

ÉDITION NATIONALE DE MUSIQUE CLASSIQUE

N° 5313

FRESCOBALDI

FIORI MUSICALI

Révision et notes par

Jos. BONNET

Notice biographique par

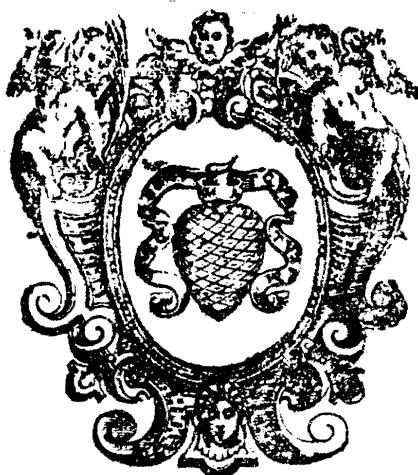
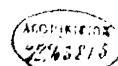
M. A. GUILMANT

Pour ORGUE

IMPRIMÉ EN FRANCE

EDITIONS SALABERT — PARIS
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FIORI MVSICALI
DI
DIVERSE COMPOSITIONI
TOCCATE KIRIE CANZONI
CAPRICCI, E RECERCARI
IN PARTITVRA A QVATTRO
VTILI PER SONATORI
AVTORE
GIROLAMO FRESCOBALDI
ORGANISTA DI SAN PIETRO
DI ROMA
OPERA DVODECIMA
CON PRIVILEGIO.



I N V E N E T I A,

Appresso Alessandro Vincenti. M D C XXXV.



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FRESCOBALDI

GIROLAMO FRESCOBALDI

Les documents relatifs à la vie de Girolamo Frescobaldi ne sont pas fort nombreux et plusieurs d'entre eux, d'une importance capitale, n'ont été retrouvés qu'il y a une dizaine d'années. C'est pourquoi bien des dates et des détails marquant les principaux événements de la carrière du grand Maître ont été longtemps donnés avec une inexactitude très regrettable dont la rectification s'impose.

D'après Fétis, par exemple⁽¹⁾, Frescobaldi aurait vécu de 1587 (ou 1588), jusqu'en 1655. Le biographe fixe l'année 1655 et déclare que « la mort du Maître Italien *n'eut certainement pas lieu avant*, puisque Froberger, qui s'était rendu à Rome pour suivre ses leçons, ne retourna en Allemagne qu'à la fin de 1654 »! Malgré la faiblesse de l'argument, les dates ci-dessus ont été admises, propagées pendant bien des années, sans doute à cause de l'autorité dont jouissait alors Fétis au point de vue documentaire.

Comme conclusion de ses recherches, Hugo Riemann indique la naissance de Frescobaldi à Ferrare, en 1583, et sa mort à Rome en 1644. Haberl (Franz Xaver)⁽²⁾ qui a beaucoup étudié la vie et les œuvres de Frescobaldi, confirme en 1887

There are but few documents which relate to the life of Girolamo Frescobaldi and several of the most important were only discovered about ten years ago. This accounts for the fact that many dates and details regarding the chief events of the great Master's career have been given with an inaccuracy which now requires correction.

Fétis, for instance⁽¹⁾, states that Frescobaldi lived from 1587 (or 1588) to 1655, and in explanation of his reason for selecting the year 1655 states that “the death of the Italian master *certainly could not have taken place earlier*, since Froberger went to Rome to study under him and returned to Germany only at the end of 1654!” In spite of the weakness of this argument the foregoing dates have been accepted without question for many years, probably because the Fétis document was then considered authoritative.

The conclusion of Hugo Riemann, after considerable research, was that Frescobaldi was born at Ferrare in 1583 and died at Rome in 1644. Haberl (Franz Xaver)⁽²⁾ a student of the works of Frescobaldi, corroborates the opinion of Riemann in 1887,

(1) *Notice biographique de Frescobaldi*, par Fétis (2^e vol. du Trésor des pianistes de Farrenc, 1868).

(2) *Collectio musices organicae ex operibus Hieronymi Fres-*

(1) *Biographical notice on Frescobaldi*, by Fétis (2^d vol. of the Trésor des Pianiste; de Farrenc, 1868).

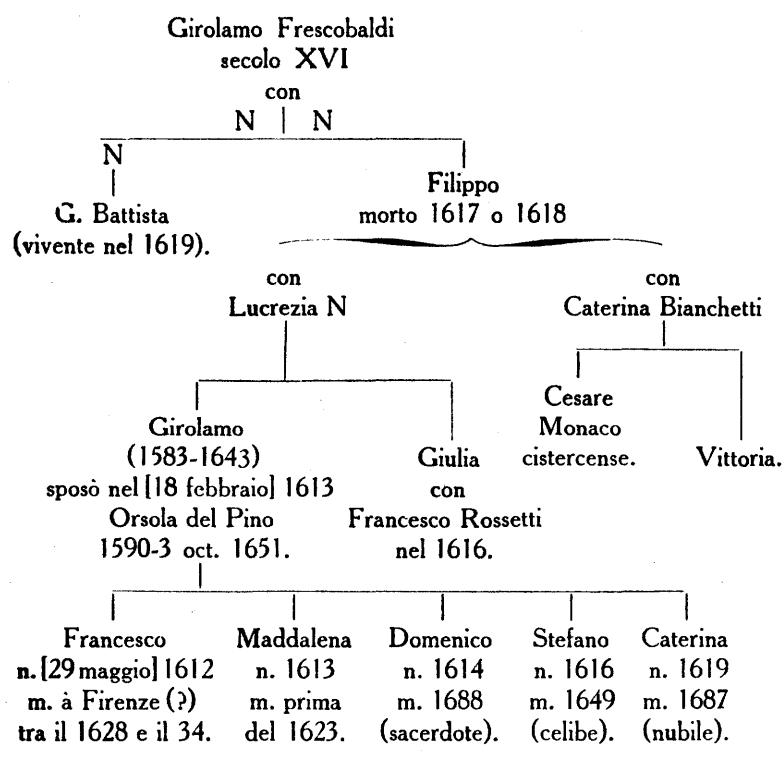
(2) *Collectio musices organicae ex operibus Hieronymi Fres-*

les données de Riemann. Ayant eu connaissance de l'acte de baptême conservé dans les archives paroissiales de la cathédrale de Ferrare, il peut fixer la naissance à peu de jours près, puisque cet acte est du 9 septembre 1583. Haberl fait erreur, par contre, en écrivant que le décès du Maître eut lieu le 2 mars 1644.

Il résulte de documents étudiés postérieurement par M. A. Cametti⁽¹⁾, que Frescobaldi mourut le Dimanche 1^{er} mars 1643. Nous aurons plus loin l'occasion de revenir sur les preuves données par ce biographe à qui nous empruntons l'intéressant tableau généalogique de la famille Frescobaldi de Ferrare, reconstitué, autant qu'il a été possible, avec des données inédites du Docteur Bennati.

Il y avait également, à cette époque, à Florence, une famille noble portant le nom de Frescobaldi, mais elle n'a rien de commun avec celle des Frescobaldi de Ferrare, et quelques confusions en sont résultées à ce sujet dans certaines publications.

TABLEAU GÉNÉALOGIQUE
DE LA FAMILLE FRESCOBALDI DE FERRARE



cobaldi, par Haberl, Fr. X. Leipzig, Breitkopf und Härtel (1889), et *Kirchenmusikalischs Jahrbuch*, by Fr. X. Haberl, Pustet, éditeur, 1887 (pp. 67 to 82).

(1) *Girolamo Frescobaldi in Roma (1604-1643)*, par Alberto Cametti, con appendice sugli organi, organari ed organisti della basilica Vaticana nel secolo decimosettimo. Tirage à part de la *Rivista Musicale Italiana*, vol. XV, fasc. 4^e, 1908, Fratelli Bocca, editori, Torino.

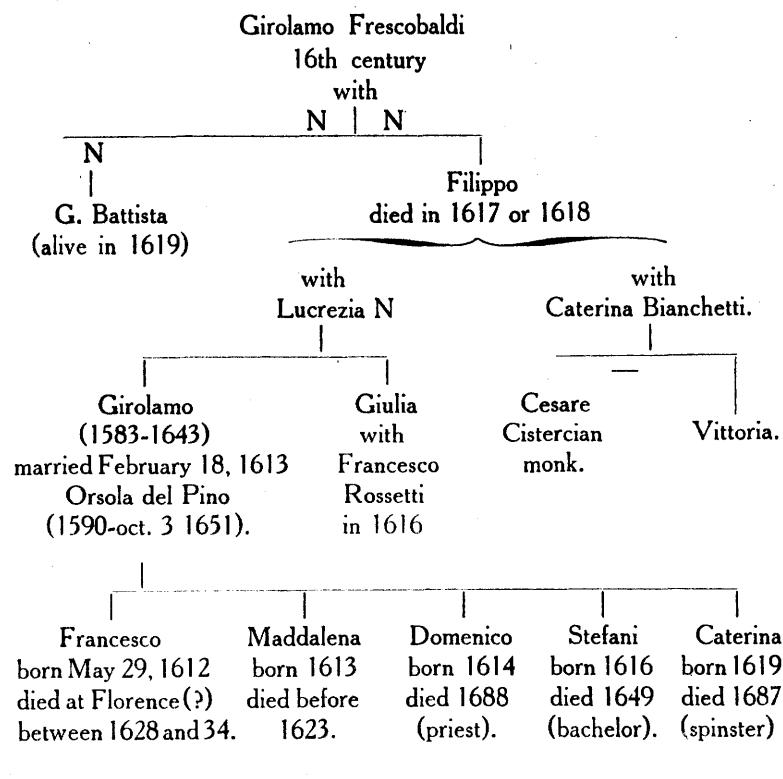
Du même auteur et à la même librairie : *La Morte di Giro-*

having come across the certificate of baptism in the parochial archives of the cathedral of Ferrara. He is therefore able to fix the approximate date of birth, as the baptismal certificate is dated September 9th, 1583. On the other hand Haberl is in error when he states that the master's death took place on the 2nd of March 1644.

According to documents discovered later by Mr. A. Cametti⁽¹⁾ it appears that Frescobaldi died on Sunday, the 1st of March 1643. We shall have further occasion to refer the proofs cited by that biographer but meanwhile, we reproduce his interesting genealogical table of the Frescobaldi family of Ferrara, supplemented, as far as possible, by unpublished data by Dr. Bennati.

There was a family of Frescobaldis, at that time, among the nobility of Florence but they were not related to the Frescobaldis of Ferrara although certain publications have confused the two.

GENEALOGICAL LIST
OF THE FAMILY FRESCOBALDI OF FERRARE



cobaldi, by Haberl, Fr. X. Leipzig, Breitkopf und Härtel (1889) and *Kirchenmusikalischs Jahrbuch*, by Fr. X. Haberl, Pustet, publisher, 1887 (pp. 67 to 82).

(1) *Girolamo Frescobaldi in Roma (1604-1643)*, by Alberto Cametti con appendice sugli organi, organari ed organisti della basilica Vaticana nel secolo decimosettimo. Separate issue of the *Rivista Musicale Italiana*, vol. XV, 4th set, 1908, Fratelli Bocca, publishers, Turin.

By the same author and at the same publisher : *La*

Ce tableau nous apprend, entre autres choses, que Girolamo, âgé de trente ans, épousa le 18 février 1613, Orsola del Pino, Romaine, mais fille d'un Milanais. L'acte de mariage⁽¹⁾ est conservé à la paroisse Santa Maria in Via où fut célébrée la cérémonie. Deux des cinq enfants de Frescobaldi moururent dans leur jeunesse et les autres ne laissèrent pas de postérité.

Filippo Frescobaldi, organiste d'une des Églises de Ferrare, d'après Haberl, commença de bonne heure l'éducation musicale de son fils Girolamo.

Il lui donna ensuite pour maîtres Francesco Milleville et Luzzasco Luzzaschi, dont il convient de dire quelques mots :

Francesco Milleville, né à Ferrare vers 1565, était élève de son père Alessandro né à Paris vers 1509, organiste et compositeur de la Cour ducale de Toscane, et mort en 1559 à Ferrare, où il était Maître de Chapelle. Il fût le Maître du célèbre Ercole Pasquini, organiste de la Basilique Vaticane et prédecesseur immédiat de Girolamo Frescobaldi à ce poste.

Francesco Milleville fut quelque temps au service de Rudolf II, roi de Pologne, puis rentra en Italie en 1614 pour y exercer les fonctions de Maître de chapelle à Milan, puis à Volterra et à Chioggia.

C'est bien évidemment avant de partir pour la Cour de Pologne que Milleville donna ses leçons à Frescobaldi, car celui-ci, en 1614, avait trente et un ans. La liste des compositions⁽²⁾ qui nous sont parvenues de Francesco Milleville, montre dans quelle voie il fut l'éducateur de Frescobaldi.

Celui-ci devait avoir une grande affection pour son maître, car il alla le retrouver à Milan, en 1608, et c'est ensemble qu'ils firent, la même année, le voyage de Rome où Frescobaldi venait concou-

lamo Frescobaldi (1643), nell' Album Frescobaldiano, Ferrare, 1908. (Étant donné l'importance de ces travaux, nous aurons à nous y référer à plusieurs reprises.)

(1) M. A. Cametti, *loc. cit.*, reproduit cet acte (p. 16).

(2) 6 Livres de madrigaux à 3 voix (1614-1624); 7 motets à 2 et 4 voix (1626); messe à 4 voix et 2 messes à 8 voix (1617); messes et psaumes à 3 voix (1620); messe à 8 voix, Dixit, Magnificat et un motet à 9 voix (1626).

We learn from this genealogical table that on the 18th of February 1613, Girolamo, at the age of thirty, married Orsola del Pino, a Roman lady, daughter of a citizen of Milan. The marriage certificate⁽¹⁾ is among the parish records of Santa Maria in Via where the ceremony took place. Of the five children born to Frescobaldi two died in their youth while the others left no descendants.

According to Haberl, Girolamo's first teacher was his own father, Filippo Frescobaldi who was organist at one of the Churches of Ferrara. He undertook the musical education of his son at an early age.

Later he gave him as teachers Francesco Milleville and Luzzasco Luzzaschi regarding whom a few details may be of interest.

Francesco Milleville (born at Ferrara about the year 1565) was a pupil of his father, Alessandro. The latter was born in Paris about the year 1509 and was organist-composer to the Ducal Court of Tuscany, having also been choirmaster at Ferrara where he died. The famous Ercole Pasquini was one of his pupils, the same Pasquini who was the immediate predecessor of Girolamo Frescobaldi as organist of the Vatican Basilica.

Francesco Milleville was in the service of Rudolf II, king of Poland but in 1614 he returned to Italy and occupied the position of choirmaster at Milan, then at Volterra and Chioggia.

However it was probably before the departure of Milleville for Poland that Frescobaldi studied with him as in 1614, the date of Milleville's return, Frescobaldi was already thirty-one years of age.

The nature of his influence on Frescobaldi may be imagined by reading the list which has come down to us of Francesco Milleville's compositions⁽²⁾.

Frescobaldi seems to have had a great affection for his master for in 1608 he journeyed to Milan to visit him and during that same year they travelled together to Rome where Frescobaldi wished to

Morte di Giralamo Frescobaldi (1643), nell' Album Frescobaldiano, Ferrara, 1908 (on account of the importance of these works we shall refer to them again).

(1) M. A. Cametti, *loc. cit.*, reproduces that certificate (p. 16).

(2) 6 books of madrigals for 3 voices (1614-1624) : 7 motets for 2 and 4 voices (1626) : a mass for 4 voices and 2 masses for 8 voices (1617) ; masses and psalms for 3 voices (1620) ; a mass for 8 voices, Dixit, Magnificat and a motet for 9 voices (1626).

rir pour succéder à Ercole Pasquini à Saint-Pierre.

Luzzascho Luzzaschi, de Ferrare, vécut probablement de 1545 à 1607. Sa réputation était très grande, aussi dans la Préface de son *Primo Libro di Capricci*, Frescobaldi se présente-t-il comme élève de Luzzaschi. Claudio Merulo⁽¹⁾ le déclarait le « Premier Organiste de l'Italie » et Girolamo Diruta⁽²⁾, élève de Merulo, publia quelques Pièces de Luzzaschi dans son célèbre ouvrage *Il Transilvano*⁽³⁾, ce qui n'était certes pas un mince honneur.

L'éducation musicale de Frescobaldi fut donc placée en d'excellentes mains, tant pour l'étude de l'orgue que pour la composition chorale et instrumentale. Il n'est dès lors pas étonnant que dès sa jeunesse, il témoignât d'une grande habileté sur l'orgue et sur toutes sortes d'instruments, ainsi que le fait remarquer l'abbé Francesco Saverio Quadrio⁽⁴⁾ dans son excellent recueil de notices sur *Les hommes illustres de Ferrare*. Le *Primo libro delle Canzoni* nous permet d'ailleurs de juger combien Frescobaldi connaissait les instruments les plus divers et comment il savait écrire pour eux en toute connaissance de leur technique.

A peine âgé de vingt et un ans, Frescobaldi obtenait la faveur d'occuper le rang de Sociétaire de la *Congrégation et Académie des maîtres et professeurs de Rome*, fondée en 1584 par Palestrina et placée sous le vocable de Sainte-Cécile.

Luigi Felice Rossi (1804-1863), compositeur et rédacteur de la *Gazetta Musicale* de Milan, est parvenu, après de laborieuses recherches faites entre 1833 et 1837, à reconstituer la liste des 40 premiers sociétaires de cette Congrégation. M. Cametti publie cette liste dans sa brochure de 1908, afin de démontrer que Frescobaldi était à Rome en 1604. Nous la reproduisons pour faire remarquer qu'on

(1) Claudio Merulo, né à Correggio le 8 avril 1533, mort à Parme le 4 mai 1604.

(2) Girolamo Diruta, né à Perugia vers 1560 (mort?)

(3) *Il Transilvano* (imprimé en 1609 et 1612, par Giacomo Vincenti à Venise). *Quarto tuono*, par Luzzascho Luzzachi (Pièce n° 7 du 1^{er} Livre); *Ricercare del Primo tuono a 4 voci* et *Ricercare del Secondo tuono a 4 voci*, par Luzzascho Luzzachi (Pièces n°s 1 et 2 du second Livre).

(4) Francesco Saverio Quadrio, né le 1^{er} décembre 1695 à Valtellina, mort à Milan le 11 novembre 1756.

enter the competition for the position of organist of Saint Peter's to succeed Ercole Pasquini.

His other teacher, Luzzascho Luzzaschi was born about the year 1545 and died about the year 1607. He had a wide reputation and Frescobaldi, in his *Primo libro di Capricci* refers to himself as a pupil of Luzzaschi. Claudio Merulo⁽¹⁾ proclaimed Luzzaschi “the foremost organist of Italy” and several of his compositions are included in the famous collection *Il Transilvano*⁽²⁾ by Girolamo Diruta⁽³⁾, a pupil of Merulo—a high honor indeed.

Frescobaldi's musical education was therefore entrusted to excellent hands both as regards the study of the organ and for choral and instrumental composition. There is nothing surprising, therefore, in the fact that from his earliest youth he showed great ability, not only for the organ but for various other instruments—a fact which is noted by the Rev. Francesco Saverio Quadrio⁽⁴⁾ in his interesting collection of notices on *The Illustrious men of Ferrara*. Moreover, the *Primo Libro delle Canzoni* enables us to judge of Frescobaldi's familiarity with the most diverse instruments and proves his ability to write for them with a practical knowledge of their technic.

A great honor was conferred upon Frescobaldi when he was only twenty-one years old. He was elected a member of the *Congregation and Academy of the Masters and teachers of Rome*, a society founded in 1584 by Palestrina and dedicated to Saint Cecilia.

Luigi Felice Rossi (1804-1863), composer and writer for the *Gazetta Musicale* of Milan, has compiled a list of the first forty members of that society after elaborate researches undertaken between 1833 and 1837. Mr. Cametti first published the list in 1908 in a pamphlet in which he undertook to prove that Frescobaldi was in Rome during the year 1604. Our own purpose in printing this

(1) Claudio Merulo, born at Correggio on the 8th of April 1533, died at Parma on the 4th of May 1604.

(2) *Il Transilvano* (printed in 1609 and 1612 by Giacomo Vincenti at Venice). *Toccata del Quarto tuono* by Luzzascho Luzzachi (Piece N° 7 of the 1st Book); *Ricercare del Primo tuono a 4 voci* and *Ricercare del Secondo tuono a 4 voci*, by Luzzascho Luzzachi (Pieces N° 1 and 2 of the Second Book).

(3) Girolamo Diruta, born at Perugia about 1560, died?

(4) Francesco Saverio Quadrio, born on the 1st of December 1695 at Valtellina, died at Milan on the 11th of November 1756.

n'éllait en général qu'un ou deux sociétaires chaque année.

Cette fonction devait donc être recherchée et offerte seulement à des maîtres déjà réputés.

Liste des 40 premiers sociétaires de la *Congréation et Académie des maîtres et professeurs de Rome*, fondée en 1584. Pierluigi Giovanni Palestrina⁽¹⁾, G. F. Anerio, Giulio Caccini, Stefano Fabbri, Orlando di Lasso, Curzio Mancini, Nicolo Pervé, Francesco Soriano, Annibale Stabile, fondateurs en 1584. G. A. Dragoni et Domenico Pataloni en 1585. Felice Anerio et Padre Luigi Zacconi en 1586. Costanzo Porta et Asprilio Pacelli en 1587. Giacomo Benincasa en 1588. Federico Donati et Cristoforo Guizzardi en 1589. Ercole Bottrigari et Claudio Monteverde en 1590. Vincenzo Mirabella et Giovanni Troiani en 1591. Giovanni Bardi (conte del Vernio) en 1593. Vincenzo Ugolini en 1595. Giovanni Artusi en 1596. Paolo Tarditi en 1597. Abbondio Antonelli en 1598. Antonio Cifra en 1599. Alberto Magno en 1600. Roberto di Fiandra en 1602. Virgilio Mazzocchi et Dionisio Cavallari en 1603. Girolamo Frescobaldi (comme organiste) en 1604 et (comme chanteur) en 1604. Don G. A. Sacchi en 1605.

(1) D'après le *Biographical Dictionary of Musicians*, par Theo Baker (Schirmer, New-York 1900). Pierluigi Giovanni Palestrina, né en 1514 ou 1515, à Palestrina, mort à Rome le 2 février 1594. Giovanni Francesco Anerio, né à Rome vers 1557, mort vers 1620. Giulio Caccini (dit le Romain), né à Rome en 1550, mort à Florence en 1618. Stefano Fabbri, né à Rome vers 1550, mort postérieurement à 1607. Orlando di Lasso (Roland de Lattre), né à Mons en 1520, mort à Munich le 14 juin 1594. Francesco Soriano, né à Rome en 1549, mort à Rome en janvier 1620 (élève de Palestrina). Annibale Stabile, mort à Rome vers 1595 (élève de Palestrina). Padre Luigi Zacconi, né à Pesario en 1540, mort vers 1600. Costanzo Porta, né à Crémone en 1530, mort à Padoue le 26 mai 1601. Ercole Bottrigari, né à Bologne en août 1531, mort à San-Alberto le 30 septembre 1612. Claudio Monteverde (qui signait Monteverdi), né à Crémone, baptisé le 15 mai 1567 et mort à Venise le 29 novembre 1643. Vincenzo Ugolini, né à Perugia vers 1570, mort en cette ville le 6 mai 1638. Giovanni Artusi, né à Bologne vers 1550, mort le 18 août 1613. Antonio Cifra, né à Rome vers 1575, mort à Loreto vers 1636. Paolo Agostini, né à Vallerano en 1593, mort à Rome en 1629. Don Adriano Banchieri, né à Bologne en 1567 (?), mort en 1634. Gregorio Domenico Allegri, né à Rome en 1584, mort à Rome le 18 février 1662. Girolamo Frescobaldi, né à Ferrare peu de jours avant le 9 septembre 1583, mort à Rome le 1^{er} mars 1643 (date établie par M. Cametti).

list is to show that only one or two members were elected each year.

Election to membership was an honor which was greatly coveted and was conferred only on a master who had already attained celebrity.

List of the first 40 members of the *Congregation and Academy of the Masters and teachers of Rome* founded in 1584. Pierluigi Giovanni Palestrina⁽¹⁾, G. F. Anerio, Giulio Caccini, Stefano Fabbri, Orlando di Lasso, Curzio Mancini, Nicolo Pervé, Francesco Soriano, Annibale Stabile, the founders in 1584. G. A. Dragoni and Domenico Pataloni in 1585. Felice Anerio and Padre Luigi Zacconi in 1586. Costanzo Porta and Asprilio Pacelli in 1587. Giacomo Benincasa in 1588. Federico Donati and Cristoforo Guizzardi in 1589. Ercole Bottrigari and Claudio Monteverde in 1590. Vincenzo Mirabella and Giovanni Troiani in 1591. Giovanni Bardi (conte del Vernio) in 1593. Vincenzo Ugolini in 1595. Giovanni Artusi in 1596. Paolo Tarditi in 1597. Abbondio Antonelli in 1598. Antonio Cifra in 1599. Alberto Magno in 1600. Roberto di Fiandra in 1602. Virgilio Mazzocchi and Dionisio Cavallari in 1603. Girolamo Frescobaldi (as an organist) in 1604 and (as a singer) in 1604. Don G. A. Sacchi

(1) According to the *Biographical Dictionary of Musicians*, by Theo Baker (Schirmer, New-York 1900), Pierluigi Giovanni Palestrina, born in 1514 or 1515 at Palestrina, died at Rome on February 2, 1594. Giovanni Francesco Anerio born at Rome about 1557, died about 1620. Giulio Caccini (surnamed the Roman) born at Rome in 1550, died at Florence in 1618. Stefano Fabbri, born at Rome about 1550 died later than 1607. Orlando di Lasso (Roland de Lattre) born at Mons in 1520, died at Munich on the 14th of June 1594. Francesco Soriano, born at Rome in 1549, died at Rome in January 1620 (a pupil of Palestrina). Annibale Stabile, died at Rome about 1595 (a pupil of Palestrina). Padre Luigi Zacconi, born at Pesario in 1540, died about 1600. Costanzo Porta, born at Cremona in 1530, died at Padua on the 26th of May 1601. Ercole Bottrigari, born at Bologna in August 1531, died at San-Alberto on the 30th of September 1612. Claudio Monteverde (who signed Monteverdi), born at Cremona, baptized on the 15th of May 1567, died at Venice on the 29th of November 1643. Vincenzo Ugolini born at Perugia about 1570, died in that town on the 6th of May 1638. Giovanni Artusi, born at Bologna about 1550, died on the 18th of August 1613. Antonio Cifra, born at Rome about 1575, died at Loreto about 1636. Paolo Agostini, born at Vallerano in 1593, died at Rome in 1629. Don Adriano Banchieri, born at Bologna in 1567 (?) died in 1634. Gregorio Domenico Allegri, born at Rome in 1584, died at Rome on the 18th of February 1662. Girolamo Frescobaldi born at Ferrara a few days before the 9th of September 1583, died at Rome on the 1st of March 1643 (a date fixed by Mr. Cametti).

Gennaro *Sabatini*, Paolo *Agostini* et don Adriano *Banchieri* en 1606. Isidoro *Cerruti* en 1607. Domenico *Allegri* en 1608.

Frescobaldi, le plus jeune membre de cette liste, est compté deux fois, ayant été sociétaire à deux titres différents pendant la même année.

Véritable enfant prodige et doué d'une voix réputée magnifique, Frescobaldi partit pour les Flandres vers l'âge de vingt-deux ans. On n'est pas d'accord sur la date de son départ que certains fixent à 1607, mais il est sûr qu'il était de retour en Italie en 1608, puisqu'il fut en cette année organiste à Milan, qu'il y avait retrouvé son maître Milleville et qu'il vint à Rome avec lui pour son concours à Saint-Pierre.

Si l'on en croit Féétis, Frescobaldi était organiste à Saint-Rombaut de Malines en 1607, mais le fait n'est pas démontré. En tout cas il publia son premier ouvrage à Anvers en 1608 :

Di Girolamo Frescobaldi, il Primo Libro di Madrigali a cinque voci, novamente composti e dati in luce, vol. in-4°, Peter Phalesio, Anversa 1608.

L'ouvrage est dédié au Cardinal Guido Bentivoglio, archevêque de Rhodes, légat du pape Paul V.

Ce cardinal, né à Ferrare en 1577 et mort en 1644, a laissé d'intéressantes compositions pour le luth et la cithare. Il fut envoyé dans les Flandres en 1607 pour y occuper sans aucun doute des fonctions diplomatiques; il arriva en effet à Bruxelles le 9 août 1607. La dédicace de Frescobaldi, datée du 13 juin 1608, exprime la reconnaissance du jeune maître à son protecteur.

On a prétendu que Frescobaldi fut appelé à Malines pour y remplacer Theodoric Gislesi, organiste italien dont on était mécontent, mais on n'a pas retrouvé de document autre que celui signalant le renvoi de Gislesi. Le livre de madrigaux a d'ailleurs été composé à Bruxelles ainsi qu'il est dit dans la dédicace.

Suivant l'opinion de M. J. Combarieu⁽¹⁾, le séjour de Frescobaldi dans les Flandres s'étendrait de

in 1605. Gennaro *Sabatini*, Paolo *Agostini* and don Adriano *Banchieri* in 1606. Isidoro *Cerruti* in 1607. Domenico *Allegri* in 1608.

Frescobaldi, the youngest member of this list is counted twice, having been an associate under two different titles during the same year.

Frescobaldi was a truly precocious genius and according to all reports was endowed with a remarkably beautiful voice. He set out for Flanders during his twenty-second year. His biographers differ regarding the date of this journey which some of them attribute to the year 1607. All are agreed, however, regarding the date of his return to Italy in 1608 during which year he was organist at Milan and fell in once more with his early teacher, Milleville, and journeyed to Rome with him for the competition at St. Peter's.

If we may believe Fetis, Frescobaldi was organist at the Church of Saint Rombaut at Malines in 1607 but this is not fully proved. It is certain, however, that he published his first work at Antwerp in 1608 :

Di Girolamo Frescobaldi, il primo libro di Madrigale a cinque voci, novamente composti e dati in luce vol. in-4° Peter Phalesio, Anversa 1608.

The book is dedicated to Cardinal Guido Bentivoglio, the archbishop of Rhodes, a legate of Pope Paul V.

This Cardinal, (born at Ferrara in 1577, died 1644) left a number of interesting compositions for the lute and the cither. He was sent to Flanders in 1607 on what was probably a diplomatic mission and reached Brussels on the 9th of August 1607. Frescobaldi in his dedication under date of June 13th, 1608, expresses his gratitude for the Cardinal's protection.

It has been asserted that Frescobaldi went to Malines, to take the place of Teodorico Gislesi, an Italian organist who had not given satisfaction. There is no evidence of this, the only document being one which refers to the dismissal of Gislesi. On the other hand, Frescobaldi's book of madrigals was certainly composed at Brussels as stated in the dedication.

Frescobaldi remained in Flanders from 1605 to 1608 according to the opinion of Mr. Combarieu⁽¹⁾,

(1) J. Combarieu, *Histoire de la Musique, des Origines à la mort de Beethoven*, Armand Colin, éditeur, Paris, 1913 (vol. II, p. 149).

(1) J. Combarieu, *History of Music, from the origins of the death of Beethoven*. Armand Colin, publisher, Paris, 1913 (vol. II, p. 149).

1605 à 1608. Cette durée paraît vraisemblable quoique non prouvée, car, venu dans le pays pour s'imprégner d'un art qui devait exercer une influence si importante sur son génie musical et sur ses compositions de jeunesse, on ne saurait croire que le maître ne passa qu'un an dans le pays néerlandais.

Dès son arrivée à Milan, à la fin de 1608, Frescobaldi fit imprimer un nouvel ouvrage : *Il primo libro delle Fantasie a due, tre e quattro voci*, vol. in-4°. Milano, 1648. Cette même année il était nommé au concours, à deux voix de majorité, pour succéder à Ercole Pasquini, comme organiste de la Basilique Vaticane, l'emportant sur le chevalier Alessandro Costantini.

De 1608 à 1624, on ne sait jusqu'ici, en dehors de son mariage, rien de positif sur la vie de Frescobaldi ; il n'a rien fait imprimer pendant cette période. Ses fonctions à Saint-Pierre devaient cependant lui laisser des loisirs, tout au moins pendant l'Avant et le Carême. On peut donc admettre qu'il se produisit alors, de temps à autre, comme virtuose, dans diverses villes d'Italie, où sa réputation comme organiste et comme chanteur devint très grande. Un contemporain de Frescobaldi dit, en effet, que « sa voix était si belle et qu'il chantait avec tant de goût, que les amateurs de musique le suivaient de ville en ville, pour ne pas être privés du plaisir de l'entendre ». Le maître devait également se produire sur le Cembalo (clavecin) et peut-être dirigeait-il aussi des concerts de musique de chambre.

Son talent devait certainement être bien grand pour qu'il ait pu obtenir à vingt-cinq ans le poste d'organiste à Saint-Pierre, succédant au fameux Ercole Pasquini qui, nommé en octobre 1597, démissionna le 31 mars 1608.

La nomination de Frescobaldi par le Capitolo di San Pietro est datée du 1^{er} novembre 1608. Le jour de sa première audition, trente mille personnes vinrent l'entendre à la Basilique Vaticane, ainsi qu'il est relaté dans les *Mémoires de Jannaconi*⁽¹⁾, consultés par l'abbé Baini⁽²⁾, rapporteur du fait.

(1) Giuseppe Jannaconi, un des derniers compositeurs dans le style palestrinien, est né à Rome en 1741 et y est mort le 16 mars 1816.

(2) L'abbé Giuseppe Baini, compositeur et critique musical, est né à Rome le 21 octobre 1775 et mourut en cette ville le 21 mai 1844.

an opinion which, while unproved, is probably fairly accurate, for the Master's purpose in visiting Flanders was to steep himself in the art of that country, an art which was destined to have such a profound influence on his own musical development and on his early composition that it would be hard to believe that he passed only a year in the Netherlands.

As soon as he reached Milan (toward the end of the year 1608) Frescobaldi published a new work : *Il primo Libro delle Fantasie a due, tre e quattro voci*, vol. in-4°, Milano, 1648. It was during the same year that he was elected successor to Ercole Pasquini, organist of the Vatican Basilica, after a competition which he won by a majority of two votes over his competitor Cavaliere Alessandro Costantini.

Nothing definite is known regarding Frescobaldi's life from 1608 to 1624 apart from the fact of his marriage. He published nothing during those years although his duties at Saint Peter's must have left him considerable leisure, particularly during Advent and Lent. Probably he appeared as a virtuoso in various other towns of Italy where his reputation became very great both as organist and singer. A contemporary writes that "his voice was so beautiful and he sang with so much taste that music lovers followed him from town to town rather than be deprived of the pleasure of listening to him". There is reason to believe that the Master also played on the Cembalo (harpsichord) and directed concerts of chamber music.

His talent is sufficiently proved by the fact of his election at the age of twenty-five years to the post of organist of St. Peter's as successor to the famous Ercole Pasquini who had occupied the post from October 1597 until his resignation on March 31st, 1608.

Frescobaldi's appointment by the Capitolo di San Pietro is dated November 1st, 1608. The first time he played at the Vatican Basilica thirty thousand persons came to hear him according to Baini's⁽¹⁾ account of the event quoted from the *Memoirs of Jannaconi*⁽²⁾.

(1) The Rev. Giuseppe Baini, composer and musical critic was born at Rome on the 21st of October 1775 and died in that city on the 21st of May 1844.

(2) Giuseppe Jannaconi, one of the last composers in the Palestrinian style, was born at Rome in 1741 and died there on the 16th of March 1816.

Sans douter aucunement de cette assertion, on peut se demander ce qu'un auditoire aussi nombreux a entendu des pièces jouées en la circonstance par Frescobaldi. La Basilique de Saint-Pierre, dont le dôme était en construction, possédait alors trois orgues, ainsi qu'il résulte d'un traité passé devant notaire, le 21 décembre 1611¹, entre Andrea Amicō, receveur de la chapelle Giulia et Armodio Maccioni, facteur, relativement à l'accord semestriel des orgues. Les deux principaux instruments étaient placés l'un à la chapelle Grégorienne et l'autre à la chapelle del Coro. Ils ne comportaient que 14 jeux, un unique clavier à mains et un-pédaillier d'une seule octave. Quant au troisième instrument, c'était un petit « Positif » transportable.

L'Italie ne manquait cependant pas de facteurs d'orgues habiles et célèbres vivant à cette époque; il suffit de citer, parmi ceux-ci, Bartolomeo Antegnati, qui construisit en 1580 l'orgue de la cathédrale de Brescia. Nous donnons plus loin la composition de cet instrument, afin de montrer la pauvreté des orgues d'Italie, même dans de grandes églises, alors que les organistes étaient arrivés à l'apogée de la célébrité tant comme virtuoses que comme compositeurs. La Basilique de Saint-Pierre de Rome, en particulier, n'a jamais été dotée d'un grand orgue dont l'importance soit en rapport avec les vastes proportions et la richesse décorative du monument. On ignore si Frescobaldi a rencontré dans son pays des instruments plus grands et mieux composés que ceux de Saint-Pierre ou de Brescia, et sur lesquels il a pu mettre en pleine valeur les prodigieuses ressources de son talent et de son génie. S'il a dû se contenter de jouer sur des orgues aussi modestes, son mérite n'en a été que plus grand.

Il faut cependant croire que cela ne l'empêchait pas d'exercer une véritable fascination sur ses auditeurs puisque, dans un *Discours sur la Musique de ce temps*, Giovanni Battista Doni, noble Florentin et critique musical², écrivait le 16 janvier 1640, citant Pietro della Valle, que Frescobaldi était un « Hercule » placé dans Saint-Pierre, jouant sur le nom Ercole (Hercule) et faisant allusion à Ercole Pasquini.

(1) A. Cametti, *loc. cit.*, p. 41.

(2) Giovanni Battista Doni, né en 1593, mort le 1^{er} décembre 1647.

Without wishing to question the truth of this assertion we cannot help wondering how much this immense audience was able to hear of the pieces played by Frescobaldi under existing conditions. The Basilica of St. Peter, whose dome was then in the course of construction, possessed three organs, a fact evidenced by a contract signed before a notary on the 21st of December 1611⁽¹⁾ between Andrea Amico, accountant of the Giulia Chapel and Armodio Mac- cioni, an organ builder, regarding the periodic tuning of the organs. The two larger instruments were placed in the Gregorian chapel and the chapel del Coro respectively. These instruments posse- sed only fourteen stops on a single manual and a pedal board of a single octave. The third organ was a small portable “ positive ” organ.

There were, as a matter of fact, a number of capable organ builders in Italy at that time, for instance, Bartolomeo Antegnati who built the organ at the Cathedral of Brescia in 1580. In another place we reproduce the composition of that instru- ment to show how meagre were the resources of organs even in the largest Churches at the very time when the Italian organists had reached the highest pinnacle of fame both as virtuosi and composers. Indeed the Basilica of St. Peter at Rome has never possessed a great organ proportionate in power and quality to the immense size of the building. We do not know whether Frescobaldi found larger and better equipped organs than those of Rome and of Brescia in other Italian cities, instruments on which he could give full expression to his genius, but, if he had to be content with such modeſt resources, his merit is but the greater.

That this handicap did not prevent him from completely fascinating his listeners is evident in a *Discourse on the Music of this time* by Giovanni Battista Doni⁽²⁾, a Florentine nobleman and musical critic who, on the 6th of January 1640, quoted Pietro della Valle as saying that Frescobaldi was the “ Hercules ” of St. Peter's, a pun on the name Ercole (Hercules), alluding to Ercole Pasquini.

(1) A. Cametti, *loc. cit.*, p. 41.

(2) Giovanni Battista Doni, born in 1593, died on the 1st of December 1647.

Peut-être Frescobaldi chantait-il en jouant? Sa voix, belle et puissante, pouvait remplir une vaste nef et compléter ce que de modestes instruments ne pouvaient donner. On sait que le Maître ne reculait pas devant certaines innovations et qu'il introduisit l'emploi du clavecin dans les grandes cérémonies religieuses.

COMPOSITION DE L'ORGUE DE LA CATHÉDRALE DE BRESCIA
CONSTRUIT EN 1580 PAR BARTOLOMEO ANTEGNATI⁽¹⁾

Clavier à mains.

1 ^o Principale	16 p.
2 ^o Principale Spezzato (divisé entre le clavier et le pédalier)	16 p.
3 ^o L'Ottava	8 p.
4 ^o La Quinta decima (Préstant)	4 p.
5 ^o La Decima nona (Quinte ou Nasard)	2 p. 2/3
6 ^o La Vigesima seconda (Doublette)	2 p.
7 ^o La Vigesima sexta (Petit Nasard)	1 p. 1/3
8 ^o La Vigesima nona (Piccolo)	1 p.
9 ^o La Trigesima terza (Jeu suraigu à l'octave du petit Nasard)	2/3 p.
10 ^o La Vigesima seconda (utilisée avec les jeux 3 et 5 pour réaliser un Cornet ⁽²⁾)	4 p.
11 ^o Flauto in quinta decima (Flûte de 4 p.)	8 p.
12 ^o Flauto in ottava (Flûte de 8 p.)	

Pédalier

Agissant sur les Basses du 2^o Principale, le clavier à mains faisant parler le dessus du jeu.

Ritter n'indique pas l'étendue des claviers. Il est difficile d'accorder plus de 48 notes (4 octaves) au manuale à partir du 8 p. à cause du jeu n° 9 de 2 3 p. dont le plus petit tuyau est à la limite de ceux qu'on peut faire parler convenablement.

Quant au pédalier, sans jeu qui lui soit particulier, il fonctionnait seulement comme tirasse sur un unique jeu de 16 p. et ne devait comprendre que l'octave du 16 p. au 8 p., soit 12 notes au maximum.

Frescobaldi a occupé son poste d'organiste à la Basilique Vaticane de 1608 à 1643, mais avec une interruption de service de 1628 à 1633. Il prit en effet un congé pendant ces cinq années afin de pouvoir accepter l'invitation de Ferdinand II, Grand-Duc de Toscane, qui le nomma organiste de la

Perhaps Frescobaldi sang while he played. His voice, beautiful and powerful, might have filled the vast nave and have supplemented the meagre resources of his instrument. We know that the Master did not hesitate to make certain innovations as when he introduced the harpsichord in great religious ceremonies.

SPECIFICATION OF THE ORGAN OF THE CATHEDRAL OF BRESCIA
CONSTRUCTED IN 1580 BY BARTOLOMEO ANTEGNATI⁽¹⁾

Manual.

1 ^o Principale	16 f.
2 ^o Principale Spezzato (divided between the Manual and the Pedal)	16 f.
3 ^o L'Ottava	8 f.
4 ^o The Quinta decima (Principal octave).	4 f.
5 ^o The Decima nona (Fifth or "Nasard")	2 f. 2/3
6 ^o The Vigesima seconda (Doublette).	2 f.
7 ^o The Vigesima sexta (Little "Nasard").	1 f. 1/3
8 ^o The Vigesima nona (Piccolo)	1 f.
9 ^o The Trigesima terza (an oversharp stop an octave higher than the little Nasard).	2/3 f.
10 ^o The Vigesima seconda (utilised with the stops 3 and 5 to make a "Cornet" ⁽²⁾).	
11 ^o Flauto in quinta decima (Flute 4 feet).	4 f.
12 ^o Flauto in ottava (Flute 8 feet).	8 f.

Pedal-board

Working on the Bass of the 2nd Principale, the manual sounding the upper part of the stop.

Ritter does not indicate the range of the manuals but it can hardly have exceeded forty-eight notes (four octaves) above the eight foot stop as anything higher would have been difficult to tune because of stop No. 9 of 2/3 ft., the smallest pipe of which reaches the limit at which a pipe can sound.

As for the pedal-board, it possessed no special stop of its own but worked only as a pedal coupler on a single 16 ft. stop which could hardly have exceeded a range of twelve notes, that is the octave from 16 to 8 ft.

Frescobaldi held the position of organist at the Vatican Basilica from 1608 to 1643, with a five years' leave of absence (from 1628-1633) during which time he accepted an invitation from Ferdinand II, Grand Duke of Tuscany to become organist of the Court at Florence. This position must

(1) *Geschichte des Orgelspiels*, par Ritter, p. 14.

(2) Il s'agit sans doute ici d'un registre tirant simultanément les jeux 3, 5, 6, et non d'un jeu de 2 p. réel, car Ritter n'indique pas 2 p. à cette Vigesima seconda.

(1) *Geschichte des Orgelspiels*, by Ritter, p. 14.

(2) This means undoubtedly, a register simultaneously pulling the 3,5 and 6th stops, and not a real 2 feet stop, for Ritter does not indicate 2 feet for this Vigesima seconda.

Cour, à Florence. Cette situation était sans doute plus rémunératrice que la place très honorifique de Saint-Pierre et vraisemblablement Frescobaldi serait resté plus longtemps auprès du Grand-Duc s'il n'avait dû quitter la Cour, en 1633, à la suite de troubles politiques et de révolution sociale. Il rentra à Rome reprendre ses fonctions qu'on lui avait évidemment conservées, car, pendant son absence, il n'eut que des suppléants : Giacomo Guidi, du 1^{er} décembre 1628 au 15 juin 1630, époque de sa mort, et Giovanni Giacomo Porro, du 28 août 1630 au 1^{er}, décembre 1633; Frescobaldi n'ayant été réinstallé que le 1^{er} mai 1634, on ignore qui l'aurait remplacé pendant ces cinq mois. Comme il était rentré à Rome à la fin de 1633, on peut supposer que, dans l'intervalle, l'orgue était en réparation.

Quoi qu'il en soit, Frescobaldi n'abandonna ensuite sa situation d'organiste de la Basilique que peu de jours avant sa mort survenue le 1^{er} mars 1643. Son successeur fut Alessandro Costantini, qui se donna le titre de « chevalier ». Celui-ci, après la démission d'Ercole Pasquini, avait fait l'intérim pendant quelques mois. Il s'était présenté au Concours en même temps que Frescobaldi, mais il avait obtenu deux voix de moins⁽¹⁾ et dut attendre la succession pendant trente-cinq ans.

Haberl a cru établir que Frescobaldi était mort le 2 mars 1644, ayant quitté Saint-Pierre le 1^{er} mars 1643, pour des raisons de santé, et qu'il avait accepté le poste bien modeste d'organiste à Saint-Laurent in Montibus. Ce sont là des inexactitudes, importantes surtout en ce qui concerne la date de la mort du Maître; le but principal du travail de M. Cametti a été justement d'établir cette date avec toute la certitude désirable⁽²⁾. Il démontre qu'Haberl a mal interprété certains documents et que d'autres sont restés ignorés de lui. Vu l'importance de la question, nous devons mentionner les raisons de M. Cametti; elles résultent de documents parfaitement précis.

have been more lucrative than the dignified post at St. Peter's and Frescobaldi might have remained there still longer had he not been obliged to leave the Court of the Grand Duke in 1633 as a result of political agitation and a social revolution. He returned to Rome to resume his duties there, his place having been kept open during his absence and being filled meanwhile by the following substitutes: Giacomo Guidi, from the 1st of December 1628 to the 15 th of June 1630 the time of his death, and Giovanni Giacomo Porro, from the 28 th of August 1630 to the 1st of December 1633. As Frescobaldi was not reinstated until the 1st of May 1634, another substitute whose name is unknown must have filled his place during those five months, yet as he returned to Rome toward the end of the year 1633 one may assume that the organ at St. Peter's may have been under repair during those months.

In any event, we know that Frescobaldi did not again desert his post as organist of the Basilica until a few days before his death which took place on the 1st of March 1643. His successor was the same Alessandro Constantini who gave himself the title of " Cavaliere " and who had filled the interim after the resignation of Ercole Pasquini, and had presented himself for examination at the same time as Frescobaldi but had been defeated by two votes⁽¹⁾. Thus he had waited thirty-five years for the succession.

Haberl imagined he had established beyond dispute the date of Frescobaldi's death as the 2nd of March 1644, basing this on the fact that he had left St. Peter's because of ill health on the 1st of March 1643, after which, according to Haberl, he accepted the modest post of organist at S. Lorenzo in Montibus. These inaccuracies are important particularly as regards the date of the Master's death; the purpose of M. Cametti's work has been to fix that date accurately⁽²⁾. He shows that Haberl has placed a wrong interpretation upon certain documents and that others were unknown to him. In view of the importance of the question at issue we feel obliged to mention the arguments advanced by M. Cametti which are based on thoroughly reliable documents.

(1) A. Cametti, *loc. cit.*, p. 47 et p. 36-37.

(2) A. Cametti, *loc. cit.*, p. 47 et p. 36-37.

(1) A. Cametti, *loc. cit.*, p. 47 et p. 36-37.

(2) A. Cametti, *loc. cit.*, p. 47 et p. 36-37.

C'est bien du 1^{er} mars 1643 que Frescobaldi est porté comme ayant cessé ses fonctions à Saint-Pierre; le dernier reçu signé par lui pour ses émoluments est de février 1643 et M. Cametti le reproduit en fac-similé. Il donne ensuite des extraits de l'acte de décès du Maître. De cet acte conservé à la Basilique des S.S. XII Apôtres, il ressort que Saint-Laurent in Montibus était la paroisse dont dépendait le domicile de Frescobaldi; que celui-ci est mort d'une fièvre maligne, emporté dans sa soixantième année, après dix jours de maladie, le *Dimanche 1^{er} Mars 1643*; que le plus célèbre des organistes de Saint-Pierre ayant reçu les derniers Sacrements, est décédé dans la communion des Fidèles et que le Corps, ayant été extrait de la paroisse de Saint-Laurent in Montibus, fut enseveli avec les plus grands honneurs dans la Basilique des S.S. XII Apôtres.

Le résident de Modène à Rome écrit à son « Signore » le 4 mars 1643 : « Le sieur Girolamo Frescobaldi, un des plus fameux organistes de notre temps, a été enseveli le lundi matin 2 mars 1643, en l'Église des S.S. Apôtres; la messe funèbre y fut chantée par les principaux musiciens de la Cité. »

Enfin, un journal de l'époque écrit le 7 mars 1643 : « Dimanche dernier est passé en l'autre vie Frescobaldi, organiste de la Basilique de Saint-Pierre, fameux compositeur pour les instruments à toucher (à clavier). »

Les preuves accumulées par M. Cametti, appuyées sur les documents dont il indique la provenance en mentionnant les bibliothèques où l'on peut les consulter, sont irréfutables et fixent donc définitivement la date de la mort de Frescobaldi. Celui-ci n'a jamais été organiste à Saint-Laurent in Montibus et, après sa mort à son domicile de la Montée de Magnanapoli, sa famille alla s'établir à Borgo Vecchio⁽¹⁾.

(1) Cametti, *loc. cit.*, p. 46, donne les notices biographiques des organistes de Saint-Pierre pendant le XVII^e siècle avec fac-similés de leurs signatures. A titre documentaire nous résumons très brièvement ces notices :

En octobre 1567, Ercole Pasquini, élève d'Alessandro Millevalle, succède à G. B. Zucchelli; il démissionne le 31 mai 1608. Alessandro Costantini fait quelques mois d'intérim et Frescobaldi est nommé le 1^{er} novembre 1608. Remplacé du 1^{er} décembre 1628 au 15 juin 1630 par Giacomo Guidi, puis du 26 août 1630 au 1^{er} décembre 1633 par Giovanni Giacomo Porro, Frescobaldi reprend son poste le 1^{er} mai 1634

It is indeed true that on the 1st of March 1643 Frescobaldi resigned his post at St. Peter's. The last receipt which he signed for his salary is dated February 1643, and this Mr. Cametti reproduces in fac-simile. He then gives extracts from the Master's death certificate. This certificate, kept at the Basilica of the SS. XII Apostles makes it plain that S. Lorenzo in Montibus was the parish to which Frescobaldi's dwelling belonged, and that the latter died of a malignant fever after an illness of ten day's duration, on *Sunday, the 1st of March 1643*, at the age of sixty; that he received the last sacraments, and died as a faithful member of the Catholic Church, and that his body, having been removed from the parish of S. Lorenzo in Montibus, was buried with great honour in the Basilica of the XII Holy Apostles.

A resident of Modena at Rome writes to his “Signore” on the 4th of March 1643 that “The sieur Girolamo Frescobaldi, one of the most famous organists of our time, was buried on Monday morning, the 2nd of March 1643 in the Church of the XII Holy Apostles; the funeral Mass having been sung by the leading musicians of the city.”

Again, a contemporary review contains the following notice under date of March 7th, 1643 : “Last Sunday, Frescobaldi passed into the other life. He had been organist of St. Peter's Basilica and a famous composer for key-board instruments”.

The proofs advanced by Mr. Cametti are irrefutable being based on documents of which he indicates the origin and the libraries where these may be consulted. Thus the date of Frescobaldi's death can definitely be placed; as can the fact that he never occupied the position of organist of S. Lorenzo in Montibus. After his death at his own house on the Ascent of Magnanapoli his family moved to Vecchio⁽¹⁾.

(1) Mr. Cametti, *loc. cit.*, p. 46, gives the biographical notices of the organists of St. Peter's during the 17th century with the fac-similes of their signatures. For the purpose of reference we summarize those notices :

In October 1597, Ercole Pasquini, pupil of Alessandro Millevalle succeeded G. B. Zucchelli; he resigned office on the 31st of May 1608. Alessandro Costantini filled the interim during a few months and Frescobaldi was appointed on the 1st of November 1608. Having as substitutes Giacomo Guidi from the 1st of December 1628 to the 15th of June 1630; then Giovanni Giacomo Porro from the 26th of August 1630

Frescobaldi a été sans contredit le plus habile, le plus savant et le plus célèbre des organistes italiens, dont il éleva l'École au plus haut rang. Celle-ci déclina presque aussitôt après lui. Froberger, organiste de la Cour de Vienne, et déjà célèbre, demanda un congé pour aller étudier avec Frescobaldi de 1637 à 1641.

Le Maître des Organistes, dont l'influence sur l'Art de son temps a été si marquée, a vécu à une époque de transition. Dès le XIII^e siècle, en effet, les compositeurs commencèrent à se désintéresser peu à peu des mélodies grégoriennes en faveur de l'art polyphonique et de la musique tonale telle qu'elle existe encore de nos jours.

Les compositions de jeunesse de Frescobaldi se ressentent, comme il est naturel, de l'art flamand et même du vénitien. L'art français exerça également sur lui une grande influence, ainsi qu'en témoignent ses *Ricercari e Canzoni francesi* (Rome, 1615) et ses *Canzoni alla francese* publiées *in partitura* (Venise 1645), en quatre volumes, dont le premier et le quatrième nous sont seuls parvenus.

Ces influences n'empêchèrent pas que, dans ses œuvres de maturité, Frescobaldi déployât sa personnalité complète, ainsi qu'il arrive d'ordinaire aux grands Maitres. C'est principalement par les œuvres de cette période qu'il fut le grand éducateur musical des pays du sud de l'Allemagne.

On a quelquefois reproché à Frescobaldi, à la

et l'occupa jusqu'au 28 février 1643. Alessandro Costantini lui succéda le 15 mars 1643 et conserva la situation « objet de sa si infinie ambition », jusqu'à sa mort survenue le 20 octobre 1657. Fabritio Fontana⁽¹⁾, né à Turin (en ?), remplaça Costantini et mourut le 28 décembre 1695; dès le 24 septembre 1657 il était son suppléant et sa nomination a été reportée à cette date. Fontana dût se retirer après trente-quatre ans de service à cause de la faiblesse de sa vue. Il demanda, lui aussi, un suppléant en 1691, et obtint une pension égale à son traitement. Ce suppléant, Giuseppe Spoglia, fut titularisé le 1^{er} octobre 1691, mais démissionna le mois suivant, le 19 novembre. Joanno Francesco Gardus (en réalité Garbi), nouveau suppléant, fut nommé le 1^{er} décembre 1691 et titularisé le 29 décembre 1695, c'est-à-dire le lendemain même de la mort de Fontana. Garbi, né à Florence, mourut le 23 juin 1719.

(1) Fontana fut admis, au milieu de l'année 1650, comme membre de la congrégation de Sainte-Cécile (fondée en 1584 par Palestrina) et en fut le Vice-Président au titre d'Organiste, en 1684 et en 1688.

Frescobaldi was without doubt the most able, learned and famous of Italian organists whose School he raised to the highest rank. Froberger, when organist to the Court of Vienna and already famous, obtained leave of absence to study under Frescobaldi from 1637 to 1641. The Italian school began to decline almost immediately after Frescobaldi's death.

This master organist who had so great an influence upon the art of his time, lived in a period of transition. From the XIIIth century on, composers had begun to lose interest in the Gregorian melodies and to prefer polyphony and the tonality of the modern scales as they exist today.

Frescobaldi's youthful compositions are influenced naturally enough by Flemish and by Venitian art. French art, too, influenced him greatly as can be seen in his *Ricercari e Canzoni francesi* (Rome 1615) and his *Canzoni alla francese* published in *partitura* (Venice 1645) in four books of which only the first and fourth are known to us.

In spite of these early influences, however, Frescobaldi in his mature works developed his full personal genius as is usually the case with great masters. It is through his works of that period that he became the great musical educator of the countries south of Germany

Frescobaldi has sometimes been criticised by

the 1st of December 1633, Frescobaldi resumed his post on the 1st of May 1634 and kept it till the 28th of February 1643. Alessandro Costantini succeeded him on the 15th day of March 1643 and held the position which was the “object of this so infinite ambition” till his death occurred on the 20th of October 1657. Fabritio Fontana⁽¹⁾ born at Turin (in?) who succeeded Costantini died on the 28th of December 1695; Fontana had been substituting for Costantini ever since the 24th of September 1657 and on this account his appointment has been attributed to that date. Fontana was obliged to withdraw after 34 years service on account of the weakness of his sight. He himself asked for a substitute, in 1691, and was granted a pension equal to his salary. This substitute Giuseppe Spoglia, was appointed on the 1st of October 1691 but resigned office the next month, on the 19th of November. Joanno Francesco Gardus (really Garbi), a new substitute, was chosen on the 1st of December 1691 and appointed on the 29th of December 1695, that is to say, the very day after the death of Fontana. Garbi, born at Florence, died on the 23rd of June 1719.

(1) Fontana, in the middle of the year 1650 was elected member of the St. Cecilia Congregation (founded in 1684 by Palestrina) and was its vice-president organist in 1684 and 1688.

suite de Fétis, sans doute, de s'être laissé entraîner, dans certaines Pièces, à quelques manifestations d'un goût douteux, très en vogue à son époque, et consistant en devinettes musicales. On ne manque jamais de citer, à cet égard, le second Ricercare de la *Missa della Madona*, des *Fiori Musicali*.

Dans cette Pièce, magnifiquement écrite à quatre parties, Frescobaldi propose un thème de six notes et demande qu'il soit obligatoirement *chanté* et non *joué* par l'exécutant, à qui il laisse d'ailleurs le soin de trouver tous les passages où ce thème peut se superposer à la trame polyphonique des quatre autres parties.

Ce jugement de Fétis nous paraît plus que sévère et l'opinion ne peut manquer de devenir toute contraire lorsqu'on entend exécuter ce Ricercare avec le thème chanté et bien mis en ses places, comme Alex. Guilmant l'a réalisé dans l'édition que nous publions.

Ce Ricercare, ainsi rendu comme il doit l'être, suggère même d'intéressantes déductions :

Le thème à chanter sans le jouer, est écrit en clé d'ut quatrième ligne. Or, il est naturel de penser que Frescobaldi, prêchant d'exemple, chantait lui-même le thème lorsqu'il faisait entendre son Ricercare. Donc il avait une voix de ténor, ce qu'on n'a pas dit jusqu'ici. On peut croire que lorsqu'il chantait à l'orgue, sa belle voix si connue contribuait à attirer tant de monde à ses auditions dans de vastes locaux, malgré la pauvreté des orgues sur lesquels il jouait.

Le thème à chanter pourrait d'ailleurs confirmer cette pauvreté, car on ne saurait le jouer sur l'orgue que si l'on dispose d'un pédalier capable de rendre cette partie de ténor. La composition de l'orgue de Brescia nous montre que le pédalier-tirasse ne pouvait convenir à cet effet, et il n'y a donc plus lieu de s'étonner de la demande de Frescobaldi au sujet de son thème à chanter.

On peut encore aller plus loin dans la voie des déductions. Le thème du Ricercare et la manière dont les parties sont conduites incitent à voir, presque malgré soi, dans cette Pièce, un embryon de ce qui devait devenir plus tard le Choral-Prélude.

Pour terminer cette notice, nous donnons la liste des œuvres de Frescobaldi. Toutes celles qui nous

followers of Fetis for having yielded in a few instances to the questionable taste of the day which delighted in musical riddles. The second Ricercare of the *Missa della Madona* of the *Fiori Musicali* is often cited as an instance.

In that piece, a wonderful composition in four parts, Frescobaldi introduces a theme of six notes which is not to be *played* but to be *sung* by the organist, who is expected also to pick out all the places wherein this theme can be superposed upon the polyphonic structure of the other four parts.

Fetis' condemnation seems to us over-severe; indeed, one can hardly fail to reach the opposite conclusion after hearing this Ricercare with its theme sung and placed correctly as has been done in this edition by Alexander Guilmant.

Moreover, this Ricercare properly rendered suggests some interesting deductions :

The theme for the voice is written with the C clef on the fourth line of the staff, and as we may well believe that Frescobaldi sang the theme himself when playing his Ricercare, it follows that he must have possessed a tenor voice, a fact not mentioned hitherto. One can readily imagine that when he sang at the organ, his glorious voice which was so famous helped to attract the crowds that flocked to his recitals in those vast buildings with their inadequate organs.

The mere fact of this theme being given to the voice is further evidence of the inadequacy of the organ's resources, for unless the instrument had been in possession of a pedal-board equipped to render this tenor part, the theme could not possibly have been played. An examination of the composition of the organ at Brescia proves that its *pedalier tirasse* could not have accomplished this result, and one readily understands the reason why Frescobaldi assigned this theme to the voice.

We may carry our deductions further. We can hardly fail to notice that the theme of this Ricercare and the working out of the parts give us the germ of what is later to become the Choral-Prélude.

In conclusion we append a list of Frescobaldi's works. All that have come down to us were

sont parvenues ont été imprimées de son temps, et leur succès fut tel que quelques-unes eurent plusieurs éditions. Nous indiquerons les bibliothèques où, à notre connaissance, on trouve des exemplaires de l'époque; il serait intéressant de pouvoir en mentionner d'autres. Enfin nous ferons connaître un renseignement inédit : c'est le prix que quelques amateurs ont payé pour les exemplaires de certains ouvrages de Frescobaldi.

LISTE DES ŒUVRES DE FRESCOBALDI

1° Di Girolamo Frescobaldi, *Il primo libro di Madrigali a cinque voci*, nuovamente composti e dati in luce. In Anversa, appresso Pietro Phalesio (dit Phalésius), in-4° (1608). Dédié le 13 juin 1608 au Cardinal Bentivoglio Guido⁽¹⁾.

2° *Il primo libro delle fantasie a due, tre e quattro (voci)*. Milano, 1608, in-4°.

3° *Il primo libro dei Recercari et Canzoni franzese fatte sopra diversi obliqui*, édité in partitura, dédié au Cardinal Pietro Aldobrandino, in-folio, Roma, Bartolomeo Zannetti, 1615⁽²⁾. Il y eut une réédition de cet ouvrage en 1618.

4° *Toccate e Partite d'intavolatura di cimbalo*, in-folio, Roma, Nicolo Borboni, 1615. L'ouvrage est dédié au Cardinal duc de Mantoue et de Monferrat (22 décembre 1614)⁽³⁾ et Frescobaldi reçut à cette occasion 300 ducats⁽⁴⁾. La basse et le ténor sont écrits sur une portée de 8 lignes, l'alto et le soprano sur une portée de 6 lignes.

Cet ouvrage a été réimprimé en 1627, avec un nouveau frontispice et le portrait de Frescobaldi gravé par Christian Sas. Enfin la 3^e édition reproduit la précédente, avec une addition de 25 pages. Elle porte le nouveau titre : *Toccate d'intavolatura di cembalo ed organo, partite di diverse arie e correnti, balletti, ciaccone, passechagli*, di Girolamo Frescobaldi, organista in San Pietro di Roma,

published in his lifetime, some having been so popular that several editions were printed. We shall indicate, to the extent of our knowledge, the libraries where contemporaneous copies may be found. We wish we could mention many others. We will also give hitherto unpublished data regarding the price paid by collectors for copies of Frescobaldi's works.

LIST OF THE WORKS OF FRESCOBALDI

1° Di Girolamo Frescobaldi *Il primo libro di Madrigali a cinque voci*, nuovamente composti e dati in luce. In Anversa, appresso Pietro Phalesio (surnamed Phalesius), in-4° (1608). Dedicated, on the 1st of June 1608 to Cardinal Bentivoglio Guido⁽¹⁾.

2° *Il primo libro delle fantasie a due, tre e quattro (voci)*. Milano, 1608, in-4°.

3° *Il primo libro dei Recercari et Canzoni franzese fatte sopra diversi obliqui*, published in partitura, dedicated to Cardinal Pietro Aldobrandino, in folio, Roma, Bartolomeo Zannetti, 1615⁽²⁾. A new edition of this work appeared in 1618.

4° *Toccate e Partite d'intavolatura di cimbalo*, in-folio, Roma, Nicolo Borboni, 1615. The work is dedicated to the Cardinal-duke of Mantova and Monferrato (on the 22nd of December 1614⁽³⁾) on which occasion Frescobaldi received 300 ducats⁽⁴⁾. The bass and tenor are written on a staff of 8 lines, the alto and soprano on a staff of 6 lines.

This work was reprinted in 1627, with a new frontispiece and a portrait of Frescobaldi engraved by Christian Sas. Finally, a third edition reproduces the preceding one but with an addition of 25 pages. It has the new title : *Toccate d'intavolatura di cembalo ed organo, partite di diverse arie e correnti, balletti, ciaccone, passechagli*, di Girolamo Frescobaldi, organista in San Pietro di

(1) Un exemplaire de ce volume se trouve à la Bibliothèque d'Oxford.

(2) Un exemplaire de ce volume est conservé à Saint-Pierre de Rome dans les archives de la chapelle Giulia, un autre au Conservatoire de Paris, et un autre encore à la Library of Congress, Washington D. C.

(3) Un exemplaire se trouve à la Bibliothèque de Ferrare; un autre à la Library of Congress Washington, D. C.

(4) A. Cametti, *loc. cit.*, p. 19.

(1) A copy of this volume is to be found at the Oxford Library.

(2) A copy of this volume is kept at St Peter's of Rome in the archives of the Giulia Chapel, another at the Conservatoire of Paris and another also at the Library of Congress, Washington D. C.

(3) A copy is to be found at the Library of Ferrara, another at the Library of Congress, Washington D. C.

(4) A. Cametti, *loc. cit.*, p. 19.

Libro I°, stampato l'anno 1637, da Nicolo Borboni, in Roma. Cet in-folio contient le frontispice, le portrait de Frescobaldi et 94 pages de musique gravée⁽¹⁾.

5° *Il secondo libro di toccate, canzoni, versi d'hinni, Magnificat, gagliarde, correnti ed altre partite d'intavolatura di cimbalo ed organo*, di Girolamo Frescobaldi, organista in San Pietro di Roma, de Nicolo Borboni. Ce volume contient une dédicace datée du 15 janvier 1627 à Monseigneur Luigi Gallo, évêque d'Ancône, un frontispice, le portrait de Frescobaldi et 84 pages de musique; il a été réimprimé en 1628 et en 1637⁽²⁾, chez Nicolo Borboni, à Rome.

6° *Primo libro di Capricci sopra diversi soggetti ed arie in partitura*, in-folio, in Roma, Luca Antonio Soldi. L'ouvrage contient la dédicace du 12 avril 1624⁽³⁾ à Alfonso d'Este, gouverneur de Modène. Il existe une édition de 1627, Roma, Nicolo Borboni, dans laquelle le portrait de Frescobaldi, par Christian Sas, parut pour la première fois.

L'ouvrage a été réédité en 1628 et en 1645, à Venise, chez Alessandro Vincenti, mais il se trouve augmenté de dix *Ricercari* et de cinq *Canzoni francesi*, extraits de l'œuvre n° 3.

7° *Il primo libro delle Canzoni ad una, due, tre e quattro voci accomodate per sonare e per cantare con ogni sorte de stromenti*, stampata da Robletti, in Roma, 1628. Le volume est in-4° *in partitura* et Frescobaldi, dans son avis, annonce que les variétés d'invention tiennent compte des moyens d'exécution sur les divers instruments⁽⁴⁾. L'ouvrage a été réédité en 1635 chez Alessandro Vincenti à Venise.

8° *Il primo libro di arie musicali per cantarsi nel Gravicembalo e Tiorba, a una, a dua e a tre voci*, presso G. B. Landini, Firenze, fin de 1630. Cet ouvrage in-4° est dédié au Grand-Duc de Toscane

Roma, Libro 1° stampato l'anno 1637 da Nicolo Borboni, in Roma. This in-folio contains, besides the frontispiece, the portrait of Frescobaldi and 94 pages of engraved music⁽¹⁾.

5° *Il secondo libro di toccate, canzoni, versi d'hinni, Magnificat, gagliarde, correnti ed altre partite d'intavolatura di cimbalo ed organo*, di Girolamo Frescobaldi, organista in San Pietro di Roma da Nicolo Borboni. This volume contains a dedication dated January 15th, 1627 to His Grace Luigi Gallo, Bishop of Ancona, a frontispiece, Frescobaldi's portrait and 84 pages of music; it was reprinted in 1628 and 1637⁽²⁾, by Nicolo Borboni, in Rome.

6° *Primo libro di Capricci sopra diversi soggetti ed arie in partitura*, in-folio, in Roma, Luca Antonio Soldi. The book contains the dedication of April 12th, 1624⁽³⁾ to Alfonso d'Este, governor of Modena. There is also an edition of 1627, Roma, Nicolo Borboni, in which Frescobaldi's portrait by Christian Sas appears for the first time.

The book was published again in 1628 and 1645 at Venice, by Alessandro Vincenti, but there is an addition of ten *Ricercari* and five *Canzoni francesi* taken from the volume Number 3.

7° *Il primo libro delle Canzoni ad una, due, tre e quattro voci accomodate per sonare e per cantare con ogni sorte de stromenti*, stampata da Robletti, in Roma, 1628. The volume is in-4° *in partitura* and Frescobaldi, in his notice, announces that the varieties of invention take into consideration the means of execution on the various instruments⁽⁴⁾. The book was reprinted in 1635 by Alessandro Vincenti at Venice.

8° *Il primo libro di arie musicali per cantarsi nel Gravicembalo e Tiorba, a una, a dua e a tre voci*, presso G. B. Landini, Firenze, at the end of 1630. This work in-4° is dedicated to the Grand Duke

(1) Cette édition se trouve à la Bibliothèque du Conservatoire de Paris; à celle de la Sacred Harmonic Society de Londres; à la Library of Congress de Washington D. C.; à la Bibliothèque royale de Bruxelles; chez M. Joseph Bonnet à Paris.

(2) Un exemplaire se trouve au Conservatoire de Paris.

(3) Un exemplaire se trouve à la Library of Congress, Washington D. C.

(4) Un exemplaire de cet ouvrage, daté de 1634, existe à la Bibliothèque de la Sacred Harmonic Society, Londres, et un autre à la Library of Congress de Washington D. C.

(1) This edition is to be found at the Library of the " Conservatoire de Musique " of Paris; at the library of the Sacred Harmonic Society of London, at the Library of Congress of Washington D. C., at the Royal Library of Brussels; at Mr. Joseph Bonnet's in Paris.

(2) A copy is to be found at the " Conservatoire de musique " of Paris.

(3) A copy is at the Library of Congress, Washington D. C.

(4) A copy of this work, dated 1634 is at the Sacred Harmonic Society, London and another at the Library of Congress of Washington D. C.

Ferdinand II. *Il secondo libro*, publié la même année, est dédié au marquis Roberto Obizi¹.

9° *Fiori musicali di diverse compositioni, Toccate, Kirie, Canzoni, Capricci e Recercari, in partitura a quattro*, autore Girolamo Frescobaldi, organista di San Pietro di Roma, op. 12, Nicolo Borboni, Roma 1635. La dédicace au Cardinal Antonio Barberino est datée de Venise, 20 août 1635. L'ouvrage a été réimprimé *con privilegio*, à Venise, chez Alessandro Vincenti².

Frescobaldi a publié quatre volumes de *Canzoni francesi*, le premier, indiqué au n° 3 et le dernier, qui fut imprimé en 1645 à Venise, après sa mort, nous sont seuls parvenus. Les deux autres n'ont pas encore été retrouvés.

On possède en outre deux manuscrits de Frescobaldi : *Lamentatio* et un psaume *In te Domine speravi*. Ces œuvres, composées pour deux chœurs (1618-1625), paraissent n'avoir pas été imprimées.

Une lettre autographe de Frescobaldi, datée de 1609, se trouve à la bibliothèque de la Sacred Harmonic Society de Londres³.

Un exemplaire du volume *Toccate e partite d'Intavolatura*, édition de 1615, a été vendu en Angleterre, en mai 1917 et a atteint le prix de 350 francs. A la même vacation, un exemplaire du *Ricercari e Canzoni francesi* (1615) a été adjugé pour 237 fr. 50. *Il primo libro delle Canzoni*, édition de 1628, est monté à 300 francs⁴.

MAURICE ALIAMET-GUILMANT.

(1) Ces volumes se trouvent à la Bibliothèque nationale de Florence et à celle du Lycée Musical de Bologne (A. Cametti, *loc. cit.*, p. 29).

(2) Un exemplaire de cette réimpression existe à la Bibliothèque nationale de Paris.

(3-4) Renseignements communiqués par Ch. W. Sutton, directeur de la Bibliothèque publique de Manchester, à M. le Docteur Pyne, organiste de l'Hôtel de Ville de Manchester.

of Tuscany, Ferdinand II. *Il secondo libro* published in the same year, is dedicated to Marquis Roberto Obizi⁽¹⁾.

9° *Fiori musicali di diverse compositioni Toccate, Kirie, Canzoni, Capricci e Recercari in partitura a quattro*, autore Girolamo Frescobaldi, organista di San Pietro di Roma, op. 12, Nicolo Borboni, Roma 1635. The dedication to Cardinal Antonio Barberino is dated Venice, August 20th, 1635. The work was reprinted *con privilegio*, at Venice by Alessandro Vincenti⁽²⁾.

Frescobaldi published 4 volumes of *Canzoni francesi* of which only the first indicated above as number 3 and the last which was printed in 1645 at Venice, after his death, are known to us. The other two have not yet been discovered.

In addition there are two manuscripts by Frescobaldi : *Lamentatio* and a psalm *In te Domine speravi*. These works, composed for two choirs (1618-1625), seem not to have been printed.

An autograph letter of Frescobaldi, dated 1609, is to be found at the Library of the Sacred Harmonic Society of London⁽³⁾.

A copy of the volume *Toccate e partite d'Intavolatura*, edition of 1615, was sold in England in May 1917 for the sum of 350 francs. At the same sale a copy of the *Ricercari e Canzoni francesi* (1615) brought 237 francs 50. *Il primo libro delle Canzoni*, edition of 1628, reached the price of the 300 francs⁽⁴⁾.

MAURICE ALIAMET-GUILMANT.

(1) These volumes are found at the National Library of Florence and at the Library of the Musical Lyceum of Bologna (A. Cametti, *loc. cit.*, p. 29).

(2) A copy of this reprint is at the National Library of Paris.

(3-4) Information communicated by Ch. W. Sutton, the Director of the Public Library of Manchester, to Doctor Pyne, the organist of the Town Hall of Manchester.

FIORI MUSICALI

Voici, choisi dans le nombre des œuvres de Frescobaldi, un livre dont on aimera tout d'abord le titre exquis : *Fiori Musicali*, fleurs musicales offertes pour la parure et l'ornement de l'Église.

Cet ensemble de Pièces est destiné à fournir les soli du grand orgue pour les trois messes grégoriennes suivantes :

1^o *Orbis factor* (pour les Dimanches dans l'année).

2^o *Cunctipotens* (pour les Fêtes doubles).

3^o *Cum Jubilo* (pour les Fêtes de la Vierge).

Dans chacune de ces messes, on trouve tout d'abord une *Toccata avanti la Messa*, servant de Prélude ou d'Entrée. Viennent immédiatement après, suivant l'ordre de la cérémonie, les versets du *Kyrie*⁽¹⁾.

Leur nombre, plus grand que celui nécessaire pour un seul Office, permet aux organistes de varier leurs réponses, lorsque la même messe revient au programme du chœur, imposée par la liturgie.

Ces interludes traitent souvent le thème grégorien en *cantus firmus*, en l'imposant d'un bout à l'autre du verset à une même voix : soprano, alto, ténor ou basse, l'accompagnement étant presque toujours formé de motifs tirés du thème lui-même.

(1) Bien que la règle stricte exige que les hymnes et cantiques grégoriens soient chantés entièrement pendant l'office, on tolère une vieille coutume dans les églises paroissiales dotées de deux orgues : celle de faire alterner le chœur et le grand orgue dans le Commun des Messes et l'Hymne des Vêpres; mais il est indispensable que l'organiste du grand orgue prenne pour thème la mélodie du verset ou au moins un fragment de cette mélodie, ainsi que Frescobaldi nous en donne l'exemple.

This book, chosen from among the works of Frescobaldi, is one which at first sight will delight us by its exquisite title :

Fiori Musicali, musical flowers offered for the adornment of the Church. The entire collection is intended to furnish solo pieces for the organ during the three following Gregorian Masses :

1^o *Orbis factor* (for the Sundays of the year.)

2^o *Cunctipotens* (for double feasts.)

3^o *Cum Jubilo* (for feasts of the Blessed Virgin.)

In each of these Masses we find first a *Toccata avanti la Messa* intended as a Prelude or "Entrance," and immediately thereafter the verses of the *Kyrie*⁽¹⁾ in accordance with the order of the ceremony.

There are more of these verses than is required for a single occasion, and this makes it possible for an organist to vary his responses when the requirements of the liturgy demand the same Mass to be sung on several occasions by the choir.

The Gregorian theme, in these interludes is often treated as a *cantus firmus*, given to a single voice (soprano, alto, tenor or bass) from the beginning to the end of the verse, the accompaniment being

(1) Though the strict rule requires the Gregorian hymns and canticles to be sung in their entirety during service, an old custom is tolerated in parochial churches provided with two organs : that of making the chorus and the great organ alternate in the "Common of Mass" and the hymn of Vespers, but it is obligatory that the organist of the grand organ should take as his theme the melody of the Verse or, at least, a fragment of that melody as we see in the examples given us by Frescobaldi.

Un contre-sujet, rythmé franchement, devient l'ossature de la petite Pièce.

Parfois, la mélodie liturgique circule librement, s'insinue et passe d'une voix à l'autre. Parfois encore, contemplative, elle redit inlassablement sa phrase de prière, comme dans le *Christe*, page 7 de la première Messe, où une pédale d'alto ajoute encore au caractère méditatif⁽¹⁾.

Aux interludes du *Kyrie* succèdent les *Canzone dopo l'Epistola*. Celles-ci étant exécutées après l'Épître, que devenaient alors le *Graduel* et l'*Alleluia*?

Étaient-ils chantés après l'exécution de la *Canzona*, ou bien osait-on se permettre de les supprimer et de leur substituer un solo d'orgue? Non seulement le *Graduel* et l'*Alleluia* ne doivent absolument pas être omis, mais l'exécution d'un morceau d'orgue avant ces pièces romprait l'équilibre et le rythme de la cérémonie. Il n'y a donc, entre l'Épître et l'Évangile, aucune place pour ces Canzone, mais elles peuvent convenir à l'Offertoire au même titre que les *Ricercari dopo il Credo*, auxquels Frescobaldi donne leur destination par le titre même⁽²⁾.

Aucune hésitation non plus pour introduire à leur place, dans l'Office, les *Toccate per l'Elevazione*. Ici le génie du Maître a fait apparaître en substance l'âme même de la musique.

Écoutez la *Toccata per l'Elevazione* de la *Messa dell'Apostoli*. Est-il possible de mieux exprimer l'amour, l'humilité, la confiante résignation et l'espérance du cœur chrétien?

En lisant cette pièce, arrêtez-vous longuement sur les sept dernières mesures, si profondes et si dépouillées de toute pensée vaine.

(1) Nous regrettons que dans ces versets des *Kyrie* et des *Christe*, pièces de caractère pourtant calme et religieux, le texte même des mélodies grégoriennes soit parfois dénaturé, surtout par l'addition de notes sensibles. Certaines autres fautes sont d'ailleurs imputables aux mauvaises éditions de plain-chant « corrigées suivant les lois de l'art musical » (!!) et alors en usage à Rome.

Cette période de décadence du chant grégorien a été lumineusement décrite par Dom Augustin Gatard O. S. B. au chapitre III de son livre sur *La musique grégorienne*, Henri Laurens, éditeur, Paris (Collection des musiciens célèbres).

(2) Ici encore l'organiste ne devrait, au cours d'une grand-messe, commencer à jouer le solo d'orgue de l'Offertoire qu'après l'exécution chantée ou tout au moins spalmodiée par le chœur de la pièce grégorienne du même nom.

usually composed of motifs taken from the theme itself. A counter-theme in contrasting rhythm becomes the back-bone of the little composition.

Sometimes the liturgical melody runs freely and passes from one voice to another. At other times, contemplative, it obstinately repeats its strain of prayer as in the *Christe*, 7th page of the first mass, where an alto pedal adds to its meditative character⁽¹⁾.

The interludes of the *Kyrie* are followed by the *Canzone dopo l'Epistola*, but if these were performed after the Epistle one wonders what became of the *Gradual* and the *Alleluia*.

Where they sung after the conclusion of the *Canzona*? Or could they possibly have been suppressed and replaced by an organ solo? Not only should the *Gradual* and the *Alleluia* under no circumstances be omitted but the execution of an organ solo before those pieces would impair the coordination and the rhythm of the ceremony. There is therefore no room between the Epistle and the Gospel for those Canzone, but they may be used for the Offertory like the *Ricercari dopo il Credo* the destination of which Frescobaldi points out by their very title⁽²⁾.

Neither should there be any hesitation as to the introduction of the *Toccate per l'Elevazione* in their proper place in the service. Here the Master's genius made appear in substance the very soul of Music.

Listen to the *Toccate per l'Elevazione* of the *Messa dell'Apostoli*. Is it possible better to express the love, the humility, the confident resignation and hope of the Christian heart?

When reading this piece, stop for a time and think over the last seven bars, so deep and so free from all vain thoughts.

(1) We regret that in those verses of the *Kyrie* and *Christe* (pieces whose character at any rate is calm and religious), the text of the Gregorian melodies is sometimes altered especially by the addition of leading-notes. Some further mistakes may be ascribed to incorrect editions of plain-chant "corrected according to the laws of musical art" (!!) which were in use in Rome at the time. That decadence of the Gregorian chant has been very clearly described by Dom Augustin Gatard, O.S.B. in the 3rd chapter of his book on *La musique Grégorienne*, Henri Laurens, publisher, Paris (Collection des musiciens célèbres).

(2) Here again during the course of a High Mass the organist should not begin playing the solo called offertory until the Gregorian piece of the same name has been sung or at least recited by the choir.

Les *Canzone dopo il Communio* se jouent comme sorties; quant à la *Bergamasca* et la *Girolmeta*, leurs titres profanes les désignent plus spécialement pour les programmes des concerts.

Frescobaldi voulait, avant tout, nous dit-il dans son avis *Al Lettore*, travailler utilement pour les organistes, en facilitant leur tâche pendant le service divin. Nous avons donc cherché, par nos indications, à répondre au vœu de Frescobaldi, et essayé de faire mieux aimer et comprendre ses œuvres en donnant les renseignements pratiques dont on a aujourd'hui besoin.

Nous pensons aussi devoir insister sur le sens véritable de certains avis du Maître.

Sa recommandation (*Al Lettore*, paragraphe 2), de commencer par jouer *adagio* les premières mesures, puis d'animer l'exécution des suivantes, ne saurait s'appliquer qu'aux *Toccate*, d'après le texte même de Frescobaldi.

Nous préciserons encore en disant qu'il ne s'agit pas ici des *Toccate per l'Elevazione*, mais uniquement des cinq *Toccate*, pages 1, 32, 48, 68 et 81.

L'analyse même de la forme de ces pièces justifie clairement le conseil de l'auteur : les harmonies larges du début suggèrent, en effet, un jeu soutenu et bien défini, mais les passages suivants, étant écrits un peu à la manière d'une cadence ou d'un point d'orgue improvisés, veulent être exécutés avec plus d'animation et de liberté.

Pour les trois *Toccate per l'Elevazione*, une interprétation calme, recueillie et expressive est absolument nécessaire.

Il serait donc contraire à la pensée de l'auteur de suivre sans discernement, et en généralisant un conseil donné pour un cas très particulier, et d'y vouloir trouver l'excuse d'un *rubato* arbitraire et destructeur de rythme et de mesure.

Notons aussi la façon curieuse dont Frescobaldi nous présente l'avant-dernière pièce du recueil : « Celui qui jouera cette Bergamasca⁽¹⁾ n'apprendra pas peu », et la proposition concernant le *Ricercare à quatre voix* (p. 82), d'*« obligation de placer chaque fois qu'elle pourra entrer dans la trame des parties, et en la chantant sans la jouer »*,

The *Canzone dopo il Communio* are played as « Postludes; » the *Bergamasca* and the *Girolmeta* as their profane titles suggest, are better suited to concert programmes.

Frescobaldi wished above all, as he tells us in his advice *Al Lettore* to make his work of practical help to organists by simplifying their task during the divine service. We have therefore endeavoured by our indications to comply with Frescobaldi's wish, and have tried to make his works better liked and better understood by giving such practical information as is required in our own day.

We think it likewise advisable to insist on the true meaning of certain of the Master's warnings.

His recommendation (*Al Lettore*, 2nd paragraphe) to play Adagio the first bars and then quicken the tempo of the following ones, according to Frescobaldi's text itself, can have reference only to the *Toccate*.

Let us add, for the sake of further precision, that we are not referring here to the *Toccate per l'Elevazione* but only to the five *Toccate* of pages 1, 32, 48, 68, and 81.

The very analysis of the form of those pieces clearly justifies the author's advice; the noble harmonies of the opening measures suggest, indeed, a sustained and well defined rendition but the following passages, being written a little after the manner of an extemporized cadence or organ-point are to be performed more quickly and freely.

For the three *Toccate per l'Elevazione*, calm, meditative and expressive interpretation is absolutely requisite.

It would therefore be contrary to the author's intention to follow indiscriminately or to treat as generalization advice given for a particular case and to try to find an excuse therein for a random « rubato » destructive of rhythm and time.

Let us note also the curious manner in which Frescobaldi introduces the last piece but one of the collection. « He who plays this Bergamasca⁽¹⁾ will learn not a little, » and his direction concerning the *Ricercare a quattro voci* (p. 82) imposes the obligation of introducing a theme of six notes as a fifth voice which is to be sung, not played, as often as it

(1) Le thème de cette Bergamasca a été traité souvent par les compositeurs du XVII^e siècle, notamment par Fasolo, Scherer, Pasquini, Bach, etc.

(1) The theme of this Bergamasca has often been treated by composers of the 17th century, more particularly by Fasolo, Scherer, Pasquini, Bach, etc.

une cinquième voix dont le motif de six notes nous est imposé.

Dans l'édition de 1635, les pièces sont publiées en partition, sur quatre portées de cinq lignes; la basse en clé de fa 4^e ligne et les trois autres parties en clés d'ut respectivement de 4^e, 3^e et 1^{re} lignes. Cette édition ne comporte aucune indication des nuances ni de registrations.

Le bécarré n'était pas un signe connu du temps de Frescobaldi. Pour rendre naturelle une note diésée dans le cours d'une mesure, Frescobaldi indiquait ♭, de même il indiquait ♯ pour rendre naturelle une note bémolisée soit en cours de mesure, soit à l'armature.

Le manuscrit dont nous nous sommes servi était une copie d'Alexandre Guilmant en notation musicale moderne sur trois portées avec pédale obligée. Cette copie reproduisait le texte de l'édition de 1635, sans autre addition que les nuances et registrations des trois *Toccate per l'Elevazione* et la réalisation de la cinquième voix du *Ricercare*, page 82, par Alexandre Guilmant lui-même.

Le bécarré y était employé chaque fois qu'une note redevenait naturelle après avoir été diésée ou bémolisée.

Nous avons désigné par un sous-titre en français la place de ces pièces au cours de l'Office, proposé quelques doigtés ainsi que les nuances et les registrations de toutes les pièces.

Les signes, notations et indications de mouvements placés entre parenthèses ne sont pas de Frescobaldi.

En consultant l'ouvrage de Haberl⁽¹⁾, où il reproduit les *Fiori musicali* au complet avec d'autres pièces choisies, on demeure stupéfait devant un inexplicable mélange de deux pièces différentes. La Canzona dopo l'Epistola, de la *Messa della Domenica* (p. 8), est brusquement arrêtée après les dix-sept premières mesures, alors qu'elle en comporte cinquante-neuf en réalité.

Par contre, le *Kyrie ultimo* (pièce n° 11), est indûment continué sans interruption, par la suite de la Canzona reprise à sa dix-huitième mesure. Le *Kyrie ultimo*, au lieu de ses trente-sept mesures, se

(1) Fr. X. Haberl : *Collectio musices organicae ex operibus Hieronimi Frescobaldi Ferrarensis. Sammlung von Orgel-sätzen aus den gedruckten Werken. Breitkopf und Härtel, 1889.*

may be correctly superimposed upon the other voices.

In the edition of 1635, the pieces were published in score, on four staves of five lines, the bass with an F clef on the 4th line and the three other parts with C clefs respectively on the 4th, 3rd, and 1st lines. This edition does not bear any indication either of nuances or registration.

The natural sign was not known in the time of Frescobaldi. In order to change a sharpened note into a natural in the course of a measure Frescobaldi indicated ♭; he likewise indicated ♯ in order to restore a flattened note to a natural either in the course of a measure or at the signature.

The manuscript that we have made use of was a copy by Alexandre Guilmant in modern musical notation on three staves with an obligato pedal. That copy reproduced the text of the edition of 1635 without any addition except the nuance and registration of the three *Toccate per l'Elevazione* and the correct superimposing of the fifth voice of the *Ricercare* (p. 82) by Alexandre Guilmant himself.

The natural sign was used each time that a note became normal after having been sharpened or flattened.

We have marked by a French subtitle the proper place for these pieces in the Service and suggested a few fingerings with the nuances and registration of each composition.

The signs, notations and indications of tempo placed between brackets are not Frescobaldi's.

When consulting Haberl's⁽¹⁾ work in which he reproduces the whole of the *Fiori Musicali* with some other selections, we are amazed to find an unaccountable medley of two different pieces. The Canzona dopo l'Epistola of the *Messa della Domenica* stops abruptly after the first seventeen bars, whereas it really has fifty-nine.

On the other hand the *Kyrie ultimo* (N° 11) is improperly enlarged by the addition of the remainder of the Canzona reintroduced on its eighteenth measure. Thus in Haberl's edition the *Kyrie*

(1) Fr. X. Haberl, *Collectio musices organicae ex operibus Hieronimi Frescobaldi Ferrarensis, Sammlung von Orgel-sätzen aus den gedruckten Werken. Breitkopf und Härtel, 1889.*

trouve ainsi en avoir soixante-dix-neuf dans l'édition de Haberl.

La copie manuscrite d'Alexandre Guilmant, que nous avons suivie, a été collationnée avec l'exemplaire des *Fiori Musicali* (édition de 1635) appartenant à la Bibliothèque nationale de Paris, et, bien entendu, les textes sont conformes. Nous les donnons tels quels, comme l'impose d'ailleurs le caractère musical propre aux deux pièces.

D'après la disposition de la gravure de l'exemplaire de 1635, on ne peut admettre aucune erreur lors du tirage des planches, ou de la reliure du volume; la faute de Haberl apparaît donc volontaire et inexcusable.

Les *Fiori musicali* devaient être tenus en haute estime par J. Seb. Bach, car Spitta signale qu'en 1714 l'illustre cantor en fit prendre une copie pour son usage personnel et qu'il la signa et data de sa main. Cette copie est conservée à la Bibliothèque de Musique religieuse de Berlin. D'autres auteurs prétendent que Bach copia les *Fiori* entièrement de sa main, comme il le fit, notamment, pour un certain nombre de pièces d'auteurs français. On peut admettre le fait, d'autant plus que Bach n'avait guère confiance qu'en lui pour l'exactitude d'une documentation à son usage.

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ultimo has seventy-nine measures instead of the proper thirty-seven.

The manuscript copy by Alexandre Guilmant that we have followed has been compared with the copy of the *Fiori Musicali* (edition of 1635) belonging to the National Library of Paris and the texts are, of course, exactly alike. We reproduce them correctly and as the musical character of the two pieces plainly indicates.

The disposition of the plates for the copy of 1635 makes it clear that there was no mistake at the time of the printing of the copy or of the binding of the book; Haberl's error therefore appears wilful and inexcusable.

The *Fiori Musicali* must have been held in high esteem by J. Seb. Bach, for Spitta points out that, in 1714, the famous cantor ordered a copy to be made for his own use and that he signed and dated it with his own hand. That copy is kept at the Library of Religious Music of Berlin. Other authors assert that Bach transcribed the *Fiori* entirely with his own hand as was his custom, notably for certain pieces by French authors. The fact may be admitted, the more so as Bach trusted to himself alone for the accuracy of a copy intended for his own use.

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LES FORMES ANCIENNES : TOCCATA, RICERCARE, CANZONA

Nous croyons utile de donner maintenant quelques explications sur les formes auxquelles se rattachent les pièces des *Fiori musicali* : Toccata, Ricercare, Canzona.

Par Toccata (de l'italien *toccare*, toucher), on désignait autrefois un genre de pièces très libres de forme, sortes d'improvisations écrites dont le but était parfois de faire valoir l'habileté de toucher du virtuose. Cependant Frescobaldi donna ce nom à des pièces de caractère purement expressif, comme, par exemple, les trois Toccate per l'Elevazione. La Toccata pouvait donc être indifféremment une pièce mouvementée ou calme se différenciant avant tout des autres compositions par une liberté et une fantaisie absolues.

Buxtehude et Bach réservèrent plus tard le nom de Toccata à des pièces de virtuosité et, de nos jours, la Toccata est devenue une pièce brillante, sorte de *Moto perpetuo*.

Le Ricercare et la Canzona découlèrent en droite ligne de la musique vocale. Le Ricercare (recherche), de caractère sérieux et grave, développant, sous forme imitative, des petits motifs mélodiques, s'apparente ainsi au motet religieux.

Dans certains de ses Ricercari, Frescobaldi traite les divers motifs chacun à leur tour, en différentes périodes et les superpose ensuite harmonieusement (*Ricercare cromatico*, p. 49).

Dans d'autres cas, la pièce entière ne développe qu'un seul thème, celui-ci pouvant ne pas rester

THE ANCIENT FORMS : TOCCATA, RICERCARE, CANZONA

A few explanations may now be useful on the forms with which the composition of the *Fiori Musicali* are built : Toccata, Ricercare, Canzona.

Toccata (from the Italian *toccare*, to touch) was the name formerly given to a type of composition which was very free in form, an improvisation the aim of which was sometimes to bring forth the cleverness of touch of a virtuoso. However Frescobaldi gave that name to some pieces of a merely expressive character as, for instance, the three Toccate per l'Elevazione. The Toccata could, therefore, be either lively or quiet, its distinctive quality being absolute freedom and fancifulness.

Buxtehude and Bach later reserved the name of Toccata for pieces of virtuosity and, in our time, the Toccata has become a brilliant piece, a kind of *Moto perpetuo*.

The Ricercare and the Canzona were the direct outgrowths of vocal music. The Ricercare (research) was of a serious and grave character, and developed in imitative form some little melodic subjects. It is therefore closely related to the religious motet.

In some of his Ricercare, Frescobaldi treats the various motifs in turn in separate periods and then superposes them harmonically (*Ricercare cromatico*, p. 49).

In other cases, the whole piece develops a single theme which is not required to remain necessarily

obligatoirement dans la forme primitive, mais subir, au contraire, des transformations de valeurs, et apparaître avec des contre-sujets différents (Exemples p. 19, 46, 77).

Si le Ricercare était issu du motet néerlandais, la Canzona procérait, par contre, de la chanson française du début du XVI^e siècle. Une tradition voulait que la Canzona commençât toujours conformément au rythme : .

La Canzona donna naissance à la fugue instrumentale, et Bernard Schmid, présentant dans sa « *Tablature* »⁽¹⁾ une suite de Fugues, les désigne par le mot Fugues, autrement nommées par les Italiens « *Canzone alla francese* », ne faisant, comme on le voit, aucune différence entre les unes et les autres.

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(1) *Tablatur Bach*, par Bernard Schmid, citoyen, et organiste de la Cathédrale de Strasbourg, éditée par Lazare Zetzner, Strasbourg, 1607 (voir la Table des matières : Fugen, pièces n°s 65 à 76).

in its primitive form, but on the contrary undergoes metrical changes and appears with different counter-themes (See F, i. P, 19, 46, 77).

While the Ricercare originally developed from the motet of the Netherlands the Canzona grew out of the French song form of the beginning of the 16th century. A tradition required the Canzona always to begin according to the rhythm : .

The Canzona gave rise to the instrumental fugue and Bernard Schmid, when presenting a set of fugues in his *Tablature*⁽¹⁾, designates them by the word Fugues, otherwise called by the Italians *Canzone alla francese*, obviously making no distinction between the two titles.

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(1) *Tablatur Bach*, by Bernard Schmid, a citizen of Strasburg and organist of the Cathedral in the city, published by Lazare Zetzner, Strasburg, 1607 (See the Index : Fugen, pieces 65 to 76).

ALL' EMINENTISSIMO
ET REVERENDISSIMO SIG.
IL SIGNORE
CARDINALE ANTONIO BARBERINO

ALL' altezza dei meritati honori, à quali sua Eminenza la gloria della Romana grandezza ereger si compiaque, questo mio picciol dono quasi tributo in parte della longa osseruanzza offerendosi, non degno si stima de suo pregiati fauori, e di si nobil patrocinio, alla cui tutela e sourano dominio angusto pare il Tebro, e picciol regno il Mondo. Portando però in fronte il suo augustissimo nome, quale à pari del Sole agli estremi confini del mondo spiega l'Ali di gloriosa fama, lui quasi corpo inanimato spera trarne da esso immortal vita. Ne men Fidia per consecrarsi à posteri immortale, scolpita nel scudo di Pallade la sua effigie, tennè il suo nome perire nelle memorie altrui mentre ella sostentando il proprio tempio doueuia insieme lui dal' ingiurie del tempo conseruare. Vengo è riporre anch'io sotto l'auspicio de l'inuitto suo nome queste mie musicali compositioni, acciò dal dente mordace dell' età inuidiosa secure conduchino nel' immortal suo nome eterna vita. Non sdegni dunque accoglier l'offerta l'innata benigntià di sua Eminenza, quale nei Prencipi così preclara come rara in lei miro & ammiro. E qui humilissimamente inchinandomi a sua Eminenza, prego il motor celeste à secondare il fine de suoi altissimi pensieri.

Di Venetia adi 20. Agosto 1635.

Di V. S. Eminentissima, & Reuerendissima.

Humilissimo & devotissimo Seruitore.

GIROLAMO FRESCOBALDI.

AL LETTORE⁽¹⁾

Essendo stato sempre desideroso (per quel talento che mi è da Dio Conceduto) di giouare con le mie fatiche alli studiosi di detta professione, sempre ho dimostrato al mondo con le mie Stampe d'intauolatura, & in partitura di ogni sorte capricci e d'inuentioni dar segno del mio dessideroso affetto, accio che ogniuono vedendo, e studiando le mie opre ne restasse contento, & approfittatto. Con questo mio libro dirò solo che il mio principal fine e di giouare alli Organisti hauendo fatto tale compositione di tal stile di sonare, che potranno rispondere à Messe & à Vespri, il che conoscendo esser à loro di molto profitto e Potranno anco seruirsi à suo beneplacito di detti Versi, nelle Canzoni finire nelle sue Cadenze cosi ne Ricercari, quando paressero troppo lunghi, stimo di molta importanza à sonatori, il praticare le partiture perche non solo stimo à chi ha desiderio affaticarsi in tal compositione ma necessario Essendo che tal materia quasi paragone distingue e fa conoscere il vero oro delle virtuose attioni dal Ignoranti altro non mi occorre solo che l'esperienza e del tutto maestra : proui, & esperimenti chi vol in questa arte auanzarsi la

AU LECTEUR

Ayant toujours souhaité aider, autant que Dieu m'en a donné le talent, et de toutes mes forces les gens studieux de la profession musicale, j'ai toujours manifesté au public, par mes publications tant en tablatures qu'en partitions et par toutes sortes de caprices et d'inventions, mon désir empressé que chacun, voyant et étudiant mes œuvres, en demeurât satisfait et en tirât un profit réel. Mon principal objet est encore d'aider les organistes, par le présent ouvrage; j'en ai composé les différents morceaux de telle sorte qu'ils puissent servir soit pour la messe soit pour les vêpres, ce qui sera d'une grande utilité; les organistes pourront d'ailleurs se servir de ces versets comme il leur plaira. Dans les « Canzoni », de même que dans les « Ricercari » ils pourront terminer aux poses (cadences) si les pièces leur semblent trop longues (Ex. pages 20 et 29).

J'estime qu'il est de grande importance pour les virtuoses de jouer sur la partition, non seulement pour ceux qui désirent s'adonner à ce genre de composition, mais aussi parce que cette pratique établit une nette distinction entre les vrais virtuoses et les ignorants.

TO THE READER

Having always been anxious (as far as God has granted me the talent) to help with all my strength the students of the musical profession, I have always manifested to the world through my printed editions in score and by all sorts of devices and inventions my earnest desire that each one in seeing and studying my works should not only be pleased but should derive practical profit therefrom. My principle aim with the present book is to help organists. I have written the different pieces in such a way to make them suitable either for mass or vespers. The organists may also use the verses as they please. If the Canzoni as well as the Ricercari are found to be too long, they can be concluded at the cadences or pauses (See pages 20 and 29).

I consider it to be a matter of great importance for organists to be able to read from the score; Not onley for those who wish to give themselves seriously to a study of this type of composition, but such a practice makes a distinction between cultured and ignorant musicians.

(1) Copie exacte de l'exemplaire de la Bibliothèque nationale (V⁷m 1810).

Verita di quanto ho detto vedrà quanto esequirà di profitto.

1. Nelle Toccate quando si troverà alcuni trilli ouero passi affettuosi sonarli adagio e nelle crome seguite nelle parti insieme fargli alquanto allegri e nelli trilli siano fatti piu adagio con il lentar la battuta benche la toccate si deuono fare à suo beneplacito secondo el gusto del sonatore.

2. Li principi di tutte le Toccate ben che siano di crome potansi fare adagio, e poi secondo i loro passi farli allegri.

3. Nelli Kirie alcuni si potranno sonare con battuta allegra, & altri con lenta come parera al giudicio di chi sonerà.

4. Anchora detti versi benche siano fatti per kirie potranno seruire alcuni come più piacerà per altri affetti.

5. Nelli Canti fermi benche siano legati per non impedire le mani si potranno sciorre per più comodità hauendo usato tutta quella facilità che habbià saputo.

Il ne me reste plus qu'un mot à dire : l'expérience est la grande maîtresse; que celui-là donc qui peut progresser dans l'art demande à l'épreuve la confirmation de ce que je dis; il verra le profit qu'il en retirera.

1. Dans les « Toccate », lorsqu'il se trouve des trilles ou des passages particulièrement expressifs, dès jouer adagio; dans les suites de croches où les parties sont écrites note contre note, jouer plutôt allegro; pour les trilles, ralentir la mesure, encore que les toccate se jouent à volonté et selon le goût de l'exécutant.

2. Le début de toutes les Toccate, même écrit en croches, peut se jouer adagio, quitte à jouer ensuite allegro suivant le caractère du passage.

3. Pour les Kyrie, les uns peuvent se jouer allegro, les autres adagio selon qu'en jugera l'exécutant.

4. Les versets, d'ailleurs, bien que destinés aux Kyrie, peuvent aussi, du moins quelques-uns, servir en d'autres occasions si on le juge à propos.

5. Les canti fermi (thèmes grégoriens) doivent être joués legato, mais si cela était trop difficile on pourrait user de quelque liberté à ce sujet. Au reste, j'ai cherché à rendre toutes choses aussi faciles que j'ai pu.

Nothing else occurs to me to say except that experience will master every art. He who wishes to advance in the art should experiment and put these things to practical proof and according to his progress he will realize the truth of what I say.

1° In the Toccate when a trill or an expressive passage occurs it should be played more slowly; as to the series of eighth notes which occur together in the parts, these should be hurried a little; the trills should be played more slowly and the whole tempo held back although of course the Toccate should, as a whole, be played according to the will of the performer.

2° Even though the toccate usually begin with eighth notes these can be played rather slowly and gradually, one can quicken the movement as one goes on to other passages of different character.

3° In the Kyrie one may play sometimes quickly and sometimes slowly according to the performer's fancy.

4° Although the verses are written for the Kyrie many of them may also be used when desired on other occasions.

5° In the canti fermi, the gregorian melodies must be played legato as much as possible; however, if it would be too difficult, some licence might be taken. For the rest I have tried to make it as easy a possible.

GIROLAMO FRESCOBALDI.

TOCCATA AVANTI LA MESSA DELLA DOMENICA*

(ENTRÉE)

INDICATION DES JEUX

RÉCIT: Fonds 8 et 4, Aches 8 et 4. Boite fermée.
 G¹ ORGUE ET POS: Fonds 16.8 et 4, Claviers réunis.
 PÉDALE: Fonds 32.16.8 et 4. Tirasse G.O.

SWELL: Foundations 8.4 Reeds 8.4 (Box closed).
 PREPARE GREAT: Foundations 16.8.4, Sw. to G¹
 PEDAL: Foundations 32.16.8. G¹ to Ped.

MANUALE

(Adagio)

PEDALE

Adagio

(Un poco più animato)

(rit.)

(rit.)

* Messe gregorienne: In Dominicis intra annum (Orbis factor).

KYRIE DELLA DOMENICA

KYRIE

(Allegro non troppo)

MANUALE

G.O.Fonds 8 et 4
G! Foundations 8, 4

Ped. 16. 8

PEDALE

Musical score for the Manuale part of the Kyrie. The score consists of two staves: Treble (C) and Bass (C). The Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The music is in three measures. Measure 1: Treble staff has a whole note followed by eighth-note pairs (B, A, G, F#), and a half note. Bass staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (D, C, B, A). Measure 2: Treble staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (B, A, G, F#), and a half note. Bass staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (D, C, B, A). Measure 3: Treble staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (B, A, G, F#), and a half note. Bass staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (D, C, B, A).

Musical score for the Pedale part of the Kyrie. The score consists of two staves: Treble (C) and Bass (C). The Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The music is in three measures. Measure 1: Treble staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (B, A, G, F#), and a half note. Bass staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (D, C, B, A). Measure 2: Treble staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (B, A, G, F#), and a half note. Bass staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (D, C, B, A). Measure 3: Treble staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (B, A, G, F#), and a half note. Bass staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (D, C, B, A).

Musical score for the Pedale part of the Kyrie. The score consists of two staves: Treble (C) and Bass (C). The Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The music is in three measures. Measure 1: Treble staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (B, A, G, F#), and a half note. Bass staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (D, C, B, A). Measure 2: Treble staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (B, A, G, F#), and a half note. Bass staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (D, C, B, A). Measure 3: Treble staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (B, A, G, F#), and a half note. Bass staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (D, C, B, A).

Musical score for the Pedale part of the Kyrie. The score consists of two staves: Treble (C) and Bass (C). The Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The music is in three measures. Measure 1: Treble staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (B, A, G, F#), and a half note. Bass staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (D, C, B, A). Measure 2: Treble staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (B, A, G, F#), and a half note. Bass staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (D, C, B, A). Measure 3: Treble staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (B, A, G, F#), and a half note. Bass staff has a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (D, C, B, A).

KYRIE

(Andante)

G.O. Fonds 8,4
G! Foundations 8, 4

Ped. 16.8

CHRISTE

Andantino

Pos. Flûtes 8 et 4
Ch. Flûte 8, 4

G.O. Gambe 8, Bourdon 8
G!-Viola d'gambe 8

Ped. Bourdon 8 et Flûte 8 (^{sans 16'}
without 16')

This system contains three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle is bass clef, and the bottom is bass clef. The music consists of measures 1 through 4. Measure 1 has rests. Measures 2-4 feature eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 ends with a repeat sign.

This system contains three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle is bass clef, and the bottom is bass clef. The music continues from measure 5 to 8. Measure 5 has eighth-note patterns. Measures 6-8 feature sustained notes or sustained rhythmic patterns.

This system contains three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle is bass clef, and the bottom is bass clef. The music continues from measure 9 to 12. Measure 9 has eighth-note patterns. Measures 10-12 feature sustained notes or sustained rhythmic patterns.

This system contains three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle is bass clef, and the bottom is bass clef. The music continues from measure 13 to 16. Measure 13 has eighth-note patterns. Measures 14-16 feature sustained notes or sustained rhythmic patterns.

CHRISTE. Alio modo.

Allegretto

Man:Fonds doux 8 et 4 et Nasard
Ch. Soft 8, 4.

Ped. Bourdons 16, 8 - Flute 8
(viz. Soft 16, 8.)

CHRISTE. Alio modo

(Andantino)

3

p

Récit (Flûtes 8 et 4)
Choir Flûtes 8, 4

2:3

2:3

Ped. Soubasse 16, Bourdon 8
Ped. Bourdon 16, Flute 8 (viz. Soft 16, 8.)

This musical score page contains five staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef and common time (indicated by '3'). It features eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings 'p' and 'Récit (Flûtes 8 et 4)'. Below it are two bass staves, both in 2:3 time. The bottom staff also uses a bass clef and 2:3 time. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests. A note at the end of the first section is labeled 'Ped. Soubasse 16, Bourdon 8' and 'Ped. Bourdon 16, Flute 8 (viz. Soft 16, 8.)'.

8:

2

2

This page shows three staves of music. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The middle staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of eighth-note patterns across all three staves.

8:

2

2

This page shows three staves of music. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The middle staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of eighth-note patterns across all three staves.

8:

2

2

This page shows three staves of music. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The middle staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of eighth-note patterns across all three staves.

INDICATION
DES JEUX

RÉCIT: Flûte 8, Bourdon 8, Gambe 8.

G^dORGUE: Flûte 8, Bourdon 8. Récit accouplé.

PEDALE: Flûte 8. Bourdon 8. (sans 16).

Swell: Open Diapason (Box closed).
PREPARE CHOIR: Clarabella 8, Dulciana 8, Sw. to Ch.
PEDAL: Bassflute 8. Sw. to Ped. (without 16).

CHRISTE. Alio modo

(Andante espressivo)

Musical score page 1 showing three staves of music. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The music consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. A dynamic marking "Récit pp Sw." is placed above the first measure. The key signature changes from C major to F major (one sharp) at the end of the page.

Musical score page 2 showing three staves of music. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The music consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. A dynamic marking "G.O. Ch." is placed above the last measure of the page.

Musical score page 3 showing three staves of music. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The music consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. The lyrics "cres - cen - do" are written below the top staff. The key signature changes from C major to G major (one sharp) at the end of the page.

Musical score page 4 showing three staves of music. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The music consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. A dynamic marking "pp" is placed above the last measure. The key signature changes from G major to A major (two sharps) at the end of the page.

INDICATION DES JEUX
 RÉCIT: Flûtes 8, 4 (Boîte fermée).
 POSITIF: Cromorne 8 et Flûte 4.
 PEDALE: Bourdon 8. Flûte 8. Violoncelle 8. (sans 16).

GREAT: Clarabella or Stopped-Diapason.
 PREPARE CHOIR: Clarinet 8, Flute 4.
 PEDAL: Flute 8, Cello 8. (without 16).

KYRIE

(Andante con moto)

(a)
Récit G!
Pos. Ch.
(8 P.)

INDICATION *Tous les Fonds 16. 8. 4.*
 DES JEUX *avec les Anches 8 et 4 du Récit (boîte fermée).*
Claviers réunis, Tirasses.

PREPARE *SWELL: 8, 4 with Reeds and Mixture.*
GREAT: 16, 8, 4, without Reeds.
PEDAL: 16. 8. without Reeds.
Swell to G^t. — G^t. to Ped.

KYRIE. Alio modo

(Allegro)



KYRIE. (Alio modo)

(Allegro maestoso)

G.O.Fonds 16.8.4.2 avec Plein jeu
G! Foundations 16.8.4 and Mixtures

Ped.Fonds et Anches 16.8 et 4
Ped. Foundations and Reeds 16.8.4 (without Double Trombone)

KYRIE. Ultimo

(Allegro)

G.O. Fonds 8.4.2 Plein jeu - Claviers réunis
G! Foundations 8, 4, 2 with Mixtures Sw. to G!

Ped. Fonds et Anches 16.8.4
Ped 16.8.4 with Reeds

INDICATION (Fonds 8.4.2. Plein jeu et Anches 8.4. du Récit.
DES JEUX Claviers réunis.)

PREPARE *SWELL Full without 16.*
GREAT: Foundations 8.4.2. Sw. to G^t
PEDAL: 16.8.4 without Reeds, G^t to Ped.

KYRIE. Alio modo

(Allegro non troppo)

G.O.
G^t

Fonds 16.8.4 Tirasse

(b)

INDICATION RÉCIT: Fonds 8.

DES JEUX G^d ORGUE: Flûte 8. Bourdon 8. Salicional 8. Claviers réunis.

PEDALE: Bourdons 16 et 8. Flûte 8.

SWELL: Open Diapason 8.

PREPARE GREAT: Clarabella 8, Dulciana 8, Sw. to G!

PEDAL: Bourdon 16, Flute 8. Sw. to Ped.

KYRIE. Alio modo

(Andantino)

Musical score for Kyrie, Andantino, first system. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, 3/2 time, with a dynamic marking 'G.O.' above it. The middle staff is bass clef, 3/2 time. The bottom staff is bass clef, 3/2 time. The music features sustained notes and short melodic fragments.

Musical score for Kyrie, Andantino, second system. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, 3/2 time. The middle staff is bass clef. The bottom staff is bass clef. The music continues with sustained notes and short melodic fragments.

Musical score for Kyrie, Andantino, third system. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, 3/2 time. The middle staff is bass clef. The bottom staff is bass clef. The music continues with sustained notes and short melodic fragments.

Musical score for Kyrie, Andantino, fourth system. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, 3/2 time. The middle staff is bass clef. The bottom staff is bass clef. The music concludes with sustained notes and short melodic fragments.

CANZONE DOPO L' EPISTOLA

(OFFERTOIRE)

INDICATION DES JEUX
 RÉCIT: Flûtes 8 et 4
 G^d. ORGUE: Flûte 8. Bourdon 8. Salicional (Fl. 4 douce ad lib.).
 PEDALE: Soubasse 16. Bourdon 8. Flûte 8. Tirasse G.O.

PREPARE
 SWELL: Open and Stop. Diap. 8. Flûte 4.
 GREAT: Stop. diap. 8. Flûte 8. Dulciana Sw. to G
 CHOIR: Flutes 8' and 4.
 PEDAL: Bourdon 16. Bassflute 8 G^f to Ped.

(Andante quasi andantino)

MANUALE

PEDALE



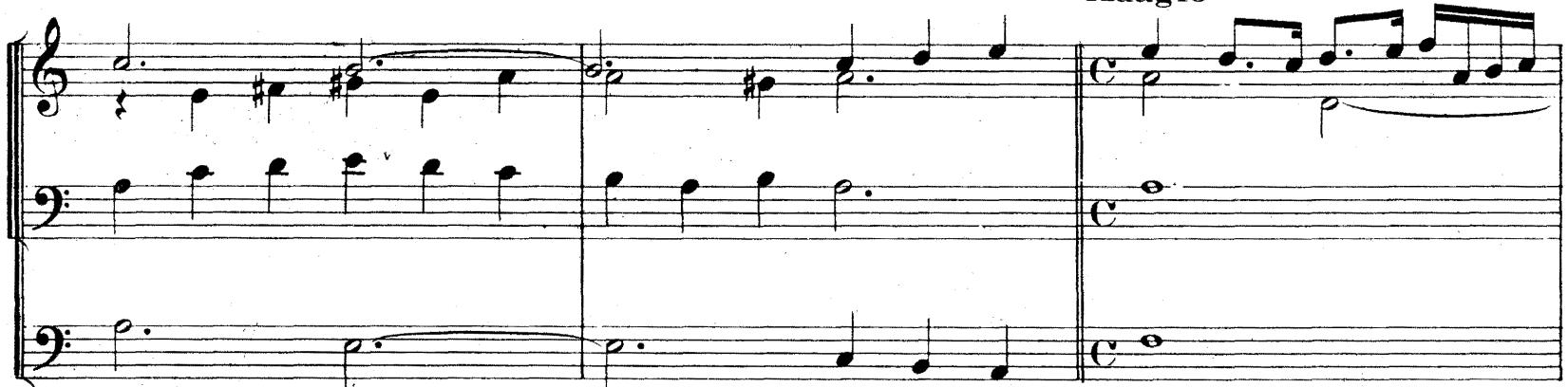
(Più animato)

Récit *p*
Ch.

Ôtez Tirasse G.O.
of gt Ped.



Adagio



Allegro

Musical score page 16, measures 13-16. The score continues with three staves: Treble, Bass, and Bassoon. The Treble staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The Bass staff has a bass clef and common time. The Bassoon staff has a bass clef and common time. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes, with dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'C' (forte). There are also performance instructions: 'G.O. Tous les Fonds 8, 4, 2 et Plein jeu.' and 'G! Foundations 8, 4, 2 with Sw.Reeds'. The bassoon staff also includes 'Tirasse G.O.' and 'G! to Ped'.



Musical score for three voices (Treble, Bass, Alto) in common time. Key signature changes to A major. Measure 5: Treble has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes, Alto rests. Measure 6: Treble has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes. Measure 7: Treble has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes. Measure 8: Treble has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes.

Musical score for three voices (Treble, Bass, Alto) in common time. Key signature changes to A major. Measure 9: Treble has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes. Measure 10: Treble has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes. Measure 11: Treble has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes. Measure 12: Treble has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes.

Musical score for three voices (Treble, Bass, Alto) in common time. Key signature changes to A major. Measure 13: Treble has eighth notes, Bass rests, Alto has eighth notes. Measure 14: Treble has eighth notes, Bass has sixteenth-note patterns, Alto has eighth notes. Measure 15: Treble has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes. Measure 16: Treble has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes.

RICERCARE DOPO IL CREDO

(OFFERTOIRE OU ENTRÉE)

INDICATION
DES JEUX
 RÉCIT: Fonds 8, 4. Trompette 8, Hautbois 8. Boîte fermée.
 G^d. ORGUE ET POS: Fonds 8-4. Claviers réunis.
 PÉDALE: Fonds 16 et 8. Tirasse G.O.

PREPARE
 SWELL: Foundations 8, 4. Cornopean, Box closer
 GREAT: Foundations 8, 4. Sw. to G!
 PEDAL: Foundations 16, 8, G^t to Ped.

Maestoso

MANUALE

PEDALE



Alio modo si placet.⁽¹⁾

Récit
Sw.

Otez Terasse G.O.
Ped. Uncoupled

G.O.
G!

⁽¹⁾ Voir page XXXI
⁽²⁾ See page XXXI

Musical score page 21, system 1. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle is bass clef, and the bottom is bass clef. The key signature is one flat. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests. There are dynamics like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). Measure 1 ends with a fermata over the first note of the second measure. Measure 2 starts with a grace note. Measure 3 contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 4 has a dynamic 'G.O.' above the staff. Measure 5 ends with a fermata over the first note of the next measure. Measure 6 begins with a dynamic 'G!'. Measure 7 ends with a fermata over the first note of the next measure. Measure 8 begins with a dynamic 'Tirasse G.O.' followed by 'G! to Ped.'

Musical score page 21, system 2. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle is bass clef, and the bottom is bass clef. The key signature changes to one sharp. The music continues with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 9 through 12 show a continuation of the melodic line with various note heads and rests.

Musical score page 21, system 3. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle is bass clef, and the bottom is bass clef. The key signature changes back to one flat. The music continues with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 13 through 16 show a continuation of the melodic line with various note heads and rests.

Musical score page 21, system 4. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle is bass clef, and the bottom is bass clef. The key signature changes to one sharp. The music continues with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 17 through 20 show a continuation of the melodic line with various note heads and rests.

TOCCATA CROMATICA PER L'ELEVATIONE

^(a) INDICATION DES JEUX
RÉCIT OU POS: Principal et Bourdon 8.
G⁴ ORGUE: Bourdon 8 et Flute 8; Claviers réunis.
PÉDALE: Soubasse 16, Flute 8.

PREPARE SWELL: Open and Stop. Diap. 8.
GREAT: Stop Diap. Hohl Flute 8. Sw. to G!
PEDAL: Bourdon 16. Bass Flute 8.

Adagio

MANUALE

PEDALE



A handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) on three staves. The key signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The Soprano staff has a treble clef, the Alto staff has an alto clef, and the Bass staff has a bass clef. The music consists of six measures. Measure 1: Soprano has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes. Measure 2: Soprano has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes. Measure 3: Soprano has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes. Measure 4: Soprano has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes. Measure 5: Soprano has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes. Measure 6: Soprano has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes.

A handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) on three staves. The key signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The Soprano staff has a treble clef, the Alto staff has an alto clef, and the Bass staff has a bass clef. The music consists of six measures. Measure 1: Soprano has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes. Measure 2: Soprano has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes. Measure 3: Soprano has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes. Measure 4: Soprano has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes. Measure 5: Soprano has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes. Measure 6: Soprano has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes.

A handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) on three staves. The key signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The Soprano staff has a treble clef, the Alto staff has an alto clef, and the Bass staff has a bass clef. The music consists of six measures. Measure 1: Soprano has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes. Measure 2: Soprano has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes. Measure 3: Soprano has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes. Measure 4: Soprano has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes. Measure 5: Soprano has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes. Measure 6: Soprano has eighth notes, Alto has eighth notes, Bass has eighth notes.

Handwritten musical score for three voices (Treble, Bass, Bass) in common time. The key signature changes from A major (two sharps) to E major (one sharp). The music consists of six measures.

Handwritten musical score for three voices (Treble, Bass, Bass) in common time. The key signature changes from E major (one sharp) to A major (two sharps). The music consists of six measures.

Handwritten musical score for three voices (Treble, Bass, Bass) in common time. The key signature changes from A major (two sharps) to D major (one sharp). The music consists of six measures.

Handwritten musical score for three voices (Treble, Bass, Bass) in common time. The key signature changes from D major (one sharp) to G major (no sharps or flats). The music consists of six measures.

Musical score page 25, system 1. The score consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The key signature changes from one sharp to two sharps. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes connected by horizontal lines.

Musical score page 25, system 2. The score consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The key signature changes from one sharp to two sharps. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes connected by horizontal lines.

Musical score page 25, system 3. The score consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The key signature changes from one sharp to two sharps. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes connected by horizontal lines.

Musical score page 25, system 4. The score consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The key signature changes from one sharp to two sharps. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes connected by horizontal lines.

CANZONE POST IL COMMUNIO

(SORTIE)

RÉCIT: Fonds et Anches. 8, 4 et 2.
 INDICATION POS: Fonds. 8, 4, 2 et Plein jeu
 DES JEUX G^d ORGUE: Fonds 8. 4, 2 Plein jeu Anches 8, 4.
 PÉDALE: Fonds et Anches 16, 8, et 4.
 Claviers réunis, Tirasses.. Pos.. et G.O.

SWELL: Full, without 16.
 PREPARE GREAT: Full, without 16. Sw. to G!
 PEDAL: 16-8-4 without Double Trombone.
 G^t to Ped.

(Allegro giocoso e risoluto)

MANUALE f G.O. G^t

PEDALE



Adagio

Fonds 16 du G.O.
Add. 16

Allegro

C(3) Pos.
Sw.

Otez Anches Récit, G.O. et Ped. ôtez Tirasse G.O.
Otez Fonds 16 du G.O.

C(3)

Man. without 16. Sw. to Ped., G! and Ped. Reeds in -

Musical score page 28, measures 1-5. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and Bass. The music is in common time. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. A dynamic marking "mf" is placed above the bass staff in measure 5.

Musical score page 28, measures 6-10. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and Bass. The music is in common time. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 7: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 8: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 9: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 10: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score page 28, measures 11-15. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and Bass. The music is in common time. Measure 11: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 12: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 13: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 14: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 15: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. A dynamic marking "G.O." is placed above the treble staff in measure 15. Below the bass staff in measure 11, there is a note with a bracket labeled "Tirasse G.O. G! to Ped."

Musical score page 28, measures 16-20. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and Bass. The music is in common time. Measure 16: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 17: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 18: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 19: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 20: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. A dynamic marking "Adagio" is placed above the treble staff in measure 16. Below the bass staff in measure 16, there is a note with a bracket labeled "G.O. G!". Below the bass staff in measure 19, there is a note with a bracket labeled "(b)" and another note with a bracket labeled "Fonds 16 G! with 16".

al - lar - gan - do)

Alio modo, si placet^{a)}

Otez Fonds 16. mettez Anches Récit
Man. without 16. G! add. Mixture

Anches Pos. Adagio

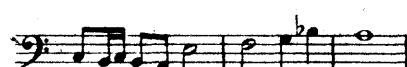
Fonds 16
with 16

Allegro

G. O. Mettez Anches 8,4; ôtez Fonds 16

Man. without 16 - add. G^t Reeds.

* Texte original



E.M.S. 5813

Musical score for three staves (Treble, Bass, and another Bass staff). The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Another Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Another Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Another Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for three staves (Treble, Bass, and another Bass staff). The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Another Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Another Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Another Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for three staves (Treble, Bass, and another Bass staff). The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 7: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Another Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 8: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Another Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 9: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Another Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. The instruction "(rit." is written above the staff.

Musical score for three staves (Treble, Bass, and another Bass staff). The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 10: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Another Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 11: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Another Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. The instruction "Fonds 16
with 16" is written above the staff. Measure 12: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Another Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. The instruction "-ff -" is written below the staff.

TOCCATA AVANTI LA MESSA DELLI APOSTOLI^(*)

(ENTRÉE)

NICATION MANUALE: *Fonds 16, 8, 4, 2; Plein jeu.*

DES JEUX PÉDALE: *Fonds 16, 8, 4. Bassons 16, 8. Trompette 8.*

PREPARE { *MANUALE: Foundations 16, 8, 4, 2. Mixtures;*
PEDAL: Foundations 16, 8, 4, 6! to P.d.

(Andante con moto)

MANUALE

G.O.
ff

PEDALE

(*) Messe gregorienne: In festis duplicibus I (Cunctipotens Genitor Deus.)

Musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in common time. The key signature changes from G major (no sharps or flats) to F major (one sharp) and then to E major (two sharps). Measure 1: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in common time. The key signature changes from E major (two sharps) to D major (one sharp) and then to C major (no sharps or flats). Measure 5: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 6: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 7: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 8: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in common time. The key signature changes from C major (no sharps or flats) to B major (two sharps) and then to A major (one sharp). Measure 9: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 10: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 11: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 12: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in common time. The key signature changes from A major (one sharp) to G major (no sharps or flats) and then to F major (one sharp). Measure 13: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 14: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 15: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 16: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs.

KYRIE DELLI APOSTOLI

INDICATION
DES JEUX
RÉCIT: Fonds 8, Anches 8.
G! ORGUE: Fonds 8 et 4. Claviers séparés.
PÉDALE: Fonds 16 - 8 - Tirasse C.

PREPARE
(SWELL: Foundations 8-4, Cornopean 8.
GREAT: Foundations 8-4. Uncoupled.
PEDAL: Foundations 16-8. G! to Ped.)

(Andante con moto)

MANUALE

PEDALE

Récit Sw.

G.O.
G!

Tirasse R.
Sw. to Ped.

INDICATIONS
DES JEUX

RÉCIT: Fonds 8 et 4, (Boîte ouverte.).
G. ORGUE: Fonds 8, Récit accouplé.
PEDALE: Soubasse 16, Bourdon 8, Flute 8, Tirasse R.

PREPARE
SWELL: Foundations 8 - Flute 4.
GREAT: Diapason 8 - Sw. to G!
PEDAL: 16-8 - Sw. to Ped.

KYRIE

(Andantino)

Musical score for Kyrie, Andantino section, first system. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and Pedal. The Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp. The Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp. The Pedal staff has a key signature of one sharp. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'Récit Sw.' and 'R. Sw.' above the staves, and 'G.O. G!' and 'G.O. G!' near the end of the section.

Musical score for Kyrie, Andantino section, second system. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and Pedal. The Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp. The Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp. The Pedal staff has a key signature of one sharp. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'Tirasse G.O. G! to Ped.' and 'Récit Sw.'.

Musical score for Kyrie, Andantino section, third system. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and Pedal. The Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp. The Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp. The Pedal staff has a key signature of one sharp. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'G.O. G!', 'G.O. G!', and 'R. Sw.'

Musical score for Kyrie, Andantino section, fourth system. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and Pedal. The Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp. The Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp. The Pedal staff has a key signature of one sharp. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'G.O.', 'G.O. G!', and 'G.O. G!'. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

INDICATIONS
DES JEUX
RÉCIT: Flûtes 8.4.
G^d ORGUE: Gambe 8, Bourdon 8.
PÉDALE: Soubasse 16, Bourdon 8, Flûte 8.

PREPARE
CHOIR: Flutes 8.4.
GREAT: Viola di gamba 8, Stop. Diap. 8.
PEDAL: Bourdon 16 - Bass Flute 8.

KYRIE

(Allegretto)

The musical score consists of four systems of music for organ, labeled (Allegretto). The score includes three staves for the manual (Treble, Bass, Pedal) and one staff for the Choir (Flutes).

- System 1:** Treble staff (R., Ch.), Bass staff (G.O., G.), Pedal staff.
- System 2:** Treble staff (R., Ch.), Bass staff, Pedal staff.
- System 3:** Treble staff, Bass staff, Pedal staff.
- System 4:** Treble staff, Bass staff, Pedal staff.

Various stops are indicated by labels: R. (Rank), Ch. (Choir), G.O. (Great Organ), and G. (Great). The score shows a mix of sustained notes and rapid sixteenth-note patterns.

CHRISTE

(Andantino)

pp

R. Cor de nuit 8. Flûte 4.
Choir Flutes 8.4

Ped. Bourdons 16.8. Violoncelle 8. Fl. 8
Ped. Bourdon 16. Cello 8. Bass flute 8.

RÉCIT: Gambe 8. Voix Céleste.
 INDICATION POS: Salicional ou Gambe, Undamaris ad lib. Récit accouplé.
 DES JEUX G^d ORGUE: Gambe 8. R. et Pos. accouplés.
 PEDALE: Violoncelle 8 et Tirasses G. P. R.

PREPARE { SWELL: Voix Celeste. Viola di gamba 8.
 CHOIR: Viola di gamba, Sw. to Ch.
 GREAT: Viola di gamba, Sw. and Ch. to G!
 PEDAL: Cello 8. G^t to Ped.

CHRISTE

(Andante espressivo)

Musical score for the Christe section. The score consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo is Andante espressivo. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'Pos.' and 'Ch.' above notes, and 'G.O.' and 'G!' below notes. The bassoon part (Bassoon 1) is labeled '(Chant au Ténor)' and '(8 P.)'.

Musical score for the Christe section, continuing from the previous system. The score consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The key signature changes to F major (no sharps or flats). The tempo is indicated by a bracket with 'più f'. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'R.' and 'Sw.' above notes, and 'Pos.' and 'Ch.' below notes.

Musical score for the Christe section, continuing from the previous system. The score consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The key signature changes to D major (one sharp). The score includes dynamic markings such as 'G.O.' and 'G!' below notes, and 'Pos.' and 'R.' above notes.

Musical score for the Christe section, concluding the section. The score consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The key signature changes to A major (two sharps). The score includes dynamic markings such as 'Otez Tirasse G.O.' and 'Ped. to Ch.', 'Otez Tirasse Pos.' and 'Ped. to Sw. in.', and 'Otez Tirasse R.' and 'Ped. uncoupled.'

KYRIE

(Allegro maestoso)

3

G.O. Fonds 16, 8, 4, et 2. Plein jeu, claviers réunis.
G! 16, 8, 4, 2. Sw. Full. without Double Trombone.

Ped. Fonds 16-8 et 4. Tirasses
Ped. 16-8-4
G! to Ped.

KYRIE

(Allegro moderato)

G.O.
Fonds 16-8-4 et 2- Plein jeu. Claviers réunis
G^t 16-8-4 (Sw. Full. without Double Trombone)



Musical score page 41, system 2. The score consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure has notes in the top and middle staves. The second measure has notes in the top and middle staves. The third measure has notes in the top and middle staves. The fourth measure has notes in the top and middle staves.

Musical score page 41, system 3. The score consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure has notes in the top and middle staves. The second measure has notes in the top and middle staves. The third measure has notes in the top and middle staves. The fourth measure has notes in the top and middle staves.

Musical score page 41, system 4. The score consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure has notes in the top and middle staves. The second measure has notes in the top and middle staves. The third measure has notes in the top and middle staves. The fourth measure has notes in the top and middle staves.

KYRIE

(Andante)

Fonds 16.8.4.2. Plein jeu. Claviers réunis
Foundations 16.8.4.2. Mixtures.

Ped. Fonds et Anches 8.4 (sans 16)
Ped. Uncoupled Reeds 8.4 only (without 16)

Musical score page 43, system 1. The score consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The music is in common time. The first measure shows a melodic line in the treble and bass staves. The second measure features eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves. The third measure contains sustained notes in the bass staff. The fourth measure includes eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves. The fifth measure shows a melodic line in the treble and bass staves.

Musical score page 43, system 2. The score consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The music is in common time. The first measure shows a melodic line in the treble and bass staves. The second measure features eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves. The third measure contains sustained notes in the bass staff. The fourth measure includes eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves. The fifth measure shows a melodic line in the treble and bass staves.

Musical score page 43, system 3. The score consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The music is in common time. The first measure shows a melodic line in the treble and bass staves. The second measure features eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves. The third measure contains sustained notes in the bass staff. The fourth measure includes eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves. The fifth measure shows a melodic line in the treble and bass staves.

Musical score page 43, system 4. The score consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The music is in common time. The first measure shows a melodic line in the treble and bass staves. The second measure features eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves. The third measure contains sustained notes in the bass staff. The fourth measure includes eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves. The fifth measure shows a melodic line in the treble and bass staves.

CANZONE DOPO L' EPISTOLA

(OFFERTOIRE)

INDICATION (RÉCIT: Bourdon 8, Flûte 8, Gambe 8, Flûte 4 (préparez Trompette 8).
G^d ORGUE: Fonds 8 et 4. Récit accouplé.
DES JEUX PÉDALE: Bourdons 16 et 8.

S.WELL: Soft 8 and 4 (Box closed).
PREPARE **GREAT:** Foundations 8 and 4. Sw. to G!
PEDAL: Bourdon 16. Bass flute 8.
 (Viz. Soft 16-8).

Adagio

MANUALE: Treble clef, C key signature. Dynamics: R. pp, Sw. Pedale: Bass clef, C key signature.

Allegro

Manuale: Treble clef, C key signature. Pedale: Bass clef, C key signature. Dynamics: G.O. G!
 G.O. Tirasses G. et R. G! 8-4 G! to Ped.
 (Ajoutez des Fonds 16 et 8 à la Pédale)
 Add. 16-8 Ped.



(Ouvrez la Boite du Récit)
(Box open)



R.
Sw. 8.4.

Otez Tirasse G.

Ped. uncoupled.

(Trompette Récit)

R. (fermé)
Sw. add. Reeds 8.4. (Box closed)



G.O. Plein jeu et 2 P.
G! add. Mixtures

Tirasse G.
G! to Ped.

(tr)

TOCCATA AVANTI IL RICERCARE

(OFFERTOIRE OU SORTIE)

INDICATION DES JEUX
RÉCIT: Fonds 8 et 4. (préparez Anches 8 et 4).
G^d ORGUE: Fonds 16-8-4. Claviers réunis.
PÉDALE: Fonds 16-8 et 4. (préparez Anches 16-8-4).

PREPARE { **SWELL:** Foundations 16-8-4.
GREAT: Foundations 16-8-4. Sw. to G!
PEDAL: Foundations 16-8-4. G^d to Ped.

(Andante)

MANUALE

PEDALE

(Un poco animato)

(Rit.)

(1^o Tempo)

Otez Fonds 16 au manual
Man. 16 in

(Attacca
il ricercare)

RICERCARE CROMATICO POST IL CREDO
(OFFERTOIRE)

(Maestoso, con moto)

MANUALE

Musical score for the Manuale (Manual) and Pedale (Pedal). The score consists of two staves. The top staff (Manuale) has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff (Pedale) has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in common time. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'G.(8.4.)' and 'G! 8.4' above the Manuale staff, and 'Ped. 16.8.4' below the Pedale staff.

Continuation of the musical score for the Manuale and Pedale. The Manuale staff shows a melodic line with various note heads and stems. The Pedale staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat) in the middle of the section.

Continuation of the musical score for the Manuale and Pedale. The Manuale staff features a more complex melodic line with grace notes and slurs. The Pedale staff continues to provide harmonic foundation.

Final section of the musical score for the Manuale and Pedale. The Manuale staff includes dynamic markings like 'R. (fermé)' and 'Sw. (closed)' above the notes. The Pedale staff concludes with a dynamic marking 'Anches Récit (Add. Swell Reeds 8.4)'.

Otez Tirasse
Ped Uncoupled

This system begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The music consists of six measures. The first measure features eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass staves. The second measure shows eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass, with a dynamic instruction 'p' (piano). The third measure contains eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass. The fourth measure has eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass. The fifth measure consists of eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass. The sixth measure ends with a single eighth note in the treble staff.

This system begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The music consists of six measures. The first measure features eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass staves. The second measure shows eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass. The third measure contains eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass. The fourth measure has eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass. The fifth measure consists of eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass. The sixth measure ends with a single eighth note in the treble staff.

G. O.

This system begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The music consists of eight measures. The first measure features eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass staves. The second measure shows eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass. The third measure contains eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass. The fourth measure has eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass. The fifth measure consists of eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass. The sixth measure ends with a single eighth note in the treble staff.

Tirasse G. O.
G. O.
G. O. to Ped.

This system begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The music consists of eight measures. The first measure features eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass staves. The second measure shows eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass. The third measure contains eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass. The fourth measure has eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass. The fifth measure consists of eighth-note pairs in the treble and bass. The sixth measure ends with a single eighth note in the treble staff.

(Più animato)

(Un poco rit.)

Add. Mixtures

Ajoutez le Plein jeu
et les Doublettes

(Anches Ped.)

(Ped. add. Reeds)

Musical score page 52, first system. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and another Bass staff below it. The music includes various note heads and rests. A dynamic instruction "(Otez Anche Ped.) (Ped Reeds in;)" is placed at the end of the system.

Musical score page 52, second system. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and another Bass staff below it. The music continues with note heads and rests.

Musical score page 52, third system. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and another Bass staff below it. The music includes note heads and rests. A dynamic instruction "(Anches Ped.) (Ped. add. Reeds)" is placed in the middle of the system.

Musical score page 52, fourth system. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and another Bass staff below it. The music includes note heads and rests. A dynamic instruction "(Allargando molto)" is above the staff, and "Otez les Tirasses." is written in the middle of the system. Below the staff, the instruction "Ped Uncoupled" is written.

ALTRO RICERCARE

(OFFERTOIRE)

INDICATION DES JEUX	RÉCIT: Flûte 8. Bourdon 8.	PREPARE	SWELL: Stop. Diap., Flute 8 or Dulciana 8 GREAT: Clarabella, Wald-flute, Sw. to G! PEBAL: Bourdon 16. Bass flute 8. G! to Ped. (Viz. Soft 16. 8)
	G ^d ORGUE: Flûte 8. Bourdon 8. Récit accouplé.		
	PÉDALE: Soubasse 16. Bourdon 8. Tirasses du Récit et du G.O.		

(Andantino cantabile)

MANUALE

G.O.
G!

PEDALE

Musical score page 54, system 1. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle staff is bass clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The key signature is one flat. The music features various note heads, stems, and rests. Measure 1 starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 begins with a half note. Measures 5-6 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 7 ends with a half note.

Musical score page 54, system 2. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle staff is bass clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The key signature changes to one sharp. The music continues with eighth-note patterns. Measure 1 starts with a half note. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 begins with a half note. Measures 5-6 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 7 ends with a half note.

Musical score page 54, system 3. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle staff is bass clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The key signature changes to one sharp. The music continues with eighth-note patterns. Measure 1 starts with a half note. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 begins with a half note. Measures 5-6 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 7 ends with a half note.

Musical score page 54, system 4. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle staff is bass clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The key signature changes to one sharp. The music continues with eighth-note patterns. Measure 1 starts with a half note. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 begins with a half note. Measures 5-6 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 7 ends with a half note.

R.
Sw.
pp)

ôtez Tirasse G.O.Gambe du Récit
Sw. to Ped. (Sw. add. Viola di gamba)

G.
G!

Tirasse G. ou Flûte 8 Ped.
G! to Ped.

G.
G!

(Più animato)

pp

R.(Otez Gambe Récit,
mettez Octavin 2)

Sw. (Gamba in Add. Flageolet 2)

R.

Otez Tirasses

Ped. uncoupled

a Tempo 1^o

G.

Séparez G. de R.

(Otez Octavin du Récit)

Sw. Uncoupled

(Sw. Flageolet in)

Tirasse G.

G.^t to Ped.

Accoupez les claviers
Sw. to G^f

Musical score for organ, five staves. The score consists of five horizontal staves, each with a clef (Treble or Bass) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is in common time. The first staff begins with a dynamic of $\frac{1}{2}$ and a measure of rests. The second staff begins with a dynamic of $\frac{1}{2}$. The third staff begins with a dynamic of $\frac{1}{2}$. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic of $\frac{1}{2}$. The fifth staff begins with a dynamic of $\frac{1}{2}$. The score includes various musical markings such as slurs, grace notes, and dynamic changes. The final measure of the score contains a ritardando instruction, indicated by the text "(Rit.)".

TOCCATA PER L'ELEVATIONE

RÉCIT: Voix Céleste et Gambe de 8.
INDICATION: G^l ORGUE ou POSITIF: Bourdon de 8, Claviers réunis.
DES JEUX PÉDALE: Soubasse de 16, Bourdon de 8.

*** SWELL:** Voix Céleste and Gambe 8.
PREPARE GREAT or CHOIR: Stop. Diap. 8 F! Sw. coupled.
PEDAL: Bourdon 16 F! Sw. to Ped. (Viz. Soft).

(Adagio)

MANUALE

PEDALE

G.O.

R. Sw.

(t)

(t)

G.O.

* Registration d'Alex. Guilmant.

R.
Sw.

(G.O.)

R.
Sw.

Tirasse G.O. Otez Tirasse G.O.
Sw. to Ped.

G^t to Ped.

G.O.
G^t

G.O.

R.
Sw.

R.
Sw. tr

(pp) (Rit.) tr

(dim.)

Edition Nationale

E.M.S. 5313

RICERCARE CON OBLIGO DEL BASSO COME APPARE

(SORTIE)

INDICATIONS CLAVIERS RÉUNIS: Grand Chœur sans 16.

DES JEUX PÉDALE Fonds 32.16.8.4, Anches 16.8.4. Tirasses.

PREPARATION MANUALE: Full Organ, without 16.
PEDAL: 32.16.8.4. Reeds 16.8.4.

(Allegro energico)

MANUALE

ff G.O.

PEDALE

ff

Musical score page 61, system 1. The score consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The key signature changes from C major to G major. The music features various note heads, stems, and rests.

Musical score page 61, system 2. The score consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The key signature changes from G major to A major. The music features various note heads, stems, and rests.

Musical score page 61, system 3. The score consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The key signature changes from A major to B major. The music features various note heads, stems, and rests.

Musical score page 61, system 4. The score consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The key signature changes from B major to C major. The music features various note heads, stems, and rests. At the end of the system, there are three sets of parentheses with notes: (*), (**), and (***) below the bass staff.

* Aux passages de Pédales en octaves, les notes entre parenthèses ont été ajoutées pour donner plus d'accent à certaines rentrées de la Basse. (con obligato del Basso come appare) (J. B.)



Musical score page 62, measures 9-12. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle is bass clef, and the bottom is bass clef. Measure 9: Treble staff has eighth notes (G, A, B), Bass staff has eighth notes (D, E, F). Measure 10: Treble staff has eighth notes (A, B, C#), Bass staff has eighth notes (E, F, G). Measure 11: Treble staff has eighth notes (B, C#, D), Bass staff has eighth notes (F, G, A). Measure 12: Treble staff has eighth notes (C#, D, E), Bass staff has eighth notes (G, A, B). Pedal points are marked with circled numbers: (8) at the start of measure 9, (9) at the start of measure 10, (10) at the start of measure 11, and (11) at the start of measure 12. A dynamic instruction "(Ped. Bombarde 32 P.)" is placed above the bass staff in measure 11.



Musical score page 63, measures 1-5. The score consists of three staves (treble, bass, and bass) in common time. The key signature changes frequently, indicated by various letter symbols (b, o, s, etc.) below the staff. Measure 1 starts with a treble note followed by a bass note. Measures 2-5 show complex patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes across all three staves.

Musical score page 63, measures 6-10. The score continues with three staves. Measure 6 begins with a bass note. Measures 7-10 show a continuation of the rhythmic patterns established in the previous measures, with the bass staff becoming more prominent.

Musical score page 63, measures 11-15. The score maintains three staves. Measure 11 features a bass note. Measures 12-15 show a mix of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns, with the bass staff playing a significant role.

Musical score page 63, measures 16-20. The score continues with three staves. Measure 16 begins with a bass note. Measures 17-20 show a continuation of the rhythmic patterns, with the bass staff becoming more active.

Musical score page 63, measures 21-25. The score consists of three staves. Measures 21-24 show a continuation of the rhythmic patterns. Measure 25 concludes with a bass note. The section ends with the text "Otez les Tirasses" and "(Rit.)".

CANZONE IN QUARTI TONI DOPO IL POST COMMUNIO

(SORTIE)

INDICATION
DES JEUX

RÉCIT: Flute 8, Bourdon 8, Gambe 8, Flute 4 (préparez Anches 8, 4).
G^d ORGUE: Fonds 8, 4, 2, Plein jeu (Clariers réunis).
PEDALE: Fonds 16 et 8. Tirasse G. O.

SWELL: Full, without 16.
 PREPARE
GREAT: Foundations 8, 4. Sw. to G^f.
CHOIR: Soft 8 and 4.
PEDAL: 16, 8. G^f to Ped.

(Allegretto)

MANUALE

PEDALE

court

ôtez Tirasse
Ped. uncoupled

Adagio

R. Ch. *mf*

pp

(Allegro non troppo)

R. (fermée)
Sw. (closed)

(ajoutez Anches du Récit)
(ôtez Plein jeu et 2 pieds)

Tirasse R.
Sw. to Ped.

G.O.
Gt

R.
Sw.

Tirasse G.O.

Gt to Ped.

G.O.
Gt

G.O.
Gt

(Adagio)

Allegro

Ajoutez le Plein jeu du G.O.

add. Mixture Gt

(##)

Musical score for three staves (treble, bass, and bass) showing six measures of music.

Musical score for three staves (treble, bass, and bass) showing six measures of music.

Adagio

Musical score for three staves (treble, bass, and bass) showing six measures of music.

Otez le Plein jeu au G.O.
et au Récit (un poco animato)

Mixture G! in

Musical score for three staves (treble, bass, and bass) showing six measures of music.

Fermez peu à peu la Boîte du Récit

(Close the Box)

Box closed

(Andante)

Musical score for three staves (treble, bass, and bass) showing six measures of music.

Otez les Anches du Récit
Sw. Reeds in

(poco a poco ral - len - tan - do)

TOCCATA AVANTI LA MESSA DELLA MADONA^(*)

(ENTRÉE)

/RÉCIT: Fonds 8 et 4.

INDICATION \ G^d ORGUE: Fonds 8 et 4.

DES JEUX } PEDALE: Fonds 16 et 8.

\ CLAVIERS RÉUNIS, Tirasses.

MANUALE: Foundations 8, 4.
PREPARE } PEDAL: 16, 8, 4. G^d to Ped.

(Adagio)

The musical score is divided into four systems. The first system shows the Manuale part with G.O. foundations and the Pedale part with Tirasses. The second system continues with the Manuale part and Pedale part. The third system shows the Manuale part with G.O. foundations and the Pedale part with Tirasses. The fourth system concludes the piece.

(*) Messe grégorienne: In festis B. Mariae Virginis I (Cum Jubilo)

KYRIE DELLA MADONA

INDICATION *G. d'ORGUE: Fonds 16, 8 et 4 - Plein jeu.*

DES JEUX *PÉDALE: Fonds 4, Clairon 4 (sans 16 ni 8 p.) sans Tirasse G. 0.
(ad libitum)*

PREPARE *MANUALE: Foundations 16, 8, 4 Mixtures.*

PEDAL: (ad libitum) 4 Reeds only, without 16 and 8.

Maestoso

MANUALE

G.O.

PEDALE
(ad libitum)

* Partie de Pédale ajoutée (ad libitum) pour accentuer le Chant.
I have added the Pedal part (ad libitum) to reinforce the Melody (J. B.)

INDICATION DES JEUX
 RÉCIT: Fonds 8.
 G^t ORGUE: Fonds 8. Récit accouplé.
 PÉDALE: Fonds 16 et 8, Tirasse G.O.

SWELL: Diapasons 8.
 PREPARE GREAT: Diapasons 8. Sw. to G^t.
 PEDAL: 16, 8. G^t to Ped.

KYRIE

(Andantino)

Récit Sw.

(Récit)
Sw.
3 4 5 1 3 4 5
1 m.d.
G.O.r.h.
G^t
15 (m.g.) (l.h.)
(Récit)
Sw.
Otez Tirasse
Off gt to Ped.

1 5 4
1 m.g. 1 m.d.
l.h. r.h.
2 1 3 8
G.O. G^t
Tirasse G.O.
G^t to Ped.

CHRISTE

(Andantino)

*Récit Flûtes 8 et 4
Sw. Soft 8 and 4*

Ped. Soubasse 16, Bourdon 8
Ped. Bourdon 16, Bassflûte 8 (Viz. Soft 16.8)

RÉCIT: Flûtes 8 et 4.

INDICATION
G^d ORGUE: Gambe 8 Bourdon 8.
DES JEUX

PEDALE: Soubasse 16. Bourdon 8. Flûte 8.

SWELL: 8. 4.

PREPARE { GREAT: 8. Sw. to G!

PEDAL: 16. 8..

CHRISTE

(Andante con moto)

Musical score for organ, page 1. The score consists of four staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the second and third staves have bass clefs, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The key signature is common time. The music includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *bd.*, *bd.*, and *pp*. The first staff contains the instruction "G.O. Récit Sw." in parentheses. The second staff contains "Gt". The third staff contains "Gt". The fourth staff contains "Gt".

Musical score for organ, page 2. The score consists of four staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the second and third staves have bass clefs, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The key signature is common time. The music includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *bd.*, *bd.*, and *pp*.

Musical score for organ, page 3. The score consists of four staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the second and third staves have bass clefs, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The key signature is common time. The music includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *bd.*, *bd.*, and *pp*. The first staff contains the instruction "Tirasse G.O. G! to Ped." in parentheses.

Musical score for organ, page 4. The score consists of four staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the second and third staves have bass clefs, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The key signature is common time. The music includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *bd.*, *bd.*, and *pp*. The first staff contains the instruction "ôtez Tirasse G.O. Ped. uncoupled" in parentheses.

INDICATION (RÉCIT: Fonds et Anches 8.4.
DES JEUX G^d ORGUE: Fonds 8.4. Claviers réunis.
PÉDALE: Fonds 16.8. Tirasse G.O.

PREPARE { SWELL: Full without 16.
GREAT: 8.4. Sw. to Great.
PEDAL: 16.8. G! to Ped.

KYRIE

Allegro non troppo

Musical score for Kyrie, first system. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle staff is in bass clef, and the bottom staff is also in bass clef. The key signature is common time. The music begins with a series of eighth-note chords. The middle staff has a dynamic marking 'G.O.' above it. The bass staff continues the harmonic pattern established by the treble staff.

Musical score for Kyrie, second system. This section continues the harmonic progression from the first system. The treble staff shows a sequence of eighth-note chords. The bass staff provides harmonic support, featuring sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The overall texture is dense and rhythmic.

Musical score for Kyrie, third system. This section concludes the piece. The treble staff features a series of eighth-note chords. The bass staff provides harmonic support, ending with a final chord marked with a double bar line and repeat dots, indicating a return to the beginning or a repeat of the section.

KYRIE

(Allegro)

G.O. Fonds 8, 4 et 2 Plein jeu - Claviers réunis
G.O. Foundations 8, 4, 2. Mixtures

Ped Fonds et Anches 16, 8 et 4
Ped. 16, 8, 4. with Reeds

This section of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle staff is in bass clef, and the bottom staff is also in bass clef. The music is in common time. The first measure shows a bassoon line with various notes and rests. The second measure shows a piano line with eighth-note chords. The third measure shows a bassoon line with eighth-note chords. The fourth measure shows a piano line with eighth-note chords. The fifth measure shows a bassoon line with eighth-note chords. The sixth measure shows a piano line with eighth-note chords. The seventh measure shows a bassoon line with eighth-note chords. The eighth measure shows a piano line with eighth-note chords.

This section of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle staff is in bass clef, and the bottom staff is also in bass clef. The music is in common time. The first measure shows a bassoon line with eighth-note chords. The second measure shows a piano line with eighth-note chords. The third measure shows a bassoon line with eighth-note chords. The fourth measure shows a piano line with eighth-note chords. The fifth measure shows a bassoon line with eighth-note chords. The sixth measure shows a piano line with eighth-note chords. The seventh measure shows a bassoon line with eighth-note chords. The eighth measure shows a piano line with eighth-note chords.

This section of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle staff is in bass clef, and the bottom staff is also in bass clef. The music is in common time. The first measure shows a bassoon line with eighth-note chords. The second measure shows a piano line with eighth-note chords. The third measure shows a bassoon line with eighth-note chords. The fourth measure shows a piano line with eighth-note chords. The fifth measure shows a bassoon line with eighth-note chords. The sixth measure shows a piano line with eighth-note chords. The seventh measure shows a bassoon line with eighth-note chords. The eighth measure shows a piano line with eighth-note chords.

This section of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle staff is in bass clef, and the bottom staff is also in bass clef. The music is in common time. The first measure shows a bassoon line with eighth-note chords. The second measure shows a piano line with eighth-note chords. The third measure shows a bassoon line with eighth-note chords. The fourth measure shows a piano line with eighth-note chords. The fifth measure shows a bassoon line with eighth-note chords. The sixth measure shows a piano line with eighth-note chords. The seventh measure shows a bassoon line with eighth-note chords. The eighth measure shows a piano line with eighth-note chords.

CANZONE DOPO L'EPISTOLA

(SORTIE BRÈVE)

INDICATION
DES JEUX
{ RÉCIT: Fonds 8,4 et 2. Anches 8 et 4.
G^t ORGUE: Fonds 8,4,2, (Claviers réunis).
PÉDALE: Fonds 16.8 et 4. Tirasses. (Préparez Anches 8,4).

PREPARE
{ SWELL: Full without 16.
GREAT: Foundations 8.4.2, Sw. to G^t.
PEDAL: 16.8.4 G^t to Ped.

(Andantino)

MANUALE

G.O.

(*)

PEDALE

(*) Thème de la Canzone en Ré mineur de J. Seb. Bach.

Theme of the J. S. Bach's Canzona in D minor (J. B.)

Musical score for three voices (Treble, Bass, Bass) in common time, key signature of one flat. The vocal parts are accompanied by a basso continuo part.

Measure 1: Treble: D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass: G, F, E, D, C, B, A. Bass continuo: G, F, E, D, C, B, A.

Measure 2: Treble: D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass: G, F, E, D, C, B, A. Bass continuo: G, F, E, D, C, B, A.

Measure 3: Treble:休止符, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A. Bass continuo:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A.

Measure 4: Treble:休止符, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A. Bass continuo:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A.

Musical score for three voices (Treble, Bass, Bass) in common time, key signature of one flat. The vocal parts are accompanied by a basso continuo part.

Measure 5: Treble: D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass: G, F, E, D, C, B, A. Bass continuo: G, F, E, D, C, B, A.

Measure 6: Treble: D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass: G, F, E, D, C, B, A. Bass continuo: G, F, E, D, C, B, A.

Measure 7: Treble:休止符, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A. Bass continuo:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A.

Measure 8: Treble:休止符, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A. Bass continuo:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A.

Musical score for three voices (Treble, Bass, Bass) in common time, key signature of one flat. The vocal parts are accompanied by a basso continuo part.

Measure 9: Treble:休止符, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A. Bass continuo:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A.

Measure 10: Treble:休止符, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A. Bass continuo:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A.

Measure 11: Treble:休止符, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A. Bass continuo:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A.

Measure 12: Treble:休止符, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A. Bass continuo:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A.

Musical score for three voices (Treble, Bass, Bass) in common time, key signature of one flat. The vocal parts are accompanied by a basso continuo part. The section begins with "Adagio" and includes a "Bourdon 16" instruction.

Measure 13: Treble:休止符, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A. Bass continuo:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A.

Measure 14: Treble:休止符, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A. Bass continuo: Bourdon 16

Measure 15: Treble:休止符, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A. Bass continuo: Bourdon 16

Measure 16: Treble:休止符, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass:休止符, G, F, E, D, C, B, A. Bass continuo: Bourdon 16

(Allegro risoluto)

Mettez Plein jeu, otez Bourdon 16
G. add. Mixtures 16 in

This section starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It consists of six measures. The first measure has a single note. The second measure contains eighth-note pairs. The third and fourth measures show sixteenth-note patterns. The fifth measure has eighth-note pairs again. The sixth measure concludes with a sixteenth-note pattern.

Anches Ped.
Ped. Reeds

This section continues with a treble clef, one flat key signature, and common time. It features six measures. The first three measures show eighth-note pairs. The fourth measure has sixteenth-note patterns. The fifth measure shows eighth-note pairs. The sixth measure concludes with sixteenth-note patterns.

This section continues with a treble clef, one flat key signature, and common time. It consists of six measures. The first three measures show eighth-note pairs. The fourth measure has sixteenth-note patterns. The fifth measure shows eighth-note pairs. The sixth measure concludes with sixteenth-note patterns.

Fonds 16

(rit.)

This section continues with a treble clef, one flat key signature, and common time. It consists of six measures. The first three measures show eighth-note pairs. The fourth measure has sixteenth-note patterns. The fifth measure shows eighth-note pairs. The sixth measure concludes with sixteenth-note patterns.

RICERCARE DOPO IL CREDO

(OFFERTOIRE)

RÉCIT: Gamba 8 et Voix Céleste.

INDICATION **POSITIF:** *Salicional 8 (Unda Maris ad lib.) Récit accouplé.*
DES JEUX **G^d ORGUE:** *Gamba 8 Récit et Pos. accouplés.*

PEDALE: *Soubasse 16, Violoncelle 8, Tirasse Récit.*

SWELL: *Voix Céleste 8, Viola di gamba 8.*
CHOIR: *Gamba 8, or Dulciana and Unda Maris, Sw. to Ch.*
PREPARE: **GREAT:** *Gamba 8, Sw. and Ch. to G^d.*
PEDALE: *Bourdon 16, Cello 8, Sw. to Ped.*

(Andante espressivo)

MANUALE

PEDALE

(Pos.)
Ch.

G.O.
G!

(Pos.)
(Ch.)

Otez Tir. G.O.

S.w. to Ped.

Pos.
Ch.

G.O.
G!

(Un poco più mosso)

Pos.
Ch.

Pos.

Mettez Tirasse G.O.
Otez Soubasse 16

G! to Ped.
Ped without 16

G.O.

(Pos.)

G.O.

Ped. Soubasse 16, Contrebasse 16

Ped. add. Bourdon 16, Open diap. 16

ajoutez un Bourdon 8 ou une Flûte 8
add. Clarabella or Stop: Diap.

(Maestoso)

(rit.)

TOCCATE AVANTI IL RICERCARE

INDICATION DES JEUX

*RÉCIT Gamba 8. Bourdon 8.
G^d.ORGUE: Flûte Harmonique 8.
PÉDALE: Souhasse 16. Bourdon 8.
jouer le soprano sur le G.O.
l'alto et le ténor sur le Récit.*

PREPARE

*SWELL: Gamba 8. Stop. Diap. 8.
GREAT: Stop. Diap. 8 Flute 8.
PEDAL: 16. 8. 0 (Soft 16. 8.)
play the soprano on the G.
alto and tenor on the Swell*

(Andantino) (un poco recitativo)

MANUALE

PEDALE

(un poco animando)

1º Tempo

RICERCARE con obbligo di cantare la quinta parte senza toccarla^(*)

Quinte parte si placet 

Intendami chi puo che m'intend' io.
Me comprenne qui pourra; je m'entends.

(**) (Andante con moto)

MANUELLE



Jeux doux 8.
 Soft stops



2ed.



(*) PRÉLUDE Avec obligation de chanter la cinquième partie sans la jouer.

(**) Réalisation par Alex. Guilmant

Musical score page 13, measures 1-4. The score consists of four staves. The top staff uses a soprano C-clef, the second staff an alto F-clef, the third staff a bass G-clef, and the bottom staff a bass F-clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is common time (indicated by '13'). Measure 1 starts with a whole note followed by a half note. Measures 2-4 show a complex melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including grace notes and slurs. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The measure numbers 1, 2, and 3 are written above the staves.

Musical score page 13, measures 5-8. The staves remain the same: soprano, alto, bass, and bass. The key signature changes to A major (no sharps or flats). The time signature remains common time. Measures 5-8 continue the melodic line, with the bass staff providing harmonic foundation. Measure numbers 5, 6, and 7 are written above the staves. The bass staff includes a dynamic marking 'f' (fortissimo) over the first two measures of this section.

Musical score page 13, measures 9-12. The staves and key signature (A major) remain consistent. The time signature changes to 6/8. Measures 9-12 feature a more rhythmic and energetic pattern, with the bass staff providing harmonic support. Measure numbers 9, 10, and 11 are written above the staves.

Musical score page 13, measures 13-16. The staves and key signature (A major) remain consistent. The time signature changes back to common time. Measures 13-16 continue the melodic line, with the bass staff providing harmonic support. Measure numbers 13, 14, and 15 are written above the staves.



Musical score page 55, system 1. The score consists of four staves. The top staff is a bassoon part, indicated by a bassoon icon and a treble clef. The second staff is a soprano part, indicated by a soprano icon and a treble clef. The third staff is a alto part, indicated by an alto icon and a bass clef. The bottom staff is a basso continuo part, indicated by a basso continuo icon and a bass clef. The music is in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The key signature is one sharp (F# major). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests.

Musical score page 55, system 2. The score consists of four staves. The top staff is a bassoon part. The second staff is a soprano part. The third staff is a alto part. The bottom staff is a basso continuo part. The music is in common time. The key signature changes to two sharps (G major) at the beginning of this system. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests.

Musical score page 55, system 3. The score consists of four staves. The top staff is a bassoon part. The second staff is a soprano part. The third staff is a alto part. The bottom staff is a basso continuo part. The music is in common time. The key signature changes to one sharp (F# major). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests.

Musical score page 55, system 4. The score consists of four staves. The top staff is a bassoon part. The second staff is a soprano part. The third staff is a alto part. The bottom staff is a basso continuo part. The music is in common time. The key signature changes to one sharp (F# major). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests.

TOCCATE PER L'ELEVATION

(★)

(RÉCIT: Flûte ou Diapason et Bourdon de 8 P.
 INDICATION: G^f ORGUE ou POS : Salicional, Claviers reunis.
 DES JEUX PÉDALE: Soubasse de 16, Bourdon de 8.

SWELL: Hohlfalte and Stop. Diap. 8 Ft
 PREPARE CHOIR: Salicional or Dulciana 8 F^f Sw. to Ch.
 PEDAL: Bourdon 16 F^f Sw. to Ped. (Viz. Soft).

Adagio

MANUALE

PÉDALE

G.O.
Ch.

tr

(tr)

G.O.
Ch.

bp

Musical score page 87, system 1. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle is bass clef, and the bottom is bass clef. The key signature changes from one sharp to two sharps. The first measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern in the treble and bass staves. The second measure has a fermata over the bass note. The third measure starts with a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs. The fourth measure features a dynamic marking '(D)' above a sixteenth-note pattern. The fifth measure contains a dotted half note in the bass staff.

Musical score page 87, system 2. The score continues with three staves. The treble staff has a sixteenth-note pattern. The middle staff has a bass note followed by eighth notes. The bottom staff has a bass note followed by a sustained note. The key signature changes to one sharp.

Musical score page 87, system 3. The score continues with three staves. The treble staff has a sixteenth-note pattern. The middle staff has a bass note followed by eighth notes. The bottom staff has a bass note followed by a sustained note. The key signature changes to one sharp.

Musical score page 87, system 4. The score continues with three staves. The treble staff has a sixteenth-note pattern. The middle staff has a bass note followed by eighth notes. The bottom staff has a bass note followed by a sustained note. The key signature changes to one sharp.

BERGAMASCA^(*)

RÉCIT: Fonds et Anches 8.-4 et 2.
 INDICATION G^d ORGUE: Fonds 8,4 et 2. Plein jeu. Claviers réunis.
 DES JEUX PÉDALE: Fonds 16.8 et 4. Tirasses G.O. et Récit.

SWELL: Full without 16.
 PREPARE GREAT: 8.-4.-2. Mixture. Sw. to G!
 PEDAL: 16.-8.-4. G! to Ped.

Allegro risoluto

MANUALE G. O. **f**

PEDALE

(*) Chi questa Bergamasca suona, non può impararla
 Celui qui jouera cette Bergamasca n'apprendra pas peu. (Franceschini)

Musical score page 89, measures 1-4. The score consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. Measures 1-2 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 3 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 4 concludes with a eighth-note pattern.

Musical score page 89, measures 5-8. The staves remain the same. Measures 5-6 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 7 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 8 concludes with a eighth-note pattern.

Musical score page 89, measures 9-12. The top staff starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The middle staff has a bass clef and a 6/4 time signature, with eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a 6/4 time signature, with eighth-note patterns. Measure 10 includes the instruction "R. Sw." above the top staff. Measure 11 includes the instruction "Otez Tirasse G.O. Sw. to Ped." above the middle staff.

Musical score page 89, measures 13-16. The staves remain the same. Measures 13-14 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 15 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 16 concludes with a eighth-note pattern.

Musical score page 90, first system. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and Bass. The Treble staff has a treble clef and a common time signature. The Bass and Bass staves have a bass clef and a common time signature. The music begins with a rest followed by eighth notes. The right hand part of the score contains the following lyrics in parentheses: '(ôtez le Plein jeu du G^d Orgue)' and '(Mixture G^t in)'. The music continues with eighth-note patterns.

Musical score page 90, second system. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and Bass. The Treble staff has a treble clef and a common time signature. The Bass and Bass staves have a bass clef and a common time signature. The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The dynamic instruction 'più f' is placed above the Treble staff.

Musical score page 90, third system. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and Bass. The Treble staff has a treble clef and a common time signature. The Bass and Bass staves have a bass clef and a common time signature. The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The dynamic instruction 'Version originale' is placed below the Bass staff.

Musical score page 90, fourth system. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and Bass. The Treble staff has a treble clef and a common time signature. The Bass and Bass staves have a bass clef and a common time signature. The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The bass staves end with a bass clef and a common time signature.

G.O. (sans Plein jeu)
G^t without Mixture G^t

Tirasse G.O.
G^t to Ped.

Plein jeu
add. Mixture G^t

This system consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, 3/4 time, and has a tempo marking of "Plein jeu add. Mixture G^t". The middle staff is bass clef, 3/2 time. The bottom staff is bass clef, 3/2 time. The music includes various note heads (circles, squares, diamonds) and rests.

This system consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, 3/4 time. The middle staff is bass clef. The bottom staff is bass clef. The music includes various note heads and rests.

This system consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, 3/4 time. The middle staff is bass clef. The bottom staff is bass clef. The music includes various note heads and rests.

This system consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, 3/4 time. The middle staff is bass clef. The bottom staff is bass clef. The music includes various note heads and rests.



Musical score page 93, system 2. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle staff is bass clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The music is in common time. The first measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The second measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The third measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The fourth measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The fifth measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The sixth measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The seventh measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The eighth measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note.

Otez Plein jeu
(G. Mixture in.)

Musical score page 93, system 3. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle staff is bass clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The music is in common time. The first measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The second measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The third measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The fourth measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The fifth measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The sixth measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The seventh measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The eighth measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note.

Musical score page 93, system 4. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle staff is bass clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The music is in common time. The first measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The second measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The third measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The fourth measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The fifth measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The sixth measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The seventh measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The eighth measure shows a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note.



pp

R. (fermé)
Sw. (closed)

Otez Tirasse G.O.
Sw. to Ped.

Plein jeu
add. Mixtures and 8, 4 Reeds

G.O.

Three staves of musical notation for organ. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The music consists of various note heads and stems, with some markings like 'G.O.' and '2 3'.

Three staves of musical notation for organ. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The music consists of various note heads and stems.

Three staves of musical notation for organ. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The music consists of various note heads and stems, with some markings like '5' and '1'.

Three staves of musical notation for organ. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The music consists of various note heads and stems, with some markings like '3', '2 1', and dynamic markings like 'ff' and 'ff'.

GIROLMETA

RÉCIT: *Fonds et Anches 8, 4 et 2.*INDICATION
G^d ORGUE: *Fonds 8, 4 et 2, Plein jeu. Claviers réunis.*
DES JEUX
PÉDALE: *Fonds 16, 8 et 4. Tirasses G.O. et Récit.*SWELL: *Full, without 16.*PREPARE
GREAT: *8, 4, 2, Mixture. Sw. to G^t.*
PEDAL: *16, 8, 4, G^t to Ped.*

Capricio sopra la Girolmeta

(Allegro)

MANUALE

G. 0.
G^t

PEDALE

Musical score page 97, system 1. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle staff is bass clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The music is in common time. Measures 1-4 are shown. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes.

Musical score page 97, system 2. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle staff is bass clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The music is in common time. Measures 5-8 are shown. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 7: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 8: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes.

Musical score page 97, system 3. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle staff is bass clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The music is in common time. Measures 9-12 are shown. Measure 9: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 10: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 11: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 12: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes.

Musical score page 97, system 4. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle staff is bass clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The music is in common time. Measures 13-16 are shown. Measure 13: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 14: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 15: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 16: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes.

6
R.
Sw.

Otez Tirasse G.O.
Sw. to Ped.

C

C

C

G.O. (sans Plein jeu)
G! (Mixture in)

Tirasse G.O.

G! to Ped.

Alio modo

pp
Récit.
Sw.

Otez Tirasse G.O.
Sw. to Ped.

**Allegro (maestoso)**

G.O. Plein jeu
G^f add. Mixture

Tirasse G.O.
G^f to Ped.

MUSIQUE POUR ORGUE

COLLECTIONS SALABERT, SENART, ROUART-LE ROLLE & Cie

OUVRAGES D'ENSEIGNEMENT

BEAUCAMP (H.)
L'ÉCOLE DE LA PÉDALE.

HURE (J.)
L'ESTHÉTIQUE DE L'ORGUE.
LA TECHNIQUE DE L'ORGUE.

ORGUE SEUL

BELIER

TOCCATA.

BREVILLE (P. de)
PRÉLUDE ET FUGUE.

CALVIÈRE

PIÈCE D'ORGUE.

CHAUSSON (E.)
INTERLUDE (Arrangement Commette).

CAYRON-MARTINEAU (J.)
ACCOMPAGNEMENTS VARIÉS DES PSAUMES ET
HARMONISATIONS DES ANTIENNES DE LA
SAINTE-VIERGE.

PRÉLUDE ET CARILLON.

COUTURIER

PREMIÈRE SUITE.

DUPARC (H.)
AUX ÉTOILES.

DUPRÉ

DEUXIÈME SYMPHONIE.

ERB (M.-J.)
SONATE.

GEORGE (Max)

CHORAL.

CONSOLAMINI.

THRÈNE.

GRUNENWALD (J.-J.)

BERCEUSE.

HYMNE À LA SPLENDEUR DES CLARTÉS.

HYMNE AUX MÉMOIRES HÉROÏQUES.

QUATRE ÉLÉVATIONS.

HILLEMACHER (P.-L.)

PIÈCES POUR ORGUE :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Prélude funèbre. | 2. Méditation. |
| 3. Petit prélude. | 4. Fugue à 3 voix. |
| 5. Prélude en forme d'étude. | 6. Pastorales (4 pièces). |
| 7. Improvisations (7 pièces). | 8. Prélude en canon. |
| 9. Esquisse. | 10. Marche. |
| | 11. Prière. |

HURE (J.)

COMMUNION SUR UN NOËL.

IMBERT (M.)

PIÈCE EN SOL MINEUR.

PRIÈRE.

JAMET (L.)

DIX PRÉLUDES.

JESINGHAUS (W.)

FESTA MUZIALE.

MAITRES CONTEMPORAINS DE L'ORGUE

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3rd volume : Ecole étrangère. 4th volume : Ecole étrangère.
5th volume : Ecole française. 6th volume : Ecole française.
7th volume : Ecoles françaises et étrangères.
8th volume : Ecoles françaises et étrangères.

MALEINGREAU (P. de)

OPUS SACRUM.

SYMPHONIE DE LA PASSION.

TRYPTIQUE POUR LA NOËL.

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MOTTU (A.)

PIÈCES LITURGIQUES, cahier I.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|------|
| — | — | — | II. |
| — | — | — | III. |
| — | — | — | IV. |

ROPARTZ (J.-G.)

DEUX CHORALS POUR GRAND ORGUE :

1. Choral en mi majeur. 2. Choral varié.

AU PIED DE L'AUTEL, 1^{er} recueil :

60 pièces pour harmonium ou orgue sans pédales.

AU PIED DE L'AUTEL, 2^e recueil :

40 pièces pour harmonium ou orgue sans pédales

SATIE

MESSE DES PAUVRES.

SCHUKOFF (A.)

FANTASIE SUR 3 CHANTS POPULAIRES RUSSES.

TICHY (O.-A.)

IMPROVISATION.

UGARTE (J.-M. de)

LAUS DEO.

VAN NUENEN (J.)

4 PIÈCES.

ORGUE ET PIANO

DUPRÉ

SYMPHONIE EN SOL MINEUR pour orgue et
orchestre (réduction).

CHANT ET ORGUE

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DAVID (J.)

O SALUTARIS.

DUBOSCQ (Cl.)

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EHRMANN (R.)

TANTUM ERGO.

GEORGE (M.)

HOSTIA ET PIÈCES.

HAUDEBERT (L.)

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LACACHEUR (L.)

AVE MARIA.

MOTTU (A.)

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PRIÈRE.

PESSARD (E.)

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REY-ANDREU

AVE MARIA.

SEVERAC (D. de)

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CANZONETTES.

FRESCOBALDI

FIORI MUSICALI.

SCHEIDT

12 PIÈCES D'ORGUE EXTRAITES DE LA

TABULATURA NOVA.