

KALMUS ORGAN SERIES

9781

A. P. F. BOËLY

ALBUM OF NOËLS

14 PRELUDES OR PIECES COMPOSED ON
DENIZOT'S CAROLS (16th CENTURY)

FOR THE ORGAN

Op. 15

EDITOR'S NOTE

The Registration and Metronome works are to be regarded only in the light of suggestions, having in view the importance of obtaining contrasts in tempi, tone Colour in a succession of comparatively short movements.

A part from the intrinsic merits of music, these Preludes are warmly commended to students by virtue of the technical resources required for their neat and effective performance.

H. A. F.

RECUEIL DE NOËLS

POUR

ORGUE

avec Pédale obligée.

14 PRÉLUDES OU PIÈCES

Composés sur des Cantiques
de

DENIZOT (16^e Siècle)

par **A. P. F. BOËLY** OP.15

Edited by **MF Herbert A. FRICKER**
(Leeds city Organist)

CANTIQUE I — "Seigneur Dieu ouvre la porte" (♩ = 76).

First system of musical notation for "Seigneur Dieu ouvre la porte". It consists of three staves: a treble staff, a grand staff (treble and bass), and a separate bass staff labeled "Pedal". The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. The grand staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. The pedal staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. The music is in 3/4 time. A tempo marking "(♩ = 76)" is present. A performance instruction "(Gt 8 & 4 Ft with Full Sw)" is written above the grand staff. The first measure of the treble staff contains a whole rest.

Second system of musical notation for "Seigneur Dieu ouvre la porte". It consists of three staves: a treble staff, a grand staff (treble and bass), and a separate bass staff labeled "Pedal". The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. The grand staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. The pedal staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. The music is in 3/4 time. The first measure of the treble staff contains a whole rest.

Third system of musical notation for "Seigneur Dieu ouvre la porte". It consists of three staves: a treble staff, a grand staff (treble and bass), and a separate bass staff labeled "Pedal". The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. The grand staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. The pedal staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. The music is in 3/4 time. The first measure of the treble staff contains a whole rest.

BELWIN MILLS PUBLISHING CORP.

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

CANTIQUE II — "D'où vient qu'en cette nuitée" ($\text{♩} = 72$)

Sw: celeste & soft 8 Ft Flute

Ch: soft 8 Ft Flute

Coupled to Sw

Pedal

add 4 Ft Flute to Sw:

add 4 Ft Flute.
to Choir

cresc.

Ped: to choir

CANTIQUE III — "Chantez mes vers ce jour" ($\text{♩} = 86$)Sw 8 & 4 Ft
Main

Canto

G^tG^t mfPedal Coupled to G^t

CANTIQUE IV (à 5 Voix) — "Esprits divins" (♩ = 76)

CANTIQUE V — "Réveillez - vous pasteurs" (♩ = 76)

Sv: soft 8 & 4 Ft

Gt soft 8 Ft (*)

Ch: soft 8 Ft Coupled to Sw

Ped: 16 Ft Coupled to Sv:

The musical score consists of five systems of piano accompaniment. Each system is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and Pedal. The time signature is 3/4. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 76. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system includes specific registration instructions: Sv: soft 8 & 4 Ft, Gt soft 8 Ft (*), Ch: soft 8 Ft Coupled to Sw, and Ped: 16 Ft Coupled to Sv:.

(*) The Canto in the Alto part to be divided between the thumbs of the hands & played on the G^t manual. An alternative =
 Play both hands on Ch: with the above combination of stops

CANTIQUE VI — "Quel étonnement vient saisir mon âme" (♩ = 72)

(G^t *mf* to Sw: *mf*)

Moderato

CANTIQUE VII — "Ici je ne bâtis pas" (♩ = 76)

G^t: 8 & 4 F^t
Sw: Full

Pedale de Trompette
ou de Clairon
une 8^e plus bas

Ped: 8 F^t only including Trumpet 8 F^t

G^t

Canto

CANTIQUE VIII — "Sus, sus qu'on se réveille" ($\text{♩} = 84$)Sw: Full
(Coupled to G)
G^t: 8 & 4 Ft

The musical score is written for piano and guitar. The piano part is in 3/4 time, with a tempo of 84 beats per minute. The guitar part is in 8/4 time, with a tempo of 84 beats per minute. The score is divided into seven systems, each with a piano staff and a guitar staff. The piano staff is in treble clef, and the guitar staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *con fuoco* and *Manualmente*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

con fuoco

Manualmente

Sw: 8 & 4 F^t (Oboe ad lib)

G^t: 8 F^t Flute & Small open Diapason (or Gamba)

Choir 8 & 4 F^t Flute_Coupled to Sw.

7

CANTIQUE IX "Le vermeil du Soleil" (♩ = 120)

The musical score is written for three systems, each containing three staves. The top staff is for the Soprano (Sw), the middle for the Alto (G^t), and the bottom for the Bass (Ch). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 120. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and ornaments. The first system includes the instruction 'Ped: 16 & 8 F^t coupled to choir. Ch: (or Sw:)' below the staves. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system features a repeat sign and a first ending bracket labeled '1^a' and '2^a'. The text 'Repeat on Ch:' is written below the first ending bracket. The score concludes with a final cadence.

CANTIQUE X (à 5 Voix) — "Lyre ce n'est pas en ce chant" (♩ = 88 — poco maestoso)

Sw: Full

G^t 16, 8 & 4 F^t

Ped 16 & 8 F^t

Coupled to G^t

The musical score consists of five systems of piano accompaniment for voice. Each system is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked "poco maestoso" with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, trills (tr), and dynamic markings like "cresc al fine" and "ff". The first system includes specific performance instructions for the harpsichord (G^t 16, 8 & 4 F^t) and pedal (Ped 16 & 8 F^t). The second system includes a coupling instruction (Coupled to G^t). The third system includes a trill (tr) and a dynamic marking (16 F^t in). The fourth system includes a trill (tr) and a dynamic marking (ff). The fifth system includes a dynamic marking (cresc al fine) and a final dynamic marking (ff).

CANTIQUE XI — "Voici la première entrée" (♩ = 92)

Sw: 8 & 4 Ft (Oboe ad lib)

Gt 8 & 4 Ft

à 2 Claviers

Ped:
8 & 16

Pedal

CANTIQUE XII — "Muses sœurs de la peinture" (♩ = 88)

Sw: 8 & 4 Ft Flutes

Ch 8 & 4 Ft
Flutes Ch:

Coupled to
Sw: (ad lib.)

lentement

Manualmente

CANTIQUE XIII — "Sus bergers en campagne" (♩ = 76)

Sw: 8, 4 & 2 Ft

Gt 8 & 4 Ft

Ped: 16 & 8 Ft Coupled to Gt

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a common time signature 'C'. The middle and bottom staves are bass clefs. The music features a complex, rhythmic melody in the treble staff, with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staves provide a harmonic accompaniment with similar rhythmic patterns. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with three staves. The treble staff shows a continuation of the melodic line with some rests. The bass staves maintain the accompaniment. The notation includes various accidentals and dynamic markings.

The third system of musical notation includes the instruction "(add 8 Ft Reeds to Sw)" written above the treble staff. The musical notation continues across the three staves, showing a progression of the melody and accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece with three staves. The treble staff features a melodic line with some grace notes. The bass staves provide a steady accompaniment. The notation includes various accidentals and dynamic markings.

(Sw: Reeds off)

The fifth system of musical notation includes the instruction "(Sw: Reeds off)" written above the treble staff. The musical notation continues across the three staves, showing a progression of the melody and accompaniment. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the treble staff.

1^a (Repeat add Full Sw) **2^a**

CANTIQUE XIV. — "Mon âme dormez-vous?" (♩ = 68)

Full organ

Organo pieno

Largo

Canto nella Pedale

OEuvres de BOËLY

PRÉFACE

Ecrivain musical impeccable, théoricien de premier ordre, Boëly avait cette originalité bizarre de chercher à vivre dans le passé. Il s'efforçait d'écrire dans le style de Scarlatti et de Jean-Sébastien Bach, l'objet de sa plus grande admiration.

Un artiste imbu d'un pareil système n'a pas à compter sur l'appui de ses contemporains ; il ne peut attirer l'attention que plus tard, quand la question d'actualité n'existe plus. C'est pourquoi le temps est venu d'apprécier les œuvres de ce musicien de grand talent et de grande conscience.

Aux mélodies grégoriennes, il a appliqué, souvent avec succès, les procédés par lesquels Sébastien Bach a tiré parti des chorals allemands ; il en est résulté un grand nombre de pièces qui s'adaptent parfaitement à la liturgie catholique. On est heureux de ne pas y rencontrer une faute de goût, une écriture insuffisante, un écho du style mondain qui détonnerait dans l'austérité de l'église.

Ses meilleures pièces appartiennent au style ancien. Quelques-unes sont de purs chefs-d'œuvre, comme la pièce en si mineur op. 43, N° 13 (*Toccata*) des œuvres posthumes ; mais l'œuvre hors ligne, celle qui le met au rang des plus grands musiciens, c'est le petit recueil des Noëls du 16^e siècle, op. 15, harmonisés pour l'orgue.

Au mérite d'avoir découvert et mis en lumière ces chansons d'un admirable caractère, dans un style lapidaire et achevé, l'élève de J.-S. Bach a égalé son modèle.

Ce cahier des Noëls doit faire partie du Répertoire de tous les organistes. A la naïveté, indispensable aux chants de la Nativité, se joint une hauteur, une perfection de style qui fait songer aux enluminures des missels, aux statuettes des cathédrales. C'est un pur chef-d'œuvre.

CAMILLE SAINT-SAENS
(MEMBRE DE L'INSTITUT)

BOËLY's Works

PREFACE

An impeccable writer of music and a theorist of the first rank, Boëly had that bizarre originality of trying to live in the past. He endeavored to write in the style of Scarlatti and J.-S. Bach, who excited his greatest admiration.

An artist impregnated with such a system must not count on the approbation of his contemporaries ; he can only draw attention to himself later when the question of actuality does not exist any longer. That is why the time has come now when the works of this greatly talented and very conscientious musician should be appreciated.

He applied, often with success, to the Gregorian melodies the methods by which Sebastian Bach made good use of the German chorals ; and the result has been a great number of pieces which adapt themselves perfectly to the Catholic Liturgy. It pleases one to find in them no error of taste, no unequal passages, no echo of the worldly style which would jar with the austerity of the church.

His best pieces are in the old style. Some are simply masterpieces, as that in B minor, op. 43 N° 13 (*Toccata*), of his posthumous works ; but his finest work, that which places him in the ranks of the greatest musicians, is the little collection of Christmas carols of the 16th century, op. 15, harmonized for the organ.

By his merit of having discovered and brought to light these admirable songs in a terse and finished style, J.-S. Bach's pupil has come up to his model.

This book of carols should form part of the repertory of all organists. They combine with the simplicity indispensable to songs of the Nativity a loftiness, a perfection of style that reminds one of the illuminations of missals, of statnettes in cathedrals. It is simply a masterpiece.

CAMILLE SAINT-SAENS
(MEMBRE DE L'INSTITUT)