

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

Narrative

Tone Poem

For Organ

PART ONE

ERNEST AUSTIN

Op. 41.

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**J. H. LARWAY,
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PRINTED IN ENGLAND.

THE
Pilgrim's Progress
ERNEST AUSTIN.

SYNOPSIS

Part I.

PILGRIM'S UNHAPPINESS.

Part II.

PILGRIM AND HIS CRITICS.

Part III.

PILGRIM WANDERING IN THE FIELDS, MEETS
EVANGELIST AND BEGINS HIS JOURNEY.

Part IV.

PILGRIM AT THE HOUSE OF THE INTERPRETER,
AND BY THE CROSS.

Part V.

PILGRIM'S JOURNEY TO PALACE BEAUTIFUL.

Part VI.

THE VALLEY OF HUMILIATION AND COMBAT
BETWEEN PILGRIM AND APOLLYON.

Part VII.

THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

Part VIII.

VANITY FAIR.

Part IX.

THE DELECTABLE MOUNTAINS.

Part X.

THE DESCENT TO THE ENCHANTED LAND AND
HOPEFUL'S VISION OF CHRIST.

Part XI.

THE LAND OF BEULAH AND THE RIVER OF
DEATH.

Part XII.

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Ernest Austin

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

Narrative Tone-Poem for Organ.

PART I.

ERNEST AUSTIN.

OP. 41. No. 1.

The desolation and unhappiness of Pilgrim's mind.

Andante.

MANUAL.

Choir.

PEDAL.

16 ft. Coup to Sw.

Sw. L.H.

Gt. 8 ft. Fl.

Gt. to Ped.

Increase.

Sw. Full.

Gt. Diaps.

Gt. to Ped.

Gt.

Gt. Op. Diaps.

Gt. to Ped off.

Part I can be played as a separate Movement.

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L. 1740

Descriptive Thematic Analysis by E. Douglas Tayler, for distribution at Recitals, can be obtained from the Publisher.

Gt. 8 ft Fl. coup. to
Sw. 8 ft. without Reeds.

add 4 ft. &
Oboe to Sw.

Gt. to Ped on.

add Trumpet
to Sw.

add soft 4 ft. to Gt.

rall.

a tempo.

sf

add full Sw.

Gt. to Princ.

reduce.

Gt. Diaps.

Prepare Ch. Clarinet.

Sw. 8 & 4 ft.
with 8 ft. Reeds.

Pilgrim craves for a new and fuller life.

Allegretto.

Gt. 8 ft. Fl.

Sw. 8 ft. Reeds in.

Ch. Clar.

16 ft. & 8 ft. coup. to Sw.

Gt.

Gt.

Sw.

Sw. add Oboe.

Gt. Op. Diap.

cresc.

Gt. to Full Sw.

Coup. to Gt.

add 4 ft. *rall.* *molto rall.* *a tempo.*
add 2 ft.

This system contains the first three measures of the piece. The tempo markings are 'rall.' (ritardando), 'molto rall.' (molto ritardando), and 'a tempo.' (return to original tempo). The notation includes a treble and bass staff with various chords and melodic lines.

This system contains measures 4 through 7. The musical notation continues with complex harmonic structures in the upper staves and more rhythmic patterns in the lower staves.

This system contains measures 8 through 11. It features a variety of musical textures, including dense chordal passages and more open, melodic lines.

Pilgrim realizes the agony of his position.

Lento. Sw. 8 ft. with Reed.
rall.

This system contains measures 12 through 15. It begins with the tempo marking 'Lento.' and includes a dynamic marking 'Sw. 8 ft. with Reed.' (likely 'Sforzando 8 ft. with Reed'). The notation shows a significant change in texture, with dense, sustained chords in the upper staves and more active lines in the lower staves.

Allegretto.

Gt 8 & 4 ft. Flts. with Sw. Reeds.

He feels the weight of his burden.

Maestoso ponderoso.

rall. Gt. to Prin. with full Sw.

Full Ped.

add 15th

Quasi Recit.

Full Ped.

"He wept and trembled; and not being able longer to contain, he brake out with a lamentable cry, saying, What shall I do?"

Full.

Appassionato.

16 ft. Reeds off.

16 ft. Reeds off.

Largo assai. - - - - -

Full.

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music features complex chords and arpeggiated figures. A 'Full Ped.' instruction is written below the bottom staff.

Lento.

Sw. 8 ft. & Oboe.

Soft 16 & 32 ft. uncup.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music features complex chords and arpeggiated figures. A 'Sw. 8 ft. & Oboe.' instruction is written above the middle staff, and a 'Soft 16 & 32 ft. uncup.' instruction is written below the bottom staff.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music features complex chords and arpeggiated figures.

Ch. Lieb. coup. to

poco Sw. Celeste.*poco*

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music features complex chords and arpeggiated figures. A 'Ch. Lieb. coup. to Sw. Celeste.' instruction is written above the middle staff, and a '*poco*' instruction is written below the middle staff.

Pilgrim ponders over the Divine bidding.

Lento quasi recitativo.

Agitato.

Gt. Diaps.

rall.

Prepare Ped 16 & 8 ft. coup. to Gt.

add 4 ft.

Lento, poco moto.

Sw. Gamba & Lieblich.

poco stacc.

Gt. to Ped off.

add Oboe.

rall.

Gt. 8 ft. Fl.

Appassionato.

Sw. Full.

Gt. 8 & 4 ft.

16 ft.

Gt. *rit poco*

doppio Full.

Pilgrim yields himself to Divine inspiration.

a poco. Sw. Op. Diaps. *Andante con moto.*

Gt. to Ped off.

(b)

Gt. soft 8 ft. String tone. add soft Reed 8 ft. Sw.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Annotations include "Gt." with an arrow pointing to the first measure of the bass staff, "cresc." above the second measure, and "Sw. 8 & 4 ft. with Oboe." above the third measure.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with triplets in the first and third measures. The bottom staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Annotations include "espress." above the second measure and "Gt. 8 & 4 ft. Fls." below the second measure.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff has a new melodic line starting in the second measure, marked "Ch. Clar." above it. The bottom staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Annotations include "cresc." above the second measure of the top staff, "Gt. 8 ft. Fl. Coup. to Sw. Oboe." below the second measure, and "Gt. to Ped." below the third measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line, marked "Gt." above the first measure. The bottom staff features a new accompaniment of sustained chords, marked "add Open." below the first measure. Annotations include "cresc." above the second measure and "add Princ." above the fourth measure.

His mind reverts to his misery.

First system of music, measures 1-4. The score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The upper staves (treble and bass) feature a melody with triplets and a forte (*sf*) dynamic marking. The lower staff (bass) provides a harmonic accompaniment.

Second system of music, measures 5-8. The score is in 3/4 time. The upper staves feature a melody with sixteenth-note runs and a forte (*sf*) dynamic marking. The lower staff (bass) provides a harmonic accompaniment. The tempo/mood is marked *appassionato.* and the instruction "add 15th & Full Sw." is present.

Third system of music, measures 9-12. The score is in 3/4 time. The upper staves feature a melody with sixteenth-note runs and a forte (*sf*) dynamic marking. The lower staff (bass) provides a harmonic accompaniment.

Fourth system of music, measures 13-16. The score is in 3/4 time. The upper staves feature a melody with sixteenth-note runs and a forte (*sf*) dynamic marking. The lower staff (bass) provides a harmonic accompaniment.

First system of musical notation for piano, featuring treble and bass staves with complex chordal textures and melodic lines.

Second system of musical notation for piano, continuing the complex textures from the first system.

Open Swell.
Rallentando.

Third system of musical notation for piano, including the instruction "Open Swell." and "Rallentando."

He determines to undertake the pilgrimage.

Full Organ.

Fourth system of musical notation for piano, including the instruction "Full Organ." and featuring triplets.

Full Sw. with super 8^{ve}
(If no super 8^{ve} play 8^{ve} above)

Gt. Reeds 8 ft.

Ped. to Gt. Off.

Gt.

Coup. to Gt.

Increase.

Full.

Full.

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by
Ernest Austin.

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Allegro ma non troppo. ♩. = 108.

Nº 1 in F MINOR.



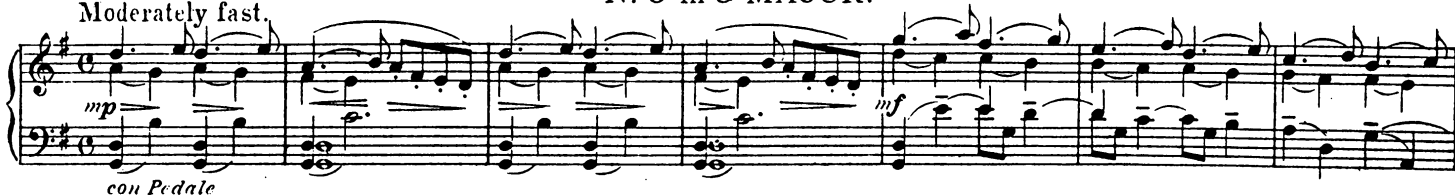
Fast, delicately.

Nº 2 in B♭ MAJOR.



Moderately fast.

Nº 3 in G MAJOR.



Tempo di Toccata. ♩. about 170.

Nº 4 in A♭ MAJOR.



Moderato. ♩. about 108

Nº 5 in E♭ MAJOR.



Allegro.

Lightly and delicately. ♩. about 176.

Nº 6 in F MAJOR.



Nº 7 in D MAJOR. (Even-Song)

Poco lento ben sostenuto.



The Pilgrim's Progress,

NARRATIVE TONE POEM FOR ORGAN.

FIRST PART.

Composed by

ERNEST AUSTIN

(Op. 41.)

Descriptive Analysis by E. DOUGLAS TAYLER.

A striking feature of the musical life of the present age is the rapid and steady growth in prominence of "programme-music," despite the frequent and sometimes almost bitter attacks which have been levelled against this phase of art. Without wishing to repeat long and tedious arguments on either side, it is impossible to approach the subject in hand without first stating briefly the justification of programme-music as exemplified in the present instance.

Music is admittedly an expression of emotions, and not of concrete facts. A prevalent and mistaken view of programme-music, which seems to be at the root of controversy, is evidently the idea that a composer expects to picture these concrete facts, and, recognising the inadequacy of his means, supplements his tone picture with verbal matter to supply the defect. But unquestionably this is a false view. Emotions are inseparable from facts; and while such things as joy, sorrow, exuberance, humour, pensiveness, grief and passion may be beautiful, interesting and enthralling to witness, yet they really are only perfectly intelligible when associated with the facts and events that have given rise to them. "Absolute" emotional music, while it may be satisfying in itself, is doubly interesting when a composer's life is known, and the circumstances under which the music was penned. Even with music written in the "academic" styles and depending for intelligibility so greatly on symmetry of form, this fact remains. With programme-music, surely, the case is similar.

By itself, it is emotion: allied with its written parallel of events and fact, it is poetry. It is the expression of the soul of the words unfettered by their bodily limitations: the spiritual—but made intelligible by knowledge of the natural.

Bunyan's grand old story of the Pilgrim's Progress, so richly poetic, so intensely emotional, is surely an admirable theme for music, while the solemnity and ecclesiastical nature of the matter finds a wholly suitable medium of expression in the organ. Mr. Austin divides the work into a number of sections, each complete in itself, illustrating the different phases of the "Progress," the first of which is occupied entirely with the condition of Pilgrim's unsettled mind, and the various feelings which sway him at the beginning of the story. A pianissimo descending theme in D minor stated on the Pedals (Theme 1.) with a restless curve and a sombre drop at the end, afterwards taken up on the Manuals, and treated with slight variations and chromatic and rhythmic device, pictures for us the desolation and unhappiness of Pilgrim's mind.

He is weighed down with a great burden, and has learned that his city is doomed to destruction, but knows no way of escape. The music continues for a time with gradually increasing and varying emotion, coming at last to a close on the chord of F.

A new motive in $\frac{6}{8}$ time played by a soft Flute and accompanied on the Swell, with a sudden sentence gently spoken by the Clarinet or similar stop, expresses Pilgrim's yearning for a new and fuller life. (Theme 2.)

A passage of pensive character will be noticed here, with reiterated notes on the Soft Swell Reeds, and the left hand playing on the Great Open Diapason. (Theme 3.)

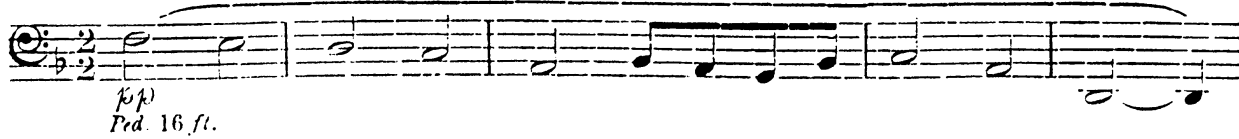
Theme 2 is developed with increasing interest until suddenly Pilgrim realizes the agony of his position. Two slow bars of $\frac{5}{4}$ time, with a single anguished harmony in peculiarly poignant rhythm (Theme 4.) hold up the flow of his aspiration: there comes a moment of brief striving, and then the weight of his burden seems to crush him down. (Theme 5.)

Ascending passages on the Pedals suggest despairing attempts to lift himself, but at length a bitter and unrestrainable cry breaks from him, "What shall I do?" But there comes no answer and he sinks down into the very lowest depths of despair, as Theme 4 is heard again on the deep pedal C, and gradually subsiding.

Into this, however, comes a note of hope. Pilgrim ponders over the divine bidding which he has felt in his heart. Two short bars ($\frac{5}{4}$) gives us a glimpse of the "inspiration" motive (Theme 6), all but overweighted by the presence of the "Burden." Still, it reasserts itself again, once more to struggle with the recurrence of despair and anguish, till at last it is heard on the pedals, crowned with a resolute cadence thrice repeated. He then definitely yields himself to divine inspiration, and Theme 6 is heard in beautiful mysterious development, a particularly lovely passage being noticeable in the left hand, played in contrary motion to the right. (Theme 7).

Another figure of interest—the notes of the Pastoral theme, heard later—also appears here on 8 and 4 ft. Flutes (Theme 8*), but again comfort wanes, and Pilgrim's misery overtakes him for a short time. Nevertheless, the Inspiration triumphs, and out of it grows his resolve to undertake the pilgrimage. The development of Theme 7 in strong heroic form brings the first part to its conclusion.

Theme 1. *Andante.*



pp
Ped. 16 ft.

Theme 2.



Allegretto.
p

Theme 3. *Allegretto.*

Str.
mp

Gt.
Ped.

Theme 4. *Lento.*

Allegretto.

mp

3

3

Theme 5. *Maestoso, ponderoso.*

ff

Ped.
16 ft.

3

Theme 6. *Lento quasi recitativo.*

p

3

rall.

Theme 7.

Andante con moto.

p

3

3

3

Theme 8.

p

3

3

3