

JOHANNES BRAHMS
Ein deutsches Requiem
OP. 45



ORGELSTIMME | ORGAN PART

ORGELAUSGABE NACH DER ORCHESTERPARTITUR
ORGAN TRANSCRIPTION BASED ON THE ORCHESTRAL SCORE

von | by
Knud-Erik Kengen

1998 / 2004



FORORD TIL ORGELUDGAVEN AF

JOHANNES BRAHMS: "EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM"

Det er en drøm for mange amatørkorsangere at deltage i en opførelse af Johannes Brahms' mesterværk "Ein deutsches Requiem", men de færreste kommer vel til at opleve det, da orkestret kræver stor plads og medfører store omkostninger. Derimod er mange amatørkor knyttet til en kirke, som er i besiddelse af et brugbart orgel betjent af en ferm organist, så hvis man erstatter orkestret med et orgel og de mange medvirkende med organisten, er økonomien normalt til at overse. Det kan derfor undre, at der ikke er offentliggjort nogen orgeltransskription af dette værk – jeg er i hvert fald ikke stødt på det, men det kan måske skyldes, at man i givne tilfælde spiller efter klaverpartituret. Det har dog fra starten stået mig klart, at det af Brahms selv udfærdigede klaverpartitur ikke var det bedst egnede udgangspunkt for en realisering på orgel; fra komponistens hånd er det genuin klavermusik, der – som den fremragende pianist komponisten også var – repræsenterer den bedste løsning for en gengivelse af orkesterpartiturets ideer på klaver. Ethvert instrument har sine begrænsninger; Brahms har således i en række tilfælde set sig tvunget til at bryde en melodisk line ved at oktavforlægge den undervejs, og en del steder har han undladt nogle toner eller indføjet andre, som ikke svarer til orkesterudgaven. Det rigtige må da være, at man ved en omhyggelig analyse af orkesterpartituret finder den bedst tænkelige måde at overføre dets virkninger til orglet.

Den foreliggende transskription har vist sig at fungere tilfredsstillende, og flere kolleger har anvendt den med begejstring, så den stilles nu til rådighed for alle, der vil give sig i kast med opgaven.

Jeg har anført, hvor det er muligt at lade hænderne spille på hver sit manual; min egen realisation er markeret med betegnelserne III for svelleværk (øverst), II for Positiv (midterst) og I for Hovedværk (underst). Det betyder dog ikke, at I f.eks. altid skal være kraftigere registreret end II – enhver organist må søge sig den bedste løsning alt efter orglets formåen og under tilbørlig hensyn til balancen med kor og solister, hvilket kan resultere i en anden manualfordeling end den her angivne; dog kan de sidste takter i I. og 7. sats kun realiseres, hvis manualernes placering i forhold til hinanden er som anført. Det må også understreges, at det for at leve op til orkestersatsens dynamiske fordringer vil være nødvendigt at jonglere med særdeles mange registerskift under vejs, men også her vil forskellige instrumenter kræve forskellige løsninger, så jeg har helt undladt at foreslå registreringer.

Anvendelsen af denne transskription er gratis, men jeg beder om, at man anfører mit navn som ophavsmand ved offentlige fremførelser.

Jeg vil her ikke undlade at takke mine kolleger: Niels Danielsen, der tålmodigt har løftet designet til et professionelt niveau, samt Jørgen Ellegård Frederiksen, der har tilskyndet til og stået for, at noderne kom på nettet.

VORWORT ZUR ORGELAUSGABE VON

„EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM“ VON JOHANNES BRAHMS

Manche Amateurchorsänger möchten träumen, an einer Aufführung des Meisterwerkes „Ein deutsches Requiem“ von Johannes Brahms mitzuwirken, aber nur wenige werden es wohl erleben können, da das mitwirkende Orchester sowohl ungeheuer viel Geld als Raum im Anspruch nimmt. Dagegen haben viele Amateurchöre Beziehung zu einer Kirche mit einer brauchbaren Orgel und eine(n) vorzügliche(n) Organist/in, so dass man durch Benutzung der Orgel anstatt des Orchesters und genügend Platz für den Chor in der Nähe der Orgel eine ökonomisch realisierbare Aufführung machen könnte. Es mag deshalb wundern, dass keine veröffentlichte Orgeltranskription zu finden ist – jedenfalls ist es mir nicht gelungen; es mag dann sein, dass man gegebenen Falls die Klavierpartitur verwendet. Es ist mir aber vom Anfang an klar gewesen, dass das von Brahms eigenhändig ausgefertigte Klavierpartitur nicht das meist geeignete Ausgangspunkt für die Realisierung dieses Werkes auf der Orgel ist; es ist zwar vorzügliche Klaviermusik, von einem hervorragenden Pianisten gemacht, und so die beste Lösung für die Wiedergabe der Orchesterpartitur auf dem Klavier. Jedes Instrument hat aber seine Beschränkungen; Brahms war u.a. in einigen Fällen gezwungen, eine melodische Linie durch Oktavversetzung zu brechen, und er hat an einige Stellen Töne unterlassen oder andere eingesetzt, die nicht der Orchesterpartitur entsprechen. Das richtige Verfahren muss sich dann auf eine sorgfältige Analyse der Orchesterpartitur beruhen, um auf der bestens denkbaren Weise ihre Wirkungen auf die Orgel übertragen zu können.

Die vorliegende Transkription hat sich als brauchbar gezeigt und ist von mehreren meiner Kollegen mit Begeisterung verwendet worden; so wird sie jetzt demjenigen zu Verfügung gestellt, der sich die Aufgabe auf sich nehmen will.

Ich habe durch Hagen gezeigt, wo es möglich ist auf verschiedene Manuale zu spielen; meine eigene Realisation ist durch III für Schwellwerk (oben), II für Positiv (in der Mitte) und I für Hauptwerk (unten) angezeigt. Das meint aber nicht notwendigerweise, dass z.B. I immer kräftiger registriert werden muss als II – jeder Organist muss nach der besten Lösung suchen, alles nach dem Vermögen der Orgel und mit gebührender Rücksicht auf die Balance mit Chor und Solisten, so dass eine andere Manualverteilung als die angegebene in Betracht kommen kann; doch können die letzten Takte des ersten und siebten Satzes nur gespielt werden, wenn die Platzierung der Manuale der angegebenen entsprechen. Es muss auch betont werden, dass eine Menge von Registerwechsel unterwegs nötig sind, um die Dynamik des Orchestersatzes gerecht zu werden, aber auch hier mögen verschiedene Orgeln unterschiedliche Lösungen verlangern, so habe ich gänzlich keine Registrierungsvorschläge angeführt.

Die Anwendung dieser Transkription ist frei, ich bitte aber meinen Namen als Urheber bei jedem öffentlichem Vortrag angeführt.

Ich bedanke mir bei meinen Kollegen: Niels Danielsen, der mit Geduld das Design professionell gestaltet hat, samt Jørgen Ellegård Frederiksen, der angeregt und effektiert hat, dass die Noten veröffentlicht worden sind

HELLERUP, 22. NOVEMBER 2017 · KNUD-ERIK KENGEN

PREFACE TO THE ORGAN TRANSCRIPTION OF

JOHANNES BRAHMS: „EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM“

Many amateur choir singers dream of participating in a performance of „Ein deutsches Requiem“ by Johannes Brahms, but very few will ever fulfil their aspiration since the orchestra involved demands a lot of space and a substantial amount of money. On the other hand, since many amateur choirs are connected to a church with a usable organ and a skilled organist, an obvious solution would be to replace the expensive orchestra with the organ and the many musicians by an organist. While one's first thought might be to play from the piano-score, it seems to me that this will turn out to be problematic. Brahms – a marvellous pianist, as well as a composer – conceived the piano reduction specifically for that instrument; but every instrument has its own limitations, so Brahms himself was forced to break melodic lines and make other octave replacements, omit notes or even add notes that are not found in the orchestral score. The correct thing to do must be to analyse the orchestral score carefully to find the best imaginable way to transfer its effects to the organ.

The present transcription has satisfied many colleagues, so now I give it freely to anyone and everyone, who might be interested.

I have indicated where one might play on different manuals; my own realization is marked III for Swell (upper), II for Choir (middle) and I for Great (lower); this does not mean that I should always be louder than II – every organist must seek the best solution according to the resources of the organ, taking into consideration the balance with choir and soloists, which may require a different manual allocation than indicated; yet the placement of manuals is important for the realization of the last bars of the first and seventh movement. It must also be mentioned that the dynamics of the music require many, many registration changes; once again, I remind you that different organs demand different treatment, so I have omitted any indication of stops at all.

The use of this arrangement is free, but I do ask that my name as the author should be mentioned by anyone giving a public performance.

I wish to thank my colleague Niels Danielsen who, with patience, has brought the design up to a professional level and Jørgen Ellegård Frederiksen who inspired the process and realized the publication of this transcription.

HELLERUP, NOVEMBER 22ND 2017 · KNUD-ERIK KENGEN

ORGEL | ORGAN

JOHANNES BRAHMS: EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM · OP. 45

1. *Selig sind, die da Leid tragen*

Ziemlich langsam und mit Ausdruck

Orgelausgabe | Organ transcription:
Knud-Erik Kengen

The first system of the organ transcription. It features three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It contains a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures and a fermata over the fifth. The middle staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures and a fermata over the fifth. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a continuous bass line with a slur over the first four measures and a fermata over the fifth. The system is marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic.

The second system of the organ transcription. It features three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures and a fermata over the fifth. The middle staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures and a fermata over the fifth. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a continuous bass line with a slur over the first four measures and a fermata over the fifth. The system is marked with a 'dim.' (diminuendo) dynamic.

The third system of the organ transcription. It features three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures and a fermata over the fifth. The middle staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures and a fermata over the fifth. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a continuous bass line with a slur over the first four measures and a fermata over the fifth. The system is marked with a 'pp' (pianissimo) dynamic.

20

A

6

6 III { *p* < > *p* < > *dolce*

6

32

I

II { *p* < > *p* < > *dolce*

II

39

I

II { *p* < > *p* < > *dolce*

II

44

B

III { *p dolce* < > *p espress.* < > *p* < > *dolce*

II { *p* < > *p* < > *dolce*

51

p m.d. *mf* *m.d.*

I 3 3 3 3

56

dim.

II

60

p *pp*

II III

C

66

p *pp*

II

BRAHMS: EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM · SELIG SIND, DIE DA LEID TRAGEN

73 *p espress.*

dim.

78 **D**

ppp

84

m.d.

mp

m.d.

89

dim.

II

93

II

I

p

pp

II

99

pp

105

E

III { *p* *espress.*

m.d.

111

II { *p* *m.d.*

p

118

III { *p*

II {

125

I { *f*

I *p espress.*

III

129

m.d.

133

II

p

II {

I *dolce*

m.d.

139

f *dim.* *p* *p* III

146

p *m.d.* II I *f* *dim.* II

151

II III *p* *pp* I

156

m.d. I II III

ORGEL | ORGAN

JOHANNES BRAHMS: EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM · OP. 45

2. Denn alles Fleisch ist wie Gras

Orgelausgabe | Organ transcription:

Knud-Erik Kengen

Langsam, marchmäßig

Orgel

*mezza voce
sempre legato*

III { *pp*

pp

7

II <>

III

14

III {

A

21

pp

pp

legato, ma un poco marc.

28

II

III

35

III

pp

3

3

42

B

pp

marcato

poco a poco cresc.

3

47

mf

cresc.

II

sempre cresc.

3

52

I { *ff*

57

dim. II {

62

III { *p* *pp* II

68

III {

C **Etwas bewegter**

74

p dolce

82

m.g. *dolce espress.*

D

90

p dolce *cresc.*

98

105

I
 II.
 p

112

pp
 III

119

E Tempo I
 II p
 III { pp

128

135

142

149

156

162

F

III {

pp

pp

marcato

3

3

3

168

poco a poco cresc.

mf

3

3

3

3

3

173

cresc.

II {

sempre cresc.

III {

3

3

3

3

3

178

ff

3

183

dim. II III *p*

189

pp I III

195

G Un poco sostenuto

III *pp* II *f*

200

I *marcato*

Allegro non troppo

204

209

215

221

226

I

pp

231

> p II { *cresc.*

K

f

237

fp III { *p* II { *p* *cresc.*

244

I { *f*

250

fp III *pp*

257

pp *p* *cresc.* I *marcato molto* II

263

f I *ff* II

268

ff II NB!

274

279

284

289

294

III } *p*

299

pp

N

tranquillo molto

p

II

ossia sin batt. 322:
etc.

305

311



317

323

I

p *cresc. sempre*

II

328

II

f

(rall.)

I

333

III

fp *molto dim.*

ppp

ORGEL | ORGAN

JOHANNES BRAHMS: EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM · OP. 45

3. Herr, lehre doch mich

Orgelausgabe | Organ transcription:
Knud-Erik Kengen

Andante moderato

III } *p*

8

15 **A** *pp*

22

28 B

35

43

50

55

III

p

cresc.

60

I

f

ff

pp

II

65

III.

pp

II

72

III

79

f *p* *pp* *f*

86

p *pp* *dim.*

92

ff *f*

97

mf *pp*

102

I

p *espress.*

II

107

111

III { *p*

p

115

C

pp

dim.

119

I

II

pp

123

I

III

II

I

II

127

D

I

f

131

135

III

p

139

dim.

143

E

p *molto cresc.*

146

II

BRAHMS: EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM · HERR, LEHRE DOCH MICH

148

151

155

158

161

pp *p*

166

sempre cresc. *f*

172

f

175

177

179

181

F 183

BRAHMS: EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM · HERR, LEHRE DOCH MICH

185

187

189

191

BRAHMS: EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM · HERR, LEHRE DOCH MICH

193

195

197

199

BRAHMS: EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM · HERR, LEHRE DOCH MICH

201

203

205

ORGEL | ORGAN

JOHANNES BRAHMS: REQUIEM · OP. 45

4. Wie lieblich sind deine Wohnungen

Mäßig bewegt

Organ transcription | Orgelausgabe:
Knud-Erik Kengen

Organ

The first system of the organ transcription for 'Wie lieblich sind deine Wohnungen' is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It begins with a first manual (I) registration. The right hand plays a melody of eighth and quarter notes, starting with a half rest followed by a dotted half note. The left hand provides a bass line of half notes. A 'p dolce' dynamic marking is present. A second manual (II) registration is indicated by a bracket for the right hand in the final measure of the system.

7

The second system continues the organ transcription, starting at measure 7. It features more complex textures with sixteenth-note passages in the right hand and sustained chords in the left hand. The registration remains the same as in the first system.

13

The third system begins at measure 13 and concludes the piece. It features a final melodic flourish in the right hand and a sustained bass line in the left hand. A second manual (II) registration is indicated for the final measure.

A

19

III. *p espress.*

25

31

I

37

43

p

II

49

cresc.

I

II

54

f

I

59

p

II

p

64

B

II

p

f

69

p

f

mf

cresc.

75

II

p

f

cresc.

mf

80

f

II

II

86

p

3

92

p

98

p

104

p *espress.*

III

110

116

C

cresc.

122

f

128

133

139

145

151

157

III

p

espress.

II

I

163

cresc.

p

II

cresc.

I

169

f

dim.

II

III

p

I

175

II

III

I

ORGEL | ORGAN

JOHANNES BRAHMS: EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM · OP. 45



5. Ihr habt nun Traurigkeit

Orgelausgabe | Organ transcription:
Knud-Erik Kengen

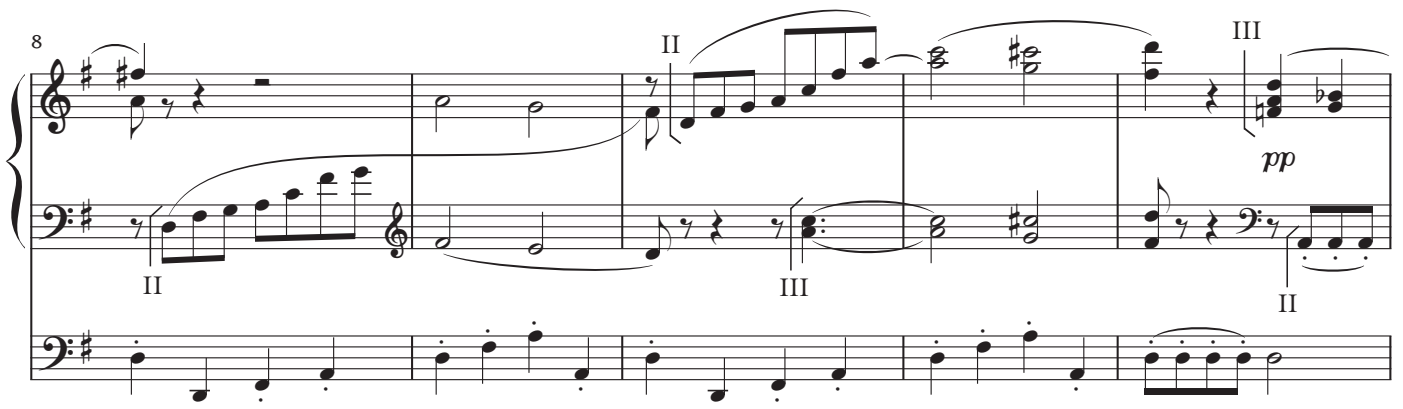
Langsam



First system of the organ transcription. The tempo is marked 'Langsam'. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score is written for three staves: two for the right hand (treble and alto clefs) and one for the left hand (bass clef). The right hand part begins with a dynamic marking of *p dolce* and includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The left hand part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.



Second system of the organ transcription, starting at measure 4. It continues the three-staff format. The right hand part includes first and second endings, marked 'I' and 'II'. The left hand part continues with the eighth-note accompaniment and includes a third ending, marked 'III'.



Third system of the organ transcription, starting at measure 8. It continues the three-staff format. The right hand part includes a third ending, marked 'III', and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The left hand part continues with the eighth-note accompaniment and includes a second ending, marked 'II'.

A

13

p espress.

II

II

17

poco cresc.

II

21

pp

I

III

B

25

ppp

p

p dolce

II

III

III

II

III

30

II

cresc.

mf

I

34

II

III

pp

III

38

II

II

II

42

poco cresc.

p

p dim.

47 **D**

pp

52

pp II

56

dim.

60 **E**

p

p espress.

64

68

72

F

76

ORGEL | ORGAN

JOHANNES BRAHMS: EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM · OP. 45

6. *Wir haben hie keine bleibende Statt*

Orgelausgabe | Organ transcription:
Knud-Erik Kengen

Andante

The organ transcription is written for three staves: a right-hand manual (treble clef), a left-hand manual (bass clef), and a pedal (bass clef). The key signature is E-flat major (three flats) and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked **Andante**. The transcription includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*p*, *pp*, *m.g.*, *f*, *mf*, *dim.*), articulation (accents, slurs), and registration changes (I, II). The piece begins with a soft (*p*) dynamic and ends with a diminuendo (*dim.*).

Measures 1-6: The right-hand manual plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left-hand manual and pedal provide a harmonic foundation. The dynamics range from *p* to *pp*.

Measures 7-12: The right-hand manual continues with a melodic line, and the left-hand manual and pedal provide a steady accompaniment. The dynamics include *m.g.* (mezzo-gioioso), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Measures 13-18: The right-hand manual plays a series of chords and single notes, and the left-hand manual and pedal provide a harmonic foundation. The dynamics range from *p* to *mf*.

Measure 19: The piece concludes with a final chord in the right-hand manual and a final note in the left-hand manual and pedal. The dynamics are marked *dim.*

25 A

pp p p p p p

31

pp pp pp pp pp

36

p p p p p

40

pp pp pp pp pp

46

50

54

B

60



accel. e cresc. poco a poco

65

72

78

82

Vivace

87

92

98

104 **D**

112

III } *pp*

II

122

I

cresc.

f

II

127

ff

132

ff

137

142

147

E

153

158

ff

164

ff

169

175

F
ff

181

187

192

198

Allegro

205

209

213

217

G

221

225

229

H

233

237

First ending (I) *f*

Second ending (II)

241

f

First ending (I)

f

245

First ending (I)

f

First ending (I)

f

249

First ending (I)

f

First ending (I)

First ending (I)

253

258

263

268

272

277

281

285

290

II

p

II

295

cresc.

300

I

f

I

f

305

f

f

f

309

marcato

313

+ acuta

M

ff

p

I

II

318

323

cresc.

N

328

333

338

344

ORGEL | ORGAN

JOHANNES BRAHMS: EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM · OP. 45

7. *Selig sind die Toten*

Orgelausgabe | Organ transcription:
Knud-Erik Kengen

Feierlich

The organ transcription of Johannes Brahms' 'Ein deutsches Requiem', Op. 45, Movement 7: 'Selig sind die Toten'. The score is in E-flat major, 4/4 time, and consists of 13 measures. It features a grand staff with three staves: a right-hand staff (treble clef), a middle staff (bass clef), and a left-hand staff (bass clef). The music is marked 'Feierlich' and begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The transcription is by Knud-Erik Kengen.

Measures 1-4: The right-hand staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of chords and moving lines. The middle staff has a whole rest, and the left-hand staff has a whole note. The music is marked **I { f**.

Measures 5-8: The right-hand staff continues with chords and moving lines. The middle staff has a whole rest, and the left-hand staff has a whole note. The music is marked **f**.

Measures 9-12: The right-hand staff continues with chords and moving lines. The middle staff has a whole rest, and the left-hand staff has a whole note. The music is marked **f**.

Measure 13: The right-hand staff continues with chords and moving lines. The middle staff has a whole rest, and the left-hand staff has a whole note. The music is marked **f**.

BRAHMS: EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM · SELIG SIND DIE TOTEN

A

17

Measures 17-20. The score is in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The piano part features a complex texture with many chords and moving lines in both staves. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in measure 18. The vocal part (soprano) has a melodic line with some rests. The bass line is simple, with whole notes.

21

Measures 21-24. The piano part continues with dense harmonic textures. The vocal part (soprano) has a melodic line. The bass line is simple, with whole notes.

25

Measures 25-28. The piano part continues with dense harmonic textures. The vocal part (soprano) has a melodic line. The bass line is simple, with whole notes. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present in measure 28. A second ending bracket labeled 'II' is shown in measure 26.

29

Measures 29-32. The piano part continues with dense harmonic textures. The vocal part (soprano) has a melodic line. The bass line is simple, with whole notes. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in measure 30.

BRAHMS: EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM · SELIG SIND DIE TOTEN

33

mf

I }

3

3

37

p

p

p

p

p

p

B

III } *pp*

43

p

p

p

p

p

p

I } *p*

II

6

6

49

espress.

espress.

espress.

espress.

II

BRAHMS: EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM · SELIG SIND DIE TOTEN

53

2

I

p *espress.*

2

2

II

59

62

65

I

pp

III

68

pp *mf* I II

72

III *pp* II III *pp* III *pp* C

77

II *p* *espress.* II III *pp*

83

III *pp* m.g. II *p* III *pp*

BRAHMS: EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM · SELIG SIND DIE TOTEN

88

92

101

105

109

113

117

III

121

BRAHMS: EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM · SELIG SIND DIE TOTEN

126 **D**

mf I 3 3

130

cresc. 3 6 *fp* *espress.* III

134

pp II I 3 3

140

cresc. *f* *fp* III II *pp*

BRAHMS: EIN DEUTSCHES REQUIEM · SELIG SIND DIE TOTEN

145

I II

p II

I

151

III

p cresc.

II

I

III

p

158

I

f dim.

II

II *p.*

pp I

163

II

m.d.

III

I

II

III