

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH

Concerto in c
after BWV 1063
for 3 harpsichords and strings

Transcribed for organ by Pieter-Jelle de Boer

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Johann Sebastian Bach: Concerto in c, after BWV 1063
(1685-1750) *Transcribed for organ by Pieter-Jelle de Boer*

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PREFACE

Of the lesser known Bach concertos, BWV 1063 in D minor for three harpsichords and strings has always struck a particular chord with me. Its moody character, bold virtuosity and daring harmonic twists and turns are unusual even for Bach. When looking more closely at the three solo parts, it is striking to see how the first plays a much more prominent role than the other two. As with almost all of Bach's keyboard concertos, this work too is supposedly based on a (lost) original, perhaps a violin concerto, as its writing would suggest. It is possible that Bach, in the process of arranging the piece for harpsichord, added two "easier" parts with a pedagogical aim, to be performed by two of his students. Whatever the actual history may be, it is very well possible to consider this work as a solo rather than a triple concerto. Inspired by this idea, I undertook to transcribe it as a concerto for solo organ, in the image of Bach's own transcriptions of concertos by Vivaldi and other contemporaries.

In realising my project, writing out the solo voice was the least difficult of tasks, since it was sufficient for me to follow Bach's writing almost literally. It took much more musical calculation, however, to distill a coherent, "Bachean" accompaniment from the multitude of voices and countervoices that constitute the whole of the piece. Bach's writing is always perfectly contrapuntal, and even in the tuttis he never slavishly copies orchestra voices into the solo parts. On the contrary, every left hand part is treated separately, resulting in some places in six or seven-part polyphony. Consequently, it was of prime importance for me to distinguish between main and secondary voices, between leading lines and less important ornamental figures. When necessary, I have rearranged or left out certain passages, leaving the fundamental musical fabric intact, in order to obtain a transparent, playable and "listenable" result.

My transcription is conceived for a two or three manual instrument with independent pedal. I have transposed the piece down to C minor in order to make it suitable for historic organs with a smaller manual compass. The keyboards are indicated, following Bach's example, as OW (Oberwerk /Great), RP (Rückpositiv/Choir) and BW (Brustwerk). The solo part is always entrusted to the RP, the BW occurs only in the third movement as an echo manual; the same effect can be obtained by a small stop change.

In the first and third movements, solo voice and accompaniment should be virtually on the same dynamic level; the solo part should stand out by its timbre first and foremost. In the second movement, the accompaniment may be very soft and the two alternating solos should each have their own colour, either by changing stops or playing on different manuals.

Formally, the solo part in the first movement does not begin until the end of the introduction, in bar 79. It is therefore quite possible to play everything up to this point on the Great, including the passages marked RP. Depending on the choice of registration, some left hand passages such as bars 177-188 and 200-201 may sound better when staying on the Great instead of switching to the Choir. These and other details are left to the individual taste and appreciation of the player.

*Pieter-Jelle de Boer
Margny-lès-Compiègne (France), March 2020*

AVANT-PROPOS

Parmi les concertos moins connus de Bach, celui pour trois clavecins et cordes en Ré mineur, BWV 1063, m'a toujours particulièrement touché. Son caractère capricieux, sa virtuosité franche et ses trouvailles harmoniques parfois très audacieuses sont, même pour Bach, inhabituels. Quand on observe de plus près les parties solistes, une particularité nous frappe : c'est que le premier clavecin occupe un rôle beaucoup plus important que les deux autres. Comme presque tous les concertos pour clavier de Bach, on suppose que celui-ci est basé sur un original, aujourd'hui perdu – l'écriture fait penser à un concerto pour violon. En le transcrivant pour clavecin, et dans un but pédagogique, Bach aurait ajouté deux parties plus « faciles » pouvant être interprétées par deux de ses élèves. Quoiqu'il en soit, il est possible de considérer cette œuvre comme un concerto pour un seul et non pas trois solistes. Par conséquent, cette notion m'a inspiré de transcrire l'ensemble comme une pièce concertante pour orgue seul, à l'image des concertos de Vivaldi et autres contemporains transcrits par Bach lui-même.

En entreprenant cet arrangement, la chose la moins compliquée fût assurément la réalisation de la partie soliste, où il m'a suffi de suivre l'écriture de Bach à la lettre. En revanche, il m'a fallu un travail de calcul musical bien plus important pour distiller un accompagnement cohérent et « bachéen » à partir des nombreux chants et contrechants qui constituent l'ensemble de la partition. En effet, Bach écrit toujours de façon parfaitement contrapuntique et il ne se limite jamais, dans les tutti, à recopier servilement les parties d'orchestre dans les trois claviers solistes. Au contraire, chacune des parties de main gauche est travaillée individuellement, ce qui donne par moments une polyphonie à six ou sept voix. Il était donc primordial pour moi de bien distinguer les voix principales des voix secondaires, les éléments thématiques des broderies. J'ai réarrangé voire omis des passages entiers quand cela s'avérait nécessaire, sans pour autant toucher à la trame musicale fondamentale, mon objectif final étant de réaliser une partition transparente, jouable et lisible, autant par les yeux que par les oreilles.

Cette transcription est pensée pour un orgue à deux ou trois claviers avec pédale indépendante. La transposition en Do mineur a été effectuée afin de rendre possible une exécution sur des orgues historiques avec une tessiture limitée. D'après l'exemple de Bach, les claviers sont indiqués par OW (Oberwerk ou Grand Orgue), RP (Rückpositiv ou Positif de dos) et BW (Brustwerk ou Positif intérieur). La partie soliste est toujours confiée au RP ; le BW ne survient que dans le troisième mouvement, où il remplit un rôle de clavier d'écho. Le même effet peut d'ailleurs être produit par un petit changement de registration.

Dans les mouvements extérieurs, la partie soliste et l'accompagnement devront être à peu près équivalents sur le plan dynamique, la première devant se distinguer surtout par son timbre. Dans le mouvement central, l'accompagnement peut être très doux ; les deux solos qui s'alternent devront chacun avoir une couleur distincte, en changeant de clavier ou de registration.

Dans le premier mouvement, la partie soliste ne commence formellement qu'à la fin de l'introduction, à la mesure 79 ; il est donc tout à fait possible de jouer tout le début sur le Grand Orgue, y compris les passages marqués RP. En fonction de la registration choisie, il peut s'avérer judicieux de rester au Grand-Orgue pour certains passages de main gauche, comme par exemple de mesure 177 à 188 et de mesure 200 à 201. Ces détails, comme tant d'autres, sont laissés à l'appréciation individuelle de l'interprète.

Pieter-Jelle de Boer
Margny-lès-Compiègne (Oise), mars 2020

VOORWOORD

Het concert voor drie klavecimbels en strijkers in d-klein, BWV 1063, heeft van de minder bekende Bachconcerten altijd de grootste indruk op mij gemaakt. Het grillige karakter, de overmoedige virtuositeit en bijwijlen zeer gedurfde harmonische vondsten zijn zelfs voor Bach ongebruikelijk. Bij nadere beschouwing van de solopartijen valt iets merkwaardigs op, namelijk dat de eerste van de drie een veel prominenter plaats inneemt dan de overige twee. Zoals bij vrijwel al Bachs klavierconcerten wordt ook van dit werk verondersteld dat er een (verloren) origineel aan ten grondslag ligt – wellicht een vioolconcert, zoals de schrijfwijze suggereert. Bij het omschrijven voor klavecimbel heeft Bach er vermoedelijk uit pedagogisch oogpunt twee partijen aan toegevoegd, die door twee van zijn leerlingen voor hun rekening konden worden genomen. Hoe het ook zij, ondanks de bezetting is het stuk eerder als een solo- dan als een tripelconcert op te vatten, en dat heeft mij ertoe geïnspireerd om het geheel te arrangeren als een concertant werk voor orgel – naar het voorbeeld van Bachs eigen bewerkingen van concerten van Vivaldi en andere tijdgenoten.

In de praktijk was het uitschrijven van de solostem nog het minst gecompliceerde; hiervoor kon ik Bachs noten haast letterlijk volgen. Veel meer muzikaal rekenwerk kostte het mij om uit de rijkdom van omspelende tegenstemmen een samenhangende, “Bachische” begeleiding te distilleren. Bach schrijft altijd volmaakt contrapuntisch en hij beperkt zich in de tutti's nooit tot het slaafs verdubbelen van de orkeststemmen in de solopartijen. Integendeel, iedere linkerhandpartij is individueel uitgewerkt, waardoor op sommige plaatsen een zes- of zevenstemmige polyfonie ontstaat. Het kwam er dus op aan, zo goed mogelijk onderscheid te maken tussen hoofd- en nevenstemmen, tussen leidende figuren en minder belangrijke omspelingen. Waar nodig heb ik passages omgeschreven of zelfs geheel weggelaten, uiteraard zonder het fundamentele muzikale weefsel aan te tasten, om zodoende tot een transparant, speel- en luisterbaar resultaat te komen.

Mijn transcriptie is gedacht voor een twee- of drieklaviers orgel met zelfstandig pedaal. De transpositie naar c-klein is gemaakt om ook uitvoeringen op historische orgels met kleinere manuaalomvang mogelijk te maken. De verschillende manualen zijn naar Bachs voorbeeld aangeduid als OW (Oberwerk, hier als hoofdwerk op te vatten), RP (Rückpositiv) en BW (Brustwerk). De solopartij is altijd aan het RP toevertrouwd en het BW treedt enkel in het derde deel als echoklavier op; hetzelfde effect is echter ook eenvoudig door een kleine registratiewisseling te bereiken.

In de hoekdelen moeten de solostem en de begeleiding ongeveer evenwaardig van dynamiek zijn; eerstgenoemde moet zich vooral in klankkleur onderscheiden. In het tweede deel kan de begeleiding zeer zacht zijn en moeten de twee elkaar afwisselende solo's ieder een eigen kleur hebben, door klavier- of registratiewisseling.

De solostem in het eerste deel begint formeel pas na het einde van de inleiding, in maat 79; het is dan ook zeer wel mogelijk om alles tot dit punt op het hoofdwerk te spelen, ook de passages die met RP zijn aangeduid. Afhankelijk van de gekozen registratie kunnen sommige passages, zoals maat 177-188 en maat 200-201, beter klinken als de linkerhand op het hoofdwerk blijft. Deze en andere details zijn aan de individuele smaak en beoordeling van de speler overgelaten.

*Pieter-Jelle de Boer
Margny-lès-Compiègne (Frankrijk), maart 2020*

Concerto in c

after BWV 1063 for 3 harpsichords and strings

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750)

transcribed for organ by Pieter-Jelle de Boer - VI. 2019

Man.

Ped.

Solo

15

tr

OW

26

tr

tr



36

tr

This system contains measures 36 through 46. The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The right hand features a melodic line with various intervals and a trill (tr) in measure 42. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. A third staff at the bottom shows a bass line with occasional rests.

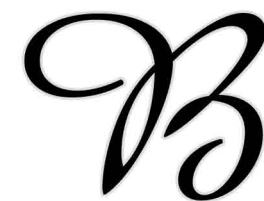
47

RP

This system contains measures 47 through 54. The right hand continues the melodic development with some slurs. The left hand has a more active role with sixteenth-note patterns. A dynamic marking of 'RP' (Ritardando Piano) appears in measure 50. A third staff at the bottom continues the bass line.

55

This system contains measures 55 through 57. The right hand has a melodic phrase with a slur. The left hand features a dense sixteenth-note texture. A third staff at the bottom shows the continuation of the bass line.



63

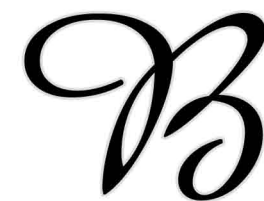
Trills (tr) are indicated above the first staff in measures 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73. The first staff contains complex chordal textures. The second staff features a melodic line with trills in measures 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73. The third staff provides a bass line with various rhythmic patterns. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

74

Trills (tr) are indicated above the first staff in measures 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, and 83. The first staff contains complex chordal textures. The second staff features a melodic line with trills in measures 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, and 83. The third staff provides a bass line with various rhythmic patterns. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

84

The first staff contains complex chordal textures. The second staff features a melodic line with various rhythmic patterns. The third staff provides a bass line with various rhythmic patterns. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).



94

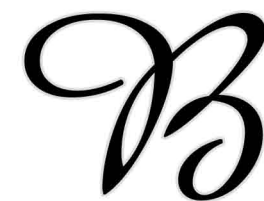
Musical score for measures 94-103. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It contains a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and slurs. The middle staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, featuring a more rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes, and some rests. The bottom staff is also in bass clef with the same key signature and contains whole rests for all measures.

104

Musical score for measures 104-113. The system consists of three staves. The top staff (treble clef, two flats) features a melodic line with a trill (tr) in measure 108 and a vocal-like syllable "OW" in measure 109. The middle staff (bass clef, two flats) provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom staff (bass clef, two flats) contains whole rests for measures 104-110 and a short melodic phrase in measures 111-113.

114

Musical score for measures 114-118. The system consists of three staves. The top staff (treble clef, two flats) has a melodic line with some chords and eighth notes. The middle staff (bass clef, two flats) has a rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom staff (bass clef, two flats) contains a short melodic phrase in measures 114-115 and whole rests for measures 116-118.



125 *tr* RP OW

135 RP OW RP

144

153

Musical score for measures 153-161. The score is written for three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle staff is in bass clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The music features a complex, flowing melody in the top staff, with frequent chromaticism and accidentals. The middle staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The bottom staff has a more rhythmic, bass-line quality with some rests.

162

Musical score for measures 162-170. The score is written for three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle staff is in bass clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The music continues with a complex, flowing melody in the top staff, featuring many accidentals. The middle staff has a more rhythmic, bass-line quality with some rests. The bottom staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

171

Musical score for measures 171-179. The score is written for three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle staff is in bass clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The music continues with a complex, flowing melody in the top staff, featuring many accidentals. The middle staff has a more rhythmic, bass-line quality with some rests. The bottom staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

A stylized, handwritten-style logo or signature, possibly representing the letters 'B' and '3' combined, located in the bottom right corner of the page.

181

OW

OW

This system contains measures 181 through 190. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The key signature has two flats. The music consists of continuous eighth-note and sixteenth-note passages in both hands. The label 'OW' appears above the treble staff at measure 188 and below the bass staff at measure 189.

191

RP w

tr

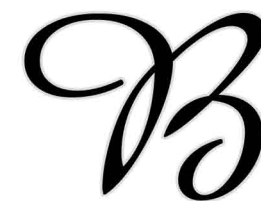
This system contains measures 191 through 200. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The key signature has two flats. The music consists of continuous eighth-note and sixteenth-note passages in both hands. The label 'RP' with a wavy line symbol is above the treble staff at measure 195. The label 'tr' is above the bass staff at measure 198, indicating a trill.

201

OW

OW

This system contains measures 201 through 210. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The key signature has two flats. The music consists of continuous eighth-note and sixteenth-note passages in both hands. The label 'OW' appears above the treble staff at measure 203 and below the bass staff at measure 205.



210

RP

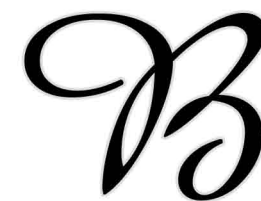
Musical score for measures 210-218. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a piano (p) dynamic and a piano fortissimo (pp) dynamic. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The piece ends with a fermata over the final chord.

219

Musical score for measures 219-227. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a piano (p) dynamic and a piano fortissimo (pp) dynamic. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The piece ends with a fermata over the final chord.

228

Musical score for measures 228-236. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a piano (p) dynamic and a piano fortissimo (pp) dynamic. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The piece ends with a fermata over the final chord.



235

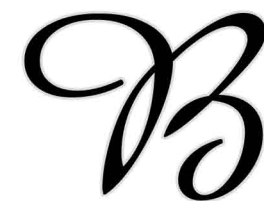
Measures 235-241. The score is in B-flat major (two flats). The right hand features a complex, flowing melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line consists of a single eighth note per measure, tied across the measures.

242

Measures 242-246. The right hand continues with intricate sixteenth-note patterns. In measure 246, the right hand has a final flourish that extends beyond the staff line. The left hand continues its accompaniment, with a final measure (246) ending with a quarter rest.

247

Measures 247-250. The right hand features a series of beamed sixteenth notes, ending with a final flourish. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment, ending with a final flourish in measure 250.



253

OW

RP

RP

260

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

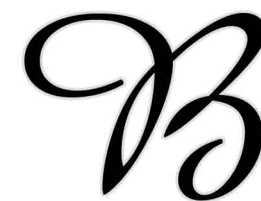
tr

266

tr

tr

tr



276

Musical score for measures 276-285. The score is in 8/8 time and B-flat major. The upper staves (treble and alto) are empty. The bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern.

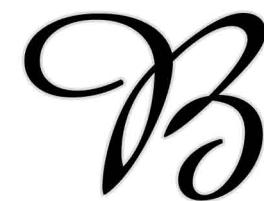
Alla Siciliana

1° Solo

Musical score for the first solo section of "Alla Siciliana". The score is in 8/8 time and B-flat major. The upper staff (treble) features a melodic line with trills and slurs. The middle staff (alto) has a staccato accompaniment. The lower staff (bass) has a staccato accompaniment.

2° Solo

Musical score for the second solo section of "Alla Siciliana". The score is in 8/8 time and B-flat major. The upper staff (treble) features a melodic line with a trill (tr) and slurs. The middle staff (alto) has a staccato accompaniment. The lower staff (bass) has a staccato accompaniment.



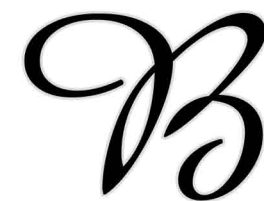
13

1° Solo

19

25

29



31

Travis Pickens

tr

This system contains measures 31 through 36. The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The right hand features a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including trills marked 'tr'. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line consists of a simple eighth-note pattern.

37

tr

2° Solo

This system contains measures 37 through 42. Measures 37-41 continue the previous texture with various trills and melodic flourishes. Measure 42 is the start of a '2° Solo' section, where the right hand plays a rapid, continuous sixteenth-note scale. The left hand continues its accompaniment pattern.

43

This system contains measures 43 through 45. The right hand continues with rapid sixteenth-note passages. The left hand and bass line maintain their respective accompaniment patterns.

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49

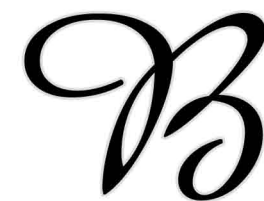
Measures 49-54 of a musical score in B-flat major (two flats). The score is written for piano with three staves: Treble, Middle, and Bass. Measures 49-50 feature a complex, rapid sixteenth-note melody in the Treble staff, with the Middle staff providing harmonic support using chords and eighth notes. Measures 51-54 continue the Treble melody with various phrasing slurs and ties, while the Middle staff uses rests and eighth-note patterns. The Bass staff is mostly inactive, with occasional eighth notes and rests.

55

Measures 55-59 of the musical score. Measures 55-56 show a continuation of the Treble melody with slurs. Measures 57-58 feature a more active Middle staff with eighth-note chords. Measure 59 shows the Treble melody ending with a grace note and a final flourish. The Bass staff remains mostly inactive with rests.

60

Measures 60-62 of the musical score. Measures 60-61 show the Treble melody with slurs and ties. Measure 62 features a final flourish in the Treble staff. The Middle and Bass staves continue with harmonic support and rests.



19

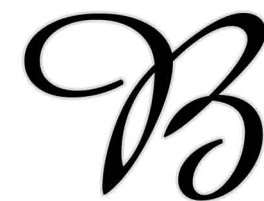
This system contains measures 19 through 26. The upper staff features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and some triplets. The middle staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The lower staff has a simple bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

27

This system contains measures 27 through 34. The upper staff continues the intricate melodic pattern. The middle staff has a more active bass line with many beamed notes. The lower staff continues with a steady eighth-note bass line.

35

This system contains measures 35 through 42. The upper staff shows a continuation of the fast-moving melody. The middle staff has a consistent accompaniment. The lower staff features a simple bass line with some rests.



43

Musical score for measures 43-51. The system consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The Treble staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The Bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The lower Bass staff is empty.

52

Musical score for measures 52-59. The system consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The Treble staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The Bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The lower Bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

60

Musical score for measures 60-63. The system consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The Treble staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The Bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The lower Bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

68

OW

RP

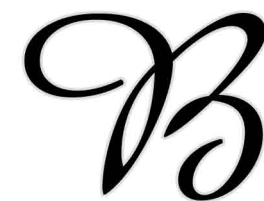
Musical score for measures 68-75. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a piano accompaniment with a treble and bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece is marked 'OW' (Overtone) and 'RP' (Ritardando).

76

Musical score for measures 76-83. The score continues the piano accompaniment from the previous system. The melody in the treble staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The piece is marked 'OW' (Overtone) and 'RP' (Ritardando).

84

Musical score for measures 84-91. The score continues the piano accompaniment from the previous system. The melody in the treble staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The piece is marked 'OW' (Overtone) and 'RP' (Ritardando).



92

92

100

BW

p

BW

100

109

OW

f

OW

109

117

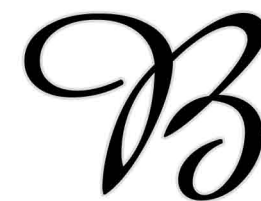
Musical score for measures 117-122. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Grand (Treble and Bass), and Bass. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings: **OW** (Organic Warm) and **RP** (Rhythmic Pulse). The Grand staff shows a complex interplay of textures, with the right hand often playing chords and the left hand playing moving lines.

123

Musical score for measures 123-128. The score continues from the previous system. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and syncopated rhythms. Dynamic markings include **RP** and **OW**. The notation is dense, with many beamed notes and rests.

129

Musical score for measures 129-134. The score continues with more complex rhythmic textures. The Grand staff shows a mix of chords and moving lines. A dynamic marking of **OW** is present. The notation includes many beamed notes and rests, creating a sense of continuous motion.



135

RP

(OW)

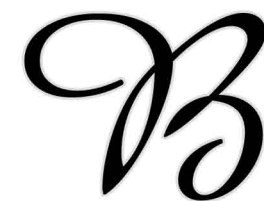
Musical score for measures 135-142. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a piano accompaniment with a wavy line above the first staff. The right hand plays a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand plays a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece ends with a fermata over the final chord.

143

Musical score for measures 143-150. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a piano accompaniment. The right hand plays a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand plays a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece ends with a fermata over the final chord.

151

Musical score for measures 151-158. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a piano accompaniment. The right hand plays a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand plays a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece ends with a fermata over the final chord.



159

Musical score for measures 159-165. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat). It contains a melodic line with various intervals and a sharp sign in the second measure. The middle staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, featuring a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff is also in bass clef with the same key signature, showing a sparse melodic line with rests and a few notes.

166

BW

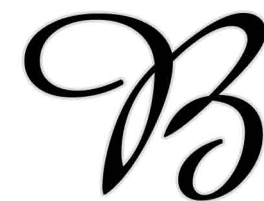
Musical score for measures 166-173. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. It contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) in the second measure. The middle staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, featuring a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff is also in bass clef with the same key signature, showing a sparse melodic line with rests and a few notes.

174

OW

f

Musical score for measures 174-181. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. It contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) in the second measure. The middle staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, featuring a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff is also in bass clef with the same key signature, showing a sparse melodic line with rests and a few notes.



181

RP

RP

OW

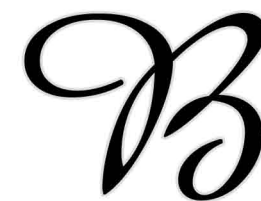
Musical score for measures 181-186. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the left hand has a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece ends with a fermata over the final note.

187

Musical score for measures 187-193. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the left hand has a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece ends with a fermata over the final note.

194

Musical score for measures 194-199. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the left hand has a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece ends with a fermata over the final note.



201

OW

RP

210

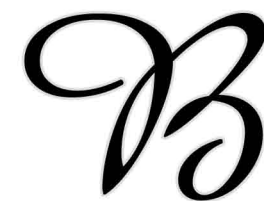
RP

OW

216

RP

tr



Pieter-Jelle de Boer (1978) has completed piano, organ and conducting studies in Amsterdam, Lyon and Paris. Based in France, he has developed a multi-faceted musical career covering a broad and eclectic repertoire. He has conducted a large number of European orchestras, such as the Rotterdam Philharmonic, the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande and the Orchestre National de France. An avid composer and arranger, he has transcribed several Bach concertos for the organ and orchestrated the Suite by Maurice Duruflé, edited by Durand. He is a prizewinner of the international competitions of Alkmaar and Freiberg (organ) and Trento (conducting). His discography comprises choral works by Janáček with Accentus chamber choir, the Castelnuovo-Tedesco violin concertos with Tianwa Yang and the SWR Sinfonieorchester Baden-Baden und Freiburg, as well as recordings of piano works by Mendelssohn and Rachmaninoff.

Originaire des Pays-Bas, **Pieter-Jelle de Boer** (1978) a complété des études de piano, d'orgue et de direction d'orchestre à Amsterdam, Lyon et Paris. Basé en France depuis de nombreuses années, il mène une carrière musicale multiple couvrant un répertoire large et éclectique. Il a dirigé un grand nombre d'orchestre européens, dont l'Orchestre Philharmonique de Rotterdam, l'Orchestre de la Suisse Romande et l'Orchestre National de France. Compositeur et arrangeur passionné, il a réalisé plusieurs transcriptions de concertos de Bach pour l'orgue, ainsi qu'une orchestration de la Suite pour orgue de Maurice Duruflé, éditée chez Durand. Il est lauréat des concours internationaux d'orgue d'Alkmaar et de Freiberg, ainsi que du concours de direction d'orchestre de Trento. Sa discographie comprend des œuvres chorales de Janáček avec le chœur Accentus, les concertos pour violon de Castelnuovo-Tedesco avec Tianwa Yang et le SWR Sinfonieorchester Baden-Baden und Freiburg, et des monographies consacrées aux œuvres pour piano de Mendelssohn et de Rachmaninov.

Pieter-Jelle de Boer (1978) studeerde piano, orgel en orkestdirectie in Amsterdam, Lyon en Parijs. Hij heeft sinds geruime tijd zijn thuisbasis in Frankrijk en ontplooit van daaruit een veelzijdige muzikale carrière die een breed en eclectisch repertoire bestrijkt. Hij dirigeerde een groot aantal orkesten in Europa, waaronder het Rotterdams Philharmonisch Orkest, het Orchestre de la Suisse Romande en het Orchestre National de France. Hij is tevens een bevlogen componist en bewerker; zo realiseerde hij onder meer orgeltranscripties van verschillende Bach-concerten en orkestreerde hij de Suite voor orgel van Maurice Duruflé, uitgegeven bij Durand. Hij is laureaat van de orgelconcoursen van Alkmaar en Freiberg en het dirigenten-concours van Trento. Zijn discografie omvat koorwerken van Janáček met het kamerkoor Accentus, de vioolconcerten van Castelnuovo-Tedesco met Tianwa Yang en het SWR Sinfonieorchester Baden-Baden und Freiburg, en pianowerken van Mendelssohn en Rachmaninov.