

L'HARMONIUM RELIGIEUX

Deuxième Volume

Collection de morceaux
variés pour Harmonium
ou Orgue sans pédales
obligées

Recueillis et transcrits par

Pierre ALLEVAR D

Tous droits réservés

Fœtisch Frères (S. A.), Editeurs

Lausanne

1^{ER} VOLUME

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Avant-propos.

Cette collection de morceaux variés a été réunie sans aucune prétention, uniquement dans le but de procurer un répertoire aux nombreux organistes ne possédant pas une technique développée, et à ceux qui n'ont pas les loisirs nécessaires pour consacrer beaucoup de temps à une préparation sérieuse. Tout en ayant une réelle valeur musicale, ces morceaux sont relativement courts et ne comportent aucun développement de longue haleine, ils peuvent être joués aussi bien à l'harmonium qu'à l'orgue, sans pédales obligées : ceci afin d'en faciliter l'exécution.

Scrupuleusement et consciencieusement choisie, cette collection renferme des oeuvres de grands Maîtres de toutes les écoles, tirées aussi bien du domaine vocal que du domaine instrumental, ce qui lui donne autant de variété et d'intérêt que de musicalité. Tout en restant dans le style lié, qui est le caractère propre de l'harmonium, cette musique a sa place marquée dans les cérémonies religieuses qu'elle contribuera à rehausser et à embellir.

Ce recueil offre une particularité qui sera certainement appréciée des organistes novices peu familiarisés dans l'art de l'improvisation : les morceaux disposés sur deux pages en regard s'enchaînent comme tonalité et peuvent être joués dans n'importe quel ordre.

L'exécution en est laissée à l'initiative et au tempérament de chaque interprète, c'est pourquoi on y trouvera seulement quelques indications d'interprétation, mais aucune de régulation et de doigté. Les harmoniums et les orgues sont si différents d'importance, de facture et de disposition que la plupart de ces indications sont plus gênantes que judicieuses.

Toute impression musicale reposant en partie sur l'emploi raisonné des différents degrés d'intensité des sons, les indications dynamiques peuvent être considérées comme correspondant à des changements de registres, marquant ainsi des oppositions de nuances qui sont le grand charme de la musique pour orgue et harmonium.

Les titres donnés à ces pièces n'ont rien de définitif et d'absolu ; ils permettent de faire une classification et de donner une idée approximative de chaque morceau, de sorte qu'une Entrée peut être jouée pour une Sortie et un Prélude pour un Interlude, ou inversement.

Cette collection, nous a été souvent demandée par des amateurs désireux d'embellir par la musique le culte public et familial. Elle croit avoir rempli le but qui lui a été indiqué et espère trouver auprès des organistes un accueil empressé et bienveillant.

Les éditeurs désirant continuer cette collection accepteront avec empressement toute suggestion ou toute indication nouvelle pouvant contribuer à la réalisation d'une oeuvre modeste mais utile et de bon goût.

Les Editeurs.

N° 47. PRÉLUDE.

C. FRANCK.

Maestoso.

ff

pp

ff

pp *rall.*

Poco più lento. *p* *rall.*

Nº 48. ENTRÉE.

Allegretto moderato.

J. ANDRÉ.

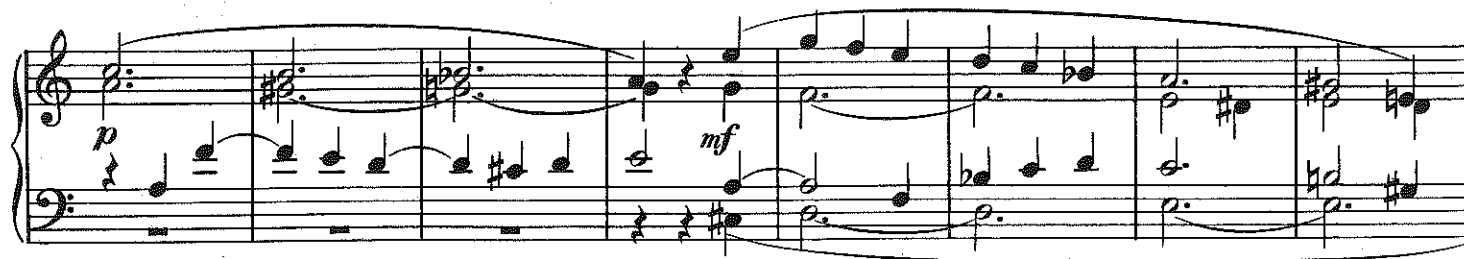
Musical score for N° 48. ENTRÉE by J. André. The score is in common time (C) and consists of four systems of piano accompaniment. The first system starts with a forte (f) dynamic in the right hand and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic in the left hand. The second system features a fortissimo (ff) dynamic in the right hand. The third system shows dynamics of mezzo-forte (mf), forte (f), and fortissimo (ff) in the right hand. The fourth system concludes the piece with sustained chords in both hands.

Nº 49. INTERLUDE.

Andante.

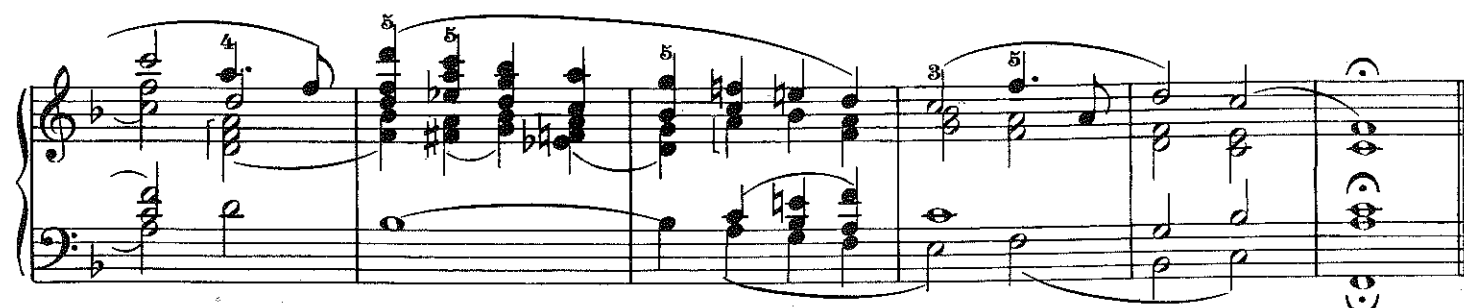
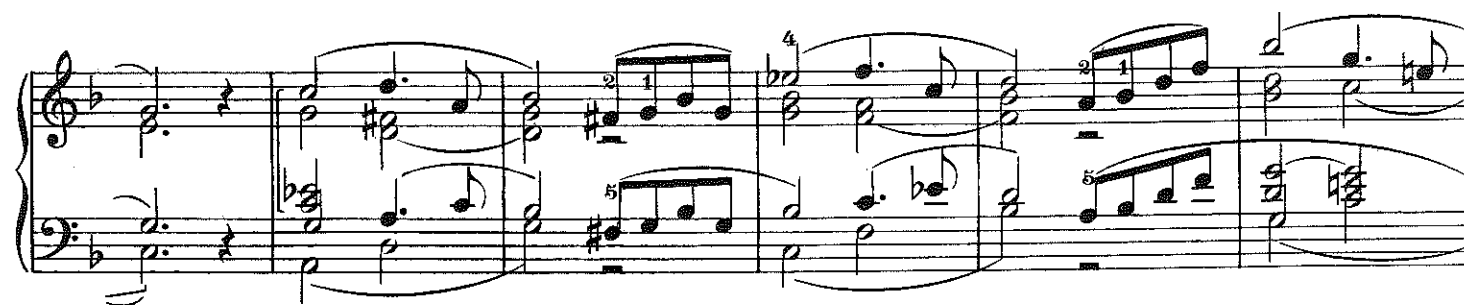
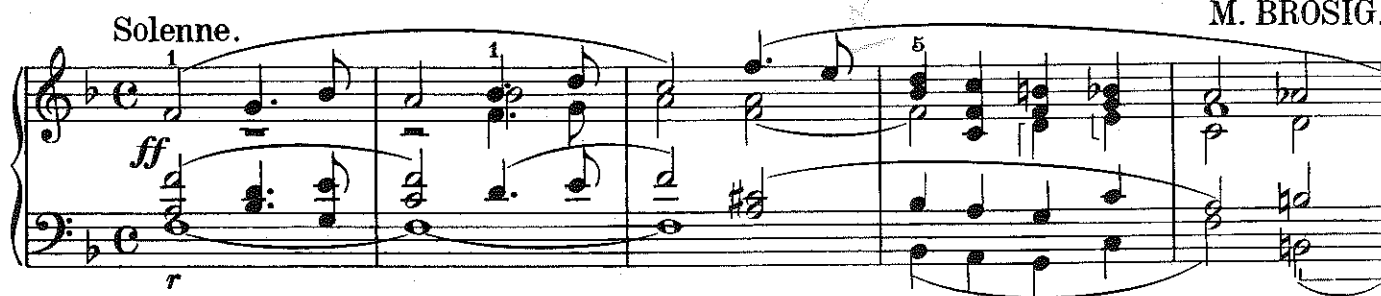
A. HESS.

Musical score for N° 49. INTERLUDE by A. Hess. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of a single system of piano accompaniment. It begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic in the right hand and a forte (f) dynamic in the left hand. The piece is characterized by long, flowing melodic lines in the right hand and sustained chords in the left hand.



Nº 50. ENTRÉE.

M. BROSIG.

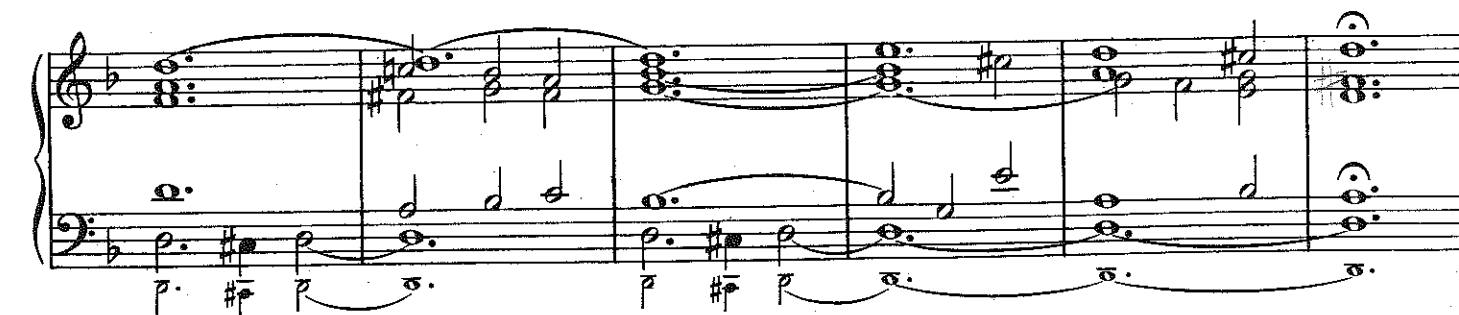
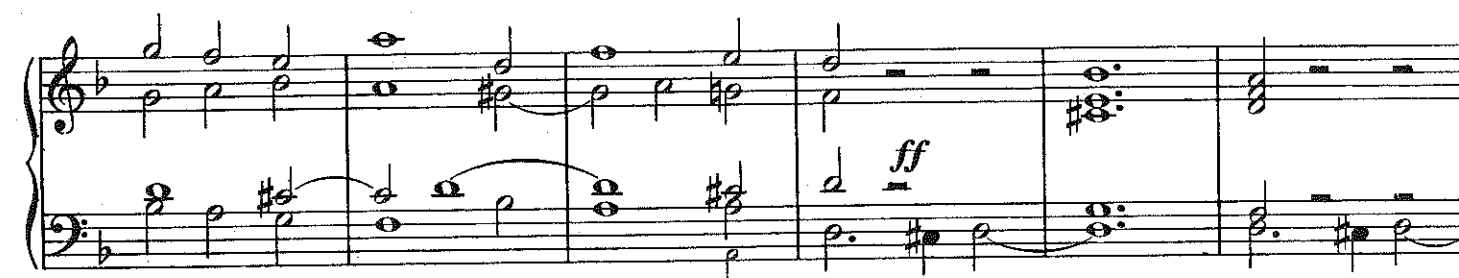
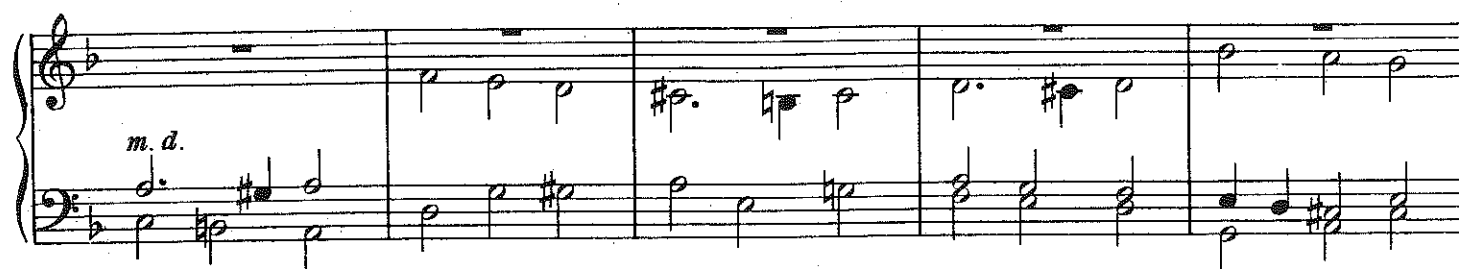


Nº 51. PRÉLUDE.

C. H. RINCK.

Maestoso.

The musical score is written for piano and treble clef. It begins with a *Maestoso* tempo marking. The first system shows a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic in the bass clef. The second system features a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic in the bass clef. The third system includes a *ff* dynamic in the bass clef. The fourth system starts with a *m.g.* (mezzo-giochi) dynamic in the bass clef. The fifth system begins with a *ff* dynamic in the bass clef. The score is characterized by a steady bass line and a more active treble line with various chords and melodic fragments.



Nº 52. PRÉLUDE.

C. FRANCK.

Andantino.

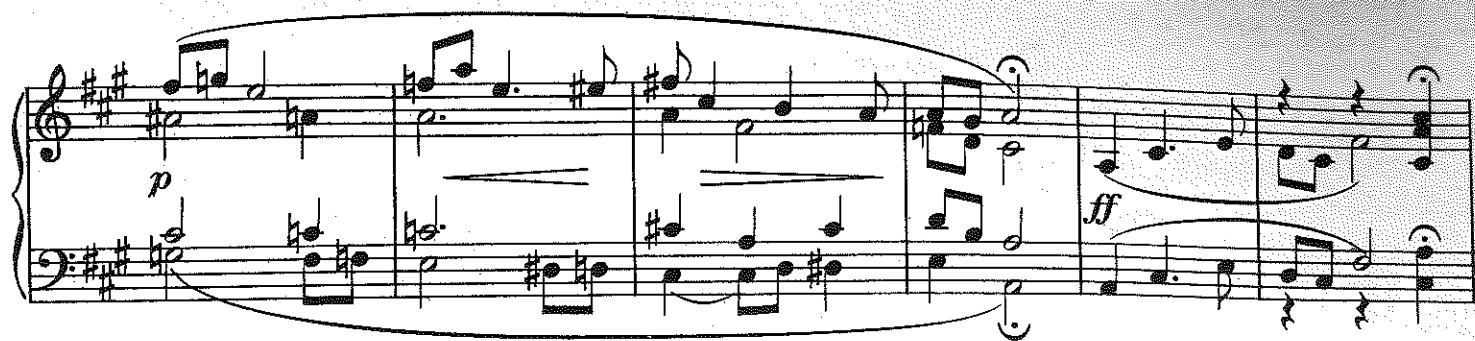
ff *dim.* *p*

pp *ff*

dim. *p*

pp *p* *molto cresc.*

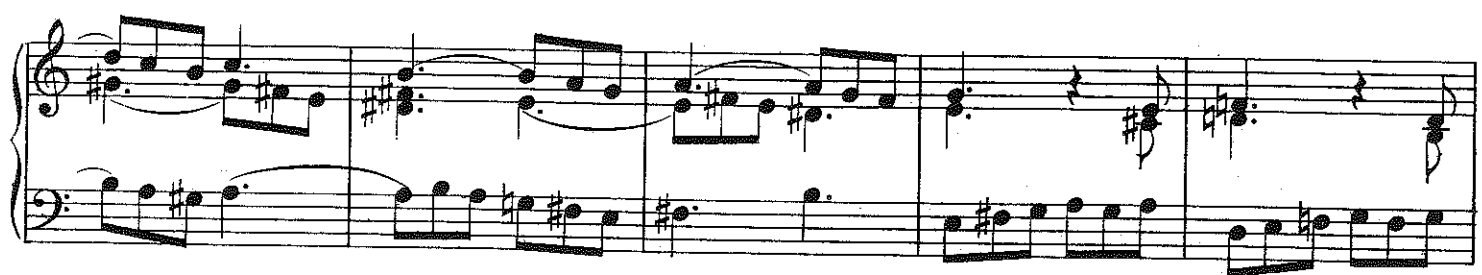
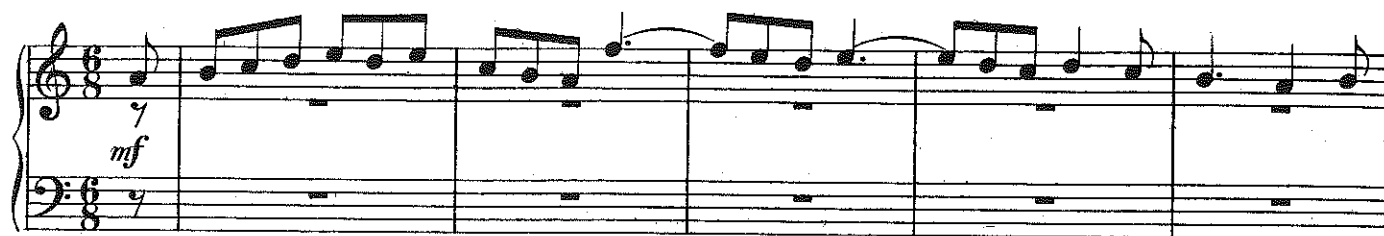
mf *pp*

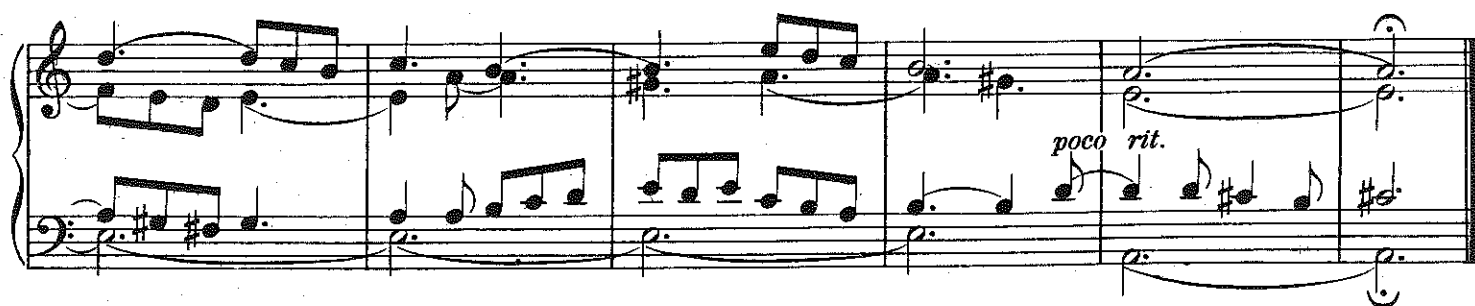
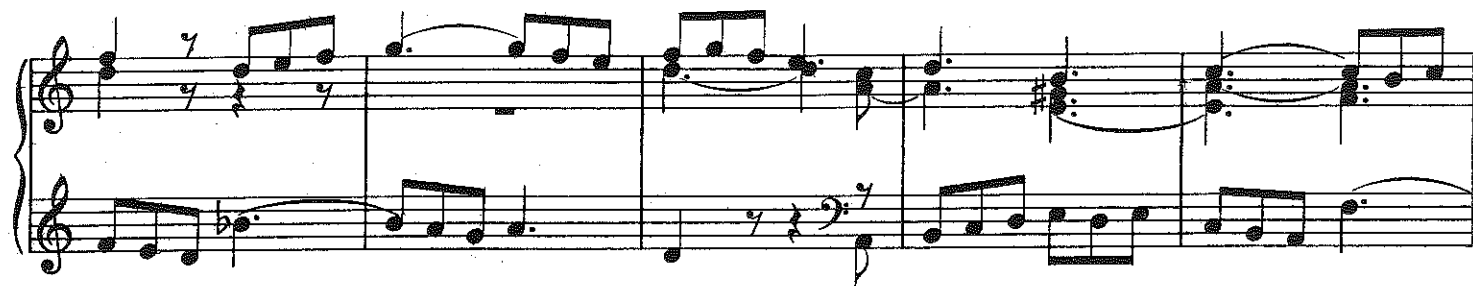
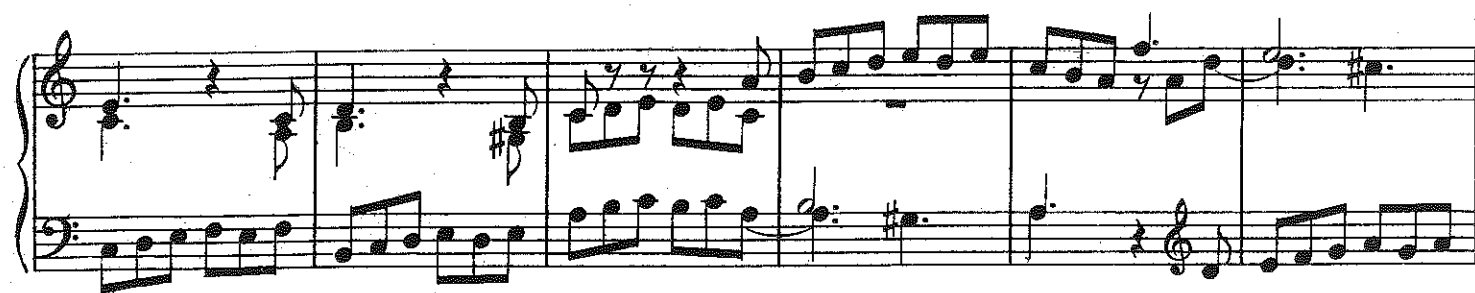


N
Nº 53. FUGHETTA.

Allegretto.

J. S. BACH.





Nº 54. PRÉLUDE.

F. CHOPIN.

Largo.

ff *a tempo* *p* *rit.* *pp*

Nº 55. INTERLUDE.

ED. BATISTE.

Andantino.

Andantino.

Nº 56. PIÈCE.

C. FRANCK.

Maestoso.

ff

p

ff

p

rall.

Nº 57. PRÉLUDE.

de G. F. HÆNDEL.

Transcription
de
H. FELIX.

Largo.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of two staves each. The time signature is 3/4, and the tempo is marked 'Largo'. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *sf* (sforzando), and *cresc.* (crescendo). There are several triplet markings (3) throughout the piece. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals).

Three staves of musical notation for a piano piece. The first staff contains measures with dynamics *ff*, *p*, *ff*, *mf*, and *ff*, and includes triplet markings. The second staff continues with *ff*, *mf*, and a crescendo marked "3 cresc." leading to "molto". The third staff includes "rall.", "trm", "f allarg.", and "ff" dynamics, with triplet markings throughout.

Nº 58. INTERLUDE.

G. F. HÆNDEL.

Adagio.

Three staves of musical notation for "Nº 58. INTERLUDE." by G. F. Hændel. The first staff is marked "Adagio." and "p". The second staff continues the melody. The third staff includes the dynamic "pp".

N° 59. PRÉLUDE.

C. H. RINCK.

Andante.

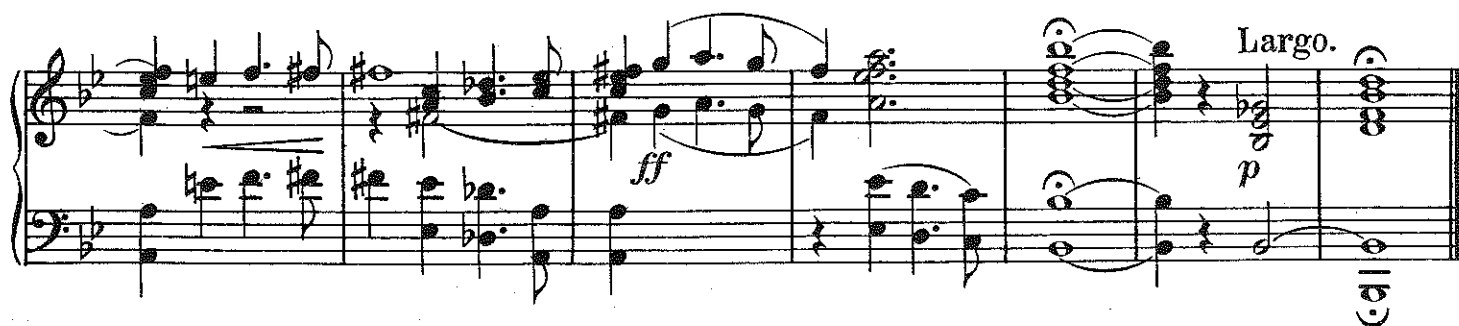
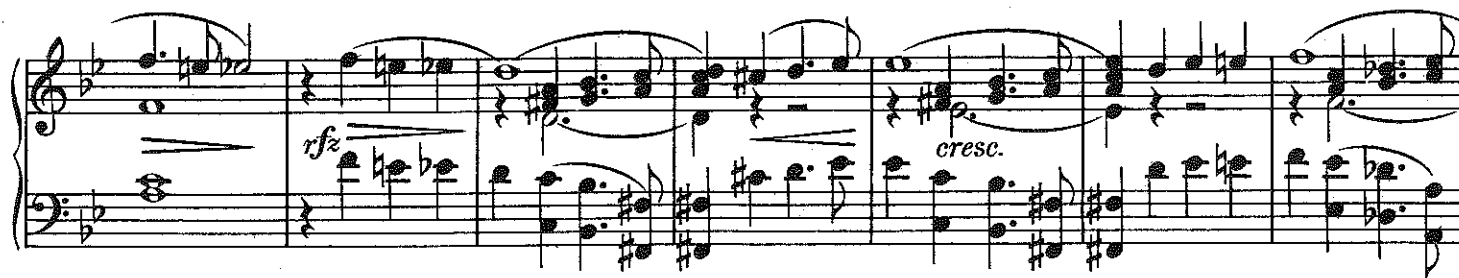
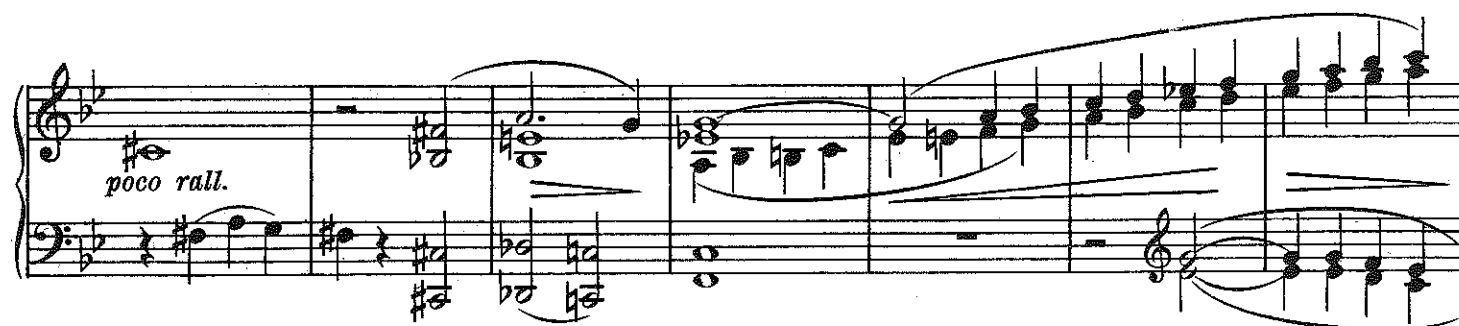
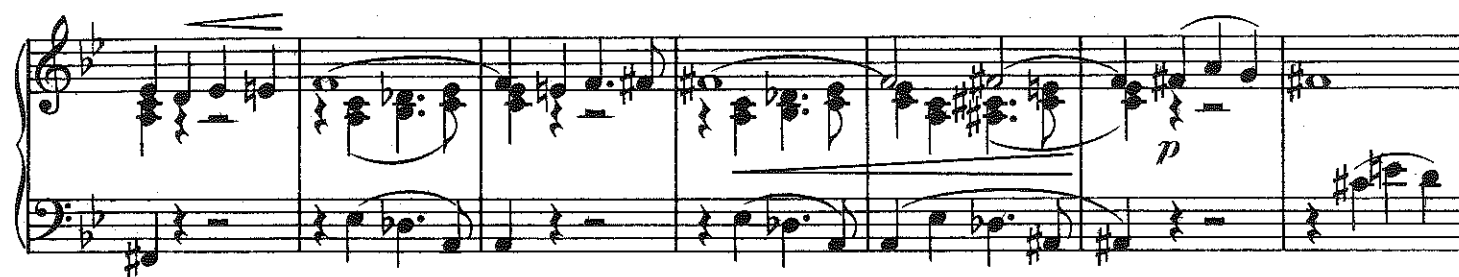
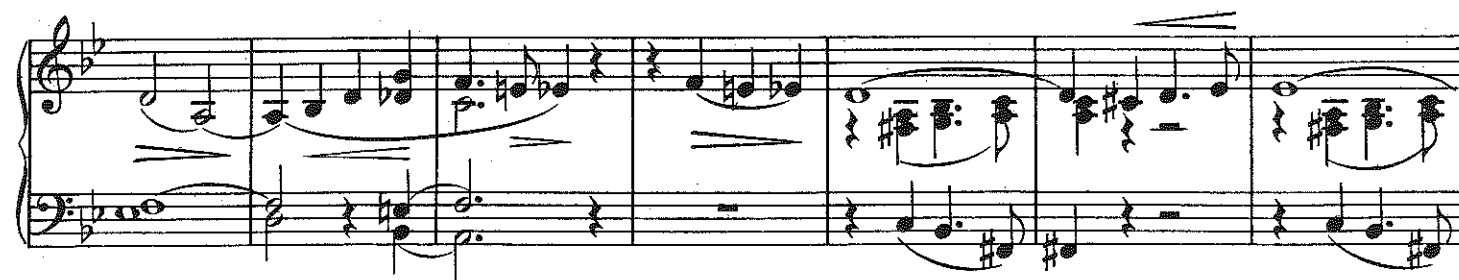
First system: Treble clef, G major, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *f* (left hand), *p* (right hand).
Second system: Treble clef, G major, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *p* (left hand), *f* (right hand).
Third system: Treble clef, G major, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *f* (left hand), *p* (right hand).
Fourth system: Treble clef, G major, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *pp* (left hand), *p* (right hand).

N° 60. GRAND CŒUR.

F. LISZT.

Andante solenne.

First system: Treble clef, G major, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *p* (left hand), *mf* (right hand).



Nº 61. ADAGIO.

J. ANDRÉ.

Adagio.

p

poco rit.

dim.

p

Nº 62. INVOCATION.

W. VOLCKMAR.

Andante.

The musical score for "Invocation" by W. Volckmar is written for piano and bass. It begins with the tempo marking "Andante." and the key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into five systems, each consisting of a piano (treble) staff and a bass (bass) staff. The first system includes dynamics *p* and *mf*, and articulation marks "1" and "a 1". The second system includes *pp* and *p*. The third system includes *cresc.*, *mf*, *f*, and *ff*. The fourth system includes *mf* and *p*, and is marked "Piu lento." The fifth system includes *pp*. The score concludes with a final cadence in the piano staff.

Nº 63. PRÉLUDE.

C. FRANCK.

Lento.

p *pp dim.* *pp*

p espress.

molto cresc. *f* *p* *cresc.*

p *cresc.* *molto* *ff*

Lento. *Largo.*

Nº 64. CANTIQUE.

C. FRANCK.

Maestoso.

ff

p *espress.*

ff

p *espress.* *rall.*

Nº 65. ASPIRATION.

F. LISZT.

Adagio.

The musical score for 'Aspiration' by Franz Liszt is presented in six systems. The first system begins with a piano (pp) dynamic and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The second system includes a piano (p) dynamic and a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The third system features a piano (pp) dolce dynamic. The fourth system includes a piano (p) dynamic. The fifth system includes a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a diminuendo (dim.) marking. The sixth system includes a piano (pp) dynamic and a final 'Echo' section marked with a piano (pp) dynamic.

Nº 66. ANDANTE.

J. LÖW.

Andante.

p

triquillo

ad libitum

ad libitum

pp

(Echo)

Nº 67. OFFRANDE.

de F. DAVID.

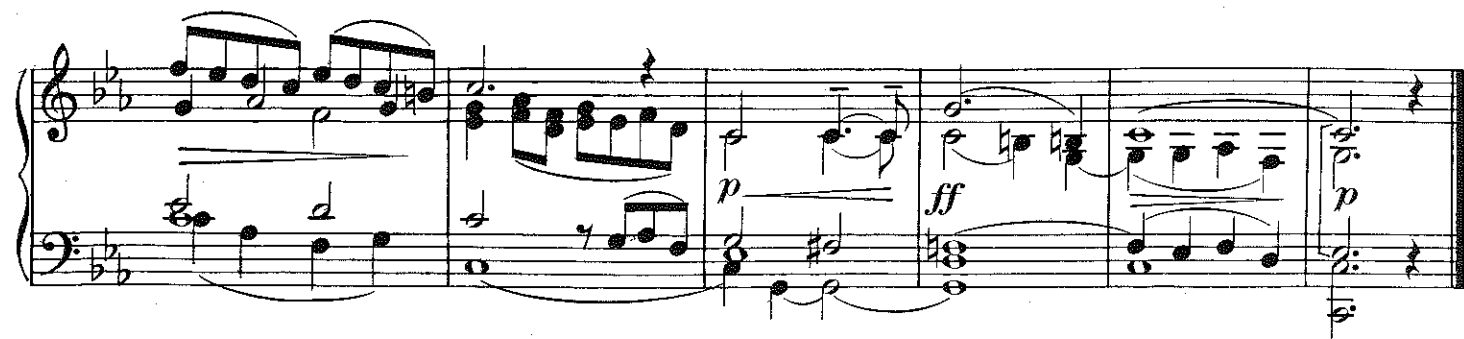
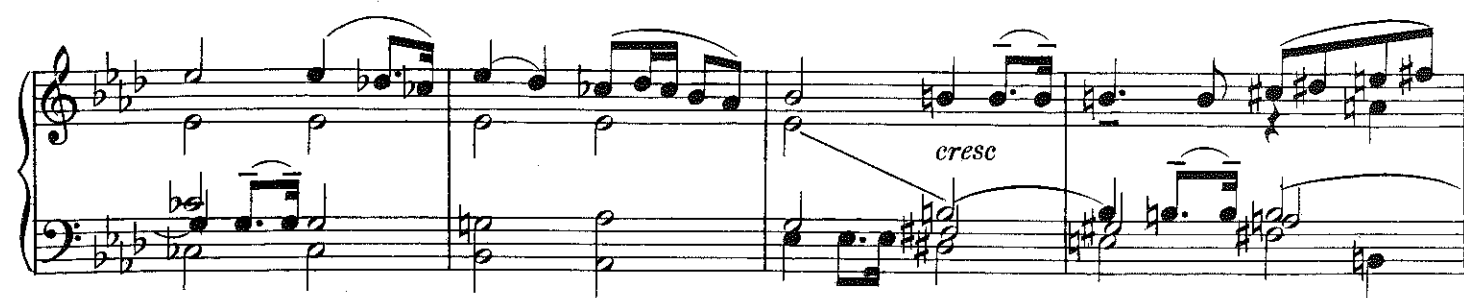
Transcription
de

A. de CRISTOFARO.

Molto moderato e cantabile. (♩ = 69.)

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is 'Molto moderato e cantabile' with a quarter note equal to 69 beats per minute. The score includes the following dynamic markings and performance instructions:

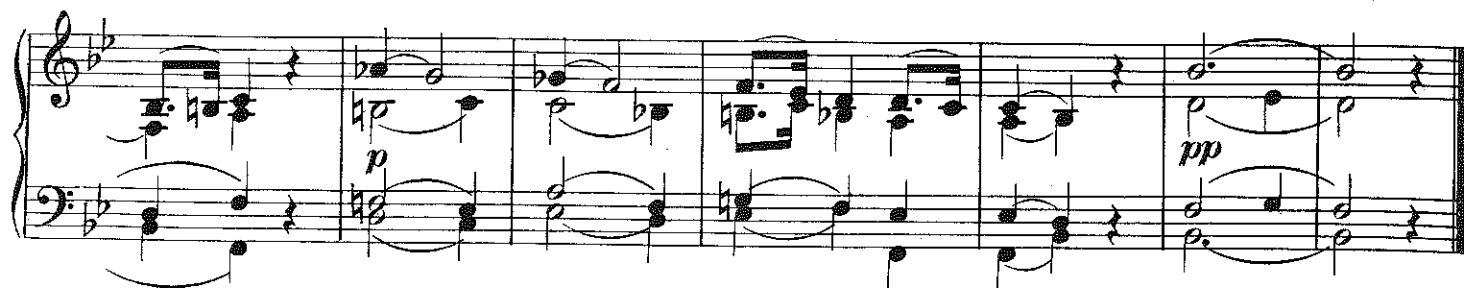
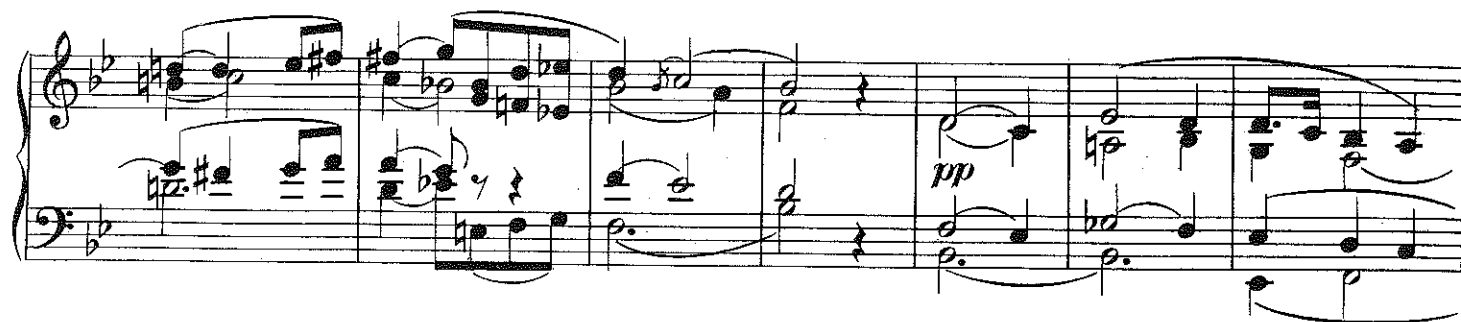
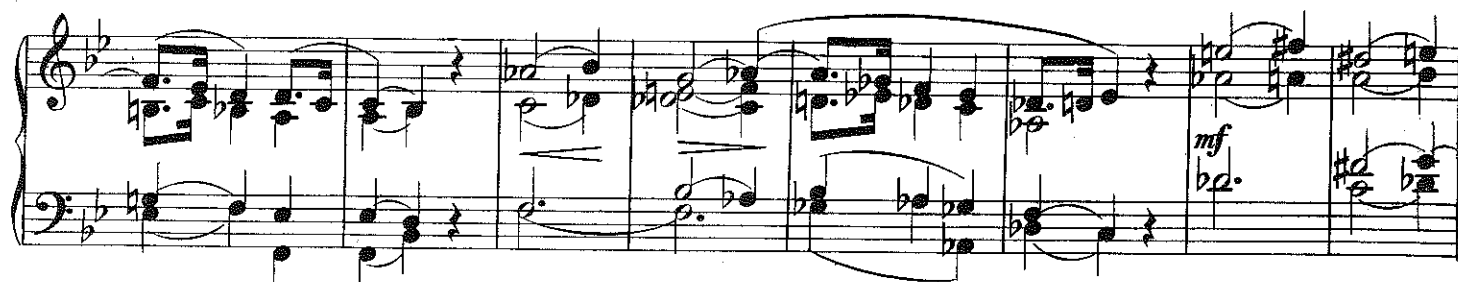
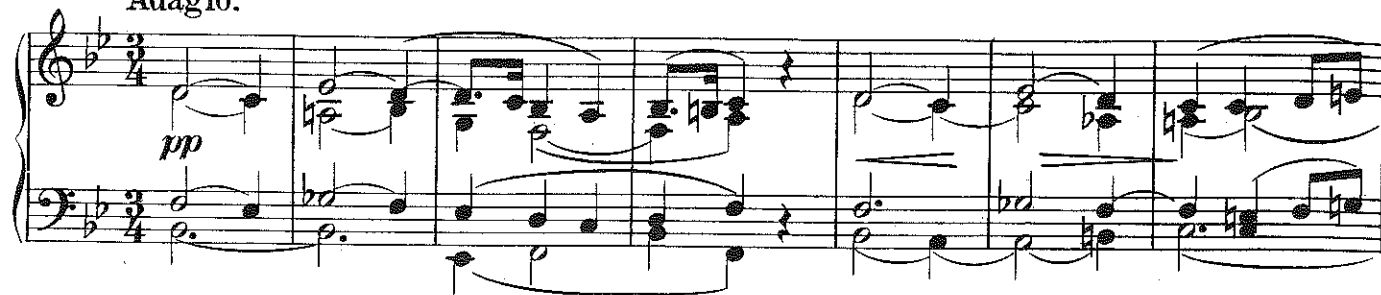
- mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning of the first system.
- f* (forte) at the beginning of the second system.
- mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning of the third system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the fourth system.
- ff* (fortissimo) at the beginning of the fourth system.
- dim.* (diminuendo) at the beginning of the fifth system.



Nº 68. ADAGIO.

L. SPOHR.

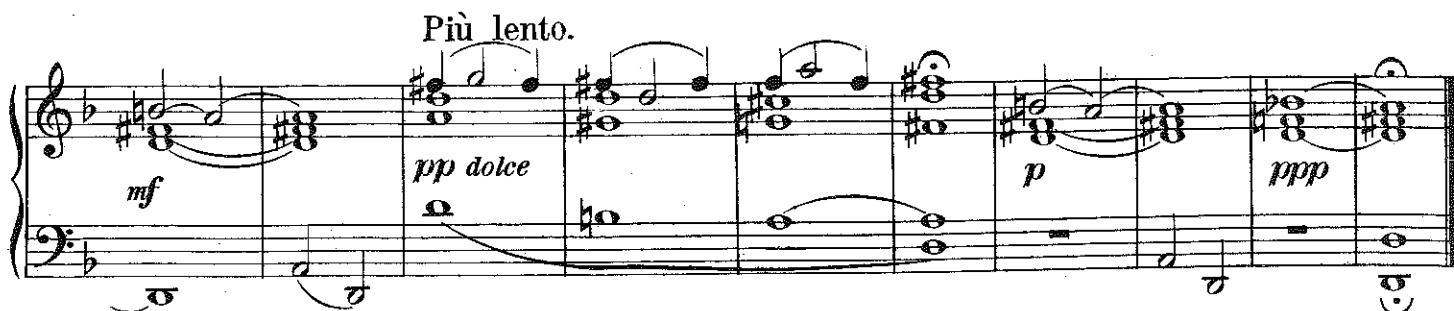
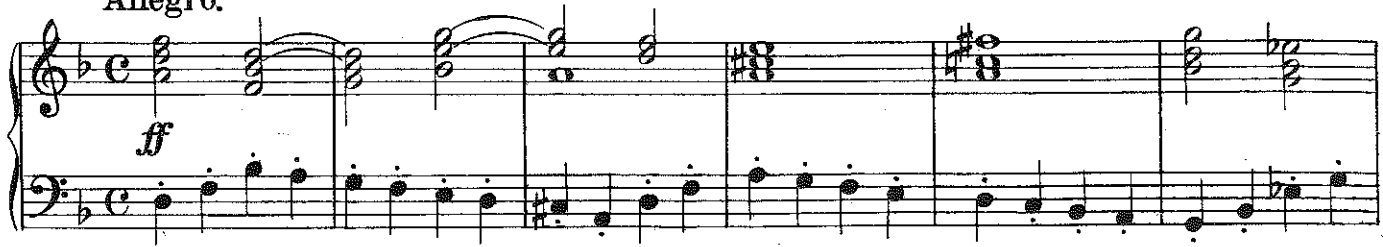
Adagio.



N° 69. CHOEUR.

C. FRANCK.

Allegro.



D. C. al Fine.

Nº 70. ANDANTE.

Andante.

H. KJERULF.



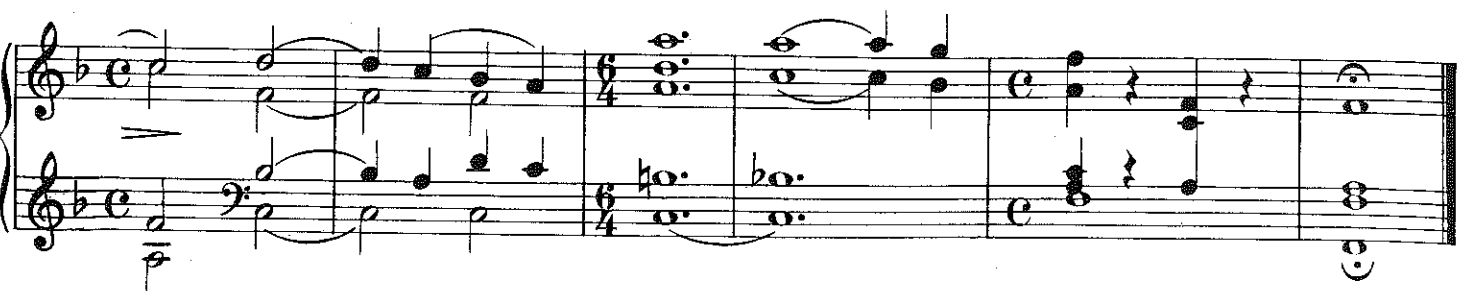
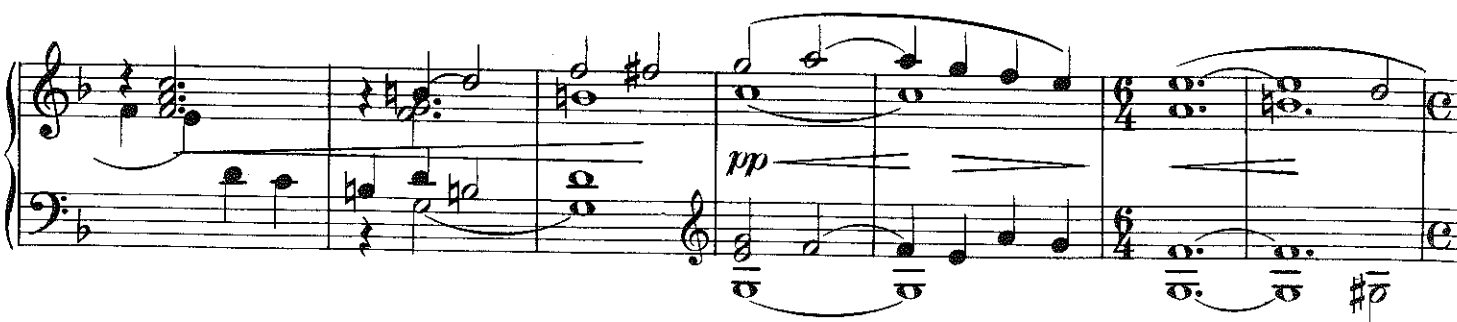
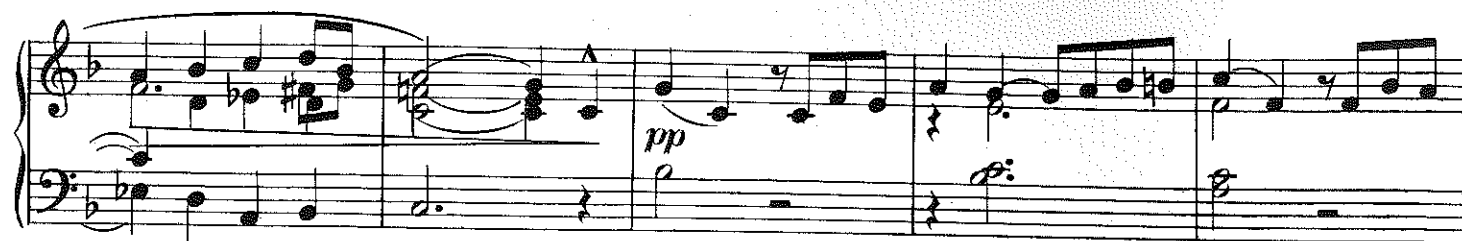
Nº 71. ADORATION.

de F. LISZT.

Transcription
de
H. FELIX.

Andante con devozione.





Nº 72. PRIÈRE.

C. FRANCK.

Ouasi lento.



Nº 73. ANDANTINO.

de F. LISZT.

Transcription
de
H. FELIX.

Andantino.

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time, key of D major (three sharps). It consists of six systems of two staves each. The tempo is marked "Andantino." and the dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *pp dim.* (pianissimo diminuendo). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and articulation marks. A *dolce* marking appears in the second system, and a *pp dim.* marking appears in the sixth system. The transcription is by H. Felix.

Nº 74. PRÉLUDE.

Largo.

C. H. RINCK.

First system of musical notation for No. 74, Prelude. It features a treble and bass staff in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Largo.' The first system includes a forte 'f' dynamic marking and a first ending bracket labeled 'I'.

Second system of musical notation for No. 74, Prelude, continuing the piece.

Nº 75. FUGHETTA.

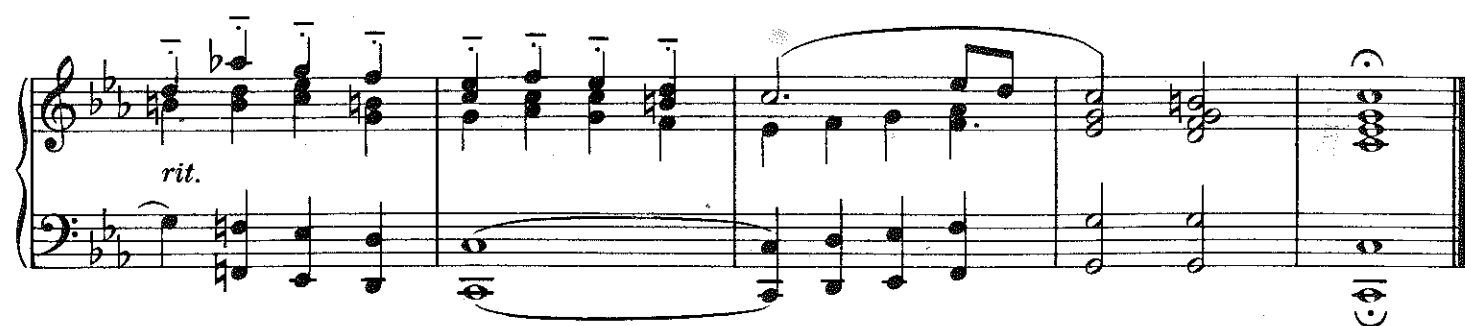
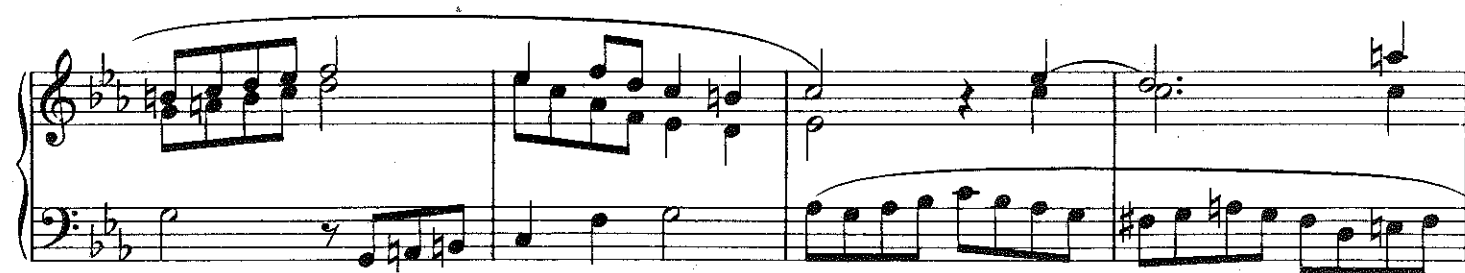
Allegro maestoso.

A. P. F. BOËLY.

First system of musical notation for No. 75, Fughetta. It features a treble and bass staff in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro maestoso.' The first system includes a 'Plein jeu' dynamic marking.

Second system of musical notation for No. 75, Fughetta, continuing the piece.

Third system of musical notation for No. 75, Fughetta, continuing the piece.



Nº 76. LARGO.

de G. F. HÆNDEL.

Transcription
de
A.de CRISTOFARO.

Largo.

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with the tempo marking "Largo." and the performance instruction "dolce espressivo". The first system shows a piano introduction with a bass line starting on a low G. The second system features a piano melody with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass line marked "f largamente". The third system continues the piano melody with a "dolce" marking and a bass line marked "p". The fourth system shows a piano melody with a "rinf" (rinforzando) marking and a bass line marked "pp" and "cresc.". The fifth system concludes the piece with a piano melody marked "p" and a bass line marked "f".

Nº 77. INTERLUDE.

ED. BATISTE.

Grave.

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked "Grave." at the beginning. The dynamics are indicated by *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). The score features a variety of musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and chordal structures. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system introduces a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third system features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth system returns to a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth system continues with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth system concludes with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The score is a single-page interlude, numbered 77.

Nº 78. SORTIE.

W. A. MOZART.

Larghetto.

f

mf

mf

p

Nº 79. POSTLUDE.

Maestoso.

G. MERKEL.

The musical score is written for piano in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The piece concludes with a *rall.* (rallentando) marking and a final chord in D major.

Nº 80. SORTIE.

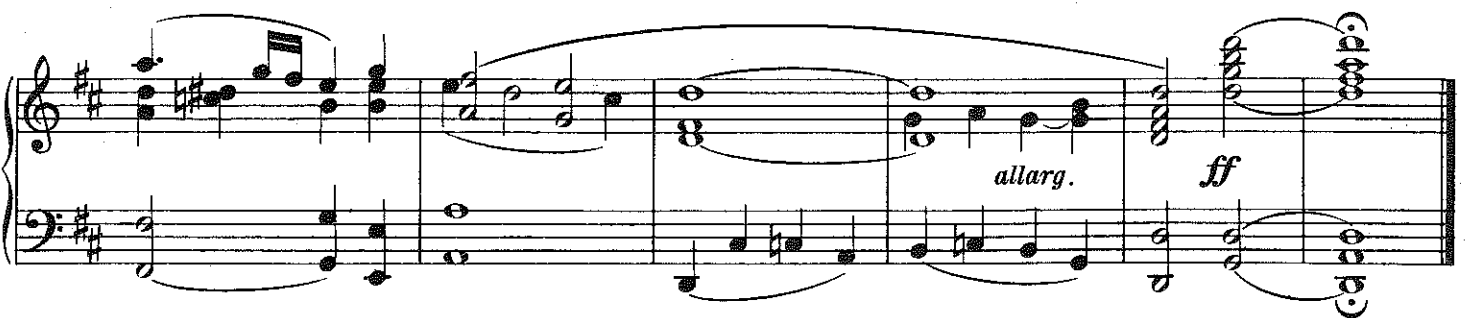
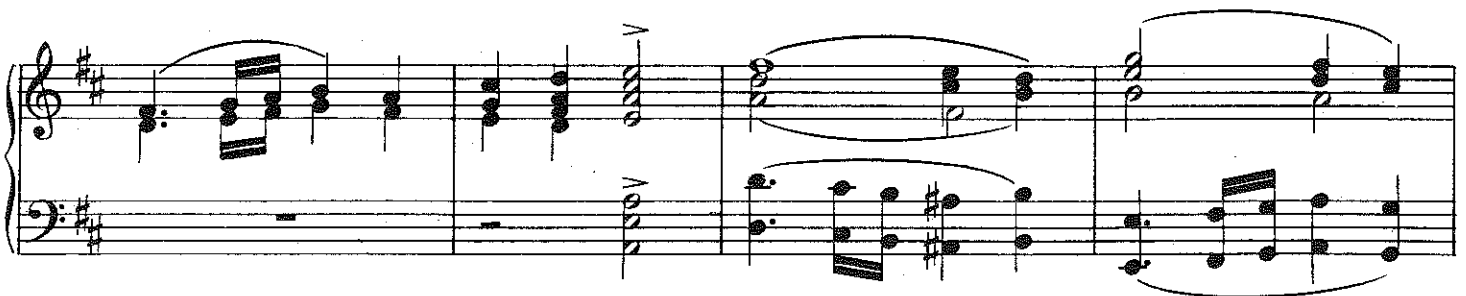
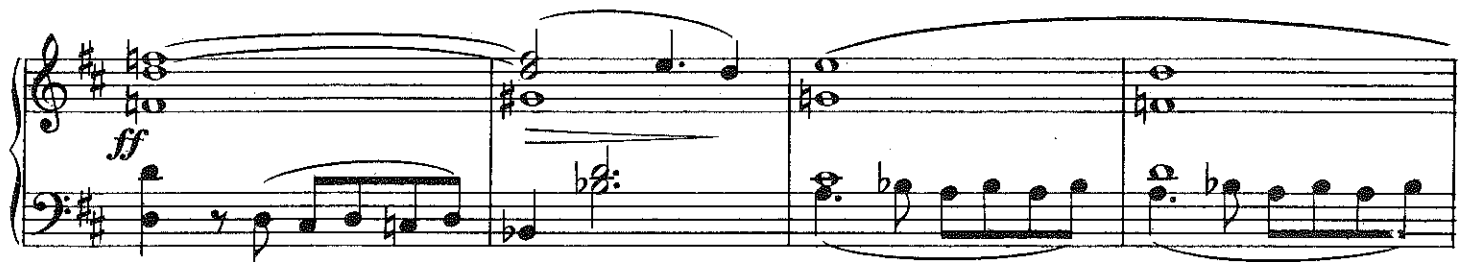
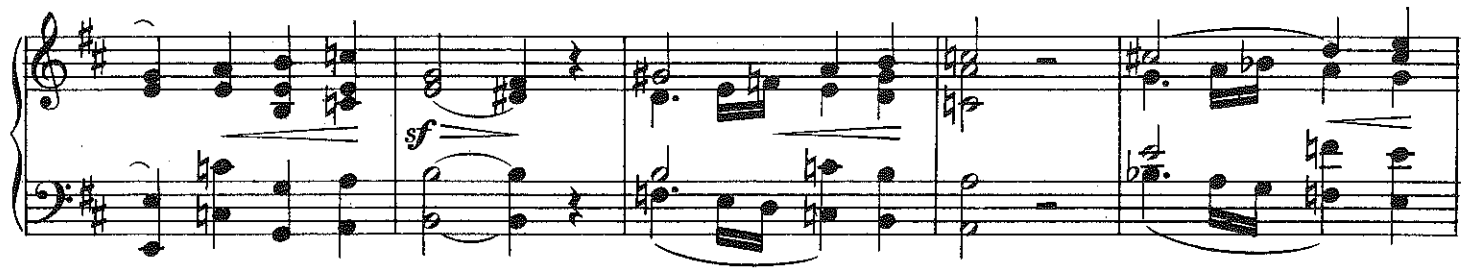
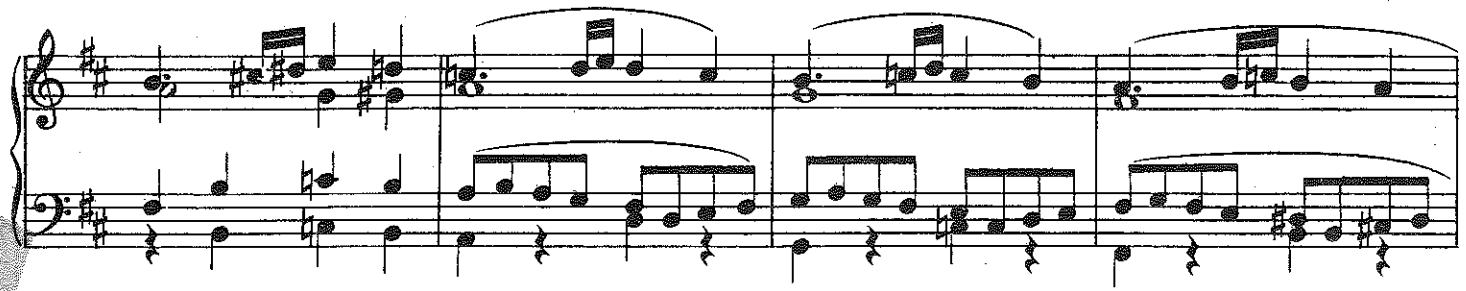
C. H. RINCK.

Allegro.

f *sf* *f*

1. 2.

mf



Nº 81. SORTIE.

H. FRANKENBERGER.

Allegro maestoso.

The musical score is written for piano in B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking. The tempo is marked *Allegro maestoso.* The score features a variety of musical textures, including arpeggiated chords, sustained block chords, and moving lines in both hands. The key signature remains B-flat major throughout. The final system concludes with a deceleration marking *allarg.* and ends with a double bar line.

Nº 82. FUGHETTA.

A. P. F. BOËLY.

Moderato.

The musical score for "Fughetta No. 82" by A. P. F. Boëly is written for piano. It is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The tempo is marked "Moderato." The score consists of five systems of piano and bass staves. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the right hand and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the left hand. The second system features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the right hand. The third system includes a trill in the right hand. The fourth system has a piano (*p*) dynamic in the right hand. The fifth system concludes with a "rall." (rallentando) marking. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Nº 83. FINALE.

de R. WAGNER.

Transcription

de

L. J. ROUSSEAU.

Allegro.

ff

mf

cresc.

f

mf



N° 84. SORTIE.

de G. MERKEL.

Transcription
de
L. J. ROUSSEAU.

Allegro.

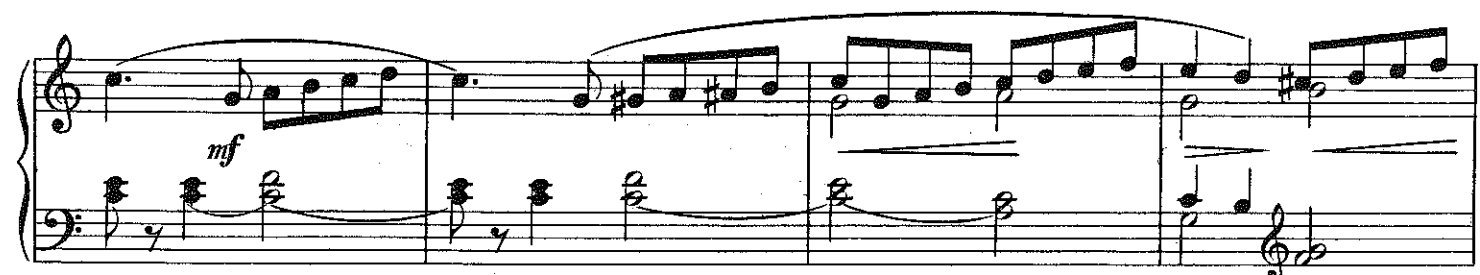
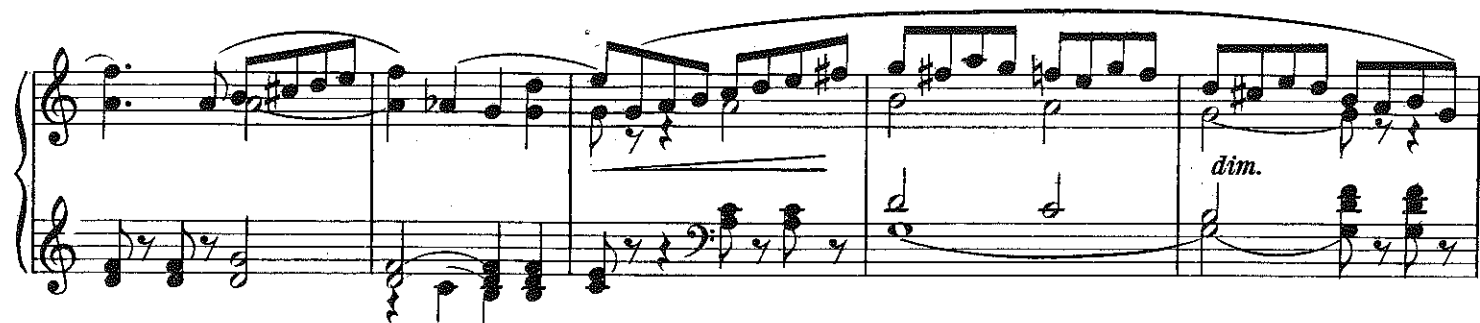
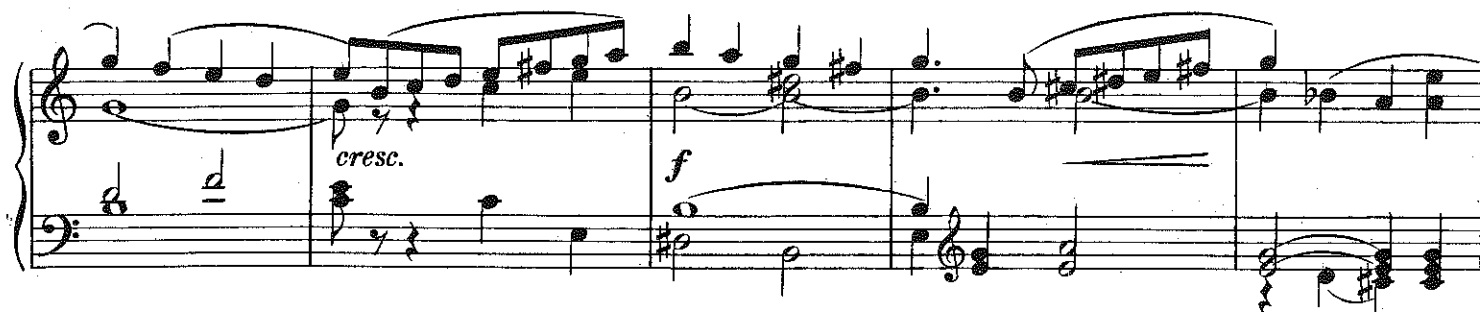
mf

sf

p

cresc. *mf* *dim.*

1. 2. *cresc.*



Nº 85. SORTIE.

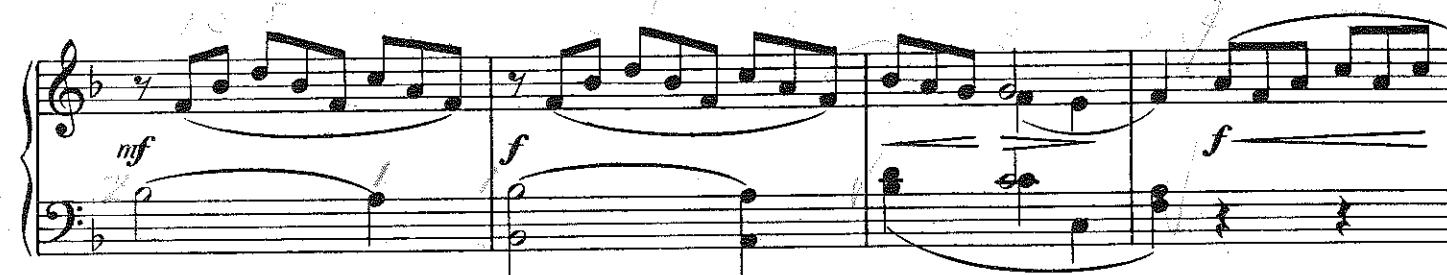
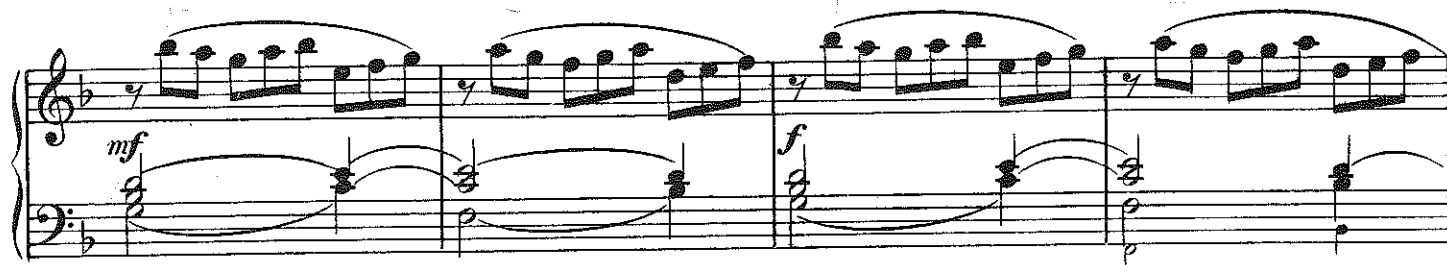
C. WAGENSEIL.

Allegro vivace.

Handwritten notes at the top: *Home on the mountain / Outside the valley / Virgin born / I shall be a son.*

Handwritten note on the left: *4.13 p.m.*

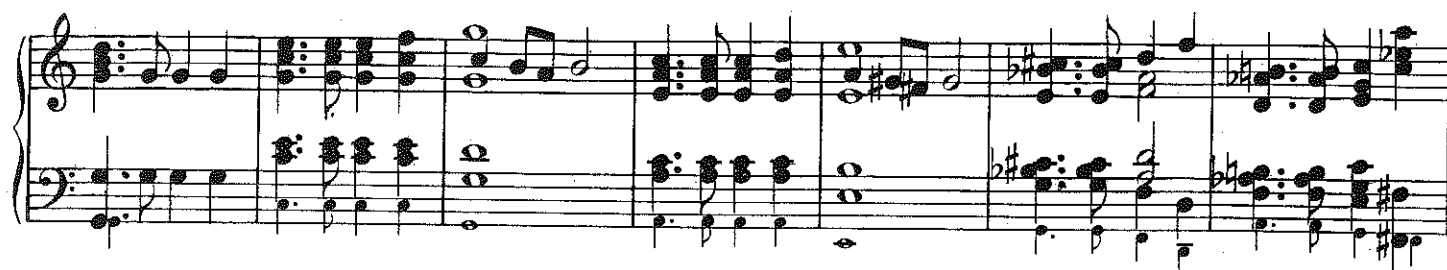
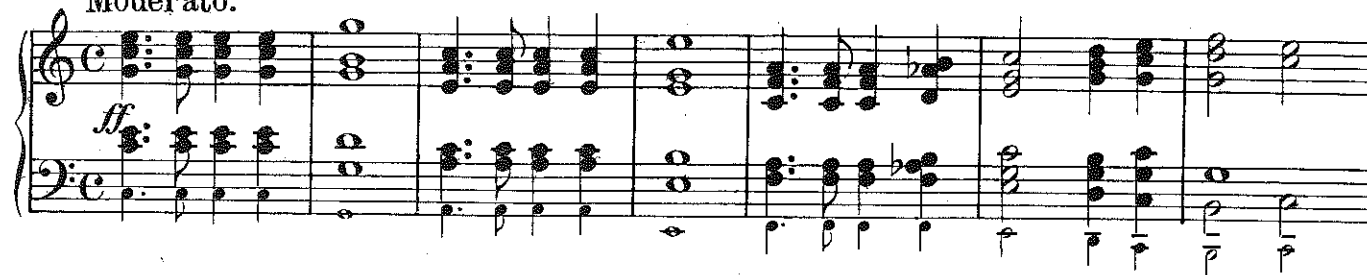
The musical score is written for piano and bass. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system has a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *f*. A trill (*tr*) is marked in the treble staff. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, with dynamics *p* and *pp*. The third system also continues, with dynamics *f* and *p*, and a trill. The fourth system concludes the piece with dynamics *sf* and *p*. The score is marked with various performance instructions like accents and slurs.



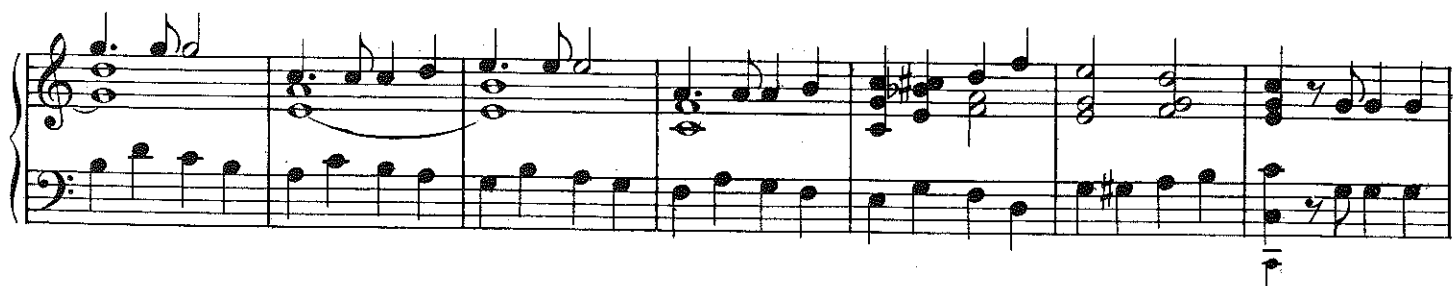
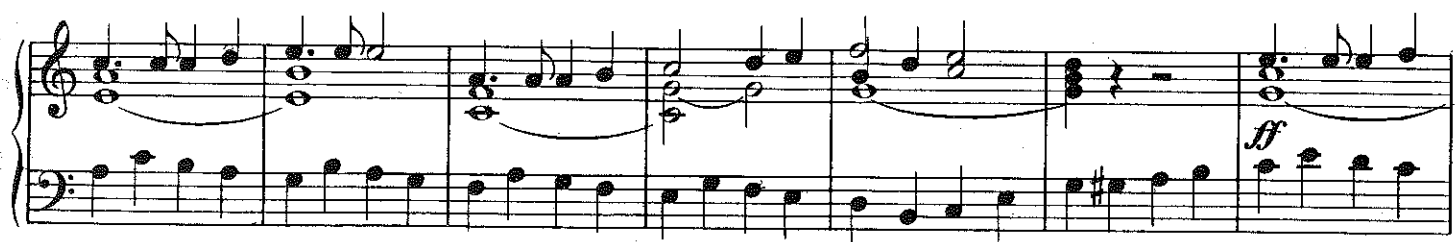
Nº 86. MARCHE NUPTIALE.

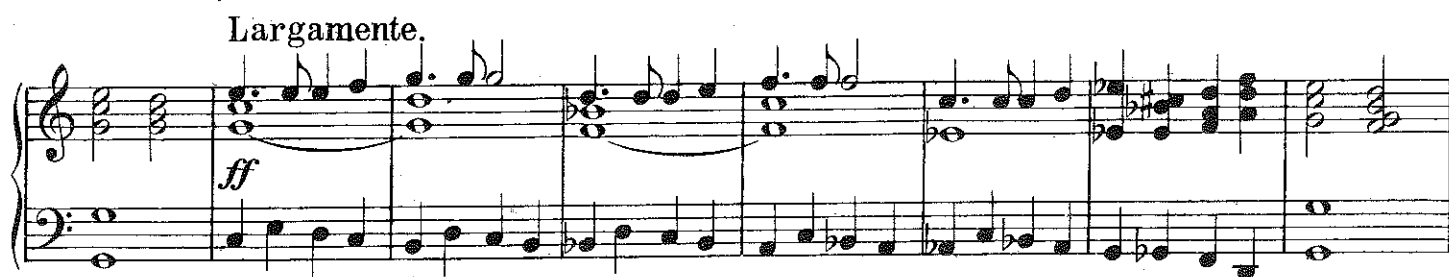
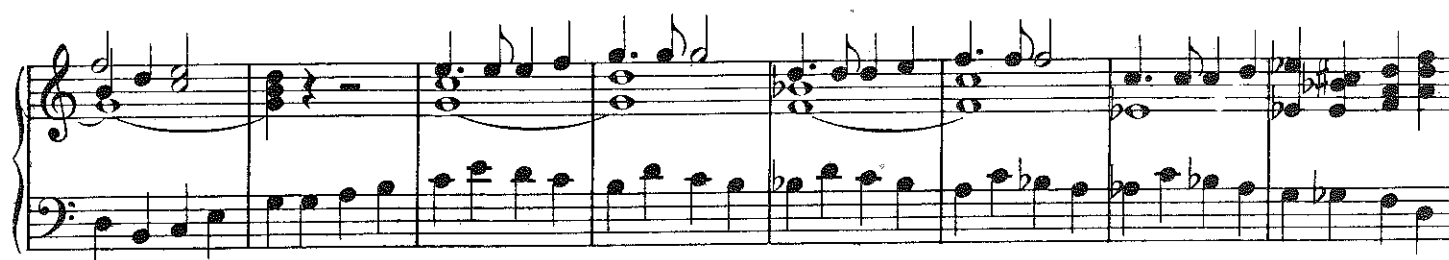
ED. BATISTE.

Moderato.



Allegro moderato.

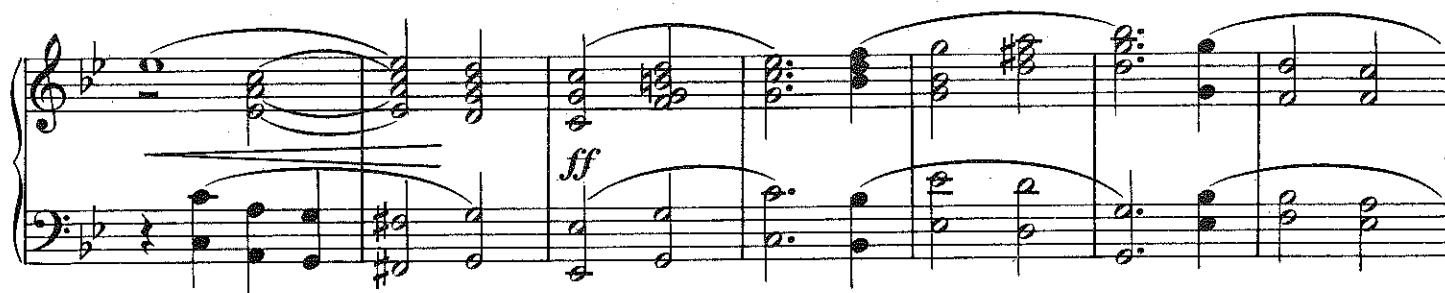
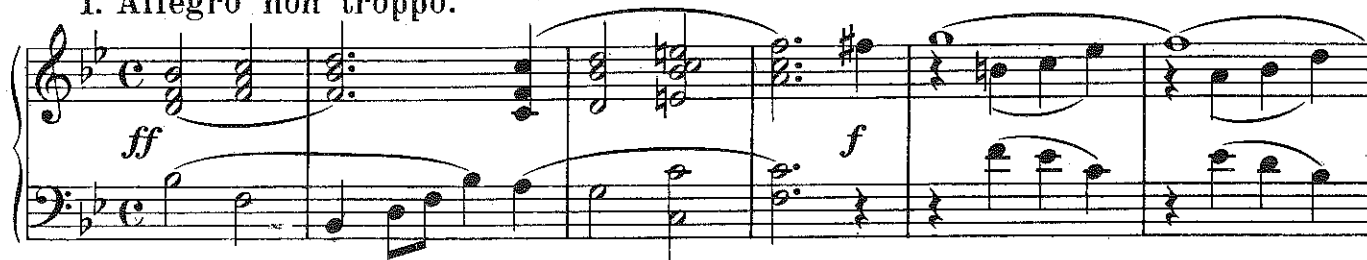




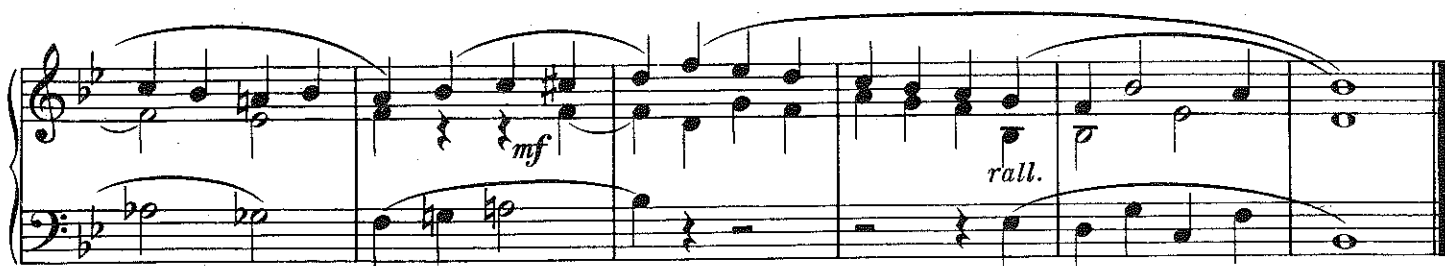
Nº 87. SORTIE.

W. VOLCKMAR.

1. Allegro non troppo.



2. Andante.

*Da capo a piacere.*

2^{ÈME} VOLUME

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