

**OORWEGINGS BY DIE REALISERING EN  
DOKUMENTERING VAN 'N DUET- OF DUO-  
ORRELTRANSKRIPSIE VAN FAURÉ SE *REQUIEM* (OP. 48)**

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'n Skripsie voorgelê om te voldoen aan die gedeeltelike vereistes vir die graad  
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## **VERKLARING**

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.....

JN Beukes

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'N DUET- OF DUO-ORRELTRANSKRIPSIE VAN FAURÉ SE  
REQUIEM  
(OP. 48)**

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# HOOFSTUK EEN: INLEIDENDE PERSPEKTIEWE

## 1.1 RASIONAAL VIR DIE STUDIE

Gabriel Fauré (1845-1924) se *Requiem in d mineur*, Opus 48, wat tussen 1887 en 1890 gekomponeer is, is verreweg die bekendste van hierdie komponis se grootskaalse werke. Fauré het die eerste weergawe van die werk, wat in 1887-1888 gekomponeer is, die “klein Requiem” genoem (Rutter 1984:3), aangesien dit slegs vyf dele bevat het. In Fauré se tweede weergawe, wat in 1890 voltooi is, is die *Offertoire* uitgebrei en die *Libera Me* bygevoeg – ’n weergawe wat vandag as die kamerorkes-weergawe bekend staan. Gedurende 1899-1900 is die partituur vir ’n volle orkes herwerk, moontlik deur ’n student van Fauré (Nectoux 1991:119). Hierdie weergawe is algemeen uitgevoer totdat John Rutter die kamerorkes-weergawe in die 1980’s gerekonstrueer en gepubliseer het. Smith (1990:143v) wys egter daarop dat Nectoux reeds sedert 1978 besig was om ’n weergawe vir kamerorkes te rekonstrueer, maar vanweë die streng Franse kopieregwet dit nog nie teen 1989 kon publiseer nie. Smith toon ook aan dat Rutter (1989) se weergawe op intuïsie, kennis van orkestrasie en ’n beperkte bron wat sedert 1925 in die *Bibliothèque Nationale* in Parys beskikbaar is, gebaseer is. Nectoux beskik oor twee ander belangrike ontdekkings aangaande die kamerorkes-weergawe van die *Requiem*, nl. ’n stel houtblaasparte (in 1968 ontdek in die Madeleine), asook ’n partituur, gekopieer deur ’n bas in die Madeleine-koor, van die pre-1900-weergawe van die *Requiem*. Gevolglik is die Nectoux-weergawe meer betroubaar en akademies-gefundeer as dié van Rutter.

Cooksey (2009:73-74) wys egter daarop dat die belangrikste verskille tussen die Nectoux- en Rutter-weergawes slegs in die *Libera me* voorkom en sit dit as volg uiteen:

A noticeable change in Nectoux’s edition is the alteration of the rhythm of the horn parts in *Libera me* during the short transition to the “Dies irae” section (m. 53). All other editions use a hemiola rhythm (three half notes in a six-four meter). Nectoux’s has repeated quarter notes with a crescendo.

In 2010 is ek genader om aan ’n uitvoering van Fauré se *Requiem* deel te neem waar die orkespartituur met ’n orreltranskripsie deur Pawel (2000) vervang is. Met die

eerste oogopslag was dit reeds duidelik dat hierdie transkripsie nie die orkesweergawe getrou weergee nie. Na die bestudering van die klaviertranskripsie (Malcomb Binney, s.j.), die orkespartituur (Kalmus *Miniature Scores: 1901-weergawe*), Pawel (2000), Rutter (1984) se koor-orrelreduksie en Legge (2005) se uitgawe van die 1888/1893-partituur, het dit duidelik geword dat 'n transkripsie vir twee hande en twee voete nie die oorspronklike teks vir orkes getrou gestand kon doen nie. Orreltranskripsies is egter onontbeerlik in liturgiese of konsertkontekste, wanneer 'n uitvoering van die orkesweergawe nie moontlik is nie. Die beskikbaarheid van opnames stel so 'n transkripsie egter voor talle uitdagings, aangesien gehore, dirigente en koorlede vandag goed vertrou is met verskeie bekende realiserings van die werk. 'n Transkripsie wat nie die oorspronklike orkesklankbeeld dien nie, sal dus 'n onbevredigende uitvoering tot gevolg hê. Om hierdie rede het ek besluit om self 'n transkripsie van die werk te doen.

Johnson (2005:4vv.) tref 'n nuttige onderskeid tussen die begrippe “redigering”, “verwerking” en “transkribering”. Redigering is die mins-ingrypende van hierdie prosesse, en het gewoon 'n ander weergawe van die werk as resultaat; tipiese aspekte wat hierby aangespreek word is die korrigering van foute in vorige uitgawes, die opklaring van dubbelsinnighede, en die byvoeging van dinamiese tekens of artikulasie (Johnson 2005:5). Hierteenoor is verwerking méér ingrypend, aangesien dit prosesse soos die verandering van harmoniese materiaal, die toonsetting van 'n melodie met 'n nuwe begeleiding, die verandering van die metrum, of die toevoeging van 'n kontra-melodie of *obbligato* mag behels. Die oorspronklike werk kan hierby verleng óf verkort word – of dit kan selfs deel vorm van 'n keurspel soos ontleen aan ander werke van dieselfde komponis, of ander komponiste.

Johnson (2005:6) beskou transkripsie as 'n “middelganger” wat tussen die bogemelde twee prosesse geplaas kan word, en definieer dit as volg:

A transcription is a re-scoring of a musical work from one instrument or ensemble to another [...]. A piece of music can be transcribed with various levels of fidelity to the style and sound of the composer's original work. [...] Outside of pure coincidence, a transcription can only be faithful to the sound and style of a composer if the person creating the transcription has an understanding of that sound and style.

Johnson (2005:6-7) gaan voort deur aan te voer dat die tipe stylbegrip wat hy as voorvereiste vir transkripsie sien slegs vanuit 'n deeglike studie van die komponis se

komposisionele praktyk gefundeer kan word. Nietemin merk hy op dat 'n oortuigende transkripsie soms van die oorspronklike werk afwyk *juis* om dit binne die nuwe konteks méér idiomaties te maak (Johnson 2005:11).

Wanneer transkripsie 'n nuwe orkestrasie van die werk behels, moet die volgende aspekte met uiterste noukeurigheid benader word (Johnson 2005:7vv):

- Keuses ten opsigte van instrumentasie
- Behoud van toonsentrum
- Omvang/*tessitura*
- Stemvoering vir individuele instrumente
- Besetting

In my eie projek, wat 'n transkripsie van Fauré se *Requiem* vir orrelduo of -duet behels, kom 'n heel ander stel oorwegings ter sprake, aangesien die oorspronklik-georkestreerde werk nou vir twee orrelpartye oorgeskryf word. In hierdie geval verg die besluitnemingsproses 'n hoë mate van vertroudheid met die oorspronklike partituur (Legge 2005; Rutter 1984), maar nou word die konteks waarbinne die oorspronklike werk ontstaan het van uiterste belang in terme van die historiese, religieus-filosofiese, asook kompositories-filosofiese en kompositories-metodologiese uitgangpunte wat daaraan onderliggend is. Hierdie redenasie word geregverdig aan die hand daarvan dat die transkripsie Fauré se breër esteties-religieuse ideale in terme van die bogemelde kontekste moet dien. As rasionaal vir my projek verskaf ek daarom in hierdie hoofstuk 'n historiese aanloop vir my studie, waarby die genoemde oorweginge deeglik geboekstaaf word.

Binne die konteks van die projek is dit egter nie slegs 'n deeglike kennis van Fauré se kompositoriese vertrekpunte vir die *Requiem* wat noukeurige aandag verdien nie, maar ook die onderwerp van orreltranskripsies, aangesien die grootste bydrae in terme van die orrelduet/orrelduo- transkripsie van die werk in 'n "orrelistiese" "vertaling" van die oorspronklike partituur geleë is. In terme van hierdie proses was dit weereens vir my van die uiterste belang om 'n weergawe vir orrelbesetting te maak wat reg sou laat geskied aan die oorspronklike estetiese en religieuse seggingskrag van die werk, maar wat ook idiomaties vir die instrument sou wees, asook tegnies uitvoerbaar en "doenbaar" in die konteks van 'n liturgiese of selfs

konsertuitvoering. Om hierdie rede is daar in die onderstaande onderafdelings eerstens noukeurig op die onderwerp van orreltranskripsies ingegaan.

## **1.2 DIE HISTORIESE ONTWIKKELING VAN ORRELTRANSKRIPSIES**

Op hierdie punt kan daar moontlik eers kortliks op die historiese ontwikkeling van orreltranskripsies ingegaan word. Dit is 'n welbekende feit dat die vroegste orrelmusiek, soos wat ook geld ten opsigte van die meeste ander vorme van instrumentale musiek, oornames van bestaande vokale komposisies was. Dit beteken dat die idee van transkripsie vir hierdie medium van meet af aan 'n erkende praktyk was. Henderson (2005:19) wys byvoorbeeld daarop dat die *Buxheimer*-manuskrip van 1470 slegs 'n paar oorspronklike orrelkomposisies bevat, terwyl die res van die werke uit vokale oornames bestaan.

Selfs nadat selfstandige orrelkomposisies gevestig is, was daar steeds 'n groot vloeibaarheid tussen orrelkomposisies en komposisies vir ander instrumente. Dit is vandag nog 'n oop vraag of Bach sy trio-sonates vir orrel, pedaalklavesimbel of pedaalklavichord geskryf het (Williams 1986:8; Halbreich 1967:3). Hierdie beweeglikheid van instrumentale medium is egter nie net tot klawerbordinstrumente beperk nie. So bestaan die eerste en derde beweging van die trio-sonate in E-mol majeur as deel van 'n werk vir strykkers in C en vorm die middeldeel van hierdie trio-sonate ook die stadige beweging van die fluitsonate in A majeur (BWV 1032) (Williams 1986:19). Telemann se instrumentale sonate in E bestaan ook as 'n trio-sonate vir moontlik orrel in D majeur (Williams 1986:14-15). Henderson (2005:309) wys gevolglik daarop dat minstens vier van Handel se orrelconcerti oorgeneem is uit bestaande concerto grossi.

Benewens hierdie vloeibare uitruiling van instrumentale besetting ontstaan daar in die Barokperiode Italiaanse concerti wat deur veral Bach en Walther vir die orrel transkribeer is. Hierdie werke van beide Bach en Walther ontstaan vanaf 1713, en dateer uit die tydperk nadat die keurvors Johan Ernst van Sachsen-Weimar uit Nederland terugkeer het. Lohmann (1977:XX) beweer dat die keurvors Bach en Walther, sy komposisie-onderwyser, opdrag gegee het om Italiaanse concerti vir orrel te transkribeer, nadat hy van Nederland teruggekeer het, waartydens hy soortgelyke transkripsies vir orrel in konserte gehoor het. Walther maak 78 van

hierdie transkripsies waarop hy volgens Tagliavini (soos aangehaal in Williams 1986:284), baie uitbreidings aanbring. Hierdie werke ontstaan oor 'n tydperk van minstens drie dekades. Daarenteen verskyn vyf concerti-transkripsies van Bach binne een jaar, hoewel slegs drie daarvan met sekerheid deur Bach gedoen is. Wanneer Bach se transkripsies met die oorspronklike vergelyk word, is dit opvallend dat Bach die grondteks van Vivaldi getrou volg met sekere klein veranderinge, wat óf ten doel het om die omvang van die orrel in ag te neem, óf om sekere passasies orrellisties te interpreteer. Spitta (1951:414 - 416) beweer byvoorbeeld dat Bach in sy transkripsie van Vivaldi se Concerto in C majeur sekere “verbeteringe” en uitbreidings aangebring het. Tagliavini (1986:241- 250) wys egter daarop dat hierdie sogenaamde “verbeteringe” eintlik getrou is aan die Vivaldi grondteks wat tot Bach se beskikking was.

In notevoorbeeld 1.1 kan gesien word hoe J S Bach in die transkribering van die Vivaldi concerto (oorspronklik in D majeur), BWV594i maat 26 tot 28 die realisering van die vioolparty 'n oktaaf laer transponeer om die harmoniese en melodiese vervlegdheid van die oorspronklike besetting beter te onderskei. Die veranderde notebeeld toon dat Bach die verwagte realisering van die besyferde baslyn, soos deur Vivaldi genoteer, uitgeskryf het.

#### Notevoorbeeld 1.1

Vivaldi-Bach: Transkripsie BWV 594i, m26-28 (Williams 1980:305)

The image shows a musical score for measures 26-28 of Vivaldi's Concerto in C major, BWV 594i. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features two staves: the top staff is for Violino principale (Violin) and the bottom staff is for Rückpositiv (Cello). The violin part shows a melodic line with some grace notes and a dynamic marking of 'Ow'. The cello part shows a rhythmic accompaniment with a dynamic marking of '[Rp]'.

In notevoorbeeld 1.2 kan gesien word hoe J S Bach materiaal in sy transkribering van die Vivaldi-concerto, BWV 594i, maat 45 tot 46, 'n oktaaf laer transponeer om die meer beperkte omvang van die orrel te akkommodeer. Die transponering van die oorspronklike komposisie van D majeur na C majeur is ook bedoel om die beperkte orrelomvang te ondervang.

## Notevoorbeeld 1.2

Vivaldi-Bach: Transkripsie BWV 549i, m45-46 (Williams 1980:305)

*m-45 - 46*  
Vivaldi

BWV 594.i

Bach maak ook transkripsies van sy eie orrelwerke, naamlik die Schübler-korale. Wat hierdie werke so besonders maak is dat dit in Bach se leeftyd gepubliseer is en dat ons duidelik daaruit kan waarneem dat Bach die werke presies vanaf die oorspronklike getranskribeer het, met slegs die weglating van die gerealiseerde besyferde bas.

Bogemelde word geïllustreer deur notevoorbeeld 1.3, met maat 13 tot 15 van *Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme*, BWV645, 'n transkripsie uit die tenoorkoraal uit die gelyknamige kantate, BWV140.

## Notevoorbeeld 1.3<sup>1</sup>

Bach: Tenoorkoraal uit kantate (BWV 140), m13-15

Tenoorkoraal uit kantate: *Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme*, BWV 140  
*m13 - 15*

13

Violino I, II  
Viola

Tenore

Fagotto  
Continuo  
Organo (bez.)

*più p*

Zi - on hört die Wäch - ter sin - gen,

6 5 5 6 6 8 7 6 5

*p*

<sup>1</sup> Geneem uit J. S. Bach Neue Bach-Ausgabe I/27 (1968:181)

## Notevoorbeeld 1.4<sup>2</sup>

Bach: Koraalvoorspel (BWV 645) m13-15

Schüblerkoraal: *Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme*, BWV645  
m13 - 15  
13



Hieruit is dit duidelik dat selfs 'n komponis van Bach se statuur geen probleem met transkripsies vir orrel gehad het nie, en blyk dit ook dat hy sy eie bronteks getrou in sulke transkripsies gevolg het. Hierdie stelling word veral waar wanneer Tagliavini se beskouings rondom die bronteks vir die verwerking van die C majeur Vivaldi Concerto gehuldig word.

Wat egter ook in ag geneem moet word is dat Quantz die gewildheid van die Vivaldi en Italiaanse concerti onderstreep (Williams 1986:284; Tagliavini 1986:240). Spitta (1951:417-421), Williams (1986:286-290) en ander skrywers maak dit ook duidelik watter invloede die Italiaanse styl op byvoorbeeld die werke van JS Bach gehad het, moontlik as gevolg van hierdie orreltranskripsies. Ons moet gevolglik daarvan kennis neem dat die Italiaanse concerti 'n bepaalde gewildheid en komposisionele waarde gehad het en dat die transkripsies van byvoorbeeld Bach en Walther, die Schübler-korale en komposisies wat reeds van ander instrumente na die orrel verskuif is, die orrelis se horisonne en musikale taal geweldig verbreed het.

Die Italiaanse concerti- en Schübler-transkripsies van JS Bach het 'n inherente deel van die standaard-orrelrepertorium geword. Een van die redes waarom die Italiaanse concerti met sukses vir die orrel transkribeer kon word, is dat die orrel die essensie van die *ripieno* en *tutti* gedeeltes – die klank-ideaal waarop hierdie concerti gebaseer is – gemaklik kon weergee binne die werksprinsiep-ideaal van die Middel- en Noord-Duitse orrels. In die Schübler-korale kon die orrels ook die melodie, baslyn en

<sup>2</sup> Geneem uit J.S. Bach Orgelwerke VII Edition Peters Nr.246 (1928:72)



ostinaatfiguur met gemak weergee. Ook ander instrumentale musiek wat vir die orrel geleen is, het die klank-ideaal van die orrel gedien. 'n Belangrike aspek van hierdie transkripsies is dat die orrel die klank-ideaal van die oorspronklike komposisie moes en kon voortsit.

Daar was 'n afname in belangstelling in orrelmusiek tydens die Klassieke periode. Tydens die Romantiek het hierdie tendens egter omgekeer. Die Romantiese klank-ideaal is reeds te bespeur in die orrelwerke van Mendelssohn, hoewel die orrels aan hom bekend nog nie oor byvoorbeeld 'n ekspressiewe swelpedaal beskik het nie en 'n klank-ideaal na aan dié uit die Barok nagestreef het. Anders as in die Baroktydperk word daar egter nou van dinamiese vlakke, wat wissel van pianissimo tot fortissimo, gebruik gemaak. In Mendelssohn (1991:78) se voorwoord tot sy ses orrelsonates gee hy dan ook 'n bespreking hoe hierdie vlakke in registrasie-keuses bereik kan word. In dieselfde tradisie het Rheinberger, wat ook nie oor 'n groot romantiese orrel beskik het nie, van verskeie dinamiese vlakke gebruik gemaak. Hul orrels kon egter glad nie geleidelike crescendi en diminuendi bewerkstellig nie.

Die Romantiese ideale word deur Jean-Paul Richter (aangehaal deur Ritchie en Stauffer 1992:290), as volg opgesom: "Romantisism is beauty without bounds, infinite beauty". Daar is egter nou orrels gebou wat hierdie tipe estetiese filosofie kon verwesenlik. Hierdie instrumente kon nou met die ontwikkeling van onder meer die ekspressiewe swelpedaal en die sorgvuldige opbou van klanksterktes met registersamestellings geleidelike crescendi en diminuendi voortbring. Alhoewel die Duitse en Franse Romantiese orrels groot fundamentele verskille het, kan hulle die Romantiese klank-ideaal van "...huge, gradual and seemingly infinite crescendos and decrescendos of sound, from very soft to very loud, and very loud back to very soft" nakom (Ritchie en Stauffer 1992:290). Historici verwys na hierdie orrels as die sogenaamde simfoniese orrels. Die Duitse simfoniese orrel word as volg deur Ritchie en Stauffer (1992:291) beskryf:

The German Romantic organ featured an ensemble of nobility and grandeur, a sound marked by gravity and weight but also by clarity and intensity. ...whose base was made up by numerous stops at 8' pitch. Fewer stops were used at each higher pitch level, and the top of the pyramid was crowned by strong, even 'reedy', mixtures.

Die Franse simfoniese orrels van Cavallé-Coll vertoon volgens Ritchie en Stauffer (1992:297) die volgende eienskappe:

The French Romantic organ featured a colorful and powerful ensemble sound, the result of joining warm, singing foundation stops with brilliant, fiery reeds. ...depended on a large number of 8' stops for its basic tone, but it allowed the player to move quickly and smoothly over an ever greater dynamic range than its German counterpart.

'n Verdere aspek wat die orrel nader aan die ander instrumente van die Romantiek gebring het is die verskyning van J N Lemmens se *École d'orgue basée sur le plain-chant romain* (Ritchie en Stauffer 1992:1). Dit sou die uitgangspunt van legato-orrelspel in negentiende-eeuse orrelmusiek word. 'n Onbekende kritikus (aangehaal in Vallas1951:103) skryf die volgende aangaande Lemmens en sy nuwe orreltegniek, tydens sy besoek aan Frankryk, rondom 1852:

This is sheer gymnastics; toe-and-heel work, leaps and slides, double octaves, repeated chords and arpeggios, rapid scale-passages, arpeggios and trills – all executed with an attack and a certainty of touch that many an organist here would like to achieve with his hands.

Vallas (1951:103) beklemtoon dat hierdie legato-spel en in besonder sy pedaaltegniek onbekend aan die Franse orreliste van daardie tyd was. Bogenoemde aanhaling bevat die essensiële tegniese aspekte nodig vir realisering van orkestranskripsies op die orrel. Daar is dus vordering gemaak met beide orrelboutegniese en die tegniese aspekte van orrelspel wat daartoe gelei het dat die orrel nou die Romantiese klank-ideale kon nakom.

Met die koms van hierdie simfoniese orrel in die negentiende eeu wat die klank-ideale van die Romantiese simfoniese werke nou beter kon nakom, het nuwe moontlikhede vir die skryf van nuwe komposisies en orkestranskripsies vir orrel moontlik geword. Liszt, die groot transkribeerder van die negentiende eeu, het in hierdie opsig veral die voortou geneem.

Liszt het die 81-register Ladegast orrel van Merseburg geken en was besonder beïndruk met die groot verskeidenheid toonkleure tot sy beskikking (Anderson 2001:3). Gevolglik kon hy groot dinamiese verskille, asook crescendo's en diminuendo's in sy oorspronklike orrelwerke en ook in sy transkripsies vir orrel inkorporeer. Die orrel was tegnies in staat om hierdie orkestrale klank-ideale na te kom. Die eerste orrelkomposisie in simfoniese-styl word deur Ritchie en Stauffer (1992:295) aan Liszt toegedig.

Margittay (1973:45) wys daarop dat Liszt so ver moontlik gepoog het om die bronteks getrou weer te gee, en slegs geringe veranderinge, soos alternatiewe

eindes in sy transkripsies, aangebring het. In 1873 skryf die komponis hieroor as volg:

Nowadays I can no longer separate a composition from its period, and now I feel the arrogance of a musician's 'ornamenting' or 'rejuvenating' the creations of the older schools to be just as unacceptable as if an architect were to put a Corinthian capital onto an Egyptian temple (Liszt soos in Margittay 1973:45).

Hierdie stelling is moontlik nie van toepassing op al Liszt se transkripsies nie, maar in die meeste van sy orreltranskripsies bly hy getrou aan die inhoud van die bronteks – net soos in die geval van Bach se transkripsies, nie slegs aan die note-inhoud van die oorspronklike komposisie nie, maar ook aan die klank-ideaal daarvan, as gevolg van die nuwe, groter orrels.

In notevoorbeeld 1.5 is dit veral opvallend hoe Liszt die oorspronklike klavierkomposisie van Chopin se baslyn aanpas om die beperkte omvang van die orrel te ondervang, en daarmee steeds die logiese basbeweging van die oorspronklike komposisie behou. Hy maak ook bepaalde nootwaarde- aanpassings aangesien té kort nootwaardes op die orrel dikwels slegs oneffektief gerealiseer kan word. Herhaalde note in die basparty word ook weggelaat om moontlik die gebrek aan die effek van die sostenuto-pedaal van die klavier te oorbrug. Die trioelbeweging van die klavierparty word ook deur Liszt weggelaat, sodat die orreltranskripsie die orrel-idiom beter kan dien.

Notevoorbeeld 1.5<sup>3</sup>

Chopin: Op. 28 nr. 9 m1-4

Chopin: Op. 28 nr. 9  
m1 - 4

Largo

*f*

*trium*

Ped.\* Ped.\* Ped.\* \* Ped.\* \* Ped.\* \* Ped.\* \* Ped.\* Ped.\* Ped.\* \* Ped.\* \*

<sup>3</sup> Geneem uit *Chopin Frédéric Préludes*, E Zimmerman Ed. G Henle Verlag (1968:16)

## Notevoorbeeld 1.6<sup>4</sup>

### Chopin-Liszt: Op. 28 nr. 9 m1-4

Chopin/Liszt: Op. 28 nr. 9  
m0 - 4  
Largo maestoso [♩ = 58]

II. *f*

III. *mf*

*mf*

### 1.3 ORRELTRANSKRIPSIES VAN ROMANTIESE LITURGIESE EN SIMFONIESE WERKE

Soos in die geval van Bach is meeste van hierdie Liszt-transkripsies liturgiese werke, maar sluit dit ook transkripsies van werke van Chopin, Verdi en Wagner in. Dit is veral by laasgenoemde waar hy die moontlikhede van die simfoniese orrels benut. So verskyn daar verskeie transkripsies van Wagner deur onder meer Karg-Elert en Lemare. Hier is 'n stelling van Henderson (2005:779) van toepassing, naamlik dat die werk ook in duetvorm bestaan – wat moontlik terugverwys na Baroktranskripsiepraktyke - omdat werke van groot komponiste, soos Italiaanse Barok-concerti, die destydse komponiste en gehore gefassineer het.

Bekende orreltranskripsies uit hierdie era is onder meer Reger se transkripsie van Liszt se *St. François de Paule marchant sur le flots*, Saint-Saëns se transkripsie van sy eie *O Salturis* uit sy *Messe*, Op. 4, asook Guilmant se talle transkripsies van Saint-Saëns se werke. Tydens hierdie era – soos in die Baroktydperk – word daar gestreef om die komponis se oorspronklike komposisie nie net nootgewys nie, maar ook wat die klank-ideaal betref, te huldig. Die bogemelde komponiste was almal vertrouwd met simfoniese orrels, wat die dinamiese moontlikhede van beide die klavier en orkes beter kon realiseer. Met nuwe moontlikhede van die simfoniese orrel, soos reeds beskryf, kon komponiste beide hul solo- en orkestranskripsies nou vanuit die nuwe Romantiese klank-ideaal benader.

<sup>4</sup> Geneem uit Liszt Ferenc *Örganomüve IV*, S Margittay Ed., Edition Musica Budapest Z.5899(1973:61)

Oorspronklike simfoniese orrelkomposisies, soos dié deur Liszt, Reubke, Franck, en Widor, moet egter geensins as komposisies gesien word wat die orkes moes imiteer nie. Widor (1991:xi-xii), wat 'n groot uitset in hierdie genre gelewer het, stel dit as volg:

It is also obvious to what extent the organ Symphony differs from the orchestral Symphony. There is no fear of blurring the distinctions. One will never write in the same way for the orchestra and the organ, but henceforth the same care will have to be taken in the combination of timbres in an organ composition as in the orchestral work.

Hierdie simfoniese orrels het dus die Romantiese orrelsolo-komposisies gedien en het orkestranskripsies as uitvloeisel moontlik gemaak.

Die hulpmiddele wat die verskuiwing van die klank-ideaal vanaf die Barok na die Romantiek moontlik gemaak het, naamlik die noodsaaklike sublieme nuanses van *crescendi* en *diminuendi*, en 'n toename en afname van toonsterkte vanaf *pp* tot *ff* binne enkele mate, was geleë in die ekspressiewe swel- en/of positiefpedale en *crescendo*-pedaal. Die gebruik van hierdie hulpmiddele vereis dat die orrelis een van sy voete moet gebruik, terwyl hy twee voete nodig het om 'n legato baslyn te verseker, wat veral essensieel in Romantiese musiek is. Dit is juis hierdie aspek wat Romantiese orreltranskripsies moeilik maak.

Teen die laat negentiende eeu en die vroeë twintigste eeu is groot Romantiese orrels in die stadsale van menige industriële stede geïnstalleer<sup>5</sup>. Troskie (1992:92) wys daarop dat dit veral die geval in Amerika, Engeland, Australië en Nieu-Seeland was. Afgesien daarvan dat dit tot die prestige van bepaalde stede bygedra het, wys Ochse (1975:329) en Hurford (1989:3) daarop dat hierdie orrels transkripsies van orkeswerke na 'n publiek kon bring wat andersins moontlik nooit daarna in die oorspronklike medium kon luister nie. Ochse (1975:344) meld dat die radio- en plate-industrie teen die 1920's nog in hul kinderskoene was en dat die orreltranskripsies voor die ontwikkeling van hierdie tegnologie nog 'n belangrike deel van die orrelrepertorium sou bly. Die orrel het dus in vêrafgeleë stede, waar orkeste nog nie bestaan het nie, as 'n soort rekorderingsmiddel van orkeswerke gedien. In Ochse

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<sup>5</sup> Daar moet 'n duidelike onderskeid getref word tussen die simfoniese orrels uit die Romantiek en orrels wat probeer het om klank effekte van die simfonieorkes na te boots. Ochse (1975: 356) stel hierdie era as volg: *...in an age that was intoxicated with the sound of the orchestra...* Sy verwys dan ook na hierdie orrels wat die orkes moes imiteer as *Orchestral Organs* (1975: 321-363)

(1975:329) word die finansiële voordeel van die aanstelling van 'n stadsorrelis teenoor 'n volle orkes uitgelig.

#### **1.4 PLAASLIKE EN OORSESE TENDENSE**

Dat hierdie tendens ook in Suid-Afrika voorgekom het blyk duidelik uit die program vir die inwydingskonsert van die Pretoriase Stadsaalorrel in 1953. Hierdie program het volledig bestaan uit transkripsies van Wagner, Fibich, Liszt en die begeleiding van uittreksels uit die Messias van Handel (Troskie 1992:98). Beide Hurford (1989:3) en Ritchie en Stauffer (1992:306) is dit eens dat hierdie tipes geensins aan die klank-ideaal van byvoorbeeld Cavallé-Coll-orrels was. Die klank-ideaal van hierdie plaaslike stadsaalorrels word as volg deur Troskie (1992:98) verwoord:

In werklikheid is die pype diep verberg agter sweldeure...Hierbenewens is die klank as gevolg van die oormaat grondstemme en swak geïntoneerde diskant- en oorheersende basregisters, dik en ondeursigtig.

Jennings (soos in Ochse 1975:351) beskryf verder hierdie instrumente se klank as volg:

The majority of our organs built in the last ten years by standard firms have a cold and brutal tone in the full organ. This, due in part to heavy wind pressures and excessive use of reeds, would not be so obvious if the insistent stops were properly mollified by being blended with good mixtures.

'n Orrelstudent wat vanaf Frankryk na Amerika teruggekeer het vergelyk hierdie orrels as volg, met dié van die Franse orrels (Ochse1975:376):

Tonally these organs excell in bright, yet smooth voicing, and satisfying ensemble. Orchestral imitations have been avioded, and there is an absence of highly individualized solo voices; but on the other hand we find foundation registers unrivalled in sonority, rich mixtures, and dominating, though seldom strident reeds. These give a grandeur and thrill tot he fuller effects which are often lacking in American instuments.

In Ritchie en Stauffer (1992:191-192) word dit duidelik dat selfs die groot Duits-Romantiese orrels van Sauer, soos bekend aan Reger en Karg-Elert, vanweë mensuur- en intonasieverskille, veel meer deursigtig was as hierdie plaaslike namaaksels. Daar moet dus 'n duidelike onderskeid gemaak word tussen die simfoniese Romantiese orrels van Duitsland en Frankryk, en orrels waarmee daar getrag is om die simfonie-orke na te maak. Die simfoniese Duitse orrels van

byvoorbeeld Sauer en die Franse Cavallé-Coll kon beide oorspronklike orrelkomposisies en die transkripsies vir orrel deur gemelde komponiste soos Guilmant en Reger met sukses dien.

Hurford (1989:3) merk egter op dat die nabootsings van die laasgenoemde instrumente daartoe bygedra het dat die orrelis as 'n soort masjiniër eerder as 'n artistieke uitvoerder gesien is. 'n Amerikaanse resensent van *The Pianist and Organist* kritiseer die programkeuse van ene Shelley (soos in Ochse 1975:198) reeds in 1898 as volg:

This strong orchestral character of Mr. Shelley's programs together with his orchestral treatment of the instrument in registration is not altogether calculated to exalt the position of the organ and magnify its importance as a musical instrument, unapproachable in its character and artistic value by any other one instrument or number of instruments. The use of the organ as an imitative instrument tends rather to lower it in the estimation of the public than otherwise.

Ek moet hiermee saamstem, want nie alleen is oorspronklike komposisies wat vir die orrel as selfstandig artistieke instrument bedoel is bloot moeilik of glad nie uitvoerbaar op hierdie instrumente nie, maar kan dit eintlik slegs dien om bepaalde effekte van orkesmusiek weer te gee, en op die luidste moontlike wyse. Ons weet ook dat hierdie instrumente eksotiese registers ingesluit het wat spesifiek moes dien om orkesinstrumente na te boots. Soos Hurford (1989:3) dit stel, kan hierdie effekte die meer ernstige luisteraar en speler egter slegs vir 'n kort rukkie amuseer en interesseer.

## **1.5 DIE ORGELBEWEGUNG**

Gelukkig is daar met die aanbreek van die 1930's en die begin van die *Orgelbewegung* in Europa wegbeweeg van orrels wat bloot moes imiteer en is daar gepoog om die orrel as artistieke instrument in eie reg te herstel. Oorspronklike komposisies en 'n toenemende bewuswording van histories-ingeligte uitvoerpraktyk het daartoe gelei dat die orrel weer tot sy vroeëre glorie herstel is. Neo-Barok orrels, gerestoureerde historiese orrels en replikas van historiese orrels het die lig gesien en kompromie-orrels is gebou om oorspronklike orrelkomposisies soveel moontlik te dien. Bach en ander komponiste is herontdek en speelbaar gemaak en die kommunikasie- en reproduksie-tegnologie het oorspronklike werke vir die

oorspronklike medium tot beskikking van beide die meeste orreliste en 'n breër publiek gestel.

Die tendense van die laat negentiende en vroeë twintigste eeu het egter ook in liturgiese musiek sy spore gelaat. Hurford (1989:138) beskryf dit as volg: “...*the organ was regarded as a liturgical Muzak machine.*” Vandag nog is daar orreliste wat gemeentes probeer vermaak met uitgediende transkripsies van gewilde werke op orrels wat nie eens naastenby die klank-ideaal van die oorspronklike werke kan dien nie. Troskie (1992:99) toon egter aan dat daar sedert 1960 ook in Suid-Afrika 'n beweging na outentiekheid was en dat daar met hervorming in kerkmusiek begin is. Om die gemeente te vermaak was nou nie meer genoeg nie.

Gedurende die 1970's is daar ook binne die Gereformeerde konteks in Suid-Afrika teruggekeer na 'n oordeelkundiger aanwending van orreltranskripsies. Met die verskyning van *Liturgiese Orrelmusiek Band 1* (1972) is daar byvoorbeeld gepoog om die huwelik- en begrafnisdiens van vermaaklikheidsmusiek te suiwer.<sup>6</sup> Selfs in hierdie bundels is daar transkripsies van werke uit Bach-kantates en die Halleluja-koor uit die Messias van Händel. Hierdie keuses kan moontlik regverdig word aangesien meeste instrumente die oorspronklike komposisie op 'n hoër vlak as bloot die reprodusering van note kon dien. Dieselfde kan gesien word in *The Oxford Book of Wedding Music* (1991) en *The Oxford Book of Ceremonial Music for Organ* (1998) wat bruikbare transkripsies bevat. Uit die voorwoord van beide bundels is dit duidelik dat hierdie werke bedoel is vir spesifieke geleenthede en probeer die samestellers om in 'n behoefte aan goeie musiek te voorsien, wat transkripsies insluit, en word daar glad nie gepoog om transkripsies tot oorspronklike solo-werke te verhef of om oorspronklike solo-werke met transkripsies te vervang nie.

Anne Marsden Thomas (2010:4), direkteur van die *St Giles International Organ School* was deel van die hersieningspaneel om die nuwe Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music (ABRSM) sillabusse (vir gebruik sedert 2011) saam te stel. Sy beskryf die nuwe repertoriumkeuses as volg:

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<sup>6</sup> Die Liturgiese Orrelband 1 (1972) het ontstaan nadat die Sinode van die Ned Geref Kerk besluit het om weg te doen met die gebruikelike huweliks- en dodemarse (Groenewald 1990:7). In hierdie bundel is daar gepoog om Skrifgebaseerde alternatiewe vir die hierdie marse te bied (Kloppers aangehaal in Groenewald 1990:7). Bande 2 tot 6 verskyn daarna om geskikte koraalvoorspele vir gebruik voor-, tydens- en na die erediens daar te stel (Groenewald 1990:10).



Throughout the grades there are now more items from the organist's standard repertoire, plus a few transcriptions, such as Grieg's *Norwegian Dance* and Clarke's *Prince of Denmark's March*, and a smattering of jazz-inspired pieces.

Trinity College Londen sluit ook in hul nuutste orrelsillabus (vanaf 2012) verskeie transkripsies in hul repertoriumlyste in – 'n bewys daarvan dat smaakvolle orreltranskripsies steeds 'n rol in orreliste se opleiding te speel het.

## 1.6 KWESSIES RAKENDE BEGELEIDING

Een van die mees problematiese aspekte van orreltranskripsies is die kwessie van begeleiding. Orreliste moet dikwels koorwerke met 'n oorspronklike orkesbegeleiding – of 'n klavierweergawe daarvan – op die orrel begelei. Ritchie en Stauffer (1992:368-371) wy 'n gedeelte van hul orrelmetodiek aan wyses waarop bepaalde orkes- of pianistiese effekte suksesvol op die orrel weergegee kan word. Engelse komponiste soos Elgar, Stanford en Rutter is deeglik bewus van hierdie realiteit en sal uit die staanspoor twee weergawes van hul koormusiek publiseer; een vir orrel en een vir orkes.<sup>7</sup> Hierdie komposisies is vanweë die komponis se eie bekendheid met die orrel se tegniese moontlikhede en -tekortkominge esteties bevredigend en ook speelbaar op die orrel. Hierdie werke is ook gewoonlik eerstens met die orrel as begeleidingsinstrument gekonsipieer. Dit is ook duidelik dat Vierne se *Les Angélu*, Op. 57 vir stem en orrel aanvanklik vir stem en orkes bedoel was. Hoewel die orkestrasie van hierdie werk nooit voltooi is nie, noem Vierne die orrel- en stemweergawe 'n reduksie (Leersnyder 2004:2). Hierdie werk, waarin daar van meet af aan beide 'n orkes- en orrelkonseptualisering by die komponis teenwoordig was, is egter baie orrelisties geskryf en kan gevolglik bevredigend op die orrel uitgevoer word.

Indien bogenoemde werkswyse nie teenwoordig was by die oorspronklike komposisieproses nie, weet meeste orreliste hoe onbevredigend pogings om orkesmusiek op die orrel te begelei, kan wees; nie net vir die orrelis en koor nie, maar ook vir gemeentede wat toegang tot 'n verskeidenheid van oorspronklike

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<sup>7</sup> Enkele bekende voorbeelde van komposisies waarvan die orrelbegeleiding sowel as die orkesbegeleiding deur die oorspronklike komponis gedoen is: Elgar: *Give Unto The Lord*; Stanford: *Te Deum in B-flat*; Rutter: *The Shepherds' Carol*.

opnames en vertolkings mag hê, en moontlik met meer outentieke weergawes van bekende werke vertrouwd mag wees.

## **1.7 OORWEGINGS BY 'N TRANSKRIPSIE VAN FAURÉ SE *REQUIEM***

In my oorweging van 'n orreltranskripsie van die orkespartituur van Fauré se *Requiem*, dien die voorgaande historiese oorsig oor die geskiedenis van orreltranskripsies as 'n belangrike vertrekpunt in dié opsig dat dit hieruit blyk dat 'n oortuigende transkripsie die oorspronklike komposisie in geheel moet dien, en nie 'n blote tegniese weergawe van note en effekte moet wees nie (soos wat veral aan die begin van die twintigste eeu die geval was), en dat daar ook na 'n getroue klank-ideaal gesoek moet word.

Dit beteken nie dat transkripsies as musikaal-minderwaardig beskou word nie, maar wel dat transkripsies wat die betekenis van die oorspronklike komposisie in stand wil hou, as meer outentiek beskou word. Henderson (2005:926) bevind dat Amerikaanse CD-opnames gedurende 2003 'n groot aantal orreltranskripsies insluit. Hy kritiseer hierdie tendens egter skerp:

At least the Victorians had the justification that they were educating listeners in music that would otherwise be inaccessible to them. We cannot claim that and so I ask, why perform orchestral works on the organ at all when most are better heard in the original intended form? Perhaps like mountaineers we do it because we can. Alternatively it may be a kind of exhibitionism. Perhaps our energies would be better directed in composing new music for this most wonderful of all instruments, rather than prostituting our artistic standards in mere showmanship.

Die argument maak dit dus duidelik dat, ofskoon orreliste in die alledaagse gang van hul werk nie altyd 'n keuse het oor die gehalte van transkripsies wat hulle moet speel nie, die liturgiese konteks van 'n werk soos Fauré se *Requiem* hoë eise in terme van die verantwoordbaarheid van alle besluite rondom die transkripsieproses stel. Daarby is dit nie slegs die vroeër historiese konteks wat in gedagte gehou moet word nie, maar ook tendense rondom orreltranskripsies wat in die twintigste eeu ontstaan het. Werke van Haydn, Mozart en Beethoven, oorspronklik vir meganiese horlosie, is naamlik onder meer deur Dupré, Altman, Haselböck en Schlee vir die orrel verwerk. 'n Uitnemende voorbeeld van hierdie praktyk is die Adagio in F WoO31/1 van

Beethoven, wat beide in 'n solo-weergawe van Altman (Hindersen 1962:1-8) asook in 'n duetverwerking van Haselböck en Schlee (Universal Organ Edition 1982:2-9) bestaan. Uit hierdie dubbele transkripsie is dit duidelik dat die duetverwerking veel meer teksture inkorporeer en is dit ook meer speelbaar. Haselböck (1982:1) verdedig sy duettranskripsie as volg:

Since sustained chords and broken chords in the same register cannot be played by a single performer, a four-hand interpretation is the only way of performing the original sound patterns.

Bogemelde word geïllustreer deur notevoorbeeld 1.5, waar die Altman-, Haselböck- en Schlee-transkripsies van WoO33/1, mate 5 en 6, met mekaar vergelyk word en die inkorporering van groter teksturele digtheid in die Haselböck en Schlee-transkripsies duidelik na vore kom.

#### Notevoorbeeld 1.7<sup>8</sup>

Beethoven/Haselböck en Schlee: WoO33/1 m5-6

Beethoven/Haselböck en Schlee: WoO 33/1  
*Secondo: m5 - 6*

*Primo: m5 - 6*

#### Notevoorbeeld 1.8<sup>9</sup>

Beethoven/Altman: WoO 33/1 m5-6

Beethoven/Altman: WoO 33/1  
*m5 - 6*

Haselböck (1982:1) vergewis hom ook duidelik van die oorspronklike klank-ideaal van Beethoven se meganiese horlosie-komposisie deur die volgende opmerking te maak:

<sup>8</sup> Geneem uit *Ludwig von Beethoven: Adagio für Flötenuhr, WoO 33/1, Orgel zu vier Händen*. Martin Haselböck und Thomas Daniel Schlee Ed.: Universal Edition 17466 (1982: 2 en 3)

<sup>9</sup> Geneem uit *Beethoven Organ Works*. Ludwig Altman Ed. Hinrichsen No. 1438 (1962:1)

Beethoven, on the other hand, demands an organ with two wind chests which permitted differing tone colours on two levels ... On the last page of the autograph there is a musical sketch with two words which – with a bit of imagination – can be deciphered as “Flöte” and “Oboe”; it is a reminder for the composer of the range of those two registers?

Hier kan ons dus duidelik sien watter invloed histories-ingeligte uitvoerpraktyk op hedendaagse transkripsies uitoefen. Nie alleen vergewis Haselböck hom nootgewys van die oorspronklike bronteks nie, maar probeer hy om ook die klank-ideaal van die oorspronklike instrument so getrou as moontlik na te kom. In terme van die huidige klem op histories-ingeligte uitvoerpraktyk wys Johnson (2005:iii-iv) daarop dat transkripsies van komposisies tot 'n meerdere of mindere mate aan die klankbeeld en styl van die oorspronklike werk getrou kan wees. Op die hoogste vlak van getrouheid kan 'n transkripsie, volgens Johnson, selfs vir die oorspronklike werk aangesien word. Aan die ander kant kan transkripsies min ooreenkoms met die komponis se oorspronklike bedoelinge toon. Die belang van 'n histories-ingeligte transkripsie is egter vir Johnson (2005:iii) dáárin geleë dat 'n hoë mate van outentisiteit bereik word aan die hand van deeglike navorsing oor die komponis se komposisionele styl, asook die kontekstuele plasing daarvan.

Transkripsies van orkeswerke is en was nooit tot die orrel as klawerbordinstrument beperk nie. Bach en Walther transkribeer dan ook Italiaanse concerti vir die klavesimbel (Lohmann 1977:XVIII). Christensen (1999:256) dui as volg aan dat klavierduette reeds aan die begin van die 19de eeu orkestranskripsies gedien het, soos wat die geval was met die stadsaalorrels aan die begin van die 20ste eeu:

Assuming a role that would be played by the radio and phonograph in the twentieth century, the duet arrangement offered any two amateur pianists the opportunity to hear in their own home a wide variety of symphonic, chamber and choral works beyond what they might have access to in live performance ... and one in which the varied colours and sonorities of the orchestral instruments and vocal parts were filtered through the monochromatic timbre of the piano strings.

Christensen (1999:260) toon aan dat 'n duettranskripsie van orkeswerke die volgende voordele inhou:

... there was the solo (two-hand) arrangement ... [b]ut these configurations all had drawbacks. Solo-piano transcriptions were usually too difficult..., and in any case they tended to leave too much out.

Daar was egter ook kritiek teen hierdie transkripsies. Eisenstein (aangehaal in Christensen 1999:266) skryf die volgende:

This has nothing to do with just pounding out the notes, because one cannot get to know Haydn, Mozart or Beethoven by simply playing the notes.

Ander kritici, insluitend Schumann, het hulle sterk uitgespreek teen die gebrek aan orkestrale toonkleure in hierdie transkripsies (Christensen 1999:267). Laasgenoemde kritiek kan makliker deur die orrel oorbrug word as deur die klavier, maar die simfoniese orrels was nog nie bekend of ten volle ontwikkel nie.

Uit bogenoemde word dit ook duidelik dat transkripsies sedert die begin van die 19de eeu 'n groot rekorderingsrol vir die publiek moes speel. Oorspronklike orkesmusiek (regstreeks uitgevoer) was toe, soos nou moontlik weer die geval, 'n luukse. Transkripsies was dus die enigste verbinding tussen die oorspronklike en die luisteraar. Dieselfde situasie ontstaan aan die begin van die 20ste eeu in industriële stede, waar oorspronklike orkesmusiek slegs deur orreltranskripsies lewendig gemaak kon word.

Nóg orreltranskripsies, nóg klavierduettranskripsies, kan die oorspronklike vervang, maar moet in sekere omstandighede as surrogaat dien. Wat ons wel uit die klavierduettranskripsie-praktyk van die 19de eeu, asook die benadering van Haselböck in die transkribering van Beethoven se Adagio in F WoO 33/1 kan leer, is dat vier hande 'n orkespartituur gemakliker kan weergee. Vier hande kan ook makliker toonkleur-differensiasie van die oorspronklike komposisie op die orrel weergee. Vier voete dien ook beter om die noodsaaklike hulpmiddele betrokke by crescendo's en diminuendi te bewerkstellig, sonder om die legato baslyn, wat soms essensieel aan musiek sedert die Romantiek blyk te wees, te versteur.

Orrelduette was glad nie vreemd aan die negentiende eeu nie. Volgens Haselböck (1982:1) was dit 'n algemene praktyk in Wenen en vanweë hierdie praktyk het daar oorspronklike orrelduet-komposisies deur Mozart, Schubert en Albrechtsberger ontstaan. Met die beskikbaarheid van opnames, 'n meer ingeligte gehoor en elektriese windmotors, kan daar dus aangevoer word dat duet-orreltranskripsies, waar genoodsaak, as alternatief tot problematiese solo-orreltranskripsies gebruik kan word. Vanuit hierdie perspektief is dit my oortuiging dat 'n orrelduettranskripsie ook in die geval van Fauré se *Requiem* veel nader aan die oorspronklike bedoeling van die komposisie kan kom.

## 1.8 NAVORSINGSPROBLEEM EN –DOELWITTE

Nectoux (1991:119) is daarvan oortuig dat die 1901-weergawe van Fauré se *Requiem*, soos uitgegee deur Hamelle, nie die komponis se orkestrasie in geheel is nie. Die rede is dat daar groot verskille tussen die Fauré-orkestrasie van 1888 (wat vir uitgawe gestuur is) en die finale gepubliseerde produk voorkom. Nectoux (1991:119) bespreek die moontlikheid dat Roger-Ducasse 'n moontlike medewerker was, terwyl Smith (2001:492) aanvoer dat hierdie aanname eers met die verdere ontdekking van verlore manuskripte bevestig moet word.

Die bogemelde navorsing kom daarop neer dat die vokale gedeelte van die komposisie onveranderd deur die uitgewer gelaat is, terwyl Fauré volle verantwoordelikheid vir die groter orkesweergawe, wat waarskynlik nie alles sy eie werk was nie, aanvaar het. Hierdie stelling word bevestig deur 'n brief aan ene Willy in 1900 (Nectoux 1991:119) aangaande die uitvoer van die gepubliseerde simfoniese weergawe. Smith (2001:492) meen dat die gebruik van uitgewers om onvolledige orkespartiture aan dirigente uit te leen as 'n moontlike rede aangevoer kan word waarom die manuskrip van die 1901-weergawe weggeraak het. Nietemin dui die gebeure op 'n oop en plastiese benadering van Fauré; die verandering van medium en die insette van medewerkers het hom nie gehinder nie.

Fauré se direkte uitlating oor die orkestrasie van die werk in 'n brief aan Ysaÿe in 1900 (Nectoux 1991:120) is egter belangrik by die konseptualisering van enige transkripsie van die *Requiem*:

The orchestration is based on violas and cellos, each in two parts. There's no second violin part and the firsts only come in from the Sanctus onwards...Also the brass and woodwind have very little to do as the organ is always there to fill in the harmony.

Hierdie uitspraak van die komponis kom daarop neer dat die harmoniese dimensie van die werk nie tekort gedoen moet word nie, en dat die musikale lyne van veral die strykinstrumente so ver moontlik behou moet word. Die ander uiters belangrike punt wat in die konteks van die Madeleine-katedraal na vore kom, en wat spesifiek by 'n orreltranskripsie in gedagte gehou met word, is dat die orrel in Fauré se weergawe deur twee kontrabasse ondersteun word, wat impliseer dat 'n onderbroke baslyn ter wille van dinamiese verandering deur die swelpedale onwenslik sou wees.

Vanuit hierdie perspektief tree die volgende navorsingsvrae na vore:

Sou 'n spekulatiewe argument aangevoer kon word dat Fauré nie besware teen die gebruik van 'n orreltranskripsie sou gehad het nie? Verder; sou 'n duet-orreltranskripsie in die lig van die bogemelde uitsprake, asook partituur- en literatuurstudie, 'n beter opsie as 'n solotranskripsie wees?

Om hierdie vrae op 'n akademies verantwoordbare wyse te beantwoord, is dit nodig om die bestaande transkripsiepraktyk van Fauré se *Requiem* op 'n meer gedetailleerde wyse te kontekstualiseer. In hierdie opsig beoog die studie om relevante literatuur oor die onderwerp te interpreteer, waarby spesifieke kontekste relevant tot die werk nagegaan word ten einde 'n raamwerk en begroning rondom die transkripsieproses daar te stel. Soos in hoofstuk 2 uiteengesit, fokus ek in hierdie verband veral op aspekte wat op 'n konkrete wyse onderliggend is aan die konteks waarbinne die *Requiem* gestalte verkry het – naamlik historiese, religieus-filosofiese, asook kompositories-filosofiese en kompositories-pedagogiese uitgangpunte. Hierdie literatuurnavorsing word vervolgens aangevul deur 'n intensiewe partituurstudie van weergawes van die Fauré *Requiem* geraadpleeg is. Dié raamwerk sal vervolgens as die vertrekpunt dien om die transkripsie as 'n verantwoorde her-interpretasie van Fauré se musikale inkleding van die religieuse teks aan te bied.

## **1.9 NAVORSINGSONTWERP EN -METODOLOGIE**

As gedeeltelike vervulling van die vereistes vir die kwalifikasie Ph.D. Musiek (Uitvoerend), word die navorsing gekonseptualiseer as die lewering van 'n transkripsie en 'n skripsie wat die transkripsieproses in geheel beredeneer en dokumenteer. Hierdie proses sal in 'n uitvoering van die werk kulmineer, wat opgeneem sal word en dus ook in hierdie vorm gedokumenteer word.

Die volgende hoofstukke is in die skripsie ter sprake:

In opvolging van die huidige hoofstuk, wat die rasionaal, metodiek, ontwerp, en die waarde van die studie uiteensit, volg 'n historiese kontekstualisering van Fauré se musikaal-kompositoriese en pedagogiese vertrekpunte in hoofstuk 2. Hierna volg daar in hoofstuk drie 'n ondersoek na die *Requiem* as uiting van die komponis se musikaal-religieuse sienings, soos beskou vanuit die perspektief van sy ander liturgiese komposisies. Die rede vir hierdie bespreking is dat hierdie uitgangpunte direk inspeel op die musikaal-religieuse seggingskag van die werk – en dus ook op

die komponis se oorwegings rondom die oorspronklike besetting, wat weer by enige transkribering daarvan in ag geneem moet word. Vervolgens word die meriete van 'n duo- of duettranskripsie van Fauré se *Requiem* (1890-weergawe) geargumenteer, en word die proses waardeur die beoogde transkripsie gelewer word, gedokumenteer (hoofstuk 4). Hierdie afdeling van die werk berus op 'n intensiewe literatuur- en partituurstudie. Dat hierdie afdeling van die navorsing besondere belang vir besluite rondom die musikale inkleding van die transkripsie inhou, word beredeneer vanuit die feit dat Fauré se interpretasie van die *requiem*-teks reeds bepaalde musikaal-religieuse standpunte daarstel (vergelyk Cooksey 2009:5). Hierdie afleiding word verneem op Nadia Boulanger (in Koechlin 1946:27v) se uitspraak gebaseer wat aanvoer dat Fauré se standpunte rondom die *Missa pro defunctis* geensins neutraal was nie, maar sy "hele siening van menswees" weerspieël:

The church may judge and condemn; the master (Fauré) never expounded this view, any more than he has striven to follow the dogmatism of the text. It might be said that he understood religion more after the fashion of the tender passages in the Gospel of St. John, following St. Francis of Assisi rather than St. Bernard or Bossuet. His voice seems to interpose itself between heaven and men; usually peaceful, quiet and fervent, sometimes grave and sad, but never menacing or dramatic.

In die slothoofstuk word daar op grond van die voorafgaande kontekstualiserings geredeneer dat die *Requiem* se musikale toonsetting nie bloot as 'n deursigtige, teksgetroue interpretasie verstaan moet word nie, maar as 'n "waardebelaaide" skeppende proses, waardeur daar ryklik aan die betekenis van die religieuse woordteks toegevoeg word. Fauré se keuses met betrekking tot die toonsetting van die mis-tekste projekteer dus reeds bepaalde godsdienstige betekenis en belewenisse waarmee 'n transkripsie van die werk sensitief behoort om te gaan. Die navorsingsmetode berus dus in die eerste plek op literatuurstudie, maar betrek interpretatiewe of konsepsuele aspekte wanneer dit by verantwoordbare besluitneming rondom die transkripsieproses kom.



## HOOFSTUK TWEE:

### FAURÉ SE GEESTES- EN LEEFWÊRELD: 'N KONTEKS VIR DIE *REQUIEM* (OP. 48)

In die vorige hoofstuk is die rol van orreltranskripsies in 'n historiese konteks geplaas. 'n Verantwoordbare transkripsie-proses kan egter slegs daargestel word na aanleiding van 'n breër kontekstuele begrip van die komponis self, sowel as die betrokke komposisie. Alvorens 'n orreltranskripsie van Fauré se *Requiem* (Op. 48) dus onderneem kan word is dit belangrik om die werkwyse waarvolgens die oorspronklike komposisie geïnterpreteer sal word, in hierdie hoofstuk aan die hand van 'n interpretatiewe raamwerk uit te lê.

#### 2.1 MUSIKOLOGIESE OORWEGINGS

Uit resente musikologiese werk blyk dit op hierdie stadium reeds 'n bekende feit te wees dat kwessies van teks en konteks gedurende die afgelope drie dekades besondere aandag geniet het. In opvolg van Joseph Kerman (1985) se invloedryke *Contemplating Music* is die geldigheid van formalistiese en positivistiese benaderings toenemend bevraagteken, en het die betekenis van die musikale teks die sentrale fokuspunt geword. Hierby het interdisciplinêre uitgangspunte met name op teks-interpretasie ingespeel, sodat benaderings vrylik vanuit die semiotiek, respons- en resepsieteorie, narratologie, genderteorie en kulturele kritiek ontleen is (Rosand 1995:10-15). Die gevolg hiervan was dat die sogenaamde “nuwe” musikologie as 'n eklektiese en selektief-pluralistiese dissipline ontstaan het (Agawu 1996). Mettertyd het kwessies van kontekstualiteit musikologiese interpretasie tot sodanige mate oorheers dat die artistieke uniekheid van werke, of die ekspressiewe uitdrukkingskrag daarvan, geensins meer die fokus van die bespreking sou wees nie – of dat dit selfs glad nie ter sprake sou kom nie. Nicholas Cook (1999) som dit raak op wanneer hy beweer dat die “nuwe” musikologie, in 'n poging om aan die “uitgediende” idee van outonome musiek te ontsnap, die onderwerp van bespreking tot so 'n mate verander het dat die fokus vanaf 'n bespreking van die musiek verskuif het na 'n bespreking van gender, kulturele identiteit, ideologie, of politiek.

In die lig van Suid-Afrika se onlangse geskiedenis is dit moontlik verstaanbaar dat post-apartheid musikologie hierdie dissiplinêre koers-aanwysers met soveel oorgawe sou aangryp, en dat 'n her-kontekstualisering en destabilisering van meer neutrale of meer tradisionele interpretatiewe raamwerke soms gelei het tot 'n oor-determinering van 'n politieke fokus aan waarby konstruksie van rasse-, gender of politieke dominasie op interpretasies geïmponeer is, of as sub-tekste daarby geïmplikeer is (Vergelyk Viljoen 2012:79vv.).

In my studie van Fauré se Requiem (Op. 48), en in die dokumentering van my oorwegings by die transkribering van die werk se orkesparty as duet- of duoparty, is 'n "nuwe"-musikologiese tipe benadering waar die skeidslyn tussen teks en konteks "uitgevee" word nie my uitgangspunt nie. Dit beteken nie dat die konteks van die werk nie vir my van groot belang is nie; ek sluit in hierdie opsig egter eerder by Fenner (2008:1) se onlangse standpunt aan dat die konteks van 'n kunswerk onontbeerlik tot 'n verantwoordbare studie daarvan is, aangesien dit 'n raamwerk vir die evaluering, waardering en interpretasie van die werk daarstel waarby die konteks deur die werk (die "teks") bepaal word. Fenner (2008:1) voer gevolglik aan dat die konteks dus 'n sorgvuldig-beredeneerde "lens" verskaf waardeur die werk van naderby beskou kan word. Vir hom is hierdie konteks egter nie in die postmoderne sin van die woord totaal "onbepaald" of "oop" nie:

By context I mean all those various lenses – ethical, social, sexual, emotional, imaginative, political, religious, and so forth – through which a work of art may appropriately be viewed, and by appropriately I mean to limit the range of lenses to those for which some good justification based in the work of art itself may be found.

Fenner (2008:229) stel dit duidelik dat dit nie vir hom om 'n bestudering van die semantiese inhoud van 'n werk gaan nie; eerder vloei die gegewe dat 'n kunswerk oor semantiese inhoud beskik, vir hom uit die idee dat die werk kontekstueel gekonsipieer is. Hierdie sienswyse keer uitgangspunte, soos binne resente musikologiese studies beredeneer, as't ware om; die teks behou tot so 'n mate outonomie dat konteks en teks in produktiewe wisselwerking met mekaar gekonstrueer word, waarby teks bepaal tot watter mate konteks relevant is.

Reeds op hierdie punt van die argument mag dit dus duidelik wees dat my voorgestelde benadering tot die Requiem nie om die inspan van 'n hele reeks "politiek-korrekte" interpretatiewe strategieë roep nie – strategieë wat, soos

Christopher Norris (1990:138) dit krities stel, steeds meer subtiel en uitgebreid allerlei okkulte betekenis van die teks onthul, of vlakke van betekenis openbaar wat nie andersins vir diegene met minder ontwikkelde hermeneutiese vermoëns toeganklik sou wees nie. Eerder gaan dit vir my om 'n bepaling van kontekstuele aspekte wat relevant is vir 'n transkripsie van die werk soos beredeneer vanuit 'n verantwoorde en verantwoordbare besluitnemingsproses.

In enige historiese studie is dit so dat persepsies van die verlede, of persepsies oor die leefwêreld waarin die onderwerp van studie hom of haar bevind het, óf tot 'n konformering met heersende konvensies óf tot 'n reaksie daarteen sou lei. Wanneer daar met die musiek van Fauré omgegaan word is dit dus eerstens belangrik om sy persoonlike reaksies op sy geestes- en leefwêreld te ondersoek, aangesien dit die uitgangspunt vir sy komposisionele filosofie en -praktyk gevorm het. In hierdie opsig word 'n bepaalde historiese konteks in hierdie hoofstuk vanuit tydgenootlike studies van die musieklewe wat op Fauré se periode fokus saamgestel, soos aangevul deur belanghebbende literatuur wat uit die middel tot latere 20ste eeu, asook meer resente studies. Die regverdiging vir hierdie literatuurafbakening is dat elkeen van hierdie tipes bronne tot 'n baie spesifieke aspek van die studie bydra in terme van 'n verantwoordbare kontekstuele opbou. In sommige gevalle is literatuur ingesluit wat die skopus van ondersoek eeffe buite die konteks van die Requiem verbreed – soos byvoorbeeld Phillips (2011) se ondersoek na Fauré se invloed op ander komponiste, of Jones (1984) se inagnome van Fauré se eie pianistiese uitvoerpraktyk. Die rede daarvoor is dat hierdie bronne waardevolle insigte rondom die komponis se musikale estetika bydra.

In terme van Fenner (2008:229) se “lense” fokus ek egter veral op aspekte wat myns insiens op 'n konkrete wyse onderliggend was aan die konteks waarbinne die Requiem gestalte verkry het – naamlik historiese, religieus-filosofiese, asook kompositories-filosofiese en kompositories-metodologiese uitgangpunte.

## 2.2 GEESTES- EN LEEFWÊRELD

Die musikale milieu waarin Fauré hom bevind het, word as volg deur Suckling (1946:39) beskryf:

By the middle of the nineteenth century it [became] customary throughout Europe, and particularly in countries where the evidence of any other example was either dying out altogether or confining itself to the purely rustic strata of society, to regard the art of music as something whose headquarters were in Germany, with an important but highly specialized department (the opera) in Italy.

Bruneau (aangehaal deur Newmarch 1929:6), 'n tydgenootlike musiekkritikus van Fauré, verwys na hierdie periode in Frankryk as 'n "period of operatic decadence...". Newmarch (1929:4) beskryf die musieklewe in Frankryk ná 1840 as volg:

Then came the enthusiasm for Rossini, and afterwards for Meyerbeer, which generated into a craze for opera of a merely frivolous kind. This was a period for thrills, roudades and insincerities of which Bizet said towards the close of the sixties: "it is utterly dead. Let us bury it without tears or regret – go ahead."

Dit is interessant dat hierdie dekadente gesindheid wat vanaf die musiekteater oorgespoel en die musieklewe in Frankryk daardie tyd oorheers het deur Suckling (1946:40) voor die deur van Gluck gegooi word:

... an adaption of that same French operatic tradition which French composers were at the same time being invited by their own literary colleagues to abandon in favour of an already debased Italian model; and his achievement may already may well be described as having – along with a closer knitting of the dramatic outline - produced French operas with an Italian musical vocabulary: which means a vocabulary of considerably less musical interests than Rameau's own.

Fauré (soos aangehaal in Suckling 1946:40) skryf die volgende in die tydskrif *Figaro* oor Gluck: "... because the masters who pointed out to him the path he was to follow so triumphally – Lully and Rameau – are also ours... one must turn back from Gluck to his French predecessors..." .

Uit bogenoemde kan daar reeds 'n anti-Duits-Italiaanse sentiment aangevoel word. Die leidende Franse komponiste – Fauré ingesluit – wou reeds op hierdie stadium hul goue era beskerm en laat herleef, sodat daar 'n sterk behoefte was om 'n eg-Franse komposisie-styl, soos gegrond op eg-Franse beginsels, te laat herleef. Die musiekteater se Duits-Italiaanse invloede moes dus hervorm word. Hierdie historiese gegewens is belangrik by die oorweging van 'n transkripsie van die *Requiem*,

aangesien so 'n transkripsie vanuit die toe-heersende Franse klank-ideale en -beginsels oordink moet word.

### 2.2.1 Reaksie op en hervorming van teatermusiektendense

Die hervormer van hierdie situasie moes dus 'n Fransman wees, 'n rol wat Ravel (soos aangehaal in Suckling 1946:50) aan Gounod toedig:

The real restorer of vocal music in France was Charles Gounod. It was the musicians of Venice, of *Philémon et Baucis* and of the Shepherd song in *Sapho*, who discovered the secret of an harmonic sensuality which had been lost since the French harpsichordists of the seventeenth and eighteenth century.

Suckling (1946:49) wys egter daarop dat, daar moontlik 'n Franse harmoniese gevoel in Gounod teenwoordig was, maar dat

The place in theatrical music formerly occupied by Auber (who became a kind of operatic Elder Statesman and did not die until 1871) was now filled by Gounod, as much an exploiter of emotions as any of his German or Italian contemporaries, ...

Gevolgtlik sou daar na Gounod steeds hervorming moes plaasvind. Die negatiewe rondom teatermusiek kom duidelik na vore in D'Indy (1929:178-179) se beskrywing van Franck se *Hulda*:

He was never theatrical, in his life or in his works. How then could he conceive music solely intended to make affect on the stage, and to catch the ear of the public at any price, which was all that his operatic books were fit for? He was too sincere and too conscientious ever to have harboured the mere thought of such an art.

Die emosionele en musikale gewigtigheid wat steeds van Franse teatermusiek verwag is, moes dus steeds hervorm word. Koechlin (1946:47) suggereer dat Fauré moontlik die aangewese persoon sou wees om die situasie aan te spreek:

Music is a whole, and there is no need for the theatrical to be opposed to that of the symphony. Fauré's trump card was to have understood this. It does not follow that the wife of Ulysses will express herself like the poet of la Bonna Chanson; and already the voice of the Pie Jesu, pleading eternal rest, has been distinguished from this: no one was more master of these nuances. But they are never contrary to the regard of good writing; they never destroy the unity of a style which, always proclaims themselves the best.

Hierdie historiese gegewens is belangrik by die oorweging van 'n transkripsie van die *Requiem*, aangesien so 'n transkripsie eerstens vanuit die toe-heersende Franse

klank-ideale en –beginsels oordink moet word, en tweedens vanuit die langverwagte eenheid tussen die geskrewe teks en die musikale toonsettings daarvan. Dit is 'n welbekende historiese feit dat Wagner dieselfde eenheid tussen geskrewe teks, musiek en emosionele waarde nagestreef het. Die Duits-gedomineerde musiekwêreld (soos beskryf in Suckling 1946:39) het ook gelei tot die instroming van Franse pelgrims in die 1890's na Beyrueth (Nectoux 1991:39). Hoewel die meeste Franse komponiste tot 'n mate deur Wagner beïnvloed is was daar 'n groep komponiste, onder wie Franck en Fauré, wat na 'n ware Franse musiek-renaissance gesoek het (Newmarch 1929:17-18). Mauclair (soos aangehaal in Newmarch 1929:18) beskryf Franck se reaksie op die Wagner-invloede so<sup>10</sup>:

Any other musician (at that time) would have advised an anti-Wagnerian reaction. The question, however, was not to avoid imitating Wagner by doing the opposite to what he did; but to retrace once more after the general upheaval, the natural relations between music and all those things the human soul will always crave to express... .

### **2.2.2 Reaksie op en hervorming van instrumentale musiektendense**

Die musiek van die Franse musiekteater het instrumentale genres van daardie tyd egter op vele wyses beïnvloed. Salonprogramme van Franck dui byvoorbeeld daarop dat daar van sogenaamde pianis-komponiste soos Thalberg en Franck verwag is om fantasieë op melodieë uit hierdie operas voor te dra. Vallas (1951:34) beskryf dit as volg:

In a more Romantic vein, he [Franck] had already the opportunity to hear the successful operas of the day (at the so called French Opéra) by Meyerbeer, Havély, and Rossini, who held the operatic field unchanged, and also a large number of comic operas, dozens of gay tunes from which he borrowed for his popular 'fantasies' for piano or violin solo's.

Hierdie fantasieë was nie transkripsies in die ware sin van die woord nie, maar eerder improvisasies op bekende temas uit operas. Die hoofdoel daarvan was om die tegniese vaardigheid van die pianis te vertoon. Transkripsies sou mettertyd egter dieselfde doel begin dien, soos wat Brook (1946:39) ter illustrasie aanvoer:

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<sup>10</sup> The *Societe nationale de musique française* is in 1871 gestig met die doel om Franse komponiste die geleentheid te gee om hul segenskrag buite die bestaande opera genre te bewees en hul motto was *Ars Gallica*. Die stigterslede was Franck, Lalo, Dubois, Ernest Guiraud en Fauré (Suckling 1946:19).

As a virtuoso, Franck was obliged to compose pieces for the piano that would assist in the display of his prodigious technique - elaborate transcriptions, ornate, grandiose fantasias and such like.

Solo-konserte, (soos deur Liszt gevestig) het nog nie op hierdie stadium in Frankryk bestaan nie, en programme het gewoonlik uit 'n *potpourri* van werke bestaan. Behalwe oorspronklike komposisies is hierdie fantasieë in meeste programme ingesluit. 'n Program, soos deur Franck in die Edward-klaviersalon voorgedra, het byvoorbeeld so 'n "grand fantasy" deur Doehler, gebaseer op melodieë van Donizetti se opera *Anna Bolena*, ingesluit (Vallas1951:38-39). Franck het nie alleen gestaan in die komponeer van in hierdie tegniese vertoonstukke nie, aangesien dit uit bogemelde aanhaling duidelik is dat ander komponiste dieselfde tendens gevolg het<sup>11</sup>. Vallas (1951:40) wys daarop dat hierdie tegniese vertoonstukke Franck uiters populêr gemaak het soos blyk uit die volgende stelling vanuit 'n resensie in die *Revue Musicales* (1893):

As a pianist [Franck], he won universal support, especially in Doehler's Fantasia on melodies from *Anna Bolena*, where he displayed all the ease and suppleness of his technique.

Dit was juis teen hierdie vertoonstukke waarin tegniese vaardigheid bo musikale inhoud verhef was dat Fauré hom later sterk sou uitspreek. Dit was ook as gevolg van hierdie praktyk dat hy met die hervorming van die *Conservatoire* sou begin. Koechlin (1946:11) beskryf hierdie reformasie en teen-reaksie van Fauré as volg<sup>12</sup>:

In the instrumental classes it remained very difficult to modify the repertoire. The competition pieces sets, principally virtuosity; but this tradition is so powerful that it would require a "revolution" in the Conservatoires to accord to phrasing, style and rhythm the importance which belongs to them...

Jones (1984:33) voer ook aan dat Fauré se eie pianistiese uitvoerstyl van 'n uiterste soberheid en gestrooptheid getuig het – sodat dit direk in teenstelling met die 19de-eeuse "vertoonmentaliteit", soos hierbo beskryf, gestaan het. Terwyl sy tydgenote – en by name invloedryke pianiste soos Debussy en Paderewski – se spel as "provokatief" beskryf is, het Fauré 'n suiwere voordragstyl voorgestaan, en is dit slegs in die aanwending van 'n uiters subtiele *tempo rubato* dat sy uitvoerings

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<sup>11</sup> Hierdie stelling wil Franck nie as 'n tegniese virtuoos of musikaal-insiglose pianis afmaak nie, maar wil slegs die tendens van die tyd vertoon. Franck se oorspronklik instrumentale komposisies moet ook nie oor hierdie kam geskeer word nie.

<sup>12</sup> Fauré het in 1905 Dubois opgevolg as direkteur van die Conservatoire met die uitsluitlike doel om die die tendens van, *the aim of Conservatoire teaching was to produce prizewinners rather than cultured musicians*, te hervorm (Suckling 1946:28)

musikaal gekleur is. Hierdie gegewe het egter geensins beteken dat sy spel nie ryk aan musikale uitdrukking was nie:

This is surely what Fauré's pupil and biographer, the composer Charles Koechlin, meant when he wrote: "To have heard Fauré at the piano was sufficient to prove that a controlled manner of playing can still allow scope for a great many shades of emotion".

Dit is belangrik om daarop te let dat hierdie "gekontroleerde", selfs "gestroopte", dog hoogs-uitdrukkingsvolle uitvoerpraktik, direk in lyn staan met Fauré se subtiële kompositoriese estetika, soos in hierdie hoofstuk beskryf.

Fauré het groter klem op kamermusiek laat val, en die musiekgeskiedenis-klassie van Bourgault-Ducoudray verpligtend gemaak (Nectoux 1991:269)<sup>13</sup>. In hierdie musiekgeskiedenis-klassie is studente gekonfronteer met die musiek en ideale vanaf die middeleeue tot die destydse hede; 'n tendens waarmee Fauré reeds in die *École de musique religieuse et classique* kennis gemaak het<sup>14</sup>. Hoewel hierdie skool gestig is om uitsluitlik kerkmusiek te hervorm het die studente hier, soos later meer breedvoerig aangetoon, kennis gemaak met musiek vanaf die Renaissance en selfs die Middeleeue (Suckling 1946:11-12).

Fauré se klem op 'n substantiewe "klassieke" opleiding blyk ook daaruit dat hy onder meer geweier het dat eerstejaar-sangstudente by die *Conservatoire* aan enige eksamens mag deelneem en hulle gedwing om hul repertorium met werke van, onder meer, Caccini, Alessandro Scarlatti, Rameau en Pergolesi, te verbreed. Die sangstudente se repertorium was voorheen gekenmerk deur die vertoonstukke van die *Opéra*, soos gefokus op werke van Auber, Halévy en veral Meyerbeer. Gevolglik het Fauré die Duitse Liedkuns van Schubert en Schumann bevorder en vir die eerste maal is die Franse Lied in hierdie onderrigkonteks met respek behandel. Verder het Fauré se nuwe uitkyk ook in die publieke "oefen-konserte", wat twee keer per jaar aangebied is, gemanifesteer. Hierdie opvoedkundige konserte het naamlik ontwikkel tot volwaardig gekonstrueerde konserte, wat 'n vertoonstuk geword het vir studente om nuutgevonde repertorium vanaf die Renaissance tot en met Debussy aan die publiek bekend te stel (Nectoux 1991:269).

Lalo (soos aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:269) beskryf hierdie "oefen-konserte" as volg in *Le Temps* van 25 Mei 1909:

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<sup>13</sup> Bourgault-Ducoudray was 'n outoriteit van veral vroeë musiek en Franse volksmusiek.

<sup>14</sup> Daar word algemeen na hierdie instelling as die Niermeyerskool verwys.



There are no more second-rank composers ... no more of the mediocre works which have lain heavy upon it ten years ago. Instead we find Monteverdi, Bach, Händel, Leclair, Mozart, Beethoven Schubert and Schumann. It's an amazing transformation and it is a pleasure to see that the Conservatoire has turned away from the worship of false gods.

Fauré wou dus sy studente se repertorium, sowel as die skopus van hul musikale insig verbreed – 'n uitgangspunt waaraan hyself reeds in die Niedermeyerskool blootgestel was. Fauré het reeds die vrugte van die breër opvoedkundige beginsels van die Niedermeyerskool gepluk, aangesien hy met 'n wye reeks van musikale vorme, buiten opera, in aanraking gekom het. Dit was veral sy studie van vroeë musiek wat Fauré blootgestel het aan, onder meer, die Gregoriaanse gelyksangpraktyk. Koechlin (1946:3) is dan ook van mening dat “it is impossible to attach too much importance to this [Gregorian modes]”, aangaande die invloed wat dit op Fauré as komponis gehad het. Dit is ook 'n diepliggende deel van die komposisie-materiaal in, onder meer, sy *Requiem*.

In 'n onlangse publikasie argumenteer Phillips (2011:300) dat Fauré sy komposisionele uitgangspunte nie op sy leerlinge afgedwing het nie. Soortgelyk aan sy gevierde leerling Nadia Boulanger, het Fauré komposisie individueel onderrig, en het hy sy leerlinge toegelaat om hul eie stempel op hul komposisies af te druk, eerder as om sy styl te emuleer. Dit beteken nie dat Fauré nie 'n belangrike invloed op leerlinge soos Koechlin, Honegger, Ravel, Aubert of Ducasse uitgeoefen het nie (Phillips 2011:299-300); eerder kan daar geredeneer word dat Fauré se pedagogiese ingesteldheid meegebring het dat sy invloed op die gemelde komponiste nie sonder meer aan die hand van maklik-waarneembare stylkenmerke bepaal kan word nie.

Nietemin bevestig Woldu (1983:iii; 10) dat Fauré se invloed as Direkteur van die *Conservatoire* en as 'n professor aan hierdie instansie 'n verreikende en visionêre invloed op die Franse musikale kultuur van die vroeë 1920's gehad het:

Because the Conservatoire had been for so long this bastion of conservatism, the appointment of the progressive and free-thinking Fauré came as a surprise. Despite the initial surprise of the appointment, Fauré was welcomed by France's equally progressive and free-thinking musicians. Among those who believed that the Conservatoire would be revitalized under Fauré's direction was Claude Debussy.

Woldu (1983:8-9) beklemtoon die feit dat Fauré se grootste bydrae in hierdie opsig die herstel van ernstige musiekopleiding was, wat weggestuur het van die sogenaamde “teatertendens”.

### 2.2.3 Hellenistiese ideale

Vanweë en vanuit hierdie leefwêreld sluit Fauré hom by ander Franse kunstenaars van die laat negentiende eeu, soos die skilder Cézanne en die digter Mallarmé, aan en begin weer die Hellenistiese ideale van die antieke Grieke nastreef. Dit word as volg deur Suckling (1946:3) verwoord:

The highly sensitive but never exhibitionist art of Fauré merits the epithet of Hellenic to a degree all the greater because of the grounds on which he has sometimes been denied it; for the honour is withheld all the more jealously by those who themselves could never deserve it.

Vanuit hierdie Hellenistiese beginsels wat Fauré nagestreef het konstateer Suckling (1946:6) die volgende:

Not only does Fauré never allow structural mechanics to run away with him; he does not, furthermore, allow emotion to overflow. For him the cultivation of excited states of mind, and the display of feelings for their own sake, was as irrelevant to the artistic purpose as was the spectacle of bloodshed for the writers of classical tragedy.

Suckling (1946:6) haal vir Saint-Jean in *La Nouvelle Revue* (1910) aan om sy siening te versterk: “Out of a sensitive regard for beauty and dignity of sound, he [Fauré] moderates the force of his lyric transports and moulds them into graceful form.”

Suckling (1946:7) gaan verder en plaas Fauré se werke binne die konteks van heersende tendense:

...justice could hardly be done to a composer whose music does not vociferate, nor attempt to recall in its inflexions the accents of emotionally coloured speech, nor aim at giving its hearers, an uncomfortable feeling inside. Fauré’s achievement is of a very different kind: the expressiveness of his work derives purely from its musical intention – what in another art would be called its *plastic* qualities – and owes nothing to outward signs of ‘warmth’ in performance.

André Messager, soos aangehaal in Nectoux (1991:262), skryf die volgende oor Fauré se soberheid: “ ... the truth is that Fauré’s sober style of orchestration mirrors his artistic aims: to express the most elevated sentiments by the simplest means, so as to reach, in some form, *the naked flesh of emotion*.”

Nectoux (1991:262) is van mening dat, "...it could be suggested that in this matter Fauré was influenced by his strict musical education, by the cult of 'music for its own sake' taught by Niedermeyer and Gustave Lefèvre, using examples from Bach or Lassus at a time when Berlioz, Meyerbeer and Wagner were making their orchestral innovations."

Gevolgtlik het Fauré as komponis veel te danke aan die breër repertoriumblootstelling by die Niedermeyerskool. Sy hervorming by die *Conservatoire* het dus ook sy studente aan ouer vorme van musiek blootgestel, wat uiteindelik sou bydra tot 'n nuwe era in Franse musiek.

Vanuit die perspektief van my eie navorsingsprojek is dit vanuit hierdie aanloop belangrik om uit te wys dat die subtiele sensitiwiteite in Fauré se musiek ten alle koste binne 'n transkripsie van die *Requiem* behou en gerespekteer moet word – ten spyte van die feit dat dit juis hierdie sensitiwiteite was wat daartoe gelei het dat sy tydgenote hom beskryf het as 'n "drawing-room composer, charming but unsubstantial" (Suckling 1946:5). Die argument tot dusver staaf immers juis dat Fauré se kompositories-filosofiese uitgangspunte op 'n deeglik-beredeneerde historiese en opvoekundige basis geskoei was.

Dit beteken dat Fauré se tydgenote se evaluering van sy musiek op 'n wanopvatting berus het. Suckling (1946:4) beskryf sy musiek as "...so transparent that the lovers of the turgid have no option but to accuse him of a lack of profundity". Die volgende analogie wat Suckling (1946:5) tussen Fauré se musiek en die fisika voorstel, beskryf die karakter van sy komposisies nog helderder:

It is a well-known fact in physics that, if the bottom of a liquid can be seen, the depth appears less than it really is; but, to continue the physical analogy, it should be equally well known that the transparency, and therefore the apparent shallowness, is principally due to absence of impurities.

In terme van die beredenering van 'n transkripsie van die *Requiem* kan daar op hierdie punt geargumenteer word dat dit juis in die transkripsieproses van groot belang is dat "onsuiwerhede" tot 'n oorspronklik deursigtige komposisie toegevoeg kan word, en daar dus ook in my eie proses noukeurig teen so 'n handeling gewaak moet word.

Daar is egter 'n verdere negentiende-eeuse tendens wat aandag moet geniet. Dit word weerspieël in Legouvé (aangehaal in Brook 1946:10) se eerste indrukke van Berlioz. Volgens Legouvé het Berlioz 'n groot openbare opskudding veroorsaak tydens 'n opvoering van *Der Freischütz* van Weber in die Odéon onder Robin des Bois. By hierdie geleentheid het Bizet die dirigent tydens die opvoering aangeval oor sekere veranderings wat hy aan die oorspronklike Weber-partituur aangebring het; onder meer het hy piccolo's na willekeur met fluite vervang, en maak hy gebruik van simbale waar Weber slegs vir strykers vra. Weber het sy misnoeë hieroor in 'n brief aan die koerant uitgespreek, waarop Berlioz as volg gereageer het (Brook 1946:10):

To this the perpetrator of the outrage had the audacity to reply that it was very ungrateful of Weber to attack him, who had done so much to "popularize" the opera, for it was entirely due to the "modifications" that the performance had been a success.

'n Ander insident waarna verwys moet word is dat die Duitse komponis, Zelter, 'n poging aangewend het om Bach se Matteuspassie te verbeter. Hieruit kan gesien word dat pogings om komposisies te verpopulariseer tot disrespek gelei het. Daar was ook 'n bepaalde arrogansie aanwesig onder tydgenootlike komponiste wat "verbeteringe" aan meesterwerke wou aanbring. Dit is voor-die-hand-liggend dat ook hierdie werkwyse te alle koste in 'n transkripsie van die *Requiem* vermy moet word.

## 2.3 TRANSKRIPSIEPRAKTYK

Transkripsies was tot dieselfde mate deel van die musiekwêreld sedert die middel van die negentiende eeu, as die teatermusiek wat Frankryk op hierdie stadium oorheers het. Chistensen (1999:266) beskryf die praktyk as volg: "...it became standard by mid[nineteenth]century for publishers to issue full scores and arrangements simultaneously". Ook in Frankryk is hierdie praktyk duidelik en wys Brook (1946:15) daarop dat Liszt Berlioz se *Symphonie fantastique* vir solo-klavier verwerk het kort nadat hy dit die eerste maal gehoor het. Williams (1990:42) beskryf ook in detail dat daar 'n besondere verhouding tussen Liszt en Berlioz was en dat Liszt inderdaad ook ander werke van Berlioz getranskribeer het.

### 2.3.1 Berlioz se houding jeens transkripsies

Die onderstaande sketsing van uitgangspunte rondom transkripsiepraktyke plaas Fauré se sienings rondom die gebruik in 'n bepaalde tydgenootlike perspektief. Hoewel Berlioz klaarblyklik geen probleem met Liszt se transkripsies van sy werke gehad het nie, was hy nie altyd geneë met die praktyk nie. Berlioz (aangehaal in Brook 1946:20) reageer as volg op 'n duettranskripsie wat hy van sy *Francs-Juges* ouverture uit Duitsland ontvang het:

It is painful to me to have to protest that I am a complete stranger to this work ... (it) is not mine, neither can I recognize my work in what remains of the overture. Your arranger has cut my score to pieces and strung it together again so that I can see in it nothing but a ridiculous monstrosity the honour of which I beg him to retain for himself...

Bogemelde reaksie is baie belangrik, aangesien dit hieruit duidelik is dat komponiste nie met minderwaardige transkripsies genoeg geneem het nie.

Soos die geval met die Engelse komponiste van koormusiek, wat twee weergawes, een as orrelsolo en met orkes, as begeleiding van hul koorwerke gepubliseer het, publiseer Berlioz die volgende lieder met klavier- of orkesbegeleiding (Brook 1946:54-55):

- Uit: *Neuf Mélodies irlandais*:
  - 2. *Hélène*
  - 4. *La Belle Voyageuse*
- *La Jeune Pâtre Breto*
- Uit: *Les Nuits d'été*
  - *Villanelle*
  - 2. *Le spectre de la rosa*
- *Zaïde*
- *La Chasseur agreste á la Madone*

By hierdie werke is die klavierparty moontlik georkestreer, maar een werk waar ons definitief met 'n transkripsie van die orkespartituur deur Berlioz self te make het, is *L'Apothéose*, waar die transkripsie 'n weergawe vir koor en orkes uit *Symphonie*

*funèbre*, wat oorspronklik vir koor en militêre orkes met 'n *ad libitum*-strykersparty gekomponeer was, daarstel (Brook 1946:56).<sup>15</sup>

*Réverie et caprice* bestaan ook vir beide viool en klavier en viool en orkes. Ons kan dus met sekerheid aanneem dat Berlioz self transkripsies van sy eie orkeswerke gemaak het en dat die transkripsiepraktyk nie vir hom onaanvaarbaar was nie, behalwe in die bogemelde geval van wat hy beskryf het as 'n "abominable mutilation of the original" (Brook 1946:20).

### 2.3.2 Franck se houding jeens transkripsies

Soos reeds aangetoon het Franck transkripsies van werke gespeel om sy tegniese vermoë ten toon te stel. Hy publiseer egter ook die meer ingetoë *Quatre mélodies de Schubert* Op. 8, wat transkripsies van Schubert-werke vir klavier is (Brook 1946:80). Sy *Preludes et prièrs de Ch. V. Alkan* is orreltranskripsies in drie volumes van Alkan se oorspronklike klavierkomposisies onder dieselfde titel. Franck transkribeer ook sy *Prélude, fugue et variation* uit sy *Six pièces pour grand orgue* vir harmonium (orgue expressif) en klavier (Faguis 1993:6). Brook (1946:71) rapporteer dat Franck die tweede klavierparty, dit wil sê 'n orkestranskripsie van sy *Variations Symphoniques*, saam met sy leerling Paul Brand gespeel het.

### 2.3.3 Saint-Saëns se houding jeens transkripsies

Ongetwyfeld was Saint-Saëns die Franse komponis wat transkripsies, soos in die geval van die bekende transkribeerder Liszt, tot 'n nuwe hoogtepunt sou neem. Berlioz, soos reeds genoem, het redelik krities teenoor mismaaakte transkripsies van sy eie komposisies gestaan. Saint-Saëns se transkripsie van Berlioz se *Lélio*, het egter gelei tot 'n groot bewondering vir Saint-Saëns deur Berlioz. Brook (1946:95) beskryf hierdie gebeurtenis as volg.

Berlioz had always taken a keen interest in the career of Saint-Saëns ever since the later, as a young man of twenty, had made a brilliant transcription of the *mélologue Lélio* for piano and voice for the publisher Richault in 1885. It is one of the finest transcriptions of Berlioz we

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<sup>15</sup> Wanneer 'n klavier of orrelstuk georkestreer word is dit ook 'n transkripsie, aangesien die oorspronklike musiek na 'n ander medium oorgedra word.

possess: one of the few that show proper understanding of the composer's technique.

Die transkripsiepraktyk is dus duidelik deur komponiste ondersteun, indien dit die komposisie in die geheel gedien het (Christensen 1999:266). Dieselfde uitgangspunt is deur die transkripsie-meester Liszt gehuldig. Nadat Saint-Saëns 'n orreltranskripsie van Liszt se *St François d'Assise prêdicant aux oiseaux* op die orrel van die Madeleine, in die teenwoordigheid van Liszt gespeel het, het Liszt Saint-Saëns as die beste orrelis in die wêreld gekroon (Harding 1965:62 Nectoux 1991:26). In Harding (1965:243) word 'n lys van transkripsies deur Saint-Saëns gepubliseer. Ek lig graag die volgende uit:

- Bach, JS Sarabande vir viool en klavier
- Berlioz *Lélio* vir stem en klavier.
- Chopin Nocturne in E majeur vir viool en klavier
- Liszt *Orpheus* vir Viool, Tjello en klavier
- Mozart Andante uit Klavierkonsert in C majeur K.467 vir viool en klavier
- Wagner Religieuse Mars *Lohengrin* vir klavier, orrel en viool.

Uit bogenoemde word dit duidelik dat transkripsies gedurende hierdie tydperk nie tot klaviersolo of –duet, of orrel beperk is nie, maar vir enige kombinasie van instrumente ontstaan het. Christensen (1999:260) en Lockhart (2012:192) bevestig dat transkripsies vir enige kombinasie van instrumente in die negentiende eeu gemaak is. Daar sou dus met gemak van 'n solo-viool in die Fauré transkripsie gebruik gemaak word. Hierdie voorbeelde van Saint-Saëns maak juis van viool as solo-instrument gebruik.

Fauré maak byvoorbeeld van solo-viool en harmonium in die begeleiding van die eerste weergawe van sy en Messenger se *Messe des pêcheurs de Villerville*, van kontrabas en orrel as begeleidingsinstrumente in sy *Benedictus*, en in sy *Tantum ergo* vir tenoor-solo van harp en orrel as begeleidingsinstrumente gebruik. Hieruit kan afgelei word dat die komponis dus in sy oorspronklike liturgiese komposisies van ander solo-instrumente saam met die orrel as begeleidingsinstrument gebruik maak. In sy *Requiem*, wat in die volgende hoofstuk breedvoerig bespreek word, maak hy

byvoorbeeld ook gebruik van solo-viool in die *Sanctus* en *In Paradisum*. Hoewel hy nie noodwendig dieselfde praktyk as Saint-Saëns in sy transkripsies gevolg het nie, maak hy wel in sy oorspronklike komposisies van solo-instrumente in sy begeleiding gebruik.

Wanneer 'n orrelduet of –duotranskripsie van Fauré se *Requiem* dus oorweeg word, blyk die behoud van die solo-vioolparty, as uitvloeisel van Fauré se oorspronklike komposisiepraktyk en Saint-Saëns se transkripsiepraktyk, 'n regverdigbare keuse te wees.

### 2.3.4 Fauré se houding jeens transkripsies

Dit is verder belangrik om daarop te let dat Fauré aktief deel was van die transkripsiepraktyke van die negentiende eeu. Die volgende transkripsies bestaan van Fauré se werke soos nagevors uit die kronologiese katalogus van Fauré se werke in Nectoux (1991:526-558)<sup>16</sup>:

Die volgende werke is deur Fauré self vir klavierduet getranskribeer:

- No. 1 van *Trois Romances sans paroles*, oorspronklik as klaverisolo, Op. 17
- *Masques et bergamasques*, oorspronklik as musikale komedie in een bedryf, later verwerk as Orkessuite, Op. 112.
- *Andante* uit Strykkwartet, in e mineur, Op. 112.

Die volgende werke is oorspronklik vir orkes geskryf, maar is deur die komponis in hul eerste uitvoering in 'n twee-klavier-weergawe met 'n kollega aangebied:

- Suite vir orkes of Simfonie in F, Op. 20. Eerste uitvoering: Saint-Saëns en Fauré.
- *La Naissance de Vénus*, Op. 29; vir soliste, koor en orkes. Eerste uitvoering: Fauré en Franck.

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<sup>16</sup> Hierdie bespreking is ter illustrasie van Fauré se aandeel en bydra tot die transkripsie praktyk en poog geensins om 'n volledige katalogus van Fauré transkripsies te wees nie.



Die volgende werke bestaan met begeleiding vir klavier of orkes. Behalwe vir die werk uit *Pelléas et Mélisande* het die werke almal eers in 'n klavier weergawe bestaan :

- *Les Djinns*, Op. 12, vir vierstemmige koor en orkes of klavier
- *Madrigaal*, Op. 35, vir vokale kwartet en koor met klavier of orkesbegeleiding.
- *Berceuse* vir viool en klavier of viool en orkes, Op. 16
- *Fantaisie* vir fluit en klavier of fluit en orkes, Op. 79
- *Elegie* vir tjello en klavier, Op. 24; later vir tjello en orkes getranskribeer
- *Mélisande* se lied uit *Pelléas et Mélisande*, Op. posth., begeleiding vir klavier getranskribeer

Die volgende werk is 'n enkele voorbeeld van 'n werk wat Fauré vir orkes beplan het, maar toe vir tjello en klavier getranskribeer het.

- *Sicilienne*, sonder opusnommer.

Die volgende werke is deur kollegas van Fauré tydens sy leeftyd getranskribeer:

- *Trois Romances sans paroles*, vir klavier, Op. 17, getranskribeer vir viool of tjello en klavier deur J. Delsart
- *Allegro* uit Suite vir orkes of Simfonie, Op. 20, vir klavierduet getranskribeer deur L. Boëllmann
- *Tarentelle*, duet vir twee soprane en klavier, Op. 10 no. 2. Die begeleiding is later deur A. Messager vir orkes getranskribeer.
- *Romance* vir viool en klavier in B<sup>b</sup> majeur, Op. 28, begeleiding later deur P. Gaubert vir orkes getranskribeer
- *Andante* uit *Concerto vir viool en orkes*, Op. 14, deur A. Messager vir klavier getranskribeer
- *Sicilienne*, sonder opusnommer;
- *Dolly*, ses stukke vir klavierduet, Op. 56, deur H. Rabaud vir orkes getranskribeer
- *Impromptu* vir harp, Op. 86, getranskribeer vir klavier deur A. Cortot

- *Vocalise-Etude*, sonder opusnommer, deur T. Doney getranskribeer vir fluit, hobo of viool
- *Strykkwartet in e mineur*, Op. 121, vir klavierduet getranskribeer deur A. Cortot

Hoewel Fauré geen werke vir die orrel getranskribeer het nie, is die orrel wel betrokke in die volgende transkripsies:

- *O Salutaris* vir bariton en orrel, Op. 47 no. 1, se begeleiding is deur die komponis vir twee horings, harp en strykkwintet getranskribeer.
- *Tantum ergo* vir tenoor solo, gemengde koor met harp en orrelbegeleiding, se begeleiding is vir strykkwintet getranskribeer.
- *Hymne à Apollon*, lied vir stem, harp, fluit en twee klarinette is in die eerste uitvoering deur Fauré self op die harmonium begelei.
- *En prière, canticle* vir stem en orrel is later deur die komponis vir orkes getranskribeer.

Daar moet ook melding gemaak word van 'n bepaalde plastiese benadering wat Fauré met sy eie musiek gevolg het. Die Gavotte uit sy Suite vir orkes of Simfonie in F het byvoorbeeld eers as 'n Gavotte vir klavier bestaan. Hierdie Gavotte is ook gebruik in *Masques et bergamasques*, Op. 112. Die *Intermède symphonique* vir klavierduet in F is moontlik hergebruik en vir orkes getranskribeer as die Finale van die Simfonie in F, Op. 20 en as die Ouverture tot sy *Masques et bergamasques*, Op. 112 (Nectoux 1991:528,531).

So bestaan daar ook drie weergawes van sy *Messe des pêcheurs de Villerville* vir driestemmige vrouekoor met soliste. Die eerste weergawe is met begeleiding vir harmonium en violsolo. Die *Kyrie* en *O Salutaris* was egter in samewerking met A. Messager geskryf. Die tweede weergawe se begeleiding is vir kamerorkes. Die *Kyrie*, *Gloria*, *Sanctus* en *O Salutaris* is deur A. Messager georkestreer en die *Agnus Dei* deur Fauré. 'n Derde weergawe met die titel van *Messe basse* met orrelbegeleiding bestaan ook, maar die *Kyrie* van Messager, uit die eerste weergawe, word deur 'n *Kyrie* deur Fauré vervang en die *Benedictus* deur Fauré vervang Messager se *O Salutaris* (Nectoux 1991:536). Dieselfde plastisiteit word in

sy *Requiem* bespeur en sal in die volgende hoofstuk meer gedetailleerd bespreek word.

### **2.3.5 Geregtelike aspekte rondom transkripsies in negentiende-eeuse Frankryk**

In Fauré se leeftyd is die volgende beginsels vir transkripsies deur uitgewers van oorspronklike werke in Frankryk toegepas (Nectoux 1991:394):

When a composer signed a contract with a publisher, he gave him the right to publish whatever transcriptions he thought might be useful, on the condition that they were submitted to the composer before publication. The composer could make changes to the new version – which was normally prepared by a specialist in that area or, less often, by a well-known virtuoso – and could even on occasion exercise a right of veto if he thought the transcription was a travesty of the original, although this right existed more in theory than in practice. When agreement had been reached and corrections made, the new version was deposited jointly by the composer and the transcriber with the Société des auteurs, compositeurs et éditeurs de musique (SACEM – French performing rights society).

Nectoux (1991:395) beskryf die transkripsies wat van Fauré se *Après un réverie*, 'n oorspronklike komposisie vir mezzo-sopraan en klavier, as 'n soort “manie”. Hierdie werk verskyn in weergawes vir sopraan (1895), kontra-alt (1908), vir tjello en klavier deur Casals (1911), as klavier-solo (1912), vir orkes alleen (1923), vir orkes en stem (1930), as klaviertrio (1934), as orrelsolo (1934), ens.

Uit bogenoemde behoort dit duidelik te wees dat Fauré self 'n transkribeerder was, dat hy sy kollegas en uitgewer toegelaat het om sy werke te transkribeer, en dat hy dus, in beginsel, geen probleem met die transkripsiepraktyk gehad het nie. Verder word die transkripsiepraktyk in die vroeë twintigste eeu belig deur die verwysing na transkripsies van sy *Après un réverie*. Fauré het ook saam met Saint-Saëns vele transkripsies van sy tydgenote en veral Saint-Saëns op twee klaviere voorgedra (Nectoux 1991:496).

Interessant is egter die feit dat Fauré in die meeste van sy eie transkripsies van sy orkeswerke van klavierduet of twee klaviere gebruik gemaak het, en saam met Saint-Saëns orkeswerke op twee klaviere voorgedra het. Behalwe in die geval van die lied *Pelléas et Mélisande* het Fauré nooit self sy oorspronklike orkeswerke na solo-klavier oorgedra nie. Die vraag kan dus gestel word of Fauré hierdie besetting

as die beste “plaasvervanger” vir orkeswerke sou sien – soos wat Christensen (1999:206) skyn te suggereer die praktyk was in transkripsies in die negentiende eeu. Soortgelyk sou die geldigheid van ’n vierhandige transkripsie van die Requiem beredeneer kon word.

## **2.4 LITURGIESE MUSIEK IN NEGENTIENDE-EEUSE FRANKRYK**

Nectoux (1991:6) beskryf die konteks van liturgiese musiek teen die middel van die negentiende eeu as volg:

... we only have to hear the ridiculously naive and banal stuff churned out at that same period by Alfred Lefébury-Wely on the organ of the Madeleine; his repertoire shows the depth to which religious music had fallen by succumbing to the infectious influence of the theatre.

Die teater het dus nie net die sekulêre instrumentale musiek oorheers nie, maar ook die musiek in die kerk. Henderson (2005:435) beskryf Alfred Lefébury-Wely as die bekendste orrelis van sy tyd, wat veral bekend was vir sy “storm effects on the organ”. Hy gaan verder en beskryf die repertoire en komposisies van Alfred Lefébury-Wely as volg:

Banal and vulgar is the currant opinion of the thunder and storm effects, the four square marches, flamboyant sorties and the violently modulating offertoires many containing melodies which are reminiscent of lugubrious tubas.

Hierdie situasie herinner sterk aan dié van die vroeë twintigste eeu in Engeland, Amerika en Australië, wat tot die vermindering van die orrel se waarde as artistieke instrument bygedra het en later teen die 1930’s deur die *Orgelbewegung* herstel is<sup>17</sup>.

### **2.4.1 Die liturgiese situasie by Saint-Madeleine**

Saint-Madeleine was naas die Notre-Dame-katedraal die belangrikste kerk in Parys wat groot staatsubsidies ontvang het, aangesien vele belangrike staatsgeleenthede van religieuse aard daar gehou is<sup>18</sup>. Verder het aristokrasie en die ryk bourgeoisie besonder groot finansiële bydraes tot hierdie gemeente gemaak, aangesien meeste belangrike troues en begrafnisse vanuit hierdie kerk plaasgevind het. Hierdie twee katedrale kan dus as die mees-toonaangewend in Frankryk gesien word. Sondae het

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<sup>17</sup> Hierdie situasie word breedvoerig in Hoofstuk een aangespreek.

<sup>18</sup> Word gewoonlik net verwys na as die Madeleine.

die publiek, na die oggend-Mis, voor die kerk saamgedrom om die “mode-vertoning” van die gemeentelede te beskou . Dit was dus, in Nectoux (1991:24-25) se beskrywing, ’n soort “kerk-de-luxe”, of, in Afrikaanse terme, ’n “rykmanskerk”.

Na Alfred Lefébure-Wely sy pos as hoof-oorrelis van die Madeleine bedank het, het Camille Saint-Saëns hom opgevolg. Die volgende reaksie van Saint-Saëns (aangehaal in Harding 1965:63) op ’n opmerking van ’n priester illustreer dat die nalatenskap van Alfred Lefébure-Wely nog lank sou voortleef<sup>19</sup>:

Our congregation at the Madeleine are made up chiefly of well-to-do folk who often go to the Opéra-Comique ... We should respect the tastes they have formed there.

Saint-Saëns se reaksie hierop was veelseggend:

Monsieur l’Abbe, when I hear sermons delivered from the pulpit in the style of the dialogue at the Opéra Comique, I shall play music that is appropriate - but not before.

Oor die gemeente en Franse publiek se smaak-voorkeure skryf Nectoux (1991:6) “... it [was] not always the best [theatre] music that found its way into the churches.”

Saint-Saëns se improvisasies is deur die priesters en gemeentelede as te swaar en fugaal beskou en volgens anekdote het ’n voornemende bruid Saint-Saëns gesmeek om nie op haar troue te speel nie, terwyl ’n ander bruid versoek het dat hy eerder ’n dodemars as sy swaar musiek op haar troue moet voordra (Harding 1965:63).

In 1902 verskyn ’n artikel van *Lalo* in *Le Temps* (aangehaal deur Nectoux 1991:26), waarin hy beskryf dat die kerkmusiekrepertorium, van veral die Madeleine, onder meer uit uittreksels van *Faust*, verbloem met Latynse teks, en die *Meditation* van Massenet se *Thaïs* bestaan het.

Fauré was *maître de chapelle* van die Madeleine sedert 1877 en sy werk word as volg deur Nectoux (1991:26) beskryf<sup>20</sup>:

Fauré’s job demanded much of his time and skill but gave him no satisfaction whatever. Apart from the constant worry about recruiting singers and the labour of rehearsing boys, he had to cope with the opinions and the obstinacy of the clergy. Their chief concern was to

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<sup>19</sup> Nectoux (1991:26) verwys ook na hierdie aanhaling, maar volgens Nectoux het Saint-Saëns blykbaar gereageer deur te antwoord dat hy Offenbach sal speel as “Lebiche was declaimed from the pulpit”. Dit kom egter op dieselfde neer.

<sup>20</sup> Hierdie pos het die versorging van die koor en liturgiese-musikale inkleding van die Mis vereis.

keep the congregation happy, and the congregation was appalled by any sort of innovation; the kind of music they preferred was nearer to *opéra-comique* than to Palestrina.

Fauré se ontevredenheid met die situasie by die Madeleine blyk duidelik in die volgende brief aan Henriette Fuchs in September 1882 (aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:114):

I've spent a long and very pleasant holiday at Villerville with my friends the Clercs. There were some excellent musicians there and some nice voices, and this willing company prompted a performance of a little Mass of mine ... And this ad hoc choir was as good to look at as to listen to – something of a rest from the severities of the Madeleine!

Pous Pius X het hierdie situasie rondom liturgiese musiek probeer aanspreek met 'n publikasie in 1904 waarin hy by kerkmusici en geestelikes pleit om die kerk van alle sekulêre invloede, en in die besonder musiek uit die teater en opera, te suiwer en hulle weer te wend na Gregoriaanse gelyksang en die polifoniese kerkmusiek uit die Renaissance (Nectoux 1991:109-110).

Fauré (aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:110) het hierop as volg reageer:

The edict you mention will do nothing to change the established habits, at least not in the churches of Paris. Firstly because, with the best will and also the worst taste in the world, the clergy is convinced it was the right thing even before the edict was published. And secondly because there's an unconscious understanding between the congregation and the clergy which leads them to see everything as being just as it should be...

#### **2.4.2 Fauré se opleiding dra by tot sy reaksie op die heersende liturgiese situasie**

Hierdie omstandighede was totaal uit pas met Fauré se opleiding, soos gebaseer op die beginsels van die Niedermeyerskool. Hierdie skool is in 1853 deur Niedermeyer gestig om die swak standaard van kerkmusiek in veral die middel-negentiende eeu aan te spreek en in die tweede plek as alternatief tot die Conservatoire waar teatermusiek en opera gedomineer het (Nectoux 1991:6; Suckling 1946:11-12).

Niedermeyer was veral 'n pionier in die herontdekking van polifoniese musiek in Frankryk, en behalwe vir tradisionele vakke en die onderrig van klavier en orrel, is daar van die studente verwag om drie keer per week ongeleide koorwerke van,

onder meer, Josquin, Palestrina, Bach en Victoria te sing. Hierdie koor het ook gereeld tydens dienste by die Saint Louis d'Antin gesing (Nectoux 1991:6).

Bogenoemde skilder 'n totaal ander prentjie as die praktyke in sommige van die kerke in Parys, en in die besonder die situasie in die Madeleine. Fauré, wat sedert 1854 daar 'n student was, is dus aan 'n totaal ander liturgiese musiekpraktyk blootgestel as waarin hy by die Madeleine moes werk – wat sy frustrasies daar des te meer verstaanbaar maak.

Nadia Boulanger (aangehaal in Koechlin 1946:61) beskryf in die *Revue Musicale* (1922), dat, "...the tonalities, harmony, rhythm, form, are those which Gabriel Fauré found at the beginning of his musical career; in which hands, these ordinary things have become precious." in Fauré se opleiding aan die Niedermeyerskool hom as komponis sou vorm.

Nectoux (1991:105) beskryf hierdie opleiding se uitvloeisel in Fauré se komposisies weer so: "Where Debussy was forced to break with the tonal system, Fauré rearranged it from the inside using all the possibilities offered by modality."

Vanuit hierdie bedenklieke kerkmusieksituasie en sy opleiding aan die Niedermeyerskool skryf Fauré twee misse, 'n *Requiem* en ongeveer sestien motette. Al hierdie werke, met uitsondering van die *Messe Basse*, is vir gebruik in die Madeleine geskryf. Die werke het dus vanuit die staanspoor 'n liturgiese funksie vervul. Fauré se houding jeens liturgiese werke verwoord hy as volg in *Opinions Musicale* (aangehaal in Suckling 1946:171) in 'n artikel oor Berlioz se *Requiem*:

...a work in which a taste for big dramatic effects and an indifference towards what concerns religious music – or, for that matter, music pure and simple – may find equal satisfaction ... reinforced for the occasion with two score brass instruments, six pairs of kettledrums, two bass drums, gong and cymbal, *ad major Dei gloriam*.

Vanuit hierdie standpunte word 'n komponis gevorm wat die *Requiem* sou komponeer en oor wie se liturgiese musiek Nadia Boulanger (aangehaal in Koechlin 1946:27-28) in *La Revue Musicale* (1922) kon skryf:

The Church may judge and condemn; the master [Fauré] never expounded this view, any more than he has striven to follow the dogmatism of the text. It might be said that he understood religion more after the fashion of the tender passages in the Gospel of St. John, following St. Francis of Assisi rather than St Bernard or Bossuet. His voice seems to interpose itself between heaven and men; usually

peaceful, quiet and fervent, sometimes grave and sad, but never menacing or dramatic.

Duidelik het Fauré sy rug gedraai op die teaterinvloede in kerkmusiek en sy eie identiteit daarop afgedruk. Die reeds-genoemde grootse, selfs teatrale *Requiem* van Berlioz is duidelik op die konserttype *Requiem* van die Italiaanse opera-komponiste soos Verdi geskoei. Charles Bordes (aangehaal in D'Indy 1929:130) bespeur ook in Franck as kerkmusiekkomponis soos in *Le Courrier Musical* (1904) beskryf, sekulêre en teater-elemente:

In his church music César Franck remains with rare exception, a soloist. He stands upon the threshold of that *Dextera* the *ensemble* of which lives as a superb piece of pure music, but the initial phrase of which unfolds itself with the amplitude and majesty of certain statues seen in churches of rococo style, of which it is impossible to deny the theatrical and anti-religious appearance.

Daar kan dus op hierdie punt gekonstateer word dat Fauré een van die weinige negentiende-eeuse Franse komponiste sou wees wat hom daarvoor beywer het om liturgiese musiek te laat herleef – liturgiese musiek wat vry was van die invloede van opera en van musiekteater.

## 2.5 ORRELSPEL IN NEGENTIENDE-EEUSE FRANKRYK

In die *Gazette* van 22 Julie 1844 (aangehaal in Vallas 1951:100) skryf die kritikus Henri Blancard oor kerkorrelspel in Parys:

There is no trace of any serious study of the art, based on classical and well-founded traditions. Except for M. Benoist, who has not played in public for some time, and M. Boëly, who either through modesty or misanthropy confines himself to the support of a very restricted musical circle, the larger number of our organists have not paid proper attention to fugue, and thus fall grievously behind our great masters of the past, like the Couperins, the Miroirs, the Séjans, the Becks or Bordeaux, and so on.

Die redes vir hierdie situasie word deur Vallas (1951:100) as volg aangegee:

This distressing state of affairs in the organ world may be put down to the meagre training of the organists, the abysmal taste of the public, and the complete insensitiveness towards musical beauty of the clergy, who regarded cheap and taking music as a means of keeping their flock together.



Die orreliste Adolphe Hesse<sup>21</sup> en later Jaak-Nicolaas Lemmens<sup>22</sup> besoek Frankryk sedert 1844 en was daarvoor verantwoordelik om Parys weer aan ware orrelspel bekend te stel (Vallas 1951:100). Hesse is veral geloof vir sy pedaalwerk, terwyl Lemmens legato-spel aan Frankryk bekend gestel het (Vallas 1951:101,103). Lemmens en Franck sou dan ook die vaders wees van die Frans-Romantiese orrelskool wat nuwe en ongeëwenaarde werke sou lewer (Nectoux 1991:41). Franck se orrelwerke word as volg deur D'Indy (1929:137) beskryf:

These organ works, so different from the purely show-pieces of Lefébure-Wély and other organists of that day, so lofty as regards inspiration, so perfect in workmanship, will remain a solid monument and mark a memorable date in the history of the myriad-voiced instrument.

Fauré het by die Niedermeyerskool orrelonderrig volgens die Lemmensmetodiek ontvang en was volgens Saint-Saëns (aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:41) "...a first class organist when he wanted to be." By die Nierdermeyerskool het hy dus kennis gemaak met legato-spel en is hy aan die werke van die ou meesters blootgestel.

Hy het egter volgens Nectoux (1991:42) improvisasie as uitdrukkingsmedium op die orrel verkies. De Ménil in die Musica van Januarie 1903 (aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:42) beskryf Fauré as orrelis op die volgende wyse:

An airy, fluid line extends itself without contrapuntal interruptions above strangely attractive harmonies, its undulating lines coloured by a delicate play of sonorities... The only notes he reads are written on his artistic soul and here, incessantly, he discovers untold wonders. He prefers to play these ideas on quiet stops, with exquisite harmonic reminiscences of *La Bonne chanson* or *Prométhée*. In these restless songs sometimes the severe sorrow of the Requiem combines with the tender melancholy of the *Élégie* and all these ideas are scattered in echoes between the four manuals, in sounds that are both noble and gently poetic. M. Gabriel Fauré is the poet of the organ.

Nectoux (1991:42) sê ook dat "...He much preferred to improvise, giving rein to his many original harmonic ideas, rather than stun the complaisant congregation with some pompous, noisy voluntary." Duidelik het Fauré hom gedistansieer van die effek-bejaagde orrelspeltendense van Lefébure-Wély.

Interessant is ook hoe Fauré oor die orrel se klankpalet gedink het. Wanneer hy by die Notre Dame gaan improviseer het, het hy altyd vir Louis Vierne gevra om slegs

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<sup>21</sup> n Student van die Bach-biograaf Forkel.

<sup>22</sup> n Student van Hesse.

die agt voet *bourdons* as basis van sy registrasie gereed te kry. Dit was vreemd aangesien die Cavaillé-Coll orrels bekend was vir hul vol en ronde fondasieregisters. Lemmens het dan selfs Bach gespeel met die kleur van “...an overwhelming reliance of foundation stops.” Fauré het dus ’n ander klank-ideaal vir sy eie improvisasies gebruik as dié wat kenmerkend was van die Cavaillé-Coll en sy tydgenote (Nectoux 1991:42). Hieruit kan daar afgelei word dat die simfoniese orrelwerke, gebaseer op die klank-ideaal van die Cavaillé-Coll van die Frans-Romantiese orrelskool, moontlik nie heeltemal in Fauré se ideale komponistiese klankpalet geval het nie.

Tog skryf hy in sy voorwoord tot die Bach-orrelwerke, waarvan hy as redakteur deur Durand aangestel is, dat die orrelis hom nie moet “...deprive of the advantages possessed by modern organs, thanks to a long series of technical improvement...bring these works alive again instead of emphasizing what is dated about them” (Nectoux 1991:43).

Fauré skryf geen solo-orrelwerke nie. Alhoewel hy deur beide Saint-Saëns en Abbot Henri Hazé genader is om, vir die orrel te komponeer, het hy die klavier as ’n beter uitdrukkingsmedium in sy komposisies gesien (Nectoux 1991:43). Tog gebruik hy die orrel in die meeste van sy liturgiese koorkomposisies en vorm dit die hart van sy *Requiem*. Wat ook opval is dat hy in sy Bach-edisie die herlewing van Bach se musiek vooropstel.

Hoewel Fauré geen solowerk vir die orrel geskryf het nie en oënskynlik nie ’n groot aanhanger van die orrel was nie, sou hy volgens die kontekstueel-beredeneerde argumentasie tot op hierdie punt waarskynlik ’n orreltranskripsie van sy *Requiem*-orkesbegeleiding, ter wille van die herlewing van die werk, verdra het.

## **2.6 SLOTOPMERKINGS**

Die kontekstuele plasing van sy *Requiem* in terme van die negentiende-eeuse transkripsiepraktyk, asook ’n in-diepte ondersoek na historiese, religieus-filosofiese, asook kompositories-filosofiese en kompositories-pedagogiese uitgangspunte wat in hierdie hoofstuk onderneem is, dui onomwonde op die feit dat Fauré sterk anti-Duits-Italiaanse sentimente gekoester het, maar hom nietemin selfs binne sy tydgenootlike kring van Franse komponiste in terme van ’n eie estetika onderskei het. Hy het naamlik weggestuur van enige teatrale uitdrukking, en sterk klem geplaas op ’n

eenheid van geskrewe teks en toonsetting. Sy kompositoriese idioom toon 'n afkeer van enige vorm van vertoon, en neig hierin terug na die klank- en estetiese ideale van vroeë musiek en spesifiek die gestroopte skoonheid van Gregoriaanse gelyksang. Nóg musikale struktuur, nóg emosie is ooit in sy musiek oorvloedig beklemtoon; eerder is daar sprake van 'n uiterste deursigtigheid en subtiële genuanseerdheid. Moontlik som Johansen (1995:i) hierdie eiesoortige estetika ten beste op wanneer hy aanvoer dat:

The [...] works of Gabriel Fauré constitute one of the great and unique treasures of the Western musical heritage. They represent a summing up of several centuries of musical art, a final celebration of the infinite resources and mysterious ambiguities of the tonal system.

Johansen (1995:ii-iii) gaan voort deur te redeneer dat dit veral Fauré se komplekse en subtiële harmoniese “taal” is wat hierdie komponis van ander onderskei. Hierby wil hy die aandag spesifiek op die dubbelslagtigheid van Fauré se harmoniese idioom wys, en op sy unieke gebruik van modaliteit en harmoniek. In terme van die huidige studie kan daar geargumenteer word dat spesifiek die polifoniese aard van Fauré se harmoniek en die “melodiese” karakter van sy baslyne, asook die besonder vloeiende aard van sy stemvoering, aspekte van hierdie komponis se musiek is waarmee daar deeglik in 'n transkripsie van sy *Requiem* rekening gehou moet word.

Ten slotte kan daar aangevoer word dat, aangesien Fauré meegedoen het aan die transkripsiepraktyke van sy tyd, en ook vloeibaar met sy eie komposisies omgegaan het, 'n transkripsie van sy *Requiem* reeds op hierdie historiese basis geregverdig word. Dit is egter die bogemelde bevindings vanuit hierdie hoofstuk wat as 'n esteties-kompositoriese en esteties-religieuse, asook pedagogiese raamwerk of “lens” vir die werk figureer (vergelyk Fenner 2008:229), wat as sistematies-beredeneerde grondlegging vir 'n ingeligte beluignemingproses rondom die beplande transkripsie moet dien.

## HOOFSTUK DRIE:

### OORWEGINGS RONDOM FAURÉ SE *REQUIEM* OP. 48

Fauré se *Requiem* Op. 48 dateer uit die tydperk toe hy by die Saint-Madeleine as orrelis gedien het. Cooksey (2009:4) beskryf die werk as dié mees bekende komposisie binne Fauré se totale *oeuvre*; 'n werk wat vandag deur die breër publiek steeds as toeganklik en populêr gesien word, en wêreldwyd gereeld in konsert- of liturgiese kontekste opgevoer word, deur professionele, sowel as amateurmusici. Aangesien die komponis se persoonlike godsdienstige sienings sy liturgiese werke sterk beïnvloed het, is dit nodig dat 'n kontekstualisering van hierdie werk ook by ander liturgiese komposisies wat Fauré in dieselfde tydperk, en vir dieselfde doel geskryf het, stilstaan. Terwyl die breër filosofies-religieuse en pedagogiese konteks van die werk dus in hoofstuk 2 ondersoek is, word daar in hierdie hoofstuk in meer besonderhede op die ontstaansgeskiedenis van die *Requiem*, asook die verhouding waarin dit tot ander liturgiese komposies van Fauré staan, gefokus. 'n Verdere belangrike aspek is 'n bespreking van die onderskeie weergawes en uitgawes van die werk.

#### 3.1 LITURGIESE KOMPOSISIES

Na afloop van sy opleiding aan die Niedermeyerskool aanvaar Fauré in Januarie 1866 'n orrelpos by Saint-Sauver in Rennes. Hier word sy eerste liturgiese komposisie *Le Cantique de Racine*, vir vierstemmige koor met orrelbegeleiding, uitgevoer. Koechlin (1946:3) beskryf die werk as "...a work of Mendelssohnian style [which] serves an inspiration delicate and profound, quite 'Rucinian'- more personal than one realises on first hearing." Tydens die eerste uitvoering van die werk het ons egter te make met begeleiding deur harmonium en strykkwintet. Die komposisie is ook in 1875 met orkesbegeleiding, gedirigeer deur Franck, in dieselfde kerk uitgevoer en is in hierdie vorm in 1905 deur Hamelle gepubliseer (Nectoux 1991:528). Daar is dus reeds sprake van 'n plastiese benadering in Fauré se liturgiese komposisies, aangesien hy op grond van beskikbare spelers en begeleidingsinstrumente by die eerste uitvoering van die werk van die oorspronklike begeleidingsvorm afgewyk het.

Hierdie argument word versterk deurdat die werk, oorspronklik met orrelbegeleiding gekonseptualiseer en later vir koor en strykkwartet herwerk, eventueel in 'n weergawe met orkesbegeleiding gepubliseer is. 'n Verdere punt van belang is dat Koechlin hierdie werk as delikaat en persoonlik beskryf. Hierdie eienskappe sou die kenmerke van Fauré se liturgiese musiek word. In 1868 skryf hy ook 'n *Cantique á St Vincent de Paul* vir die kerkkoor van St Sauver met orrelbegeleiding wat later verlore geraak het (Nectoux 1991:528). Volgens die *Semane du diocese de Rennes* (aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:13) het Fauré die koorrepertorium by die kerk vergroot en het hy werke van Händel, Haydn, en Weber, in die koorrepertorium ingesluit, en is hy ook vir sy improvisasiekuns bewonder. Volgens Bourgeat (aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:13) is dit ook vanweë die hoë kwaliteit van die koorsang wat deur Fauré gevestig is dat die erediensbywoning sedert sy aanstelling toegeneem het.

Fauré het sy pos by hierdie katedraal egter verloor, aangesien hy aangespreek is oor sy rokerij tydens die preek in die voorportaal van die kerk, en ook omdat hy met sy balklere by 'n erediens opgedaag het (Koechlin 1946:3). Vanaf 1870 beklee hy 'n orrelpos by die Notre-Dame de Clignancourt waar hy sy bande met Saint-Saëns hernu het. Kort hierna sluit hy kortstondig by die Franse weermag aan. Wanneer die kronologiese katalogus in Nectoux (1991:529) nagegaan word, blyk dit duidelik dat hy geen liturgiese werke in hierdie periode geskryf nie, moontlik vanweë die kortstondigheid van hierdie posbekleding (Nectoux 1991:503).

Nadat Fauré die weermag verlaat word hy in Maart 1871 orrelis van St Honoré d'Eylan. Kort daarna moes die priesters van hierdie kerk egter vanweë die oorlog vlug. In Augustus word 'n *Ave Maria* vir mannekoor en orrel deur die koor van die Hospice du Mont-Saint-Bernard uitgevoer. In Augustus 1871 tot Augustus 1874 word hy as Widor se assistent by St Sulpice (Nectoux 1991:505; Koechlin 1946:3) aangestel. Ook hier word daar volgens die kronologiese katalogus van Fauré se komposisies in Nectoux (1991:530-532) net een liturgiese werk, naamlik *Tu es Petrus* vir Baritonsolo, vierstemmige-koor en orrel, geskryf. Tot op hierdie stadium word al sy liturgiese werke vir orrel as begeleidingsinstrument gekonseptualiseer, met die uitsondering van die bovermelde *Cantique de Racine* wat later georkestreer is en in daardie weergawe gepubliseer is. Hierdie gegewens bevestig Fauré se uitgangspunt ten opsigte van die gebruik van beskikbare begeleidingsinstrumente;

dit is duidelik dat hy as komponis gewerk het met wat in 'n bepaalde liturgiese situasie beskikbaar was.

### 3.1.1 Fauré as *Maître de Chapelle* by St Madeleine

In Januarie 1874 gee hy sy pos by St Sulpice aan Messenger oor en begin Fauré om Saint-Saëns by die Madeleine af te los. In 1877 word hy permanent aangestel as *Maître de Chapelle* van die Madeleine (Nectoux 1991:504-505, Koechlin 1946:3) – 'n aanstelling wat hy, soos teenoor Gigout beken, reeds as student graag wou beklee het (vergelyk Koechlin 1846:2). Die pos van *Maître de Chapelle* was, naas dié as hooforrelis, die belangrikste in die kerkmusiekhierargie by die Madeleine en die posbeskrywing was volgens Nectoux (1991:25) as volg: "... he [*Maître de Chapelle*] was really in charge of the musical organisation: he had to decide with the clergy what music was to be performed and then rehearse both the choir and the accompanying band of instruments."

Oor die koor en begeleidingsmoontlikhede by die Madeleine skryf Nectoux (1991:25-26) die volgende:

Following ecclesiastical tradition, the choir of the Madeleine did not contain women. The soprano and alto parts were taken by a group of some thirty boys – 'the Maîtrise' – and the church was entirely responsible for their general and musical education. In return they sang frequently for services and occasionally received some financial reward. The best of them sang the solos, and they were given a regular salary. The choir was accompanied by its own organ, another Cavaillé Coll of 1843 with ten stops; it had a separate organist and was usually supported by two double basses.

Nectoux (1991:25-26) toon verder aan dat die koor uit vier tenore en vyf basse bestaan het. Die belangrike punt wat hy maak is dat die volwasse manlike sangers almal professioneel was. Nog 'n belangrike aspek wat aangeraak word is die feit dat die begeleidingsmoontlike vir spesiale- en feesgeleenthede tot 'n orkes met sowat twintig strykers, een of twee harpe, timpani en 'n verskeidenheid koperblasers vergroot is. Verder is daar ook van 'n groter aantal tenore en basse tydens hierdie geleenthede gebruik gemaak. Dit is juis met hierdie begeleidingsmoontlikhede wat daar dus vir spesiale geleenthede by die Madeleine gekomponeer kon word

Die volgende werke is vir die Madeleine geskryf en is ook daar vir die eerste maal uitgevoer, soos nagevors uit die kronologiese katalogus in Nectoux (1991:533-558):

- 30 Mei 1877
  - *Ave Maria* orrel en viool:
  - *Libera me* vir bariton en orrel:
- 21 November 1887
  - *O sultaris* 2 horings, harp en strykkwartet, Op. 47 nr. 1
- 16 Januarie 1888
  - *Requiem* vir sopraan en baritonsolo, gemengde koor, strykkorke (1 solo viool), harp, timpani en orrel. Die volgende dele is tydens hierdie uitvoering gebruik:
    - *Introit en Kyrie*
    - *Sanctus*
    - *Pie Jesu*
    - *Anagnus Dei*
    - *In Paradisum*
- 4 Mei 1888
  - *Requiem* met twee horings, 2 trompette, strykkorke (1 solo viool), harp, timpani en orrel. Die volgende dele is tydens hierdie uitvoering gebruik:
    - *Introit en Kyrie*
    - *Sanctus*
    - *Pie Jesu*
    - *Anagnus Dei*
    - *In Paradisum*
- 21 Januarie 1893 met oorspronklike orkestrasie

- *Requiem* vir sopraan en baritonsolo, gemengde koor, orrel en orkes.  
Die volgende dele is tydens hierdie uitvoering gebruik:
  - *Introit en Kyrie*
  - *Offertorium*
  - *Sanctus*
  - *Pie Jesu*
  - *Angnus Dei*
  - *Libera me*
  - *In Paradisum*
- 25 Desember 1889
  - *Il est né le divin enfant*, geharmoniseerde kerslied vir eenstemmige kinderkoor, orrel, harp, hobo, tjelli en kontrabasse in B<sup>b</sup> majeur
- 14 November 1904
  - *Tantum ergo* vir sopraansolo en gemengde vierstemmige koor met orrel in G<sup>b</sup>, met strykkwintet begeleiding.

Die volgende werke is waarskynlik vir die Madeleine geskryf en daar uitgevoer, maar die plek van eerste uitvoering is onbekend (Nectoux 1991:533-558):

- 1880
  - *Benedictus* vierstemmige koor, orrel en kontrabas
- 1888
  - *Maria Mater gratiae*, duo vir tenoor en bariton met orrel Op. 47, nr. 2
- 1889
  - *Ecce fidelis servus*, trio vir sopraan, tenoor en bariton met orrel op. 54
- 1890
  - *Noël d'enfant* harmonisering vir kinderkoor en orrel
- 1894
  - *Ave verum*, tweestemmige dameskoor met orrel Op. 65 nr. 1



- 1894
  - *Sancta Mater* vir tenoorsolo, gemengde koor en orrel
- 1894
  - *Ave Maria* vir tenoor, bariton en orrel in F maj.
- 1895
  - *Salve Regina* vir sopraan en orrel Op. 67 nr. 1
- 1894-5
  - *Ave Maria* vir mezzo-sopraan en orrel Op. 67 nr. 2
- 10 Augustus 1906
  - *Ave Maria* vir twee soprane en orrel, in b-mineur Op. 93 (gebruik elemente van die ongepubliseerde *Ave Maria* van 1877).

Wat betref die volgende werke kan daar met sekerheid bepaal word dat hierdie komposisies nie hul eerste uitvoering in die Madeleine gehad het nie, maar die groep werke is tydens Fauré se amp as *Maître de Chapelle* vir liturgiese kerkgebruik geskryf en bes moontlik later in die Madeleine gebruik (Nectoux 1991:533-558):

- 1878
  - *Sultaris* bariton en orrel, Eglise d'Arromanches
- 4 September 1881
  - *Messe des pêcheurs de Villerville* vir driestemmige dameskoor met soliste, harmonium en solo-viool, in samewerking met Messenger, kerk van Villerville
- 10 September 1882
  - Tweede weergawe van *Messe des pêcheurs de Villerville* vir driestemmige dameskoor met soliste, georkestreer vir klein orkes deur Messenger, kerk van Villerville
- 28 Desember 1890
  - *En prière*, canticle vir stem en orrel, Köln Konsert
- 22 Januarie 1891

- *Tantum ergo* vir tenoorsolo Op. 55, gemengde koor met harp en orrel, St. Gervais
- 10 Augustus 1906
  - *Ave Maria* vir twee soprane en orrel, in b-mineur Op. 93 (Gebruik elemente van die ongepubliseerde *Ave Maria* van 1877)
- 30 Desember 1906
  - Derde weergawe van *Messe des pêcheurs de Villerville*, vir driestemmige dameskoor met soliste en orrel of harmonium, nou met die titel *Messe basse*, sonder die dele deur Messenger, kerk van Villerville

Die volgende werke is uit die staanspoor as liturgiese werke in konserte uitgevoer (Nectoux 1991:533-558):

- 21 April 1890
  - *La Passion*, proloog vir die toneelstuk deur Edmond Haraucourt, vir gemengde koor en orkes. Oorspronklik geskryf vir 'n konsert van geweide musiek, *Société nationale de musique* in Parys
- 12 Julie 1900
  - *Requiem* Op. 48. Vir volle orkes in konsertweergawe (nuwe orkestrasie vergroot met houtblasers en viole) uitgevoer in Trocadéro

### 3.1.2 Die uitgewer se houding rondom liturgiese werke

Fauré (soos aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:112) skryf rondom 1911 aan sy uitgewer Hamelle dat al sy liturgiese werke, met uitsondering van die *Messe basse*, vir eredienste by die Madeleine geskryf is en “ ... for that reason they are in manageable keys, not too high not too low”. Alhoewel ons uit bogenoemde lys kan agterkom dat dit nie heeltemal waar is nie en dat van hierdie werke reeds voor sy betrokkenheid by die Madeleine geskryf is, of hul eerste uitvoerings in ander kerke gehad het, is

hierdie werke wel van meet af aan vir liturgiese gebruik bedoel. Daarom skryf Koechlin (1946:27) met reg as volg:

It could well be maintained that the greater part of truly religious music of our age is to be found in certain chamber or symphonic works, or even in the theatre (for example, some of Arkel's music, in *Pelléas et Mélisande*; while in *Pénélope* we recall the opening of the second act, where the feeling for nature is of the most exalted kind). This is surely superior to many of the superficial, saccharine, theatrical and sophisticated medleys for 'cello, harp and harmonium. But even so, there are still to be found a few great musicians devoting themselves to works for the Church, and such a one was Gabriel Fauré.

Dit is juis aangaande die liturgiese waarde van sy *Requiem* dat 'n transkripsie van die werk as deel van my navorsing onderneem word, sodat die doel hierby nie is om die konsertweergawe van die werk te dien nie. Koechlin (1946:6) skryf in verband met Fauré se kerkmusiek – en spesifiek insake sy *Requiem* dat “... the symphonic style tempted him less.” Sy liturgiese werke staan dus in skerp kontras met, byvoorbeeld, die *Requiem* van Berlioz wat Brook (1946:47-48) as volg beskryf:

It [Berlioz's *Requiem*] is scored on such a large scale that few concert-giving organisations in this country could attempt to perform it, though it could be done very effectively under the auspices of the B.B.C. It requires a chorus of eighty sopranos and altos, sixty tenors and seventy basses, and an orchestra of fifty violins, twenty violas, twenty cellos, eighteen double basses, four flutes, two oboes, two cors anglais, eight bassoons, four clarinets, twelve horns, four cornets, twelve trumpets, sixteen trombones, six tubas, sixteen timpani, two bass drums, four gongs and five pairs of cymbals. The brass, with the exception of the horns, is divided into four sections.

By die oorweging van 'n transkripsie van die *Requiem* moet daar ook deeglik kennis geneem word van die publikasiepraktyk van Fauré se liturgiese werke, wat as volg deur Nectoux (1991:112-113) verduidelik word:

It is worth mentioning that the indications on these various editions [of Fauré's liturgical works] do not always correspond with what Fauré originally intended. The two motets for three voices Op. 65 *Ave verum* and *Tantum ergo*, published for 'female voices' were written for the choirboys of the Madeleine; while the duet *Maria Mater gratiae* Op. 47 no. 2 and the trio *Ecce fidelis servus* Op. 54 were for the choir's male soloists. These changes were prompted simply by commercial motives. The wave of anticlericalism in the early years of the [twentieth] century led to the separation of the Church and the State and made religious music hard to sell.

Fauré (soos aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:113) het egter begrip vir uitgewers se oorwegings, en sy nota by die voorlegging van sy *Ave Maria* toon 'n akkomoderende gesindheid: "...its [the *Ave Maria*] by its nature destined more for the chapel or the salon than for a large church. I see its future lying especially in the choral classes for young ladies and I'm counting on Mme Trélat's fair pupils to launch it."

Hierdie konteks maak dit moeilik om Fauré se oorspronklike bedoelinge in die liturgiese weergawes van sy *Requiem* met alle sekerheid te kan bepaal. Dit is egter van groot belang om te probeer vasstel watter veranderinge vir finansiële redes of omrede uitgewervoorkeure aangebring is, aangesien hierdie eksterne invloede van groot belang is by verantwoorde besluitneming rondom die transkripsieproses. Hierdie aspek sal daarom later meer volledig bespreek word.

### **3.1.3 Die aard van Fauré se liturgiese komposisies**

Dit is ook van belang om te sien dat Fauré, in terme van die bogemelde lys, in die meeste van sy liturgiese werke van die orrel as begeleidingsinstrument gebruik gemaak het, of van die begeleidingsmiddele wat tot sy beskikking was by die Madeleine (vergelyk weer Nectoux 1991:25-26). Soos gesien kan word is die *Requiem* later vir volle orkes georkestreer, en was dit ook die geval met *Cantique de Racine*, terwyl *La Passion* uit die staanspoor as 'n liturgiese werk vir konsertdoeleindes gekonsipieer was. Gevolglik maak Fauré gebruik van die begeleidingsmiddele tot sy beskikking by 'n besondere kerk, en neem hy ook, soos reeds aangetoon, die vermoë van die koor in berekening (Nectoux 1991:12). Die *Libera me*, wat later in die *Requiem* gebruik is het eers as 'n werk vir bariton en orrel bestaan. Fauré sou dus moontlik self die *Requiem* met slegs orrelbegeleiding geskryf het as hy nie die orkes by die Madeleine tot sy beskikking gehad het nie. Vanuit hierdie konteks word 'n transkripsie vir liturgiese gebruik steeds meer verantwoordbaar.

Nectoux (1991:113) beskryf die aard van Fauré se kerkmusiek as volg:

The more intimate of them, like the ones composed in 1894-5 (Op. 65 and Op.67) are small masterpieces of harmonic refinement. If they are too easy on the ear – and finding the right performance style is a

delicate matter – they do reflect an almost passionate feeling as well as that tenderness and gentleness of all his music for the church.

Nectoux (1991: 115) gaan verder in die beskrywing van die *Agnus Dei* uit die *Messe Basse* en toon aan dat die driestemmige skryfwyse “... is not only sonorous but forms an entity with the accompaniment, producing a solid texture and a logical development of ideas.”

Uit bogenoemde word dit duidelik dat daar in ’n transkripsie van die *Requiem* veral daarop gelet moet word om die regte uitvoeringstyl te probeer bemiddel, asook om die teerheid, eie aan Fauré se liturgiese musiek, vas te vang. Soos in die *Messe basse* is daar, soos later weer bespreek, ’n hegte eenheid tussen die geskrewe teks en begeleiding, wat geensins skade mag lei in ’n transkripsie van die *Requiem* nie.

### **3.2 REQUIEM OP. 48**

Die *Requiem*, op. 48 is sonder twyfel die bekendste van al Fauré se liturgiese werke. Nectoux (1991:119) wys daarop dat “... [it] remains the most often played and recorded of his works the world over and increasingly it is being heard in churches.” Vergelyk ook Cooksey (2009:4). Suckling (1946:172) is ook van mening dat hierdie werk nie net ’n belangrike plek inneem in Fauré se oeuvre nie, maar ook in die Westerse musiekgeskiedenis as geheel, en stel dit as volg: “The *Requiem* is what hardly any of the great composers’ masses had been in the century elapsing Mozart – it is suited to the liturgical use, and does not ask to be a concert work.” Dit is juis hierdie stellings wat ’n transkripsie van Fauré se *Requiem* wat die werk in al sy, subtiliteit respekteer, noop. Volgens die argumentvoering tot dusver sal hierdie proses egter vanuit ’n deeglike bewustheid van die ontstaanproses en die karakteristieke aard van die geskrewe en musikale woordeskat waaruit die *Requiem* opgebou is, benader word.

#### **3.2.1. Ontstaan van die *Requiem***

Nectoux (1991:116) en Suckling (1946:19) wys daarop dat die *Requiem* tussen die dood van Fauré se vader op 25 Julie 1885, en dié van sy moeder op 31 Desember 1887 geskryf is. Suckling (1946:19) is van mening dat sy pa se dood “fortified the

invitation, always open to a church musician, to write a *Requiem Mass*". Fauré skryf egter in 'n brief aan Maurice Emmanuel (soos aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:116) "My *Requiem* wasn't written for anything ...for pleasure, if I may call it that!". Nectoux (1991:116) is hier van mening dat hierdie standpunt van Fauré 'n bewys daarvan is dat Fauré sy kreatiewe en persoonlike lewens so ver moontlik geskei het. Daar sou egter spekulatief aanvaar kon word dat, hoewel Fauré die werk moontlik nie bewustelik vir die dood van sy pa geskryf het nie, die persoonlike konfrontasie met die dood in hierdie tyd moontlik wel daartoe kon gelei het dat hy die behoefte gehad het om 'n *Requiem* te skryf.

Hoe dit ook al sy, kan Fauré se *Requiem* as 'n komposisie gesien word waarin hy sy persoonlike oortuigings rondom die dood wou verklank. In 'n onderhoud met Louis Aguetteant in 1920 (soos aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:116) skryf Fauré:

That's how I see death; as a joyful deliverance, an inspiration towards a happiness beyond the grave, rather than a painful experience ... Perhaps my instinct led me to stray from the established path all those years accompanying funerals! I'd had them up to here. I wanted to do something different.

Uit hierdie aanhaling en uit die brief aan Emmanuel is dit duidelik dat Fauré nie die behoefte gehad het om 'n *Requiem* binne die aanvaarde parameters van die vorm te skryf nie, maar dat hy met hierdie werk 'n persoonlike en hoogs-subjektiewe interpretasie van die *Requiem* en van die dood wou weergee. Cooksey (2009:5) bevestig dat hierdie "her-interpretasie" reeds in die komponis se aanwending van die *Requiem*-teks aanwesig is:

The sequence "Dies irae", which is typical of most *Requiem* settings and known for its descriptions of judgment and damnation, does not appear in this work. Of all textual concerns, this omission receives the greatest comment, and writers present it as evidence of the composer's rejection of traditional Catholic views of death and the afterlife as well as his personalization of death and consolation.

Cooksey (2009:5vv) gaan egter voort deur aan te toon dat hierdie tekstuele aanpassing 'n presedent het in *Requiem*s wat binne die konteks van die Franse Katolieke Kerk ontstaan het – werke wat nie vandag binne die publieke sfeer bekend is nie, maar waarvan Fauré sonder twyfel kennis sou gedra het.

### 3.2.2 Die 1888-weergawe

Volgens Nectoux (1991:116-117) en Legge (2005:114) word 'n onvolledige weergawe van die *Requiem* binne enkele maande voltooi en vir die eerste maal in hierdie onvolledige vorm tydens die begrafnis van 'n bekende argitek, ene M. Lesoufaché, in die Madeleine op 16 Januarie 1888 uitgevoer. Die werk het in daardie stadium uit vyf dele bestaan, naamlik: *Introit and Kyrie, Sanctus, Pie Jesu, Agnus Dei* en *In Paradisum*. Die werk is begelei deur solo-viool, verdeelde altviole en tjello's, kontrabasse, harp, timpani en orrel. Die komposisie het sy eerste uitvoering dus as liturgiese werk gehad met die begeleidingsmoontlikhede waarvoor die Madeleine op daardie stadium beskik het, soos vroeër aangetoon in die aanhaling uit Nectoux (1991:25-26). Die liturgiese aard van die komposisie, sowel as die gebruik van beskikbare begeleidingsmoontlike is dus reeds in die vroeë konsepie van die werk teenwoordig.

Volgens Armand Vivet (soos aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:116), 'n voormalige koorlid van St Augustin, het die priester Fauré net na die begrafnis ingeroep en gevra watter komponis se *Requiem* tydens die begrafnis gebruik is. Op Fauré se antwoord dat dit sy eie komposisie was het die priester hom as volg vermaan: "Monsieur Fauré, we don't need all these novelties; the Madeleine's repertoire is quite rich enough, just content with that." Hierdie werk is dus aanvanklik nie goed ontvang deur die kerklikes van die Madeleine nie. Dit is moontlik egter juis vanweë hierdie onakkommoderende reaksie dat Fauré 'n diepe behoefte gehad het om sy eie persoonlike beleving van die dood in 'n liturgiese konteks te verklank. Fauré (soos aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:109) skryf in 1902 in die *Paris-Comoedia* aangaande sy *Requiem* en die aanbiddingskonteks by die Madeleine "... I've had them up to here". Nectoux (1991:109) toon aan dat Fauré se liturgiese komposisies en dus sy *Requiem* as 'n direkte reaksie op hierdie omstandighede beskou kan word: "... for all their functional and occasional nature, Faure's religious works are a very direct reflection of his personal attitudes."

Die orkestrasie van die *Requiem* is reeds teen 4 Mei 1888 uitgebrei, aangesien die kritikus Benoit (soos aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:117) tydens 'n openbare uitvoering van die werk opmerk dat kort fanfares vir horing en trompet in die *Agnus Dei* teenwoordig was. Hoewel ons nie hier met 'n liturgiese situasie te doen het nie, maar 'n openbare uitvoering in die Madeleine, vergroot Fauré slegs sy orkestrasie met

twee trompette en twee horings, wat steeds binne die begeleidingsmoontlikhede van die Madeleine val. Volgens Nectoux (1991:25-26) is dit ook duidelik dat hy in hierdie opsig steeds nie die volle begeleidingsmoontlikhede van die Madeleine benut het nie, aangesien hy steeds net een harp en geen tromboon aanwend nie. Gevolglik word dit duidelik dat Fauré geensins 'n groot simfoniese werk soos byvoorbeeld dié van sy tydgenoot Berlioz beplan het nie. As Fauré bepaalde effekte nagestreef het sou die beskikbare trombone en nog 'n harp die klankmoontlikhede van die werk immers kon uitbrei. Daar kan dus afgelei word dat Fauré se orkestrasie beplan was om die geskrewe teks te dien en nie bloot om bepaalde “modieuse” effekte daar te stel nie.

### 3.2.3 Die 1893-weergawe

Die finale weergawe van 1893 word as volg deur Legge (2005: 115-116) uiteengesit:

Die 1893-, soos die 1888- en 1900-weergawes, maak deurgaans van 2 altvioolseksies, 2 tjello seksies, kontrabasse en orrel gebruik. Die volgende toevoegings word egter gemaak (die instrumente wat vetgedruk is, is reeds in die 1888-weergawe gebruik):

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1 <i>Introit et Kyrie</i> | + 2 horings, 2 trompette en timpani                    |
| 2 <i>Offertoire</i>       | -  |
| 3 <i>Sanctus</i>          | + 2 fagotte, 4 horings, 2 trompette, harp en vioolsolo |
| 4 <i>Pie Jesu</i>         | [+ 2 fluite, 2 klarinette en 2 fagotte?] harp          |
| 5 <i>Agnus Dei</i>        | + 2 fagotte en 4 horings                               |
| 6 <i>Libera me</i>        | + 4 horings, 3 trombone en timpani                     |
| 7 <i>In paradisum</i>     | + 2 fagotte, 4 horings, viole, harp en altvioolsolo    |

Die vraag of fluite en klarinette reeds in die 1893-weergawe gebruik is word as volg deur Legge (2005:116) beantwoord:

The flutes and clarinets are of trivial importance in the context of the entire work, and can be added if absolutely desired; there is no need to include them here in an 1888/1893 version, as logic suggests that if flutes and clarinets had been available in 1893 Fauré would probably have written parts for them in some of the other movements, and the four surviving manuscripts do not substantiate this. The bassoons however *do* appear in three of these manuscripts; however, I am not convinced that the part here adds anything to Fauré's scoring for the *Pie Jesu*, and personally would be inclined to omit them.



Die 1893-weergawe is vir die eerste keer deur die bewilliging van die *Société nationale* in die kerk van St. Gervais op 28 Januarie 1892 uitgevoer. Die werk bestaan op hierdie stadium uit sewe dele, naamlik: *Introit* en *Kyrie*, *Offertoire*, *Sanctus*, *Pie Jesu*, *Agnus Dei*, *Libera me* en *In Paradisum*. Die *Libera me* is reeds in die Madeleine uitgevoer en die *Offertoire* ontstaan tussen 1887 tot 1889. Hierdie kopie word in 1890 deur Fauré aan sy uitgewer Hamelle vir publikasie gestuur (Nectoux 1991:117). Dit is duidelik dat hierdie finale weergawe van die *Requiem* nog binne die begeleidingsvermoë van die Madeleine sou val, en dat Fauré op daardie stadium steeds nie 'n groot simfoniese konseptualisering van die werk nagestreef het nie. Fauré voeg nou ook trombone by die koperblasers en met sekerheid fagotte uit die houtblaasfamilie en 'n enkele vioolseksie in die *In paradisum*. Volgens die reeds-aangehaalde gedeelte, toon Nectoux (1991:25-26) dat die Madeleine-orkes nie oor houtblasers beskik het nie. Legge (2005:114) is egter van mening dat Fauré van koorlede gebruik kon maak wat houtblaasinstrumente kon speel. Aangesien die finale orkestrasie, vanweë Legge se redenasie, steeds vir uitvoering in die Madeleine beplan was, wil dit blyk of die uitvoering daarvan steeds vir liturgiese gebruik vooropgestel was. Hoewel die finale weergawe in 'n konsertweergawe in die kerk van St. Gervais uitgevoer is, sou die werk in die Madeleine dus steeds in 'n liturgiese konteks uitgevoer kon word.

Hoewel Fauré, soos hierbo geargumenteer, ook in die 1893-weergawe van die *Requiem* betreffende sy orkestrasie binne die begeleidingsmoontlikhede van die Madeleine bly, moet daar egter tog wel in berekening gebring word dat die werk nie uitsluitlik vir uitvoering in die Madeleine beplan was nie. Nectoux (1991:122) wys ons daarop dat, hoewel die Madeleine tradisioneel geen vroue in hul koor toegelaat het nie, die sopraan-solo slegs in die liturgiese uitvoering van die *Requiem* deur 'n seunssopraan uitgevoer is, terwyl Fauré in konsertweergawes altyd van 'n volwasse vroue-sopraan gebruik gemaak het. Sy gunsteling interpreteerder van die *Pie Jesu* was blykbaar sy leerling Térésa Roger. Smith (2001:492) herinner ons weer daaraan dat Fauré 'n "calm voiced"-bariton vir die baritonsolo's verkies het. Hieruit word dit duidelik dat Fauré, hoewel hy 'n volwasse vroue-sopraan verkies het, wel binne die liturgiese konteks 'n seunssopraan getolereer het. Hoewel sy konsepsie met ander woorde soms van die praktiese uitvoering van die *Pie Jesu* verskil het, is dit sy akkommoderende gesindheid wat opval. Hy het dus nie die liturgiese uitvoering

vermy, bloot omdat 'n volwasse sopraan nie die belangrike *Pie Jesu* kon sing nie. Weereens dui dit daarop dat Fauré nie ongeneë was om sy artistieke ideale na gelang van praktiese omstandighede aan te pas nie. Hieruit kan daar moontlik afgelei word dat 'n bepaalde toleransie rondom transkripsie moontlikhede gevolglik ook by Fauré sou kon bestaan het. Terselfdertyd dui die voorkeur vir 'n spesifieke bariton-“kleur” weer op die komponis se gevoeligheid vir timbre – sodat hierdie aspek deeglik in 'n transkripsie van die *Requiem* verreken sal moet word.

### 3.2.4 Die 1900-weergawe

Die werk word egter nie voor 1901 gepubliseer nie. Daar is drie redes hiervoor. Eerstens was daar vele onduidelikhede in die oorspronklike manuskrip. Tweedens het Fauré die volledige partituur aan sy uitgewer gestuur alvorens die reduksie vir koor en klavier voltooi was. Hierdie taak dra hy op aan Léon Boëllmann. Boëllmann sterf egter voor die voltooiing daarvan en gevolglik vra Fauré sy student Roger Ducasse om dit te voltooi. Hierdie reduksie vir koor en klavier verskyn reeds in 1900. Derdens verskil Fauré en sy uitgewer oor die orkestrasie van die werk. Volgens sy uitgewer het die afwesigheid van viole, behalwe die solo-viool en houtblasers, die bemerkingsvermoë van die werk belemmer (Nectoux 1991:117-118; Smith 1990:143). Smith (1990:143) beskryf Fauré se uitgewers se standpunt as volg: “... with a nose for commerce, [they] persuaded the composer to consent to a pumping up [his *Requiem*], with more wind, brass and violins, of what has previously been more of a parish Mass.”

Soos reeds aangetoon was die bemerking van liturgiese werke aan die begin van die neëntiende eeu in Frankryk problematies. Nectoux (1991:118) beskryf die verskille tussen Fauré se finale weergawe en dié van die publiseerders as volg<sup>23</sup>:

At all events the score published in 1901 is very different from the original orchestration, played several times under the composer's direction. The published version expands Fauré's specifically chosen forces into those of a conventional large symphony orchestra: two flutes, two clarinets, two bassoons, four horns, two trumpets, three trombones, timpani, two harps, strings and organ. The chorus and solo parts remain almost unchanged.

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<sup>23</sup> Daar sal voortaan verwys word, na die 1901 Hamelle gepubliseerde weergawe van die *Requiem*; as die simfoniese weergawe.

Oor Fauré se aandeel in die orkestrasie van die simfoniese weergawe skryf Nectoux (1991:119) die volgende:

After some fifteen years of researching the question, I can still not state with any grounds for confidence that Fauré is the sole author of the symphonic version in the form in which it has been played since its publication. Fauré certainly began his new orchestration by working yet again from the 1888 autographs, sketching on the blank staves parts for bassoons, third and fourth horns and so on. But these changes are very far from corresponding with what we find in the published score. A new manuscript version must have been completed in 1898-9 for use by the printer. Unfortunately, despite my researches, no trace of this manuscript has been found and this lacuna is all the more to be regretted because almost all the autographs of Fauré's other orchestral scores have been preserved, either in his family archives (now in the Bibliothèque Nationale) or in those of Hamelle, and because the *Requiem* is a key work in his output.

Hoe groot Fauré se aandeel in die finale orkestrasie van die simfoniese weergawe was bly 'n ope vraag, maar Nectoux (1991:119) en Smith (1990:143) is van mening dat Fauré nieteenstaande hierdie onsekerheid, volle verantwoordelikheid vir hierdie werk aanvaar het. Fauré (soos aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:119) skryf in Oktober 1900 aan Willy aangaande hierdie simfoniese weergawe van sy *Requiem*, dat "...My *Requiem's* being played in Brussels, Nancy, Marseilles and at the Paris Conservatoire! You wait, I'll soon be a celebrated composer!"<sup>24</sup>.

Die finansiële gewin, en die bekendheid wat Fauré as komponis uit die simfoniese weergawe van die *Requiem* verdien het, moes ook bygedra het tot Fauré se goedkeuring daarvan.

### 3.2.5 Fauré se houding rondom die verskillende uitgawes

Fauré skryf die volgende in twee briewe aan Ysaÿe (soos aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:119-120) in 1900<sup>25</sup>. In die eerste skryf Fauré dat, "...You'll see how angelic the violins are in the *Sanctus* after all those violas!!!", maar in 'n tweede brief bly Fauré getrou aan sy oorspronklike konsepsie van die werk.

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<sup>24</sup> Daar kan afgelei word uit Nectoux (1991:118-119) dat die simfoniese weergawe van die *Requiem* in omloop was voor die amptelike publikasie in 1901. Nectoux (1994 soos aangehaal in Smith 2000:492) beskryf die situasie as volg: "... of the common publisher's practise of lending out scores to conductors when no printed full score existed."

<sup>25</sup> Ysaÿe was die dirigent in die eerste uitvoering van die simfoniese weergawe van Fauré se *Requiem* in Brussels (Nectoux 1991:118)

The orchestration is based on violas and cellos each in two parts. There's no second violin part and the firsts only come in from the *Sanctus* (no. 3) onwards...Also the brass and woodwind have very little to do as the organ is always there to fill in the harmony...To give the violas more body (and the more there are of them the better) you could ask the better violins to play the viola just for the occasion. Also if you could possibly have two more cellos than usual that would be perfect.

Hoewel Fauré in die eerste brief meen dat die *Sanctus*, in die simfoniese weergawe, met 'n toegevoegde vioolparty beter klink keer hy tog in sy tweede brief terug na sy oorspronklike, meer intieme konsepsie van die werk. Smith (1990:143) interpreteer hierdie tweeledige standpunt van Fauré as volg:

It is clear that he was not altogether displeased, delighting on one occasion, in the demand for performances ('vous verrez que je vais devenir un musicien connu!') and on another, relishing the violin octaves of the concert version. But this did not obliterate his enthusiasm for the original conception to the word: the two versions to some degree shared the composer's approval, and they should stand side by side in the repertoire.

Hieruit kan duidelik afgelei word dat Fauré geensins sy rug op die "kleiner", vroeëre weergawe van sy *Requiem* gedraai het nie. Dit is die kleiner weergawe wat in terme van my eie navorsingsprojek vir transkripsie oorweeg is. Soos reeds aangetoon wys Nectoux (1991:119) daarop dat Fauré se *Requiem* toenemend in kerke uitgevoer word en Suckling (1946:172) beklemtoon die liturgiese geslaagdheid van die werk – 'n konteks wat ook in Suid-Afrika geld. So is die werk gedurende 2009 en 2010 in die Anglikaanse katedraal van *St Andrew* en *St Michael* en *alle Aartsengele* tydens die viering van Alle Siele-dag as liturgiese werk uitgevoer, deur 'n kamerkoor – vir wie die liturgiese omvang van die werk in besonder pas en vir wie 'n optrede met orkes beide finansiële en weens praktiese-uitvoerbare redes onmoontlik was<sup>26</sup>. Hierdie werk is ook onder dieselfde omstandighede, met kamerkoor en orrel, op vieringe van Alle Siele-dag in die Christuskerk in Pretoria en in die katedraal van St George in Kaapstad uitgevoer. Die werk is ook tydens 'n gedenkkonsert van die ontslape Bloemfonteingebore-komponis Arnold Bosman, met kamerkoor en orrel uitgevoer. Hoewel dit binne 'n konsertsituasie aangebied is, was die liturgiese karakter van die werk tog belangrik, aangesien dit ter herinnering van 'n ontslapene was. Die weergawes van 1888 en 1893 is veral geskik vir liturgiese uitvoering, vanweë kleiner liturgiese kore en die intiemer liturgiese situasie. Nectoux (1991:118-119) is selfs van

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<sup>26</sup> Alle Siele-dag word in die kerkjaar van die veral die Anglikaanse en Rooms-Katolieke tradisie gevier. Dit volg Alle Heiliges-dag en is 'n herinneringsdiens vir alle ontslapenes (Smith 2002:vi)

mening dat die simfoniese weergawe ook beter in die ruimte van 'n kerk sou klink en stel dit as volg:

The published version [1901] of the *Requiem*, which we may call the 'symphonic' version, is extremely practicable for performances in large concert halls with large choirs. In my opinion, however, it will always sound better in a specifically religious setting. The material and its orchestration both seem to have been destined for a highly reverberant acoustic like that of the Madeleine in which they can expand without sounding confused – though it is only fair to add that Hamelle's acumen paid off in terms of performances: from 1900 onwards the work was taken up by a large number of concert societies.

Legge (2005:116) is egter van mening dat die 1893-weergawe nader aan Fauré se oorspronklike bedoelings is as die 1901 Hamelle uitgawe, en stel dit as volg:

If the *Requiem* is to be performed by anything approaching a normalized symphony orchestra, the second version of 1893 is very much to be preferred to the third version of 1900. As discussed, there is no evidence to suggest Fauré actually prepared the final version, in sharp contrast to the additions to the four surviving autograph manuscripts of the 1888 version. The only sources of the third version are the printed full score and vocal score; no manuscript of the 1900 version exists. Finally, the nature of the 1893 additions allows a greater deal of flexibility for smaller or amateur orchestras...

Cooksey (2009:6) wys daarop dat *Requiem*-toonsettings in Fauré se tyd méér na die "konsert"-tradisie as na liturgiese funksionaliteit geneig het. In hierdie opsig is Fauré se *Requiem* uniek deurdat dié werk 'n plek binne albei hierdie tradisies beklee, en vandag steeds so uitgevoer word.

### **3.3 DIE WESE VAN DIE REQUIEM**

Soos reeds aangetoon is die *Requiem*, Op. 48, vir Fauré 'n persoonlike verklanking van sy sienings van die dood en was hy nie van plan om die Rooms-Katolieke siening van die dood, soos vervat in die *Missa pro defunctis*, slaafs na te volg nie. Fauré (soos aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:110) skryf as volg oor die persoonlike aard van sy *Requiem*:<sup>27</sup>

Gounod has been criticised for making his religious music too human and sympathetic. But it is his nature to feel that way; that's how his

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<sup>27</sup> Die geskrewe teks en vorm van die *Missa pro defunctis* is gestandaardiseer in die sestiende eeu tydens die Konsilie van Trent (1545-1563) (Cooksey 2009:94).

religious impulses manifested themselves. Surely an artist's nature is something that has just to be accepted?

### 3.3.1 Die *Requiem* as verklanking van Fauré se persoonlike geloofsoortuiging

Nectoux (1991:111) wys daarop dat Fauré reeds by St Sauveur in Rennes van praktiserende Katolisisme afstand gedoen het, aangesien die geestelikes daar reeds bepaalde aspirasies op hom wou afdwing wat moontlik nie met sy religieuse sienings versoenbaar was nie (“[they]...were casting aspirations on his [Fauré’s] piety.” Nectoux (1991:111-112) is van mening dat Fauré definitief nie as ’n ateïs geklassifiseer kan word nie, maar beskryf sy geloof eerder as “amounting, if not to agnosticism, at least towards that ideal which was not an essential basis of his art.” Fauré (soos aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:111) se geloofsoortuiging kom veral na vore in ’n brief aan sy vrou op 6 April 1922. Hierin kom die komponis se kritiese standpunte duidelik na vore:

You were speaking in one of your last letters of your admiration for the Creation and of your distrust of creating humanity. Is it fair? The universe is order, man is disordered. But is that his fault? He’s been thrown on to this earth, where everything appears to be in harmony, and he walks about on it staggering and stumbling from the day of his birth to the day of his death, weighed down with such a burden of physical and spiritual infirmities (so that someone had to invent ‘original sin’ to explain the situation!) ... And the clearest indication of the misery in which we found ourselves in this promise, the best that man can be offered: the obliteration of *everything*, the Hindu nirvana, or the *Catholic Requiem aeternam*.

Sy seun Phillipe Fauré-Fremiet (soos aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:112) verdedig hierdie siening van sy pa in 1928 as volg:

Certainly there are pages of Bach – pages upon pages – or of Cézair Franck in which a more decided optimism shines through. For Bach and for Franck the kingdom of God is a certainty; the only doubt lies in us, as to whether we reach it or fall short to it. For Fauré the appearance or the choir of angels coming to greet the tormented soul is no more than *probable*.”

Fremiet-Fauré (soos aangehaal in Suckling 1946:176) verdedig Fauré verder: “It comes about that Fauré, unwilling to describe heaven, yet gives us a glimpse of it, because ... he has eliminated from prayer its passionate element – that is, terror.” Eugéne Berteau (soos aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:112) stel dit ook duidelik dat “God” en “Liefde” vir Fauré sinoniem was.

Fauré se persoonlike sienings noop hom dus om van die oorspronklike geskrewe teks van die *Missa pro defunctis* af te wyk. Nectoux (1991:123) maak dit duidelik dat Fauré van hierdie teks afwyk, nie alleen vanweë artistieke oorwegings nie, maar, meer belangrik, vanweë persoonlike oortuigings. Nectoux (1991:123) wys gevolglik daarop dat Fauré sekere herhalings in die teks vir musikaal-logiese redes uitlaat, maar merk dat hy in die *Offertoire* twee belangrike woorde *omnium fidelium* na die *liberame animas*, uitlaat, asook enige verwysing na die engel St Michael. Verder vervang Fauré die *Dies irea* en *Benedictus* met twee gebede uit die *Officium pro defunctis*, *Libera me* en *In paradisum*.

Nadia Boulanger (soos aangehaal in Koechlin 1946:27-28) verdedig hierdie tekskeuse as volg in *la Revue Musicales* (1921):

The Church may judge and condemn; the mater never expounded this view any more than he has striven to follow the dogmatism of the text. It might be said that he understood religion more after the fashion of the tender passages in the Gospel according to Saint John, following St Francis of Assisi rather than St Bernard or Bossuet. His voice seems to interpose itself rather between heaven and men; usually quiet and fervent, sometimes grave and sad, but never menacing or dramatic.

Koechlin (1946:28) gaan verder:

Fauré's conception, all tenderness, pardon and hope, could not be otherwise; it was in fact truly Christian, and opposed to that cruel anthropomorphism of a 'divine justice' copied from the sententious reasoning of human tribunals. Particularly in the *Requiem*, the most well-known and the finest of these manifestations, it is quite understandable that the indulgent and fundamentally good nature of the master had as far possible to turn from the implacable dogma of eternal punishment. His doctrine, therefore, cannot be guaranteed inflexible; but the only concern is the beauty of the music. We need not to regret that his art could not tackle a detailed and minute picture of a hell which his heart could not desire when, thanks to the overflowing of that heart, the *aeterna requies* is of such serene gentleness and consoling hope. The *Dies irea* appears, as it were, incidentally, because it is obligatory (in a Mass for the Dead); moreover, it is quickly subdued by the noble and almost confident prayer or *Libera* (no.6).

### 3.3.2 Die eenheid tussen die woord- en musikale teks

Hierdie gekose geskrewe tekskeuse word meesterlik deur Fauré verklank. Nectoux (1991:120-121) wys daarop dat Fauré 'n musikaal-organiese eenheid in sy *Requiem* kon bewerkstellig nieetenaande die feit dat die werk oor 'n relatief lang tydperk

ontstaan het. Dit word bewerkstellig deurdat Fauré die werk rondom 'n kern sentreer en van tematiese verwysings daardeur die werk gebruik maak.

Nectoux (1991:121) toon aan dat die sopraansolo *Pie Jesu* die kern van die *Requiem* vorm en dat alles anders daar rondom beplan word. Hierdie kern, die *Pie Jesu*, word as volg deur Suckling (1946:174) beskryf: "...its intense pathos derives not from vocal strenuousness but just the reverse; the voice moves mostly in intervals of a tone or a minor third, and its effect is enhanced by a similar movement reflected in the lower strings and harp." Koechlin (1946:28) beskryf die *Pie Jesu* weer as "... expresses a piety most deeply felt and loving." Nectoux (1991:122) is voorts van mening dat die *Pie Jesu* as volg verstaan kan word: "... a profoundly touching prayer despite the rather dated style of the music. Its simplicity, gentleness and candour transcend the 'odour of sanctity' to reach some kind of expressive truth ... the soloist alternates with an orchestral motif which creates an echo effect."

Suckling (1946:179) toon weer aan watter sentrale, samebindende eenheid die woord *Requiem* in Fauré se *Requiem* inneem. In hierdie opsig argumenteer hy dat die woord in vyf van die sewe dele voorkom, en dat "...it is [the word *Requiem*] thrown into strong relief whenever it occurs, and form not only the first but also the last word in the work, ... and it is also more noteworthy that the only lines (*Pie Jesu*) which he used from the sequence (*Dies irae*) centre upon the same word." Nectoux (1991:121) wys daarop hoe die woorde in Fauré se orkestrasie religieus gestalte verkry: "... '*Requiem aeternam*' and '*Kyrie*' are placed in a halo of light."

Nectoux (1991:122) beskryf die eenheid tussen geskrewe teks en die musiek in die res van die *Requiem* as volg:

The choral parts are well balanced against the instrumental ones, even though the texture is very varied. Vertical, homophonic writing for four, five or six voices (with men's parts doubled) is used for the moments of direct prayer where Fauré obviously wanted to make the words absolutely clear ... The same clarity of word-setting is to be found in passages of great emotional intensity. Where Fauré brings together choir and organ in massive ensembles that are the most effective for being short and sudden: the 'Hosanna' in the Sanctus (bars 42-53), the 'Dies irae', and the unison repeat of the Libera me (bars 52-122). The gentleness and intimacy of Fauré's music in general here give way to an impressive dignity.

Nectoux (1991:122) is verder van mening dat die stygende vokale lyne wat die *Offertoire* kroon en die serene kwaliteit van die *Amen* (in B majeur) as hoogtepunte in



Fauré se geniale eenheid tussen geskrewe- en musikale tekste gesien behoort te word.

Die *Libera me*, sterk kontrasterend met die ander bewegings, word met reg deur Nectoux (1991:122) uitgesonder, vanweë "...its clear cut ostinato rhythms, its angular vocal writing –with leaps of an octave- its dynamic contrasts (*pp* to *ff*), its harmonic progressions and the repeat of the whole by the choir in unison."

Daar kan aangeneem word dat bogemelde standpunte, veral van Koechlin, oor die algemeen op die 1901 simfoniese weergawe gebaseer is. Orledge skryf in 1979 (aangehaal in Smith 1990:143) dat min lesers eers daarvan bewus was dat daar 'n ander vroeëre konsepie van die *Requiem* was as die simfoniese weergawe. Daar kan dus afgelei word dat die simfoniese weergawe sedert die begin van die twintigste eeu geheel en al gedomineer het. Dieselfde sal waar wees van die vroeëre weergawes van die *Requiem*, maar Smith (1990:143) beskryf die vroeëre weergawes as 'n "...purer, more transparent version, with the harp less obscured, was performed many times before the turn of the century." Dadelik val die woorde "pure" en "transparent" op, wat daarop dui dat hierdie weergawes selfs groter sensitiwiteit rondom 'n transkripsieproses sou vereis. Nectoux (1991:118) som die wesenlike verskille tussen die simfoniese weergawes en die vroeëre weergawes as volg op:

Without going into great detail, a general comparison of the two orchestral versions does nonetheless throw up some interesting points. By adding a large body of first violins (there are no seconds) to the most tuneful sections of the work [*Requiem*] Fauré underlines the undulating contours – in passages like as the solo in the Sanctus, which is the same as the original version but now played almost entirely octave lower, or the long line of the Agnus Dei. The addition of the two further horns completely alters the function of these instruments from being melodic to being harmonic, while by all the violins and the added string and wind are confined to doubling other parts. The bassoons reinforce the basses in the tuttis and flutes and clarinets have precisely twelve bars to play (in the Pie Jesu)!

Nectoux (1991:118) is dus met reg van mening dat die oorspronklike individuele en intieme karakter van die *Requiem* in die simfoniese weergawe verander het en dat die werk minder deursigtig geword het. Verder beklemtoon hy die feit dat die horing-, timpani en harpkleureffekte in die simfoniese weergawe grootliks verlore gaan. Hy wys ook daarop dat die algehele dinamiek van die werk vergroot is van *pp* na *p* en van *f* na *ff* (Nectoux 1991:118).

Bogenoemde dui op veral kleurverskille tussen die verskillende weergawes van die *Requiem*. Soos reeds aangetoon het Fauré duidelike kleurbeelde in sy konseptualisering gehad. Daar sal dus duidelike besluite aangevande die kleuraspekte gemaak moet word in 'n transkripsie van die werk, en spesiale oorweging sou gegee moes word aan watter weergawe gevolg gaan word.

### **3.3.3 Die rol van die orrel in die oorspronklike orkestrasie van die *Requiem***

Nog 'n kleuraspek wat ondersoek moet word is dié van die orrel in die oorspronklike georkestreerde weergawes. Smith (1990:144) fokus meer gedetailleerd op die rol van die orrel in die Madeleine-weergawe en die simfoniese weergawe van Fauré se *Requiem*. Hy wys daarop dat die "... performer not acquainted with the performance traditions and organ of the Madeleine might well deduce that it should play a quietly supporting role on a single flute-stop". Suckling (1946:171) is van mening dat die orrel slegs 'n continuo-funksie vervul. Smith (1990:144) verduidelik die rol van die orrel as volg:

... to give some idea of the capabilities of the Madeleine organ [for the choir] which, although quite modest, had two 8's and a 4 reed in a swell-box, it would also have been pertinent to include the numerous indications of registration (even in the parentheses) which appear in the first orchestral score and, more copiously, in the separate organ part. They are most likely to have been added, or at the least approved, by Fauré, and the picture they give is not that of a continuo 9a concept which probably meant little to Fauré) but, rather, of a highly coloured central instrument, making considerable use of the reeds in the closed swell box.

Legge (2005:116) is selfs van mening dat die volgende ten opsigte van die orrelparty geld: "... [it] plays throughout and contains the complete harmonisation, so that the five-part string ensemble is really accompanying the organ, not the other way around."

Hoewel hierdie registrasie-aanduidings in die orkesweergawe aangebring is, is dit hoogs-waarskynlik 'n gegewe in die vroeëre weergawes van die *Requiem*, aangesien dit vanuit die staanspoor op die Madeleine-koororrel uitgevoer is. Suckling (1946:164) wys ook daarop watter ondersteunende rol die orrel vir die koor speel, deur aan te voer dat "... the choir of the *Requiem* finds the task technically eased by the orchestra, and mostly by the organ" – weereens 'n aspek wat as baie belangrike

geag behoort te word in 'n transkripsie wat vir liturgiese doeleindes beplan word, aangesien liturgiese kore hierdie tipe ondersteuning dikwels onontbeerlik vind. Nie net behoort die verskillende kleurmoontlikhede van die orkestrasie in die verskillende weergawes van die *Requiem* in 'n transkripsie oorweeg te word nie, maar moet die oorspronklike rol van die orrel, wat oënskynlik dikwels verkeerdelik geïnterpreteer word ook ten alle tye in ag geneem te word volgens Fauré se oorspronklike bedoeling.

Dit is juis in die musikale besetting van hierdie persoonlike verklanking van die dodemis, waarin 'n God van liefde uitgebeeld word, sonder die beklemtoning van enige oordeel, waarin bepaalde subtiliteite opgesluit is wat in 'n verantwoorde transkripsie deeglik ondervang moet word. Dieselfde omlýning, dramatiese beklemtonings, dinamiese kontraste en serene kalmte moet dus in 'n transkripsie van die *Requiem* verreken word. Nie net onderstreep Fauré se begeleiding die geskrewe teks wat hy gekies het nie, maar ook sy hoogs-persoonlike verklanking daarvan, weg van kerklike dogmas of konvensies. Daar moet gevolglik gepoog word om nie net die notebeeld van die *Requiem* te transkribeer nie, maar ook om die estetiese essensie van Faure as komponis vas te vang, wat deur Nectoux (1991:499) as volg beskryf word: “for him [Fauré] created work is a refuge, that music is a soothing balm, contained in the gently undulating arpeggios and in the frequent rocking rhythms one finds, either in the Barcarolles or in the *Requiem*, that ‘lullaby’ of death.” Of, soos George Auric in die *Revue musicale* (soos aangehaal in Suckling 1946:180) in Desember 1924 oor Fauré skryf: “Here was his [Faure's] glory to discovered new sound forms which set free our hearts and our senses, and do not debase them.”

Hierdie estetiese konteks vir die werk dui dus daarop dat daar, wat betref die transkripsieproses, 'n doelbewuste besluit geneem is oor watter aspekte, en van watter weergawe, in die beplande transkripsie van die *Requiem* belig moet word sonder om die oorspronklike rol van die orrel te verontagsaam.

### **3.4 REQUIEM – UITGAWES**

Uit bogenoemde word dit duidelik dat daar drie weergawes van die Fauré *Requiem* bestaan: die 1888-weergawe, wat uit slegs vyf dele bestaan; die 1893-weergawe, wat uit al sewe dele bestaan, maar met beperkte orkestrasie, asook die 1901-

weergawe, of sogenaamde simfoniese weergawe, wat deur Hamelle gepubliseer is. Die 1901-weergawe van die *Requiem* was die enigste gepubliseerde weergawe van die *Requiem*, waarvan die oorspronklike Fauré manuskrip nie meer bestaan nie. Soos reeds aangetoon het 'n behoefte vir die rekonstruksie van die 1888/1893-weergawes eers in die 1970's na vore gekom. Behalwe die 1901-Hamelle weergawe verskyn daar sedert 1970 die volgende moderne uitgawes, volgens Cooksey (2009:67-68):

- Novello 1975: Desmond Ratcliffe (uitgewer en verwerker)
- Edition Peters 1977/1978 (hersien 1995): Jean-Michel Nectoux en Reiner Zimmerman
- Eulenburg 1978: Roger Fiske en Paul Inwood
- Hinshaw Music 1984: John Rutter. In sy voorwoord verdeel Rutter die instrumente in twee groepe, die wat hy as “essensieel” en “weglaatbaar” beskou. Deur hierdie sisteem is dit moontlik om die orkes tot 'n minimum van twee horings, harp, orrel en strykers te reduseer.
- Oxford University Press 1984: John Rutter
- Hamelle-Leduc [Version 1893] 1994 (hersien 2000): Jean-Michel Nectoux en Roger Delage
- Hamelle-Leduc [Version de concert, 1900] 1998: Jean-Michel Nectoux
- Bärenreiter 2002: Ingo Bredenbach
- Carus-Verlag 2005: Marc Rigaudière
- Selfgepubliseer, versprei deur die *Choral Public Domain Library* 2005: Philipp Legge

Die uitgawes veral hier van belang is die Rutter-uitgawe 1984, die Hamelle-Leduc-uitgawe, deur Nectoux 1994 (rev. 2000), en die van Philipp Legge (2005), aangesien al hierdie uitgawes gepoog het om die 1893-uitgawe te rekonstrueer.

Smith (1990:144) wys daarop dat Rutter in sy 1984 rekonstruksie van die 1993-weergawe slegs die manuskrip van die 1888-weergawe, waarvan slegs die *Introit* en *kyrie*, *Santus*, *Agnus dei* en *In paradisum* in die *Bibliothèque Nationale* behoue gebly het, as bronteks in sy rekonstruksie gebruik het. Afgesien daarvan dat die

oorblywende *Offertoire*, *Pie Jesu*, en *Agnus Dei*, nie beskikbaar was nie, meen Smith dat Rutter ook nie die houtblaaspartie wat Fauré stelselmatig bygevoeg het, gekonsulteer het nie. Hy gebruik dus volgens Smith (1990:144) sy intuïsie en kennis van orkestrasie om die oorblywende dele te rekonstrueer.

Nectoux werk sedert die 1970's aan sy rekonstruksie van die 1893-weergawe van die *Requiem*, maar is vanweë Franse wetgewing verhinder om die werk voor 1998 te publiseer (Smith 1990:143). Nectoux maak egter van twee belangrike brontekste in sy rekonstruksie gebruik, naamlik die manuskripkopie deur een van die Madeleine koorlede van die pre-1900 *Requiem* weergawe en houtblaaspartye wat mettertyd in die Madeleine gevind is (Smith 1990:134-144).

Die belangrikste verskille tussen die Rutter en Nectoux reproduksies van die 1893 weergawes word as volg deur Cooksey (2009:73-74) uiteengesit:

With one exception, the list of instruments used in Nectoux's edition matches that in Rutter's (Nectoux includes only two horns). Despite this resemblance, these editors chose to employ the instruments differently at several notable moments.

A noticeable change in Nectoux's edition is the alteration of the rhythm of the horn parts in *Libera me* during the short transition to the "Dies irae" section (m. 53). All other editions use a hemiola rhythm (three half notes in a six-four meter). Nectoux's has repeated quarter notes with a crescendo.

Daarenteen wys Cooksey (2009:69) ons daarop dat die Legge-weergawe van die 1888/1893 *Requiem*, in die geheel, op die Rutter uitgawe van 1984 gebaseer is.

Alvorens daar in hoofstuk 4 oorgegaan word tot 'n dokumentering van die transkripsieproses, kan daar ten slotte opgemerk word dat hierdie studie dit nie ten doel het om 'n outentieke of 'eenmalig-ware' *Requiem*-transkripsie daar te stel nie. Daar kan opgemerk word dat verskille, soos aangetoon tussen die Rutter en Nectoux weergawes, uitsluitlik by 'n dirigent berus, en nie in 'n transkripsie aangetoon hoef te word nie. 'n Transkripsie is reeds 'n artistieke kompromie en daar moet dus ingeligte besluite rondom brontekste geneem kan word. Die houtblaaspartye, wat meesal verdubbeling van ander partye is, is dus ook nie van soveel belang nie. Wat uit my oorsig in hierdie hoofstuk blyk is eerder dat verskille rondom kleurnuanses, soos die gebruik van twee horings teenoor vier, en onafhanklike vioolpartye wat die altviole 'n oktaaf hoër verdubbel, wat in verskillende weergawes van die *Requiem* voorkom, belangrik is in terme van 'n orreltranskripsie van die werk.

## HOOFSTUK VIER:

### TEGNIES-STILISTIESE EN MUSIKAAL-ESTETIESE OORWEGINGS BY DIE TRANSKRIPSIE VAN FAURÉ SE *REQUIEM* AS ORREL-DUET

In die aanloop van die vorige hoofstukke het 'n aantal belangrike aspekte wat ten opsigte van 'n transkripsie van Fauré se *Requiem* verantwoord moet word na vore gekom. Hierby was die uitgangspunt Fenner (2008:1) se idee dat enige interpretatiewe konteks vir 'n werk deur die werk self bepaal word – met ander woorde, die teks bepaal tot watter mate die konteks belangrik is, en watter aspekte daarvan bepalend is (sien weer onder 2.1). Vanuit hierdie perspektief is daar gekonstateer dat Fauré se geestes- en leefwêreld in oënskou geneem moes word, en dat die algemene beginsels van die musikale milieu waarin hy hom bevind het, in berekening gebring moes word (2.1). In hierdie opsig is daar veral aandag gegee aan skrywers wat tydgenootlike perspektiewe daargestel het, by name Suckling (1946) en Bruneau (in Newmarch 1929). Historiese aspekte van transkripsiepraktyk is in die diskoers ingebring, en in terme van 'n vierhande-transkripsie van Fauré se *Requiem* oorweeg (vergelyk 2.2).

Die invloed van teatermusiek en die popularisering van orrelmusiek op die heersende liturgiese konteks van die tyd was 'n belangrike aspek wat aangesluit het by Fauré se pedagogiese objektiewe en sy doelstelling om liturgiese musiek te laat herleef (2.3). In hoofstuk 3 is daar spesifiek ingegaan op die stand van liturgiese komposisie in Fauré se tydvak (3.1), en is die middele tot sy beskikking as orrelis van die Madeleine-katedraal bespreek. Die komponis se unieke religieuse interpretasie van die *Requiem*-teks is ondersoek (3.2.1) en hierby is daar veral op sy persoonlike siening van die dood gefokus. Kwessies van outeurskap het belangrike bevindings rondom tegnies-estetiese en musikaal-estetiese aspekte van die werk na vore gebring. Hierdie aspekte kan as volg opgesom word, en dien as riglyne vir die fisiese transkripsie wat as deel van hierdie navorsingsprojek daargestel is:

Soos in die vorige hoofstukke bespreek, is dit veral die volgende faktore wat in 'n transkripsie van die Fauré *Requiem* verantwoord moet word:

- Die koloristiek van die werk is die eerste oorweging. In die orkestrasie van die 1888 weergawe is dit die kleure van die strykers en koperblasers wat op betroubare wyse in 'n transkripsie vir orrelduet verklank moet word.
- Die oorspronklike orrelparty wat deur Fauré self as die hart van die komposisie beskryf word, moet so ver moontlik behoue bly. Rutter (1984:3) is van mening dat Fauré se oorspronklike orrelparty vir die *Requiem* voldoende is as 'n verteenwoordiging van die totale partituur, soos van toepassing op repetisies, en dat dit sodoende 'n klavierreduksie oorbodig maak. Rutter (1984:3) argumenteer verder dat uitvoerings van die *Requiem* met slegs orrelbegeleiding ook moontlik is. Ten spyte hiervan, skryf hy wel 'n tweede klavierbordparty vir die *Sanctus* en *Libera me*, wat volgens hom die essensiële orkesmateriaal in dié bewegings verklank. Hierdie uitspraak en handeling van Rutter dui dus reeds op die konsep van 'n orrelduet-weergawe vir die werk. Hy is egter heelwat meer akkommoderend ten opsigte van die instrumentkeuse vir 'n tweede party. Rutter (1984:3) argumenteer hieroor as volg: "I have shown the additional music [orchestral parts] in the form of a second keyboard part which can be played by a second player on the same organ or piano."
- Rutter (1984) besef dus reeds dat 'n solo-orreltranskripsie nie al die elemente van die oorspronklike besetting kan verklank nie. Hy beperk egter die gebruik van 'n tweede speler tot slegs twee bewegings van die werk. Dit is egter my mening dat die ander bewegings eweneens 'n tweede speler regverdig, ten einde reg te kan laat geskied aan die koloristiek van die orkesinstrumente, wat sonder 'n tweede speler nie wesenlik aangespreek kan word nie. Verder is ek daarvan oortuig dat 'n meer esteties-bevredigende klankeffek en -resultaat verkry kan word deur eerder gebruik te maak van 'n orrelduet of twee orrels as van 'n klavier in 'n transkripsie van Fauré se *Requiem*, omdat laasgenoemde bepaalde klank- en praktiese uitvoerprobleme kan veroorsaak. Eerstens beskik die klavier oor 'n bepaalde eiesoortige klankpallet wat 'n radikale verskil in toonkleur tussen dié twee instrumente veroorsaak. Dit bring mee dat 'n doeltreffende emulering van instrumentale timbres nie na wense gerealiseer kan word nie. Na my mening is dit spesifiek registrasie-opsies vir die tweede orrelparty wat dit moontlik maak om beide kontrasterende en addisionele

klankkleure en -effekte as komplimenterend tot die bestaande orrelparty te verkry, en sodoende 'n meer geloofwaardige weergawe van die volledige oorspronklike partituur teweeg te bring. In die tweede plek het die samespel van orrel en klavier dikwels probleme ten opsigte van balans en toonhoogte, en is dit moeilik om die twee instrumente in 'n kerksituasie op presies dieselfde toonhoogte te laat stem. verder beskik min kerke oor 'n goeie klavier waarop die "orkesparty" suksesvol gerealiseer kan word.

- Die hulp wat veral die orrel met sy gedrae klank en registrasie-moontlikhede aan die koor kan bied, is 'n essensiële faktor wat in berekening gebring moet word vir die sukses van beide die transkripsie en die uitvoering daarvan.
- 'n Belangrike strukturele en stemleidingsfaktor wat ook in 'n transkripsie van die *Requiem* verantwoord sal moet word is die subtiele verskille in die onderskeie baspartye van die orkes, orrel en koor. Die aanpassing van 'n basparty om die orrelomvang te akkommodeer en die stemleiding te behou word ook duidelik in die Chopin-Liszt-transkripsie gedemonstreer (vergelyk notevoorbeeld 1.5 en 1.6 en die bespreking by 1.2).
- Bepaalde klankomlyning van die vokale teks is 'n verdere belangrike faktor wat aandag moet geniet in 'n effektiewe transkripsie van die Fauré *Requiem*.
- Soos reeds te kenne gegee, is registrasiekeuses van die uiterste belang om geëmmuleerde instrumentale koloristiek te belig.
- Oorwegings ten opsigte van frasering en artikulasie is van uiterste belang ten einde reg te laat geskied aan die verklanking en oordrag van spesifieke instrumentale speelstyle, teenoor frasering en artikulasievereistes vir die orrel.

#### **4.1 INTROIT EN KYRIE**

In die transkripsie van die *Introit* en *Kyrie* word die eerste orrelis aan die linkerkant van die tweede orrelis geplaas. Die tweede orrelis moet so ver moontlik die normale speelposisie voor die manuele behou, aangesien hy/sy die hele oorspronklike orrelparty en die baspartye op die pedale sal moet akkommodeer. Omdat die stryker- en koperblaaspartye hoofsaaklik in die tenoorregister geleë is, is dit tegnies



makliker indien die eerste orrelis, wat verantwoordelik is vir die realisering van hierdie partye, aan die linkerkant geplaas word.

Aangesien die *Introit* en *Kyrie* reeds deel van die 1888 weergawe van die *Requiem* is en die oorspronklike manuskrip daarvan behoue gebly het, is die oorspronklike orkestrasie vir die *Requiem* eweneens vasgelê. Hoewel hierdie beweging aanvanklik slegs vir koor, strykers (altviole en tjelli) en orrel geskryf is, is die byvoeging van onderskeidelik twee horing- en trompetpartye in Fauré se handskrif in die *Bibliothèque Nationale* in Parys beskikbaar (Rutter 1984:2). Gevolglik is die gebruik van gemelde koperblaaspartye reeds deel van die 1888/1893-weergawe en moet dit in die transkripsie verantwoord word. Die bestaan van hierdie partye regverdig dan ook die koperblaaspartye in die ander bewegings. Op watter stadium die horingpartye van twee horings na vier horings uitgebrei is is egter onbekend. Die vierhoring-opsie word egter deurgaans in die transkripsie gevolg.

#### **4.1.1 Kleurhantering**

In die *Introit* word die eerste drie intredes van die koor deur 'n lang noot in die horings voorafgegaan. Verder verdubbel die strykers en die orrel die enkel note in oktawe terwyl die orrel ook harmoniese ondersteuning bied vir die koor. Op 'n drie-manuaalorrel is dit moontlik om al drie klankkleure voort te bring. Binne die meer algemene twee-manuaal-opset van die meeste orrels in kerke sal daar egter as kompensasie vir die verlies aan 'n derde manuaal van registrasieveranderinge in die eerste orrelis se party gebruik gemaak moet word om die eerste drie horingnote van die strykerkleur te onderskei. Die tekstuurverandering wat elke keer plaasvind wanneer die koor intree sal ook verreken moet word deur die eerste orrelis. Dit word gedoen deur die oktaafverdubbeling van die drie lang note deur die strykers en orrel by die intredes van die koor tot 'n enkelnoot te reduceer.

In notevoorbeeld 4.1 en 4.2, mate 1 tot 8, word die transkripsieproses, soos hierbo beskryf, geïllustreer:

Notevoorbeeld 4.1

Fauré: *Introit* m1-8<sup>28</sup>

*Fauré: Mate 1 - 8*

Largo ( $\text{♩} = 40$ )

The musical score is arranged in systems. The first system includes 2 Bassoons, 4 Horns in F (I, II and III, IV), Timpani, Soprano and Alto voices, Tenors and Basses, and Organ. The second system includes Violins I and II, and Cellos/Double Basses. The score is in common time (C) and marked 'Largo' with a tempo of 40 quarter notes per minute. Dynamics range from *pp* to *ff*. The lyrics are: 'Re - qui - em a - ter - num do - na e - is Do - mi - ne et lux per - pe - tu - a'. The organ part is marked 'Largo' and 'moltissimo'.

<sup>28</sup> Notevoorbeeld 4.1, 4.3, 4.5, 4.7, 4.9, 4.11, 4.13, 4.15, 4.17, 4.19 en 4.21 is geneem uit: *Gabriel Fauré (2005) Requiem (1888/1893 version) Legge P (red.)*.

## Notevoorbeeld 4.2<sup>29</sup>

### Beukes Transkripsie: *Introit* m1-8

*Transkripsie (Orrelduet): Mate 1 - 8*  
**Largo** ♩ = 40

**Largo** ♩ = 40

Die orrelparty van die tweede orrelis volg, met enkele uitsonderings, die oorspronklike orrelparty. In laasgenoemde word die oktaafverdubbeling van die lang note oor drie oktawe versprei. In die transkripsie word die pedaalparty op die oorspronklike geskrewe toonhoogtes van die kontrabasse behou. Met die gebruik van 'n sestienvoetregister en die afkoppeling van die manuale word slegs een stem deur die tweede orrelis behou, terwyl die pedaal die ander stem 'n oktaaf laer verdubbel. Die sestienvoetregister het egter steeds 'n verdubbeling oor drie oktawe tot gevolg. Die harmoniese ondersteuning aan die koor deur die tweede orrelparty word egter onveranderd gelaat. Die klankkleur van twee horings in mate 15<sup>2</sup> tot 17 sal egter op 'n twee-manuaalorrel met dieselfde kleur as die strykers aangebied moet word of omgekeerd, maar in 'n twee-orrelopset, of indien 'n drie-manuaalorrel tot die orrelis se beskikking is, sal die verskille in kleur wel gerealiseer kan word. Ten einde die horingparty te akkommodeer, sal die eerste orrel ook vanaf maat 13 tot 17 die oktaafverdeling tot 'n enkele noot in die tenoor moet beperk. Die rede hiervoor is voor-die-hand-liggend, aangesien die horing- en strykerpartyte vervleg is en dit die kontras wat verkry moet word in die twee-manuaalorrelduetweergawe sal belemmer. By die driemanuaal- of twee-orrelopset sou die oktaafverdeling deur die linkerhand

<sup>29</sup> Notevoorbeelde 4.2, 4.4, 4.6, 4.8, 4.10, 4.12, 4.14, 4.16, 4.18, 4.20, 4.22 is geneem uit: Beukes transkripsie van Fauré *Requiem*.

gespeel word en sal dit legatospel inboet, terwyl die regterhand die horingparty op 'n ander manueel realiseer.

In notevoorbeeld 4.3 en 4.4, mate 12 tot 14, word die transkripsieproses, soos hierbo beskryf, geïllustreer:

Notevoorbeeld 4.3:  
Fauré: *Introit* m12-14

Notevoorbeeld 4.4  
Beukes Transkripsie: *Introit* m12-14

Fauré: *Mate 12 - 14*

Bsn.  
Cors. (Fa)  
S. A.  
T.  
B.  
Org.  
I.  
Altos II  
Villes I  
Villes II  
Cb.

lu - ce - at e - is  
lu - ce - at e - is  
lu - ce - at e - is

*sfz* *p sempre*

Transkripsie (Orrelduet): *Mate 12 - 14*

Orl.  
Ped.  
Orl.  
Ped.

*ff* *pp*

*sfz* *p*

-Koppel +Koppel

*sfz* *p*

In die *Kyrie* word die tweede orrelparty ook met enkele uitsonderings van die oorspronklike orrelparty ontleen. Die uitsonderings is hoofsaaklik van toepassing op die inkorporering en versoening van die oorspronklike orrelbas met die oorspronklike strykerbas. Fauré (1900 soos aangehaal in Nectoux 1991:119-120) skryf in sy brief aan Ysaïe watter belangrike harmoniese rol die oorspronklike orrelparty in die oorspronklike orkestrasies vervul (vergeelyk 3.2.5). Beide Smith (1990:144) en Legge (2005:116) beklemtoon weer die feit dat die oorspronklike orrelparty 'n sentrale rol in die oorspronklike orkestrasie van die 1888/1893-weergawe van die *Requiem* gespeel het. Legge is selfs van mening dat die vyfstemmige strykerparty die orrel begelei en nie anders om nie. Hierteenoor onderskryf Suckling (1946:171) die rol wat

die oorspronklike orrelparty as ondersteuningmiddel vir die koor speel (vergelyk 3.3.3). Gevolglik behou hierdie transkripsie die oorspronklike orrelparty deurgaans, behalwe in die laaste deel wat later bespreek sal word. In mate 18 tot 37 word die strykerkleur wat die woord *kyrie* omlin en deur albei altvioolpartye en een tjelloparty verteenwoordig word, deur die eerste orrelis as 'n sololyn op 'n ander manuaal met 'n ander klankkleur verklank.

Registrasiekeuse is hier van groot belang, aangesien daar geen eerste viole betrokke is nie. Die grondtone van die registerkeuse moet dus hier oorheers. Die vier note in maat 28 tot 29, wat deur die koperblasers hanteer word, sal weereens op 'n twee-manuaalorrel met dieselfde kleur as die strykermelodie gespeel moet word, terwyl dit in 'n twee-orrelopset, of met 'n drie-manuaalorrel in 'n ander subtiel-kontrasterende register gespeel sou kon word. Mate 28 en 29 moet egter spesiale aandag in die transkripsie geniet. Hier word die bostem van die orrel deur die altviole en horings op oktaafafstand verdubbel. Dit kan op 'n twee-manuaalorrel slegs verkry word deur die onderste oktaaf met die deurgaande *Kyrie*-motief te vervleg. Hier is besluit om die horingnote 'n oktaaf hoër te realiseer in die eerste orrelparty om die vervlegting in 'n twee-manuaal-duet opset te voorkom. Die besluit om sekere materiaal met 'n oktaaf verskil te transkribeer kom ook na vore in notevoorbeeld 1.1 en 1.2, waar J S Bach dit toepas in die transkribering van 'n Vivaldi-concerto. Notevoorbeeld 1.1 dui dan ook 'n geval te wees waar J S Bach materiaal 'n oktaaf laer transkribeer om vervlegte materiaal beter te kontrasteer (vergelyk 1.2).

In notevoorbeeld 4.5 en 4.6, mate 28 tot 29, word die transkripsieproses soos hierbo beskryf, geïllustreer:

Notevoorbeeld 4.5

Fauré: *Introit* m28-29

Fauré: *Mate 28 - 29*

Notevoorbeeld 4.6

Beukes Transkripsie: *Introit* m28-29

Transkripsie (Orrelduet): *Mate 28 - 29*

Weereens sal hierdie probleem met 'n twee-orrelopset en selfs op 'n drie-manuaalorrel grootliks opgelos kan word.

In mate 38<sup>2</sup> tot 39 behartig die tweede orrelis beide die oorspronklike orrelparty en die strykers, aangesien dit bloot verdubbeling van partye is. 'n Dubbele orrel- en strykereffek kan egter met registerbyvoeging en die versterking van grondtone by 'n twee-manuaalopset verkry word, of in 'n twee-orrelopset of drie-manuaalorrel deur die koppeling van 'n manuaal met strykerregister(s). Die koperblaaskleur word hier deur die eerste orrel verskaf. Daar is besluit om hier van die vier-horing-opsie<sup>30</sup> gebruik te maak. Mate 40 tot 49<sup>1</sup>; mate 61 tot 70 en mate 78 tot 92 word soos mate 18 tot 37 behandel, terwyl mate 49<sup>2</sup> tot 60 en mate 71 tot 77 soos mate 38 tot 39 hanteer word. Ook in die *Kyrie* kan die basparty van die oorspronklike orrelparty deur die pedale vervang word met 'n sestienvoetregisterbasis en die pedaal-manuaalkoppeling van die registers, soos deur die tweede orrelis gebruik. Daar moet egter gewaak word teen die lukrake koppeling van manuale, aangesien dit die klemverskille tussen die twee orrelpartye sal verdoesel. Die manuale sal dus ongekoppel bly, behalwe waar aangetoon. Soos die geval in mate 15<sup>2</sup> tot 17 in die

<sup>30</sup> Soos reeds in hoofstuk 3 aangetoon, is dit onduidelik op watter stadium Fauré van vier horings gebruik gemaak het.

*Introit* sal die kleurverskille tussen die strykers en koperblasers in mate 83 tot 92 slegs op 'n drie-manuaalorrel of twee-orrelopset in die *Kyrie* verantwoord kan word, maar met 'n twee-manuaalorrel sal beide die koperblaser- en strykerkleur met dieselfde klankkleur behartig moet word<sup>31</sup>.

Nog 'n aspek wat spesiale aandag in die transkripsie moet geniet is die aangehoue D vanaf maat 86 tot die einde van die *Kyrie*. Hierdie D word deur beide die orrel en horings in die oorspronklike besetting gespeel, waarna die strykers dit vanaf maat 89 ook speel en die basparty, sowel as die tweede horingparty dit dan in oktawe verdubbel en herhaal. Die herhaling word deur die tweede orrel hanteer, maar vanweë die orrel se onvermoë om 'n aangehoue noot sagter te maak, nadat die swelkas reeds toe is, sal die boonste D van die eerste orrel in maat 89 gelaat word om die deurdringendheid van die aangehoue D te versag.

#### **4.1.2 Baslynhantering**

Soos reeds aangetoon, kan die tweede orrelis die baslyn van die kontrabasse met die oorspronklike orrelparty versoen en dus die baslyn van die oorspronklike orrelparty met die pedaalparty vervang. Daar is egter enkele uitsonderings wat as volg hanteer sal word.

- Maat 12. Die kontrabasse verbreek die dalende lyn deur 'n opwaartse sprong van 'n sesde om die basbeweging van die oorspronklike orrel- en koorparty se afwaartse derde sprong te vervang. Dit is waarskynlik deur Fauré gedoen, aangesien 'n kontrabas nie laer as die geskrewe groot C kon speel nie. Dieselfde geld vir die orrel. Daar is besluit om die kontrabasparty in die pedaal te behou, omdat dit die oktaafverdubbeling tot twee oktawe reduceer, wat moontlik ook die woord *luceat* in die teks belig. Die tweede orrelis moet egter in hierdie maat die oorspronklike orrelbasparty speel, wat die gevoel van 'n dalende baslyn sal suggereer. Indien moontlik moet die manueel-na-pedaalkoppeling vir hierdie maat weggelaat word om die twee baspartybewegings deeglik te belig.

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<sup>31</sup> Dieselfde geld natuurlik, soos aangetoon vir mate 26 tot 27, en waar hierdie materiaal herhaal word.

- Maat 27. Vanaf maat 27<sup>2</sup> tot maat 27<sup>4</sup> verskil die kontrabasparty ook van die oorspronklike orrelbas. Die afwaartse vyfde sprong in die kontrabasse bewerkstellig 'n beter anakrusis wat nie deur die orrelbas se opwaartse vierde sprong verkry word nie. Die aangehoue groot A van die kontrabasse word deur die oorspronklike orrelbas verontagsaam en beklemtoon die verdikking in tekstuur met twee baspartye by die kadenspunt. In hierdie maat moet die manueel-na-pedaalkoppeling ook weggelaat word om die twee onafhanklike basparty-bewegings te belig. Die oorspronklike orrelbas word dus in die manueel van die tweede orrelparty behou, terwyl die pedale die kontrabasparty behou.
- Mate 38<sup>2</sup> tot 39. Hier word die oktaafverdeling van die oorspronklike kontrabasparty in die pedaalparty behou. Die basbeweging in die oorspronklike orrelparty kan weggelaat word, aangesien dit hier deur die kontrabasparty in die pedale met oktaafverdubbeling hanteer word. Die manueel-na-pedaalkoppeling kan in hierdie mate behou word, omdat dit met die orrelbas korreleer.

### 4.1.3 Transkripsie-oorewegings

Dit is heeltemal moontlik om groot dele van die *Kyrie*-omlyning op 'n solo-register in die linkerhand deur 'n enkele orrelis te realiseer. Dit is ook wat Pawel (2000) in sy orreltranskripsie voorstel. Dit skep egter probleme by kadenspunte in mate 28 en 70, en met tweestemmige-omlyning in mate 28 tot 29, en 59 tot 60. Afgesien van hierdie genoemde probleme, is 'n tweede orrelis onontbeerlik in ander kleurversterkingsituasies. Dit is dus net logies om 'n tweede orrelis hierdie partye – wat deur een orrelis hanteer sou kon word – op 'n kontrasterende register te laat uitvoer. Rutter (1984:5-10) stel geen kleuromlyning in sy koor-en-orrelreduksie voor nie.

Die kleuromlyning wat in hierdie transkripsie vervat is, is egter essensieel om die wyse waarop Fauré in sy oorspronklike orkestrasie kleuromlyning gebruik om die woordteks te belig, te verantwoord. Suckling (1946:179) wys byvoorbeeld daarop watter belangrike rol die woord *Requiem* in hierdie werk speel, terwyl Nectoux (1921:121) daarop wys dat Fauré se orkestrasie van die woorde *Requiem aeternam*



en *Kyrie* 'n religieuse verstalting kry (soos bespreek onder 3.3.2). Dit sluit nou aan by die hellenistiese ideale wat Fauré nagestreef het (soos bespreek onder 3.2.4). Die eenvoudige aankondiging van die horings wat die woord *Requiem* voorafgaan, sowel as die *Kyrie*-omlyning, is dus eie aan die oorspronklike karakter van die besetting, en dus nie opsioneel binne 'n historiese benadering tot die werk nie.

Hierdie benadering hou ook rekening met sieninge dat die *Requiem* as verklanking van Fauré se persoonlike geloofsoortuiging beskou kan word (vergelyk die standpunte van Nadia Boulanger, Phillipe Fauré-Fremiet, Eugéne Bertheau en Koechlin) en waarby die hoofgedagte om genade en ewige rus gaan (sien onder 3.3.1).

## **4.2 OFFERTOIRE**

Die *Offertoire* lewer minder kleurprobleme as die *Introit* en *Kyrie*, omdat daar geen koperblasers in die oorspronklike besetting betrokke is nie. Legge (2005:116) merk dat "...there is no evidence to suggest that this movement was ever altered subsequent to its composition, so the 1900 version is taken fairly much as read, aside from correction of the inevitable mistakes." Die oorspronklike konsepsie-ideaal van hierdie beweging lewer dan die minste vrae op.

Anders as in die *Introit* en *Kyrie* is dit hier meer wenslik om die eerste orrelis aan die regterkant van die tweede orrelis te plaas. Hierdie posisie word vir die res van die werk vanuit praktiese speelloorwegings aanbeveel. Die behoud van die normale speelposisie vir die tweede orrelis bly egter belangrik, aangesien hy/sy die grootste gedeelte van die pedaalparty behartig.

### **4.2.1 Kleurhantering**

In die *Offertoire* is daar slegs twee kleurkomponente, naamlik orrel en strykers. Sodoende kan dit sonder veel probleme vir 'n twee-manuaalorrel getranskribeer word. Vanaf die begin tot maat 6 verdubbel die strykers en orrel mekaar in die oorspronklike besetting. Vanweë die feit dat die bostemme in die stemleidingstekstuur dikwels met mekaar oorvleuel, en as gevolg van die intonasie

van die orrelregisters<sup>32</sup>, is dit onmoontlik om te hoor wanneer die bostem laer as die tweede stem beweeg. Gevolglik word laasgenoemde in sy laer posisie gehoorsmatig as die bostem ervaar. Die probleem kan egter oorkom word deur die eerste altvioolparty deur die eerste orrel te laat speel, op 'n register met dieselfde klankkleur as die tweede orrel, maar met 'n subtiele omlinyng deur die byvoeging van 'n enkel sagte register.

In notevoorbeeld 4.7 en 4.8, maat 4, word die transkripsieproses, soos hierbo beskryf, geïllustreer:

Notevoorbeeld 4.7

Fauré: *Offertoire* m4

Notevoorbeeld 4.8

Beukes Transkripsie: *Offertoire* m4

Dit kan die beste verkry word indien die tweede orrelparty se register afgekoppel word na die eerste orrelparty met die byvoeging van 'n sagte register. Sodoende kan die bostem van die tweede orrelparty in geheel gelaat word en word die vervlegte stemleiding beter omlin, soos die geval sou wees in die oorspronklike besetting. Dieselfde effek kan ook verkry word in die twee-stemmige sestiendenoottremolofigure wat deur die eerste altviool gespeel word in mate 10 tot 14 en 19 tot 22. Rutter (1984:11-12) beveel in sy vokale partituur aan dat hierdie sestiendenoottremolofigure met die orrelparty geïnkorporeer word en deur 'n enkele speler op dieselfde registrasie as die res van die orrelparty aangebied word. Hierdeur word die dieselfde klankkleur as die res van die orrelparty gebruik, indien daar nie 'n orkes teenwoordig is nie. 'n Subtiele klankversterking, soos hierbo aanbeveel, sal egter die effek van die oorspronklike orkestrasie beter belig.

<sup>32</sup> Intonasie in orrelboukunde verwys na die aanpassings wat aan pype gemaak word ten opsigte van timbre en toonhoogte (Van Blerk 1994:183). Dit het nie hier te maak met uitsluitlik die stemming van 'n bepaalde toonhoogte in verhouding met ander toonhoogtes nie.

In maat 29 moet die baslynbeweging van die tjelli deur die tweede orrelis as 'n uitkomende stem gespeel word. Hoewel die oorspronklike orrelparty ook hierdie stembeweging bevat, is dit so geskryf dat dit maklik as 'n uitkomende stem op 'n newemanuaal gespeel kan word. In maat 32 moet die eerste orrelis egter hierdie tjelloparty oorneem, aangesien die oorspronklike orrelparty van mate 32 tot 34 hier van die tjelloparty verskil. Dit is ook hoër geleë en is dus meer haalbaar vir die eerste orrelis om hierdie party te hanteer.

In mate 35 tot 57 behartig die tweede orrelis beide die stryker- en oorspronklike orrelparty alleen. Ná die orrelsolo in mate 57 tot 61, word die opwaartse altvioollyn weer deur die eerste orrelis op die subtiel-omlynde registrasie gespeel. Die strykerlyn in mate 66 tot 70<sup>1</sup> verskil van die oorspronklike orrelparty en word deur die tweede orrelis met dieselfde registrasie as hierbo hanteer. Vanaf maat 77<sup>3</sup> tot 86 word die kontrapuntale gedeelte in die koor slegs deur die orrel in die oorspronklike besetting begelei. Daar sal dus hier nie van die omlyningstegniek soos by die aanvang gebruik gemaak word nie. Dit sal ook oorbodig wees, aangesien die orrel hier slegs die koor, wat nou die stemvervlegtings bevat, ondersteun. In mate 87 tot 88 hanteer die tweede orrelis die tremolo figure tweestemmig, soos aan die begin van die beweging.

#### **4.2.2 Baslynhantering**

In hierdie beweging word die kontrabasparty van die oorspronklike besetting hoofsaaklik in die pedaalparty aangetref. Rutter (1984:3) waarsku met reg dat die gebruik van die pedaal deur die orrel in die oorspronklike komposisie baie oordeelkundig benader moet word. Gevolglik word daar getrag om slegs die kontrabasparty op die pedale in die transkripsie te realiseer.

Die beweging word dus op manuele alleen uitgevoer, behalwe in mate 11<sup>4</sup> tot 22<sup>3</sup> waar dit die kontrabasparty inkorporeer. Beide die oorspronklike orrelpartybas en die pedaalparty moet egter gespeel word, aangesien dit verskillende materiaal behandel. In mate 23 tot 24 kan die basparty van die oorspronklike orrelparty gelaat word en slegs deur die pedale gespeel word, omdat dit 'n direkte verdubbeling is. In maat 34<sup>1</sup> word die kontrabasparty in oktawe aangebied en kan die eerste orrelis die boonste A en die tweede orrelis die onderste A speel.

Die kontrabasparty volg egter vanaf maat 46 tot 50 die oorspronklike orrelbasparty, wat meebring dat die oorspronklike kontrabasparty 'n oktaaf laer gespeel word. Vanweë die intonasie van die orrel gee hierdie oktaafverlaging meer definisie aan die baslyn. Daar is geen sin daarin om die baslyn 'n oktaaf hoër te speel nie. Behalwe dat dit 'n onlogiese speelpraktyk vir die orrelis is, gaan die effek daarvan vanweë die aard van die sestienvoetregister op die orrel grootliks verlore. Die opsie om dit 'n oktaaf laer te plaas is dus meer effektief<sup>33</sup>. In mate 51 en 53<sup>1</sup> word die oorspronklike toonhoogte van die kontrabasse behou, omdat dit logies laer as die orrelbas geskryf is en in elk geval, vanweë die omvang van die pedaalbord, nie 'n oktaaf laer gespeel kan word nie. Dieselfde beginsel van die pedaalparty 'n oktaaf laer as die geskrewe (en klinkende) pedaalparty, word dan weer tot in maat 74 behou, terwyl mate 75 tot 77 die oorspronklike kontrabasparty volg, in terme van die geskrewe toonhoogtes daarvan. In mate 83 tot 85<sup>1</sup> word die oorspronklike kontrabasparty presies behou. Omdat dit die oorspronklike orrelbas verdubbel, kan die orrelbas van die tweede orrel gelaat word. In maat 85<sup>1</sup> moet beide baspartye egter gespeel word, aangesien die nootwaardes van die kontrabasparty en dié van die orrelbas verskil. Hierdie verskil is te wyte aan die *pizzicato*-aanduiding vir die kontrabasparty, wat in terme van orrel-artikulasie eerder in korter nootwaardes as met staccato-artikulasie uitgevoer word.

Die oktaafverdubbelings wat deur die verdeelde kontrabasse in mate 51, 52, 62, 75 en 76 verkry word, kan getranskribeer word deur die boonste note aan die eerste orrelis toe te vertrou, in 'n orrelduetopset. Die posisionering van die eerste orrelis aan die regterkant van die tweede orrelis maak hierdie note maklik speelbaar. Dieselfde beginsel wat vir maat 34<sup>1</sup> beskryf is sal dus ook hier geld.

### 4.2.3 Transkripsie-oorwegings

Die belangrikste oorwegings in die transkripsie van hierdie deel maak die gebruik van 'n tweede speler onontbeerlik. Soos reeds aangetoon word die tweede speler gebruik om die stemoorvleueling, wat moeilik op 'n orrel gehoor word, uit te klaar. Verder kan die tweestemmige tremolo-figure in mate 11 tot 22 en mate 87 en 89

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<sup>33</sup> Hoewel die pedaalparty dikwels 'n ander party as die bas hanteer is dit onlogies om 'n basparty hoër as dié van die manueel in die bas, veral as dit net 'n oktaaf hoër geskryf is, te hanteer.

slegs deur die gebruik van 'n tweede speler subtiel kontrasterend gerealiseer word. Rutter (1984:11 en 12) stel voor dat hierdie tremolo-figure geïnkorporeerd as binnestem van die oorspronklike orrelparty gerealiseer behoort te word, terwyl Pawel (2000) dit gewoon ignoreer.

Die realisering van hierdie aspekte is juis nodig om aandag te gee aan die subtiële orkestrering van hierdie deel, aangesien Suckling en Messenger ons daarop wys dat dit juis Fauré se sensitiwiteit rondom skoonheid en die aard van klank is wat hy in sy orkestrasie gebruik om sy tekste te verenig en te belig (vergelyk 2.2.3). Verder herinner Koechlin ons ook daaraan dat Fauré 'n meester van nuanses was en dus van klein subtiële klankkleure gebruik gemaak het en nie teatrale uitdrukkings nodig gehad het as vervoermiddel om die emosionele krag van sy komposisies te dien nie (vergelyk 2.2.1). Hierdie figure belig telkens *liberam animas defunctorum de pre leonis, ne absorbeat tartarus* [O free the souls of thy faithful departed from out of the lion's jaw, lest they drown in the depths of hell.] Weereens omlyn hierdie tremolo-figure die essensie van die *Requiem*, en word dit 'n teken van hoop en bevryding (3.3.2).

### **4.3 SANCTUS**

In die *Sanctus* is daar van vyf verskillende instrumentale klankkleure deur Fauré gebruik gemaak, naamlik orrel, strykers, harp, koperblasers en 'n soloviool. Rutter (1984:19-25) maak van 'n tweede speler gebruik om beide die harp en solovioolparty te hanteer. Rutter, soos reeds aangetoon, is ook van mening dat 'n klavier of harp hiervoor gebruik kan word. Ten opsigte van die realisering van die harpparty maak 'n klavier moontlik sin. Die probleem lê egter by die realisering van die horing- en trompetparty vanaf maat 42<sup>3</sup> tot 51, sowel as die solovioolparty. Die onvermoë van die klavier om verskillende kontrasterende klankpallette voort te bring maak 'n getroue emulering van die oorspronklike orkestrasie haas onmoontlik. Verder maak Rutter geen voorstelle oor hoe om hierdie koloristiese verskille op 'n orrel te akkomodeer nie.

Soos die geval in die *Introit et Kyrie*, is die *Sanctus*, met uitsondering van 'n soloviool, eers vir koor, orrel, harp en strykers geskryf en is die horing, trompet- en fagotpartye mettertyd bygevoeg (Rutter1984:2).

### 4.3.1 Kleurhantering

In die oorspronklike orkestrasie beweeg die twee altvioolparty in teenoorgestelde arpeggio-beweging teenoor die aangehoue harmonieë in die orrel wat die koor ondersteun. Terselfdertyd speel die harp stygende arpeggio-patrone op dieselfde onderliggende harmonieë. In mate 1 tot 40 word die oorspronklike orrelparty met die aangehoue harmonieë deur die tweede orrelis gespeel. Wanneer 'n swewende register soos 'n *Voix Celeste* in die tweede orrelparty gebruik word, sal iets van die effek van die teenoorgestelde arpeggio-bewegings van die altviole, wat nie hier geakkommodeer kan word nie, verkry word. Hoewel dit moontlik by 'n driemanuaal- of twee-orrelopset behou kon word, sou die tegniese vereistes wat dit teweeg bring en die werklike effek wat verkry sou word, nie noodwendig die realisering van hierdie party regverdig nie. Daar moet ook in gedagte gehou word dat vanweë die feit dat die teenoorgestelde arpeggio-bewegings op dieselfde instrumente plaasvind, die prominensie van die harpparty tot 'n mate ingeboet sal word. Die harpparty, wat daarteen kontrasteer, word dan deur die eerste orrel gespeel. In notevoorbeeld 1.5 en 1.6 (vergelyk 1.2) word dit duidelik dat Liszt, in sy transkripsie van die Chopin *Prelude Op.28 nr.9*, ook sekere binnestembeweging ignoreer om die orrelidoom beter te dien.

Die solovioolparty moet so ver moontlik behou word. 'n Tendens wat ons reeds in hoofstuk twee (vergelyk 2.3) gesien het by liturgiese werke van Franck en in hoofstuk drie ook waargeneem het, is dat Fauré 'n solo-instrument saam met die orrel in liturgiese koormusiek vir begeleidingsmateriaal gebruik het (vergelyk 3.1.1). Indien dit onmoontlik is om die soloviool te behou, kan die solovioolparty met 'n twee-manuaalorrelopset 'n oktaaf laer op die register van die tweede orrel deur die eerste orrelis gespeel word. Die rede hiervoor is dat die klankkleur wat die harpparty sal realiseer te skerp sal wees om 'n getroue weergawe van die subtile solovioolpassasie te kan weergee. In 'n drie-manuaalorrelopset kan hierdie solovioolparty op 'n ander manuaal met 'n viervoetregister gespeel word en kan die toonhoogte van die oorspronklike solovioolparty behou word.<sup>34</sup>

Mate 42 tot 51 word gekenmerk deur die koperblasers. Die tweede orrel sal hier weereens die oorspronklike orrelparty volg, aangesien die harp en die strykers bloot

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<sup>34</sup> Die solovioolparty kan slegs op 'n viervoetregisterbasis gerealiseer word, aangesien die oorspronklike toonhoogte van die solovioolparty ver bo die normale agtvoet-omvang van die orrel strek.

hierdie party verdubbel. Die koperblaasparty sal egter met 'n oktaafverdubbeling na bo deur die eerste orrel gespeel word. Min orrels beskik oor 'n tongregister wat sterk genoeg is om die gewenste effek te kan verkry. Die boonste oktaafverdubbeling sal egter by die laaste koperblaasintrede in maat 50<sup>2</sup> gelaat word om die verlangde diminuendo-effek van die oorspronklike orkestrasie te verkry. Vanaf maat 52 tot die einde sal dieselfde beginsels as in die aanvang van hierdie beweging gevolg word.

Die horingnote in mate 26, 30 tot 42<sup>1</sup> sou gelaat kon word, aangesien hierdie note deur die tweede en oorspronklike orrelparty ondervang word en moontlik deur 'n subtiele registerversterking gerealiseer kon word. Dit sou die essensiële beweging van die harpparty vertroebel, indien dit deur die eerste orrelis, in 'n twee-manuaalorrel-duo-opset, gespeel sou word. By 'n drie-manuaal- of twee-orrelopset sal hierdie party op 'n newemanuaal gespeel kon word, dit sou egter die harpparty tegnies bemoeilik en legato-lyne van die horingparty onmoontlik maak.

Die laaste akkoord in die *Sanctus* moet deur die eerste orrelis gearpeggieerd gespeel word. Hoewel hierdie speelwyse raar in negentiende-eeuse orrelmusiek is, sal dit die hantering van hierdie akkoord deur die harp in die oorspronklike orkestrasie tot 'n mate simuleer.

### 4.3.2 Baslynhantering

Soos in die vorige bewegings word die kontrabasparty in die pedaalparty hanteer. Die kontrabasse tree vir die eerste keer in maat 26 in met 'n B<sup>b</sup>. Hier is egter 'n probleem, aangesien die verdeelde kontrabasse die B<sup>b</sup> in oktawe speel. Die boonste oktaaf hou die noot terwyl die onderste oktaaf *pizzicato* gemerk is. Die orrelidoom, soos reeds in die bespreking van die *Offertoire* beskryf, maak selde gebruik van 'n basparty, wat deur die pedale hanteer word en wat hoër as die manuaalparty se laagste stem beweeg. Gevolglik word die onderste B<sup>b</sup> in hierdie geval aangehou om die prominensie van die B<sup>b</sup> te vergroot, aangesien die kort *pizzicato* effek van die kontrabasse moeilik sinvol en oortuigend op die orrel gerealiseer kan word. Die onderste B<sup>b</sup> is ook essensieel, aangesien dit die grondtoon van 'n dominant sewende is. Indien hierdie noot nie sterk genoeg ervaar word nie, kan die luisteraar die V<sup>7</sup> moontlik as 'n tweede omkeringakkoord ervaar.

In notevoorbeeld 4.9 en 4.10, maat 26, word die transkripsieproses, soos hierbo beskryf, geïllustreer:

Notevoorbeeld 4.9

Fauré: *Sanctus* m26

Notevoorbeeld 4.10

Beukes Transkripsie: *Sanctus* m26

Die kontrabasparty word identies, dog met oktaafverdubbeling waar van toepassing, deur die pedaalparty vanaf maat 34 tot 42 gerealiseer. Vanaf maat 42 tot die einde van die *Sanctus* word die kontrabasparty 'n oktaaf laer as in die oorspronklike orkestrasie gespeel. Soos in die *Offertoire*, is dit die logiese uitvoering in die orrelidoom en die intonasie van die sestienvoetregister wat hierdie besluit tot gevolg het.

### 4.3.3 Transkripsie-oorwegings

Soortgelyk aan my eie transkripsie stel Rutter (1984) ook voor dat die harpparty deur 'n ekstra speler gerealiseer word. Pawel (2000) sien egter met reg dat 'n enkele orrelis hierdie party op twee manuele sou kon realiseer. Vanweë die vierstemmige tekstuur van die oorspronklike orrel en strykerparty sou dit egter legato-spel onmoontlik maak. Soos reeds onder 4.2.3 bespreek, word Fauré juis as meester van subtiele nuanses in sy orkestrasie gesien. Lyne wat veral deur legato-skrystyl van die koorstemme geïnisieer is, is een van die ekspressiewe middele wat Fauré gebruik om bepaalde eenheid tussen tekste te bewerkstellig. Die aangehoue harmonieë deur die orrel versterk die volgehoue legato-effek van die koor verder en moet hierdie deurgaande lyne as bindmiddel vir die harp- en strykerbeweging dien. Dit dien ook volgehoue harmoniese ondersteuning aan die koor (3.3.3). Anders as Pawel (2000) is daar besluit om die harmoniese basis, wat as hulpmiddel vir die koor



dien, ten volle te behou. Hierdie beginsel van bewegende stemme oor aangehoue harmonieë is een van die belangrikste redes vir Haselböck en Schlee se besluit dat 'n duettranskripsie die oorspronklike Beethoven WoO33/1-transkripsie beter kan dien.

'n Tweede aspek wat reeds onder 4.3.1 bespreek is, is die gebruik van die soloviool in die oorspronklike orkestrasie, wat sover moontlik behou moet word. Die rede hiervoor is dat Christensen (1999:260) en Lockhard (2012:192) ons daarop wys dat transkripsies enige kombinasie van instrumente in die negentiende eeu ingesluit het (2.3.3 en 2.3.4). Dit word bevestig in byvoorbeeld die transkripsies van Saint-Saëns (2.3.3), 'n enkele sekulêre komposisie van Fauré (2.3.4) en in sommige van Fauré se oorspronklike liturgiese komposisies maak hy ook van solo-instrumente en orrel as begeleidingsmedium gebruik (3.1.1). Die solo-karakter en hoë register van die viool is veral tekenend van die woordteks wat dit ondersteun, om die heiligheid van God in die hemel te besing. Dit sou dus die beste wees om hierdie solo-karakter te behou.

Daar word ook gepoog om die balans, deur Nectoux (1991:122; vergelyk 3.3.2) uitgewys, tussen die intieme en kort maar kragtige massiewe ensemble in die Hosanna te verreken deur die koperblaasaandeel daarvan in die transkripsie te behou, en daardeur die imposante waardigheid van hierdie gedeelte teenoor die kontrasterende intieme gedeeltes so getrou moontlik te verantwoord. Die verhewenheid daarvan moet ten alle tye gehoorsaam word en hierdie gedeeltes mag nooit soos effekbejag klink of word, soos die geval in orreltranskripsies in die vroeg twintigste eeu (1.3) of dié van Alfred Lefébure-Wely (2.4) nie. Verder is hierdie *Hosanna*-gedeelte georkestreer om die tekste te verenig en nie om teatereffekte te verkry nie, 'n tendens waarteen Fauré besonder gekant was (vergeelyk 2.2 en 2.2.2).

#### **4.4 PIE JESU**

Die 1900-weergawe van *Pie Jesu* is die enigste bron wat behoue gebly het as 'n oorspronklike weergawe vir oorweging met betrekking tot die huidige transkripsie. Die byvoeging van klarinette en fluite in hierdie weergawe word as volg deur Legge (2005:116) verwoord:

The flutes and clarinets are of trivial importance in the context of the entire work, and can be added if absolutely desired; there is no need to

include them in an 1888/1893 version, as logic suggests that if flutes and clarinets had been available in 1893 Fauré would probably have written parts for them in some of the other movements, and the four surviving manuscripts do not substantiate this.

Hierdie standpunt word ook in die huidige transkripsie gehuldig. Daar word dus aangeneem dat die fluite en klarinette nie deel van die 1888/1893-weergawe was nie. Gevolglik is dit die orrel-, stryker- en harpklare wat in hierdie beweging verantwoord moet word.

#### 4.4.1 Kleurhantering

Mate 1 tot 7 en 11 tot 16<sup>3</sup> word slegs deur die orrel hanteer met interludes deur die harp en strykers, sonder orrelbegeleiding, in mate 8 tot 10 en 16<sup>4</sup> tot 18. Die eerste orrelis sal die harpparty deurgaans speel, terwyl die tweede orrelis in hierdie geval vir beide die stryker- en orrelparty verantwoordelik is. In mate 8 tot 10 sal die eerste orrelis die harpparty twee oktawe uitmekaar speel om sodoende die effek van die harpparty beter te verklank. Die uitlaat van die middelste oktaaf sal ook moontlik die deursigtige klank van die harp beter belig. In mate 16<sup>4</sup> tot 18 sal die oktaafverdubbelings in die melodiese lyn van die harp egter behou word. Die akkoord in maat 10 en 18<sup>3</sup> sal gearpeggieer deur die eerste orrelis aangebied word om die harpeffek te simuleer<sup>35</sup>. Die strykerparty wat in hierdie interludes die harpparty ondersteun, word deur die tweede orrelis gespeel. In die twee-manuaalopset sal dit moontlik met dieselfde registrasie as in die orrelbegeleiding gespeel kan word, maar 'n dunner registrasie sou hier meer ideaal wees.

Vanaf maat 19 tot aan die einde van die werk verdubbel die strykers en die oorspronklike orrelparty mekaar. Gevolglik kan die tweede orrelis hierdie verdubbeling met 'n subtiele registerbyvoeging, byvoorbeeld 'n agtvoet snaarregister, hanteer. Die prominente harpparty is dus al party wat oorbly en deur die eerste orrelis gespeel sal word. Die harpintrede vanaf maat 35 tot aan die einde van die beweging word in oktawe gespeel, terwyl die laagste oktaaf wat in maat 37 intree met 'n pedaalkoppeling deur die tweede orrelis op die pedaal hanteer word. Wanneer daar van 'n twee-orrelopsie gebruik gemaak word, kan die eerste orrelis hierdie party in sy pedaal, afgekoppel, hanteer.

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<sup>35</sup> Dieselfde effek is in die Sanctus gebruik en bespreek.

## 4.4.2 Baslynhantering

Weereens speel die tweede orrelis die kontrabasparty in die pedaal. In mate 8 tot 10 en 16<sup>4</sup> tot 18 word die oktaafverdubbeling van die kontrabasse in die pedaalparty op die oorspronklike kontrabas toonhoogtes gerealiseer. Vanaf maat 20 versterk die kontrabasse sekere momente in die oorspronklike orrelbas, aangesien dit weereens 'n verdubbeling is, word die toonhoogtes van die orrelbas gevolg en nie die oorspronklike kontrabastoonhoogtes nie, omdat dit soms 'n oktaaf hoër is as dié van die orrelbas<sup>36</sup>. Albei baspartye moet behou word, indien daar nootlengteverskille tussen die twee partye is.

In notevoorbeeld 4.11 en 4.12, mate 19 tot 23 word die transkripsieproses, soos hierbo beskryf, geïllustreer:

### Notevoorbeeld 4.11

Fauré: *Pie Jesu* m19-23

Fauré: *Mate 19 - 23*

S. solo *p dolce* *poco cresc.*  
na e is Do mi ne, do na e is re qui em, sem pi ter nam

Org. *pp* *sempre legato* *poco cresc.*

Altos I *pp* *poco cresc.*  
Altos II *pp* *pp* *poco cresc.*

Violles I *poco cresc.*  
Violles II *pp* *poco cresc.*

Cb. *pp* *pp* *poco cresc.*

<sup>36</sup> Hierdie beginsel en die redes daarvoor is reeds bespreek.

## Notevoorbeeld 4.12

Beukes Transkripsie: *Pie Jesu* m19-23

*Transkripsie (Orrelduet): Mate 19 - 23*

The image displays a musical score for two systems. The first system consists of two staves: Orchestral (Orl.) and Pedal (Ped.), both containing rests. The second system also has two staves. The Orchestral staff begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and a *sempre legato* instruction. It features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and rests. The Pedal staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes. The Orchestral part concludes with a *poco cresc.* marking.

Wanneer die partye egter direkte verdubbeling en ooreenstemmende nootlengtes het, word die orrelbas oorbodig, omdat dit bloot deur manueel-pedaalkoppeling ondervang kan word.

Maat 36 tot die einde van die beweging vra egter vir besondere behandeling van die bogemelde beginsel. Soos die volgende notevoorbeeld aantoon, moes daar 'n manier gevind word om die kontrabas en orrelbas met mekaar te versoen. Die afsluiting van die beweging vra dat die laaste drie basnote (D-C-Bb) trapsgewys dalend moet wees. As gevolg van die omvang van die orrelpedaal is die laaste B<sup>b</sup> nie beskikbaar in die afwaartse beweging nie, en gevolglik moet die toonhoogtes van die kontrabasse in die pedaalparty gevolg word.

In notevoorbeeld 4.13 en 4.14, mate 36, word die transkripsieproses, soos hierbo beskryf, geïllustreer

Notevoorbeeld 4.13

Fauré: *Pie Jesu* m36

Notevoorbeeld 4.14

Beukes Transkripsie: *Pie Jesu* m36

### 4.4.3 Transkripsie-oorwegings

Wanneer 'n transkripsie van hierdie deel gemaak word moet die standpunt van Nectoux (1991:122) – wat hierdie deel as die middelpunt en spil waarom die *Requiem* draai beskou – in gedagte gehou word en moet die harp-interludes en orkesintredes so na as moontlik aan die oorspronklike orkestrasie getranskribeer word; moet die eenvoud en deursigtigheid van hierdie deel sover moontlik gehoorsaam word en die eggo-effekte van die interludes gerespekteer word (3.3.2). Hierteenoor is Koechlen (1946:28) weer van mening dat die beweging van die harp en laer strykers in oorstemming met die vokale lyn bydra tot die sublimiteit van hierdie beweging (3.3.2). Al hierdie subtiele aspekte dra by tot die patos en boodskap van hierdie deel. Hierdeur word die sinsnede *donna eis Requiem* [in thy mercy grant them rest] nie net as motto van die *Pie Jesu* uitgelig nie, maar van die hele *Requiem*. Om hierdie aspekte te transkribeer is die gebruik van 'n duo-opset essensieel en word daar aangesluit by Christensen (1999:260; vergelyk 1.7) wat tot die slotsom kom dat duo-opsies meer van die oorspronklike komposisie kan weergee as 'n solo-opsie.

## 4.5 AGNUS DEI

In hierdie beweging maak Fauré hoofsaaklik van orrel, 'n vyfstemmige-strykerparty en horings gebruik. Legge (2005:117) wys daarop dat die 1893-weergawe van die *Requiem* in hierdie beweging op die gebruik van vier horings en moontlik fagotte steun. Hy wys egter daarop dat die twee-horing-opsie steeds werkbaar is, maar dat vier horings hier gewens sou wees. In hierdie transkripsie word die vier-horing-opsie egter deurgaans gevolg, terwyl die fagotparty slegs die baslyn verdubbel en dus nie transkripsieproblematiek veroorsaak nie. Verder wys Legge (2005:117) daarop hoe die toevoeging van viole in die 1901-weergawe van die *Requiem* die duidelik melodiese funksie van die altviole uitskakel.

### 4.5.1 Kleurhantering

Vanaf die begin tot in maat 18<sup>1a</sup> word slegs die strykers as kleurelement in die oorspronklike orkestrasie gebruik. Hoewel die oorspronklike orrelparty hierdie strykerparty verdubbel, word die melodie van die eerste altvioolparty deur die eerste orrelis op 'n newemanuaal gespeel. Strenggesproke sou die tweede orrelis hierdie lyn as uitkomende stem op die newemanuaal kon speel, maar dit sou die legato-lyne in die ander stemme versteur; inaggenome die tegniese speelbaarheid van die ander stemme met slegs die linkerhand. Vanweë die ligging van hierdie melodielyn sal die eerste orrelis weereens aan die regterkant van die tweede orrelis geplaas moet word. Die beste registrasie-opsie sou wees om die registers wat deur die tweede orrelis gebruik word na die manuaal waarop die eerste orrelis speel te koppel en subtiel met een ander, moontlik strykerregister, te versterk. Indien dit die geval is, sal die tweede orrelis die melodielyn in sy/haar party kon laat. Indien so 'n koppeling nie moontlik is nie, of in die geval van die twee-orrelopsie, sal die tweede orrelis wel die melodie moet speel, aangesien beide die orrel en strykers dit in die oorspronklike orkestrasie hanteer.

Vanaf maat 18<sup>1b</sup> tot 29, in die oorspronklike orkestrasie, hanteer al die strykers die baslyn, terwyl die horingparty die harmonieë saam met die orrel deel. Die baslyn word dus deur die pedaalparty en grootliks deur die tweede orrelis gespeel. Die oorspronklike orrelparty se baslyn moet hier gelaat word en deur manuaal-pedaalkoppelings ondervang word., aangesien die hele strykerseksie en moontlik die

fagotte hierdie basparty hanteer, sal dit redelik sterk geregistreer moet word met 'n duidelik-omlynde klankkleur. Die eerste orrelis sal die horingparty op 'n newemanuaal speel. Hoewel dit op die oog af mag lyk of die horingparty en orrel as verdubbelings funksioneer, is daar artikulasie- en tekstuurverskille wat verreken sal moet word. Daarom is die onafhanklike hantering van die horingparty deur die eerste orrelis onontbeerlik.

Mate 30 tot 39<sup>1</sup> blyk 'n herhaling van mate 1 tot 17<sup>1</sup> te wees. Daar is egter subtiële kleurverskille wat aandag in 'n transkripsie sal moet geniet. Vanaf maat 30 tot 32<sup>1</sup> word die tematiese materiaal egter slegs deur die orrel behartig, met 'n enkelnootomlyning deur een horing. Daarna tree twee altvioolpartye kanonies met dieselfde materiaal in mate 32<sup>1b</sup> tot 34 in. Hierdie intredes sal deur die eerste orrelis hanteer moet word.

In notevoorbeeld 4.15 en 4.16, mate 32 tot 34, word die transkripsieproses, soos hierbo beskryf, geïllustreer.

#### Notevoorbeeld 4.15

Fauré: *Agnus Dei* m32-34

The image shows a musical score for Fauré's *Agnus Dei*, measures 32-34. It features two Alto parts, labeled I and II. Part I is in the treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Part II is in the bass clef with the same key signature. The score includes dynamic markings: *p espress.* (piano, expressive) with an accent mark under the first measure of Part II, and *dolce espress.* (dolce, expressive) with a *p* marking above the first measure of Part I in the final measure. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations.

#### Notevoorbeeld 4.16

Beukes Transkripsie: *Aguns Dei* m32-3

The image shows a musical score for Beukes' transcription of *Aguns Dei*, measures 32-34. It features two Orchestral (Orl.) parts and two Pedal (Ped.) parts. The top Orl. part is in the treble clef, and the bottom Orl. part is in the bass clef. Both Orl. parts have a key signature of one flat. The Pedal parts are in the bass clef. The score includes dynamic markings: *p espress.* (piano, expressive) with an accent mark under the first measure of the bottom Orl. part, and *dolce espress.* (dolce, expressive) with a *p* marking above the first measure of the top Orl. part in the final measure. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations.

In 'n twee-manuaalopset sal die horing- en strykerparty in dieselfde klankkleur behandel moet word, aangesien daar oorvleueling van hierdie partye is. Met 'n drie-manuaalopset of twee-orrelopset sou hierdie klankkleure gedifferensieer kon word. Hierdie probleem word meer prominent vanaf mate 34<sup>3</sup> tot 38<sup>2</sup>. Ná die intrede van die eerste altvioolparty word die tweede altvioolparty verder omlyn deur 'n verdubbeling daarvan deur een van die horings in die oorspronklike orkestrasie. Anders as in die aanvang waar hierdie materiaal vir die eerste keer hanteer word, moet die horingparty nou ook in 'n transkripsie belig word. Waar daar by die aanvang van die beweging slegs die eerste altvioolparty deur die eerste orrelis hanteer is, is daar nou 'n twee-stemminge-beligtingssituasie. Die eerste orrelis sal dus nou die horingomlyning van die tweede altvioolparty en die melodiese materiaal van die eerste altvioolparty moet realiseer. Anders as by 'n drie-manuaal of twee-orrelopset sal die eerste orrelis hierdie gedeelte in die twee-manuaal scenario ook met dieselfde klankkleur moet speel.

Aangesien die horingparty in mate 21 en 25 slegs eenstemmig is, is dit veral hier noodsaaklik dat die tweede orrel nie te sag registreer nie, om hierdie skielike tekstuurverandering te balanseer. Dit is interessant dat die orrelparty in die oorspronklike besetting ook nie hier in oorstemming met die res van die instrumente tussen *forte* en *piano* wissel nie, maar dat die hele gedeelte slegs *forte* gemerk is. Beide Smith (1990:144) en Legge (2005:116) se standpunt dat die orrel nie slegs 'n *continuo* funksie in die 1883-, 1888- en 1893-weergawes vervul het nie, word veral duidelik in gedeeltes soos hiérdie passasie.<sup>37</sup>

Mate 40<sup>1b</sup> tot 53 word in die oorspronklike orkestrasie gekenmerk deur melodiese beweging in die strykers, teenoor akkoordale materiaal in die orrelparty, met geen koperblaserspartye nie. Die melodiese strykerbeweging is vervleg en 'n reduksie van hierdie materiaal is dus noodsaaklik en moet deur die eerste orrelis behartig word. Hierdie reduksie, met die uitsondering van maat 53, stem ooreen met dié van Rutter (1984:30,31).<sup>38</sup> Vanaf maat 47 tot 74 is daar wel omlyning van die akkoordale materiaal van die orrel deur die horings. Dit is hoofsaaklik verdubbeling van die materiaal wat deur die orrel hanteer word en sal met registrasieversterking deur die tweede orrelis gespeel word. Die melodiese beweging van die strykers word hier

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<sup>37</sup> Hierdie standpunte is in hoofstuk 3 bespreek.

<sup>38</sup> Soos in die *Sanctus* bevel Rutter dan ook, in sy vokale partituur, aan dat hierdie party deur 'n tweede speler gerealiseer word by die gebrek aan 'n orkes.



soos in mate 40<sup>1b</sup> tot 53 deur die eerste orrelis behartig. Ook hierdie transkripsie stem ooreen met dié van Rutter (1984:31-33).

In notevoorbeeld 4.17 en 4.18, mate 47 tot 51, word die reduksieproses, soos hierbo beskryf, geïllustreer:

Notevoorbeeld 4.17

Fauré: *Agnus Dei* m47-51

*Fauré: Mate 47 - 51*

Alto I  
Alto II  
I

*p dolce*

Notevoorbeeld 4.18

Beukes Transkripsie: *Agnus Dei* m47-51

*Transkripsie (Orrelduet): Mate 47 - 51*

Orl.  
Ped.  
Orl.  
Ped.

*p*

Mate 75 tot 87 stem ooreen met die aanvang van die *Introt*, maar sonder die tekstuurverskille wat in die aanvang van die *Intriot* in die strykerparty voorkom. In ooreenstemming met die aanvang sal die eerste orrelis die horing- en strykerparty speel. In 'n twee-manuaalopset sal die horingparty moontlik deur registerverandering

belig kon word. In die drie-manuaal- of twee-orrelopset is dit egter 'n definitiewe aanbeveling.

Vanaf maat 88 word dieselfde materiaal, soos by die aanvang van die beweging aangebied, maar in D majeur, die slot toonsoort daarvan, in plaas van die aanvangstonsoort van F majeur. Hier sal die eerste orrelis weereens die altvioolmelodie speel met 'n versterking op dieselfde wyse, soos vir die begin voorgeskryf. Die finale kadens word deur die horings versterk. Dit sal egter in die twee-manuaalopset in dieselfde kleur as die strykers moet plaasvind, maar in die drie-manuaal- of twee-orrelopset kan dit met 'n ander kleur gerealiseer word.

## 4.5.2 Baslynhantering

Hoewel die baslyn van die oorspronklike orrelparty in mate 1 tot 18<sup>1b</sup> deur die kontrabasse verdubbel word, is die artikulasie van die kontrabasse non-legato, deurdat dit deur ruste onderbreek word en *pizzicato* gemerk is. Die orrelbas het egter 'n legato-karakter. Dit is dus nodig om albei baspartye in 'n transkripsie in te sluit. Die kontrabasparty moet deur die tweede orrelis in die pedale gespeel word. Daar moet egter daarteen gewaak word om die note in die pedaalparty té kort te artikuleer. Die reeds-aangevoerde rede hiervoor is dat die sonoriteit van 'n sestienvoetregister weens die intonasie van die labiale registers veel swakker is as dié van die kontrabasse.

In notevoorbeeld 4.19 en 4.20, mate 1 tot 4, word die transkripsieproses, soos hierbo beskryf, geïllustreer:

Notevoorbeeld 4.19

Fauré: *Agnus Dei* m1-4

Fauré: *Mate: 1 - 4*

Orgue

Contrebasses

*pizz.*

*p* *poco a poco cresc.* *f*

## Notevoorbeeld 4.20

### Beukes Transkripsie: *Agnus Dei* m1-4

Transkripsie (Orrelduet): *Mate 1 - 4*

The image shows a musical score for an Orrelduet. It is divided into two systems. Each system has two staves: the top staff is for the Orrel (organ) and the bottom staff is for the Pedale (pedal). The Orrel part is written in treble clef, and the Pedale part is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The first system's Orrel part starts with a piano (p) dynamic, followed by a 'poco a poco cresc.' section, and ends with a forte (f) dynamic. The Pedale part is mostly silent. The second system's Orrel part follows the same dynamic structure. The Pedale part has a simple bass line with dynamics p, poco a poco cresc., and f.

Net soos in die vorige bewegings word die oorspronklike orrelbas deur die pedaalparty, wat ook die kontrabasse verteenwoordig, gespeel, met enkele oktaafverskille. Soos reeds beskryf, is dit orrelisties onlogies om 'n basparty 'n oktaaf hoër te realiseer, indien dit 'n verdubbelde basparty verteenwoordig. Die pedaalparty sal dus die oorspronklike orrelbas volg.

Vanweë die kleur-element van die baslyn in mate 18<sup>1b</sup> tot 29, is dit reeds in 4.5.1 bespreek en hoofsaaklik slegs deur die pedaalparty van die tweede orrelis hanteer. In die orrelduet-opset is dit egter meer prakties dat die eerste orrelis die enkele note vanaf en bokant middel C sal speel. Hoewel die tweede orrelis so na as moontlik aan die natuurlike posisie voor die orrel moet sit, maak die plasing van die eerste orrelis die speelbaarheid van hierdie hoër note baie moeilik. Daar is enkele momente waar die basparty in die pedaal hoër as die tenoorparty is. Dit is dus regverdigbaar om in hierdie gevalle die oorspronklike toonhoogtes van die kontrabasse te behou.

Vanaf maat 29 tot 40 volg die pedaalparty weer die kontrabasparty, maar met die behoud van die oorspronklike orrelbas. Die pedaalparty volg egter die toonhoogtes van die orrelbas en albei partye word ook, soos reeds bespreek, behou.

Vanaf maat 41 tot 45 is daar weer 'n onafhanklike kontrabasparty en word dit op die oorspronklike toonhoogtes in die pedaalparty behou. In 'n orrelduetweergawe sal alle note hoër as, en insluitend middel C, deur die eerste orrelis hanteer word. Manueel-pedaalkoppeling van die registrasie van die eerste orrelis is hier nie moontlik nie,

aangesien daar stemoorvleueling is en bepaalde melodiese lyne sodoende vertroebel sou word.

Mate 78 tot 87 sal soos die basparty van die *Intriot* behartig word. Hier het ons egter weer 'n verdubbeling van basparty en kan die oorspronklike orrelbas gelaat word en deur 'n manueel-pedaalkoppeling ondervang. Vanaf maat 88 tot die einde sal dieselfde baspartybeginsels, soos beskryf vir mate 18<sup>1b</sup> tot 29, geld.

### 4.5.3 Transkripsie-oorewegings

In die transkribering van hierdie deel is gepoog om die melodiese omlýning van Jesus wat as Lam van God die sonde van die wêreld dra te behou. Weereens is dit die teksbeligting wat voorop staan. Die belangrikheid van hierdie aspek word bespreek in 2.1.3 en 3.3.2. Faure se persoonlike verklanking van die *Requiem* word ook deur hierdie omlýning belig (3.2.2.). Hoewel Pawel (2000) in sy solo-transkripsie verwag dat die orrelis die melodiese omlýning as uitkomende stem hanteer, terwyl die linkerhand alle harmonieë hanteer, en Rutter (1984:28-30 en 34) hierteenoor 'n geïnkorporeerde benadering van al die stemme voorstel, is ek van mening dat 'n duo-opset onontbeerlik is, aangesien die Pawel-opsie legato-spel benadeel en Rutter (1984) se teksondersteuning minder gedefinieerd aanbied. Die strykerlyne wat in die teks "ewige lewe" en die "teenwoordigheid van God" oor aangehoue harmonieë van die orrel behartig, is ook behou. Die aangehoue harmonieë van die orrel, soos in die *Sanctus*, ondersteun die koor en voldoen ook aan Fauré se vereiste dat die orrel die harmoniese basis van die begeleiding in die oorspronklike orkestrasie moet vorm (3.2.5 en 3.3.3). Daar moet egter 'n reduksie van die strykerparty gemaak word, wat grootliks ooreenstem met Rutter se benadering. Hier stel Rutter ook 'n tweede speler voor. Die heraanbieding van die *Kyrie* materiaal is soos dié van deel 1 hanteer

## 4.6 LIBERA ME

Soos reeds onder 3.1 bespreek, is die *Libera me* reeds in 1877 gekomponeer, maar slegs vir baritonsolo en orrel. Dit is egter eers in 1893 as deel van die *Requiem* uitgevoer. Vir hierdie doeleinde het Fauré die oorspronklike besetting vergroot tot strykers, koperblasers en koor. Die nuwe toevoegings is deur Fauré in sy oorspronklike manuskrip vir die 1893-uitvoering aangebring (Rutter 1984:2; Legge 2005:114). Legge (2005:114) suggereer verder dat die toevoegings – met spesifieke verwysing na die koperblaas-ensemble – gelei het tot die vergrote orkestrasie van die *Requiem* in sy geheel. Ons het hier ook vir die eerste keer 'n vioolseksie, wat volgens Legge (2005:117) reeds vanaf die eerste uitvoering in 1893 teenwoordig was en wat as volg beskryf word:

The violin part may have been written in 1893 rather than being an addition in 1900. Until bar 70 it is either silent or in unison with the first viola; from here until the first note of bar 85 there is a three-part violin and double viola rhythmic figure repeating over the cellos and double bass, with violin and first viola mostly in unison, but from bar 78 onwards the three parts are unique.

Hoewel hierdie vioolparty nie klankgewys in 'n orreltranskripsie van die altviool gedifferensieer kan word nie, kan daar op 'n orrel met voldoende registrasiemoontlikhede tog oorweeg word om 'n subtiele botoonryke register vir hierdie gedeelte by te voeg.

Daar is drie klankkleurelemente wat hier ter sprake is en aandag moet geniet in die oorspronklike orkestrasie: orrel, strykers (viole, altviole, tjelli en kontrabasse) en koperblasers (horings, trombone en trompette). Daar moet ook 'n onderskeid gemaak word waar die strykers die orrel bloot verdubbel en waar dit 'n onafhanklike kleurfunksie vervul.

### 4.6.1 Kleurhantering

Mate 1 tot 35<sup>1</sup> is moontlik oorgeneem van die oorspronklike 1877 komposisie, aangesien die orrel slegs in die basparty deur die kontrabasse en tjelli versterk word met enkele beligting deur die altviole aan die einde van die bariton-solofrases wat, soos in meeste van die res van die komposisie, materiaal is wat reeds in die orrelparty verskyn. Hierdie beligtingselement van die altvioolseksie word dan deur

die eerste orrelis op 'n newemanuaal gespeel. Daar moet egter hier gewaak word teen 'n koppeling van die registrasie van die tweede orrelis, aangesien daar verdubbelings en ander nootwaardes betrokke is wat die party van die tweede orrelis negatief sal beïnvloed. Die registrasiekeuse van die eerste orrelis moet egter dieselfde klankkleur hê as dié van die tweede orrelis omdat die strykerparty slegs 'n omlyningsfunksie in die oorspronklike orkestrasie het - dit kan dus nie sterk kontrasteer nie.

Vanaf maat 35<sup>2</sup> tot 52<sup>1</sup> verdubbel die orrel en strykers mekaar direk. Die tweede orrelis hanteer nou alle partye alleen met die registrasie van die eerste orrelis gekoppel na die manuaal waarop die tweede orrelis speel, of met 'n subtiele registrasieversterking van eie keuse.

Vanaf maat 52<sup>2</sup> tot 69 speel die koperblasers egter 'n uiters belangrike rol. Aangesien van die kenmerkende trioelbeweging in die horingparty, speel die trombone en trompette ook 'n harmoniese rol. In 'n twee-manuaalopset sal al hierdie elemente deur die eerste orrelis op 'n enkele manuaal (dit wil sê geïnkorporeerd) gerealiseer moet word. By 'n drie-manuaal- en twee-orrelopset sou hierdie elemente losstaande en met verskillende klankkleure gerealiseer kon word. Hierdie tweede opsie is ook tegnies makliker, aangesien die partye in die oorspronklike orkestrasie vervleg is en die herhaalde en aangehoue note in dieselfde hande gespeel moet word. Rutter (1984:38-39) beveel aan dat slegs die trioelfigure deur 'n addisionele speler gespeel moet word. Die harmoniese ondersteuning verrig egter 'n belangrike kleurfunksie en sal ook in 'n transkripsie verantwoord moet word.

Vanaf maat 70 tot 83 vervul die strykers, wat in hierdie geval viole en altviole insluit, 'n kleurfunksie, deurdat die aangehoue akkoorde van die orrel aangevul word met gearpeggieerde, vervlegte en teenoorgestelde bewegings. Hierdie partye sal deur die eerste orrelis hanteer word. Weereens verg dit subtiele, nie-kontrasterende registrasie. Daar is egter ook 'n enkele horinglyn in hierdie passasie teenwoordig. Dit word in die oorspronklike orrelparty, soos deur die tweede orrelis behartig, ondervang. Die kleurelement in die strykers oorheers egter hier. By 'n twee-manuaalopset sal slegs die strykerkleur deur die eerste orrelis hanteer word. By 'n drie-manuaal- of twee-orrelopset sou die horinglyn op 'n ander klankkleur gespeel kon word, aangesien dit moontlik tegniese probleme in legato-spel kan veroorsaak, en grootliks deur die tweede orrelparty ondervang word, word dit eerder gelaat.

Vanweë die vervlegting van partye en die teenoorgestelde bewegings word die eerste orrelparty tot 'n driestemmige akkoordale tekstuur gereduseer.

Hierdie reduksie stem meestal ooreen met dié van Rutter (1984:39-40), hoewel daar in hierdie transkripsie 'n deurgaande driestemmige tekstuur teenwoordig is en Rutter soms daarvan afwyk. Die artikulasie van mate 113 tot 123 verdien ook aandag, aangesien daar deurgaans definitiewe boë tussen die twee akkoorde is, dui dit eerder op artikulasie as affrasering. Indien hierdie akkoorde afgefraseer sou word, sou die uiters-effektiewe dalende lyn van die horingparty verlore gaan.

Vanaf maat 84 tot aan die einde van die beweging verdubbel die orrel en strykers mekaar weer direk. Die tweede orrelis kan dus beide hierdie partye behartig. Daar is egter harmoniese omlyning deur die horings en trombone in die oorspronklike orkestrasie. Hierdie omlyningsmateriaal word deur die eerste orrelis hanteer. Registrasie sal hier egter groter moet kontrasteer as in die aanvang van die beweging, omdat die omlyning nou deur koperblasers en nie deur strykers nie, plaasvind. Dit is egter steeds *piano* gemerk en word verder gekenmerk deur crescendo's en decrescendo's wat deur die swelpedaal gesimuleer kan word. Gevolglik sal die registrasie in kleur moet kontrasteer en nie in dinamiek nie.

#### **4.6.2 Baslynhantering**

Soos in die res van die transkripsie word die kontrabasparty deur die pedaalparty van die tweede orrelis gerealiseer. Dieselfde beginsel geld ook deurdat die kontrabasparty die toonhoogtes van die orrelbas volg, omdat daar ook hier oktaafverskille is. Redes wat in die ander bewegings hiervoor aangevoer is, sal ook hier geld.

Daar is egter 'n uitsondering vanaf maat 78 tot 83. Hier word die toonhoogtes van die oorspronklike kontrabasparty behou. Die rede hiervoor is om die afwaartse lyn wat in die kontrabasparty verkry word te behou, terwyl die oorspronklike orrelparty dit deur 'n oktaafsprong in maat 80 verbreek. In die hele beweging verdubbel die orrelbas en kontrabasparty mekaar en moet die oorspronklike orrelbasparty gelaat word en deur 'n manueel-pedaalkoppeling vervang word.

### 4.6.3 Transkripsie-oorwegings

Nectoux (1991:122; vergelyk 3.2.2) beskryf die ostinaatritmes, dinamiese kontraste en harmoniese progressies as die essensie van die *Libera me*. In die eerste gedeelte van die *Libera me*, in die oorspronklike orkestrasie, vervul die oorspronklike orrelparty die harmoniese basis in die hantering van die ostinaatfiguur. Die pedaalparty moet egter gedefinieer aangebied word, aangesien dit deur die strykers verdubbel word. Soos in die *Introit en Kyrie* word kadenspunte deur 'n verdigting in tekstuur gekenmerk en gehandhaaf (vergeelyk 4.1.3). In die kort verwysing na die *dies illa* moet die koperblaas- en orrelensemble met dieselfde waardigheid en integriteit as die *Hossana* in die *Sanctus* hanteer word (vergeelyk 4.3.3).

Die terugkeer van *Requiem aeternam* word gekenmerk deur aangehoue harmonieë met strykeromlyning. Suckling (1946:174) en Nectoux (1991:121) se standpunte rondom die belangrikheid van die hantering van die woord *Requiem* (soos bespreek onder 3.3.2 en 4.1.3) moet hier gehoorsaam word. 'n Reduksie van hierdie partye is egter noodsaaklik.

Rutter (1984: 39–40) stel ook voor dat bogenoemde strykerbeweging deur 'n tweede speler hanteer word. In Pawel (2000) se solo-transkripsie gaan groot dele van harmoniese ondersteuning noodgedwonge verlore. Die reduksie van die strykerpartye in hierdie transkripsie stem grootliks ooreen met dié van Rutter. Met die terugkeer van die *Libera me* teks word die ostinaatfiguur ondersteun deur koperblaasomlynings wat so ver moontlik behou is, aangesien die koor hierdie gedeelte in unisoon aanbied, dra hierdie koperblaasomlynings by tot die harmoniese gevoel van hierdie deel.

## 4.7 IN PARADISUM

*In Paradisum* vorm ook deel van die *Requiem* sedert 1888 en is aanvanklik vir koor, orrel, altviole, tjelli, kontrabasse en harp geskryf, terwyl horing-, viool-, en fagotpartye mettertyd bygevoeg is.

Daar is vier kleurelemente van die oorspronklike orkestrasie wat in 'n transkripsie verreken moet word, naamlik die orrel, strykers, horings en harp. Hierdie elemente is vanweë die kontrasterende aard van die instrumente en die vervlegde



materiaalhantering meer problematies om te transkribeer as die ander bewegings van die *Requiem*. Die strategie wat hier gevolg word is om die verskillende elemente op so 'n wyse in die transkripsie te integreer dat die belangrikste kleurmiddels op 'n verantwoordbare wyse verklank kan word.

Rutter (1984:43-48) maak geen voorstelle om enige materiaal deur 'n addisionele speler te laat hanteer nie, moontlik omdat die oorspronklike orrelparty elemente van al die gebruikte materiaal bevat. Sekere subtiele omlignings en kleurelemente vra egter om verantwoordbaar gerealiseer te word.

#### **4.7.1 Kleurhantering**

In mate 1 tot 28 word die oorspronklike orrelparty deur die tweede orrelis gespeel, terwyl die eerste orrelis die strykerparty hanteer. Die melodiese figure in die oorspronklike orrelparty sal egter op dieselfde manueel as die res van die orrelparty voorgedra moet word. Selfs by 'n drie-manueelopset sal al die partye op 'n enkelmanueel moet plaasvind, aangesien twee ander klankkleure later bykom wat op die oorblywende manuele verklank sal moet word. Dit is slegs by 'n twee-orrelopset waar die bostem van die oorspronklike orrelparty as uitkomende stem hanteer sal kan word. Hoewel hierdie stemparty dikwels in opnames as uitkomende stem gehoor word, moet daar egter daarop gelet word dat die *staccato*-aanduidings daarin nie voor die 1900-weergawe bestaan het nie. Selfs wanneer daar op twee manuele gespeel word, moet daar gewaak word om die melodiese figure té prominent te registreer, of te los te speel, aangesien hierdie artikulasie, en moontlik ook die uitkomende stemopvatting, aan die 1900-weergawe gekoppel word. Rutter (1984:43) wys duidelik daarop dat die *staccato*-aanduidings eers in 1900 bygevoeg is. Daar is ook geen aanduiding in die oorspronklike orrelparty dat hierdie figure op 'n aparte manueel en met 'n ander registrasie uitgevoer moet word nie, aangesien die orrel en harp dieselfde melodiese materiaal deel, sal dit logies wees dat die orrel die harp, wat nooit werklik legato kan speel nie, sal imiteer. Al is daar nie *staccato*-tekens op die note nie, is ek van mening dat dit ook nie suiwer legatospel suggereer nie, maar eerder 'n tipe non-legato aanslag.

Vanaf maat 29 tot 46 is daar ook 'n altvioolsolo wat spesiale behandeling vereis. Soos in die *Sanctus* sou die mees effektiewe oplossing wees om hierdie solo te

behou. Dit sou selfs ook op 'n viool, soos in die 1900-weergawe, gespeel kon word. Indien dit egter nie moontlik is nie, sou die eerste orrelis die soloparty kon behartig. Soos reeds aangetoon, is enige ensemble opset die norm in negentiende-eeuse transkripsiepraktyk en het Fauré self soms van 'n enkele solo-instrument saam met orrel as begeleidingsinstrument gebruik gemaak.

'n Verdere klankkleur wat verantwoord moet word is die horingparty vanaf maat 21 tot 28. Behalwe dat die horings die koor verdubbel, wat hier 'n digter tekstuur tot gevolg het, omlin dit die woord *Jerusalem*. Hierdie party word deur die orrelparty ondervang. In 'n twee-manuaalopset sal dit dus gelaat moet word, terwyl dit in 'n drie-manuaal- of twee-orrelopset op 'n ander manuaal met 'n ander klankkleur gerealiseer kan word. 'n Sagte prestantregister sou moontlik hier die beste kan werk. Indien die altvioolsolo ook hanteer moet word, selfs in 'n drie-manuaal- of twee-orrelopset, sal dit egter gelaat moet word. Daar moet onthou word dat die horingparty eers later bygeskryf is en dat hierdie beweging aanvanklik slegs vir harp, strykers en orrel gekonseptualiseer is.

Vanaf maat 29 tot aan die einde speel die harp 'n belangrike kleurfunksie. Die harp- en oorspronklike orrelparty verdubbel mekaar hier. Gevolglik sal die harpparty deur die eerste orrelis gespeel moet word, terwyl die tweede orrelis die strykerparty, oorspronklike orrelparty en horingparty met mekaar sal probeer versoen. Die enigste wyse waarop dit bewerkstellig kan word is om die verdubbeling van die melodiese figure in die bostem van die orrel en die harp te laat en om die laer orrel- en hoër strykerparty in die tweede orrelparty te vermeng. Die horingparty word ook in hierdie harmoniese ondersteuning vervat. Indien die horingparty hier verreken moet word sal dit op 'n tweede manuaal in die eerste orrelparty moet plaasvind, aangesien die note daarvan in die tweede orrelparty voorkom, en 'n tongregister wat hiervoor gebruik moet word, moontlik inbreuk op die atmosfeer van die musiek kan maak, word die horingparty eerder gelaat. Die bykomende realisering van die horingparty hier is speeltegnies ook moeilik en ongemaklik.

Die registrasiekeuse sal van so 'n aard moet wees dat die harpparty, gespeel deur die eerste orrelis, iets van die oorspronklike orrelparty verklank en dat die strykerparty, soos vermeng met die oorspronklike orrelparty, iets van beide verklank. Dit kan moontlik bewerkstellig word deur die agtvoetbasis van die eerste orrel subtiel

te versterk met 'n moontlike verdubbeling daarvan, en 'n stryker-en fluitregisterverdubbeling vir die tweede orrelis toe te laat.

### 4.7.2 Baslynhantering

Die baslyn van *In Paradisum* word deurgaans deur die tweede orrelis gespeel. Wanneer die oorspronklike orrelparty met dié van die tjelli in die oorspronklike orkestrasie vergelyk word, wil dit soos 'n direkte verdubbeling van die tjelloparty voorkom. Omdat Fauré ook aangehoue akkoorde aan die onderste stemme van die oorspronklike orrelparty toevertrou, vervleg hy die basparty en die akkoordmateriaal, sodat die basparty in sekere van die aangehoue note van die akkoorde loop. Dit word ondervang deurdat die pedaalparty van die tweede orrelis (die realisering van die tjelli) hierdie party hanteer en daar dus steeds 'n duidelik-gedefinieerde baslynbeweging behoue bly. Die definisie van die basparty van die tjelli kan versterk word deur dit met 'n sagte agtvoetregister in die pedaal te laat speel.

In notevoorbeeld 4.21 en 4.22, mate 32 tot 34, word die transkripsieproses soos hierbo beskryf, geïllustreer:

Notevoorbeeld 4.21

Fauré: *In Paradisum* m1-4

Notevoorbeeld 4.22

Beukes Transkripsie: *In Paradisum* m1-4

Wanneer daar van 'n pedaal-manuaalkoppeling gebruik gemaak word, kan die oorspronklike orrelbas in hierdie gedeeltes gelaat word. Met die realisering van die strykerparty deur die eerste orrelis en later deur die tweede orrelis in die afwesigheid van kontrabasse, moet hierdie basparty deur die pedaal op 'n agtvoetregister gespeel word.

Wanneer die kontrabasse in die oorspronklike orkestrasie speel, moet die pedaalparty egter met 'n sestienvoetregister gerealiseer word. Dieselfde beginsel soos in die vorige bewegings moet geld waar die orrelbas gevolg word en waar daar oktaafverskille tussen die oorspronklike orrelbas en die kontrabasparty is. Soortgelyke beginsels met betrekking tot sonoriteit en orrelisties-logiese speeltegnieke geld ook hier. Dit word slegs verontagsaam waar 'n bepaalde baslynbeweging verbreek word en die kontrabasparty derhalwe gevolg sal word.

Waar die kontrabasse die orrelbas volg, kan die baslyn met 'n manueel gekoppel word en die oorspronklike orrelbas gelaat word. Daar is egter een uitsondering in mate 21 tot 23<sup>1</sup>, aangesien die kontrabasse eers op die tweede pols in maat 21 intree op dieselfde toonhoogte van 'n reeds- aangehouevolgehoue noot in die orrelbas, tree die pedaal, ter wille van sonoriteit, 'n oktaaf laer as die orrelbas en kontrabasparty in. Dit word gehandhaaf tot maat 23<sup>1</sup>, waarna daar na die oorspronklike toonhoogte van die kontrabas en orrelbas beweeg word om die logiese beweging van die oorspronklike basparty binne die omvang van die orrelpedaal te behou.

### **4.7.3 Transkripsie-oorewegings**

Die belangrikste oorweging in hierdie deel is om die deurgaande melodiese motief wat eers deur die orrel en later deur die harp hanteer word te behou. Hierdie motief kan gesien word as die draer van die *In Paradisum*-teks. Verder is daar gepoog om die harmoniese ondersteuning deur die strykers aan die begin van die werk te verklank en die baslynbeweging van die tjello's, kontrabasse en orrel te definieer. Dit is die enigste beweging waar daar tot 'n groot mate van die oorspronklike orrelparty afgewyk word, deurdat die orrelparty in die tweede helfte van die werk die harmoniese ondersteuning van die strykers oorneem, terwyl die harpmotief verder alleenlik in die eerste orrelparty gerealiseer word. Die hoofrede vir hierdie besluit is om die sinvolle behoud van die *In Paradisum*-motief te verseker, terwyl die harmonies-samebindende faktor altyd teenwoordig is. Dit verseker dat die harmoniese rol van die orrel en die latere harmoniese ondersteuning van die koor behoue bly (soos bespreek onder 3.3.2 en 4.3.3).

Die behoud van die altvioolsolo is egter ook van groot belang en moet so ver moontlik deur 'n solo-instrument, moontlik selfs eerder 'n viool, behou word. Hierdie tendens om 'n solo instrument in 'n transkripsie te gebruik is reeds onder 4.3.3 bespreek.

## 4.8 REGISTRASIE-OORWEGINGS

Soos reeds onder 4.1.1 bespreek word die oorspronklike orrelparty deurgaans deur die tweede orrelis behou, behalwe in gevalle waar die oorspronklike orrelbas met die strykerbas verenig moet word, wat tot enkele veranderings in die baslyn gelei het. Soos in 3.3.3 bespreek is die oorspronklike orrelparty deur die koororrel van die Madeleine hanteer, wat 'n redelike groot Cavallé-Coll-orrel is. Wanneer die 1901-weergawe bestudeer word is daar tipiese Franse registraanduidings. Soos onder 3.3.3 bespreek is hierdie aanduidings moontlik as vanselfsprekend in die 1888/1893 weergawes beskou, en is dit moontlik eers later bygevoeg. Die rede waarom daar besluit is om nie hierdie aanduidings in hierdie transkripsie te behou nie, is vanweë die feit dat daar min orrels is wat die Cavallé-Coll klank-ideaal kan verwesenlik – veral binne die Suid-Afrikaanse konteks. Soos Mendelssohn (1991:78) reeds in sy voorwoord tot sy ses orrelsonates waarneem, het orrels dikwels wisselende klankideale en is die spesifikasie van spesifieke registers problematies. Om die registrasie van die oorspronklike orrel, waarvoor die *Requiem* gekonsipieer is, in konteks te plaas en sodoende registrasieriglyne vir die tweede orrelparty daar te stel, is die volgende algemene beginsels egter belangrik:

Kooiman (1992:100v) som die Franse registrasie aanwysing *fonds* en *anches*, eie aan die Cavallé-Collorrels, as volg op:

- Met *fonds* word die grondstemme geïmpliseer. Dit sluit die labiale sestien-, agt- en viervoetregisters in asook die agtvoet-hobo-register op die swelwerk, maar dit sluit die *voix céleste* en *flûte harmonique* uit.
- Die *anche* dui weer op tweervoetregisters, miksture, enkelvoudige vulstemme (die tertsregister uitgesluit) en tongwerke (die hobo wat deel vorm van die *fonds* en die *vox humana*, uitgesluit).

Met die bestudering van die oorspronklike 1901-orrelparty word dit duidelik dat Fauré in alle *piano*-passasies slegs die *fonds* verlang en in die *forte*- en *fortissimo*-gedeeltes die *anche*. Hierdie register aanduidings kan egter bloot as riglyn beskou word, aangesien die grote van die koor, die akoestiek van die gebou, asook die plasing van die koor en orrel, die balans tussen die koor en orrel sal bepaal, wat op sy beurt registerkeuse sal beïnvloed. Die uitgangspunt vir registrasie van die tweede orrelparty sal dus op 'n agtvoet-labiale-registerbasis berus met moontlike byvoeging van viervoetregisters, terwyl die *forte*- en *fortissimo*-gedeeltes tweervoetregisters laer miksture en tongwerke kan insluit. Die *voix céleste* word egter in die *Sanctus* aanbeveel, om 'n sekere effek te verkry (vergelyk 3.3.1), daar is ook plekke geïdentifiseer waar die tweede orrelparty byvoorbeeld verdubbeling van die strykerparty inkorporeer of selfs van die koperblaasparty waar registerbyvoeging, of manuaalkoppeling waar moontlik, gebruik kan word om die nodige effek te verkry, afhangende van die grote van die orrel (vergelyk byvoorbeeld 4.1.1; 4.2.1; 4.3.1.; 4.7.1)

Die eerste orrelparty hanteer hoofsaaklik die kleuromlynings van die strykers, koperblasers en harp. Die strykersomlyning kan effektief met 'n strykerregister soos die *salisionaal* en *gamba*, met moontlike byvoeging van die *voix céleste*, verkry word,, aangesien die strykers meesal net altviole bevat sal die grondstemme moet oorheers. Strykerregisters is egter op hul eie selde sterk genoeg, en kan daarom met ander sagte labiale registers versterk word, aangesien die strykerparty meesal slegs uit altviole bestaan moet die agtvoetbasis in hierdie omlyning voorop staan (vergelyk 4.1.1). Die gebruik van viole in die *Libera me* kan moontlik met 'n versterking van viervoetregisters geëmmuleer word (vergelyk 4.6). Die koperblaasparty kan met ronde, sagte tongregisters geregistreer word, of selfs met 'n ronde, sagte prestant. In die *Sanctus* en *Libera me* moet 'n sterk tongregister egter gebruik word om die klimakse in hierdie bewegings met die nodige imposante waardigheid te verklank (vergelyk 4.3.1 en 4.6.1). Die registerkeuse van die eerste orrelparty moet egter met dié van die tweede orrelparty gebalanseer word, terwyl dié van die tweede orrelparty weer met die koor moet balanseer.

Registerkeuse sal egter van instrument en van koor tot koor wissel en verg eksperimentering, in oorleg met die dirigent.

## HOOFSTUK 5: SINTESE

Die navorsing wat in hierdie skripsie aangebied word beredeneer, kontekstualiseer en dokumenteer die transkripsie van Fauré se *Requiem* (Op. 48) vir orrelduet of -duo.

### 5.1 BEREDENERING EN KONTEKSTUALISERING

In die inleidende hoofstuk is die rasionaal vir die studie, asook die metode wat by die navorsing toegepas is, uiteengesit. Hierdie hoofstuk bied ook 'n historiese oorsig oor die praktyk van orreltranskripsies, aangesien oorwegings rondom hierdie praktyk, tesame met 'n kontekstualisering van die *Requiem*, 'n belangrike basis vir die transkripsie self, asook die dokumentering van die proses in hoofstuk 4 gevorm het. Hierdie afdeling van die werk berus nie alleen op 'n intensiewe literatuur- en partituurstudie nie, maar verbind ook met belangrike tydgenootlike uitsprake rondom die *Requiem*, soos dié van Nadia Boulanger (in Koechlin 1946:27v), waarin sy 'n belangrike kontekstuele blik op Fauré se standpunte rondom die *Missa pro defunctis* werp (sien weer onder 1.9).

Noukeurige aandag aan hierdie en ander kontemporêre uitsprake van Fauré het daartoe gelei dat die musikale toonsetting nie as 'n deursigtige, teksgetroue interpretasie benader is nie, maar eerder as 'n skeppende proses, waardeur die komponis ryklik tot die betekenis van die religieuse woordteks toegevoeg het. Fauré se keuses met betrekking tot die toonsetting van die mis-tekste projekteer dus wesenlik-religieuse betekenisse, en in hoofstukke 1 tot en met 3 is die argument opgebou dat 'n transkripsie van die werk sensitief met hierdie betekenisgewende nalatenskap moet omgaan.

Daar was egter ook pragmatiese oorwegings wat my benadering tot die transkripsie bepaal het. Aangesien ek gedurende 2010 aan 'n uitvoering van Fauré se *Requiem* deelgeneem het, waarin die orkespartituur met 'n orreltranskripsie deur Pawel (2000) vervang is, het ek eerstehandse ervaring opgedoen van 'n transkripsie waarby die orkesweergawe nie getrou gedien word nie. Die beperkinge wat met die

voorbereiding vir die genoemde uitvoering ervaar is, het trouens aanleiding tot hierdie studieprojek gegee.

Na die bestudering van die klaviertranskripsie (Malcomb Binney, s.j.), die orkespartituur (Kalmus *Miniature Scores: 1901-weergawe*), Pawel (2000), Rutter (1984) koor-orrelreduksie en die Legge (2005) 1888/1893-partituur het ek dus besluit om 'n transkripsie vir orrelduo of -duet aan te pak, aangesien só 'n transkripsie produktief gebruik sou kon word in liturgiese- of konsertkontekste, waar 'n uitvoering van die orkesweergawe nie moontlik is nie.

Ritchie en Stauffer (1992) behandel die vernaamste probleme rondom die realisering van onorrelistiese orkespartiture op die orrel, maar hulle benadering fokus hoofsaaklik op liturgiese kontekste (sien weer onder 1.1). Binne die Anglikaanse kerkmusiektradisie stel liturgiese koorkomponiste soos Mathias en Rutter dikwels twee weergawes vir begeleide koorkomposisies beskikbaar, naamlik een vir orkes en een vir orrel, waar die orrelweergawe die werk getrou aan die komponis se bedoelings weergee.

Dat hierdie proses in die geval van die *Requiem* ontbreek, was 'n verneme impetus vir my studie, waarby ek aanvanklik eerstens op die probleem van die verskillende uitgawes van die werk gefokus het. Hierdie werk is in hoofstuk 3 gedokumenteer, en verskaf 'n belangrike aanloop vir die realisering van die transkripsie wat in hoofstuk 4 beskryf is.

Nectoux (1991:119) is daarvan oortuig dat die 1901-weergawe van Fauré se *Requiem*, soos uitgegee deur Hamelle, nie die komponis se orkestrasie in geheel is nie. Die rede is dat daar groot verskille tussen die Fauré-orkestrasie van 1888 (wat vir uitgawe gestuur is) en die finale gepubliseerde produk voorkom. Nectoux (1991:119) bespreek die moontlikheid dat Roger-Ducasse 'n moontlike medewerker was, terwyl Smith (2001:492) aanvoer dat hierdie aanname eers met die verdere ontdekking van verlore manuskripte bevestig moet word.

Die bogemelde navorsing kom daarop neer dat die vokale gedeelte van die komposisie deur die uitgewer onveranderd gelaat is, terwyl Fauré volle verantwoordelikheid vir die groter orkesweergawe, wat waarskynlik nie alles sy eie werk was nie, aanvaar het. Hierdie stelling word bevestig deur 'n brief aan ene Willy in 1900 (Nectoux 1991:119), aangaande die uitvoer van die gepubliseerde



simfoniese weergawe. Smith (2001:492) meen dat die gebruik van uitgewers om onvolledige orkespartiture aan dirigente uit te leen as 'n moontlike rede aangevoer kan word waarom die manuskrip van die 1901-weergawe weggeraak het. Nietemin dui die gebeure op 'n vloeibare benadering aan die kant van die komponis; die verandering van medium en die insette van medewerkers het hom nie gehinder nie.

Belangrike uitsprake van die komponis is daarby in ag geneem, sodat die harmoniese dimensie van die *Requiem* nie tekort gedoen moes word nie, en dat die musikale lyne van veral die strykinstrumente so ver moontlik behou moes word. 'n Ander belangrike punt wat in gedagte gehou moes word, is dat die orrel in Fauré se weergawe deur twee kontrabasse ondersteun word, wat impliseer dat 'n onderbroke baslyn ter wille van dinamiese verandering deur die swelpedale onwenslik sou wees.

Vanuit hierdie historiese perspektiewe is die transkripsieproses soos volg gerasionaliseer:

Eerstens is 'n argument gekonstrueer waardeur daar legitimiteit verleen is aan 'n orreltranskripsie van die *Requiem* (sien weer hoofstuk 3). Die uitbouing van hierdie argument het tot bepaalde gevolgtrekkings gelei rondom die gewenstheid van 'n duet- of duo-orreltranskripsie.

Benewens die oorwegings wat reeds hierbo gestel is, word daar in die navorsing in hoofstuk 2 geargumenteer dat 'n transkripsie van Fauré se *Requiem* deur bepaalde "lense" waargeneem behoort te word, waardeur die unieke aard van hierdie komposisie as't ware 'n interpretatiewe raamwerk daarvoor "dikteer" (vergelyk Fenner 2008). In hierdie opsig toon 'n historiese benadering dat Fauré deel was van 'n beweging wat wegbeweeg het van die Opera- en Duitsgedomineerde musiek-ideale van sy tydgenote (2.2.1 en 2.2.2) en dat hy ten sterkste daartoe verbind was om aan Franse musiek 'n eie stem te gee. Dit was verder vir hom van kardinale belang om liturgiese musiek van wêreldse invloede te bevry (2.4.1; 3.1), en om teatrale en dramatiese effekte as emosionele vervoermiddele met fyn nuansering en ekspressiewe subtiliteit te vervang (2.2.3). Vanuit hierdie ideale is die *Requiem* as sy persoonlike verklanking van die dood gekonseptualiseer, en het my literatuurstudie die belang van die volgende aspekte onderstreep:

## 5.2 LITURGIESE- VERSUS KONSERTWEERGAWE

In hoofstuk 3 word dit duidelik dat die *Requiem* as liturgiese komposisie aanvanklik in vyf dele beplan is, later tot sewe dele uitgebrei is, en eventueel as 'n konsertstuk georkestreer is. Ironies genoeg het die konsertweergawe tot en met die grootste deel van die twintigste eeu gedomineer. Orledge (1979, aangehaal in Smith 1990:143) wys ons daarop dat min mense van die bestaan van ander weergawes van die *Requiem* teen 1978 geweet het (3.3.2). Daar is verdere ironie in hierdie opmerking deurdat dit Fauré se volle outeurskap van die konsertweergawe bevraagteken word (3.2.4). Fauré se erkenning van die konsertweergawe word vandag egter nie in twyfel getrek nie (3.2.4). Hoewel die konsertweergawe moontlik nie die komponis se eie orkestrasie bevat nie, het hy moontlik ter wille van die uitgewerstandpunt rondom liturgiese musiek van die era geswig en moontlik was dit ook doodgewoon oorwegings rondom finansiële gewin wat sy besluit beïnvloed het (3.1.2 en 3.2.4). Nietemin het hierdie weergawe veel tot die werk se populariteit bygedra.

In terme van my navorsing het hierdie gegewens my met die vraag gekonfronteer of die liturgiese weergawe vanuit hierdie historiese perspektief enigsins voorkeur bo die konsertweergawe moes geniet. My gevolgtrekking (soos uiteengesit onder 3.2.5) dui egter daarop dat daar tog belangrike kleurverskille en ekspressiewe subtiliteite tussen hierdie weergawes waargeneem kon word, en dat ek op grond hiervan voorkeur aan die liturgiese weergawe gegee het.

Die vraag na die mees opvallende verskille tussen die weergawes het egter tot verdere navorsing oor die plasing daarvan gelei. In die eerste plek staan die *Requiem* komposisie in kontras met soortgelyke toonsettings van Fauré se tydgenote, byvoorbeeld dié van Berlioz (sien 3.1.2). Anders as ander requiemtoonsettings vanuit hierdie era is Fauré se toonsetting binne die begeleidingsvermoë van die kerk waar hy werkzaam was gekonseptualiseer, maar is dit ook gestroop van teater-invloede wat kerkmusiek in die negentiende eeu deurspek het en het dit uit die staanspoor as 'n liturgies-gerigte komposisie ontstaan (vergelyk 2.4.1 en 3.1.2). Fauré is ook gesien as een van die hervormers as gevolg van wie se werk Franse musiek 'n eie identiteit sou verkry en ware liturgiese musiek sou kon herleef (soos beskryf in 2.2.1; 2.4.1 en 3.1.3).

Met die verskyning van die konsertweergawe het die uitgewers weens die finansiële aspekte rondom publikasies die werk vergroot, sodat dit binne 'n konsertsituasie sou kon “verkoop” (3.2.4). In die konteks van orkestrale aanpassing is die orrel se rol byvoorbeeld verklein; bepaalde houtblaasinstrumente is lukraak bygevoeg, en 'n hele vioolseksie is bygevoeg. Wanneer die vorige weergawes van nader beskou word is dit duidelik dat die orkestrasie die woordteks subtiel as hegte eenheid saambind, en kan geen lukrake gebruik van byvoorbeeld houtblasers bespeur word nie (3.2.4). Hierdie praktyk sluit ten nouste aan by die hellenistiese ideale wat Fauré nagestreef het (2.2.3).

In die tweede plek is die *Requiem* 'n verklanking van Fauré se persoonlike sienings rondom die dood. Fauré het dit ten doel om met tekskeuse en musikale beligting van sekere woorde 'n *Requiem* van genade te skep. Tydgenote soos Nadia Boulanger en die komponis se skoonseun Phillipe Fremiet-Fauré maak dit duidelik dat hy hierdeur sy persoonlike sienings rondom God as Liefde en 'n verklanking van sy idee van die hemel wou gee (3.3.1). Hierin kan dus reeds gesien word dat die *Requiem* as 'n religieuse verklanking van bepaalde teologiese idees gesien moet word. Binne 'n liturgiese situasie – en binne die konteks van die gebruik van die suiwer liturgiese weergawe van die *Requiem* – het ons dus met 'n kompositories-fyn-verweefde verklanking van 'n samehangende liturgiese teks te make (3.3.2). Hierteenoor staan die musikale teks in die konsertweergawe voorop. Binne die liturgiese situasie is dit juis weer die godsdienstig-samebindende faktore wat vir deelnemers aan die liturgie van groot belang is.

In die derde plek is dit duidelik dat die *Requiem* as liturgiese komposisie nie alleen meer uitvoerbaar is as dié van sy tydgenote nie (ook binne die Suid-Afrikaanse konteks), maar word die liturgiese geslaagdheid van die komposisie wêreldwyd toenemend erken. Wanneer die werk binne 'n liturgiese situasie uitgevoer sou word het dit inderdaad implikasies rondom aspekte soos tempo-keuses wat deur die akoestiese verskille tussen die konsertsaal en kerk (3.2.5) beïnvloed word. Hoewel hierdie aspek nie in 'n transkripsie verantwoord kan word nie, sou dit nietemin 'n bepalende invloed op 'n uitvoering van die werk uitoefen.

Op hierdie stadium van die argument is dit duidelik dat die bogemelde oorwegings die behoefte aan 'n orreltranskripsie van die *Requiem* wat met 'n kamerkoor en uitvoerbaar binne 'n liturgiese konteks, onderstreep het. Soos reeds onder 3.2.5

bespreek bied liturgiese kontekste dikwels nie die logistiese middele om die dienste van 'n orkes te kan bekom nie, wat 'n verdere regverdiging vir 'n orreltranskripsie is. Dit is egter belangrik om hierby in gedagte te hou dat 'n liturgiese konteks moontlik groter verantwoordelikheid van die transkripsieproses verg juis vanweë die tweede punt soos hierbo gestel. In hierdie opsig moet daar moontlik ook tot 'n groter mate daarteen gewaak word om bepaalde onsuiverhede na die werk te bring; vergelyk weer Suckling se verwysing na Fauré se “suiwere” praktyk (2.1.3).

Dit moet ook duidelik gestel word dat hierdie studie op 'n transkripsie van die 1888/1893 weergawe van die Requiem fokus, en wel met die oog op 'n uitvoering daarvan binne 'n liturgiese konteks. Die transkripsieproses self het verder vrae rondom Fauré se uitgangspunte aangaande transkripsies “gestel” (vergelyk weer Fenner (2008) se standpunte) wat pragmaties “beantwoord” moes word aan die hand van die gebruik van die orrel as transkripsiemedium, asook die aangaande regverdiging van 'n duet- of duo-opsie.

### **5.3 FAURÉ EN TRANSKRIPSIES**

Fauré leef in 'n tydperk toe transkripsiepraktyke hoogty vier. Nie alleen wys Christensen (2.2) ons daarop dat transkripsies in die negentiende eeu 'n integrale deel van die musiekmilieu uitgemaak het nie, maar het Fauré en sy tydgenote in hierdie praktyk gedeel. Die transkripsiepraktyke van Berlioz, Franck, Saint-Saëns en Fauré word relatief gedetailleerd onder punt 2.2 bespreek. Hieruit word dit veral duidelik dat komponiste nie noodwendig alle vorme van transkripsie van hul werke goedgekeur het nie.

Berlioz (aangehaal in Brook 1946:20) beskryf, byvoorbeeld, 'n transkripsie van een van sy komposisies as 'n “ridiculous monstrosity” (sien 2.2.1). Die rede vir hierdie afkeur is juis die feit dat die oorspronklike intensies van die komponis skynbaar verontagsaam is, en dat die transkripsie 'n verwerde weergawe van die oorspronklike is. Dieselfde “veranderinge” en “verbeteringe” aan groot meesters se oorspronklike werke in oorspronklike vorm was ook aan die orde van die dag (2.1.3). Verder het virtuositeit en oormatige belangstelling in teatermusiek die situasie ook gekleur (vergelyk 2.1.2; 2.2.3 en 2.3).

Fauré het, danksy sy opleiding in die Niedermeyerskool, geen affiniteit vir opera en teatermusiek geopenbaar nie, en het die werke van vorige eras en meesters goed geken sonder om dit met negentiende-eeuse drama en honger na virtuositeit te kleur. (vergelyk 2.1.2 en 2.3.2). Dit is om hierdie rede dat hy as direkteur van die *Conservatoire* aangestel is, sodat hy visionêre hervormings met betrekking tot die bogemelde tendense kon invoer (2.2.3). In hierdie studie is daar egter geen bewyse van Fauré se persoonlike afkeur aan transkripsies van sy eie werke gevind nie. Binne die konteks van Berlioz se gesiteerde uitlatings, Fauré se filosofieë aangaande hervorming by die *Conservatoire* (2.2.3), sy standpunte rondom sy oorspronklike liturgiese musiek (2.3 en 3.1), en die beskerming wat sy uitgewer aan transkripsies van sy oorspronklike komposisies verleen het (2.2.5), kan die aanname hier gemaak word dat Fauré nie met verworde transkripsies genoë sou geneem het nie.

Terwyl die negatiewe aspekte rondom transkripsiepraktyke hierbo beredeneer is, moet daar egter erken word dat Fauré se tydgenote Berlioz (2.2.1), Franck (2.2.2) en Saint-Saëns (2.2.3) almal hul eie en ander komponiste se werke getranskribeer het, en dus almal aktief aan die transkripsiepraktyke van die negentiende eeu meegedoen het (2.2). Só is Saint-Saëns byvoorbeeld selfs deur Liszt, die transkripsiemeester van die negentiende eeu, gehuldig as 'n uiters knap transkribeerder. Binne hierdie milieu het Fauré self aan transkripsiepraktyke deelgeneem soos bespreek onder 2.2.4, en van sy getranskribeerde komposisies ook saam met sy kollegas en vriende uitgevoer.

Fauré het ook sy liturgiese werke besonder vloeibaar benader (sien weer 3.1 en 3.1.1). Hierdeur is dit duidelik dat hy geen probleem daarmee gehad het om die begeleiding van sy werke na beskikbare begeleidingsmoontlikhede aan te pas nie. Indien Fauré nie oor 'n orkes by die Madeleine beskik het nie, sou hy bes moontlik van die orrel as “orkes” gebruik gemaak het. Dit val egter op dat hy die meeste van sy orkeswerke vir klavierduet getranskribeer het – wat waarskynlik ooreenstem met die praktyk van sy tyd. Die behoud van solo-instrumente, asook die feit dat enige kombinasie van instrumente in transkripsies gebruik is, is ook van groot belang (2.2.3) vir enige transkripsie van die *Requiem*. Daar moet egter in ag gehou word dat, ofskoon Fauré geen huidige transkripsie van sy werk kon goedkeur soos wat die

praktyk in sy leeftyd was nie (2.2.5), hy geen verwording van sy werk sou toegelaat het nie.

Dit bring ons by die vraag of Fauré die orrel as begeleidingsmedium vir sy Requiem-orkestranskripsie sou aanvaar.

#### **5.4 DIE REGVERDIGING VAN DIE ORREL AS TRANSKRIPSIEMEDIUM**

Binne die konteks van my studie het die bogemelde vraagstuk as 'n oorkoepelende probleem gedien. Reeds onder 1.2 word die orrel as transkripsiemedium in 'n historiese konteks geplaas, en word daar geargumenteer dat die orrel histories van meet af aan gebruik is om komposisies, wat oorspronklik vir ander instrumente gekonseptualiseer was, na 'n ander medium te "vertaal". Transkripsies van byvoorbeeld JS Bach, wat onder andere sy Schübler-korale en ander voorbeelde insluit, het die toets van die tyd deurstaan, en vorm vandag steeds deel van die konsertrepertorium, terwyl dit in liturgiese kontekste ook steeds die oorspronklike doel vervul. Wanneer hierdie transkripsies van nader bestudeer word is dit duidelik dat JS Bach die brontekste in sy transkripsies so getrou as moontlik weergee. Liszt, die groot negentiende eeuse transkribeerder, wat ook orreltranskripsies gemaak het, stel dit ook duidelik dat die brontekste van die transkripsie so getrou moontlik gevolg behoort te word. Die opname van transkripsies in, byvoorbeeld *Liturgiese Orrelmusiek Band (1972)*, *The Oxford Book of Wedding Music (1991)* en *The Oxford Book of Ceremonial Music for Organ (1989)*; die insluiting van orreltranskripsies in die eksamensillabi van *Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, Trinity College London* en Henderson (2005:926) se bevinding dat Amerikaanse CD-opnames in 2003 vele transkripsies insluit, asook die feit dat orrelmetodieke, soos die orrelmetodiek van Ritchie en Stauffer (1992) selfs 'n hoofstuk wei aan die idiomatiese orkes- en klaviertranskripsies vir die orrel, bevestig die huidige relevansie van die orreltranskripsiepraktyk. Persoonlike ondervinding, asook dié van kollegas, bevestig dat die uitvoer van orreltranskripsies van liturgiese solo- of koorkomposisies, wat oorspronklik vir orkes of klavier geskryf is, steeds vandag deel van orreliste se taakdrag uitmaak.

Daar is egter 'n tendens van die middel van die negentiende tot vroeg in die twintigste eeu wat ook in hierdie uiteensetting verwoord moet word. Gedurende

hierdie era het die gebrek aan die beskikbaarheid van orkeste daartoe gelei dat daar in die groter industriële stede van die orrel gebruik gemaak is om orkeskomposisies na die publiek te bring. Orrelboutendense en die tydgenootlike sug na teatrale effekte en virtuositeit, asook die oorheersing van teater- en operamusiek, het daartoe gelei dat die orrel toenemend vir transkripsies gebruik is, waarby goedgeplaaste effekte belangriker was as die musikale konsep van die oorspronklike komposisies (1.3 en 1.4). Die Franse orreltradisie het hierdie invloede nie vrygespring nie, soos byvoorbeeld blyk uit beskrywings van Alfred Lefébure-Wely se spel (2.4). Hierdie effekbejagte orrelspel het egter gelei tot 'n geweldige afname in artistieke waardering vir die orrel (1.4). Fauré was beslis teen hierdie tendense gekant en die onsuiverhede wat hierdie praktyke in die liturgiese situasie teweeg gebring het, het nie tot hom gespreek nie (2.4.1 en 2.5).

Hoewel die orrel se besondere moontlikhede en potensiaal om as transkripsiemedium te dien dus reeds histories van vroeg af aan bewys is, het die navorsing wat in my aanvangshoofstukke 1 tot en met 3 my tot die gevolgtrekking gebring dat daar in my eie transkripsie van die *Requiem* geen plek vir onverantwoorde effekte sou wees nie, aangesien die onwenslikheid daarvan beide kontekstueel en kompositories-tekstueel aangevoer kon word.

Hoewel Fauré se persoonlike betrokkenheid by orreltranskripsies nie in hierdie studie bevestig kon word nie, weet ons dat Saint-Saëns (byvoorbeeld) geslaagde transkripsies van Liszt se komposisies uitgevoer het (2.3.3). Dit blyk uit Nectoux (Nectoux 1991:26; vergelyk 2.3.3) dat Fauré van hierdie praktyk bewus was. Fauré was ook as redigeerder by uitgawes van J S Bach se orrelwerke betrokke, en het dus ook in hierdie opsig kennis gemaak met die transkripsies van hierdie groot meester (2.5). Fauré het nêrens sy misnoë rondom die Saint-Saëns orreltranskripsies uitgespreek, of negatieweit rondom die Bach-transkripsies geopenbaar nie. Vanuit 'n histories-beredeneerde konteks is daar dus in hierdie studie aangeneem dat Fauré in beginsel geen probleem met orreltranskripsies sou gehad het nie.

'n Verdere aspek wat in die studie verantwoord moes word, is die vraag waarom Fauré self geen oorspronklike orrelwerke geskryf het nie, ook selfs nie nadat hy deur Saint-Saëns en Hazé daartoe versoek was nie (Nectoux 1991:43; vergelyk 2.5). Navorsing oor hierdie vraagstuk bring egter aan die lig dat Fauré die klavier as 'n

beter uitdrukkingmedium vir sy komposisies gesien het, en dat Fauré hom eerder as improvisator op die orrel wou uitdruk (2.5). Sy opleiding by die Niedermeyerskool het hom goed as 'n orrelis gevorm, en hom met die nuutste orrelspeltendense soos dié van hak- en legatospel, vertrouwd gemaak (2.5). Hierdie gegewe kan as verklaring daarvoor dien dat Fauré in heelwat van sy liturgiese komposisies van die orrel of harmonium as begeleidingsmedium gebruik gemaak het (3.1; 3.1.1. en 3.1.3). Hy was ook bereidwillig om as redigeerder van die volledige Bach-orrelwerke vir die uitgewer Durand op te tree (2.5). Ons kan dus met taamlike sekerheid aanneem dat die orrel 'n beduidende rol binne Fauré se visie as komponis gespeel het. Sy gebruik van die orrel in die *Requiem* en vele van sy ander komposisies dien as versterking van hierdie argument.

Hierdie bevinding lei tot die vraag waarom Fauré dan nie self 'n orreltranskripsie van die *Requiem* die lig laat sien nie. Die antwoord hierop kan moontlik in sy uitgewer se houding oor liturgiese musiek gevind word; 'n aangeleentheid wat onder 3.1.2 bespreek word. Dit is duidelik dat daar op hierdie stadium nie vir liturgiese musiek 'n mark was nie, en verder is Fauré se *Requiem* ook nie gunstig deur die kerklikes van die Madeleine ontvang nie (3.2.2), en was dit ook in stryd met die heersende liturgiese musieksmaak van die dag (2.4.1). Daar was dus geen behoefte aan 'n orreltranskripsie van die *Requiem* nie, ook aangesien die 1888/1893 weergawe van die werk binne die begeleidingsvermoë van die Madeleine gebly het (vergelyk weer Legge se standpunt dat van die koorlede moontlik sekere instrumente bespeel het: 3.2.1. en 3.2.3). Fauré se vloeibare benadering tot die begeleiding van sy ander liturgiese werke, wat moontlik gewissel het na gelang van die beskikbaarheid van begeleidingskragte (3.1. en 3.1.1) dui ook daarop dat die komponis nie noodwendig 'n probleem met 'n orreltranskripsie sou gehad het nie. Dit beteken nie dat so 'n transkripsie sy eerste keuse sou gewees het nie, maar indien dit die uitvoering van sy *Requiem* sou verseker binne 'n konteks waar daar geen alternatiewe opsie was nie, kan daar op grond van die argumentvoering van hierdie studie aangeneem word dat dit vir die komponis aanvaarbaar sou wees.

Vanuit 'n pragmatiese standpunt kan daar ook aangevoer word dat die behoefte aan 'n orreltranskripsie ook uit die solo-orreltranskripsies van Pawel (2000) en Rutter (1984), asook die laasgenoemde se voorstelle rondom sy aanpassings aan die oorspronklike orrelparty wat as begeleiding in die afwesigheid van 'n orkes sou kon



dien, blyk. Dit word ook duidelik in die feit dat Fauré 'n seunsopraan as solis van die *Pie Jesu* binne die tradisie van die Madeleine tolereer, terwyl hy volgens dokumentering eerder 'n volwasse damesopraan verkies het (3.2.3). Die verbreding van die uitvoeringsmoontlikhede wat die 1900-weergawe van die *Requiem* meegebring het (3.2.4), ten spyte van die feit dat Fauré se outeurskap van hierdie weergawe met redelike sekerheid in twyfel getrek kan word, en dit redelik beduidend van sy 1893-weergawe verskil, het nie sy steun aan die 1900-weergawe enigsins beïnvloed nie (3.2.5).

## **5.5 DIE NOODSAK VAN 'N DUET- OF DUO-OPSIE**

Daar is egter nog 'n belangrike aspek wat in die konteks van hierdie studie verantwoord moes word, en dit is die vraag of Fauré, indien hy met 'n orreltranskripsie genoë sou geneem het, ook ten gunste van 'n orrelduet of -duo opsie sou wees.

Hierdie vraag word reeds in hoofstuk 1 beantwoord, waar die argument sterk op Christensen (1999:260) steun, en die vele voordele wat klavierduettranskripsies bo klaviersolo-transkripsies inhou, uitgelig word. Haselböck en Schlee maak gebruik van dieselfde standpunt in hul orrelduet-transkripsie van Beethoven se *Adagio in F* WoO31/1, oorspronklik vir meganiese klokwerk. Haselböck en Schlee wys ons in hierdie orrelduet-transkripsie daarop dat 'n duettranskripsie die enigste oplossing sou wees om (byvoorbeeld) aangehoue akkoorde oor bewegende partye te realiseer (vergeelyk 1.7 en notevoorbeelde 1.7 en 1.8). Soortgelyk aan die klaviersolo versus -duet argument, soos aangevoer in Christensen (1999:260), het die gebruik van meer as een manuaal, vier hande, en soms vier voete, die logiese gevolg dat meer materiaal en ook 'n groter verskeidenheid van klankkleur gerealiseer kan word. Schumann het homself byvoorbeeld persoonlik sterk uitgespreek teen die gebrek aan 'n verskeidenheid van kleurelemente in klaviertranskripsies van oorspronklike orkeskomposisies.

Na aanleiding van die navorsing wat in hierdie studie onderneem is, kan daar egter aangevoer word dat orkestrale kleurverskeidenheid binne die opset van 'n orrelduet- of duo-transkripsie egter wel bevredigend verreken kan word. Soos aan die begin van hierdie hoofstuk gestel, was hierdie oorweging van spesiale belang vir my eie

transkripsie, aangesien 'n optimale gebruik van orrelistiese “kleuring” die subtiële nuanses waarvoor Fauré as komponis gestaan het, sou kon realiseer. Hierdie besondere verantwoordelikheid van die transkribeerder is reeds deur Rutter (1984) raakgesien, soos blyk uit die aanbeveling wat hy gemaak het dat 'n tweede speler sekere aspekte in 'n orrelbegeleidingsopset moet hanteer. Die genoemde aanbeveling word egter in my eie transkripsie verder gevoer om selfs méér subtiële kleuromlynings en -nuanses te belig as wat in Rutter se weergawe moontlik is.

Daar sou gevra kon word waarom dit dan nodig sou wees om drie verskillende transkripsieweergawes van die Fauré *Requiem*, wat 'n orrelduet en 'n -duo op een instrument, en ook 'n twee-orrelweergawe insluit, voor te brei? Die antwoord is eenvoudig dat 'n twee-manuaalorrel in meeste kerke 'n gegewe is. 'n Drie-manuaal-orrelopset is egter nog meer regverdigbaar, aangesien dit drie verskillende tipes klankkleure kan realiseer, terwyl die twee-orrelopset 'n veel gemakliker speelopsie vir die uitvoerders is. Die gebruik van twee orrels, of eerder die beskikbaarheid van twee orrels binne een kerkgebou is egter 'n rare verskynsel in Suid-Afrika.

Die grootste verskil tussen die partituur vir 'n twee- en drie-manuaalorrel, een orrel, is die hantering van meer klankkleurdefinisie in die drie-manuaal opsie, terwyl die enigste wesenlike verskil tussen die drie-manuaal een-orrel en die twee-orrelweergawe in die pedaalparty geleë is. By die twee-orrelweergawe word die pedaalparty tot die tweede orrelparty beperk (met 'n enkele uitsondering in die *Pie Jesu*, soos beskryf in 4.4.2) en word die speelruimte van beide orreliste vergroot, wat 'n logiese vergemakliking in die uitvoering van die werk tot gevolg het. Drie afsonderlike partiture vergemaklik net die leesproses, aangesien verskillende opsies nou in drie afsonderlike weergawes hanteer word, sonder 'n magdom teksaanwysings, om die verkillende speelwyses in een teks te probeer verklaar.

## 5.6 TRANSKRIPSIE-BESLUIE

Vanuit bogenoemde bespreking het die volgende transkripsie-besluite uit die beredenering en konseptualisering van die transkripsie veral na vore gekom.

### 5.6.1 Besluite in hierdie transkripsie rondom tekseenheid

In terme van die transkripsie, wat as deel van hierdie studie aangebied word, is die volgende besluite geneem ten einde die samebindende eenheid van die requiemteks ten alle tye te behou:

#### *Introit en Kyrie*

- Die aankondiging en omlýning van die woorde *Requiem aeternam* en *Kyrie* (4.1.3).
- Die reduksie van die oktaafverdubbeling tot twee oktawe om die woord *luceat* te belig (4.1.2)

#### *Offertoire*

- Die tremolofigure wat *liberam animas defunctorum de pre leonis, ne absorbeat tartarus* belig, word gedefinieer (4.2.3).

#### *Sanctus*

- Die harpparty word so getrou moontlik gerealiseer om die heiligheid in die teenwoordigheid van God te beskryf (4.3.3).
- Om die waardige ensemblespel wat die *Hosanna*-teks verklank te realiseer (4.3.3.).

#### *Pie Jesu*

- Die orkesintredes en harpinterludes wat die teks *donna eis requiem* eggo word ten alle tye behou (4.4.3).

#### *Agnus Dei*

- Die melodiese motief, eie tot die *Agnus Dei*-teks, word ten alle tye gedefinieer-aangebied en die strykerbeweging rondom *lux aeternam luceat eis* word in 'n gereduseerde vorm behou (4.5.3).

- Die terugkeer van die materiaal uit die *Introit* word hanteer soos hierbo beskryf.

#### *Libera me*

- Die koperblaasensemble wat die teks *dies illa* onderstreep word behou (4.6.3).
- Die strykerbeweging rondom *requiem aeternam* word in 'n gereduseerde vorm weergegee (4.6.3).

#### *In Paradisum*

- Die deurgaande melodiese motief word behou, asook die samebindende harmoniese ondersteuningsmotief (4.7.3).

### **5.6.2 Besluite in hierdie transkripsie om die orkes- en orrelidroom te versoen**

- Die sopraanstrykerparty in die *Offertoire* word vervleg met die altstrykerparty aangebied. Binne die orrelkonteks is dit moeilik om hierdie onafhanklike stembeweging in hierdie vervlegde konteks waar te neem. Daar is besluit om die sopraanstrykerparty effe meer gedefinieerd deur 'n tweede speler te laat hanteer om hierdie probleem te oorkom (4.2.1).
- In die *Sanctus* is 'n verlenging van 'n pizzicato kontrabasnoot noodsaaklik sodat die luisteraar 'n  $V^7$  akkoord kan ervaar (4.3.2).
- Oor die algemeen sal pizzicato note langer aangebied word om die sonoriteit daarvan te beklemtoon.

### **5.6.3 Besluite rondom die baslynhantering**

Die uitgangspunt is om die orrel en kontrabaslyne te versoen en in die pedaalparty te hanteer. Waar die orrel en kontrabaspartye 'n oktaafverdeling verskil is daar besluit om die orrelbas te volg, behalwe waar die kontrabasse:

- 'n beter anakrusis bewerkstellig (4.1.2);

- 'n oktaafverdeling en oktaafverdubbeling van die oorspronklike kontrabasparty bewerkstellig (4.1.2; 4.2.2; 4.3.2; 4.4.2);
- 'n oktaafverlaging bewerkstellig om meer definisie aan die baslyn te verleen (4.2.2; 4.3.2);
- nootwaarde verskille met die oorspronklike orrelbas toon (4.2.2; 4.5.2; 4.7.2);
- bepaalde lynbeweging het (4.4.2; 4.6.2);
- onafhanklike stembeweging met oorspronklike orrelbas het (4.2.2; 4.5.2).

Verder is daar gepoog om tekstuurverskille en verdigting by kadenspunte in al die bewegings te behou; asook legato-lyne te respekteer en enige ander kontrabas- of strykerlyn sover moontlik te behou.

## 5.7 SLOTOPMERKING

Ten slotte kan daar opgemerk word dat die waarde van hierdie studie daarin geleë is dat die vraagstuk van 'n orreltranskripsie van Fauré se *Requiem* (Op. 48) nog nie binne bestaande literatuur oor die werk aangespreek is nie. Hierdie gegewe dui op 'n leemte binne bestaande studies wat ek met hierdie bydrae wou aanspreek. Aangesien die transkripsie wat hier aangebied word met vrug in kleiner liturgiese of konsertkontekste aangebied sou kon word, het die daarstelling daarvan 'n akademies-gefundeerde ondersoek regverdig. 'n Orrelduet- of duo-weergawe van die werk bestaan nog nie, en met 'n deeglik-beredeneerde lewering hiervan wil ek tot die internasionale orreltranskripsie-repertorium bydra.

Die noukeurige dokumentering van die transkripsieproses, asook die opname van 'n bepaalde liturgiese uitvoering daarvan, wat die eksamenkopieë van hierdie studie vergesel, verleen aan hierdie studie 'n akademiese begroning, maar ook 'n waarmerk van professionele en artistieke outentisiteit.

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## OPSOMMING

In 2010 is ek genader om aan 'n uitvoering van Fauré se *Requiem* (Op. 48) deel te neem waar die orkespartituur met 'n orreltranskripsie deur Pawel (2000) vervang is. Selfs met die eerste oogopslag was dit duidelik dat hierdie transkripsie nie die oorspronklike estetiese gees van die orkesweergawe getrou weergee nie. Orreltranskripsies is egter onontbeerlik in liturgiese- of konsertkontekste waar 'n uitvoering van die orkesweergawe nie moontlik is nie. Die beskikbaarheid van opnames stel so 'n transkripsie nietemin voor talle uitdagings aangesien gehore, dirigente en koorlede vandag goed vertrouwd is met verskeie bekende realiserings van die werk – die *Requiem* word allerweë as Fauré se mees populêre en bekendste werk beskou. 'n Transkripsie wat nie die oorspronklike orkesklankbeeld dien nie, sal dus 'n onbevredigende uitvoering tot gevolg hê. Om hierdie rede het ek besluit om self 'n transkripsie van die werk aan te pak.

Voordat daar met 'n verantwoordbare transkripsie-proses begin kon word, moes die spekulatiewe navorsingsvrae of Fauré nie besware teen die gebruik van 'n orreltranskripsie sou gehad het nie, en of 'n duo- of duet-orreltranskripsie, die oorspronklike komposisie moontlik beter sou dien, beantwoord word.

Om hierdie vrae op 'n akademies gefundeerde wyse te beantwoord, was dit nodig om die bestaande transkripsiepraktyk van Fauré se *Requiem* op 'n meer gedetailleerde wyse te kontekstualiseer. Nadat relevante literatuur oor die onderwerp bestudeer en geïnterpreteer is, is spesifieke kontekste relevant tot die werk gekonstrueer ten einde 'n raamwerk en begroning vir die transkripsieproses daar te stel.

In hierdie verband het ek veral gefokus op aspekte wat op 'n konkrete wyse onderliggend was aan die konteks waarbinne die *Requiem* gestalte verkry het – naamlik historiese, religieus-filosofiese, asook kompositories-filosofiese en kompositories-pedagogiese uitgangpunte. Hierdie literatuurnavorsing is aangevul deur 'n intensiewe partituurstudie van weergawes van die Fauré *Requiem*. Dié raamwerk het vervolgens as die vertrekpunt gedien om die transkripsie as 'n verantwoorde her-interpretasie van Fauré se musikale inkleding van die religieuse teks aan te bied.

Die literatuurstudie het aan die lig gebring dat transkripsies integraal deel was van die neëntiende-eeuse musikale milieu, en dat Fauré en sy tydgenote sonder besware aan hierdie praktyk meegedoen het. Slegs transkripsies wat die oorspronklike komposisie getrou kon dien, het hul goedkeuring egter weggedra. Verder het dit geblyk dat Fauré in (veral) sy liturgiese werke aanpassings gemaak het om die begeleidingsmoontlikhede tot sy beskikking vir 'n bepaalde geleentheid te akkommodeer. Hoewel Fauré geen oorspronklike orrelkomposisies geskryf het nie, maak hy geredelik van die instrument gebruik as begeleidingsmedium in sy liturgiese werke. Gevolglik kon die afleiding gemaak word dat Fauré geen probleem met 'n verantwoordbare orreltranskripsie van sy *Requiem* sou gehad het nie.

Fauré, anders as meeste van sy tydgenote, het geen voorkeur vir grootse orkestrasie en teatergebaseerde effekte getoon nie en hy het hom eerder tot subtiele kleurnuanses gewend om sy woordteks te dien. Ook was sy liturgiese komposisies van sekulêre invloede gestroop. Fauré se persoonlike verklanking van die *Requiem* is juis op hierdie beginsel geskoei, en kan daarom as 'n toonbeeld van die hellenistiese ideale wat hy nagestreef het beskou word. Om die orkestrale kleurelemente van die oorspronklike werk getrou en esteties bevredigend in 'n transkripsie te dien, maak die gebruik van 'n orrel duo- of orrel duetweergawe essensieël, aangesien twee spelers meer kleurelemente kan hanteer.

Ten slotte kan daar opgemerk word dat die vraagstuk van 'n orreltranskripsie van Fauré se *Requiem* (Op. 48) nog nie binne bestaande literatuur oor die werk aangespreek is nie. Aangesien so 'n transkripsie 'n onontbeerlike deel van uitvoerings van die werk in kleiner liturgiese of konsert-kontekste sou wees, regverdig die onderwerp 'n akademies gefundeerde ondersoek. 'n Orrel duet- of orrel duo-weergawe van die werk bestaan ook nog nie, en 'n deeglik beredeneerde daarstelling hiervan sal hierdie tekort aanspreek, en tot die internasionale orreltranskripsie-repertorium kan bydra. Die noukeurige dokumentering van die transkripsieproses, asook die uitvoering en opname daarvan, verleen aan die studie 'n akademiese begroning, asook 'n waarmerk van professionele outentisiteit.

## SLEUTELWOORDE

Fauré *Requiem* (Op. 48); Fauré *Requiem*-transkripsie; orreltranskripsie; duet-orreltranskripsie; duo-orreltranskripsie; dokumentering; Fauré se geesteswêreld; Fauré se leefwêreld; tegnies-stilistiese oorwegings; musikaal-estetiese oorwegings; liturgiese komposisie

## SUMMARY

In 2010 I was invited to take part in a performance of Fauré's *Requiem* (Op. 48) in which the orchestral parts were transcribed for organ by Pawel (2000). From the outset it was apparent that the transcription would not do justice to the original aesthetic spirit of the work. Organ transcriptions are however indispensable in liturgical or concert performance contexts where a performance of the orchestral score is not possible. The availability of recordings poses significant challenges to such a transcription, as audiences, conductors and choristers are so familiar with the work – the *Requiem* is Fauré's most popular and well-known piece. Thus a transcription that fails to take into account the original orchestral tonal palette will result in an unsatisfactory performance. It was for this reason that I decided to transcribe the work myself.

Before the process of conceptualising a transcription in a responsible manner, one needs consider the task, and speculate upon the research question of whether Fauré himself would have opposed the very idea of an organ transcription, and also whether perhaps an organ duo or duet transcription would better serve the work.

In order to answer this question in an academically justifiable manner, it was necessary to contextualise the existing transcription practise in Fauré's *Requiem* in more detail. After studying and interpreting relevant literature on the subject, specific contexts pertaining to the work were construed in order to establish a framework and foundation that could support the process of transcription.

To this end I focused upon aspects that were illuminated, in a concrete tangible manner, by the context wherein the *Requiem* gained its origin. These points of departure were, namely, historical, religious-philosophical, and also compositional-philosophical and compositional-pedagogical. This literature study was supplemented by exhaustive study of the scores of editions of Fauré's *Requiem*. This framework subsequently served as the *raison d'être* for the transcription as a responsible re-interpretation of Fauré's musical clothing of the words, as a vehicle of expression of the religious text.

The literature study brought to light that transcriptions were an integral part of the nineteenth-century musical milieu, and that Fauré and his contemporaries contributed to this practice without reservation, approving only transcriptions faithful

to the original work. It also appeared that Fauré, especially in his liturgical music, readily accommodated diverse accompanimental possibilities, according to the instrumental resources available to him on different occasions. Although Fauré wrote no original organ compositions, he made extensive use of the instrument to accompany voices in his liturgical works. It is on this evidence that I concluded that the composer would not have objected to a responsible organ transcription of his *Requiem*.

Unlike most of his contemporaries, Fauré was singularly disinclined towards gargantuan orchestral and theatrical effects, and drawn rather to subtle nuances of colour in order to illustrate the text. Also, his liturgical compositions are noticeably shorn of secular influences. Fauré's personal approach to the *Requiem* remains true to this premise, and can therefore serve as a model of the Hellenic ideals so dear to him. In order to retain the orchestral colouristic element of the original work and achieve aesthetic satisfaction in a transcription, the medium of the organ duo or duet is rendered essential, as two players are capable of handling more of these colouristic elements.

In closing, it should be mentioned that the question of an organ transcription of Fauré's *Requiem* (Op. 48) has not been investigated in existing literature. As such a transcription should find an indispensable role in performances of the work in smaller liturgical or concert contexts, this may justify the subject worthy of an academic study. Additionally, neither an organ duo nor an organ duet version exists, and so this study addresses that hiatus, and further contributes to the international corpus of the organ transcription repertoire. The scrupulous documentation of the process of transcription, as well as the performance and recording of this version, affords the study academic credibility, as well as verity of professional authenticity.

## KEYWORDS

Fauré *Requiem* (Op. 48); Fauré *Requiem* transcription; organ transcription; organ duet transcription; organ duo transcription; documentation; Fauré's spiritual world; Faure's life-world; technical-stylistic concerns; musical-aesthetic concerns; liturgical composition.



# Requiem

in D mineur, Opus 48

vir Drie-manuaalorrel

Gabriel Fauré

(1845-1924)

Transkripsie J N Beukes

## INHOUDSOPGAWE

|      |                         |    |
|------|-------------------------|----|
| I.   | <i>Introit et Kyrie</i> | 1  |
| II.  | <i>Offertoire</i>       | 10 |
| III. | <i>Sanctus</i>          | 22 |
| IV.  | <i>Pie Jesu</i>         | 32 |
| V.   | <i>Agnus Dei</i>        | 37 |
| VI.  | <i>Libera Me</i>        | 47 |
| VII. | <i>In Paradisum</i>     | 60 |

# I. INTROIT et KYRIE

Largo ♩ = 40

Gabriel Fauré  
(1845 - 1924)

Transkripsie J N Beukes

Koperblasers

Orrel

Strykers

Pedale

Manuaal-Pedaal

Largo ♩ = 40

Orrel

*ff* > *p*      < *ff* >

Pedale

*ff* > *p*      < *ff* >      < *ff* >

7

-Koppel

*ff* = *p* < *f*      *dim.*      *p*      < *sfz* >

> *p* < *f*      *dim.*      *p*      < *sfz* >

Andante moderato

Musical score for measures 13-18. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a *pp* dynamic marking. The middle staff is a bass clef staff with a *p* dynamic marking. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff. The tempo is *Andante moderato*. The key signature has one flat. The music features a series of chords and melodic lines in the right hand, and a steady bass line in the left hand.

+Koppel

Andante moderato

Musical score for measures 19-24. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a *>p* dynamic marking. The middle staff is a bass clef staff with a *pp* dynamic marking. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff with a *p* dynamic marking. The tempo is *Andante moderato*. The key signature has one flat. The music features a series of chords and melodic lines in the right hand, and a steady bass line in the left hand.

Musical score for measures 25-30. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The middle staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The bottom staff is a bass clef staff. The tempo is *Andante moderato*. The key signature has one flat. The music features a series of chords and melodic lines in the right hand, and a steady bass line in the left hand.

24

Musical score for measures 24-28. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The grand staff has a treble clef staff with a whole rest and a bass clef staff with a melodic line. The separate bass clef staff has a melodic line. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *p*, and *espress.* with hairpins.

Musical score for measures 29-33. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The grand staff has a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a melodic line. The separate bass clef staff has a melodic line. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *p*, and *espress.* with hairpins.

29

Musical score for measures 34-38. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The grand staff has a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a melodic line. The separate bass clef staff has a melodic line. Dynamics include *f* and *espress.* with hairpins.

Musical score for measures 39-43. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The grand staff has a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a melodic line. The separate bass clef staff has a melodic line. Dynamics include *f* and *espress.* with hairpins.

34

Musical score for measures 34-37. The score is written for a grand piano with two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music consists of a continuous melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The dynamics are marked *p* (piano) at the beginning and end of the section.

Koperblasers

38

Strykers

Musical score for measures 38-41. The score is written for a grand piano with two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a complex texture with multiple voices. The dynamics are marked *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *p* (piano). The section is divided into two parts: 'Koperblasers' (Copper Instruments) and 'Strykers' (Strings).

43

Musical score for measures 43-47. The score is written for a grand piano (G-clef and F-clef staves) and a bass line (F-clef staff). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody in the right hand consists of eighth and quarter notes with various accidentals. The bass line provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. There are two empty bass staves below the main piano part.

48

Koperblasers

Musical score for measures 48-52. The score includes a grand piano part (G-clef and F-clef staves) and a bass line (F-clef staff). A section for "Koperblasers" (Copper Instruments) begins in measure 48, indicated by a bracket. The piano part features dynamic markings: *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte) with accents (>). The bass line also has dynamic markings: *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *p* (piano) with accents (>). The key signature remains one flat.

53

First system of musical notation, measures 53-57. It consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff below. The grand staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 53 and a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 54. The bass clef staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 53 and a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 54. The music features chords in the upper staves and a melodic line in the lower staff.

Empty musical staff for measure 54, consisting of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff.

Second system of musical notation, measures 53-57. It consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff below. The grand staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 53 and a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 54. The bass clef staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 53 and a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 54. The music features chords in the upper staves and a melodic line in the lower staff.

Third system of musical notation, measures 53-57. It consists of a single bass clef staff. The music features a melodic line with a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 53 and a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 54.

58

First system of musical notation, measures 58-62. It consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff below. The grand staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 58 and a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 59. The bass clef staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 58 and a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 59. The music features chords in the upper staves and a melodic line in the lower staff. A box labeled "Strykers" is present in measure 60, and the word "espress." is written in measure 61.

Second system of musical notation, measures 58-62. It consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff below. The grand staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 58 and a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 59. The bass clef staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 58 and a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 59. The music features chords in the upper staves and a melodic line in the lower staff.

Third system of musical notation, measures 58-62. It consists of a single bass clef staff. The music features a melodic line with a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 58 and a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 59.



63

Musical score for measures 63-67. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of three staves: a treble clef staff with a whole rest, a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a melodic line, and a bass clef staff with a whole rest. The second system also consists of three staves: a treble clef staff with a melodic line, a grand staff with a bass line, and a bass clef staff with a bass line. The third system consists of two staves: a grand staff with a bass line and a bass clef staff with a bass line.

68

Musical score for measures 68-72. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of three staves: a treble clef staff with a whole rest, a grand staff with a melodic line, and a bass clef staff with a whole rest. A box labeled "Koperblasers" is positioned above the grand staff in the final measure. The second system consists of three staves: a treble clef staff with a melodic line, a grand staff with a bass line, and a bass clef staff with a bass line. The third system consists of three staves: a treble clef staff with a melodic line, a grand staff with a bass line, and a bass clef staff with a bass line. Dynamic markings include *f*, *ff*, and *p*. Performance instructions include "-Koppel" and "+Koppel" in boxes above the grand staff.

73

*ff* *>* *p*

78

Strykers

83 Koperblasers

Musical score for measures 83-86. The score is written for a brass section (Koperblasers) and piano accompaniment. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The second system has a bass clef staff. The third system has a bass clef staff and a treble clef staff. The fourth system has a bass clef staff. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The brass part features a melodic line with various intervals and rests. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

87

Musical score for measures 87-90. The score is written for a brass section and piano accompaniment. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The second system has a bass clef staff. The third system has a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The fourth system has a bass clef staff. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The brass part features a melodic line with various intervals and rests. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

## II. Offertoire

Adagio molto ♩ = 48

Orrel

Strykers

*poco a poco cresc.*

Pedale

\* Indien Orrel 1 & 2 gekoppel kan word, kan die klein gedrukte sopraan van Orrel 2 gelaat word.

Adagio molto ♩ = 48

*p*

*poco a poco cresc.*

\*

Orrel

Pedale

3

Musical notation for the first system, measures 3-5. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 3 and 4, and a fermata in measure 5. The bass clef staff is mostly empty. The dynamic marking *f sempre* is placed in the middle of the system.

Musical notation for the second system, measures 6-8. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a slur over measures 6 and 7, and a fermata in measure 8. The bass clef staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. The dynamic marking *f sempre* is placed in the middle of the system.

6

Musical notation for the third system, measures 9-10. The treble clef staff is mostly empty, with a melodic line starting in measure 10. The bass clef staff is mostly empty, with a rhythmic accompaniment starting in measure 10. The dynamic marking *p* is placed in the middle of the system.

Musical notation for the fourth system, measures 11-12. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a slur over measures 11 and 12. The bass clef staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. The dynamic marking *p* is placed in the middle of the system.

Musical notation for the fifth system, measures 13-14. The treble clef staff is mostly empty, with a melodic line starting in measure 14. The bass clef staff is mostly empty, with a rhythmic accompaniment starting in measure 14. The dynamic marking *pp* is placed at the end of the system.

Musical notation for measures 12-14, first system. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The treble staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

An empty musical staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Musical notation for measures 12-14, second system. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melody with a long slur over measures 12 and 13, and a quarter note in measure 14. The bass staff contains a melody with a long slur over measures 12 and 13, and a quarter note in measure 14.

Musical notation for measures 12-14, third system. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melody with a long slur over measures 12 and 13, and a quarter note in measure 14. The bass staff contains a melody with a long slur over measures 12 and 13, and a quarter note in measure 14. Dynamics markings include  $\llcorner$ ,  $\triangleright$ , *p*, *pp*,  $\llcorner$ , and  $\triangleright$ .

Musical notation for measures 15-19, first system. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melody with a long slur over measures 15-19. The bass staff contains a melody with a long slur over measures 15-19.

An empty musical staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Musical notation for measures 15-19, second system. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melody with a long slur over measures 15-19. The bass staff contains a melody with a long slur over measures 15-19.

Musical notation for measures 15-19, third system. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melody with a long slur over measures 15-19. The bass staff contains a melody with a long slur over measures 15-19. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present at the end of the system.

20

First system of musical notation for measures 20-21. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the treble and a similar eighth-note pattern in the bass, with some notes marked with an 'x'.

An empty musical staff with a bass clef and two sharps in the key signature, corresponding to measure 20.

Second system of musical notation for measures 20-21. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The music features a long, sustained chord in the treble and a similar sustained chord in the bass, with some notes marked with an 'x'.

Third system of musical notation for measure 20. It consists of a single bass staff with two sharps in the key signature. The music features a melodic line with a crescendo and decrescendo hairpin, and dynamic markings *p* and *pp*.

22

First system of musical notation for measures 22-24. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The music features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the treble and a similar eighth-note pattern in the bass, with some notes marked with an 'x'.

An empty musical staff with a bass clef and two sharps in the key signature, corresponding to measure 22.

Second system of musical notation for measures 22-24. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The music features a melodic line in the treble and a similar melodic line in the bass, with some notes marked with an 'x'.

Third system of musical notation for measure 22. It consists of a single bass staff with two sharps in the key signature. The music features a melodic line with a crescendo and decrescendo hairpin, and dynamic markings *p*.

25

Musical notation for measures 25-28, first system. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 25: Treble clef has a melodic line starting on G4, moving up stepwise to B4, then down to A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Dynamics: *f* at the start, *p* at the end. A crescendo hairpin is under the first half. Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 26: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 27: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 28: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a whole rest.

Musical notation for measures 25-28, second system. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 25: Treble clef has a chordal accompaniment of eighth notes. Bass clef has a melodic line starting on G3, moving up stepwise to B3, then down to A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3. Dynamics: *f* at the start, *p* at the end. A crescendo hairpin is under the first half. Measure 26: Treble clef has a chordal accompaniment of eighth notes. Bass clef has a melodic line starting on G3, moving up stepwise to B3, then down to A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3. Dynamics: *f* at the start, *p* at the end. A crescendo hairpin is under the first half. Measure 27: Treble clef has a chordal accompaniment of eighth notes. Bass clef has a melodic line starting on G3, moving up stepwise to B3, then down to A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3. Dynamics: *f* at the start, *p* at the end. A crescendo hairpin is under the first half. Measure 28: Treble clef has a chordal accompaniment of eighth notes. Bass clef has a melodic line starting on G3, moving up stepwise to B3, then down to A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3. Dynamics: *f* at the start, *p* at the end. A crescendo hairpin is under the first half.

29

Musical notation for measures 29-32, first system. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 29: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 30: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a melodic line starting on G3, moving up stepwise to B3, then down to A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3. Measure 31: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a melodic line starting on G3, moving up stepwise to B3, then down to A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3. Measure 32: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a melodic line starting on G3, moving up stepwise to B3, then down to A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3.

Musical notation for measures 29-32, second system. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 29: Treble clef has a chordal accompaniment of eighth notes. Bass clef has a melodic line starting on G3, moving up stepwise to B3, then down to A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3. Dynamics: *f* at the start, *p* at the end. A crescendo hairpin is under the first half. Measure 30: Treble clef has a chordal accompaniment of eighth notes. Bass clef has a melodic line starting on G3, moving up stepwise to B3, then down to A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3. Dynamics: *f* at the start, *p* at the end. A crescendo hairpin is under the first half. Measure 31: Treble clef has a chordal accompaniment of eighth notes. Bass clef has a melodic line starting on G3, moving up stepwise to B3, then down to A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3. Dynamics: *f* at the start, *p* at the end. A crescendo hairpin is under the first half. Measure 32: Treble clef has a chordal accompaniment of eighth notes. Bass clef has a melodic line starting on G3, moving up stepwise to B3, then down to A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3. Dynamics: *f* at the start, *p* at the end. A crescendo hairpin is under the first half.



33

Andante moderato (♩ = 63)

First system of musical notation, measures 33-35. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and contains whole rests. The middle staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps and contains a melodic line starting with a whole note G2, followed by a half note F#2, and a quarter note E2. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps and contains whole rests. A 3/4 time signature change occurs at the beginning of measure 34.

Andante moderato (♩ = 63)

Second system of musical notation, measures 33-35. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps and contains a melodic line with dynamics *f* and *p*. The middle staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps and contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps and contains whole rests. A 3/4 time signature change occurs at the beginning of measure 34.

38

Third system of musical notation, measures 38-42. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps and contains a melodic line with dynamics *mf*. The middle staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps and contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps and contains whole rests.

43

Musical score for measures 43-47. The score is written for piano and includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in measure 45. The first two staves are empty.

48

Musical score for measures 48-52. The score is written for piano and includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measure 49, *pp* (pianissimo) in measure 50, and *p* (piano) in measure 52. The first two staves are empty.

54

Musical score for measures 54-59. The score is written for a grand piano with three staves: Treble Clef (top), Bass Clef (middle), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music begins in measure 54 with a whole rest in the Treble Clef and a whole rest in the middle Bass Clef. In measure 55, the Treble Clef has a whole rest, while the middle Bass Clef has a whole rest. In measure 56, the Treble Clef has a whole rest, and the middle Bass Clef has a whole rest. In measure 57, the Treble Clef has a whole rest, and the middle Bass Clef has a whole rest. In measure 58, the Treble Clef has a whole rest, and the middle Bass Clef has a whole rest. In measure 59, the Treble Clef has a whole rest, and the middle Bass Clef has a whole rest.

60

Musical score for measures 60-64. The score is written for a grand piano with three staves: Treble Clef (top), Bass Clef (middle), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music begins in measure 60 with a whole note in the Treble Clef and a whole rest in the middle Bass Clef. In measure 61, the Treble Clef has a whole note, and the middle Bass Clef has a whole rest. In measure 62, the Treble Clef has a whole note, and the middle Bass Clef has a whole rest. In measure 63, the Treble Clef has a whole note, and the middle Bass Clef has a whole rest. In measure 64, the Treble Clef has a whole note, and the middle Bass Clef has a whole rest.

65

Musical score for measures 65-70. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of three systems. The first system has a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The right hand is mostly silent, while the left hand plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second system continues this pattern. The third system features a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The right hand plays a series of chords and dyads, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and moving to a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

71

Musical score for measures 71-75. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of three systems. The first system has a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The right hand is mostly silent, while the left hand plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The second system continues this pattern. The third system features a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The right hand plays a series of eighth-note patterns, starting with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic and moving to a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

76

1° Tempo Adagio molto (♩ = 48)

First system of musical notation, measures 76-78. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is common time (C). All notes in this system are rests.

79

1° Tempo Adagio molto (♩ = 48)

Second system of musical notation, measures 79-81. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is common time (C). Measure 79 contains a whole note chord in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass. Measure 80 features a melodic line in the treble starting with a half note, followed by eighth notes, and a bass line with eighth notes. The word "dolce" is written above the treble staff in measure 80. Measure 81 continues the melodic and bass lines.

80

Third system of musical notation, measures 80-83. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is common time (C). Measure 80 continues from the previous system. Measure 81 features a melodic line in the treble with eighth notes and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 82 continues the melodic and bass lines. Measure 83 features a melodic line in the treble with eighth notes and a bass line with eighth notes.

84

Musical score for measures 84-87. The score is written for piano and features a treble and bass clef system. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first system (measures 84-87) shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system (measures 85-87) shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The third system (measures 86-87) shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The fourth system (measures 87-87) shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p* and *pp*.

88

Musical score for measures 88-91. The score is written for piano and features a treble and bass clef system. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first system (measures 88-91) shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system (measures 89-91) shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The third system (measures 90-91) shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The fourth system (measures 91-91) shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The score includes dynamic markings such as *pp*.

90

Musical score for piano, measures 90-94. The score is written in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#). The music is in 4/4 time. Measures 90-94 are marked with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The score consists of five systems of staves. The first system (measures 90-94) shows a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The second system (measures 95-99) shows a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The third system (measures 100-104) shows a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The fourth system (measures 105-109) shows a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The fifth system (measures 110-114) shows a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The score ends with a double bar line.

# III. Sanctus

Indien daar geen viool is, word dit op die 2de orrel, sonder die 8va, op n 4' register, gerealiseer.

**Andante moderato** (♩ = 60)

The musical score is arranged in three systems. The first system consists of two staves: Orrel (Organ) and Pedale (Pedal). The Orrel part is marked *pp* and includes a box labeled "Harp". The second system also consists of two staves: Orrel and Pedale, with the Orrel part marked *pp*. The third system begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign, and consists of six staves: two for Orrel and four for Pedale. The Orrel part in the third system includes a dynamic marking of *pp* and a *8va* marking above the staff. The Pedale part in the third system consists of four staves, with the top two staves containing notes and the bottom two staves containing rests.



7

Musical score for measures 7-9. The system consists of four staves. The top staff (treble clef) features a continuous eighth-note arpeggiated pattern. The second staff (bass clef) is empty. The third staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 7-8, a measure rest in measure 8, and an 8va marking above a slur in measure 9. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with slurs and ties across measures 7-9. The fifth staff (bass clef) is empty.

Musical score for measures 10-12. The system consists of four staves. The top staff (treble clef) features a continuous eighth-note arpeggiated pattern. The second staff (bass clef) is empty. The third staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 10-11, a measure rest in measure 11, and a slur in measure 12. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with slurs and ties across measures 10-12. The fifth staff (bass clef) is empty.

13

Musical score for measures 13-15. The score is written for piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The piano accompaniment features a complex texture with multiple staves. The vocal line is marked *8va* and consists of a melodic line with a dotted line indicating a breath mark. The piano accompaniment includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a bass line. The vocal line is written in a soprano clef.

16

Musical score for measures 16-18. The score is written for piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The piano accompaniment features a complex texture with multiple staves. The vocal line is marked *8va* and consists of a melodic line with a dotted line indicating a breath mark. The piano accompaniment includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a bass line. The vocal line is written in a soprano clef.

19

Musical score for measures 19-21. The score is written for piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. Measures 19 and 20 feature a rapid sixteenth-note melody in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Measure 21 shows a melodic phrase in the vocal line starting with a fermata, while the piano accompaniment continues with sustained chords and a single note in the bass.

22

Musical score for measures 22-24. The score is written for piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. Measures 22 and 23 feature a rapid sixteenth-note melody in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Measure 24 shows a melodic phrase in the vocal line starting with a fermata, while the piano accompaniment continues with sustained chords and a single note in the bass.

25

*pp*

Musical score for measures 25-27. The score is written for piano in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 25 features a treble clef with a sixteenth-note ascending scale and a bass clef with a corresponding sixteenth-note accompaniment. Measure 26 continues the scale in the treble and has a whole rest in the bass. Measure 27 features a melodic line in the treble with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line with a whole note chord and a fermata. A circled number '8' is placed above the first measure of the treble line in measure 27. A dashed line with a vertical bar at the end spans across measures 26 and 27, indicating a first ending.



28

*pp*

Musical score for measures 28-30. The score is written for piano in a key signature of two flats. Measure 28 features a treble clef with a sixteenth-note ascending scale and a bass clef with a corresponding sixteenth-note accompaniment. Measure 29 continues the scale in the treble and has a whole rest in the bass. Measure 30 features a melodic line in the treble with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line with a whole note chord and a fermata. A circled number '8' is placed above the first measure of the treble line in measure 30. A dashed line with a vertical bar at the end spans across measures 29 and 30, indicating a first ending.

31

Musical score for measures 31-33. The score is written for piano and includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two additional bass clef staves. Measure 31 features a complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth-note runs in the upper staff and eighth-note accompaniment in the lower staff. Measure 32 contains a melodic phrase in the upper staff marked with an 8-measure slur and a fermata, and a corresponding accompaniment in the lower staff. Measure 33 continues the melodic and accompanimental lines. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

34

Musical score for measures 34-36. The score is written for piano and includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two additional bass clef staves. Measure 34 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and features a complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth-note runs in the upper staff and eighth-note accompaniment in the lower staff. Measure 35 contains a melodic phrase in the upper staff marked with an 8-measure slur and a fermata, and a corresponding accompaniment in the lower staff. Measure 36 continues the melodic and accompanimental lines. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

37

musical notation for measures 37-39, first system. Treble and bass clefs. *poco a poco cresc.*

musical notation for measures 37-39, second system. Treble and bass clefs. *poco a poco cresc.*

musical notation for measures 37-39, third system. Bass clef.

40

musical notation for measures 40-43, first system. Treble and bass clefs. **Koperblasers** box. *f*, *p < ff*, *dim.*

musical notation for measures 40-43, second system. Treble and bass clefs. *f*, *sempre*

musical notation for measures 40-43, third system. Bass clef.

45

Musical score for measures 45-49. The system consists of two grand staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It begins with a half note G4, followed by a whole rest, and then a melodic line starting on A4. Dynamic markings include *pp*, *p < f*, and *dim.* with a hairpin. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melodic line starting on G3. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Musical score for measures 50-54. The system consists of two grand staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, featuring a sequence of chords. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, featuring a sequence of chords. Dynamic markings include *dim.* and *p*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

51

Musical score for measures 51-54. The system consists of two grand staves. A box labeled "Harp" is positioned above the upper staff. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a harp part consisting of sixteenth-note arpeggios. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melodic line. Dynamic marking is *pp*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Musical score for measures 55-57. The system consists of two grand staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a harp part consisting of sustained chords. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melodic line. Dynamic marking is *pp sempre*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

55

Musical score for measures 55-57. The score is written for piano and includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two additional staves. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 55 features a rapid sixteenth-note ascending scale in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Measure 56 contains a sustained chord in the right hand and a single eighth note in the left hand. Measure 57 continues with a sustained chord in the right hand and a single eighth note in the left hand. A dashed line labeled '8va' indicates an octave transposition for the right hand in measure 57.



58

Musical score for measures 58-60. The score is written for piano and includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two additional staves. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 58 features a rapid sixteenth-note ascending scale in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Measure 59 contains a sustained chord in the right hand and a single eighth note in the left hand. Measure 60 continues with a sustained chord in the right hand and a single eighth note in the left hand. A dashed line labeled '(8)' indicates an octave transposition for the right hand in measure 60. The word 'dim.' (diminuendo) is written below the right hand staff in measure 60.



60

60

61

62

*pp*

(8)

*tr.*

## IV. Pie Jesu

Adagio (♩ = 44)

Orrel

Harp

Pedale

Orrel

*p dolce*

8

Pedale

6

pp

This system contains measures 6, 7, and 8. The top staff is a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Measures 6 and 7 are mostly rests. In measure 8, the right hand plays a series of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4) and the left hand plays a series of eighth notes (F3, G3, A3, B3, A3, G3, F3). The dynamic marking *pp* is placed above the right hand in measure 8. A double bar line with repeat dots is at the end of measure 8.

*Strykers*

This system contains measures 9 and 10. The top staff is a grand staff. Measure 9 features a melodic line in the right hand with a slur over it, starting on G4 and moving through A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand plays chords. Measure 10 has a rest in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand starting on F3. The dynamic marking *Strykers* is placed above the right hand in measure 9.

11

*meno p*

*dim.*

This system contains measures 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. The top staff is a grand staff. Measures 11 and 12 are mostly rests. Measures 13, 14, and 15 contain musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur, and the left hand has chords. The dynamic marking *meno p* is placed above the right hand in measure 13, and *dim.* is placed above the right hand in measure 14.

16

Musical score for measures 16-18. The system consists of two staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The grand staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. A wavy line indicates a tremolo effect on the right hand in measure 17.

An empty musical staff with a bass clef, spanning five measures.

Musical score for measures 19-20. The system consists of two staves: a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The grand staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. A bracket labeled "Strykers" spans measures 19 and 20. The right hand has a melodic line with a *pp* dynamic in measure 20, and the instruction "sempre legato" is written below it. The left hand provides harmonic support.

21

An empty musical staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff, spanning five measures.

An empty musical staff with a bass clef, spanning five measures.

Musical score for measures 21-24. The system consists of two staves: a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The grand staff begins with a *poco cresc.* instruction. The right hand has a melodic line that reaches a *pp* dynamic in measure 23. The left hand provides harmonic support.

26

Musical score for measures 26-30. The score is written for a grand piano with three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The music is in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. Measures 26-28 feature a complex texture with multiple voices in the grand staff, including a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. A crescendo hairpin is present in measure 28, leading to a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in measure 29. Measure 30 shows a continuation of the texture with some rests in the upper staves. A fermata is placed over the final note of the grand staff in measure 30.

31

Musical score for measures 31-35. The score is written for a grand piano with three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The music is in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. Measures 31-33 feature a complex texture with multiple voices in the grand staff, including a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. A crescendo hairpin is present in measure 33, leading to a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in measure 34. Measure 35 shows a continuation of the texture with some rests in the upper staves.

The first system of music consists of four measures. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains rests for the first two measures, followed by a melodic line in the last two measures. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic marking *pp* is present in both staves.

An empty musical staff in bass clef, likely representing a second voice or instrument that is silent during this section.

The second system of music consists of four measures. The upper staff is in treble clef and features a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a complex accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

The third system of music consists of four measures. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a simple melodic line. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

# V. Agnus Dei

Andante ♩ = 69

Orrel

*p* Strykers *poco a poco cresc.* *f*

Pedale

Orrel

*p* *poco a poco cresc.* *f*

Pedale

*p* *poco a poco cresc.* *f*

5

*p*

*p* *sempre*

10

*f*

*f*

*f*

15

Koperblasers

*f*

*f*



19

Musical score for measures 19-22. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system begins with a treble clef staff containing a melodic line with slurs and ties, and a bass clef staff with chords. A dynamic marking *f* is present in the third measure of the first system. The second system features a grand staff with complex chordal textures in the treble clef and rests in the bass clef. The third system shows a single bass clef staff with a melodic line.

23

Musical score for measures 23-26. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system begins with a treble clef staff containing a melodic line with slurs and ties, and a bass clef staff with chords. Dynamic markings *p* and *f sempre* are present. The second system features a grand staff with complex chordal textures in the treble clef and rests in the bass clef. The third system shows a single bass clef staff with a melodic line.

28 Strykers

*p* *p espressivo*

33

*p* *p espressivo*

38

Musical score for measures 38-42. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef line. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef line. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef line. The music is in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The second system shows a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The third system shows a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present in the second system.

43

Musical score for measures 43-47. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef line. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef line. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef line. The music is in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The second system shows a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The third system shows a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present in the second system.

49

Musical score for measures 49-53. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The music features a complex melodic line in the treble clef of the grand staff, with various intervals and accidentals. The bass clef staves provide harmonic support with chords and single notes. Measure 53 includes dynamic markings like *mf* and *f* and phrasing slurs.

54

Musical score for measures 54-58. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The music features a complex melodic line in the treble clef of the grand staff, with various intervals and accidentals. The bass clef staves provide harmonic support with chords and single notes. Measure 54 includes a dynamic marking of *p*. Measure 58 includes a dynamic marking of *f* and phrasing slurs.

59

Musical score for measures 59-63. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The first system features a melodic line in the treble clef with a 'cresc.' marking. The second system features a melodic line in the treble clef with a 'cresc.' marking and a sustained bass line in the bass clef. The third system features a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef.

64

Musical score for measures 64-68. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The first system features a melodic line in the treble clef with a 'f sempre' marking. The second system features a melodic line in the treble clef with a 'f sempre' marking and a sustained bass line in the bass clef. The third system features a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef.

69

*f* *sempre*

*f* *sempre*

75

Koperblasers

Strykers

*ff* *p* *ff* *p*

81

Musical score for measures 81-86. The score is written for a piano and includes a section for strings. The piano part features a bass line with a melodic line and a treble line with chords and a melodic line. The string part is indicated by a box labeled "Strykers" and contains a melodic line. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, *dim.*, and *pp*. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4.

87

Musical score for measures 87-90. The score is written for a piano and includes a section for strings. The piano part features a bass line with a melodic line and a treble line with chords and a melodic line. The string part is indicated by a box labeled "Strykers" and contains a melodic line. Dynamics include *p* and *espress.*. The key signature is two sharps (D major) and the time signature is 3/4.

91

*mf*

Koperblasers

*dim.*

*p*

*mf*

*dim.*

*p*



# VI. Libera Me

Moderato  $\text{♩} = 60$

Orrel

Strykers

Pedale

Orrel

*p*

*staccato*

Pedale

6

Orrel

*p*

Pedale

12

Musical score for measures 12-17. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It features a piano accompaniment with a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic bass line in the left hand. Measure 12 has a piano dynamic marking *p* and a fermata over a chord. Measure 13 has a fermata over a chord. Measure 14 has a fermata over a chord. Measure 15 has a fermata over a chord. Measure 16 has a fermata over a chord. Measure 17 has a fermata over a chord.

18

Musical score for measures 18-23. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It features a piano accompaniment with a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic bass line in the left hand. Measure 18 has a piano dynamic marking *p* and a fermata over a chord. Measure 19 has a fermata over a chord. Measure 20 has a fermata over a chord. Measure 21 has a fermata over a chord. Measure 22 has a fermata over a chord. Measure 23 has a fermata over a chord.

24

Musical score for measures 24-29. The score is written for three systems. The first system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The second system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The third system has a bass clef. The first system includes the dynamic marking *f* and the instruction *sempre*. The second system includes the dynamic marking *f* and the instruction *sempre*. The third system features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes with rests.

30

Musical score for measures 30-35. The score is written for three systems. The first system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The second system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The third system has a bass clef. The first system includes the instruction *poco rall.* and the word *Tempo*. The second system includes the instruction *poco rall.* and the word *Tempo*. The third system includes the dynamic marking *p*. The first system features a melodic line in the treble clef. The second system features a melodic line in the treble clef and a rhythmic accompaniment in the bass clef. The third system features a rhythmic accompaniment in the bass clef.

36

Musical score for measures 36-42. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat. Measures 36-42 are mostly empty staves. The second system also consists of a grand staff. Measure 36 contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a series of chords: Bb2, D3, F#3, Gb3, Ab3, Bb3. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present. Measures 37-42 contain various musical notations including chords, melodic lines, and rests. The third system consists of a grand staff with empty staves for measures 36-42.

43

Musical score for measures 43-49. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat. Measures 43-49 are mostly empty staves. The second system also consists of a grand staff. Measure 43 contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a series of chords: Bb2, D3, F#3, Gb3, Ab3, Bb3. A crescendo (*cresc.*) dynamic marking is present. Measures 44-49 contain various musical notations including chords, melodic lines, and rests. A fortissimo (*f*) dynamic marking is present in measure 45, and a *sempre* marking is present in measure 47. The third system consists of a grand staff with empty staves for measures 43-49.

Koperblasers

Più mosso (♩ = 72)

50

Musical score for measures 50-54. The top staff is for the Koperblasers (Copper Instruments). It begins with a rest, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a 6/4 time signature change. The bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment, featuring a triplet of eighth notes and a 6/4 time signature change. The dynamic marking *attacca ff* is present.

An empty musical staff with a 6/4 time signature.

Musical score for measures 51-54. The top staff is for the piano accompaniment, showing a crescendo from *p* to *f* and a 6/4 time signature change. The bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment, showing a 6/4 time signature change and a *f* dynamic marking.

Musical score for measures 52-54. The bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment, showing a 6/4 time signature change and a *f* dynamic marking.

55

Musical score for measures 55-58. The top staff is for the piano accompaniment, showing a *f* dynamic marking and a 6/4 time signature change. The bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment, showing a 6/4 time signature change and a *f* dynamic marking.

An empty musical staff with a 6/4 time signature.

Musical score for measures 55-58. The top staff is for the piano accompaniment, showing a 6/4 time signature change and a *f sempre* dynamic marking. The bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment, showing a 6/4 time signature change and a *f sempre* dynamic marking.

Musical score for measures 56-58. The bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment, showing a 6/4 time signature change and a *f sempre* dynamic marking.

59

ff

This system contains measures 59 through 62. It features a grand staff with three systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The second system has a bass clef. The third system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. Measure 59 starts with a treble clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a dynamic marking of *ff*. The bass line in the first system has a whole note chord, followed by a half note, and then a series of eighth notes. The second system shows a bass clef with a whole note chord. The third system shows a treble clef with a half note chord and a bass clef with a half note chord. The fourth system shows a bass clef with a half note chord and a bass clef with a half note chord.

63

f

This system contains measures 63 through 66. It features a grand staff with three systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The second system has a bass clef. The third system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. Measure 63 starts with a treble clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a dynamic marking of *f*. The bass line in the first system has a half note chord, followed by a half note, and then a series of eighth notes. The second system shows a bass clef with a half note chord. The third system shows a treble clef with a half note chord and a bass clef with a half note chord. The fourth system shows a bass clef with a half note chord and a bass clef with a half note chord.

67

Strykers

*mf* *p*

71

*cresc.*

75

*poco cresc.* *mf* *p*

79

*p dolce* *mf* *p*



83

Moderato  $\text{♩} = 60$ 

Musical score for measures 83-87. The score is in 3/4 time with a tempo of Moderato (♩ = 60). It features a piano accompaniment and a vocal line. The piano part begins with a half note chord of G4 and B4 in the right hand, and a half note chord of G3 and B2 in the left hand. The vocal line starts with a half note G4. The piano accompaniment continues with a series of chords and moving lines. The dynamic markings *pp* and *mf* are present. The key signature has one flat (Bb).

88

Koperblasers

Musical score for measures 88-92. The score is in 3/4 time. It features a piano accompaniment and a vocal line. The piano part begins with a half note chord of G4 and B4 in the right hand, and a half note chord of G3 and B2 in the left hand. The vocal line starts with a half note G4. The piano accompaniment continues with a series of chords and moving lines. The dynamic markings *pp* and *f* are present. The key signature has one flat (Bb).

94

Musical score for measures 94-99. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system shows a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking. The second system shows a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The third system shows a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The music features a mix of chords and melodic lines, with some notes marked with accents.

100

Musical score for measures 100-105. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system shows a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The second system shows a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The music features a mix of chords and melodic lines, with some notes marked with accents.

106

Musical score for measures 106-111. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 8/8. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, and *p*. The first system shows a piano introduction with a *pp* chord in the treble and a *p* chord in the bass. The second system features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the bass and chords in the treble. The third system continues the rhythmic pattern in the bass and chords in the treble.

112

Musical score for measures 112-117. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 8/8. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, and *f sempre*. The first system shows a piano introduction with a *cresc.* chord in the treble and a *f* chord in the bass. The second system features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the bass and chords in the treble. The third system continues the rhythmic pattern in the bass and chords in the treble.

118

Musical score for measures 118-123. The score is written for a grand piano and includes a section for strings. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first system (measures 118-120) features a piano part with chords and a melodic line in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. A string section is indicated by a box labeled "Strykers" starting in measure 120. The dynamics *p* and *pp* are marked. The second system (measures 121-123) continues the piano part with a *dim.* marking and a *p* dynamic. The bass line continues with a rhythmic pattern.

124

Musical score for measures 124-129. The score is written for a grand piano and includes a section for strings. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first system (measures 124-126) shows the piano part with chords and a melodic line in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The string section is indicated by a box labeled "Strykers" starting in measure 124. The second system (measures 127-129) continues the piano part with chords and a melodic line in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand.

130

Musical score for measures 130-135, featuring a grand staff with two systems of three staves each. The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

**System 1 (Measures 130-135):**

- Top staff (Treble clef):** Contains whole rests for all six measures.
- Middle staff (Bass clef):** Contains a melodic line of six half notes: B-flat, A, G, F, E, D, all under a single slur.
- Bottom staff (Bass clef):** Contains whole rests for all six measures.

**System 2 (Measures 130-135):**

- Top staff (Treble clef):** Contains six measures of music. Measures 130-131 have quarter notes G, A, B-flat, and G. Measures 132-133 have chords: G (B-flat, D, F) and G (B-flat, D, F, A). Measure 134 has chords: G (B-flat, D, F, A) and G (B-flat, D, F, A, C). Measure 135 has a half note G with a fermata and a crescendo hairpin.
- Middle staff (Bass clef):** Contains six measures of music. Measures 130-131 have chords: G (B-flat, D, F) and G (B-flat, D, F). Measure 132 has a whole rest. Measure 133 has a whole rest. Measures 134-135 have chords: G (B-flat, D, F, A) and G (B-flat, D, F, A).
- Bottom staff (Bass clef):** Contains six measures of music. Measures 130-131 have quarter notes G, A, B-flat, and G. Measures 132-133 have quarter notes G, A, B-flat, and G. Measure 134 has a quarter note G with a sharp sign. Measure 135 has a whole note G with a fermata.

## VII. In paradisum

Andante moderato (♩ = 58)

Orrel

Strykers

Pedale

Andante moderato (♩ = 58)

Orrel

*p dolce*

Pedale

4

8

Musical score for measures 8-11. The score is written for piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a long slur across four measures. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a long slur across four measures. The score is divided into four measures.

12

Musical score for measures 12-14. The score is written for piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a long slur across three measures. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a long slur across three measures. The score is divided into three measures.

15

Musical score for measures 15-17. The score is written for a grand piano with three systems of staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first system (measures 15-17) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment. The second system (measures 15-17) features a treble clef staff with a more complex melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment. The third system (measures 15-17) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment.

18

Musical score for measures 18-20. The score is written for a grand piano with three systems of staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first system (measures 18-20) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment. The second system (measures 18-20) features a treble clef staff with a more complex melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment. The third system (measures 18-20) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment.



21

Musical score for measures 21-23. The score is written for piano and features a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music is organized into three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The second system is a single bass clef staff with a bass line. The third system is a grand staff with a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

24

Musical score for measures 24-26. The score is written for piano and features a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music is organized into three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The second system is a single bass clef staff with a bass line. The third system is a grand staff with a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

This musical score is for a harp and piano. It consists of four systems of staves. The top system includes a harp staff and a piano grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The harp part is marked with a box labeled "Harp". The piano part features a melody in the treble clef and accompaniment in the bass clef. The second system continues the piano part with a more active treble line. The third system begins at measure 30 and features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note melody in the piano's treble clef. The fourth system continues this rapid melody. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4.

34

37

40

Musical score for measures 40-42. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is a single treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes. The second staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two sharps. The treble clef contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth-note chords, while the bass clef is mostly empty. The third staff is a single bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, containing a few notes. The fourth staff is a grand staff with a key signature of two sharps. The treble clef contains a melodic line with quarter notes and a half note, while the bass clef contains a bass line with quarter notes and a half note, featuring a long slur over the final two measures.

43

Musical score for measures 43-45. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is a single treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. It contains a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes. The second staff is a grand staff with a key signature of two sharps. The treble clef contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth-note chords, while the bass clef is mostly empty. The third staff is a single bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, containing a few notes. The fourth staff is a grand staff with a key signature of two sharps. The treble clef contains a melodic line with quarter notes and a half note, while the bass clef contains a bass line with quarter notes and a half note, featuring a long slur over the final two measures.

46

Musical score for measures 46-48. The score is written for piano and features a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 46 begins with a treble clef staff containing a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The piano accompaniment consists of a right hand with a sixteenth-note triplet pattern (G4, A4, B4) and a left hand with quarter notes (G3, F#3, E3). Measures 47 and 48 continue this pattern with melodic variations in the treble and harmonic support in the bass.

49

Musical score for measures 49-52. The score is written for piano and features a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 49 begins with a treble clef staff containing a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The piano accompaniment consists of a right hand with a sixteenth-note triplet pattern (G4, A4, B4) and a left hand with quarter notes (G3, F#3, E3). Measures 50-52 continue this pattern with melodic variations in the treble and harmonic support in the bass.

53

Musical notation for measures 53-55, top system. The treble clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern in a D major key signature. The bass clef staff contains whole rests.

Musical notation for measures 53-55, second system. The bass clef staff contains whole rests.

Musical notation for measures 53-55, third system. The treble clef staff contains a sustained chord with a slur. The bass clef staff contains a sustained chord with a slur.

Musical notation for measures 53-55, bottom system. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D.

56

Musical notation for measures 56-58, top system. The treble clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. The bass clef staff contains eighth notes: D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D.

Musical notation for measures 56-58, second system. The bass clef staff contains whole rests.

Musical notation for measures 56-58, third system. The treble clef staff contains a sustained chord with a slur. The bass clef staff contains a sustained chord with a slur.

Musical notation for measures 56-58, bottom system. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D.

58

The musical score for measures 58-61 is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first system (measures 58-61) features a treble staff with eighth-note runs and chords, and a bass staff with eighth-note accompaniment and chords. The second system (measures 62-65) features a grand staff with long slurs over the notes, and a bass staff with quarter-note accompaniment and chords.

# Requiem

in D mineur, Opus 48

vir Twee Orrels

Gabriel Fauré

(1845-1924)

Transkripsie J N Beukes



## INHOUDSOPGAWE

|      |                         |    |
|------|-------------------------|----|
| I.   | <i>Introit et Kyrie</i> | 1  |
| II.  | <i>Offertoire</i>       | 10 |
| III. | <i>Sanctus</i>          | 22 |
| IV.  | <i>Pie Jesu</i>         | 32 |
| V.   | <i>Agnus Dei</i>        | 37 |
| VI.  | <i>Libera Me</i>        | 47 |
| VII. | <i>In Paradisum</i>     | 60 |

# I. INTROIT et KYRIE

Largo ♩ = 40

Gabriel Fauré  
(1845 - 1924)

Transkripsie J N Beukes

Koperblasers

Orrel

Strykers

Pedale

Manuaal-Pedaal

Largo ♩ = 40

Orrel

Pedale

*ff > p*

*< ff >*

*< ff >*

7

-Koppel

Andante moderato

Musical score for measures 13-18. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with dynamics *pp* and *pp*. The middle staff is a bass clef staff with dynamics *pp* and *p*. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff with dynamics *pp* and *p*. The tempo is *Andante moderato*.

+Koppel

Andante moderato

Musical score for measures 19-24. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with dynamics *>p*, *pp*, and *p*. The middle staff is a bass clef staff with dynamics *>p*, *pp*, and *p*. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff with dynamics *>p*, *pp*, and *p*. The tempo is *Andante moderato*.

Musical score for measures 25-30. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The middle staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The bottom staff is a bass clef staff. The tempo is *Andante moderato*.

24

First system of musical notation (measures 24-28). It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The grand staff has a treble clef and a bass clef. The first staff (treble) contains a melodic line with a *cresc.* marking and a *p* dynamic. The second staff (bass) contains a bass line with a *cresc.* marking and a *p* dynamic. The third staff (bass) contains a bass line with a *cresc.* marking and a *p* dynamic. The word *espress.* is written above the first staff in the final measure.

Second system of musical notation (measures 24-28). It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The grand staff has a treble clef and a bass clef. The first staff (treble) contains a melodic line with a *cresc.* marking and a *p* dynamic. The second staff (bass) contains a bass line with a *cresc.* marking and a *p* dynamic. The third staff (bass) contains a bass line with a *cresc.* marking and a *p* dynamic. The word *espress.* is written above the first staff in the final measure.

29

First system of musical notation (measures 29-33). It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The grand staff has a treble clef and a bass clef. The first staff (treble) contains a melodic line with a *f* dynamic. The second staff (bass) contains a bass line with a *f* dynamic. The third staff (bass) contains a bass line with a *f* dynamic.

Second system of musical notation (measures 29-33). It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The grand staff has a treble clef and a bass clef. The first staff (treble) contains a melodic line with a *f* dynamic. The second staff (bass) contains a bass line with a *f* dynamic. The third staff (bass) contains a bass line with a *f* dynamic.

34

Musical score for measures 34-37. The score is written for piano and includes a separate bass line. The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The bass line is a single staff in bass clef. The music is in a minor key. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in measures 34, 35, and 37.

Koperblasers

38

Strykers

Musical score for measures 38-41. The score is written for piano and includes parts for Koperblasers (Copper Instruments) and Strykers (Strings). The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The Koperblasers part is in bass clef. The Strykers part is in treble clef. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *p* (piano).

43

Musical score for measures 43-47. The score is written for a grand piano (G-clef and F-clef) and a bass line (F-clef). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody in the right hand consists of eighth and quarter notes with various accidentals. The bass line provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. There are two empty bass staves below the main piano part.

48

Koperblasers

Musical score for measures 48-52. The score is written for a grand piano (G-clef and F-clef) and a bass line (F-clef). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The piano part continues with complex chords and dynamics. The bass line features a melodic line with dynamic markings. A section for 'Koperblasers' (Copper Instruments) begins in measure 48, indicated by a bracket and a box. The brass part consists of chords with dynamic markings like *p* and accents. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, and *f* with accents and slurs. The bass line has dynamic markings *f*, *p*, and *f* with accents.

53

Musical score system 1, measures 53-57. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The first staff has dynamics *p* and *f*. The second staff is empty. The third staff has dynamics *p* and *f*. The fourth staff has dynamics *p* and *f*.

Empty musical staff with a bass clef and a flat key signature.

Musical score system 2, measures 53-57. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The first staff has dynamics *p* and *f*. The second staff is empty. The third staff has dynamics *p* and *f*. The fourth staff has dynamics *p* and *f*.

Musical score system 3, measures 53-57. It features a single bass clef staff with dynamics *p* and *f*.

58

Musical score system 4, measures 58-62. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The first staff has dynamics *espress.* and a box labeled "Strykers". The second staff is empty. The third staff is empty. The fourth staff has dynamics *espress.*.

Empty musical staff with a bass clef and a flat key signature.

Musical score system 5, measures 58-62. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Musical score system 6, measures 58-62. It features a single bass clef staff.

63

Musical score for measures 63-67. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The third system consists of a single bass clef staff. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

68

Musical score for measures 68-72. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The third system consists of a single bass clef staff. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *f*, *ff*, and *p*. Performance instructions include "-Koppel" and "+Koppel". A box labeled "Koperblasers" is positioned above the second system, indicating the entry of the brass section. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.



73

Musical score for measures 73-77, first system. It features a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 73 shows a piano (*p*) dynamic with a sharp sign (#) above the treble staff. Measures 74-77 are mostly rests.

An empty musical staff for the first system, likely for a second instrument.

Musical score for measures 73-77, second system. It features a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 73 starts with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a *v* marking. Measure 74 has a piano (*p*) dynamic with an accent (>). Measures 75-77 continue with piano dynamics and various chordal textures.

Musical score for measures 73-77, third system. It features a single bass clef staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music consists of a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, including accidentals like sharps and naturals.

*ff* > *p*

78

Strykers

Musical score for measures 78-82, first system. It features a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 78 is marked with a box containing the word "Strykers". The music consists of a melodic line in the treble staff and a more active line in the bass staff.

An empty musical staff for the second system, likely for a second instrument.

Musical score for measures 78-82, second system. It features a grand staff with a bass clef and another bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music consists of a melodic line in the upper bass staff and rests in the lower bass staff.

Musical score for measures 78-82, third system. It features a single bass clef staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music consists of a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, including a slur over the final two measures.

83 Koperblasers

Musical score for measures 83-86. The score is written for a brass section (Koperblasers) and piano accompaniment. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. The second system has a bass clef staff. The third system has a bass clef staff with a treble clef staff above it. The fourth system has a bass clef staff. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

87

Musical score for measures 87-90. The score is written for a brass section and piano accompaniment. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. The second system has a bass clef staff. The third system has a treble clef staff with a bass clef staff below it. The fourth system has a bass clef staff. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

## II. Offertoire

Adagio molto ♩ = 48

Orrel

Strykers

*poco a poco cresc.*

Pedale

Adagio molto ♩ = 48

*p*

*poco a poco cresc.*

Orrel

Pedale

3

*f sempre*

This system contains measures 3, 4, and 5. The treble clef staff has a melodic line starting with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 3, followed by a quarter note in measure 4, and a quarter rest in measure 5. The bass clef staff is mostly empty, with a few notes in measure 4. The dynamic marking *f sempre* is placed in measure 4.

*f sempre*

This system contains measures 3, 4, and 5. The treble clef staff has a more complex melodic line with slurs and ties. The bass clef staff has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The dynamic marking *f sempre* is placed in measure 4.

6

*p*

This system contains measures 6 through 11. Measures 6-10 are mostly empty staves. In measure 11, the treble clef staff has a sixteenth-note pattern and the bass clef staff has an eighth-note pattern. The dynamic marking *p* is placed in measure 11.

*p*

*pp*

This system contains measures 6 through 11. Measures 6-10 show some initial notes in the treble and bass clefs. In measure 11, the treble clef has a few notes and the bass clef has a long note. The dynamic marking *p* is placed in measure 11, and *pp* is placed at the end of the system.

12  
12

First system of musical notation, measures 12-14. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the treble clef and a similar eighth-note pattern in the bass clef. The notes are mostly natural, with some sharps in the bass line.

An empty musical staff with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#).

Second system of musical notation, measures 12-14. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a sustained chord in the treble clef and a sustained chord in the bass clef. The notes are mostly natural, with some sharps in the bass line.

Third system of musical notation, measures 12-14. It consists of a single bass clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a melodic line with dynamics markings:  $\llcorner$   $\triangleright$  *p* and *pp*  $\llcorner$   $\triangleright$  *p*.

15

First system of musical notation, measures 15-19. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the treble clef and a similar eighth-note pattern in the bass clef. The notes are mostly natural, with some sharps in the bass line.

An empty musical staff with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#).

Second system of musical notation, measures 15-19. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a sustained chord in the treble clef and a sustained chord in the bass clef. The notes are mostly natural, with some sharps in the bass line.

Third system of musical notation, measures 15-19. It consists of a single bass clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a melodic line with a dynamic marking: *pp*.

20

First system of musical notation for measures 20-21. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the treble clef and a similar eighth-note pattern in the bass clef. There are some rests and dynamic markings.

An empty musical staff with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#).

Second system of musical notation for measures 20-21. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a long, sustained chord in the treble clef and a similar chord in the bass clef. There are some rests and dynamic markings.

Third system of musical notation for measures 20-21. It consists of a single bass clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a melodic line with a crescendo and decrescendo marking, and dynamic markings *p* and *pp*.

22

First system of musical notation for measures 22-24. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the treble clef and a similar eighth-note pattern in the bass clef. There are some rests and dynamic markings.

An empty musical staff with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#).

Second system of musical notation for measures 22-24. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a melodic line in the treble clef and a similar melodic line in the bass clef. There are some rests and dynamic markings.

Third system of musical notation for measures 22-24. It consists of a single bass clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a melodic line with a crescendo and decrescendo marking, and dynamic markings *p*.

25

Musical staff system 1, measures 25-28. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 25: Treble clef has a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 26: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 27: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 28: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a whole rest.

Empty musical staff system 2, measures 25-28. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). All staves have whole rests.

Musical staff system 3, measures 25-28. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 25: Treble clef has a chordal accompaniment starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 26: Treble clef has a chordal accompaniment with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Bass clef has a melodic line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 27: Treble clef has a chordal accompaniment with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass clef has a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 28: Treble clef has a chordal accompaniment with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass clef has a melodic line with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Musical staff system 4, measures 25-28. Bass clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 25: Bass clef has a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 26: Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 27: Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 28: Bass clef has a whole rest.

29

Musical staff system 5, measures 29-32. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). All staves have whole rests. Measure 29: Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 30: Bass clef has a melodic line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 31: Bass clef has a melodic line with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 32: Bass clef has a melodic line with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Empty musical staff system 6, measures 29-32. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). All staves have whole rests.

Musical staff system 7, measures 29-32. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 29: Treble clef has a chordal accompaniment with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass clef has a chordal accompaniment with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 30: Treble clef has a melodic line with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass clef has a melodic line with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 31: Treble clef has a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Bass clef has a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 32: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a whole rest.

Empty musical staff system 8, measures 29-32. Bass clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). All staves have whole rests.

33

Andante moderato (♩ = 63)

Musical notation for measures 33-35. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and contains whole rests. The middle staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps and contains a melodic line starting with a whole note G2, followed by a half note F#2, and a quarter note E2. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps and contains whole rests. A 3/4 time signature change occurs at the beginning of measure 34.

Andante moderato (♩ = 63)

Musical notation for measures 36-37. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps and contains a melodic line with dynamics *f* and *p*. The middle staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps and contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps and contains whole rests. A 3/4 time signature change occurs at the beginning of measure 36.

38

Musical notation for measures 38-42. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps and contains a melodic line with dynamics *mf*. The middle staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps and contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps and contains whole rests.



43

Musical score for measures 43-47. The score is written for piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The vocal line is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staves. The piano part features a complex texture with multiple voices, including a prominent bass line with a steady eighth-note rhythm. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). The vocal line consists of a melodic line with some grace notes and slurs.

48

Musical score for measures 48-52. The score is written for piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The vocal line is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staves. The piano part features a complex texture with multiple voices, including a prominent bass line with a steady eighth-note rhythm. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *p* (piano). The vocal line consists of a melodic line with some grace notes and slurs.

54

Musical score for measures 54-59. The score is written for piano and features a treble and bass clef system. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music consists of several staves. The top staff (treble clef) has rests for measures 54-56, followed by a melodic line in measures 57-59. The middle staff (bass clef) has rests for measures 54-56, followed by a melodic line in measures 57-59. The bottom two staves (bass clef) provide harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and accents.

60

Musical score for measures 60-64. The score is written for piano and features a treble and bass clef system. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music consists of several staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line starting in measure 60, followed by rests in measures 61-64. The middle staff (bass clef) has rests for measures 60-61, followed by a melodic line in measures 62-64. The bottom two staves (bass clef) provide harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and accents.

65

Musical score for measures 65-70. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef staff with whole rests and a bass clef staff with a melodic line. The second system has a grand staff with piano (*p*) dynamics and a bass clef staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The third system continues the grand staff with a crescendo to mezzo-forte (*mf*) and the bass clef staff continues its accompaniment.

71

Musical score for measures 71-76. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef staff with whole rests and a bass clef staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system has a grand staff with piano-piano (*pp*) dynamics and a bass clef staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The third system continues the grand staff with dynamics ranging from mezzo-forte (*mf*) to piano-piano (*pp*) and the bass clef staff continues its accompaniment.

76

1° Tempo Adagio molto (♩ = 48)

First system of musical notation, measures 76-78. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is common time (C). Measures 76 and 77 are empty staves with a whole rest in each. Measure 78 contains a whole rest in both staves.

1° Tempo Adagio molto (♩ = 48)

Second system of musical notation, measures 79-81. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is common time (C). Measure 79 contains a whole rest in both staves. Measure 80 features a melodic line in the treble clef starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, C5, and a half note B4. The bass clef has a whole note chord of G2 and C3. The word "dolce" is written above the treble staff. Measure 81 continues the melodic line in the treble clef with eighth notes C5, B4, A4, G4, and a half note F#4. The bass clef has a whole note chord of G2 and C3.

80

Third system of musical notation, measures 82-85. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is common time (C). Measures 82 and 83 are empty staves with a whole rest in each. Measure 84 contains a melodic line in the treble clef starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, C5, and a half note B4. The bass clef has a whole note chord of G2 and C3. Measure 85 continues the melodic line in the treble clef with eighth notes C5, B4, A4, G4, and a half note F#4. The bass clef has a whole note chord of G2 and C3.

84

Musical score for measures 84-87. The score is written for piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first system (measures 84-87) shows a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system (measures 85-87) shows a grand staff with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The third system (measures 86-87) shows a grand staff with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The fourth system (measures 87-87) shows a grand staff with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p* and *p*.

88

Musical score for measures 88-91. The score is written for piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first system (measures 88-91) shows a grand staff with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The second system (measures 89-91) shows a grand staff with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The third system (measures 90-91) shows a grand staff with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The fourth system (measures 91-91) shows a grand staff with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p* and *p*.

90

Musical score for piano, measures 90-94. The score is written in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#). The first system (measures 90-94) consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a single note (F#) in measure 90, followed by rests in measures 91-94. The bass staff contains a single note (C#) in measure 90, followed by rests in measures 91-94. The second system (measures 95-99) consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking. It features a melodic line in measure 95, followed by a series of eighth-note chords in measures 96-98, and concludes with a whole-note chord in measure 99. The bass staff features a bass line in measure 95, followed by a series of eighth-note chords in measures 96-98, and concludes with a whole-note chord in measure 99. A *p* dynamic marking is present in measure 97 of the bass staff.

# III. Sanctus

Indien daar geen viool is, word dit op die 2de orrel, sonder die 8va, op n 4' register, gerealiseer.

**Andante moderato** (♩ = 60)

The musical score is organized into three systems, each consisting of Orrel and Pedale parts.

- System 1:**
  - Orrel:** Features a melodic line with slurs and a bass line with slurs. A box labeled "Harp" with the dynamic *pp* is present.
  - Pedale:** A single bass staff with rests.
- System 2:**
  - Orrel:** Features sustained chords in both treble and bass clefs, marked with *pp*.
  - Pedale:** A single bass staff with rests.
- System 3:**
  - Orrel:** Features a melodic line with slurs and a bass line with slurs.
  - Pedale:** A single bass staff with rests.

Additional notation includes a double bar line with a repeat sign at the beginning of the third system, a dashed line labeled "8va" above the second staff of the third system, and various slurs and dynamic markings throughout.

7

Musical score for measures 7-9. The system consists of four staves. The top staff (treble clef) features a continuous eighth-note arpeggiated pattern. The second staff (bass clef) is empty. The third staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 7 and 8, a measure rest in measure 9, and an 8va marking above a slur in measure 10. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a slur over measures 7 and 8, and a measure rest in measure 9.

Musical score for measures 10-12. The system consists of four staves. The top staff (treble clef) features a continuous eighth-note arpeggiated pattern. The second staff (bass clef) is empty. The third staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 10 and 11, a measure rest in measure 12, and an 8va marking above a slur in measure 13. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a slur over measures 10 and 11, and a measure rest in measure 12.



13

Musical score for measures 13-15. The score is written for piano and includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two additional staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 13 features a complex piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note runs in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand. Measure 14 continues this accompaniment. Measure 15 shows a melodic line in the upper staff, marked with an 8va (octave up) sign, and a sustained chord in the lower staff.

16

Musical score for measures 16-18. The score is written for piano and includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two additional staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 16 features a complex piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note runs in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand. Measure 17 continues this accompaniment. Measure 18 shows a melodic line in the upper staff, marked with an 8va (octave up) sign, and a sustained chord in the lower staff.

19

Musical score for measures 19-21. The score is written for piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. Measures 19 and 20 feature a rapid sixteenth-note melody in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Measure 21 shows a melodic phrase in the vocal line starting with a fermata, while the piano accompaniment continues with sustained chords in the right hand and eighth notes in the left hand.

22

Musical score for measures 22-24. The score is written for piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. Measures 22 and 23 feature a rapid sixteenth-note melody in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Measure 24 shows a melodic phrase in the vocal line starting with a fermata, while the piano accompaniment continues with sustained chords in the right hand and eighth notes in the left hand.

25

*pp*

Musical score for measures 25-27. The system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two additional staves. Measure 25 features a treble clef staff with a melodic line of eighth notes and a bass clef staff with a supporting line. Measure 26 shows a continuation of the melodic line in the treble clef staff, with a dotted line above it labeled with a circled 8. Measure 27 contains a whole note chord in the treble clef staff and a whole note chord in the bass clef staff. The dynamic marking *pp* is present at the beginning of the system.



28

*pp*

Musical score for measures 28-30. The system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two additional staves. Measure 28 features a treble clef staff with a melodic line of eighth notes and a bass clef staff with a supporting line. Measure 29 shows a continuation of the melodic line in the treble clef staff, with a dotted line above it labeled with a circled 8. Measure 30 contains a whole note chord in the treble clef staff and a whole note chord in the bass clef staff. The dynamic marking *pp* is present at the beginning of the system.

31

Musical score for measures 31-33. The score is written for piano in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of three systems of staves. The first system (measures 31-33) features a treble clef staff with a rapid ascending eighth-note pattern and a bass clef staff with a slower eighth-note accompaniment. The second system (measures 32-33) shows a treble clef staff with a melodic line marked with an 8-measure slur and an 8<sup>va</sup> (octave) marking, and a bass clef staff with sustained chords and moving bass lines. The third system (measures 33-33) continues the accompaniment with sustained chords in the treble and moving bass lines in the bass.

34

Musical score for measures 34-36. The score is written for piano in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of three systems of staves. The first system (measures 34-36) features a treble clef staff with a rapid ascending eighth-note pattern marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a bass clef staff with a slower eighth-note accompaniment. The second system (measures 35-36) shows a treble clef staff with a melodic line marked with an 8-measure slur, and a bass clef staff with sustained chords and moving bass lines. The third system (measures 36-36) continues the accompaniment with sustained chords in the treble and moving bass lines in the bass.

37

musical notation for measures 37-39, first system. Treble and bass clefs. *poco a poco cresc.*

empty musical staff for measure 37, second system.

empty musical staff for measure 38, second system.

musical notation for measures 37-39, second system. Treble and bass clefs. *poco a poco cresc.*

musical notation for measures 37-39, third system. Bass clef.

40

musical notation for measures 40-43, first system. Treble and bass clefs. **Koperblasers** box. *f*, *p < ff*, *dim.*

empty musical staff for measure 40, second system.

empty musical staff for measure 41, second system.

musical notation for measures 40-43, second system. Treble and bass clefs. *f*, *sempre*

musical notation for measures 40-43, third system. Bass clef.

45

Musical score for measures 45-49. The system consists of two grand staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It begins with a half note G4, followed by a whole rest, and then a melodic line starting on A4. Dynamic markings include *pp*, *p < f*, and *dim.* with a hairpin. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melodic line starting on G3 and moving up to G4.

Musical score for measures 50-54. The system consists of two grand staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melodic line of eighth notes. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melodic line of eighth notes. Dynamic markings include *dim.* and *p*.

51

Musical score for measures 51-54. The system consists of two grand staves. A box labeled "Harp" is placed above the upper staff. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melodic line of eighth notes. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melodic line of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present.

Musical score for measures 55-57. The system consists of two grand staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melodic line of eighth notes. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melodic line of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *pp sempre* is present.

55

Musical score for measures 55-57. The score is written for piano and includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two additional staves. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 55 features a rapid sixteenth-note ascending scale in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Measure 56 contains a sustained chord in the right hand and a single eighth note in the left hand. Measure 57 continues with a sustained chord in the right hand and a single eighth note in the left hand. A dashed line labeled '8va' indicates an octave transposition for the right hand in measure 57.



58

Musical score for measures 58-60. The score is written for piano and includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two additional staves. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 58 features a rapid sixteenth-note ascending scale in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Measure 59 contains a sustained chord in the right hand and a single eighth note in the left hand. Measure 60 continues with a sustained chord in the right hand and a single eighth note in the left hand. A dashed line labeled '(8)' indicates an octave transposition for the right hand in measure 60. The instruction 'dim.' is written below the right hand staff in measure 60.

60

Musical score for piano, measures 60-62. The score consists of five systems. The first system shows a treble and bass clef with a melodic line in the treble and a bass line in the bass. The second system shows a bass clef with a whole rest. The third system shows a treble clef with a trill marked with a wavy line and a circled 8, and a bass clef with a half note. The fourth system shows a treble clef with a half note and a bass clef with a half note, both with a *pp* dynamic marking. The fifth system shows a bass clef with a half note.



## IV. Pie Jesu

Adagio (♩ = 44)

Orrel

Harp

Pedale

Orrel

*p dolce*

8

Pedale

6

pp

This system contains measures 6, 7, and 8. The top staff is a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Measures 6 and 7 are mostly rests. In measure 8, both staves play a sixteenth-note ascending scale. A dynamic marking of *pp* is placed above the bass staff. A repeat sign is at the end of measure 8.

*Strykers*

This system contains measures 9 and 10. The top staff has a melodic line with a slur over measures 9 and 10. The middle staff has chords in measure 9 and rests in measure 10. The bottom staff has rests in measure 9 and a melodic line in measure 10. A bracket labeled *Strykers* spans measures 9 and 10.

11

*meno p*

*dim.*

This system contains measures 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. The top staff is mostly rests. The middle staff has chords in measure 11 and rests in measures 12-15. The bottom staff has chords in measure 11 and rests in measures 12-15. A dynamic marking of *meno p* is above the middle staff in measure 11, and *dim.* is above the middle staff in measure 14.

16

Musical score for measures 16-18. The system consists of two staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The grand staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and quarter notes in the left hand. A wavy line indicates a tremolo effect on the right hand in measure 17. The piece ends with a double bar line in measure 18.

Musical score for measures 19-20. The system consists of two staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. A bracket labeled "Strykers" spans measures 19 and 20. The grand staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. In measure 20, the dynamic changes to *pp* and the instruction "sempre legato" is written. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The piece ends with a double bar line in measure 20.

21

Musical score for measures 21-23. The system consists of two staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. All three staves are empty, indicating a rest or a section where the instruments are silent.

Musical score for measures 24-26. The system consists of two staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The grand staff begins with a *poco cresc.* instruction. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The dynamic changes to *pp* in measure 25. The piece ends with a double bar line in measure 26.

26

Musical score for measures 26-30. The score is written for a grand piano with three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The music begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. Measures 26-28 feature a complex texture with multiple voices in the grand staff. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present in measure 29. A slur is placed under the bass clef staff in measures 29 and 30.

31

Musical score for measures 31-35. The score is written for a grand piano with three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The music begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. Measures 31-35 feature a complex texture with multiple voices in the grand staff. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present in measure 31. A slur is placed under the bass clef staff in measures 31-35.

This musical score consists of four systems of staves, all in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first system (measures 35-38) features a treble clef staff with a whole note rest in measure 35, followed by a melodic line in measures 36-38. The bass clef staff has a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking and a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in measures 35-36, followed by rests in measures 37-38. The second system (measures 39-42) shows a treble clef staff with a melodic line starting in measure 39 and a bass clef staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The third system (measures 43-46) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fourth system (measures 47-50) continues the melodic line in the treble clef and the eighth-note accompaniment in the bass clef. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 50.

# V. Agnus Dei

Andante ♩ = 69

Orrel

*p* Strykers *poco a poco cresc.* *f*

Pedale

Orrel

*p* *poco a poco cresc.* *f*

Pedale

*p* *poco a poco cresc.* *f*

5

*p*

*p* *sempre*

10

*f*

*f*

*f*

15

Koperblasers

*f*

*f*

19

Musical score for measures 19-22. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system begins with a treble clef staff containing a melodic line with slurs and ties, and a bass clef staff with chords and slurs. A dynamic marking of *f* is present in the third measure of the first system. The second system features a grand staff with complex chordal textures in the treble clef and rests in the bass clef. The third system contains a single bass clef staff with a melodic line.

23

Musical score for measures 23-26. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system begins with a treble clef staff containing a melodic line with slurs and ties, and a bass clef staff with chords and slurs. Dynamic markings of *p* and *f sempre* are present. The second system features a grand staff with complex chordal textures in the treble clef and rests in the bass clef. The third system contains a single bass clef staff with a melodic line.



28 Strykers

*p* *p espressivo*

33

*p* *p espressivo*

38

Musical score for measures 38-42. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The music is in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The second system shows a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The third system shows a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present in the second system.

43

Musical score for measures 43-47. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The music is in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The second system shows a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The third system shows a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present in the second system.

49

Musical score for measures 49-53. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The music features a complex melodic line in the treble clef of the grand staff, with various intervals and accidentals. The bass clef staves provide harmonic support with chords and single notes. Measure 53 includes dynamic markings of *mf* and *f*.

54

Musical score for measures 54-58. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The music features a complex melodic line in the treble clef of the grand staff, with various intervals and accidentals. The bass clef staves provide harmonic support with chords and single notes. Measure 54 includes a dynamic marking of *p*. Measure 58 includes a dynamic marking of *f*.

59

Musical score for measures 59-63. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The first system features a melodic line in the treble clef with a 'cresc.' marking. The second system features a melodic line in the treble clef with a 'cresc.' marking and sustained chords in the bass clef. The third system features a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef.

64

Musical score for measures 64-68. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The first system features a melodic line in the treble clef with a 'f sempre' marking. The second system features a melodic line in the treble clef with a 'f sempre' marking and sustained chords in the bass clef. The third system features a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef.

69

*f* *sempre*

*f* *sempre*

75

Koperblasers

Strykers

*ff* *p* *ff* *p*

81

Musical score for measures 81-86. The score is written for a grand piano with three staves: two bass staves and one treble staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major/D minor). The time signature is 3/4. The music features a complex texture with overlapping lines. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, *dim.*, and *pp*. A key signature change to two sharps (D major/F# minor) occurs in measure 85. A double bar line is present at the end of measure 86.

87

Musical score for measures 87-90. The score is written for a grand piano with three staves: two bass staves and one treble staff. The key signature is two sharps (D major/F# minor). The time signature is 3/4. A box labeled "Strykers" is positioned above the first staff in measure 87. Dynamics include *p espress.* and *espress.*. The music features a complex texture with overlapping lines. A double bar line is present at the end of measure 90.

91

*mf*

Koperblasers

*dim.*

*p*

*mf*

*dim.*

*p*

# VI. Libera Me

Moderato  $\text{♩} = 60$

Orrel

Strykers

Pedale

Orrel

*p*

*staccato*

Pedale

6

Orrel

*p*

Pedale

Orrel

Pedale



12

Musical score for measures 12-17. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). Measure 12 features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The notation includes various chords, melodic lines, and rests.

18

Musical score for measures 18-23. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). Measure 18 features a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The notation includes various chords, melodic lines, and rests.

24

Musical score for measures 24-29. The score is written for three systems. The first system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The second system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The third system has a bass clef. The first system includes the dynamic marking *f* and the instruction *sempre*. The second system includes the dynamic marking *f* and the instruction *sempre*. The third system features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with rests.

30

Musical score for measures 30-35. The score is written for three systems. The first system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The second system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The third system has a bass clef. The first system includes the instruction *poco rall.* and the word *Tempo*. The second system includes the instruction *poco rall.* and the dynamic marking *p*. The third system features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with rests.

36

Musical score for measures 36-42. The score is written for a grand piano with three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). Measures 36-42 are mostly empty staves with rests. In measure 37, the Treble staff begins with a series of chords: B-flat major, C major, D major, E-flat major, and F major. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is placed above the first chord. The Treble staff continues with a melodic line of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The Bass staff has a single note G3 in measure 37. In measure 38, the Treble staff has a half note chord of G4-B4-D5. The Bass staff has a half note chord of G2-B2-D3. In measure 39, the Treble staff has a half note chord of A4-C5-E5. The Bass staff has a half note chord of A2-C3-E3. In measure 40, the Treble staff has a half note chord of B4-D5-F5. The Bass staff has a half note chord of B2-D3-F3. In measure 41, the Treble staff has a half note chord of C5-E5-G5. The Bass staff has a half note chord of C3-E3-G3. In measure 42, the Treble staff has a half note chord of D5-F5-A5. The Bass staff has a half note chord of D3-F3-A3.

43

Musical score for measures 43-49. The score is written for a grand piano with three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). Measures 43-49 are mostly empty staves with rests. In measure 43, the Treble staff begins with a series of chords: B-flat major, C major, D major, E-flat major, and F major. The dynamic marking *cresc.* (crescendo) is placed below the first chord. The Treble staff continues with a melodic line of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The Bass staff has a single note G3 in measure 43. In measure 44, the Treble staff has a half note chord of G4-B4-D5. The Bass staff has a half note chord of G2-B2-D3. In measure 45, the Treble staff has a half note chord of A4-C5-E5. The Bass staff has a half note chord of A2-C3-E3. In measure 46, the Treble staff has a half note chord of B4-D5-F5. The Bass staff has a half note chord of B2-D3-F3. In measure 47, the Treble staff has a half note chord of C5-E5-G5. The Bass staff has a half note chord of C3-E3-G3. In measure 48, the Treble staff has a half note chord of D5-F5-A5. The Bass staff has a half note chord of D3-F3-A3. In measure 49, the Treble staff has a half note chord of E5-G5-B5. The Bass staff has a half note chord of E3-G3-B3. The dynamic marking *f* (forte) is placed below the first chord in measure 44, and *sempre* (sempre) is placed below the first chord in measure 47.

Più mosso (♩ = 72)

Koperblasers

50

Musical score for measures 50-54. The top staff is for the Koperblasers (Copper Instruments). It begins with a rest, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a series of eighth notes in 6/4 time. The bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment, featuring a triplet of eighth notes and a series of eighth notes. The dynamic marking *attacca ff* is present.

Musical score for measures 55-59. The top staff is for the Koperblasers, showing a series of eighth notes and a final measure with a fermata. The bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment, featuring a series of eighth notes and a final measure with a fermata. The dynamic marking *p* is present in the first measure, and *f* is present in the final measure.

55

Musical score for measures 60-64. The top staff is for the Koperblasers, showing a series of eighth notes and a final measure with a fermata. The bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment, featuring a series of eighth notes and a final measure with a fermata. The dynamic marking *f* is present in the final measure.

Musical score for measures 65-69. The top staff is for the Koperblasers, showing a series of eighth notes and a final measure with a fermata. The bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment, featuring a series of eighth notes and a final measure with a fermata. The dynamic marking *f sempre* is present in the final measure.

59

ff

This system contains measures 59 through 62. It features three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The grand staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 3/4. Measure 59 has a dynamic marking of *ff*. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes in the treble and bass clefs, with some notes beamed together. The separate bass staff contains whole rests for all four measures.

63

f

This system contains measures 63 through 66. It features three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The grand staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 3/4. Measure 63 has a dynamic marking of *f*. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes in the treble and bass clefs, with some notes beamed together. The separate bass staff contains whole rests for all four measures.

67

Strykers

*mf* *p*

71

*cresc.*

75

*poco cresc.* *mf* *p*

79

*p dolce* *mf* *p*

83

Moderato  $\text{♩} = 60$ 

Musical score for measures 83-87. The score is written for piano and includes a separate bass clef line. The tempo is Moderato with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The treble staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The bass staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The score includes dynamics such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The music features a variety of note values, including quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, along with rests and slurs.

88

Koperblasers

Musical score for measures 88-92. The score is written for piano and includes a separate bass clef line. The tempo is Moderato with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The treble staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The bass staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The score includes dynamics such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *f* (forte). The music features a variety of note values, including quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, along with rests and slurs. A box labeled "Koperblasers" is positioned above the piano part, indicating the entry of the brass instruments.



94

Musical score for measures 94-99. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system shows a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking. The second system shows a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The third system shows a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The music features a mix of chords and melodic lines, with some notes marked with accents.

100

Musical score for measures 100-105. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system shows a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The second system shows a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The music features a mix of chords and melodic lines, with some notes marked with accents.

106

Musical score for measures 106-111. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 8/8. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, and *p*. The first system shows a piano introduction with a *pp* chord in the treble and a *p* chord in the bass. The second system features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the bass clef and chords in the grand staff. The third system continues the rhythmic pattern in the bass clef and chords in the grand staff.

112

Musical score for measures 112-117. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 8/8. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, and *f sempre*. The first system shows a piano introduction with a *cresc.* chord in the treble and a *f* chord in the bass. The second system features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the bass clef and chords in the grand staff. The third system continues the rhythmic pattern in the bass clef and chords in the grand staff.

118

Musical score for measures 118-123. The score is written for a grand piano and includes a section for strings. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first system (measures 118-120) features a piano part with chords and a melodic line in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. A dynamic marking of *p* is present. The second system (measures 121-123) continues the piano part with a *pp* marking and a *Strykers* (strings) section. The third system (measures 124-126) shows a piano part with a *dim.* marking and a *p* marking. The fourth system (measures 127-129) continues the piano part with a *p* marking. The fifth system (measures 130-132) continues the piano part with a *p* marking.

124

Musical score for measures 124-132. The score is written for a grand piano and includes a section for strings. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first system (measures 124-126) features a piano part with chords and a melodic line in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The second system (measures 127-129) continues the piano part. The third system (measures 130-132) continues the piano part.

130

Musical score for measures 130-135, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The score is divided into two systems. The first system (measures 130-135) shows a treble staff with whole rests and a bass staff with a melodic line of half notes, each measure containing a slur over two notes. The second system (measures 130-135) shows a treble staff with a melodic line of quarter notes and eighth notes, and a bass staff with a melodic line of quarter notes and eighth notes. The treble staff includes a *pp* dynamic marking and a crescendo hairpin. The bass staff includes a *pp* dynamic marking and a crescendo hairpin. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

## VII. In paradisum

Andante moderato (♩ = 58)

Orrel

Strykers

Pedale

Andante moderato (♩ = 58)

Orrel

*p dolce*

Pedale

4

8

Musical score for measures 8-11. The score is written for piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a long slur over four measures. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a long slur over four measures. The score is divided into four measures.

12

Musical score for measures 12-14. The score is written for piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a long slur over three measures. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a long slur over three measures. The score is divided into three measures.

15

Musical score for measures 15-17. The score is written for a grand piano with three systems of staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first system (measures 15-17) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment. The second system (measures 15-17) features a treble clef staff with a more complex melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment. The third system (measures 15-17) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment.

18

Musical score for measures 18-20. The score is written for a grand piano with three systems of staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first system (measures 18-20) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment. The second system (measures 18-20) features a treble clef staff with a more complex melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment. The third system (measures 18-20) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment.

21

Musical score for measures 21-23. The score is written for piano and consists of four systems. The first system shows the right and left hands with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The second system shows the right hand with a melodic line and the left hand with a bass line. The third system shows the right hand with a melodic line and the left hand with a bass line. The fourth system shows the right hand with a melodic line and the left hand with a bass line.

24

Musical score for measures 24-26. The score is written for piano and consists of four systems. The first system shows the right and left hands with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The second system shows the right hand with a melodic line and the left hand with a bass line. The third system shows the right hand with a melodic line and the left hand with a bass line. The fourth system shows the right hand with a melodic line and the left hand with a bass line.



This musical score is for a harp and piano. It consists of four systems of staves. The top system includes a harp staff and a piano grand staff (treble and bass clefs). A box labeled "Harp" is positioned above the piano treble staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first system (measures 27-29) features a long melodic line in the harp and piano treble staff, with a few notes in the piano bass staff. The second system (measures 30-32) shows a more active piano part with sixteenth-note patterns in the treble and eighth-note patterns in the bass. The third system (measures 33-34) continues the piano's rhythmic patterns. The fourth system (measures 35-38) features a harp part with sustained notes and a piano part with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

34

37

40

Musical score for measures 40-42. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes. The second staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two sharps and a common time signature. The treble clef part contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth-note chords, while the bass clef part is mostly empty. The third staff is a single bass clef staff with a key signature of two sharps and a common time signature, which is empty. The fourth staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two sharps and a common time signature. The treble clef part contains a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes, and the bass clef part contains a bass line with quarter notes and a long slur over the final two measures.

43

Musical score for measures 43-45. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes. The second staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two sharps and a common time signature. The treble clef part contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth-note chords, while the bass clef part is mostly empty. The third staff is a single bass clef staff with a key signature of two sharps and a common time signature, which is empty. The fourth staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two sharps and a common time signature. The treble clef part contains a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes, and the bass clef part contains a bass line with quarter notes and a long slur over the final two measures.

46

Musical score for measures 46-48. The score is written for piano and features a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 46 begins with a treble clef staff containing a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The piano accompaniment consists of a right hand with a sixteenth-note triplet pattern (G4, A4, B4) and a left hand with a quarter-note pattern (G3, A3, B3). Measures 47 and 48 continue this pattern, with the right hand playing a melodic line of eighth notes and the left hand providing harmonic support with quarter notes. A fermata is placed over the final notes of measure 48.

49

Musical score for measures 49-52. The score is written for piano and features a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 49 begins with a treble clef staff containing a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The piano accompaniment consists of a right hand with a sixteenth-note triplet pattern (G4, A4, B4) and a left hand with a quarter-note pattern (G3, A3, B3). Measures 50-52 continue this pattern, with the right hand playing a melodic line of eighth notes and the left hand providing harmonic support with quarter notes. A fermata is placed over the final notes of measure 52.

53

Musical notation for measures 53-55, top system. The treble clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern in a D major key signature. The bass clef staff contains whole rests.

Musical notation for measures 53-55, second system. The bass clef staff contains whole rests.

Musical notation for measures 53-55, third system. The treble clef staff contains a sustained chord with a slur. The bass clef staff contains a sustained chord with a slur.

Musical notation for measures 53-55, bottom system. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D.

56

Musical notation for measures 56-58, top system. The treble clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. The bass clef staff contains eighth notes: D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D.

Musical notation for measures 56-58, second system. The bass clef staff contains whole rests.

Musical notation for measures 56-58, third system. The treble clef staff contains a sustained chord with a slur. The bass clef staff contains a sustained chord with a slur.

Musical notation for measures 56-58, bottom system. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of eighth notes: D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D.

58

The musical score consists of two systems of staves. The first system (measures 58-61) features a treble staff with eighth-note runs and chords, a bass staff with quarter notes and chords, and a grand staff with a whole rest in the bass line. The second system (measures 62-65) features a treble staff with sustained chords, a bass staff with sustained chords, and a grand staff with a quarter-note bass line.

# Requiem

in D mineur, Opus 48

vir Twee-manuaalorrel

Gabriel Fauré

(1845-1924)

Transkripsie J N Beukes

## INHOUDSOPGAWE

|      |                         |    |
|------|-------------------------|----|
| I.   | <i>Introit et Kyrie</i> | 1  |
| II.  | <i>Offertoire</i>       | 10 |
| III. | <i>Sanctus</i>          | 22 |
| IV.  | <i>Pie Jesu</i>         | 32 |
| V.   | <i>Agnus Dei</i>        | 37 |
| VI.  | <i>Libera Me</i>        | 47 |
| VII. | <i>In Paradisum</i>     | 60 |



# I. INTROIT et KYRIE

Gabriel Fauré  
(1845 - 1924)

Transkripsie J N Beukes

Largo ♩ = 40

Orrel

Pedale

Manuaal-Pedaal

Largo ♩ = 40

Orrel

Pedale

7

Koperblaas

Pedale

-Koppel

Pedale

Andante moderato

Musical score for measures 13-15. The system consists of two grand staves. The upper grand staff has a treble clef and a bass clef. The lower grand staff has a bass clef. Dynamics include *pp* and *p*. The tempo is *Andante moderato*. Measure 13 starts with a *pp* dynamic. Measure 15 ends with a repeat sign.

+Koppel

Andante moderato

Musical score for measures 16-18. The system consists of two grand staves. The upper grand staff has a treble clef and a bass clef. The lower grand staff has a bass clef. Dynamics include *p* and *pp*. The tempo is *Andante moderato*. Measure 16 starts with a *p* dynamic. Measure 18 ends with a repeat sign.

Musical score for measures 19-23. The system consists of two grand staves. The upper grand staff has a treble clef and a bass clef. The lower grand staff has a bass clef. The tempo is *Andante moderato*. Measure 19 starts with a *p* dynamic. Measure 23 ends with a repeat sign.

24

First system of musical notation, measures 24-28. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part contains a melodic line with various dynamics: *cresc.* (measures 24-25), *p* (measure 26), and *espress.* (measures 27-28). The bass clef part has rests in measures 24-25 and then a simple accompaniment in measures 26-28.

An empty musical staff for the first system, likely representing a second instrument or a continuation of the first system's bass line.

Second system of musical notation, measures 24-28. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part contains a melodic line with dynamics: *cresc.* (measures 24-25), *p* (measure 26), and *espress.* (measures 27-28). The bass clef part has rests in measures 24-25 and then a simple accompaniment in measures 26-28.

Third system of musical notation, measures 24-28. It consists of a single bass clef staff. The line contains a simple accompaniment with dynamics: *cresc.* (measures 24-25), *p* (measure 26), and *espress.* (measures 27-28).

29

Third system of musical notation, measures 29-33. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part contains a melodic line with dynamics: *f* (measures 29-33). The bass clef part has rests in measures 29-33.

An empty musical staff for the third system, likely representing a second instrument or a continuation of the first system's bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 29-33. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part contains a melodic line with dynamics: *f* (measures 29-33). The bass clef part has rests in measures 29-33.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 29-33. It consists of a single bass clef staff. The line contains a simple accompaniment with dynamics: *f* (measures 29-33).

34

Musical staff system 1: Treble clef with piano accompaniment. The staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including accidentals (sharps and flats). A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in the fourth measure.

35

Musical staff system 2: Treble clef with piano accompaniment. The staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including accidentals. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in the fourth measure.

36

Musical staff system 3: Bass clef with piano accompaniment. The staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including accidentals. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in the fourth measure.

38

Musical staff system 4: Bass clef with piano accompaniment. The staff contains a melodic line with chords and notes. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) in the first measure, *dim.* (diminuendo) in the second measure, and *p* (piano) in the fourth measure.

39

Musical staff system 5: Treble clef with piano accompaniment. The staff contains a melodic line with chords and notes. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) in the first measure, *dim.* (diminuendo) in the second measure, and *p* (piano) in the third measure.

40

Musical staff system 6: Bass clef with piano accompaniment. The staff contains a melodic line with chords and notes. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) in the first measure and *dim.* (diminuendo) in the second measure.

43

Musical score for measures 43-47. The score is written for a grand piano with three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom two staves are in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music consists of a melodic line in the upper right hand and a supporting bass line in the lower left hand. Measure 43 starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass line has a whole rest. Measures 44-47 continue the melodic pattern with various chromatic alterations and rests in the bass line.

48

Musical score for measures 48-52. The score is written for a grand piano with three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom two staves are in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a melodic line in the upper right hand and a supporting bass line in the lower left hand. Measure 48 starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass line has a whole rest. Measures 49-52 continue the melodic pattern with various chromatic alterations and rests in the bass line. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) with accents (>) and breath marks (<).

53

Musical score system 1, measures 53-57. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The right hand plays chords in the treble clef, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and moving to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand plays a simple bass line in the bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

An empty musical staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat.

Musical score system 2, measures 53-57. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The right hand plays chords in the treble clef, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and moving to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand plays a simple bass line in the bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Musical score system 3, measures 53-57. It features a single bass clef staff. The left hand plays a melodic line in the bass clef, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and moving to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

58

Musical score system 4, measures 58-62. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The right hand plays chords in the treble clef and a melodic line in the bass clef. The left hand plays a simple bass line in the bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The word *espress.* is written above the right hand's melodic line in measure 61.

An empty musical staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat.

Musical score system 5, measures 58-62. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The right hand plays chords in the treble clef and a melodic line in the bass clef. The left hand plays a simple bass line in the bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Musical score system 6, measures 58-62. It features a single bass clef staff. The left hand plays a melodic line in the bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

63

Musical score for measures 63-67. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The third system consists of a single bass clef staff. The music is in a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The first system features a melodic line in the treble clef with eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests in the bass clef. The second system features a melodic line in the treble clef with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line in the bass clef with eighth notes and rests. The third system features a bass line in the bass clef with eighth notes and rests.

68

Musical score for measures 68-72. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The third system consists of a single bass clef staff. The music is in a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The first system features a melodic line in the treble clef with eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests in the bass clef. The second system features a melodic line in the treble clef with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line in the bass clef with eighth notes and rests. The third system features a bass line in the bass clef with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics include *f*, *ff*, and *p*. Performance markings include accents and hairpins. Labels '-Koppel' and '+Koppel' are present above the treble clef staff in the third system.

73

Musical notation for measures 73-77, first system. The system consists of two staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The grand staff has a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The grand staff shows chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand. The single bass clef staff contains a melodic line.

Musical notation for measures 73-77, second system. The system consists of two grand staves and one single bass clef staff. The top grand staff has a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bottom grand staff has a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The single bass clef staff contains a melodic line.

Musical notation for measures 73-77, third system. The system consists of two grand staves and one single bass clef staff. The top grand staff has a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bottom grand staff has a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The single bass clef staff contains a melodic line.

78

Musical notation for measures 78-82, first system. The system consists of two grand staves and one single bass clef staff. The top grand staff has a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The bottom grand staff has a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The single bass clef staff contains a melodic line.

Musical notation for measures 78-82, second system. The system consists of two grand staves and one single bass clef staff. The top grand staff has a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The bottom grand staff has a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The single bass clef staff contains a melodic line.

Musical notation for measures 78-82, third system. The system consists of two grand staves and one single bass clef staff. The top grand staff has a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The bottom grand staff has a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The single bass clef staff contains a melodic line.

Musical notation for measures 78-82, fourth system. The system consists of two grand staves and one single bass clef staff. The top grand staff has a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The bottom grand staff has a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The single bass clef staff contains a melodic line.



83

Musical score for measures 83-86. The score is written for piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The top system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The middle system consists of two bass clefs. The bottom system consists of a single bass clef. The music is in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody in the top treble staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, and Bb4, then a half note C5. The bass line in the top bass staff starts with a quarter note Bb3, followed by quarter notes C4, D4, and E4, then a quarter note F4. The middle system shows a bass line in the upper bass staff and a treble clef in the lower bass staff. The bottom system features a continuous bass line with eighth and quarter notes, including a sharp sign (F#4) in the final measure.

87

Musical score for measures 87-90. The score continues from the previous system. The top system features a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The middle system consists of two bass clefs. The bottom system consists of a single bass clef. The music is in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody in the top treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4. The bass line in the top bass staff starts with a quarter note Bb3, followed by quarter notes C4, D4, and E4, then a half note F4. The middle system shows a bass line in the upper bass staff and a treble clef in the lower bass staff. The bottom system features a continuous bass line with eighth and quarter notes, including a sharp sign (F#4) in the final measure.

## II. Offertoire

**Adagio molto** ♩ = 48

Orrel

*poco a poco cresc.*

Pedale

\* Indien Orrel 1 & 2 gekoppel kan word, kan die klein gedrukte sopraan van Orrel 2 gelaat word.

**Adagio molto** ♩ = 48

Orrel

*p*

\*

Pedale

3

Musical notation for measures 3-5, first system. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 3 contains a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. Measure 4 continues the melodic line. Measure 5 ends with a quarter rest. The dynamic marking *f sempre* is placed in measure 4. The bass clef part is silent.

Empty bass clef staff for measures 3-5.

Musical notation for measures 3-5, second system. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Measure 3 contains a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. Measure 4 continues the melodic line. Measure 5 contains a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, marked with a dynamic *f*. The bass clef part contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

6

Musical notation for measures 6-11, first system. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Measures 6-10 are silent. Measure 11 contains a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, marked with a dynamic *p*. The bass clef part contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

Empty bass clef staff for measures 6-11.

Musical notation for measures 6-11, second system. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Measure 6 contains a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, marked with a dynamic *p*. Measures 7-10 are silent. Measure 11 contains a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, marked with a dynamic *p*. The bass clef part contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

Empty bass clef staff for measures 6-11.

*pp*

12

Musical notation for measures 12-14, first system. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Both staves are in the key of D major (two sharps). The treble staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. The bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern with some chromatic movement.

An empty musical staff with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps.

Musical notation for measures 12-14, second system. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Both staves are in the key of D major. The treble staff features a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures. The bass staff features a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures.

Musical notation for measures 12-14, third system. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Both staves are in the key of D major. The bass staff contains a melodic line with dynamic markings: <math>\langle \rangle p</math> and <math>pp</math>.

15

Musical notation for measures 15-17, first system. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Both staves are in the key of D major. The treble staff is mostly empty, with some notes in the final measure. The bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern.

An empty musical staff with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps.

Musical notation for measures 15-17, second system. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Both staves are in the key of D major. The treble staff features a melodic line with a slur over the final two measures. The bass staff features a melodic line with a slur over the final two measures.

Musical notation for measures 15-17, third system. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Both staves are in the key of D major. The bass staff contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of <math>pp</math>.

20

First system of musical notation for measures 20-21. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and a cross symbol (x) at the beginning of the first measure.

An empty bass staff for measure 20, containing a whole rest.

Second system of musical notation for measures 20-21. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The treble staff features a long, sustained chord in the first measure, followed by a melodic line. The bass staff features a long, sustained chord in the first measure, followed by a melodic line.

Third system of musical notation for measures 20-21. It consists of a single bass staff. The first measure has a melodic line with a crescendo hairpin and an accent (>) leading to a dynamic marking of *p*. The second measure is a whole rest. The third measure has a melodic line with a decrescendo hairpin leading to a dynamic marking of *pp*.

22

First system of musical notation for measures 22-24. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature has two sharps. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a grace note in measure 23. The bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and a cross symbol (x) at the beginning of the first measure.

An empty bass staff for measure 22, containing a whole rest.

Second system of musical notation for measures 22-24. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The treble staff features a melodic line with a long note in measure 22, marked with an asterisk (\*), and a decrescendo hairpin in measure 24. The bass staff features a long, sustained chord in the first measure, followed by a melodic line.

Third system of musical notation for measures 22-24. It consists of a single bass staff. The first measure has a melodic line with a decrescendo hairpin. The second measure has a melodic line with an accent (>) and a dynamic marking of *p*. The third measure has a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *p*. The fourth measure has a melodic line with a decrescendo hairpin.

25

Musical staff system 1, measures 25-28. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 25: Treble clef has a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo hairpin and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 26: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 27: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 28: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a whole rest.

Empty musical staff system 2, measures 25-28. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). All staves have whole rests.

Musical staff system 3, measures 25-28. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 25: Treble clef has a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo hairpin and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 26: Treble clef has a melodic line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo hairpin and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Bass clef has a melodic line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo hairpin and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 27: Treble clef has a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo hairpin and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass clef has a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo hairpin and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 28: Treble clef has a melodic line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo hairpin and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Bass clef has a melodic line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo hairpin and a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Musical staff system 4, measures 25-28. Bass clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 25: Bass clef has a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo hairpin and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 26: Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 27: Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 28: Bass clef has a whole rest.

29

Musical staff system 5, measures 29-32. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 29: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 30: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 31: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 32: Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a melodic line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo hairpin and a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Empty musical staff system 6, measures 29-32. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). All staves have whole rests.

Musical staff system 7, measures 29-32. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 29: Treble clef has a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo hairpin and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass clef has a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo hairpin and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 30: Treble clef has a melodic line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo hairpin and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Bass clef has a melodic line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo hairpin and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 31: Treble clef has a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo hairpin and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass clef has a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo hairpin and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 32: Treble clef has a melodic line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo hairpin and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Bass clef has a melodic line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo hairpin and a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Speel op Orrel 1

Empty musical staff system 8, measures 29-32. Bass clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). All staves have whole rests.

33

Andante moderato (♩ = 63)

Measures 33-35 of the musical score. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 3/4. The score consists of three staves. The top staff (treble clef) is empty. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line starting with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. A double bar line is present after measure 34.

Andante moderato (♩ = 63)

Measures 36-37 of the musical score. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 3/4. The score consists of three staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line starting with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. A double bar line is present after measure 36.

38

Measures 38-42 of the musical score. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 3/4. The score consists of three staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line starting with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. A double bar line is present after measure 38.

43

Musical score for measures 43-47. The score is written for a grand piano with three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measures 43-45 are empty. Measures 46-47 contain musical notation. The Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) in measure 46. The lower Bass staff has a simple bass line with slurs.

48

Musical score for measures 48-52. The score is written for a grand piano with three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measures 48-50 are empty. Measures 51-52 contain musical notation. The Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents, with dynamic markings of *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measure 51 and *p* (piano) in measure 52. The Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) in measure 51. The lower Bass staff has a simple bass line with slurs.



54

Musical score for measures 54-59. The score is written for a grand piano with three systems of staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first system (measures 54-55) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment. The second system (measures 56-59) features a grand staff with both treble and bass clefs, showing a more complex accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

60

Musical score for measures 60-64. The score is written for a grand piano with three systems of staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first system (measures 60-61) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment. The second system (measures 62-64) features a grand staff with both treble and bass clefs, showing a more complex accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

65

Musical score for measures 65-70. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a grand staff with three systems. The first system (measures 65-70) has a treble clef staff with whole rests and a bass clef staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second system (measures 65-70) has a treble clef staff with sustained chords and a bass clef staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *p* and *mf*. The third system (measures 65-70) has a treble clef staff with whole rests and a bass clef staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

71

Musical score for measures 71-76. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a grand staff with three systems. The first system (measures 71-76) has a treble clef staff with whole rests and a bass clef staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second system (measures 71-76) has a treble clef staff with sustained chords and a bass clef staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *pp*, *mf*, and *pp*. The third system (measures 71-76) has a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

76

1º Tempo Adagio molto (♩ = 48)

First system of musical notation for measures 76-78. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is common time (C). Measures 76 and 77 are empty staves. Measure 78 contains a whole rest in both staves.

1º Tempo Adagio molto (♩ = 48)

Second system of musical notation for measures 79-81. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is common time (C). Measure 79 contains a whole rest in both staves. Measure 80 features a melodic line in the treble clef starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, with a slur over the last three notes. The bass clef has a whole note chord of G2, B2, and D3. The word "dolce" is written above the treble staff. Measure 81 continues the melodic line in the treble clef with quarter notes D5, C5, B4, and A4, and a half note G4. The bass clef has a whole note chord of G2, B2, and D3.

80

Third system of musical notation for measures 82-85. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is common time (C). Measures 82 and 83 are empty staves. Measure 84 contains a melodic line in the treble clef starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, with a slur over the last three notes. The bass clef has a whole note chord of G2, B2, and D3. Measure 85 continues the melodic line in the treble clef with quarter notes D5, C5, B4, and A4, and a half note G4. The bass clef has a whole note chord of G2, B2, and D3.

84

Musical score for measures 84-87. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first system shows a piano introduction with a treble clef staff containing a whole rest and a bass clef staff containing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The second system continues the piano introduction with a treble clef staff containing a melodic line and a bass clef staff containing a rhythmic pattern. The third system concludes the piano introduction with a treble clef staff containing a melodic line and a bass clef staff containing a rhythmic pattern. The dynamic marking *p* is present in the second system.

88

Musical score for measures 88-91. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first system shows a piano introduction with a treble clef staff containing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and a bass clef staff containing a rhythmic pattern. The second system continues the piano introduction with a treble clef staff containing a rhythmic pattern and a bass clef staff containing a rhythmic pattern. The third system concludes the piano introduction with a treble clef staff containing a rhythmic pattern and a bass clef staff containing a rhythmic pattern.

90

Musical score for piano, measures 90-94. The score is written in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#). The first system (measures 90-94) consists of five staves. The top two staves (treble and bass clef) contain a single note with a fermata in each measure. The middle two staves (treble and bass clef) contain a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a single note with a fermata in each measure. The second system (measures 95-99) consists of five staves. The top two staves (treble and bass clef) contain a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The middle two staves (treble and bass clef) contain a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a single note with a fermata in each measure. The dynamic marking *pp* is present in the first measure of the second system.

# III. Sanctus

Indien daar geen viool is, word dit op die 2de orrel, sonder die 8va gerealiseer.

**Andante moderato** (♩ = 60)

Orrel

Harp *pp*

Pedale

Orrel

*pp*

Pedale

8va

7

Musical score for measures 7-9. The system consists of four staves. The top staff (treble clef) features a continuous eighth-note arpeggiated pattern. The second staff (bass clef) contains rests. The third staff (treble clef) has a melodic line starting with a dotted quarter note, followed by a quarter note, and then a dotted quarter note with a slur over the next two notes. A circled '8' indicates an eighth-note rest. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with a dotted quarter note, followed by a quarter note, and then a dotted quarter note with a slur over the next two notes. A circled '8va' indicates an octave shift.

Musical score for measures 10-12. The system consists of four staves. The top staff (treble clef) features a continuous eighth-note arpeggiated pattern. The second staff (bass clef) contains rests. The third staff (treble clef) has a melodic line starting with a dotted quarter note, followed by a quarter note, and then a dotted quarter note with a slur over the next two notes. A circled '8' indicates an eighth-note rest. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with a dotted quarter note, followed by a quarter note, and then a dotted quarter note with a slur over the next two notes. A circled '8va' indicates an octave shift.

13

Musical score for measures 13-15. The score is written for piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The piano accompaniment features a complex texture with multiple staves. The vocal line is marked with an 8va (octave) sign. The piano part includes a dense texture of chords and moving lines, with some notes marked with a fermata. The vocal line consists of a melodic phrase with a final note marked with a fermata.

16

Musical score for measures 16-18. The score is written for piano and includes a vocal line. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The piano accompaniment features a complex texture with multiple staves. The vocal line is marked with an 8va (octave) sign. The piano part includes a dense texture of chords and moving lines, with some notes marked with a fermata. The vocal line consists of a melodic phrase with a final note marked with a fermata.



19

Musical score for measures 19-21. The score is written for piano and includes a vocal line. Measures 19 and 20 feature a rapid sixteenth-note melody in the right hand, with a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand. Measure 21 shows a melodic phrase in the right hand starting with a slur and an 8-measure breath mark, followed by a whole note chord. The piano accompaniment consists of sustained chords in the right hand and a simple bass line in the left hand.

22

Musical score for measures 22-24. Measures 22 and 23 continue the rapid sixteenth-note melody in the right hand, with a more active eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand. Measure 24 features a melodic phrase in the right hand with a slur and an 8-measure breath mark, followed by a whole note chord. The piano accompaniment consists of sustained chords in the right hand and a simple bass line in the left hand.

25

*pp*

Musical score for measures 25-27. The score is written for piano in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of five staves. The first staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking. It features a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The second staff is a single bass clef staff, mostly containing rests. The third staff is a grand staff with a melodic line in the treble clef, marked with an 8-measure repeat sign (8) and a slur. The fourth and fifth staves are grand staves with chords and sustained notes in both treble and bass clefs.



28

*pp*

Musical score for measures 28-30. The score is written for piano in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of five staves. The first staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking. It features a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The second staff is a single bass clef staff, mostly containing rests. The third staff is a grand staff with a melodic line in the treble clef, marked with an 8-measure repeat sign (8va) and a slur. The fourth and fifth staves are grand staves with chords and sustained notes in both treble and bass clefs.

31

Musical score for measures 31-33. The score is in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system shows a piano introduction with a treble clef staff containing a series of ascending eighth-note chords and a bass clef staff with a corresponding bass line. The second system shows a continuation of the piano introduction with a treble clef staff containing a dotted quarter note followed by a quarter rest, and a bass clef staff with a whole note. The third system shows a continuation of the piano introduction with a treble clef staff containing a dotted quarter note followed by a quarter rest, and a bass clef staff with a whole note. The fourth system shows a continuation of the piano introduction with a treble clef staff containing a dotted quarter note followed by a quarter rest, and a bass clef staff with a whole note.

34

Musical score for measures 34-36. The score is in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system shows a piano introduction with a treble clef staff containing a series of ascending eighth-note chords and a bass clef staff with a corresponding bass line. The second system shows a continuation of the piano introduction with a treble clef staff containing a dotted quarter note followed by a quarter rest, and a bass clef staff with a whole note. The third system shows a continuation of the piano introduction with a treble clef staff containing a dotted quarter note followed by a quarter rest, and a bass clef staff with a whole note. The fourth system shows a continuation of the piano introduction with a treble clef staff containing a dotted quarter note followed by a quarter rest, and a bass clef staff with a whole note.

37

*poco a poco cresc.*

This system contains the first three measures of the piece. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and a dynamic marking of *poco a poco cresc.* The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

An empty musical staff, likely for a second instrument or voice part.

*poco a poco cresc.*

This system contains the second three measures of the piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *poco a poco cresc.* The lower staff continues the accompaniment.

40

Koperblasers

*f* *p < ff* *dim.*

This system contains measures 40-43. A box labeled "Koperblasers" is positioned above the staff. The dynamic markings *f*, *p < ff*, and *dim.* are present. The lower staff has a dynamic marking of *f*.

*f* *sempre*

This system contains the second three measures of the piece. The upper staff has a dynamic marking of *f* and the word *sempre*. The lower staff has a dynamic marking of *f*.

45

Musical score for measures 45-49. The system consists of two grand staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It begins with a half note G4, followed by a whole rest, and then a melodic line starting on A4. Dynamic markings include *pp*, *p < f*, and *dim.* with a hairpin. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melodic line starting on G3. The system concludes with a whole rest in the upper staff.

Musical score for measures 50-54. The system consists of two grand staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melodic line of eighth notes. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melodic line of eighth notes. Dynamic markings include *dim.* and *p*. The system concludes with a whole rest in the upper staff.



51

Harp

Musical score for measures 51-54. The system consists of two grand staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melodic line of eighth notes. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melodic line of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present. A box labeled "Harp" is positioned above the upper staff, indicating the instrument's entry. The system concludes with a whole rest in the upper staff.

Musical score for measures 55-59. The system consists of two grand staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melodic line of eighth notes. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats, with a melodic line of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *pp sempre* is present. The system concludes with a whole rest in the upper staff.

55

Musical score for measures 55-57. The score is written for piano and includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. Measure 55 features a rapid ascending eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Measure 56 contains a dotted half-note chord in the right hand and a dotted half-note in the left hand. Measure 57 continues with a dotted half-note chord in the right hand and a dotted half-note in the left hand. A dashed line labeled '8va' indicates an octave shift in the right hand for measures 56 and 57.

58

Musical score for measures 58-60. The score is written for piano and includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. Measure 58 features a rapid ascending eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Measure 59 contains a dotted half-note chord in the right hand and a dotted half-note in the left hand. Measure 60 continues with a dotted half-note chord in the right hand and a dotted half-note in the left hand. A dashed line labeled '(8)' indicates an octave shift in the right hand for measures 59 and 60. The instruction 'dim.' is written below the right hand staff in measure 60.

60

60

61

62

*pp*

(8)

*tr.*

## IV. Pie Jesu

Adagio (♩ = 44)

Orrel

Pedale

Orrel

*p dolce*

Pedale



6

pp

This system contains measures 6, 7, and 8. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. Measures 6 and 7 are silent. In measure 8, the right hand plays a sixteenth-note ascending scale (G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5) and the left hand plays a sixteenth-note descending scale (G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3). The dynamic marking *pp* is placed between the staves. A repeat sign is at the end of measure 8.

This system contains measures 9 and 10. The top staff has a melodic line with a slur over measures 9 and 10. The bottom staff has a bass line with a slur over measures 9 and 10.

11

*meno p*

*dim.*

This system contains measures 11 through 15. Measures 11 and 12 are silent. Measures 13 and 14 feature a melodic line in the top staff and a bass line in the bottom staff. The dynamic marking *meno p* is placed between the staves in measure 13. The dynamic marking *dim.* is placed between the staves in measure 14. Measure 15 is silent.

16

Musical notation for measures 16-18. The system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff below. Measure 16 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features a melodic line in the treble clef and a supporting bass line in the bass clef. A double bar line with repeat dots is at the end of measure 18.

Musical notation for measures 19-20. The system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff below. Measure 19 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 20 features a piano-piano (*pp*) dynamic and the instruction *sempre legato*. The music includes a melodic line in the treble clef and a supporting bass line in the bass clef.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-23. The system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff below. Measures 21-23 are mostly empty staves, indicating rests for the instruments.

Musical notation for measures 24-26. The system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff below. Measure 24 includes the instruction *poco cresc.* and a crescendo hairpin. Measure 25 features a piano-piano (*pp*) dynamic. The music includes a melodic line in the treble clef and a supporting bass line in the bass clef.

26

Musical score for measures 26-30. The score is written for a grand piano with three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The music is in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The first two systems are mostly empty, with some rests. The third system contains the main musical material. The right hand of the grand staff plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand plays a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present in the third system. A slur is placed over the final two measures of the third system.

31

Musical score for measures 31-35. The score is written for a grand piano with three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The music is in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The first two systems are mostly empty, with some rests. The third system contains the main musical material. The right hand of the grand staff plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand plays a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present in the third system. A slur is placed over the final two measures of the third system.

This musical score consists of four systems of staves, each system containing a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The first system (measures 35-38) features a *pp* dynamic marking in the bass clef. The right hand is mostly silent in the first two measures, then plays a sixteenth-note melody in the last two measures. The second system (measures 39-42) shows the right hand playing a melody of eighth notes, while the left hand continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The third system (measures 43-46) features a more complex texture with chords and moving lines in both hands. The fourth system (measures 47-50) concludes with a final melodic phrase in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand.

## V. Agnus Dei

Andante ♩ = 69

Orrel

*p* *poco a poco cresc.* *f*

Pedale

Orrel

*p* *poco a poco cresc.* *f*

Pedale

*p* *poco a poco cresc.* *f*

5

*p*

*p* *sempre*

10

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

15

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

19

Musical score for measures 19-22. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system begins with a treble clef staff containing a melodic line with slurs and ties, and a bass clef staff with chords and slurs. A dynamic marking of *f* is present in the final measure of the first system. The second system features a grand staff with complex chordal textures and a bass clef staff with a melodic line. The third system continues the melodic line in the bass clef staff.

23

Musical score for measures 23-26. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system begins with a treble clef staff containing a melodic line with slurs and ties, and a bass clef staff with chords and slurs. Dynamic markings of *p* and *f sempre* are present. The second system features a grand staff with complex chordal textures and a bass clef staff with a melodic line. The third system continues the melodic line in the bass clef staff.

28

Musical score for measures 28-32. The score is written for piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo and dynamics are marked *p* and *p espressivo*. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is divided into two systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line.

33

Musical score for measures 33-37. The score is written for piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo and dynamics are marked *p* and *p espressivo*. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is divided into two systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line.



38

Musical score for measures 38-42. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. Measure 38 starts with a treble clef staff containing a melodic line of eighth notes. The bass clef staff in the first system has a whole rest. The second system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The music concludes with a final chord in the grand staff and a whole rest in the bass clef staff.

43

Musical score for measures 43-47. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. Measure 43 starts with a treble clef staff containing a melodic line of eighth notes. The bass clef staff in the first system has a whole rest. The second system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The music concludes with a final chord in the grand staff and a whole rest in the bass clef staff.

49

Musical score for measures 49-53. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melodic line in the treble clef of the grand staff, with various chords and intervals. The bass clef staff contains a simple bass line. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p* and *f*, and articulation marks like accents and slurs.

54

Musical score for measures 54-58. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melodic line in the treble clef of the grand staff, with various chords and intervals. The bass clef staff contains a simple bass line. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p* and *f*, and articulation marks like accents and slurs.

59

Musical score for measures 59-63. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a treble clef and a bass clef. The second system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The third system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The first system contains measures 59-63. The second system contains measures 64-68. The third system contains measures 69-73. The first system includes the instruction *cresc.* in measure 61. The second system includes the instruction *cresc.* in measure 65 and the instruction *- Koppel* in measure 66. The third system includes the instruction *f sempre* in measure 69.

64

Musical score for measures 64-73. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a treble clef and a bass clef. The second system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The third system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The first system contains measures 64-68. The second system contains measures 69-73. The third system contains measures 74-78. The first system includes the instruction *f sempre* in measure 66. The second system includes the instruction *f sempre* in measure 70. The third system includes the instruction *f sempre* in measure 74.

69

*f* *sempre*

+ Koppel

75

*ff* *p* *ff* *p*

81

Musical score for measures 81-86. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The second system features a grand staff with a *cresc.* marking, a *f* dynamic, a *dim.* marking, and a *pp* dynamic. The third system continues the bass line from the first system.

87

Musical score for measures 87-90. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The music is in a key with two sharps (D major) and a 3/4 time signature. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble clef starting with a *p espress.* marking. The second system features a grand staff with a *p* dynamic and an *espress.* marking. The third system continues the bass line from the first system.

91

The musical score consists of two systems of staves. The first system includes a grand piano (Gp) and a brass section. The Gp part has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It begins with a *mf* dynamic and features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The brass part, labeled "Koperblasers", starts in the third measure with a *dim.* dynamic and plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The system concludes with a *p* dynamic. The second system also features a grand piano and a bass line. The Gp part continues with a melodic line, marked *mf* and *dim.*, ending with a *p* dynamic. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

*mf*

Koperblasers

*dim.*

*p*

*mf*

*dim.*

*p*

# VI. Libera Me

Moderato  $\text{♩} = 60$

Orrel

Strykers

Pedale

Orrel

*p*

*staccato*

Pedale

6

Orrel

*p*

Pedale

Orrel

Pedale

12

Musical score for measures 12-17. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). Measure 12 features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The notation includes various chords, including triads and dyads, and melodic lines with slurs and ties. The bass clef staff in the third system shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with rests.

18

Musical score for measures 18-23. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system also consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). Measure 18 features a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The notation includes various chords, including triads and dyads, and melodic lines with slurs and ties. The bass clef staff in the third system shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with rests.



24

Musical score for measures 24-29. The score is written for three systems. The first system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The second system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The third system has a bass clef. The first system includes the dynamic marking *f* and the instruction *sempre*. The second system includes the dynamic marking *f* and the instruction *sempre*. The third system features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

30

Musical score for measures 30-35. The score is written for three systems. The first system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The second system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The third system has a bass clef. The first system includes the instruction *poco rall.* and the word *Tempo*. The second system includes the instruction *poco rall.* and the dynamic marking *p*. The third system features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

36

Musical score for measures 36-42. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The music is in a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The first system (measures 36-42) shows a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, and a single bass clef staff. The grand staff contains a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The single bass clef staff contains a bass line. The music is marked *p* (piano) in measure 37. The melody in measure 37 starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The bass line in measure 37 starts with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a half note B3. The single bass clef staff contains a bass line that is mostly rests.

43

Musical score for measures 43-49. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The music is in a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The first system (measures 43-49) shows a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, and a single bass clef staff. The grand staff contains a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The single bass clef staff contains a bass line. The music is marked *cresc.* (crescendo) in measure 44, *f* (forte) in measure 45, and *sempre* (sempre) in measure 46. The melody in measure 44 starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The bass line in measure 44 starts with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a half note B3. The single bass clef staff contains a bass line that is mostly rests.

Più mosso (♩ = 72)

Koperblasers

50

Musical score for measures 50-54. The top staff is for the Koperblasers (Copper Instruments). It begins with a rest, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a series of eighth notes in 6/4 time. The bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment, featuring a triplet of eighth notes and a series of eighth notes. The dynamic marking *attacca ff* is present.

Empty musical staff for measures 50-54.

Musical score for measures 50-54. The top staff is for the piano accompaniment, featuring a series of eighth notes and a dynamic marking *p*. The bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment, featuring a series of eighth notes and a dynamic marking *f*.

Empty musical staff for measures 50-54.

55

Musical score for measures 55-59. The top staff is for the piano accompaniment, featuring a series of eighth notes and a dynamic marking *f*. The bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment, featuring a series of eighth notes and a dynamic marking *f*.

Empty musical staff for measures 55-59.

Musical score for measures 55-59. The top staff is for the piano accompaniment, featuring a series of eighth notes and a dynamic marking *f sempre*. The bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment, featuring a series of eighth notes and a dynamic marking *f sempre*.

Empty musical staff for measures 55-59.

59

ff

This system contains measures 59 through 62. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. Measure 59 has a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The bass clef has a key signature of one flat. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present in measure 59. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs.

63

f

This system contains measures 63 through 66. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. Measure 63 has a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The bass clef has a key signature of one flat. A dynamic marking of *f* is present in measure 63. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs.

67

Strykers

*mf* *p*

71

*cresc.*

75

*poco cresc.* *mf* *p*

79

*p dolce* *mf* *p*

83

Moderato  $\text{♩} = 60$ 

Musical score for measures 83-87. The score is in 3/4 time, marked Moderato with a tempo of 60 beats per minute. It features a piano and a cello/bass part. The piano part consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with dynamics *pp* and *mf*. The bass staff has a bass line with dynamics *pp* and *mf*. The cello/bass part consists of a single bass staff with a melodic line.

88

Koperblasers

Musical score for measures 88-92. The score is in 3/4 time, marked Moderato with a tempo of 60 beats per minute. It features a piano and a cello/bass part. The piano part consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with dynamics *pp* and *f*. The bass staff has a bass line with dynamics *pp* and *f*. The cello/bass part consists of a single bass staff with a melodic line.

94

Musical score for measures 94-99. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system shows a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking. The second system shows a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The third system shows a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, with some measures containing rests.

100

Musical score for measures 100-105. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system shows a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The second system shows a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, with some measures containing rests.



106

Musical score for measures 106-111. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 8/8. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, and *p*. The first system shows a piano introduction with a *pp* chord in the right hand and a sustained bass note in the left hand. The second system features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and a sustained bass line in the left hand. The third system continues the rhythmic pattern in the right hand and the bass line in the left hand.

112

Musical score for measures 112-117. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 8/8. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, and *f sempre*. The first system shows a piano introduction with a *cresc.* chord in the right hand and a sustained bass note in the left hand. The second system features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and a sustained bass line in the left hand. The third system continues the rhythmic pattern in the right hand and the bass line in the left hand.

118

*p* *pp* Strykers

*dim.* *p*

124

*p*

130

Musical score for measures 130-135, featuring a grand staff with two systems of three staves each. The first system (measures 130-135) consists of three staves: a treble staff with whole rests, a bass staff with a melodic line of half notes (Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C), and a second bass staff with whole rests. The second system (measures 136-141) consists of three staves: a treble staff with chords and rests, a bass staff with chords and rests, and a third bass staff with a melodic line of eighth notes. The treble staff in the second system includes a *pp* dynamic marking and a crescendo hairpin. The bass staff in the second system includes a sharp sign (#) on the second measure. The third system (measures 142-147) consists of three staves: a treble staff with chords and rests, a bass staff with chords and rests, and a third bass staff with a melodic line of eighth notes. The treble staff in the second system includes a crescendo hairpin.

## VII. In paradisum

Andante moderato (♩ = 58)

Orrel

Strykers

Pedale

Andante moderato (♩ = 58)

Orrel

*p dolce*

Pedale

4

8

Musical score for measures 8-11. The score is written for piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a long slur across four measures. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a long slur across four measures. The score is divided into four measures.

12

Musical score for measures 12-14. The score is written for piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a long slur across three measures. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a long slur across three measures. The score is divided into three measures.

15

Musical score for measures 15-17. The score is written for a grand piano with three systems of staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The first system (measures 15-17) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment. The second system (measures 15-17) features a treble clef staff with a more complex melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment. The third system (measures 15-17) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment.

18

Musical score for measures 18-20. The score is written for a grand piano with three systems of staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The first system (measures 18-20) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment. The second system (measures 18-20) features a treble clef staff with a more complex melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment. The third system (measures 18-20) features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment.

21

Musical score for measures 21-23. The score is written for piano and features a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music is organized into three systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line. The first system (measures 21-23) shows a melodic line in the treble clef with a long slur over the first two measures, and a bass line with a long slur over the first two measures. The second system (measures 21-23) features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the treble clef, with a bass line that has a long slur over the first two measures. The third system (measures 21-23) shows a melodic line in the treble clef with a long slur over the first two measures, and a bass line with a long slur over the first two measures.

24

Musical score for measures 24-26. The score is written for piano and features a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music is organized into three systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line. The first system (measures 24-26) shows a melodic line in the treble clef with a long slur over the first two measures, and a bass line with a long slur over the first two measures. The second system (measures 24-26) features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the treble clef, with a bass line that has a long slur over the first two measures. The third system (measures 24-26) shows a melodic line in the treble clef with a long slur over the first two measures, and a bass line with a long slur over the first two measures.

This musical score is for a harp and piano. It consists of four systems of staves. The top system includes a harp staff and a piano grand staff. The harp part has a long note in the first measure and a melodic line in the second. The piano part has a long note in the first measure and a melodic line in the second. The second system continues the piano part with a rhythmic pattern in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The third system starts at measure 30 and features a complex piano part with a rapid sixteenth-note melody in the treble clef and a steady bass line in the bass clef. The harp part in the third system has four long notes, one in each measure. The fourth system continues the piano part with a similar rapid melody and bass line, while the harp part has four long notes, one in each measure. A 'Harp' label is placed above the harp staff in the first system.



34

37

Detailed description of the musical score: The page contains two systems of music, measures 34-36 and 37-39. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 3/4. The first system (measures 34-36) shows a vocal line starting with a long note in measure 34, followed by a piano accompaniment with a rhythmic eighth-note pattern. The grand staff below has a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The second system (measures 37-39) continues the piano accompaniment and grand staff. The grand staff in the second system features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, with a long note in the right hand in measure 39.

40

Musical score for measures 40-42. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is a single treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes. The second staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two sharps. The treble clef contains a complex rhythmic accompaniment of sixteenth and thirty-second notes, while the bass clef is mostly empty. The third staff is a grand staff with a key signature of two sharps. The treble clef contains a melodic line with quarter notes and rests, while the bass clef contains a line with a long slur over several notes. The fourth staff is a single bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, which is mostly empty.

43

Musical score for measures 43-45. The system consists of four staves. The top staff is a single treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. It contains a melodic line with quarter notes and rests. The second staff is a grand staff with a key signature of two sharps. The treble clef contains a complex rhythmic accompaniment of sixteenth and thirty-second notes, while the bass clef is mostly empty. The third staff is a grand staff with a key signature of two sharps. The treble clef contains a melodic line with quarter notes and rests, while the bass clef contains a line with a long slur over several notes. The fourth staff is a single bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, which contains a simple melodic line.

46

Musical score for measures 46-48. The score is written for piano and features a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 46 begins with a treble clef staff containing a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The piano accompaniment consists of a right hand with a sixteenth-note triplet pattern (G4, A4, B4) and a left hand with quarter notes (G3, F#3, E3). Measures 47 and 48 continue this pattern, with the right hand playing a sixteenth-note triplet (A4, B4, C5) and the left hand playing quarter notes (F#3, E3, D3). A second system of staves begins at measure 47, showing a treble clef staff with a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4, all tied across measures 47 and 48. The piano accompaniment in this system features a right hand with a sixteenth-note triplet pattern (G4, A4, B4) and a left hand with quarter notes (G3, F#3, E3).

49

Musical score for measures 49-52. The score is written for piano and features a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 49 begins with a treble clef staff containing a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The piano accompaniment consists of a right hand with a sixteenth-note triplet pattern (G4, A4, B4) and a left hand with quarter notes (G3, F#3, E3). Measures 50, 51, and 52 continue this pattern, with the right hand playing a sixteenth-note triplet (A4, B4, C5) and the left hand playing quarter notes (F#3, E3, D3). A second system of staves begins at measure 49, showing a treble clef staff with a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4, all tied across measures 49 and 50. The piano accompaniment in this system features a right hand with a sixteenth-note triplet pattern (G4, A4, B4) and a left hand with quarter notes (G3, F#3, E3).

53

First system of musical notation for measures 53-55. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The treble staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The bass staff contains whole rests.

Second system of musical notation for measures 53-55. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. Both staves contain whole rests.

Third system of musical notation for measures 53-55. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. Both staves contain long, horizontal lines with a wavy top edge, indicating sustained notes or chords.

Fourth system of musical notation for measures 53-55. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The bass staff contains a simple eighth-note melody.

56

First system of musical notation for measures 56-58. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The treble staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The bass staff contains eighth notes.

Second system of musical notation for measures 56-58. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. Both staves contain whole rests.

Third system of musical notation for measures 56-58. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. Both staves contain long, horizontal lines with a wavy top edge, indicating sustained notes or chords.

Fourth system of musical notation for measures 56-58. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The bass staff contains a simple eighth-note melody.

58

The musical score consists of three systems. The first system (measures 58-61) features a piano accompaniment with a treble clef and a bass clef. The treble clef part has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass clef part has a bass line with eighth notes and rests. The second system (measures 62-65) features a vocal line in the treble clef with a long note and a fermata, and a piano accompaniment in the bass clef with a bass line of eighth notes. The third system (measures 66-69) features a piano accompaniment with a treble clef and a bass clef. The treble clef part has a melodic line with eighth notes, while the bass clef part has a bass line with eighth notes and rests.