

ÉDITION NATIONALE
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N° 5313

FRESCOBALDI

FIORI MUSICALI

Révision et notes par

Jos. BONNET

Notice biographique par

M. A. GUILMANT

Pour ORGUE

IMPRIMÉ EN FRANCE

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COLLECTION MAURICE SENART

FIORI MUSICALI

DI

DIVERSE COMPOSITIONI

TOCCATE KIRIE CANZONI

CAPRICCI, E RECERCARI

IN PARTITURA A QVATTRO

VTILI PER SONATORI

AVTORE

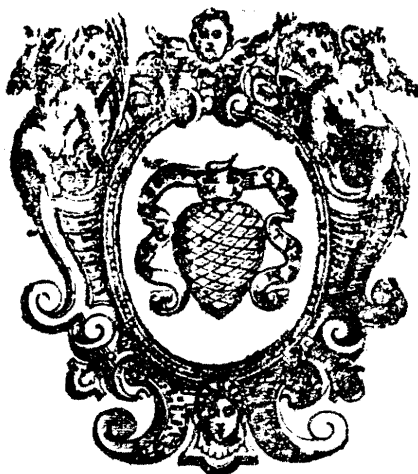
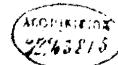
GIROLAMO FRESCOBALDI

ORGANISTA DI SAN PIETRO

DI ROMA

OPERA DVODECIMA

CON PRIVILEGIO.



IN VENETIA,

Appresso Alessandro Vincenti. MDCXXXV.



Paris chez O dieuvre Marchand d'Estampes Quay de l'Ecole vis-à-vis le côté de la Samaritaine, à la belle Image

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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 organicæ ex operibus Hieronymi Fres-*

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

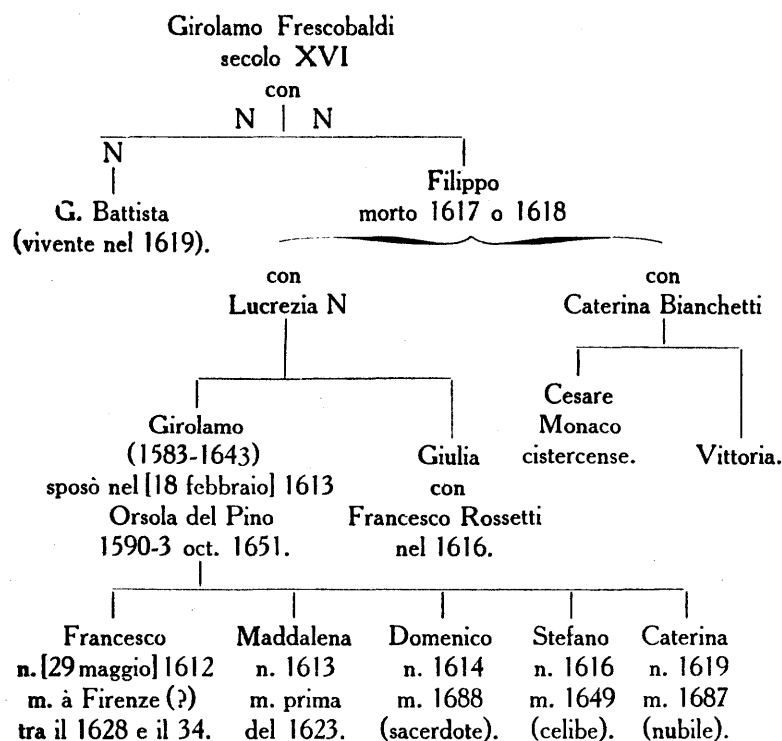
(2) *Collectio musices organicæ ex operibus Hieronymi Fres-*

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 *Kirchenmusikalisches 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.

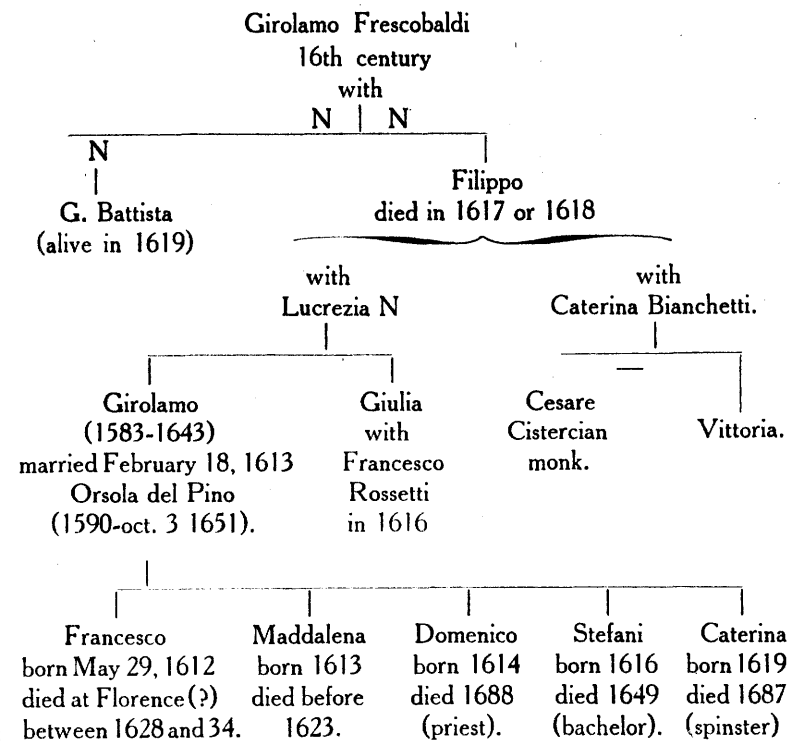
Du même auteur et à la même librairie : *La Morte di Giro-*

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 *Kirchenmusikalisches 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 fut le Maître du célèbre Ercole Pasquini, organiste de la Basilique Vaticane et prédécesseur 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-

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 Ferrare. 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 Ferrare 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 Ferrare 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

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).

Morte di Giralamo Frescobaldi (1643), nell' Album Frescobaldiano, Ferrare, 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

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, 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 Luzzaschi (Pièce n° 7 du 1^{er} Livre); *Ricercare del Primo tuono a 4 voci* et *Ricercare del Secondo tuono a 4 voci*, par Luzzascho Luzzaschi (Pièces n° 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.

(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 Luzzaschi (Piece N° 7 of the 1st Book); *Ricercare del Primo tuono a 4 voci* and *Ricercare del Secondo tuono a 4 voci*, by Luzzascho Luzzaschi (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'élisait 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 *Congrégation 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 *Guizzard* 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 *Guizzard* 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 Ferrare 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 Fétis, 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 Fétis, 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 Ferrare 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 Fantasia 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 Fantasia 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 *Mémoires 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 par-devant notaire, le 21 décembre 1611⁽¹⁾, entre Andrea Amico, 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-pédalier 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 musical⁽²⁾, 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.

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 Maccioni, 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 possessed 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 instrument 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, né en 1593, mort le 1^{er} décembre 1647.

(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

Clavier à mains.

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

Pédalier

Agissant sur les Basses du 2° 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 manuelle 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

Manual.

1° Principale	16 f.
2° Principale Spezzato (divided between the Manual and the Pedal)	16 f.
3° L'Ottava	8 f.
4° The Quinta decima (Principal octave)	4 f.
5° The Decima nona (Fifth or "Nasard")	2 f. 2/3
6° The Vigesima seconda (Doublette)	2 f.
7° The Vigesima sexta (Little "Nasard")	1 f. 1/3
8° The Vigesima nona (Piccolo)	1 f.
9° The Trigesima terza (an overshrill stop an octave higher than the little Nasard)	2/3 f.
10° The Vigesima seconda (utilised with the stops 3 and 5 to make a "Cornet" ⁽²⁾)	
11° Flauto in quinta decima (Flute 4 feet)	4 f.
12° 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 Frescolbadi 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. 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 Milleville, 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 Milleville 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; the 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 Maîtres. 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'occupe jusqu'au 28 février 1643. Alessandro *Costantini* lui succède le 15 mars 1643 et conserve 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 dû 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 alle 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 his 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 Madonna, 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 Fétis 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 Madonna* 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 super-posed upon the polyphonic structure of the other four parts.

Fétis' 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 oblighi*, 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 oblighi*, 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 Ferrare, another at the Library of Congress, Washington D. C.

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

Libro I^o, 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^o *Il secondo libro di toccate, canzone, 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^o *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^o *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^o 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^o *Il primo libro di arie musicali per cantarsi nel Gravicimbalo e Tiorba, a una, a dua e a tre voci*, presso G. B. Landini, Firenze, fin de 1630. Cet ouvrage in-4^o est dédié au Grand-Duc de Toscane

(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.

Roma, Libro I^o 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^o *Il secondo libro di toccate, canzone, 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^o *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^o *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^o 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^o *Il primo libro di arie musicali per cantarsi nel Gravicimbalo e Tiorba, a una, a dua e a tre voci*, presso G. B. Landini, Firenze, at the end of 1630. This work in-4^o is dedicated to the Grand Duke

(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° *Orbis factor* (pour les Dimanches dans l'année).

2° *Cunctipotens* (pour les Fêtes doubles).

3° *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° *Orbis factor* (for the Sundays of the year.)

2° *Cunctipotens* (for double feasts.)

3° *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 delli 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 déerite 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 di 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 delli 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 précisons 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 bécarre 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 bécarre 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

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 Ferrariensis. Sammlung von Orgelsätzen aus den gedruckten Werken.* Breitkopf und Härtel 1889.

(1) Fr. X. Haberl, *Collectio musices organicae ex operibus Hieronimi Frescobaldi Ferrariensis, Sammlung von Orgelsätzen 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* procédait, 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^{os} 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 Strasbourg and organist of the Cathedral in the city, published by Lazare Zetzner, Strasbourg, 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 osseruanza offerendosi, non degno si stima de suo pregiati fauori, e di si nobil patrocínio, 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 doueua 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 accogliere l'offerta l'innata benignità di sua Eminenza, quale nei Prencipi cosi 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 dssideroso affetto, accio che ogniuno 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 affatticarsi 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'inuentions, 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 eseguirà 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 deuno fare à suo beneplacito secondo el gusto del sonatore.

2. Li principi di tutte le Toccate ben che siano di crome potransi 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 sonarà.

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 maitresse; 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, les 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.

TOCCATA AVANTI LA MESSA DELLA DOMENICA*

(ENTRÉE)

INDICATION DES JEUX { *RÉCIT: Fonds 8 et 4, Anches 8 et 4 (Boite fermée).*
G[!] ORGUE ET POS: Fonds 16.8 et 4, Claviers réunis.
PÉDALE: Fonds 32.16.8 et 4. Tirasse G.O.

PREPARE { *SWELL: Foundations 8, 4 Reeds 8.4 (Box closed).*
GREAT: Foundations 16.8.4, Sw. to G[!]
PEDAL: Foundations 32.16.8. G[!] to Ped.

(Adagio)

MANUALE

PÉDALE

Adagio

(Un poco più animato)

(rit.)

(5)

* 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

PEDALE

Ped. 16 - 8

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains the main melody with various note values and rests. The middle staff is a bass clef with a common time signature (C), providing a harmonic accompaniment. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a common time signature (C), designated for the pedal. It contains a few notes, including a whole note with a flat sign.

The second system continues the musical notation with three staves. The top staff (treble clef) and middle staff (bass clef) continue the melody and accompaniment. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues the pedal part with several notes and rests.

The third system continues the musical notation with three staves. The top staff (treble clef) and middle staff (bass clef) continue the melody and accompaniment. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues the pedal part with several notes and rests.

The fourth system continues the musical notation with three staves. The top staff (treble clef) and middle staff (bass clef) continue the melody and accompaniment. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues the pedal part with several notes and rests.

KYRIE

(Andante)

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

Ped. 16-8

This system contains the first system of music. It features a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The bass clef staff below it contains a pedal point marked 'Ped. 16-8'. The music consists of several measures of chords and moving lines in both staves.

This system continues the musical composition with two staves. The upper staff shows a melodic line with some grace notes and rests, while the lower staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and some movement.

This system continues the musical composition with two staves. The upper staff features a more active melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the lower staff maintains a steady harmonic accompaniment.

This system concludes the musical composition with two staves. The upper staff ends with a final cadence, and the lower staff provides a sustained harmonic base.

CHRISTE

Pos. Flûtes 8 et 4
Ch. Flûte 8, 4

Andantino

G.O. Gambe 8, Bourdon 8
G! Viola di gamba 8

Ped. Bourdon 8 et Flûte 8 (sans 16)
(without 16)

The musical score is arranged in four systems, each with three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time and features a variety of note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system includes specific instrument assignments for the G.O. Gambe 8, Bourdon 8, G! Viola di gamba 8, and Ped. Bourdon 8 et Flûte 8 (sans 16). The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs in the final system.

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.)

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth notes. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. Performance instructions are provided for the manual and pedals.

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle staff continues the bass line with eighth notes. The bottom staff continues the bass line with eighth notes. The tempo remains 'Allegretto'.

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle staff continues the bass line with eighth notes. The bottom staff continues the bass line with eighth notes. The tempo remains 'Allegretto'.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle staff continues the bass line with eighth notes. The bottom staff continues the bass line with eighth notes. The tempo remains 'Allegretto'. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

CHRISTE. *Alio modo*

(Andantino)

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a 3/2 time signature and begins with a dynamic marking of *p*. It contains a melodic line with several notes, including a half note and a quarter note. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with notes and rests. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a bass line with notes and rests. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Ped. Soubasse 16, Bourdon 9
Ped. Bourdon 16, Flute 8 (*vir.* Soft 16, 8.)

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line from the first system. The middle and bottom staves continue the bass lines. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle and bottom staves continue the bass lines. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line, ending with a fermata. The middle and bottom staves continue the bass lines. The system concludes with a double bar line.

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).

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

CHRISTE. *Alio modo*

(Andante espressivo)

Musical score system 1, first system. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef and two piano accompaniment staves in bass clef. The tempo is marked '(Andante espressivo)'. The vocal line begins with a 'Récit' section, marked 'pp' and 'Su.'. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and a more melodic line in the right hand.

Musical score system 2, second system. It continues the vocal and piano parts from the first system. The vocal line has a fermata over the final note of the first system. The piano accompaniment continues with its characteristic rhythmic patterns.

Musical score system 3, third system. The vocal line includes the lyrics 'cres - cen - do' under the notes. The piano accompaniment continues, with a 'cres' marking above the first measure of this system.

Musical score system 4, fourth system. The vocal line ends with a fermata and a 'pp' marking. The piano accompaniment concludes with a final chord. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

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

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

KYRIE

(Andante con moto)

The musical score consists of three systems, each with three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The first system includes a 'Récit G!' marking with a note on the top staff and a 'Pos. Ch.' marking with notes on the middle staff. A '(8 P.)' marking is present on the bottom staff. The music is written in a style typical of 19th-century organ or chamber music, with various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

EDITION NATIONALE

(¹¹) Cette note pourra être tenue abaissée par un petit poids pendant toute la durée du morceau.

INDICATION DES JEUX *(Tous les Fonds 16. 8. 4. avec les Anches 8 et 4 du Récit droite 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! — G! to Ped.)*

KYRIE. *Alio modo*

(Allegro)

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef staff with a G.O. and G! marking. The middle and bottom staves are bass clef staves. The music is in common time and features a melodic line in the treble staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the bass staves.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with three staves: a treble clef staff and two bass clef staves. The melodic line in the treble staff continues with various ornaments and rests, while the bass staves provide a steady accompaniment.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece with three staves: a treble clef staff and two bass clef staves. The melodic line in the treble staff continues with various ornaments and rests, while the bass staves provide a steady accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece with three staves: a treble clef staff and two bass clef staves. The melodic line in the treble staff concludes with a final ornament, while the bass staves provide a steady accompaniment.

KYRIE. (Alto 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)

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a treble clef staff at the top, a bass clef staff in the middle, and another bass clef staff at the bottom. The music is in G major and 4/2 time. The first staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The second staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The third staff features a steady bass line with long note values.

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

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It follows the same three-staff structure as the first system, with treble and two bass staves. The melodic line in the top staff continues with more complex rhythmic patterns and some grace notes. The bass staves provide a solid harmonic foundation.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff shows a melodic line with some sustained notes and ties. The middle and bottom staves continue their respective parts, maintaining the overall texture of the piece.

Fourth system of musical notation, the final system on this page. It concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs (two vertical lines) at the end of each staff, indicating the end of the section.

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!
PEDAL: 16.8.4 without Reeds, G! to Ped.

KYRIE. *Alio modo*

(Allegro non troppo)

The musical score consists of three systems of piano accompaniment. Each system is written for two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The first system includes the following annotations: 'G.O. G!' in the treble staff and 'Fonds 16.8.4 Tirasse' in the bass staff. The music is in a 4/4 time signature and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs in the final measure of each system.

INDICATION DES JEUX } RÉCIT: Fonds 8.
 } G^d ORGUE: Flûte 8. Bourdon 8. Salicional 8. Claviers réunis.
 } PEDALE: Bourdons 16 et 8. Flûte 8.

PREPARE } SWELL: Open Diapason 8.
 } GREAT: Clarabella 8, Dulciana 8, Sw. to G!
 } PEDAL: Bourdon 16. Flute 8. Sw. to Ped.

KYRIE. *Alio modo*
 (Andantino)

The musical score consists of three systems of staves. Each system has a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The first system includes the instruction 'G.O. G!' in the treble staff. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata over the final notes. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

CANZONA 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, Flute 4.
GREAT: Stop. diap. 8, Flute 8. Dulciana Sw. to G
CHOIR: Flutes 8' and 4.
PEDAL: Bourdon 16, Bassflute 8 G^d to Ped.

(Andante quasi andantino)

MANUALE

G.O.
G^d

PEDALE

First system of musical notation, consisting of three staves (treble and two bass staves). The music features a melodic line in the treble clef and accompaniment in the bass clefs. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 7/4.

(Più animato)

Second system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The first two staves contain the main melody and accompaniment. The third staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) for the left hand. The music is marked *Récit p* and *Ch.*. The time signature changes to 6/4. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The text *ôtez Tirasse G.O. of gt Ped.* is written below the grand staff.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The music continues with the same melodic and accompanimental lines as the previous systems.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The music concludes with the same melodic and accompanimental lines as the previous systems.

First system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music features a melodic line in the upper voice and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower voices.

Adagio

Second system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The tempo marking "Adagio" is positioned above the top staff. The music continues with a similar texture to the first system, featuring a prominent melodic line in the upper voice.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. This system shows more complex rhythmic patterns and melodic development across all staves.

Allegro

G.O. Tous les Fonds 8, 4, 2 et Plein jeu.
G! Foundations 8, 4, 2 with Sw. Reeds

Tirasse G.O.
G! to Ped

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The tempo marking "Allegro" is placed above the top staff. This system includes performance instructions for the organ, such as "Tous les Fonds 8, 4, 2 et Plein jeu." and "Tirasse G.O. G! to Ped".

First system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. It contains four measures of music with various notes, rests, and accidentals.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. It contains four measures of music with various notes, rests, and accidentals.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. It contains four measures of music with various notes, rests, and accidentals.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. It contains four measures of music, ending with a double bar line and repeat signs.

RICERCARE DOPO IL CREDO

(OFFERTOIRE OU ENTRÉE)

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

PREPARE { *SWELL: Foundations 8, 4. Cornopéan, Box close*
GREAT: Foundations 8, 4. Sw. to G^d
PEDAL: Foundations 16, 8, G^d to Ped.

Maestoso

MANUALE

PEDALE

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a melodic line with various note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, and rests. The middle staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a lower bass line with some rests.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with three staves. The top staff (treble clef) shows a continuation of the melodic theme with some slurs. The middle staff (bass clef) maintains the harmonic support. The bottom staff (bass clef) shows a more active bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

The third system of musical notation features three staves. The top staff (treble clef) includes some chords and rests. The middle staff (bass clef) continues the accompaniment. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata over a note.

The fourth system of musical notation is the final system on the page, consisting of three staves. The top staff (treble clef) ends with a measure marked with a fermata and a hairpin. The middle staff (bass clef) continues the accompaniment. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, with a '(b)' marking below it.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The bass clef staff contains a melodic line with a fermata over the final measure. A second bass clef staff is present below the first, containing a rhythmic accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The bass clef staff contains a melodic line with a fermata over the final measure. A second bass clef staff is present below the first, containing a rhythmic accompaniment.

Alio modo si placet.⁽¹⁾

Third system of musical notation, starting with the instruction "Récit Sur." in the treble clef staff. The bass clef staff contains a melodic line with a fermata over the final measure. A second bass clef staff is present below the first, containing a rhythmic accompaniment. The instruction "Otez Tirasse G. O. Ped. Uncoupled" is written in the second bass clef staff.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The bass clef staff contains a melodic line with a fermata over the final measure. A second bass clef staff is present below the first, containing a rhythmic accompaniment. The instruction "G.O. G!" is written in the second bass clef staff.

(1) Voir page XXXI
(2) See page XXXI

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a treble staff and two bass staves. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat). The first staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second and third staves provide harmonic accompaniment. In the fourth measure of the first staff, there is a dynamic marking "G.O." and "G!". In the fifth measure of the third staff, there is a marking "Tirasse G.O." and "G! to Ped.".

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with three staves in the same key signature and style as the first system.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the piece with three staves in the same key signature and style as the first system.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the piece with three staves in the same key signature and style as the first system. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

TOCCATA CROMATICA PER L'ELEVAZIONE

(^a) RÉCIT OU POS: *Principal et Bourdon 8.*
 INDICATION DES JEUX } G[!] 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

(p) G.O.
G[!]

PÉDALE

(b)

(p)

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a few longer notes. The middle staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a lower bass line with some rests and notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line from the first system. The middle and bottom staves continue the harmonic accompaniment, showing a steady progression of chords and bass notes.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff features a more active melodic line with many sixteenth notes. The middle and bottom staves continue the accompaniment, with the bottom staff showing a clear bass line.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with some longer notes and ties. The middle and bottom staves continue the accompaniment, with the bottom staff showing a consistent bass line.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes, some beamed together. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes, some beamed together. The system is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes, some beamed together. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes, some beamed together. The system is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes, some beamed together. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes, some beamed together. The system is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes, some beamed together. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes, some beamed together. The system is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

The first system of musical notation 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 a variety of note values including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, along with rests and accidentals (sharps and naturals).

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. This system includes a fermata over a note in the top staff and a double bar line in the middle staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The notation continues with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. This system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs in the top and bottom staves.

CANZONA POST IL COMMUNIO

(SORTIE)

INDICATION
DES JEUX

RÉCIT: Fonds et Anches. 8, 4 et 2.
 POS: Fonds. 8, 4, 2 et Plein jeu
 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.

PREPARE

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

(Allegro giocoso e risoluto)

MANUALE

f G.O.
G!

PEDALE

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef staff with a melodic line and two bass clef staves with accompaniment. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with similar notation and dynamics. It includes a fermata over a note in the treble staff.

Third system of musical notation, showing further development of the musical themes with various note values and articulations.

Adagio **Allegro**

Fonds 16 du G.O.
Add. 16

Pos. Sw.

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

Fourth system of musical notation, divided into two tempo sections: Adagio and Allegro. It includes performance instructions for the harpsichordist regarding registration changes and dynamics.

Mm. without 16. Sw. to Ped. G! and Ped. Reeds in.

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a treble clef staff at the top, a bass clef staff in the middle, and a lower bass clef staff at the bottom. The music is written in a 2/4 time signature. The first two staves contain melodic lines with various note values and rests. The lower bass staff contains a few notes, with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) placed above it.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features the same three-staff layout. The melodic lines in the upper staves continue with similar rhythmic patterns and note values. The lower bass staff continues with its sparse accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation. It includes the same three-staff structure. In the second measure of the lower bass staff, there is a text instruction: "Tirasse G.O. G! to Ped." (Tirasse G.O. G! to Ped.). In the fifth measure of the upper treble staff, there is a dynamic marking: "G.O. G!".

Fourth system of musical notation. It features the same three-staff layout. The tempo is marked "Adagio" at the top right. In the first measure of the lower bass staff, there is a dynamic marking: "G.O. G!". In the second measure of the lower bass staff, there is a circled letter "h". In the third measure of the lower bass staff, there is a text instruction: "Fonds 16 G! with 16".

(al. lar. gan do)

Alio modo, si placet ⁽¹⁾

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

⁽¹⁾ Voir page XXXI

⁽²⁾ See page XXXI

Anches Pos. Adagio

Musical score system 1, featuring three staves (treble, bass, and a lower bass staff). The notation includes various note values and rests. A star symbol (*) is placed above the final note of the lower bass staff. The text "Fonds 16 with 16" is written in the right margin.

Allegro

G.O. Mettez Anches 8,4; ôtez Fonds 16

Man. without 16. add. G! Reeds.

Musical score system 2, featuring three staves. The notation is more rhythmic than the first system. A dynamic marking 'p' is present in the bass staff. The text "Man. without 16. add. G! Reeds." is written below the staves.

Musical score system 3, featuring three staves. The notation continues with various rhythmic patterns and rests.

Musical score system 4, featuring three staves. The notation includes a circled sharp symbol (#) in the middle staff.

* Texte original

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a sharp sign. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth notes and rests. The word "(rit.)" is written at the end of the system.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth notes and rests. The text "Fonds 16 with 16" is written in the middle of the system, and "ff" is written below the bass staff.

TOCCATA AVANTI LA MESSA DELLI APOSTOLI^(*)

(ENTRÉE)

INDICATION 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-G! to Ped.

(Andante con moto)

MANUALE

G.O.
G!

PEDALE

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

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with various intervals and accidentals, including a sharp sign above the second measure. The middle staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and features a more active bass line with eighth notes and rests.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with a series of eighth notes and a final half note. The middle staff continues the harmonic accompaniment with a steady eighth-note pattern. The bottom staff continues the bass line with a mix of eighth and quarter notes.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff features several trills, indicated by the 'tr' symbol, on various notes. The middle staff continues the harmonic accompaniment, with some notes marked with a flat sign. The bottom staff continues the bass line with a mix of eighth and quarter notes.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with a trill in the second measure. The middle staff continues the harmonic accompaniment, with a trill in the third measure. The bottom staff continues the bass line. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs on all three staves.

KYRIE DELLI APOSTOLI

INDICATION DES JEUX { *RÉCIT: Fonds 8, Anches 8.*
G^d. 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

PÉDALE

INDICATION DES JEUX { *RÉCIT: Fonds 8 et 4, (Boite ouverte.).*
G[!] ORGUE: Fonds 8, Récit accouplé.
PÉDALE: 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)

The musical score consists of four systems of staves. Each system typically has a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The first system includes annotations: 'Récit Sw.' in the treble staff, 'R. Sw.' in the treble staff, and 'G.O. G!' in the bass staff. The second system includes 'Tirasse G.O. G! to Ped.' in the bass staff and 'Récit Sw.' in the treble staff. The third system includes 'G.O. G!' in the treble staff, 'R. Sw.' in the treble staff, 'G.O. G!' in the bass staff, and 'G.O. G!' in the bass staff. The fourth system includes 'G.O. G!' in the treble staff and 'G.O. G!' in the bass staff. The music is written in a style typical of early 20th-century organ literature, with various note values and rests.

INDICATION DES JEUX $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{RÉCIT: Flûtes 8, 4.} \\ \text{G^d ORGUE: Gambe 8, Bourdon 8.} \\ \text{PÉDALE: Soubasse 16, Bourdon 8, Flûte 8.} \end{array} \right.$

PREPARE $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CHOIR: Flûtes 8-4.} \\ \text{GREAT: Viola di gamba 8, Stop. Diap. 8.} \\ \text{PEDAL: Bourdon 16- Bass Flute 8.} \end{array} \right.$

KYRIE

(Allegretto)

The musical score for the Kyrie is presented in three systems, each with three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, while the middle and bottom staves use bass clefs. The music is in common time (C). The first system includes a dynamic marking of *Ch.* (Crescendo) and a registration marking *G.O. G!*. The second system includes a registration marking *R. Ch.* (Ritardando Crescendo). The score concludes with a double bar line and a sharp sign (#) in the final measure of the bottom staff.

CHRISTE

(Andantino)

pp

R. Cor de nuit 8, Flûte 4 -
Choir Flutes 8-4

This system contains the first six measures of the score. It features three staves: a top staff with a treble clef and a dynamic marking of *pp*, and two bottom staves with bass clefs. The music is in common time and begins with a series of chords and moving lines in the upper staves, while the lower staves provide a harmonic foundation.

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

This system contains the next six measures. It continues the musical texture with three staves. The upper staves show more melodic development, and the lower staves include a bass line with some rests. The instrumentation list is placed in the lower right of the system.

This system contains the next six measures. The musical notation continues across three staves, showing a steady progression of the piece. The upper staves feature more active melodic lines, while the lower staves maintain a consistent harmonic support.

This system contains the final six measures of the score. The music concludes with a series of chords and melodic fragments. The lower staves end with a final bass line, and the upper staves conclude with a final chordal structure. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

INDICATION DES JEUX
 RÉCIT: Gambe 8. Voix Céleste.
 POS: Salicional ou Gambe, Unda maris ad lib. Récit accouplé.
 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^d to Ped.

CHRISTE

(Andante espressivo)

Musical score for the first system of 'CHRISTE'. It features three staves: Treble, Bass, and Pedal. The Treble staff contains the vocal line with notes and rests. The Bass staff contains the organ accompaniment. The Pedal staff contains the pedal accompaniment. Annotations include 'Pos. Ch.' above the Treble staff, 'G.O. G!' above the Bass staff, and '(Chant au Ténor)' below the Bass staff. A dynamic marking 'p' is present. A 'R. Sw.' marking is above the Treble staff in the final measure.

(8 P.)

Musical score for the second system of 'CHRISTE'. It features three staves: Treble, Bass, and Pedal. The Treble staff contains the vocal line. The Bass staff contains the organ accompaniment. The Pedal staff contains the pedal accompaniment. Annotations include 'R. Sw.' above the Treble staff, 'Pos. Ch.' above the Bass staff, and 'più f' above the Treble staff. A dynamic marking 'p' is present.

Musical score for the third system of 'CHRISTE'. It features three staves: Treble, Bass, and Pedal. The Treble staff contains the vocal line. The Bass staff contains the organ accompaniment. The Pedal staff contains the pedal accompaniment. Annotations include 'G.O. G!' above the Bass staff, 'Pos. Ch.' above the Bass staff, and 'R. Sw.' above the Bass staff. A dynamic marking 'p' is present.

Musical score for the fourth system of 'CHRISTE'. It features three staves: Treble, Bass, and Pedal. The Treble staff contains the vocal line. The Bass staff contains the organ accompaniment. The Pedal staff contains the pedal accompaniment. Annotations include 'Otez Tirasse G.O. Ped. to Ch.', 'Otez Tirasse Pos. Ped. to Sw. in.', and 'Otez Tirasse R. Ped. uncoupled.' below the Pedal staff. A dynamic marking 'p' is present.

KYRIE

(Allegro maestoso)



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.

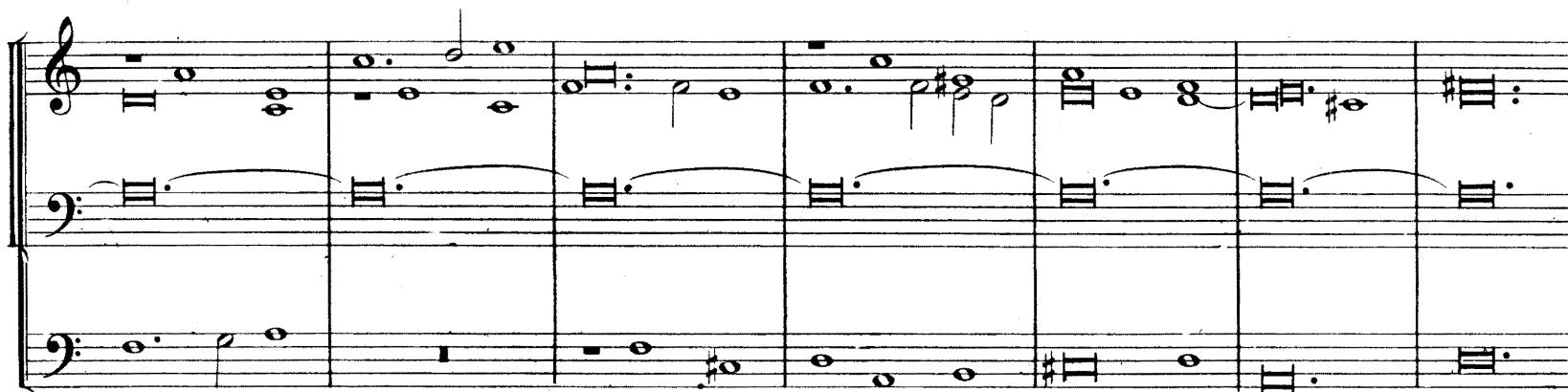
This system contains the first six measures of the piece. It features a treble clef staff with a 3/4 time signature, a bass clef staff, and a grand staff. The music is in a 3/4 time signature. The first measure is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.



This system contains the next six measures of the piece. It continues the musical themes established in the first system, with similar notation and dynamics.



This system contains the next six measures of the piece. The musical texture remains consistent with the previous systems.



This system contains the final six measures of the piece. It concludes the musical phrase with various chordal and melodic elements.

KYRIE

(Allegro moderato)

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

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

First system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. It contains four measures of music with various note values and rests.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. It contains five measures of music, featuring a long melodic line in the middle staff.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. It contains five measures of music with complex melodic and harmonic structures.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. It contains five measures of music, ending with a double bar line and repeat signs in the top and middle staves.

KYRIE

(Andante)

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

Ped. Fonds et Anches 8.4 (sans 16)
 Ped. Uncoupled. Reeds. 8, 4 only. (without 16)

First system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. It contains five measures of music with various note values and rests.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. It contains five measures of music, including some complex rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. It contains five measures of music, featuring a double bar line in the third measure.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. It contains five measures of music, with the final measure ending in a double bar line and repeat sign.

CANZONE DOPO L' EPISTOLA

(OFFERTOIRE)

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

{ SWELL: 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

R. *pp*
Sw.

PÉDALE

Allegro

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.

First system of musical notation, consisting of three staves (treble and two bass clefs). The music features a melodic line in the treble clef and accompaniment in the bass clefs.

(Ouvrez la Boite du Récit)
(Box open)

Second system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a fermata over the final note. The bass clef staves provide accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a fermata over the final note. The bass clef staves provide accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a fermata over the final note. The bass clef staves provide accompaniment.

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a treble clef staff at the top, a bass clef staff in the middle, and a grand staff (bass clef) at the bottom. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various notes and rests. The middle bass staff contains a bass line with notes and rests. The grand staff at the bottom contains a few notes. Above the treble staff, there is a marking: *R.* with an arrow pointing to a note, and *Sw. 8,4.* with an arrow pointing to a note in the middle bass staff. Below the grand staff, the text *Otez Tirasse G.* is written.

Ped. uncoupled.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features the same three-staff structure as the first system, with a treble clef staff, a middle bass clef staff, and a grand staff at the bottom. The musical notation continues with various notes, rests, and articulation marks.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features the same three-staff structure as the first system, with a treble clef staff, a middle bass clef staff, and a grand staff at the bottom. The musical notation continues with various notes, rests, and articulation marks.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features the same three-staff structure as the first system, with a treble clef staff, a middle bass clef staff, and a grand staff at the bottom. The musical notation continues with various notes, rests, and articulation marks. At the end of the system, there are three 3/4 time signatures on the right side of the staves.

(Trompette Récit)

Fifth system of musical notation, specifically for the Trompette Récit. It consists of three staves: a treble clef staff at the top, a bass clef staff in the middle, and a grand staff (bass clef) at the bottom. The treble staff contains a melodic line. The middle bass staff contains a bass line. The grand staff at the bottom contains a few notes. Above the treble staff, there is a marking: *R. (fermé)* and *Sw. add. Reeds 8,4. (Box closed)* with an arrow pointing to a note in the middle bass staff.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef and two bass clefs. The music consists of several measures of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and accidentals.

Second system of musical notation. It includes performance instructions: "G.O. Plein jeu et 2 P. G! add. Mixtures" and "Tirasse G. G! to Ped.". Trills are marked with "(tr)".

Third system of musical notation, continuing the piece with various rhythmic patterns and trills.

Fourth system of musical notation, showing further development of the musical themes.

Fifth system of musical notation, concluding the page with a final cadence.

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! to Ped.

(Andante)

MANUALE

PÉDALE

(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

PEDALE

First system of the musical score. The Manual part (top two staves) begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The Pedal part (bottom staff) begins with a bass clef and a common time signature. The Manual part contains a melodic line with chromatic movement. Pedal markings are present: *G. (8.4.)* and *G! 8.4* on the first staff, and *G! 8.4* on the second staff.

Second system of the musical score. The Manual part continues with chromatic movement. The Pedal part has a bass clef and a common time signature. A pedal marking *Ped. 16. 8.4* is located in the lower part of the system.

Third system of the musical score. The Manual part continues with chromatic movement. The Pedal part has a bass clef and a common time signature.

Fourth system of the musical score. The Manual part continues with chromatic movement. The Pedal part has a bass clef and a common time signature. Pedal markings are present: *R. (fermé)* and *Su. (closed)* on the first staff, and *Anches Récit* and *(Add. Swell Reeds 8.4)* on the second staff.

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a treble clef staff at the top, a bass clef staff in the middle, and another bass clef staff at the bottom. The top staff contains a melodic line with various notes and rests. The middle staff contains a bass line with notes and rests. The bottom staff contains a series of horizontal lines, indicating a pedal point. The text "Otez Tirasse" and "Ped Uncoupled" is written in the middle of the bottom staff.

Second system of musical notation, continuing from the first system. It features the same three-staff structure. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle staff continues the bass line. The bottom staff continues the horizontal lines, with some notes appearing below them in the later measures.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle staff continues the bass line. The bottom staff continues the horizontal lines, with notes appearing below them. The text "G. O." is written at the end of the top staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle staff continues the bass line. The bottom staff continues the horizontal lines, with notes appearing below them. The text "Tirasse G. O." and "G! to Ped." is written in the bottom staff.

First system of musical notation, consisting of three staves (treble and two bass staves) with various notes and rests.

(Piu animato)

Ajoutez le Flein jeu et les Doublettes

(Un poco rit.)

Add. Mixtures

Second system of musical notation, including performance instructions and three staves of music.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of three staves of music.

(Anches Ped.)

(Ped. add. Reeds)

Fourth system of musical notation, including performance instructions and three staves of music.

Musical score system 1, featuring treble and bass staves. The bass staff includes the instruction: (Otez Anche Ped.) (Ped Reeds in.)

Musical score system 2, featuring treble and bass staves.

Musical score system 3, featuring treble and bass staves. The bass staff includes the instruction: (Anches Ped.) (Ped. add. Reeds)

(Allargando molto)

Musical score system 4, featuring treble and bass staves. The bass staff includes the instruction: Otez les Tirasses. Ped Uncoupled

ALTRO RICERCARE

(OFFERTOIRE)

INDICATION DES JEUX } *RÉCIT: Flûte 8. Bourdon 8.*
G^l ORGUE: Flûte 8. Bourdon 8. Récit accouplé.
PÉDALE: Soubasse 16. Bourdon 8, Tirasses du Récit et du G.O.

PREPARE } *SWELL: Stop. Diap., Flute 8 or Dulciana 8*
GREAT: Clarabella, Wald-flute, Sw. to G^l
PEDAL: Bourdon 16. Bass flute 8. G^l to Ped.
(Viz. Soft 16. 8)

(Andantino cantabile)

MANUALE

G.O.
G^l

PEDALE

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef staff and two bass clef staves. The music is in a minor key and includes various rhythmic values and articulations.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with similar notation and dynamics.

Third system of musical notation, showing further development of the musical themes.

Fourth system of musical notation, concluding the page with specific performance instructions.

R.
Su.
pp.

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

Musical score system 1, featuring three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef. The music includes various note values and rests. A fermata is placed over a note in the middle staff.

G.
G!

Tirasse G. ou Flûte 8 Ped.
G! to Ped.

Musical score system 2, featuring three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef. The music includes various note values and rests.

Musical score system 3, featuring three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef. The music includes various note values and rests. A fermata is placed over a note in the middle staff.

G.
G!

Musical score system 4, featuring three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef. The music includes various note values and rests. A fermata is placed over a note in the middle staff.

G.

(Più animato)
pp
 R. (Otez Gambe Récit,
 mettez Octavin 2)
 Sw. (Gamba in Add. Flageolet 2)

Musical score system 1, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a fermata over the first measure. The bass staff has a bass line. A dynamic marking 'R.' is present in the first measure. A performance instruction 'Otez Tirasses' is written above the bass staff in the fourth measure. Below the system, the instruction 'Ped. incoupled' is written.

Musical score system 2, continuing the piece with treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The bass staff continues the bass line.

Musical score system 3, continuing the piece with treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The bass staff continues the bass line.

a Tempo 1?

Musical score system 4, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with a fermata and a slur. The bass staff has a bass line. A performance instruction 'Séparez G. de R.' is written above the bass staff in the second measure. A dynamic marking 'G.' is written above the treble staff in the third measure. A performance instruction '(Otez Octavin du Récit)' is written above the bass staff in the eighth measure. Below the system, the instruction 'Sw. Uncoupled' is written on the left and '(Sw. Flageolet in)' is written on the right.

Musical score system 5, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur. The bass staff has a bass line. A performance instruction 'Tirasse G.' is written above the bass staff in the fifth measure. Below the system, the instruction 'G! to Ped.' is written.

Accouplez les claviers
Sw. to G!

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef. The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and rests.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef. The music continues with intricate melodic and harmonic lines.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef. The music features a prominent bass line with many rests in the lower register.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef. The system concludes with a *Rit.* (ritardando) marking and a final cadence. Roman numerals III, II, and III are visible at the end of the system.

TOCCATA PER L'ELEVATIONE

INDICATION DES JEUX ^{*} RÉCIT: Voix Céleste et Gambe de 8.
 G¹ ORGUE ou POSITIF: Bourdon de 8, Claviers réunis.
 PÉDALE: Soubasse de 16, Bourdon de 8.

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

(Adagio)

MANUALE

PÉDALE

^{*} Registration d'Alex. Guilmant.

Musical score system 1. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 8/8 time signature. The system contains three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a slur and an accent over the first note, with the annotation "R. Sw." above it. The middle staff has a bass line with a slur. The bottom staff has a bass line with a slur and the annotation "(G.O.)" below it.

Musical score system 2. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 8/8 time signature. The system contains three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a slur and an accent over the first note, with the annotation "R. Sw." above it. The middle staff has a bass line with a slur and the annotation "Tirasse G.O." below it. The bottom staff has a bass line with a slur and the annotation "G! to Ped." below it. The second measure of the middle staff has the annotation "Otez Tirasse G.O. Sw. to Ped." above it.

Musical score system 3. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 8/8 time signature. The system contains three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a slur and a trill over the final note, with the annotation "(tr)" above it. The middle staff has a bass line with a slur and the annotation "G.O. G!" below it. The bottom staff has a bass line with a slur.

Musical score system 4. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 8/8 time signature. The system contains three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a slur and a trill over the final note, with the annotation "(tr)" above it. The middle staff has a bass line with a slur and the annotation "R. Sw." below it. The bottom staff has a bass line with a slur and the annotation "G.O." above it.

Musical score system 5. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 8/8 time signature. The system contains three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a slur and a trill over the final note, with the annotation "R. Sw. tr" above it. The middle staff has a bass line with a slur and the annotation "(dim.)" below it. The bottom staff has a bass line with a slur and the annotation "(pp) (Rit.) tr" below it.

RICERCARE CON OBLIGO DEL BASSO COME APPARE

(SORTIE)

INDICATION { CLAVIERS RÉUNIS: *Grand Choeur sans 16.*
 DES JEUX { PÉDALE *Fonds 32-16-8-4, Anches 16-8-4. Tirasses.*

PREPARE { MANUALE: *Full Organ, without 16.*
 PEDAL: *32-16-8-4. Reeds 16-8-4.*

(Allegro energico)

MANUALE

ff G.O.

PÉDALE

ff

* 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 obligo del. Basso come appare) (J. B.)

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a treble clef staff at the top, a bass clef staff in the middle, and a lower bass clef staff at the bottom. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The first two staves contain melodic lines with various note values and rests. The bottom staff contains a simple harmonic accompaniment with whole notes and rests. There are some markings below the bottom staff, including a circled sharp sign and a circled flat sign.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It follows the same three-staff structure as the first system. The melodic lines in the upper staves continue with similar rhythmic patterns and note values. The accompaniment in the bottom staff remains consistent with whole notes and rests.

Third system of musical notation. It includes the same three-staff structure. In the middle of this system, there is a text instruction: "(Ped. Bombarde 32 P.)" written in the space between the middle and bottom staves. The musical notation continues above and below this instruction.

Fourth system of musical notation. It continues the three-staff structure. The melodic lines show some more complex rhythmic figures and ties. The accompaniment in the bottom staff continues with whole notes and rests. There are some markings below the bottom staff, including circled sharp and flat signs.

Fifth system of musical notation, the final system on the page. It maintains the three-staff structure. The melodic lines conclude with various note values and rests. The accompaniment in the bottom staff concludes with whole notes and rests. There are some markings below the bottom staff, including a circled flat sign.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a bass clef staff. The music consists of several measures with various note values and rests.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The bass clef staff has several notes circled in parentheses below the staff.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The bass clef staff has several notes circled in parentheses below the staff.

Fifth system of musical notation, concluding the piece. It includes a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The bass clef staff has several notes circled in parentheses below the staff. The text "Otez les Tirasses" and "(Rit.)" is written above the bass staff. The word "Ped Uncoupled" is written below the bass staff.

CANZONA 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 (Claviers réunis).
PEDALE: Fonds 16 et 8. Tirasse G. O.

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

(Allegretto)

MANUALE G.O.

PEDALE

cour!

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a treble clef staff at the top, a bass clef staff in the middle, and a lower bass clef staff at the bottom. The top staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The middle staff contains a bass line with similar note values. The bottom staff contains a bass line with some notes marked with accents (^) and slurs. There are also some square markings above the notes in the bottom staff. The system concludes with the instruction "ôtez Tirasse" and "Ped. uncoupled".

Adagio

Second system of musical notation, marked "Adagio". It consists of three staves. The top staff is marked "R. Ch. mf" and contains a melodic line. The middle staff contains a bass line. The bottom staff contains a bass line with a dynamic marking of "pp" (pianissimo) at the beginning. The system concludes with a double bar line.

(Allegro non troppo)

Third system of musical notation, marked "(Allegro non troppo)". It consists of three staves. The top staff contains a melodic line. The middle staff contains a bass line. The bottom staff contains a bass line. The system includes several technical instructions: "R. (fermée) Sw. (closed)" in the middle of the system, "(ajoutez Anches du Récit) (ôtez Plein jeu et 2 pieds)" in the bottom staff, and "Tirasse R. Sw. to Ped." in the bottom staff. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff contains a melodic line. The middle staff contains a bass line. The bottom staff contains a bass line. The system concludes with a double bar line.

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The Treble staff contains a melodic line with various notes and rests. The Bass staff contains a bass line. The lower Bass staff contains a bass line with an upward-pointing triangle symbol above the first measure. Annotations include "G.O. G!" above the second measure of the Bass staff, "R. Sw." above the second measure of the Treble staff, "Tirasse G.O." above the third measure of the Treble staff, and "G! to Ped." below the third measure of the lower Bass staff.

Second system of musical notation, continuing from the first system. It consists of three staves. The Treble staff has a melodic line with some slurs. The Bass staff has a bass line. The lower Bass staff has a bass line. An annotation "G.O. G!" is placed above the second measure of the Bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The Treble staff has a melodic line. The Bass staff has a bass line. The lower Bass staff has a bass line. Annotations include "G.O. G!" above the first measure of the Bass staff, "(Adagio)" above the second measure of the Treble staff, and a "C" time signature above the second measure of the Bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The Treble staff has a melodic line. The Bass staff has a bass line. The lower Bass staff has a bass line. Annotations include "Allegro" above the first measure of the Treble staff, "Ajoutez le Plein jeu du G.O." above the first measure of the Bass staff, and "add. Mixture G!" below the first measure of the lower Bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The Treble staff has a melodic line. The Bass staff has a bass line. The lower Bass staff has a bass line. An annotation "(#)" is placed above the final measure of the lower Bass staff.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef staff and two bass clef staves. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various rests and ties.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with similar rhythmic patterns and melodic lines across the three staves.

Third system of musical notation, marked with the tempo instruction **Adagio** in the upper right. The music features more sustained notes and longer intervals.

Fourth system of musical notation, containing performance instructions: **Otez le Plein jeu au G.O. et au Récit Mixture G! in (un poco animato)** and **Fermez peu à peu la Boîte du Récit (Close the Box - - - - - Box closed)**. The notation includes sixteenth-note passages and rests.

Fifth system of musical notation, marked with the tempo instruction **(Andante)**. It includes the instruction **Otez les Anches du Récit Sw. Reeds in (poco a poco ral - len - tan - do)**. The system concludes with a double bar line and a final chord marked with a Roman numeral III.

TOCCATA AVANTI LA MESSA DELA MADONA^(*)

(ENTRÉE)

INDICATION DES JEUX } *RÉCIT: Fonds 8 et 4.*
 } *G^d ORGUE: Fonds 8 et 4.*
 } *PEDAIE: Fonds 16 et 8.*
CLAVIERS RÉUNIS, Tirasses.

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

(Adagio)

MANUALE

G.O.

PEDAIE

(*) Messe grégorienne: In festi^e B. Mariae Virginis I (Cum Jubilo)

KYRIE DELLA MADONA

INDICATION DES JEUX $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} G^d \text{ ORGUE: Fonds } 16, 8 \text{ et } 4 - \text{Plein jeu.} \\ PÉDALE: \text{ Fonds } 4, \text{ Clairon } 4 \text{ (sans } 16 \text{ ni } 8 \text{ p.) sans Tirasse G.O.} \\ \text{(ad libitum)} \end{array} \right.$

PREPARE $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{MANUALE: Foundations } 16-8-4 \text{ Mixtures.} \\ \text{PEDAL: (ad libitum) } 4 \text{ Reeds only. without } 16 \text{ and } 8. \end{array} \right.$

Maestoso

MANUALE

G.O.

PEDALE
(ad libitum)

The musical score consists of three systems of staves. Each system has three staves: a top staff in treble clef (Manuale), a middle staff in bass clef (Manuale), and a bottom staff in bass clef (Pedale). The top staff contains the melody, often with slurs and dynamic markings like 'p'. The middle and bottom staves provide harmonic support with chords and bass lines. The first system includes the instruction 'G.O.' (Grand Orgue) and 'PÉDALE: Fonds 4, Clairon 4 (sans 16 ni 8 p.) sans Tirasse G.O. (ad libitum)'. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system concludes with a final cadence, marked with a double bar line and a fermata over the final notes.

*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^d ORGUE : Fonds 8 . Récit accouplé .
PÉDALE : Fonds 16 et 8 ; Tirasse G.O.

PREPARE { *SWELL : Diapasons 8 .*
GREAT : Diapasons 8 . Sw. to G^d
PEDAL : 16, 8 - G^d to Ped.

KYRIE

(Andantino)

Musical notation for the first system, including treble and bass staves with notes and rests. The tempo is marked as (Andantino).

Musical notation for the second system, including performance instructions: *(Récit) Sw.*, *1 m.d. G.O. r.h. G^d*, *15 (m.g.) (l.h.)*, and *Otez Tirasse Off'gt to Ped.*

Musical notation for the third system, including performance instructions: *1 m.g. l.h.*, *1 m.d. r.h.*, and *Tirasse G.O. G^d to Ped.*

Musical notation for the fourth system, concluding the piece with a double bar line.

CHRISTE

(Andantino)

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

Ped. Soubasse 16, Bourdon 8
Ped. Bourdon 16, Bassflute 8 (Viz. Soft 16. 8)

The first system of the musical score for 'CHRISTE' is marked '(Andantino)' and begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. It features three staves: a treble clef staff with a 3/4 time signature, and two bass clef staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff contains the main melodic line, while the second and third staves provide harmonic support. The piece is in a minor key, as indicated by the key signature.

The second system of the musical score continues the composition. It maintains the same three-staff structure (treble and two bass clefs). The melodic line in the treble staff shows a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some phrasing slurs. The bass staves continue with their respective harmonic parts, including some sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

The third system of the musical score continues the composition. It maintains the same three-staff structure. The melodic line in the treble staff features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some phrasing slurs. The bass staves continue with their respective harmonic parts, including some sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

The fourth system of the musical score concludes the piece. It maintains the same three-staff structure. The melodic line in the treble staff ends with a final cadence, marked by a double bar line and repeat signs. The bass staves also conclude with their respective harmonic parts, including some sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

INDICATION DES JEUX { RÉCIT: Flûtes 8 et 4.
 G^d ORGUE: Gamba 8 Bourdon 8.
 PEDALE: Soubasse 16. Bourdon 8. Flûte 8.

PREPARE { SWELL: 8. 4.
 GREAT: 8. Sw. to G!
 PEDAL: 16. 8..

CHRISTE

(Andante con moto)

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a common time signature. It begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes, including a half note with a sharp sign. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains whole notes, with the instruction "G.O. G!" above the first measure and "Récit Sw." above the second measure. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains whole notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The middle staff continues with whole notes, including a measure with a dynamic marking of *pp*. The bottom staff continues with whole notes.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The middle staff continues with whole notes. The bottom staff continues with whole notes.

Tirasse G.O.
 G! to Ped.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, ending with a sharp sign. The middle staff continues with whole notes, including a measure with a dynamic marking of *pp* and a measure with a flat sign. The bottom staff continues with whole notes. The system concludes with a double bar line and a sharp sign.

ôtez Tirasse G.O.
 Ped. uncoupled

INDICATION DES JEUX $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{RÉCIT: Fonds et Anches 8-4.} \\ \text{G^d ORGUE: Fonds 8-4. Claviers réunis.} \\ \text{PÉDALE: Fonds 16-8. Tirasse G.O.} \end{array} \right.$

PREPARE $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SWELL: Full without 16.} \\ \text{GREAT: 8-4. Sw. to Great.} \\ \text{PEDAL: 16-8. G^d to Ped.} \end{array} \right.$

KYRIE

Allegro non troppo

G.O.
G!

KYRIE

(Allegro)

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

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

CANZONE DOPO L'EPISTOLA

(SORTIE BRÈVE)

INDICATION
DES JEUX { *RÉCIT: Fonds 8, 4 et 2. Anches 8 et 4.*
G^d ORGUE: Fonds 8, 4, 2, (Claviers réunis).
PÉDALE: Fonds 16. 8 et 4. Tirasses. (Préparez Anches 8, 4).

PRÉPARE { *SWELL: Full without 16.*
GREAT: Foundations 8. 4. 2, Sw. to G!
PEDAL: 16. 8. 4 G! to Ped.

(Andantino)

MANUALE

G.O.

PÉDALE

(*)

(*) Thème de la Canzone en Ré mineur de J. Seb. Bach.
Theme of the J. S. Bach's Canzona in D minor (J. B.)

First system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a melodic line in the treble and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the bass.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. The music continues with similar melodic and rhythmic patterns.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. The music continues with similar melodic and rhythmic patterns.

Adagio

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. The music is marked "Adagio". The system concludes with a double bar line and a 3/4 time signature. The text "Bourdon 16" is written above the second staff.

(Allegro risoluto)

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

Anches Ped.
 Ped. Reeds

Fonds 16
b♭.

(rit.)

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.

PREPARE CHOIR : Gamba 8, or Dulciana and Unda Maris, Sw. to Ch

GREAT : Gamba 8, Sw. and Ch. to G!

PEDALE : Bourdon 16, Cello 8, Sw. to Ped.

(Andante espressivo)

MANUALE

R. *pp*
Sw.

R.
Sw.

PEDALE

R.
Sw.

p

Pos.
Ch.

Otez Violoncelle Ped.
Ped. Cello in.

Pos.
Ch.

Pos.
Ch.

G.O.
G!

1-5 4

Tirasse G.O. Violoncelle 8 Ped.

G! to Ped. Add. Cello 8 Ped.

2 3 4 5 4
1 2 1

(Pos.)
Ch.

Pos.
Ch.

G.O.
G!

(Pos.)
(Ch.)

Otez Tir. G.O.

Sw. to Ped.

Pos.
Ch.

G.O.
G!

(Un poco più mosso)

Pos.
Ch.

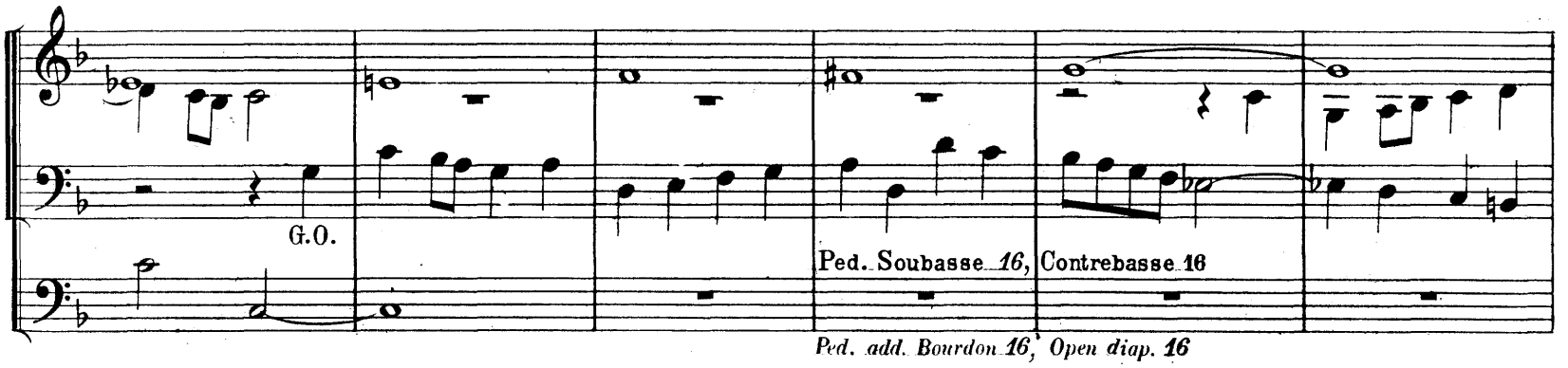
Pos.

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

This system contains the first system of a musical score. It features three staves: a treble staff with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature, and two bass staves. The first bass staff has a 'G.O.' marking. The second and third bass staves have markings for 'Ped. Soubasse 16, Contrebasse 16' and 'Ped. add. Bourdon 16, Open diap. 16' respectively. The music consists of various note values and rests.



This system continues the musical score with three staves. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and rests across the treble and bass staves.

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



This system continues the musical score with three staves. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and rests across the treble and bass staves.



This system continues the musical score with three staves. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and rests across the treble and bass staves.



(Maestoso)

(rit.)

This system concludes the musical score with three staves. It features a '(Maestoso)' marking above the treble staff and a '(rit.)' marking above the second bass staff. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs on the treble and second bass staves.

TOCCATE AVANTI IL RICERCARE

INDICATION
DES JEUX

*RÉCIT Gambe 8. Bourdon 8.
G¹ ORGUE: Flûte Harmonique 8.
PÉDALE: Souffle 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. (Vi: Soft 16. 8.)
play the soprano on the G.
alto and tenor on the Swell*

(Andantino) (un poco recitativo)

MANUALE

PEDALE

The first system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is labeled 'MANUALE' and contains a treble clef with a 7-measure phrase. The middle staff is a bass clef with a 7-measure phrase. The bottom staff is labeled 'PEDALE' and contains a bass clef with a 7-measure phrase. The music is in common time and features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The second system continues the piece with three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a 7-measure phrase. The middle staff has a bass clef and contains a 7-measure phrase. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a 7-measure phrase. The notation includes various rhythmic values and accidentals.

The third system features three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a 7-measure phrase. The middle staff has a bass clef and contains a 7-measure phrase. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a 7-measure phrase. The tempo marking *(un poco animando)* appears in the first measure of the top staff, and *rit.* appears in the second measure of the top staff.

1^o Tempo

The fourth system consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a 7-measure phrase. The middle staff has a bass clef and contains a 7-measure phrase. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a 7-measure phrase. The tempo marking *rit.* appears in the second measure of the top staff.

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)

MANUELE



Jeux doux 8.
 & Soft stops



Ped.



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

(**) Réalisation par Alex. Guilmant

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The lower staff is in bass clef and provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. A small 'Ped.' marking is located below the bass staff towards the right side of the system.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and continues the melodic line. The lower staff is in bass clef and continues the harmonic accompaniment. A small 'Ped.' marking is located below the bass staff towards the right side of the system.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and continues the melodic line. The lower staff is in bass clef and continues the harmonic accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and continues the melodic line. The lower staff is in bass clef and continues the harmonic accompaniment.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a soprano C-clef, containing a melody of quarter and eighth notes. The middle staff is a treble clef piano accompaniment with a G-clef, featuring chords and moving lines. The bottom staff is a bass clef piano accompaniment with an F-clef, providing a harmonic foundation with chords and a bass line.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the vocal melody. The middle and bottom staves continue the piano accompaniment, showing more complex chordal textures and rhythmic patterns.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff shows the vocal line with some longer note values. The piano accompaniment in the middle and bottom staves continues to support the melody with harmonic accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff shows the final part of the vocal line. The piano accompaniment in the middle and bottom staves concludes the piece with sustained chords and a final bass line.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some beamed pairs and a dotted quarter note. The lower staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with various rhythmic values and some accidentals. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with a steady rhythmic pattern.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a more active melodic line with frequent eighth notes and some slurs. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with a consistent rhythmic accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff shows a melodic line with some long slurs and a final cadence marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The lower staff concludes the accompaniment with a final chord and a double bar line.

TOCCATE PER L'ELEVAZIONE

(*)
 INDICATION DES JEUX { *RÉCIT: Flûte ou Diapason et Bourdon de 8 P.*
G^d ORGUE ou POS: Salicional, Claviers réunis.
PÉDALE: Soubasse de 16, Bourdon de 8.

PREPARE { *SWELL: Hohlflute and Stop. Diap. 8 F!*
CHOIR: Salicional or Dulciana 8 F! Sw. to Ch.
PEDAL: Bourdon 16 F! Sw. to Ped. (Viz. Soft).

Adagio

MANUALE

R. (p)
Sw.

PÉPALE

(p)

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a dotted line. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with a trill (tr) and a dotted line.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a dotted line. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line.

BERGAMASCA (*)

INDICATION DES JEUX
RÉCIT: Fonds et Anches 8.4 et 2.
G^d ORGUE: Fonds 8,4 et 2. Plein jeu. Claviers réunis.
PÉDALE: Fonds 16.8 et 4. Tirasses G.O. et Récit.

PREPARE
SWELL: Full without 16.
GREAT: 8.4.2. Mixture. Sw. to G^d.
PEDAL: 16.8.4. G^d to Ped.

Allegro risoluto

MANUALE

PÉDALE

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



First system of musical notation, consisting of three staves (treble and two bass). The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with various note values and rests.



Second system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The notation includes a variety of note values and rests, with a 6/4 time signature indicated at the end of the system.



Third system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The first staff is marked with "R." and "Su.". The second and third staves are marked with "Otez Tirasse G.O." and "Su. to Ped.". The time signature is 6/4.



Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The notation includes various note values and rests, with a 6/4 time signature indicated at the end of the system.

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a treble clef staff at the top, a bass clef staff in the middle, and another bass clef staff at the bottom. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The first staff has a melodic line with some rests. The second and third staves provide harmonic support. In the upper right corner of the system, there is a French instruction: "(ôtez le Plein jeu du G^d Orgue)". In the lower right corner, there is another instruction: "(Mixture G^d in)".

Second system of musical notation, continuing from the first. It features the same three-staff layout. The melodic line in the top staff becomes more active. A dynamic marking "*più f*" is placed above the top staff towards the end of the system. The bass staves continue with their harmonic accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff shows a more complex melodic passage with some sixteenth notes. The bass staves continue with their accompaniment. At the bottom right of the system, there is a note: "(Version originale)".

Fourth system of musical notation, the final system on the page. It continues the musical piece. The top staff has a melodic line that concludes with a final chord. The bass staves provide a steady accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line and a final chord in the top staff.

G.O. (sans Plein jeu)
G! without Mixture G!

Tirasse G.O.
G! to Ped.

This system contains the first system of music. It features three staves: a treble staff with a melodic line, a middle bass staff with a bass line, and a lower bass staff with a pedal point. The music is in G major and 3/4 time. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *G!* and a performance instruction "(sans Plein jeu)". The second staff has a dynamic marking of *G!* and a performance instruction "to Ped.". The system spans five measures.

This system contains the second system of music, spanning five measures. It continues the melodic and bass lines from the first system. The treble staff shows a melodic line with some grace notes and slurs. The middle bass staff has a steady bass line. The lower bass staff continues the pedal point.

This system contains the third system of music, spanning five measures. The melodic line in the treble staff becomes more active with sixteenth notes. The bass line in the middle staff continues with a steady eighth-note pattern. The lower bass staff maintains the pedal point.

This system contains the fourth system of music, spanning five measures. It concludes the piece with a final cadence. The treble staff ends with a whole note chord. The middle bass staff ends with a whole note chord. The lower bass staff ends with a whole note chord. There are some markings at the end of the system, possibly indicating the end of the piece or a specific performance instruction.

*

Plein jeu.
add. Mixture G^t



First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a treble clef staff at the top, a bass clef staff in the middle, and another bass clef staff at the bottom. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various note values and accidentals. The middle bass staff contains a bass line with notes and rests. The bottom bass staff contains a series of rests. The tempo and performance instruction 'Plein jeu. add. Mixture G^t' is written in the left margin of the first staff.



Second system of musical notation, continuing the three-staff format. The treble staff features a melodic line with a long, sweeping slur over several notes. The middle bass staff has notes and rests, while the bottom bass staff continues with a bass line.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff shows a melodic line with some complex rhythmic patterns. The middle bass staff has a bass line with notes and rests. The bottom bass staff contains rests.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a slur. The middle bass staff has notes and rests. The bottom bass staff contains rests.

First system of musical notation, consisting of three staves (treble, bass, and a lower bass staff). The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It features a variety of note values including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, along with rests and dynamic markings.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. It includes a section with the instruction "Otez Plein jeu" and "(G! Mixture in.)". This section is marked with a common time signature (C) and contains a sequence of notes in the upper staves. Roman numerals III, II, and III are placed below the bass staff in the first three measures of this system.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

First system of musical notation, consisting of three staves (treble and two bass staves) with various notes and rests.

Second system of musical notation, including dynamic markings *pp* and *3* above the notes, and technical instructions: *R. (fermé)*, *Sw. (closed)*, and *Otez Tirasse G.O. Sw. to Ped.*

Third system of musical notation, featuring numerous triplet markings (*3*) above the notes in the bass staves.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the piece with triplet markings (*3*) and other musical notations.

Plein jeu
add. Mixtures and 8, 4 Reeds

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a '7' fingering. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with quarter notes. The text 'G.O.' is written below the first measure of the top staff. The system concludes with a triplet of eighth notes in the top staff, with fingerings '2 3' above and '1' below.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle staff continues the bass line with eighth notes. The bottom staff continues the bass line with quarter notes. The system concludes with a quarter rest in the top staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and includes fingerings '2 1 2' and '5 1'. The middle staff continues the bass line with eighth notes. The bottom staff continues the bass line with quarter notes. The system concludes with a quarter rest in the top staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and includes fingerings '2 1'. The middle staff continues the bass line with quarter notes. The bottom staff continues the bass line with quarter notes. The system concludes with a double bar line and Roman numerals III, II, and III in the top, middle, and bottom staves respectively.

GIROLMETA

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

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

Capriccio sopra la Girolmeta

(Allegro)

MANUALE

PEDALE

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The middle staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a bass line with quarter notes and rests. Roman numerals 'II' and 'III' are placed below the first and third measures of the top staff, respectively.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with various rhythmic patterns. The middle and bottom staves continue the harmonic and bass accompaniment. The notation includes various note values and rests across the four measures.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff features a melodic line with a prominent eighth-note pattern. The middle and bottom staves provide the accompaniment, with the bottom staff showing a steady bass line.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic development. The middle and bottom staves continue the accompaniment. A sharp sign (#) is placed above a note in the bottom staff in the second measure.



Musical score system 1, featuring three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The system includes a 6/4 time signature and technical instructions: "R. Sw" and "Otez Tirasse G.O. Sw. to Ped.".



Musical score system 2, featuring three staves in treble and bass clefs.



Musical score system 3, featuring three staves in treble and bass clefs.



Musical score system 4, featuring three staves in treble and bass clefs.



Musical score system 5, featuring three staves in treble and bass clefs.



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

Tirasse G.O.

G! to Ped.

This system contains the first two systems of a musical score. The top system has a treble clef and contains the main melody with notes and accidentals. The middle system has a bass clef and contains a lower line of music. The bottom system has a bass clef and contains a third line of music. The text 'G. O. (sans Plein jeu)' and 'G! (Mixture in)' is written in the first measure of the top system. 'Tirasse G.O.' is written in the first measure of the middle system. 'G! to Ped.' is written in the first measure of the bottom system.



This system contains the second and third systems of the musical score. The top system has a treble clef and continues the melody. The middle system has a bass clef and continues the lower line. The bottom system has a bass clef and continues the third line.



This system contains the fourth and fifth systems of the musical score. The top system has a treble clef and continues the melody. The middle system has a bass clef and continues the lower line. The bottom system has a bass clef and continues the third line.



This system contains the sixth and seventh systems of the musical score. The top system has a treble clef and continues the melody. The middle system has a bass clef and continues the lower line. The bottom system has a bass clef and continues the third line.



This system contains the eighth and ninth systems of the musical score. The top system has a treble clef and continues the melody. The middle system has a bass clef and continues the lower line. The bottom system has a bass clef and continues the third line.

Alto modo

pp
Récit
Su.

Otez Tirasse G.O.
Su. to Ped.

(#)

This system contains the first three measures of the piece. It features three staves: a treble staff with a 7-measure rest, a middle bass staff with a 7-measure rest, and a bottom bass staff with a 7-measure rest. The treble staff begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and a 'Récit' instruction. The bottom bass staff includes the instruction 'Otez Tirasse G.O.' and 'Su. to Ped.', and contains a sharp sign (#) at the end of the third measure.

(#)

This system contains measures 4 through 6. The treble staff has a sharp sign (#) above the second measure. The middle bass staff begins with a 7-measure rest. The bottom bass staff contains a 7-measure rest.

This system contains measures 7 through 9. The treble staff features a continuous eighth-note melody. The middle bass staff has a 7-measure rest. The bottom bass staff contains a 7-measure rest.

p.

This system contains measures 10 through 12. The treble staff begins with a piano (*p.*) dynamic. The middle bass staff has a 7-measure rest. The bottom bass staff contains a 7-measure rest.

First system of musical notation, consisting of three staves (treble and two bass clefs) with various notes and rests.

Allegro (maestoso)

Second system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. Includes performance instructions: *G.O. Plein jeu*, *G! add. Mixture*, and *Tirasse G.O.*, *G! to Ped.*

Third system of musical notation, consisting of three staves with various notes and rests.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of three staves with various notes and rests, ending with a double bar line.

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