg Friedrich Händel, ...zugeeignet von Mattheson ...Hamburg, 1735.* Im Verlage des Verfassers. [No XII].

JOHANN FRIEDRICH DOLES

Der im thüringischen Steinbach geborene Johann Friedrich Doles war Schüler von J. S. Bach und später Kantor am Freiburger Dom. Ab 1744 war er an St. Thomas zu Leipzig, ab 1755 in Nachfolge seines Lehrers in gleicher Position. Er verstarb in Leipzig im Jahre 1797.

Drei Choralvorspiele

I. Gott, du hast in deinem Sohne (Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier)

II. Nun freut euch lieben Christen g'mein (Es ist gewisslich an der Zeit)

III. Schatz über alle Schätze (Valet will ich Dir geben)

Aus: *Singbare und leichte Choralvorspiele für Lehrer und Organisten auf dem Lande und in den Städten von Johann Friedrich Doles Leipzig, bei Georg August Grieshammer, 1795.*

CARL PHILIPP EMANUEL BACH

Geboren 1714 zu Weimar; dritter Sohn von J. S. Bach. Erhielt Unterricht bei seinem Vater und studierte Rechtswissenschaften an der Universität zu Dresden. Wirkte als berühmter Cembalist am Königlichen Hof und wirkte als Musikdirektor für die fünf Hamburger Hauptkirchen. Er verstarb im Jahre 1788 zu Hamburg.

Stück für die Flötenuhr [Wotq. 193,5] aus : *Stücke für Spieluhren und Drehorgeln* 1756/66 [Wotq. 193].

JOHANN PHILIPP KIRNBERGER

Im thüringischen Saalfeld 1721 geboren, war J. Ph. Kirnberger Schüler von J. S. Bach und sein Name ist im Zusammenhange mit der Überlieferung des Bach'schen Orgelwerks [Kirnberger Choräle BWV- 690-713] bestens bekannt. Im Jahre 1758 trat er in die Dienste der Prinzessin Anna Amalie von Preußen und widmete sich fast ausschließlich der Musiktheorie. Mit seinen wissenschaftlichen Veröffentlichungen, u.a. *Die Kunst des reinen Satzes* [I. Teil, Berlin u. Königsberg 1771; II. Teil, Berlin u. Königsberg 1776], erlangte er Bedeutung weit über das 18. Jahrhundert hinaus. Kirnberger verstarb 1783 zu Berlin.

Allegro für die Singuhr (Originaltonart: As-Dur)

JOHANN ADAM HILLER

Geboren 1728 zu Wendisch-Ossig/Görlitz; gestorben 1804 in Leipzig. Thomaskantor in Leipzig von 1789-1801.

Trio g-Moll, aus : *Handbuch für Organisten - Band 2* [hg. v. Kothe, Bernhard. Leipzig, F. E. C. Leuckart, 1901]

MICHAEL SAMUEL DAVID GATTERMANN

Der 1748 in Berlin geborene M. S. D. Gattermann war über J. Ph. Kirnberger Enkelschüler von J. S. Bach. Er wirkte als Lehrer und Chorleiter in Berlin. Dort verstarb er im Jahre 1829.

Choralvorspiel: Jesus, meine Zuversicht aus: *Alte und neue Choralgesäng vierstimmig ausgesetzt von Johann Christoph Kühnau* (1735-1805). [Zweite Auflage, herausgegeben von Johann Friedrich Kühnau (jr.), Berlin 1817]

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN

Geboren 1770 zu Bonn, gestorben 1827 in Wien.

Das *Präludium f-Moll* (WoO 55) ist uns mit den Klavierstücken Beethovens überliefert. Das Entstehungsjahr des Präludiums ist nicht eindeutig: einerseits ist in der Verlegerkorrespondenz das Jahr 1803 als mögliches Entstehungsjahr überliefert und so auch in die späteren Drucke übernommen worden¹ andererseits gibt Nottebohm² an, ein altes Exemplar der Originalausgabe trage den Vermerk "à l'âge de 15 ans", so dass sich das Präludium den Jugendkompositionen Beethovens zuordnen ließe. Die orgelgemässe Anlage dieser Komposition bedingte ihre Aufnahme in vorliegende Sammlung.

[Sämtliche Hinzufügungen des Herausgebers sind durch Klammern kenntlich gemacht.]

AMBROISE THOMAS

Charles Louis Ambroise Thomas, wurde im Jahre 1811 in Metz/F. geboren. Er wirkte über zwanzig Jahre als Professor am Pariser Konservatorium bevor er dessen Direktor wurde. Er starb im Jahre 1896 in Paris.

Prière aus : *La Maîtrise, Paris, 1858; ed. par Louis Niedermeyer et Joseph d'Ortigue.*

JEAN GIROUD

Der 1910 in Pont-Audemer, Eure (Haute-Normandie) geborene Jean Giroud war Schüler von Marcel Dupré und Joseph Bonnet. Wirkte über 62 Jahre lang als Organist an St. Louis in Grenoble, wo er im Jahre 1997 verstarb.

Toccata pour l'Élévation entstammt aus der Sammlung *Orgue et Liturgie N° 10* [Éditions Musicales de la Schola Cantorum, Paris 1951]

WOLFGANG LINDNER

Geboren 1956 in Duisburg/Niederrhein. Nach seinem Studium wirkte er einige Zeit in seiner Heimatstadt und später im Münsterland/Westfalen. Als Komponist hat er zahlreiche Werke verfasst ; insbesondere sein Schaffen für die Kirchenmusik in Gestalt von Orgel- und Chormusik findet internationale Beachtung. Seine Werke sind hauptsächlich bei folgenden Verlagen erschienen: Éditions musicales de la Schola Cantorum, CH-Fleurier; ERES-Edition Musikverlag, D-Lilienthal/Bremen. Herausgeber von Orgel -und Chormusik, wissenschaftlichen Aufsätzen und Vorträgen, speziell im Bereich der Orgeldenkmalpflege und Bibliographie der Orgelmusik. Seit seinem Ausscheiden aus dem aktiven Dienst lebt und arbeitet er in seinem Atelier im Kreis Steinfurt als freischaffender Künstler.

¹ G. Kinsky, *Thematisch-Bibliographisches Verzeichnis aller vollendeten Werke Ludwig van Beethovens*, München-Duisburg, 1955, p.501

² G. Nottebohm, *Thematisches Verzeichnis der Werke Ludwig van Beethovens*, Leipzig, 1925. p.149

BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES VOL. II

DIETRICH BUXTEHUDE

Born c.1637, presumably in Helsingborg (DK), died in Lübeck (D) 1707. He served as organist of St. Mary's church in Helsingborg, succeeding his father and held, for 38 years, the post of organist at St. Mary's church in Lübeck, succeeding the famous Franz Tunder.

The elegiac *Klaglied "Muß der Tod denn auch entbinden"* [BuxWV 76,2] is the final part of the funeral music in homage to his father, Johannes Buxtehude, who died aged 72 on Jan. 22nd 1674, after serving for 32 years as organist of St. Olai's church in Helsingør. The text is attributed to the composer, D. Buxtehude. Original time signature: 4/2. Original instrumentation: Soprano, Viol I/II, fig. Bass.

The version given here shows an example of an organ chorale in the tradition of the North German School of the 17th century.

CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH WITTE

Born c. 1660 in Altenburg/Saxony; died 1716 in Gotha/Saxony. Studied with G.C. Wecker in Nurnberg and served as organist and musical director for the Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

The *Passacaglia D minor* – consisting of a lovely theme with 30 variations – was formerly attributed to the pseudepigraphical keyboard works of J.-S. Bach [BWV Anhang 182]. The version given here comprises a selection of eleven variations of this piece, originally arranged for the harpsichord.

[Arrangement for the organ by Wolfgang Lindner, 2013]

DAVID JACOB KELLNER

Of German origin, D.J. Kellner was born c. 1670 in Liebertwolkwitz, near Leipzig; in 1711 he served as an organist, carillonneur and lutenist in Stockholm. He died there c. 1748.

The Fugue in C Major presented here is a typical example of Kellner's linear art of counterpoint.

JOHANN MATTHESON

Born in Hamburg in 1681 and died there in 1764. Served as Kantor of Hamburg Cathedral from 1715 to 1728; he was a friend of G.F. Händel and became a famous theorist of the 18th century.

Fugue on Werde munter, mein Gemüte (Be alert, my soul) from : *Die wohlklingende Fingersprache, in Zwölff Fugen, mit zwey bis drei Subjecten entworfen ; und ...Herrn Georg Friedrich Händel, ...zugeeignet von Mattheson, ... Hamburg, 1735. im Verlage des Verfassers.* [No XII].

JOHANN FRIEDRICH DOLES

Born 1715 in Steinbach-Hallenberg (Thuringia); died 1797 in Leipzig. J.F. Doles was a pupil of J.-S. Bach and the Kantor of Freiberg's Cathedral (Saxony). From 1744, he held the post in St. Thomas's in Leipzig and from 1755 he succeeded to his teacher J.-S. Bach.

Three Chorale preludes

I. Gott, du hast in deinem Sohne (Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier) – Blessed Jesus, at Thy Word

II. Nun freut euch lieben Christen g'mein – Dear Christians, One and All rejoice

III. Schatz über alle Schätze (Valet will ich Dir geben) – I bid thee farewell

from: *Singbare und leichte Choralvorspiele für Lehrer und Organisten auf dem Lande und in den Städten von Johann Friedrich Doles Leipzig, bei Georg August Grieshammer, 1795.*

CARL PHILIPP EMANUEL BACH

Born 1714 in Weimar, died 1788, in Hamburg. Third son of J.-S. Bach. Received musical instruction from his father and studied law at Dresden University. He became a famous harpsichord player at the royal court and served as music director of the five main churches in Hamburg.

Piece for the flute clock [Wotq. 193,5] from: *Stücke für Spieluhren und Drehorgeln* (Pieces for musical clocks and barrel-organs) 1756/66 [Wotq.193]

JOHANN PHILIPP KIRNBERGER

Born 1721 in Saalfeld/Thuringia, died 1783 in Berlin. He was a pupil of J.-S. Bach and is best known as a source of Bach's organ music (*The Kirnberger Preludes* BWV 690-713]. In 1758, he joined the court of Princess Anna Amalia of Prussia and became a famous theorist of his time.

Allegro for the musical clock (Original key: A^b major)

JOHANN ADAM HILLER

Born 1728 in Wendisch-Ossig/Görlitz; died 1804 in Leipzig. Kantor of St. Thomas's in Leipzig from 1789 to 1801.

Trio in G minor from: *Handbuch für Organisten, Band 2* [hg. v. Kothe, Bernhard. Leipzig, F.E.C. Leuckart, 1901]

MICHAEL SAMUEL DAVID GATTERMANN

Born 1748 in Berlin; died 1829 in Berlin. M.S.D. Gattermann, pupil of J.P. Kirnberger, served as a teacher and choirmaster in Berlin.

Chorale prelude: Jesus, meine Zuversicht (Jesus lives, and so shall I) from *Alte und neue Choralgesänge vierstimmig ausgesetzt von Johann Christoph Kühnau* (1735-1805). [Zweite Auflage, herausgegeben von Johann Friedrich Kühnau (jr.), Berlin 1817]

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN

Born 1770 in Bonn, died 1827 in Vienna.

The *Prelude-F minor* (WoO 55) is handed down among the piano pieces by Beethoven. The year of its creation is not clear: on the one hand, the year 1803 is quoted in the correspondence between the publishers as a possible year of creation and it has been adopted in later prints³; on the other hand, indicates Nottebohm⁴, an old copy of the original edition bears the words "à l'âge de 15 ans"; the prelude could thus be classified in the juvenile compositions of Beethoven.

Its inclusion to this collection is justified by its similarities with an organ composition.

[All additions by the editor are indicated in parentheses.]

AMBROISE THOMAS

Charles Louis Ambroise Thomas, a native of Metz/F., was born in 1811. For almost twenty years, he was a professor at the Conservatoire in Paris, before he became the Director of the Conservatoire. He died 1896 in Paris.

Prière from *La Maîtrise, Paris, 1858; ed. par Louis Niedermeyer et Joseph d'Ortigue*.

JEAN GIROUD

Born 1910 in Pont-Audemer, Eure [Haute-Normandie], died 1997 in Grenoble. Pupil of Marcel Dupré and Joseph Bonnet. Giroud was organist of Saint-Louis metropolitan church in Grenoble for over 62 years.

Toccata pour l'Élévation originates from *Orgue et Liturgie N° 10* [Éditions Musicales de la Schola Cantorum, Paris 1951]

WOLFGANG LINDNER

He was born in 1956 in Germany, in Duisburg/Lower Rhine. After graduating, he worked for some time in his hometown, and then near Münster, Westphalia. As a composer, he has many works to his credit; his works for the liturgy especially, in the form of organ and choral music, are rewarded with international recognition. His works are mainly published by the following publishers: Éditions Musicales de la Schola Cantorum, CH-Fleurier| ERES-Edition Musikverlag, D-Lilienthal/Bremen. He also is a publisher of organ and choral music and an author of scientific essays and lectures; he particularly focuses on research on historical organs, their preservation and their restoration, as well as on bibliographies of organ music. After retiring in 2006, he has been living and working in his studio in Steinfurt, near Münster, Westphalia, as a freelance artist.

³ G. Kinsky, *Thematisch-Bibliographisches Verzeichnis aller vollendeten Werke Ludwig van Beethovens*, München-Duisburg, 1955, p.501

⁴ G. Nottebohm, *Thematisches Verzeichnis der Werke Ludwig van Beethovens*, Leipzig, 1925. p.149

NOTES BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHIQUES VOL. II

DIETRICH BUXTEHUDE

Dietrich Buxtehude est né autour de l'an 1636, probablement à Helsingborg (DK), il est décédé en 1707 à Lübeck. Successeur de son père, il occupe le poste d'organiste à la Marienkirche d'Helsingborg. Puis il travaille pendant plus de 38 ans à la Marienkirche de Lübeck au même poste que son célèbre prédécesseur Franz Tunder.

Klaglied "Muß der Tod denn auch entbinden" [BuxWV76/2], élégie, est la dernière partie de la musique composée pour les funérailles de la mort du père de Buxtehude, survenue le 22 janvier 1674. Décédé à l'âge de 72 ans, il avait travaillé durant 32 ans comme organiste de l'église Saint-Olaf à Helsingør. Les paroles de *Lamentation* sont attribuées au compositeur. Indication originale de la mesure: 4/2. Instrumentation originale : Soprano, alto I/II, basso continuo.

La version donnée ici est un exemple de choral pour orgue tel qu'il était pratiqué dans la tradition de l'école de l'Allemagne du Nord au XVII^{ème} siècle.

CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH WITTE

Né en 1660 à Altenburg (Saxe), il est décédé en 1716 à Gotha. Il a étudié avec G. C. Wecker à Nuremberg et fut organiste et directeur musical pour le duc de Saxe-Gotha.

La *Passacaille en ré-mineur* est composée d'un beau thème et de 30 variations. Elle était autrefois classée parmi les œuvres attribuées à J.-S. Bach [BWV Annexe 182]. Cette édition présente une sélection de 11 variations de cette œuvre, composée à l'origine pour le clavecin.

[Arrangement pour orgue par Wolfgang Lindner, 2013]

DAVID JACOB KELLNER

D'origine allemande et né autour de 1670 à Liebertwolkwitz, près de Leipzig. En 1711 D. J. Kellner est organiste, carillonneur et luthiste à Stockholm. Il meurt dans cette même ville en 1748.

Cette *Fugue en do-majeur* est un bel exemple de l'art du contrepoint de ce compositeur.

JOHANN MATTHESON

Né en 1681, décédé en 1764, à Hambourg. Il a servi comme Kantor de la cathédrale de la ville entre 1715 et 1728. Ami de G. F. Haendel, il est connu comme théoricien du XVIII^{ème} siècle.

Fugue sobre "Werde munter, mein Gemüte" [Mél. : *Je me mets sous ta lumière*], extraite de *Die wohlklingende Fingersprache, in Zwölff Fugen, mit zwey bis drei Subjecten entworfen; und ...Herrn Georg Friedrich Händel, ... zugeeignet von Mattheson... Hamburg, 1735. im Verlage des Verfassers.* [No XII].

JOHANN FRIEDRICH DOLES

Né en 1715 à Steinbach-Hallenberg (Thuringe), mort en 1797 à Leipzig. J.-F. Doles fut l'élève de J.-S. Bach et Kantor de la cathédrale de Freiberg (Saxe). Dès 1744, il occupe le même poste à Saint-Thomas à Leipzig et en 1755, il succède à son professeur.

Trois Préludes chorals

I. Gott, du hast in deinem Sohne [Mélodie: *Bien-aimé Jésus, nous sommes ici*]

II. Nun freut euch lieben Christen g'mein – Maintenant, réjouissez-vous tous chrétiens bien-aimés

III. Schatz über alle Schätze (Valet will ich Dir geben) – [Mélodie: *Je veux te dire adieu*]

extrait de *Singbare und leichte Choralvorspiele für Lehrer und Organisten auf dem Lande und in den Städten von Johann Friedrich Doles Leipzig, bei Georg August Grieshammer, 1795.*

CARL PHILIPP EMANUEL BACH

Né à Weimar en 1714, décédé en 1788 à Hambourg. Troisième fils de J.-S. Bach. Il a reçu une formation musicale de son père et a étudié le droit à l'Université de Dresde. Devenu un célèbre joueur de clavecin à la cour royale, il a également occupé le poste de directeur musical des cinq principales églises de Hambourg.

Stück für die Flötenuhr [Wotq. 193,5]. Pièce pour horloge à flûtes extrait de *Stücke für Spieluhren und Drehorgeln 1756/66* [Wotq. 193]

JOHANN PHILIPP KIRNBERGER

Né en 1721 à Saalfeld (Thuringe), décédé en 1783 à Berlin. Il fut l'élève de J.-S. Bach et est surtout connu à travers ses copies de la musique d'orgue de Bach (*Les Préludes Kirnberger*, BWV 690-713). En 1758, il entre au service de la princesse Anna Amalia de Prusse et devient par la suite un célèbre théoricien de son temps.

Allegro pour horloge musicale. (Tonalité originale: La^b)

JOHANN ADAM HILLER

Né en 1728 à Wendisch-Ossig (Görlitz), décédé en 1804 à Leipzig. Kantor de l'église Saint-Thomas de Leipzig de 1789 à 1801.

Trio en sol mineur extrait de *Handbuch für Organisten, Band 2* hg. v. Kothe, Bernhard. Leipzig, Leuckart, 1901

MICHAEL SAMUEL DAVID GATTERMANN

Né en 1748 à Berlin, mort en 1829 dans la même ville. M. S. D. Gattermann, élève de J. P. Kirnberger, a servi en tant que professeur et chef de chœur à Berlin.

Prélude choral "Jesus, meine Zuversicht" (Jésus, ma confiance), extrait de *Alte und neue Choralgesänge vierstimmig ausgesetzt von Johann Christoph Kühnau [1735-1705]*. Zweite Auflage, herausgegeben von Johann Friedrich Kühnau (jr.), Berlin, 1817.

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN

Né en 1770 à Bonn et décédé en 1827 à Vienne.

Le *Prélude en fa-mineur* (WoO 55) fait partie des pièces pour piano de Beethoven. Son année de composition est ambiguë : D'une part, la correspondance entre les éditeurs cite l'année 1803 comme l'année de la création, qui a donc été reprise dans les impressions ultérieures⁵, d'autre part, Nottebohm indique⁶ un vieil exemplaire de l'édition originale portant la mention "à l'âge de 15 ans", de sorte que ce prélude pourrait être classé parmi les compositions de jeunesse de Beethoven. Les similitudes avec une composition pour orgue justifient l'inclusion de cette partition dans notre collection.

(Tous les ajouts de l'éditeur sont signalés par des parenthèses.)

AMBROISE THOMAS

Charles Louis Ambroise Thomas est né en 1811 à Metz. Il connaît le succès en tant que compositeur d'opéra et enseigne pendant 20 ans au Conservatoire de Paris, avant d'en devenir le directeur. Il meurt en 1896 à Paris.

Prière, extraite de *La Maîtrise, Paris, 1858*; ed. par Louis Niedermeyer et Joseph d'Ortigue.

JEAN GIROUD

Né en 1910 à Pont-Audemer, Eure (Haute-Normandie), décédé en 1997 à Grenoble. Élève de Marcel Dupré et Joseph Bonnet. Il fut titulaire des Grandes Orgues de l'église métropolitaine Saint-Louis de Grenoble de 1934 à 1997.

Toccata pour l'Élévation, publiée dans *Orgue et Liturgie N° 10*, Éditions Musicales de la Schola Cantorum, Paris.

WOLFGANG LINDNER

Né en 1956 en Allemagne à Duisburg/Bas-Rhin. Après avoir obtenu son diplôme, il travaille pendant un certain temps dans sa ville natale, puis près de Münster, en Westphalie. Il a composé de nombreuses pièces, en particulier pour la liturgie, sous la forme de musique d'orgue et/ou de musique chorale qui bénéficient d'une reconnaissance internationale. Ses œuvres sont publiées principalement aux Éditions Musicales de la Schola Cantorum, CH-Fleurier ainsi que chez ERES-Edition Musikverlag, D-Lilienthal/Brême. Il est également éditeur de musique d'orgue et de musique chorale et auteur d'articles et lectures scientifiques – en particulier dans le domaine de la conservation et la restauration des orgues historiques – ainsi que de bibliographies de musique d'orgue. Désormais retiré de la vie active, il vit et travaille dans son studio à Steinfurt (Westphalie) en tant qu'artiste indépendant.

⁵ G.Kinsky, Thematisch-Bibliographisches Verzeichnis aller vollendeten Werke Ludwig van Beethovens. München-Duisburg, 1955, p. 501

⁶ G.Nottebohm, Thematisches Verzeichnis der Werke Ludwig van Beethovens, Leipzig, 1925. p. 149

Klaglied (Lament – Lamentation) [BuxWV 76,2]

I: Solo
II: acc. 8', 4'
Ped.: 16', 8']

D. Buxtehude (1637-1707)
[W. Lindner, arr.]

[Largissimo]

[II]

[acc.]

tr

Passacaglia d-Moll

Passacaglia in D minor

Passacaille en ré mineur

[I: Gedackt 8' / Bourdon 8',
Fl. 4', Sesquialtera
II: Bourdon 8', Fl. 4'
Ped.: 16', 8']

Ch. F. Witte (1660-1716)

[W. Lindner arr.]

[Andante]

*) Ped. hinzugefügt vom Bearbeiter / added by the arranger / ajoutée par l'arrangeur Wolfgang Lindner



First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melody with a long note, a half note, and a quarter note with a sharp. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a melody with eighth notes. A double bar line is followed by a section marked [II] *p* (piano) with a melody of eighth notes.



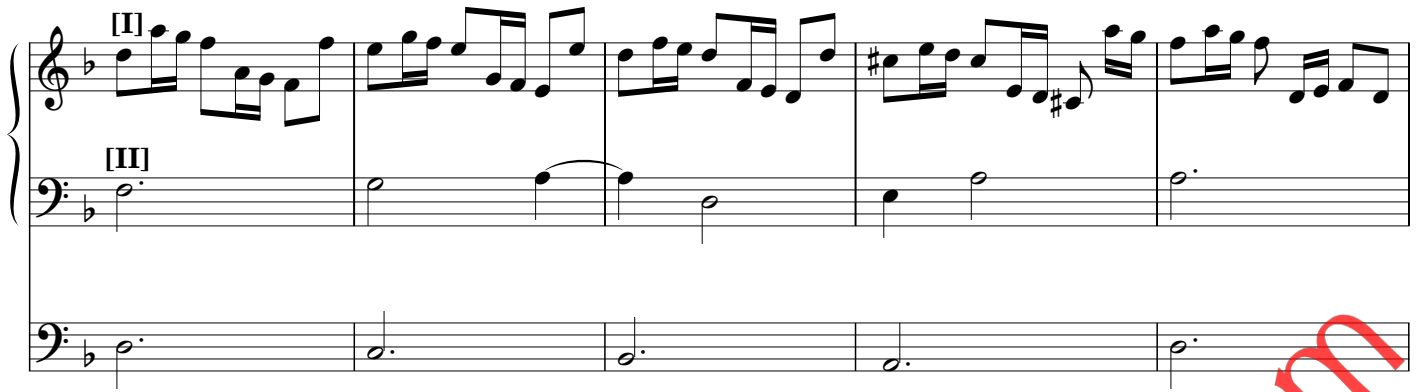
Second system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melody with eighth notes and a half note. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a melody with eighth notes. A double bar line is followed by a section marked [II] *p* (piano) with a melody of eighth notes.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melody with eighth notes and a half note. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a melody with eighth notes. A double bar line is followed by a section marked [II] *mf* (mezzo-forte) with a melody of eighth notes.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melody with eighth notes and a half note. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a melody with eighth notes. A double bar line is followed by a section marked [II] *mf* (mezzo-forte) with a melody of eighth notes.



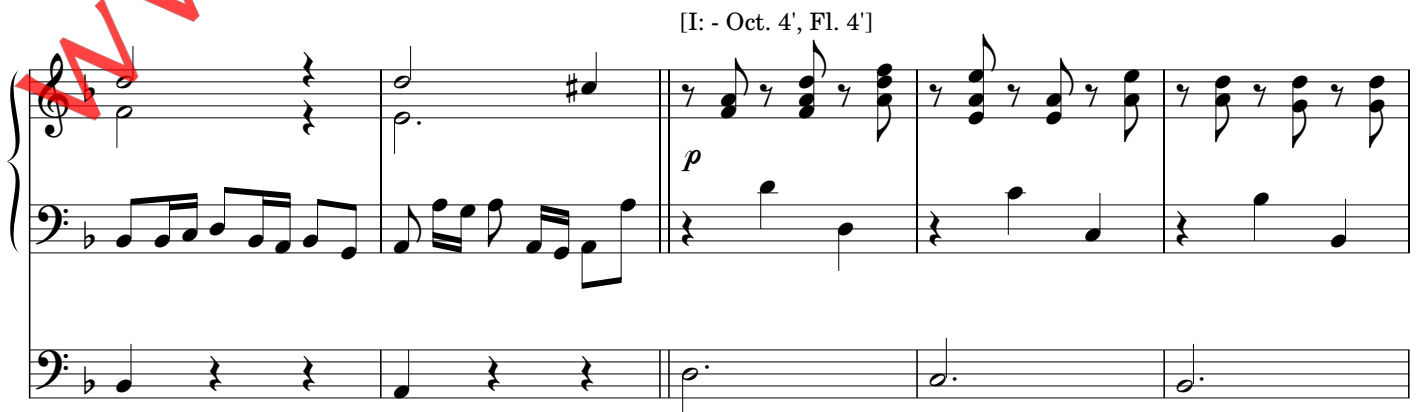
First system of the musical score. The upper staff (treble clef) is marked with a Roman numeral **[I]** and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff (bass clef) is marked with a Roman numeral **[II]** and contains a bass line with half notes and quarter notes.



Second system of the musical score. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff has a measure with a whole rest, followed by a measure with a half note, and then a measure with a half note and a quarter note. A dynamic marking **f** (forte) is present. A bracket indicates a connection between the end of the system and the beginning of the next system.



Third system of the musical score. The upper staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking **f** (forte) is present.



Fourth system of the musical score. The upper staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking **p** (piano) is present. A bracket indicates a connection between the end of the system and the beginning of the next system.

First system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass staff below. The grand staff contains a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The single bass staff contains a low bass line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

Second system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff and a single bass staff below. The grand staff contains a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The single bass staff contains a low bass line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The system is marked with a Roman numeral [II] and a bracketed instruction [I: + Oct. 4', Fl. 4'].

Third system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff and a single bass staff below. The grand staff contains a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The single bass staff contains a low bass line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The system is marked with a Roman numeral [I] and a bracketed instruction [I: - Oct. 4']. The melody in the treble clef is marked with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic.

Fourth system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff and a single bass staff below. The grand staff contains a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The single bass staff contains a low bass line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The system is marked with a Roman numeral [II] and a bracketed instruction [I: + Oct. 4', Oct. 2', Mixt.; I-Ped. + Pedalkoppel / + pedal coupler / + tirasse]. The melody in the treble clef is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

[I: + Trompete 8' / + trumpet 8' / + trompette 8']

Thema / Theme / thème

[I: nur/solo/seule: Gedackt 8' / Bourdon 8', Sesquialtera;
- Pedalkoppel / - pedal coupler / - tirasse]

[I: - Sesquialtera]

[Ped.: 16', 8']

Fuge in C
Fugue in C major
Fugue en do majeur

[I: 8', 4', 2']

D. J. Kellner (c.1670-c.1748)

Man. sempre

The image displays a musical score for a fugue in C major. It consists of five systems of music, each with a piano (right-hand) staff and an organ (left-hand) staff. The piano part is written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The organ part is written in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The score is marked with a large red watermark that reads 'www.Scholar-editions.com'. The first system shows the beginning of the piece, with the piano part starting on a whole note C4 and the organ part starting on a whole note C3. The second system continues the development of the theme. The third system includes the instruction 'Man. sempre' (Mantenga sempre) written below the organ staff. The fourth and fifth systems show further development of the fugue, with the piano part featuring more complex rhythmic patterns and the organ part providing harmonic support.

www.scholar-editions.com

[Ped.
ad lib.:
16', 8']

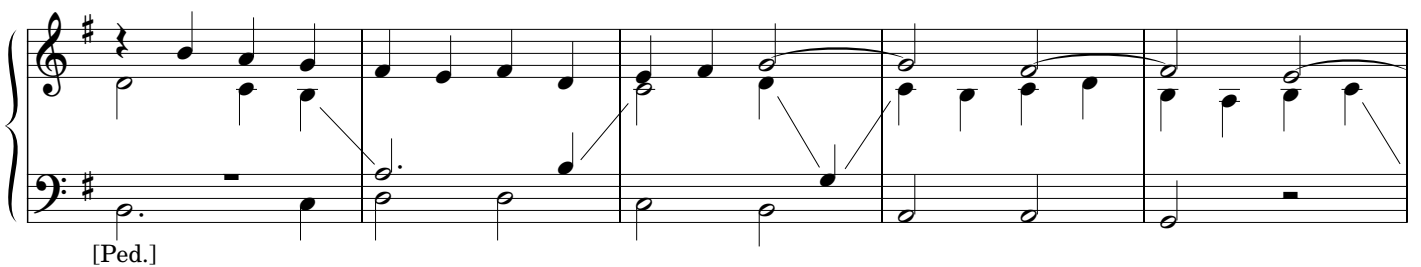
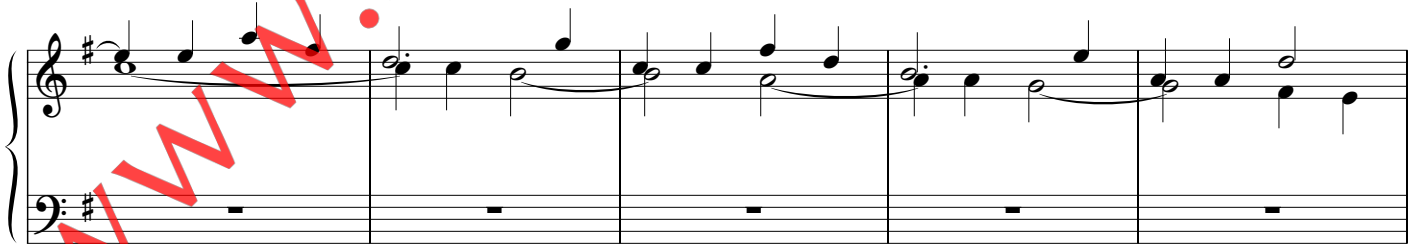
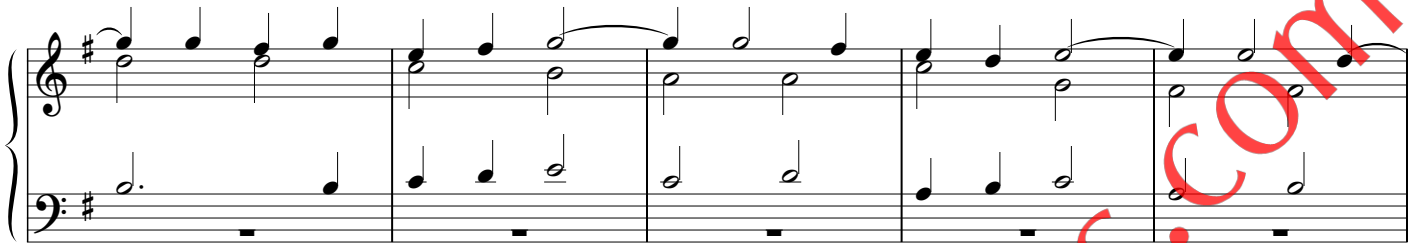
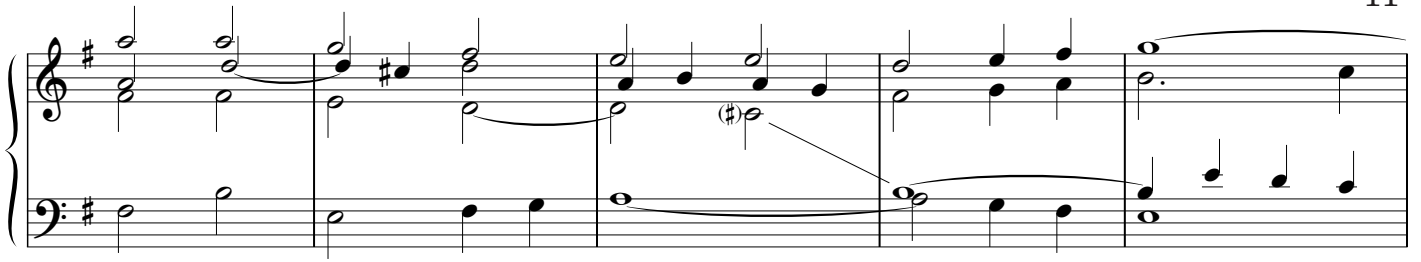
Fuge über *Werde munter mein Gemüte*Fugue on *Werde munter mein Gemüte* (*Be alert, my soul*)Fugue sobre *Werde munter mein Gemüte* [Mél.: *Je me mets sous ta lumière*]

[I mf: 8', 4'
II mp: 8', 4'
Ped.: 16', 8']

J. Mattheson (1681-1764)

II

[Ped.]



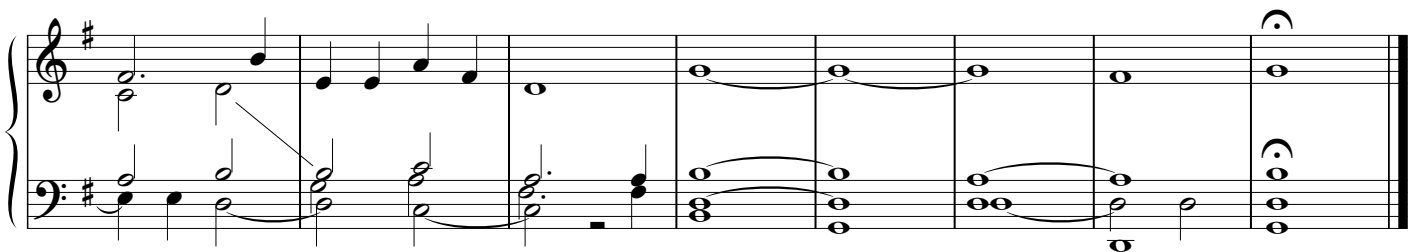
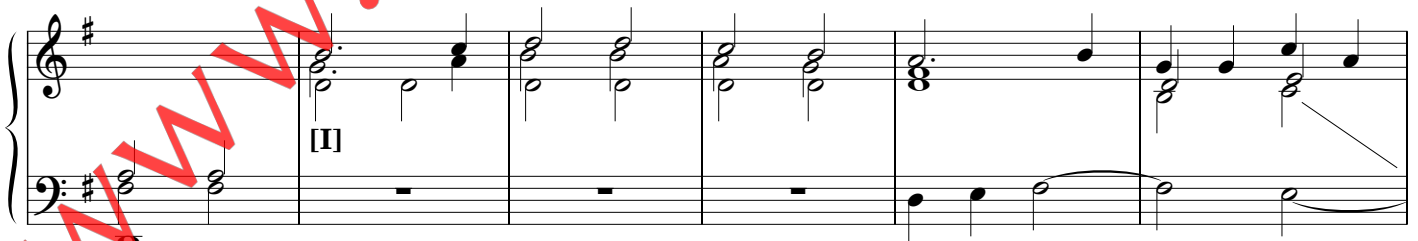
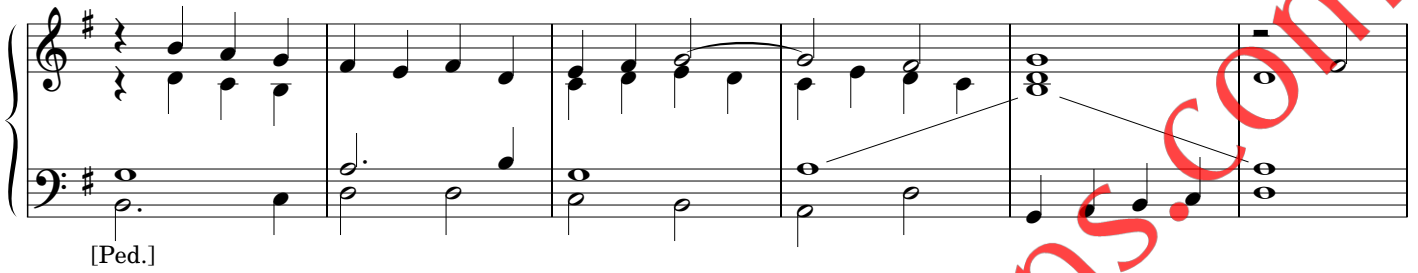
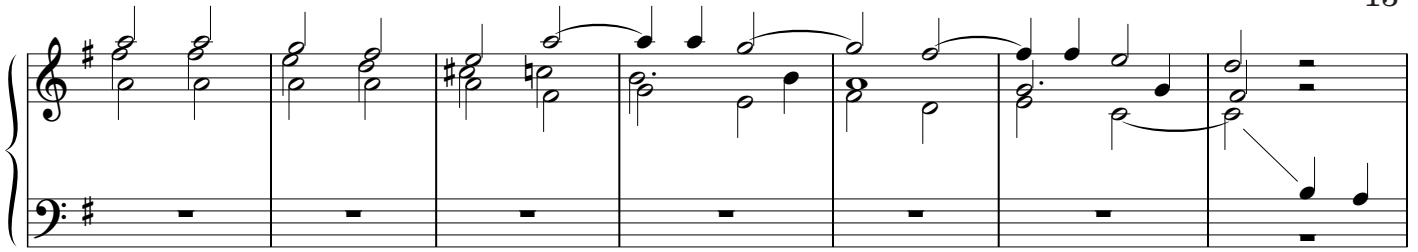
www.scholar-editions.com

[Ped.]

[I]
[Man.]

*)

*) Original: A / originale: La



Drei Choralvorspiele

Three Chorale preludes

Trois Préludes chorals

I

Gott, du hast in deinem Sohne
 (Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier) / (Blessed Jesus, at Thy Word)
 [Mél.: Bien-aimé Jésus, nous sommes ici]

[I: Solo I
 II: acc. 8', (4')
 III: Solo II ad lib.
 Ped.: 16', (8')]

J. F. Doles (1715-1797)

[Solo II ad lib.]

[acc.]

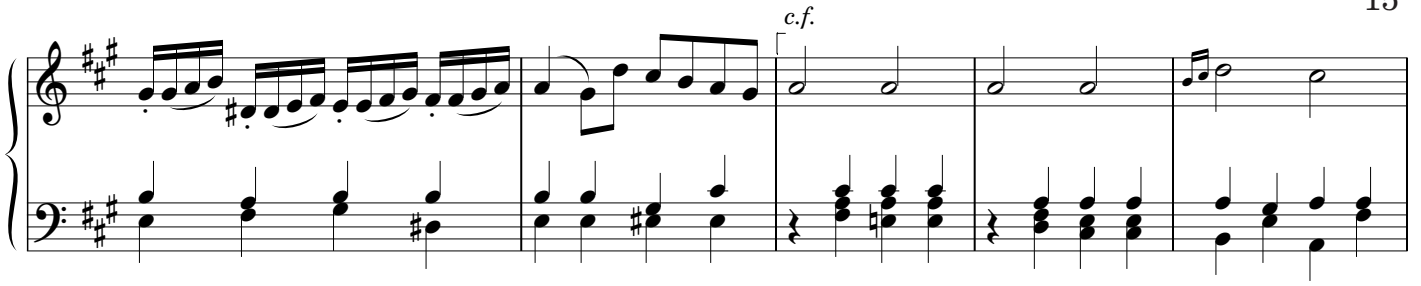
[Ped. ad lib.]

tr

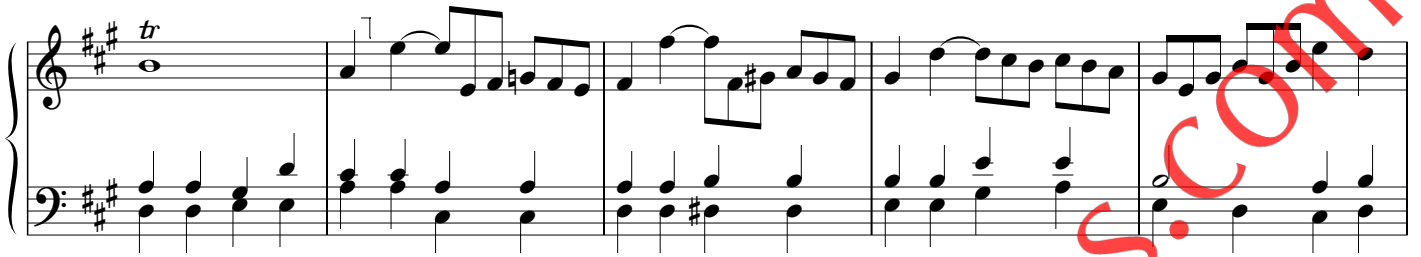
tr

c.f. [Solo I]

7



First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a half note. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords. A dynamic marking *c.f.* is present above the treble staff.



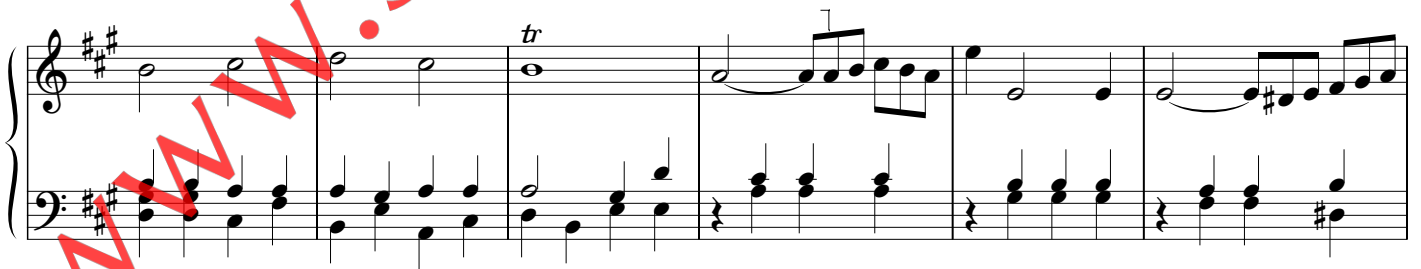
Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a trill (*tr*) on the first measure, followed by eighth notes. The bass clef staff continues with harmonic accompaniment.



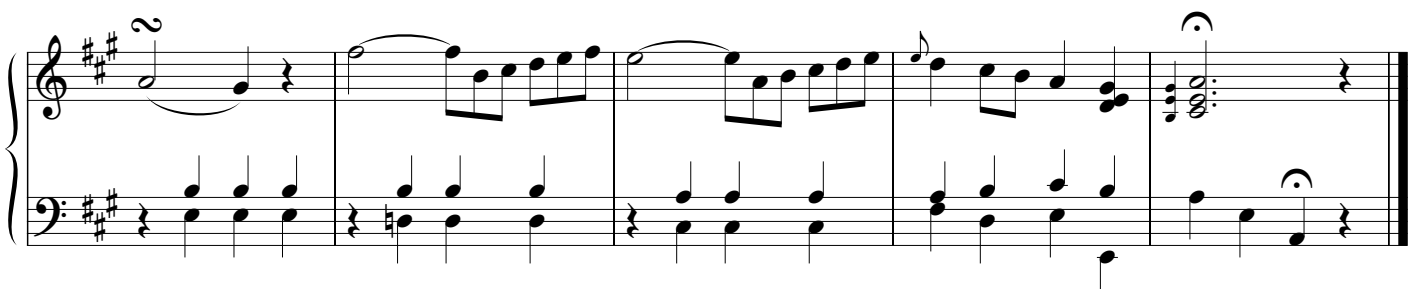
Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a half note followed by a measure with a repeat sign and a dynamic marking *c.f.*. The bass clef staff has a half note followed by a measure with a repeat sign and harmonic accompaniment.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a half note followed by eighth notes, with a dynamic marking *c.f.* above. The bass clef staff has a half note followed by harmonic accompaniment.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a half note followed by eighth notes, with a trill (*tr*) marking above. The bass clef staff has a half note followed by harmonic accompaniment.



Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a half note followed by eighth notes, with a fermata over the final measure. The bass clef staff has a half note followed by harmonic accompaniment.

II

Nun freut euch lieben Christen g'mein

(Es ist gewisslich an der Zeit) / (Dear Christians, One and All rejoice)

(Maintenant, réjouissez-vous tous chrétiens bien-aimés)

[I: Solo

II: acc. 8', (4')

Ped.: 16', (8')]

J. F. Doles (1715-1797)

[II]

[Ped. ad lib.]

2

tr

2

3

c.f. Solo

[acc.]

[II]

c.f. [Solo]

[acc.]

tr

First system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a trill (tr) in the final measure. The bass clef staff features a triplet of eighth notes marked with a bracket and the Roman numeral [II]. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#).

Second system of the musical score. The treble clef staff begins with a *c.f. [Solo]* marking and includes a trill (tr) in the fourth measure. The bass clef staff has an accented eighth note marked with *[acc.]* and a triplet of eighth notes marked with a bracket and the Roman numeral [II].

Third system of the musical score. The treble clef staff includes a *c.f. [Solo]* marking. The bass clef staff features an accented eighth note marked with *[acc.]*. The key signature remains two sharps.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a trill (tr) in the first measure and a triplet of eighth notes marked with a bracket and the Roman numeral [II] in the second measure. The bass clef staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked with a bracket and the Roman numeral [II].

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff begins with a *c.f. [Solo]* marking and includes a trill (tr) in the third measure. The bass clef staff has an accented eighth note marked with *[acc.]* and a triplet of eighth notes marked with a bracket and the Roman numeral [II].

Sixth system of the musical score, concluding the piece. The treble clef staff features a triplet of eighth notes marked with a bracket and the Roman numeral [II]. The bass clef staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked with a bracket and the Roman numeral [II]. The system ends with a double bar line.

III

Schatz über alle Schätze

(Valet will ich Dir geben) / (I bid thee farewell)

[Mél.: Je veux te dire adieu]

[I: Solo

II: acc. 8', (4')

Ped.: 16', (8')]

J. F. Doles (1715-1797)

[II]

[Ped. ad lib.]

[Fine] *c.f.* [Solo]

[acc.]

[II]

musical score for piano, page 19, featuring six systems of music. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first system consists of six measures of chords and single notes. The second system includes trills (tr) and accents (acc.) in measures 5 and 6, with a repeat sign and a 'c.f. [Solo]' instruction. The third system features trills (tr) in measures 1 and 5, and a 'III' marking in measure 6. The fourth system contains six measures of chords and single notes. The fifth system includes trills (tr) and accents (acc.) in measures 4 and 5, with a 'c.f. [Solo]' instruction. The sixth system features trills (tr) in measures 1 and 4, and a 'D.C. al Fine' instruction in measure 6.

Stück für die Flötenuhr
 Piece for the flute clock
 Pièce pour horloge à flûtes
 [Wotq. 193,5]

I: Rohrflöte 4' allein / chimney flute 4' solo /
 bourdon à cheminée 4' seule
 II: Blockflöte 4' allein / flute 4' solo /
 flûte douce 4' seule]

C. Ph. E. Bach (1714-1783)
 [W. Lindner, arr.]

[Allegro]

The musical score is written for piano accompaniment. It begins with a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is common time (C). The first system includes a tempo marking '[Allegro]' and a dynamic marking '[mf]'. The notation features a treble staff and a bass staff with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A large red watermark 'www.schola-editions.com' is diagonally across the page.

[p]

[II]

[p]

[I]

[mf]

[mf]

[mf]

[segue ad lib.]

Allegro für die Singuhr*)
 Allegro for the musical clock*)
 Allegro pour horloge musicale*)

I: Rohrflöte 4' allein / chimney flute 4' solo /
 bourdon à cheminée 4' seule

II: Blockflöte 4' allein / flute 4' solo /
 flûte douce 4' seule]

J. Ph. Kirnberger (1721-1783)

[W. Lindner, arr.]

[Wiederholung: Man. II / repetition: man. II / répétition: man. II]

*) Originaltonart: As-Dur / original key: A flat-major / tonalité originale: la bémol majeur

*) Orig.: e [es]
e [e flat]
mi [mi bémol]

**) Orig.: A [As]
A [A flat]
La [La bémol]

**) Orig.: D [Des]
D [D flat]
Re [Re bémol]

Trio g-Moll
Trio in G minor
Trio en sol mineur

[I: 8', 4'
II: 8', 4'
Ped.: 16', 8']

J. A. Hiller (1728-1804)

Andante

[I]

The first system of musical notation for the Trio in G minor, measures 1-4. It features a grand staff with three staves. The top staff is for the first piano part, the middle for the second, and the bottom for the bass. The key signature is G minor (two flats). The time signature is common time (C). The first measure has a whole rest for the first piano part and a half note G for the second. The second measure has a whole rest for the first piano part and a half note A for the second. The third measure has a whole rest for the first piano part and a half note B for the second. The fourth measure has a whole rest for the first piano part and a half note C for the second.

The second system of musical notation for the Trio in G minor, measures 5-8. It features a grand staff with three staves. The top staff is for the first piano part, the middle for the second, and the bottom for the bass. The key signature is G minor (two flats). The time signature is common time (C). The fifth measure has a half note D for the first piano part and a half note E for the second. The sixth measure has a half note F for the first piano part and a half note G for the second. The seventh measure has a half note A for the first piano part and a half note B for the second. The eighth measure has a half note C for the first piano part and a half note D for the second.

The third system of musical notation for the Trio in G minor, measures 9-12. It features a grand staff with three staves. The top staff is for the first piano part, the middle for the second, and the bottom for the bass. The key signature is G minor (two flats). The time signature is common time (C). The ninth measure has a half note E for the first piano part and a half note F for the second. The tenth measure has a half note G for the first piano part and a half note A for the second. The eleventh measure has a half note B for the first piano part and a half note C for the second. The twelfth measure has a half note D for the first piano part and a half note E for the second.

The fourth system of musical notation for the Trio in G minor, measures 13-16. It features a grand staff with three staves. The top staff is for the first piano part, the middle for the second, and the bottom for the bass. The key signature is G minor (two flats). The time signature is common time (C). The thirteenth measure has a half note F for the first piano part and a half note G for the second. The fourteenth measure has a half note A for the first piano part and a half note B for the second. The fifteenth measure has a half note C for the first piano part and a half note D for the second. The sixteenth measure has a half note E for the first piano part and a half note F for the second.

This page contains four systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate bass staff. The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. A large, diagonal red watermark reading "www.schola-editions.com" is overlaid across the entire page. The fourth system includes specific performance instructions: a trill marked "[tr]" above a note in the first staff, a triplet of eighth notes marked "3" in the second staff, and a ritardando marking "[rit.]" in the second staff.

[tr]

3

[rit.]

Choralvorspiel: *Jesus, meine Zuversicht*
 Chorale prelude: *Jesus lives, and so shall I*
 Prélude choral: *Jésus, ma confiance*

[I: Zunge 8' / reed 8' / anche 8'
 II: acc. Fl. / Bourdons 8', 4'
 Ped.: 16', 8']

M. S. D. Gattermann (1748-1829)
 [W. Lindner, arr.]

The musical score is arranged in five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, dynamic markings like [II acc.] and [I c.f.], and performance instructions like [Ped.] and [rit.]. A large red watermark 'www.scholdeditions.com' is overlaid diagonally across the score.

*) Original: a¹ / originale: la¹

**) hinzugefügt vom Herausgeber / added by the editor / ajoutée par l'éditeur Wolfgang Lindner

Präludium f-Moll für Orgel
 Prelude in F minor for the Organ
 Prélude en fa mineur pour Orgue
 [WoO 55]

[Organo pleno /
 Full organ /
 Grand jeu]

L. van Beethoven (1770-1827)
 [W. Lindner, arr.]

The musical score is written for organ in F minor (three flats) and 3/2 time. It consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a melodic line and a bass staff with a sustained chord and a [Ped.] marking. The second system continues the melodic development in the treble and the accompaniment in the bass. The third system starts with a forte (f) dynamic and includes a [Man.] marking. The fourth system concludes with a crescendo (cresc.) marking. A large red watermark 'www.scholar-editions.com' is diagonally across the page.

www.scholarlyeditions.com

[II]

[III]

Musical score for piano, measures 1-12. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a complex piano part with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a vocal line starting in measure 2. Measure 12 ends with a fermata and a "rit." marking.

*) Original: $\flat$ / originale: $\flat$

Prière

[II Pos.: Grundst. / Found. stops / Jeux de fonds 8', 4'
 III SW / Récit: Grundst. / Found. stops / Jeux de fonds 8', 4',
 Oboe / hautbois
 Ped.: Grundst. / Found. stops / Jeux de fonds 16', 8']

Andantino. (♩ = 60)

A. Thomas (1811-1896)

The musical score is written for piano and organ. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system includes a piano part (treble and bass clef) and an organ part (bass clef). The tempo is marked 'Andantino. (♩ = 60)'. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A large red watermark 'www.schola-editions.com' is overlaid diagonally across the score.

System 1: Piano part starts with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, then a half note B4. The organ part starts with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, then a half note B4. The piano part has a dynamic marking *p*. The organ part has a dynamic marking *p*.

System 2: Piano part continues with a half note C5, followed by a half note D5, then a half note E5. The organ part continues with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, then a half note B4. The piano part has a dynamic marking *p*.

System 3: Piano part continues with a half note F5, followed by a half note G5, then a half note A5. The organ part continues with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, then a half note B4. The piano part has a dynamic marking *p*.

System 4: Piano part continues with a half note B5, followed by a half note C6, then a half note D6. The organ part continues with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, then a half note B4. The piano part has a dynamic marking *p*.

System 5: Piano part continues with a half note E6, followed by a half note F6, then a half note G6. The organ part continues with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, then a half note B4. The piano part has a dynamic marking *p*. The organ part has a dynamic marking *mf* and *dim.*

dim. *p*

p

This system contains measures 1 through 6 of the musical score. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a harmonic accompaniment in the left hand. The bass line is active in measures 1-3 and 6, while measures 4-5 are rests. Dynamics include a decrescendo (dim.) and piano (*p*) markings.

poco crescendo

This system contains measures 7 through 12. The piano part continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a harmonic accompaniment in the left hand. The bass line is active throughout. A *poco crescendo* marking is present.

sempre crescendo *f* di - mi - nu - en - do

This system contains measures 13 through 18. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a harmonic accompaniment in the left hand. The bass line is active throughout. Dynamics include *sempre crescendo*, *f* (forte), and *di - mi - nu - en - do* (diminuendo).

This system contains measures 19 through 24, ending with a double bar line. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a harmonic accompaniment in the left hand. The bass line is active throughout. The system concludes with a final cadence.

Toccata pour l'Élévation

... Ce monde est assoiffé d'amour, en Moi Seul est la source d'eau vive qui le pourra apaiser...

(Le Christ)

[siehe auch: Johannes 4,14 / see also: St. John 4,14 / voir aussi St. Jean 4,14]

R.: Gambe (douce) >

Pos.: Bourdon 8' < 1/5

G.O.: Flûte 8' (non harmonique)

Ped.: 16' (et 8') doux

Ped./Pos. 8'

J. Giroud (1910-1997)

Très lent et contemplatif

The musical score is divided into four systems. The first system features a triplet in the R. staff with dynamics *ppp* and *pp*. The second system includes a quintuplet in the R. staff with dynamic *p*. The third system is marked 'R. + Bourdon 8'' and 'mf'. The fourth system is marked '+ R./Pos. 8'' and includes 'G.O. ad lib.' and 'rit.' markings. The score concludes with a final chord in the R. staff.

R. + Vx. Cél. + R./G.O. 8' (+ R./Pos. 8')

Plus animé

musical score system 1: Treble and Bass staves with piano accompaniment. The treble staff features a melodic line with triplets and a fermata. The bass staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. A large red watermark "www.schola-editions.com" is overlaid diagonally across the page.

musical score system 2: Continuation of the previous system. The treble staff continues the melodic line with triplets. The bass staff continues the harmonic support. The red watermark "www.schola-editions.com" is still visible.

musical score system 3: Treble and Bass staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with a triplet and a fermata. The bass staff has a single note. The red watermark "www.schola-editions.com" is still visible.

musical score system 4: Treble and Bass staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with a triplet and a fermata. The bass staff has a single note. The red watermark "www.schola-editions.com" is still visible.

Arabesque

für Caroline Meindl – Wien

I: Fl. / Bourdons / Fl. harmonique 8'
Ped.: 16', 8'

W. Lindner (*1956)

♩ ≈ 120

mp

quasi pizz.

poco stringendo

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems. The first system is marked 'mp' and 'quasi pizz.'. The second and third systems continue the melodic and harmonic development. The fourth system is marked 'poco stringendo' and features triplets in both hands. A large red watermark 'www.schola-editions.com' is diagonally across the page.

quasi improvvisato, poco più mosso

(rub.)
ben legato

poco allarg.
pizz.

tranquillo
Maestoso
allargando
molto rit.

+ Princ. 8', Oct. 4'
Ped.: + Princ. 16', 8'

8. Juli / July / juillet 2013

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