

À MON AMI LEOPOLD ASHTON.

192364

CENT PIÈCES BRÈVES NOUVELLES

DANS TOUS LES TONS LES PLUS USITÉS ET
DANS LES MODES ECCLÉSIASTIQUES

POUR
ORGUE

(Pédale ad lib.)

OU
HARMONIUM

PAR
EUGÈNE GIGOUT

Organiste de S. Augustin à Paris. Professeur au Conservatoire National.

EN TROIS VOLUMES.

J. & W. CHESTER, LTD.,

LONDON:
11, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W.-1.

GENÈVE:
9-11, PLACE DE LA FUSTERIE.

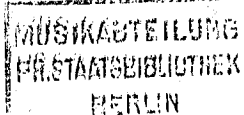
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Engraved and Printed in England.



PREFACE.

ORGAN music is everywhere on the road of progress. To the old and grievous pianistic habits has succeeded a mode of execution that is more congenial to the nature of the "King of Instruments." On the other hand, organists are still reduced to perform during Church service, more or less insignificant voluntaries. Many performers have real executive powers, but little imagination and musical knowledge, and in spite of these deficiencies they do not hesitate to addict themselves to the difficult art of improvisation.

It is in response to numerous and repeated demands that I add to my preceding collections of music for harmonium, or organ without pedal—such as "Cent Pièces brèves dans la tonalité du plain-chant," "L'Orgue d'Eglise," "Album grégorien" (230 pieces), and the more recent "Soixante-dix pièces"—these "Hundred New Short Pieces," comprising movements in all the major and minor keys as well as in the primitive modes. As regards the latter, and

my attempts at reviving them in my previous publications, I have endeavoured to adapt our free musical styles with their many rhythms to the old harmonies that were restored to an honourable position by Louis Niedermeyer (1802-61), the illustrious founder of the famous School that bears his name and aims at re-establishing the ecclesiastical chant in its proper harmony.

I have noted down, for each piece in this work, a registration suitable for the ordinary harmonium with four stops, and indicated, with pedal *ad libitum*, a few simple tone-colours for an organ with two manuals and a complete or incomplete set of pedals. Each organ being differently constructed, every organist will, needless to say, keep only approximately to the registration suggested by me. I repeat that the pedal-parts are not indispensable, but they contribute to the effect of the pieces in which they occur by doubling the bass.

October, 1920.

EUGÈNE GIGOUT.

A mon ami Leopold Ashton.

CENT PIÈCES BRÈVES NOUVELLES

Vol. I.

UT MAJEUR.

EUGÈNE GIGOUT.

Grave, solennel.

Fonds 16, 8, 4.

1

f

rit.

Ped.

Moderato.

Fonds de 8

2

mf

1 4 4 1

p

cresc.

rit.

f

Ped.

Moderato.

(1) (4) Fonds de 8

3

p

(4) (1)

cresc. poco a poco

Ped.

S. Ped.

Ped.

S. Ped.



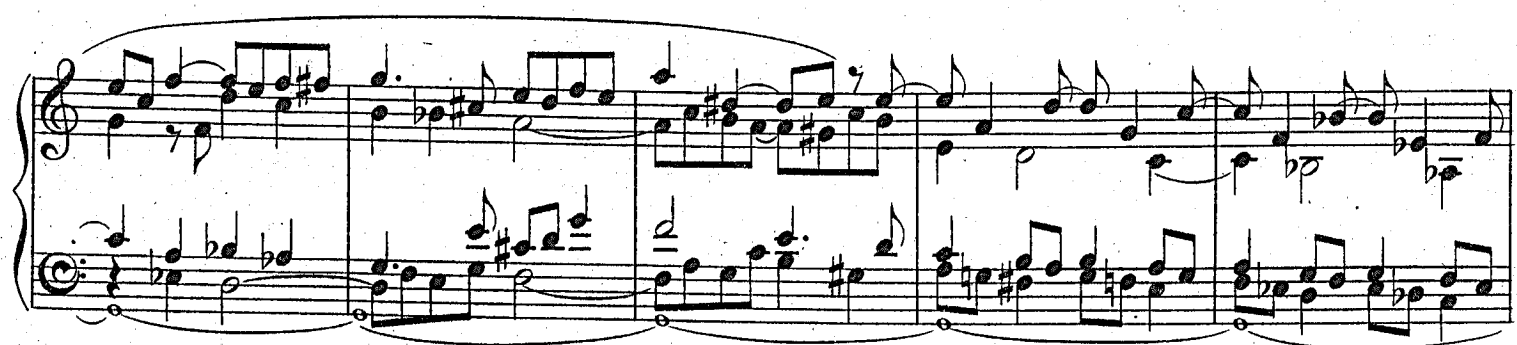
First system of musical notation. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is placed above the right hand. A pedaling instruction "Ped." is written below the left hand.



Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns. The left hand has some rests. A dynamic marking of *cresc.* (crescendo) is placed above the right hand. A pedaling instruction "Ped." is written below the left hand.



Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with some rests. The left hand has a more active accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is placed above the right hand. A pedaling instruction "Ped." is written below the left hand.



Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand continues with a melodic line. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. A pedaling instruction "Ped." is written below the left hand.



Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with some rests. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *rit.* (ritardando) is placed above the right hand. A pedaling instruction "sempre Ped." is written below the left hand.

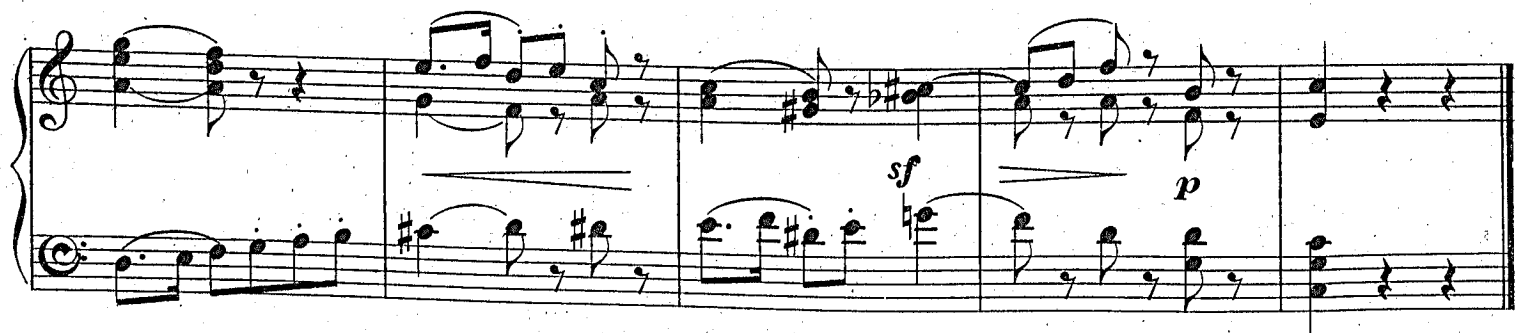
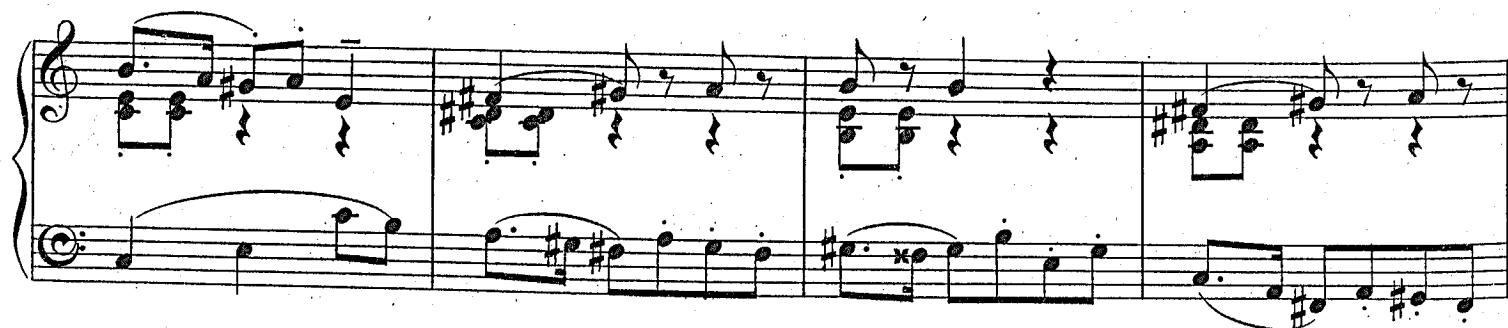
Tempo di minuetto assai Moderato.

Fonds de 8, 4 doux

4

p

rf



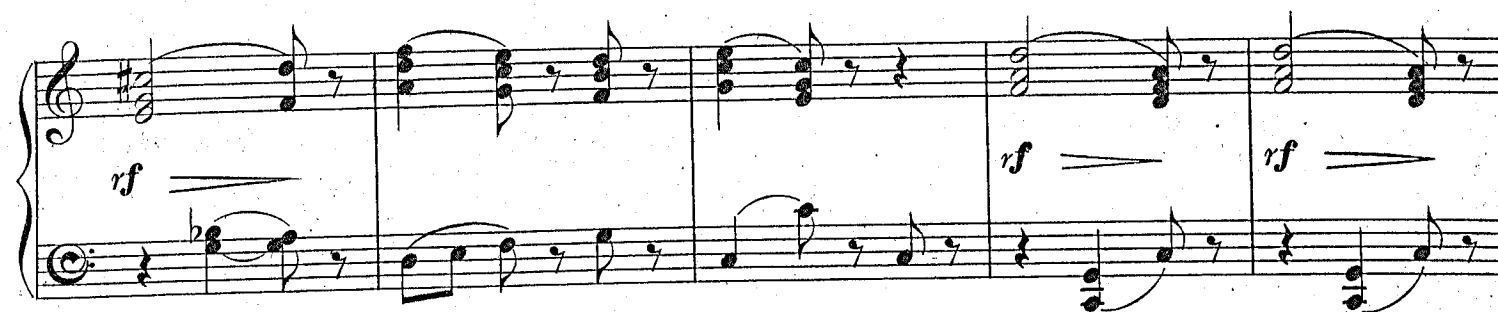
① Quasi Allegretto.

5

Jeux doux de sp.

p

①



UT MINEUR.

① Lento.
Fonds de 8.

6 *p*

cresc.

m.d. *m.d.* *f*

rit. molto *p*

Ped.

sempre Ped.

The musical score is written for piano in E-flat major (three flats) and 12/8 time. It begins with a first ending bracket over the first system. The tempo is 'Lento.' and the texture is 'Fonds de 8'. The first system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system features a crescendo (*cresc.*). The third system includes mezzo-forte (*m.f.*) markings. The fourth system includes forte (*f*) and pedal (*Ped.*) markings. The fifth system includes a ritardando (*rit. molto*) and a piano (*p*) dynamic, with the instruction 'sempre Ped.' (always pedal) at the bottom.

Moderato.*

Fonds de 8

6 (bis)

1

p

cresc.

f

dim.

p

cresc.

Ped. sempre Ped.

rit.

* Cette pièce est extraite du bel ouvrage "Terre de Belgique," publié, au profit d'une oeuvre de Bienfaisance, par M. Charles Bouvier.

Quasi lento.

①

7 *p* Fonds de 8

①

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a common time signature (C). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. A first ending bracket labeled '①' spans the final measures of both staves.

cresc. *dim.*

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves with complex rhythmic patterns, including many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. A first ending bracket labeled '①' is present. The dynamics *cresc.* and *dim.* are indicated above the staves.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves with complex rhythmic patterns, including many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. A first ending bracket labeled '①' is present.

cresc.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves with complex rhythmic patterns, including many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. A first ending bracket labeled '①' is present. The dynamic *cresc.* is indicated above the staves.

dim.

Ped.

The fifth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves with complex rhythmic patterns, including many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. A first ending bracket labeled '①' is present. The dynamic *dim.* is indicated above the staves. The system concludes with a pedal point marked 'Ped.' below the bass staff.

Allegro moderato.

11

① ④ fons 8, 4

8

④ ① Ped. S. Ped. Ped.

S. Ped.

p

p

cresc. *poco*

First system of the musical score. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff has a more rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature has two flats. The system ends with a forte (f) dynamic marking.

Ped.

S. Ped.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the melodic and harmonic development. The system includes several measures with sustained chords in the bass.

Ped.

S. Ped.

Ped.

S. Ped.

Third system of the musical score. The melodic line continues with various intervals and rests. The bass staff provides harmonic support with chords.

Fourth system of the musical score. It features a piano (p) dynamic marking. The melodic line is more active, with many sixteenth notes.

Fifth system of the musical score. It includes a piano (p) dynamic marking and a ritardando (rit.) marking. The system ends with a piano (p) dynamic marking and a pedal (Ped.) instruction.

Ped.

①

Lento.

fonds de 8

9

mf

①

Ped.

TONALITÉ ECCLÉSIASTIQUE.

1^{er} et 2^e Modes.

FINALE UT.

13

Moderato.

fonds de 8

10

(1)

(b)

(b)

p

rit. *tempo*

cresc. *f*

p *rit.*

The musical score is written for piano in a minor key (one flat) and common time. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system is marked 'Moderato.' and 'fonds de 8'. The second system has a '(b)' marking above the treble staff. The third system has a '*p*' marking. The fourth system has '*rit.*' and '*tempo*' markings. The fifth system has '*cresc.*' and '*f*' markings. The sixth system has '*p*' and '*rit.*' markings. The score ends with a double bar line and a final chord. The number '10' is written to the left of the first system, and '(1)' is written below the first staff of the first system.

TONALITÉ ECCLÉSIASTIQUE.

3^e et 4^e Modes.

FINALE UT.

11

1 4

Allegro moderato.

Tous les fonds 8, 4 (*Anches du Récit ad lib.*)

f Claviers réunis

4 1

Più lento

p Récit.

4

4

Tempo

f Claviers réunis

4

4

Più lento *Tempo*

p Récit. *f* Claviers réunis

rit. *Più lento*

p Récit.

rit. *Più lento*

mf Claviers réunis *p* Récit.

sempre più lento

mf Claviers réunis *rit.* *f*

TONALITÉ ECCLÉSIASTIQUE.

5^e et 6^e Modes.

FINALE UT.

① Moderato quasi lento.

12 *p* fonds de 8

① Ped.

S. Ped. Ped.

cresc. S. Ped.

f

rit. *Più lento* *rit.* *p* Ped.

TONALITÉ ECCLÉSIASTIQUE.

7^e et 8^e Modes.

FINALE UT.

Andantino quasi lento.

fonds de 8 (Voix Céleste ad lib.)

13

1

p

cresc.

p

f

p

This page contains five systems of musical notation for piano. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

System 1: Features a treble staff with eighth-note patterns and a bass staff with chords. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

System 2: Includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking, a *Tempo* marking, and dynamic markings *f*, *p*, and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

System 3: Features a *p* (piano) marking and a *p* (piano) marking.

System 4: Features a *p* (piano) marking.

System 5: Includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking, a *Più lento* (much slower) marking, and dynamic markings *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

Ré ♭ MAJEUR.

① Moderato tranquillo.

14 *p* fonds de 8 doux

①

f

dim.

p

rit.

più lento

① Andante espressivo.

fonds de 8

15

p

①

*meno p**cresc.**rit. e cresc.*

Ped.

Lento espressivo.

fonds de 8

16

1

p

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (two sharps) and common time. The music is marked 'Lento espressivo.' and 'fonds de 8'. The first measure of the upper staff is marked with a circled '1'. The dynamics include 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte).

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and accidentals. The dynamics range from 'p' to 'f'.

un poco rit. *Tempo*

The third system of musical notation includes the tempo change 'Tempo' and the instruction 'un poco rit.' (un poco ritardando). The music continues on two staves with various musical notations.

cresc.

The fourth system of musical notation includes the instruction 'cresc.' (crescendo). The music continues on two staves with various musical notations.

f *Ped.* *rit.* *Tempo* *pp*

The fifth system of musical notation includes the dynamics 'f' (forte), 'pp' (pianissimo), and the instruction 'Ped.' (pedal). It also includes the tempo change 'Tempo' and the instruction 'rit.' (ritardando).

dim. e rit. *molto rit.*

The sixth system of musical notation includes the instructions 'dim. e rit.' (diminuendo e ritardando) and 'molto rit.' (molto ritardando). The music continues on two staves with various musical notations.

① Tranquillo.

17

p fonds de 8

①

*cresc.**f**p**p**p**rit. e dim.*Ped. *pp*

RÈ MAJEUR.

① Moderato.
fonds de 8

18

①

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

mf

rit.

mf Tempo *p*

un poco rit.

rit. f

Ped.

Très modéré.

fonds de 8 (*Anches du Récit ad lib.*)

[illegible]

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical elements such as chords, arpeggios, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** The right hand plays a series of chords and arpeggios, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 2:** The right hand continues with chords and arpeggios, and the left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 3:** The right hand plays a series of chords and arpeggios, and the left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 4:** The right hand plays a series of chords and arpeggios, and the left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present.
- System 5:** The right hand plays a series of chords and arpeggios, and the left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present. The system concludes with a *Ped.* (pedal) marking and a final chord.

Additional markings include a circled *G* in the left hand of the fourth system, a circled *G* in the left hand of the fifth system, and the instruction *rit. e cresc.* (ritardando e crescendo) in the right hand of the fifth system.

① Moderato.
fonds de 8

20 *p*

①

① Lento assai sostenuto.
fonds de 8

21 *p*

①

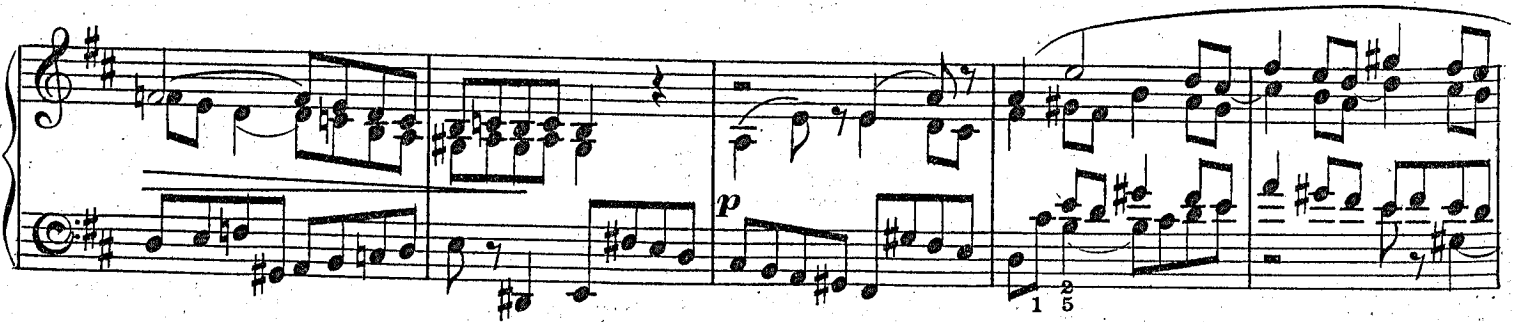
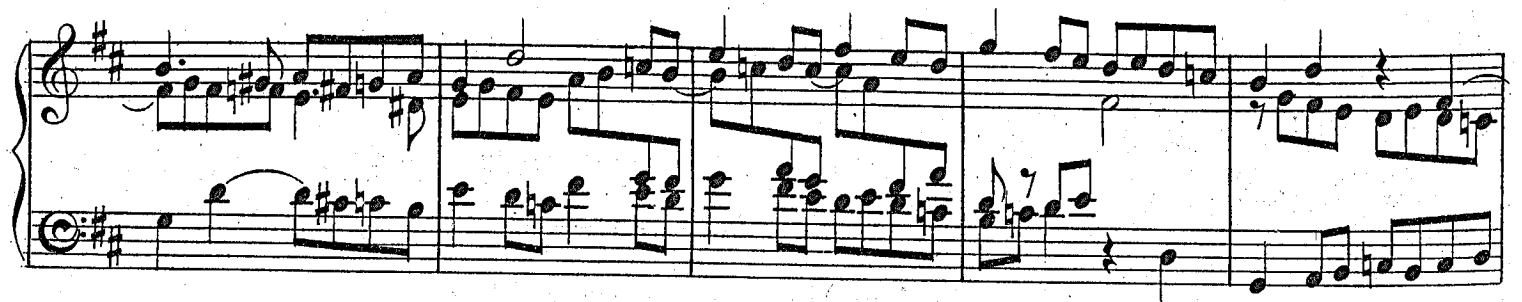
① ④ Allegro moderato.
fonds de 8 (Anchos du Récit ad lib.)

22

mf

④ ①

The musical score consists of six systems of piano music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The first system (measures 22-25) includes the tempo marking 'Allegro moderato' and the dynamic 'mf'. The second system (measures 26-29) continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system (measures 30-33) features more complex rhythmic patterns. The fourth system (measures 34-37) shows a continuation of the themes. The fifth system (measures 38-41) includes a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The sixth system (measures 42-45) concludes the passage with a final cadence.



① ③ Allegretto giocoso.

23

f fonds 8, 4 du Récit.

③ ①

p

f *p*

Ped.

RÉ MINEUR.

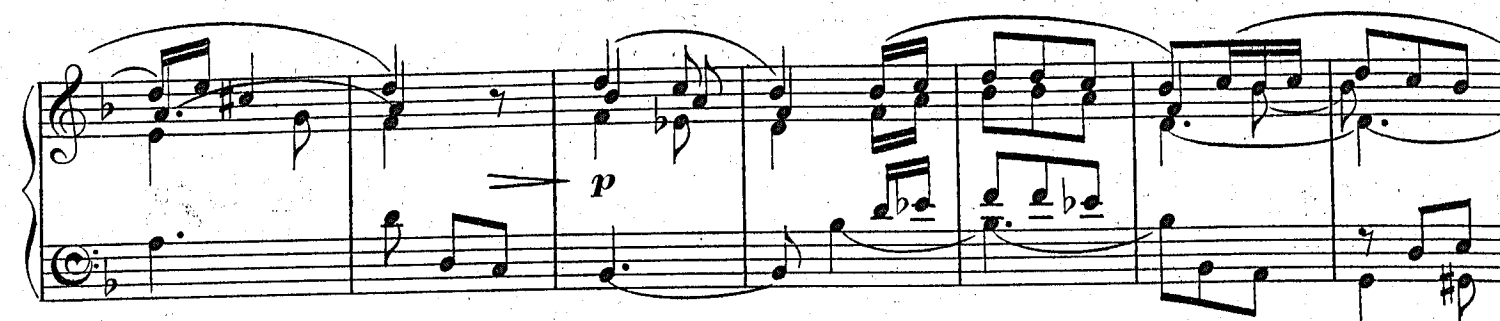
Moderato.
fonds de 8

①

24

p

①



Moderato.

fonds de 8

①

25

p

①

Musical score for piano, Moderato tempo, 3/4 time signature. The score consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system is marked with a circled '1' and a piano 'p' dynamic. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score features various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests, with some passages marked with slurs and accents. The second system begins with a circled '1' and a piano 'p' dynamic. The third system begins with a piano 'p' dynamic. The fourth system begins with a piano 'p' dynamic. The fifth system begins with a piano 'p' dynamic. The score concludes with a final cadence in the fifth system.

p

poco a poco Tempo

rit. *cresc.* *f*

p

p

cresc. *f*

rit. *molto rit.*

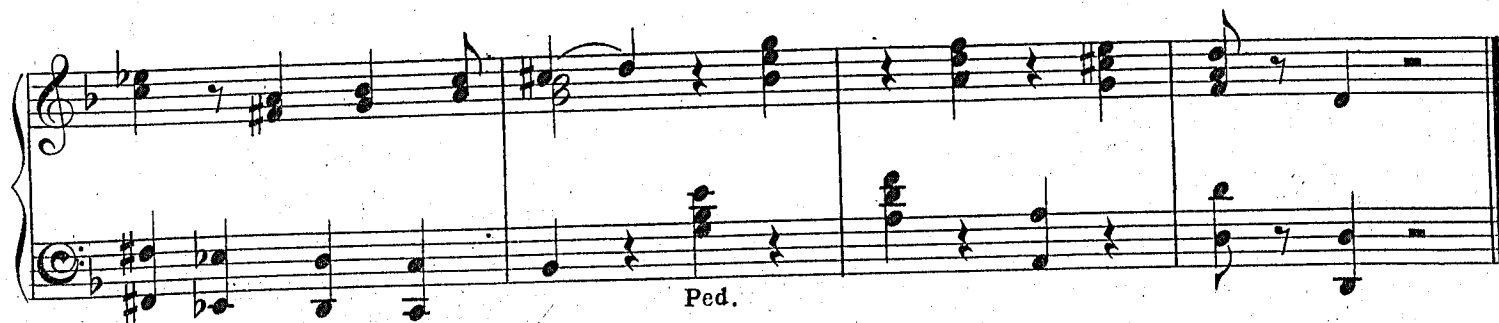
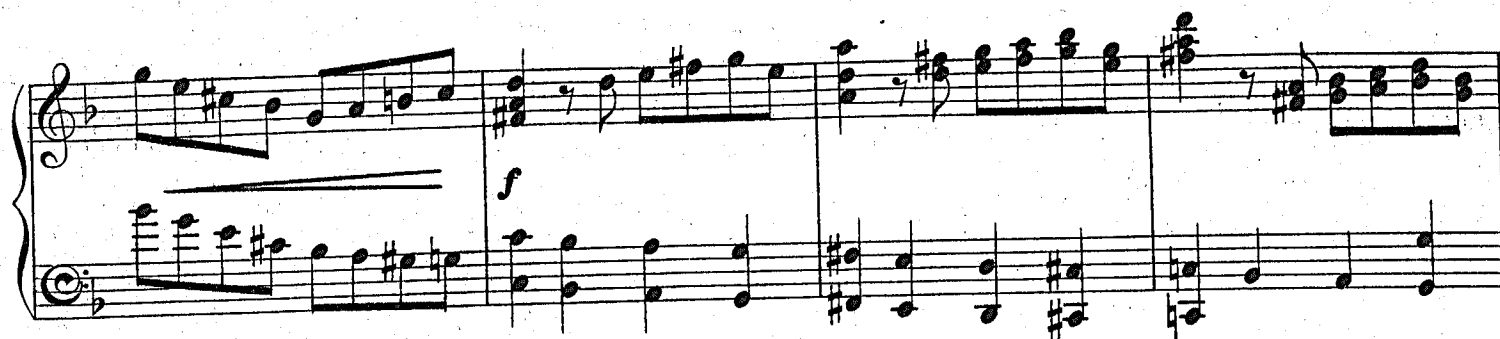
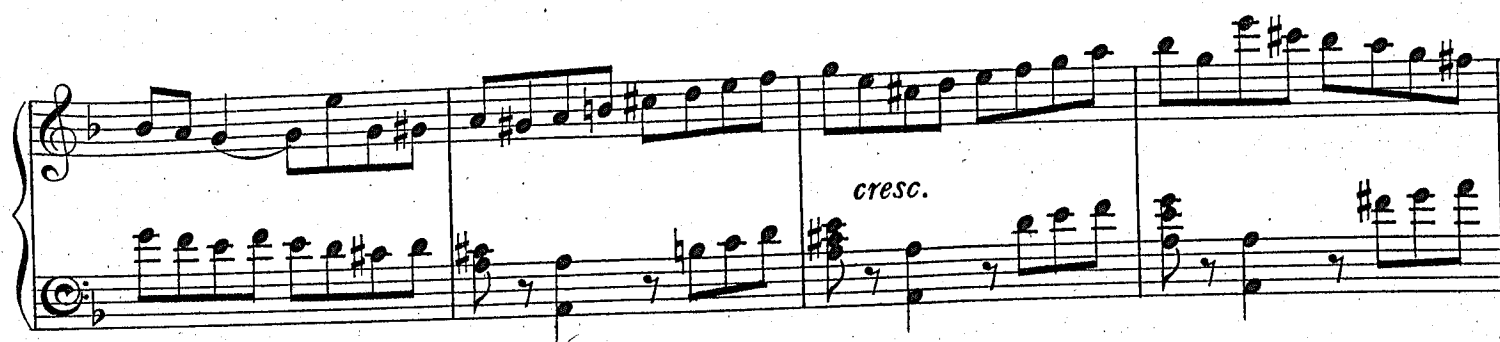
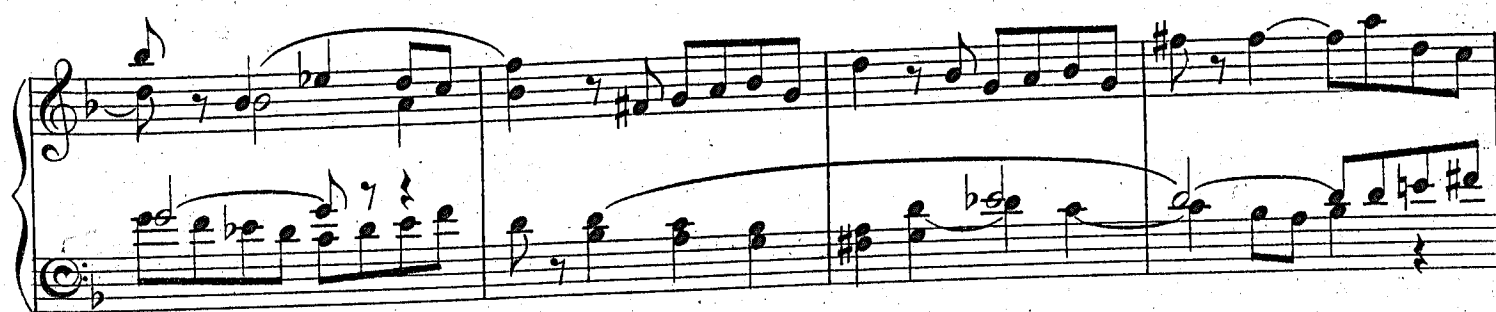
Ped.

Allegro non troppo.

26

Ⓒ *f* fonds 8, 4 (Anches ad lib.)

The musical score consists of six systems of piano music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 8/4. The first system (measures 26-27) includes the tempo marking 'Allegro non troppo.' and the performance instruction 'Ⓒ *f* fonds 8, 4 (Anches ad lib.)'. The second system (measures 28-29) continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system (measures 30-31) features a dynamic marking of *mf* and includes a long melodic line in the right hand. The fourth system (measures 32-33) features a dynamic marking of *f* and includes a long melodic line in the right hand. The fifth system (measures 34-35) features a dynamic marking of *mf* and includes a long melodic line in the right hand. The sixth system (measures 36-37) features a dynamic marking of *f* and includes a long melodic line in the right hand.



① Un poco vivo.
fonds 8, 4

27

*mf**p*

①

The musical score consists of six systems of piano music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The first system (measures 27-30) begins with a first ending bracket labeled '①' and includes dynamic markings *mf* and *p*. The second system (measures 31-34) continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system (measures 35-38) features a crescendo hairpin and a *p* marking. The fourth system (measures 39-42) shows further melodic movement. The fifth system (measures 43-46) includes a *cresc.* marking. The sixth system (measures 47-50) concludes with a *più lento* tempo change, a *mf* marking, and a final *p* marking.

① Lamento quasi lento.
fonds de 8

28 *p* *cresc.*

f *p*

sempre cresc. *f* *dim.* *p* *rit.* *Tempo*

sf *p* *rit.*

TONALITÉ ECCLÉSIASTIQUE.

1^{er} et 2^e Modes.

FINALE RÉ.

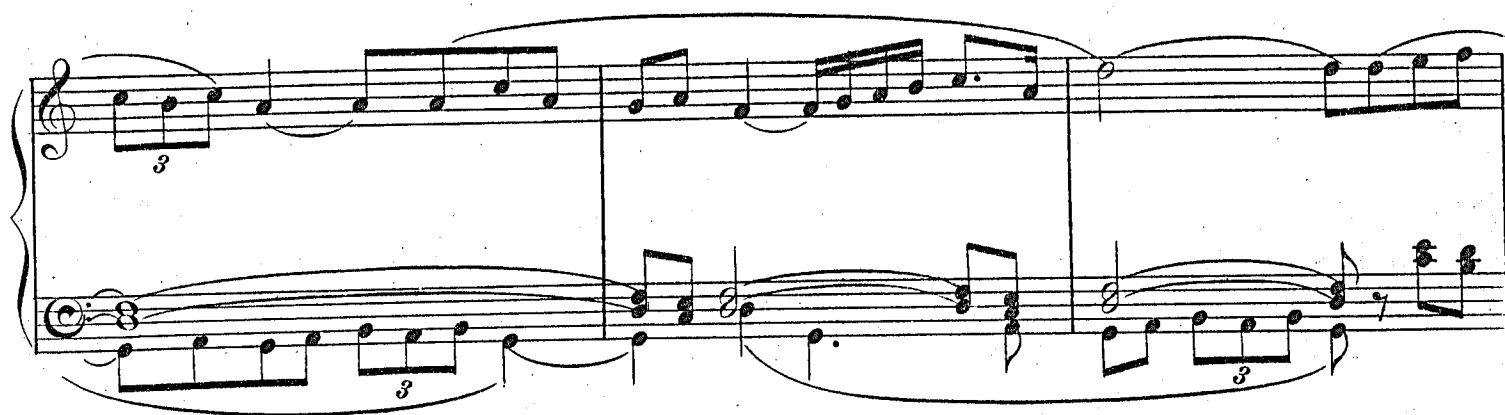
① Moderato. Jeu de Solo doux

29 Claviers séparés *mf*

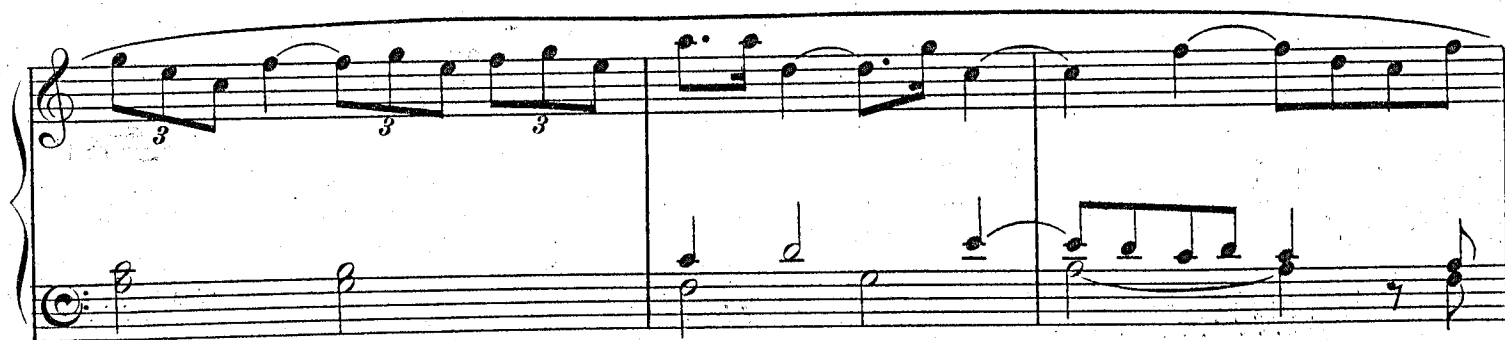
① Sourdine fonds de 8 doux



First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bass staff contains a supporting line with chords and single notes. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is placed above the bass staff, followed by a wedge-shaped deceleration line. The tempo then returns to *mf Tempo*, indicated by a wedge-shaped acceleration line.



Second system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with eighth notes, some beamed in groups of three. The bass staff contains a line with eighth notes, some beamed in groups of three, and some chords. A *3* (triple) marking is present under the first group of beamed eighth notes in the bass staff.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes, some beamed in groups of three. The bass staff contains a line with eighth notes, some beamed in groups of three, and some chords. A *3* (triple) marking is present under the first group of beamed eighth notes in the bass staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes, some beamed in groups of three. The bass staff contains a line with eighth notes, some beamed in groups of three, and some chords. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is placed above the bass staff, followed by a wedge-shaped deceleration line. The tempo then returns to *p Più lento*, indicated by a wedge-shaped acceleration line.

TONALITÉ ECCLÉSIASTIQUE.

3^e et 4^e Modes.

FINALE RÉ.

Allegro moderato.

Tous les fonds 8, 4

30

① ③ ④

④ ③ ①

rit.

Ped.

TONALITÉ ECCLÉSIASTIQUE.

41

5^e et 6^e Modes

FINALE RÉ

Molto moderato e sostenuto.

Tous les fonds de 8 sans la Montre, mais avec le Hautbois du Récit (boîte fermée)

31

①

p

cresc. poco a poco

mf

p ben legato

cresc. poco a poco



TONALITÉ ECCLÉSIASTIQUE.

43

7^e et 8^e Modes

FINALE RÉ

Assai moderato.

fonds de 8

32

(1)

p

mf

p

Ped. ad lib.

mf

p

mf

S. Ped.

cresc.

rit.

lento

p

Ped.

FAVOURITE TRANSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ORGAN

BY

ARTHUR BOYSE, F.R.C.O.

Vol. I.

MENDELSSOHN	...	...	...	Be not afraid
COSTA	...	...	...	Chorus of Angels (Eli)
HADYN	...	...	...	Andante Cantabile (Symphony in C minor)
MENDELSSOHN	...	...	...	Ever blessed child (Athalie)
ADAM	...	...	...	Nöel
COSTA	...	...	...	Morning Prayer (Eli)

Vol. II.

HAYDN	...	...	...	Minuet and Trio (Symphony in D)
BACH-GOUNOD	...	...	...	Meditation (Ave Maria)
TCHAIKOVSKY	...	...	...	Nocturne
SPOHR	...	...	...	Adagio (Quartet in G minor)
MENDELSSOHN	...	...	...	O for the wings of a dove

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GOUNOD	...	...	...	Nazareth
TCHAIKOVSKY	...	...	...	Andante Cantabile (String Quartet in D, Op. 11)
BEETHOVEN	...	...	...	Romance in G
COSTA	...	...	...	Hear my Prayer (Eli)
MENDELSSOHN	...	...	...	Woe unto them

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COSTA	...	...	...	March of Israelites (Eli)
BENNETT	...	...	...	Barcarole (4th Concerto)
KULLAK	...	...	...	Pastorale

Vol. V.

ROMBERG	...	...	...	Andante Animoso (Symphony in E flat)
MENDELSSOHN	...	...	...	War March (Athalie)
CHOPIN	...	...	...	Nocturne in E flat
SIVORI	...	...	...	Romance sans Paroles (Op. 23, No. 1)
HAUSER	...	...	...	Le Désir

Vol. VI.

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HAYDN	...	...	...	Largo Cantabile (Symphony in D)
GOLTERMANN	...	...	...	Andante (Grand Duo, Op. 25)
BENNETT	...	...	...	Andante Tranquillo
MENDELSSOHN	...	...	...	If with all your hearts

Vol. VII.

GORDICIANI	...	...	...	Prayer
CHERUBINI	...	...	...	Ave Maria
HAYDN	...	...	...	Adagio (Symphony in C)
HANDEL	...	...	...	Minuet (Organ Concerto No. 4, 2nd Set)
SCHUBERT	...	...	...	Andante (3rd Sonata)

Vol. VIII.

GOLTERMANN	...	...	...	Le Rêve
BOOTH	...	...	...	Slumber Song
HAUSER	...	...	...	Cradle Song
SCHUMANN	...	...	...	Canon
SCHUMANN	...	...	...	Mourning
SCHUMANN	...	...	...	A Round
SCHUMANN	...	...	...	Dreaming
BRAGA	...	...	...	Angels' Serenade
MENDELSSOHN	...	...	...	O Rest in the Lord

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J. & W. CHESTER, Ltd.
11, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, LONDON, W. 1.
LONDON & GENEVA.

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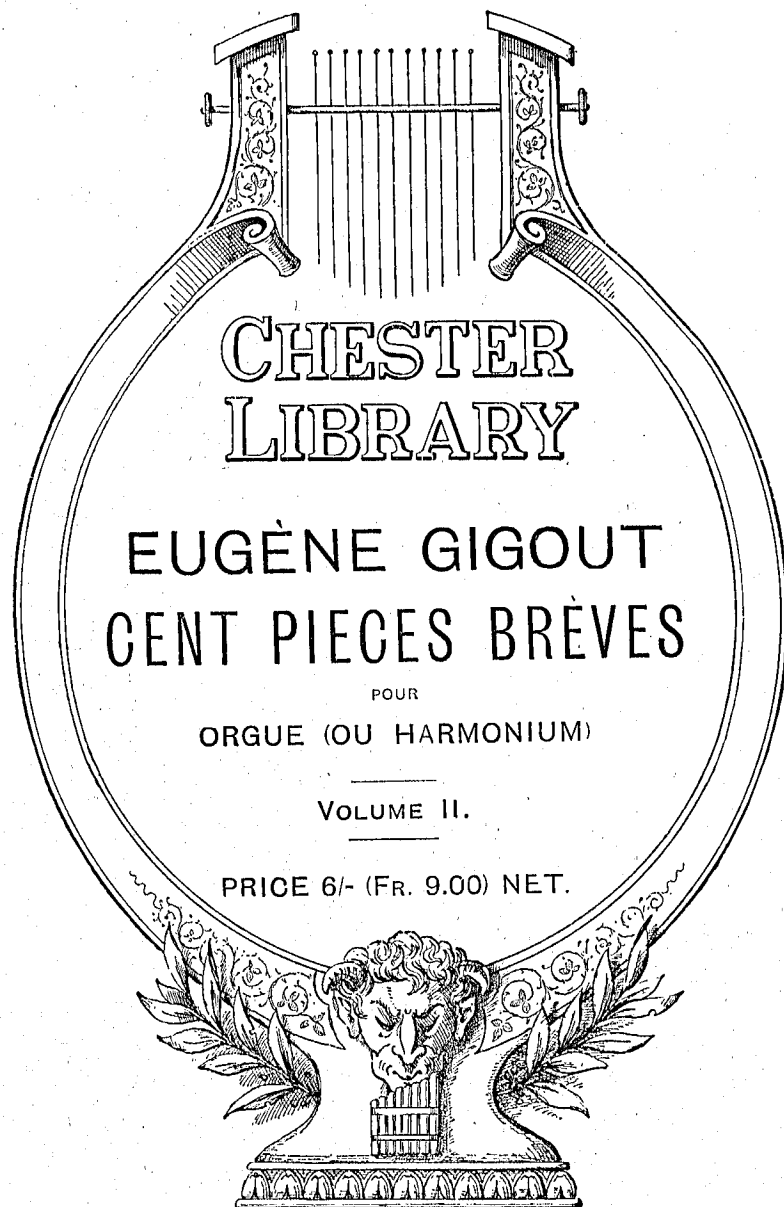
ROUART, LEROLLE ET CIE.,
29, RUE D'ASTORG, PARIS.

Engraved and Printed in England.

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192364

Chester Series 85.



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PREFACE.

PARTOUT, la musique d'orgue est en progrès. A d'anciennes fâcheuses habitudes pianistiques a succédé un mode d'exécution en rapport avec la nature du roi des instruments. Mais la plupart des organistes sont tenus de faire entendre à l'église, pendant les Offices, des Interludes de plus ou moins d'importance. Beaucoup parmi eux ont un réel talent d'exécutant, mais peu d'imagination et d'instruction musicale; ils n'hésitent pourtant pas, malgré ces lacunes, à s'adonner à l'art difficile de l'improvisation!

C'est pour répondre à des demandes réitérées que, à mes précédents recueils pour harmonium ou orgue sans pédale obligée—"Cent Pièces brèves dans la tonalité du plainchant," "L'Orgue d'Eglise," "Album grégorien" (230 pièces) et aussi à celui plus récent de "Soixante-dix pièces"—j'ajoute ici "Cent Pièces brèves nouvelles," comprenant des morceaux dans tous les tons majeurs et mineurs et dans les modes primitifs. Pour ce

qui est de ces derniers, et ainsi que j'en ai déjà tenté la réalisation dans mes publications antérieures, j'ai cherché à adapter notre musique libre, avec la diversité de ses rythmes, à l'harmonie ancienne remise en honneur par Louis Niedermeyer (1802-61), l'illustre fondateur de la célèbre Ecole qui porte son nom, et destinée à rétablir le chant ecclésiastique dans sa tonalité propre.

J'ai inscrit pour chacune des pièces qui composent cet ouvrage une registration convenant à l'harmonium ordinaire de quatre jeux, et indiqué—avec pédale *ad libitum*—quelques sonorités simples pour un orgue à deux claviers possédant ou non un pédalier complet. La composition des orgues n'étant jamais la même, il va de soi que les organistes chercheront à se rapprocher autant que possible de la registration que je conseille. Je répète que la partie de pédale n'est pas indispensable; mais en doublant les basses, elle contribue à l'effet des morceaux où elle figure.

Octobre, 1920.

EUGENE GIGOUT.

m. 1922.94

PREFACE.

ORGAN music is everywhere on the road of progress. To the old and grievous pianistic habits has succeeded a mode of execution that is more congenial to the nature of the "King of Instruments." On the other hand, organists are still reduced to perform during Church service, more or less insignificant voluntaries. Many performers have real executive powers, but little imagination and musical knowledge, and in spite of these deficiencies they do not hesitate to addict themselves to the difficult art of improvisation.

It is in response to numerous and repeated demands that I add to my preceding collections of music for harmonium, or organ without pedal—such as "Cent Pièces brèves dans la tonalité du plain-chant," "L'Orgue d'Eglise," "Album grégorien" (230 pieces), and the more recent "Soixante-dix pièces"—these "Hundred New Short Pieces," comprising movements in all the major and minor keys as well as in the primitive modes. As regards the latter, and

my attempts at reviving them in my previous publications, I have endeavoured to adapt our free musical styles with their many rhythms to the old harmonies that were restored to an honourable position by Louis Niedermeyer (1802-61), the illustrious founder of the famous School that bears his name and aims at re-establishing the ecclesiastical chant in its proper harmony.

I have noted down, for each piece in this work, a registration suitable for the ordinary harmonium with four stops, and indicated, with pedal *ad libitum*, a few simple tone-colours for an organ with two manuals and a complete or incomplete set of pedals. Each organ being differently constructed, every organist will, needless to say, keep only approximately to the registration suggested by me. I repeat that the pedal-parts are not indispensable, but they contribute to the effect of the pieces in which they occur by doubling the bass.

October, 1920.

EUGÈNE GIGOUT.