

Historical Organ-Recitals

Collected, Edited, and Annotated by

JOSEPH BONNET

IN SIX VOLUMES

- I. Forerunners of Bach: Hofhaimer to Du Mage
- II. Johann Sebastian Bach
- III. Masters of the 18th and early 19th Centuries:
Handel, Mozart, etc.
- IV. Three Composers of the Romantic Period:
Schumann, Mendelssohn, and Liszt
- V. Modern Composers: Franck to Reger
- VI. Old Spanish Masters: Cabezón to Cabanilles

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JOSEPH BONNET

HISTORICAL
ORGAN-RECITALS

IN SIX VOLUMES

VOL. VI

Old Spanish Masters

(Anciens Maîtres Espagnols)
(1500-1700)

Eleven Pieces for Organ

Collected, Edited, and Annotated by

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Président de l'Institut Grégorien

*Professeur de la Classe Supérieure d'Orgue
à l'École César-Franck*

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A MON TRÈS CHER AMI
LE RÉVÉREND PÈRE NÉMÉSIE OTAÑO
EMINENT APÔTRE DE LA MUSIQUE D'ORGUE

PREFACE

This volume, the sixth in the Historical Organ Recitals, is devoted entirely to the Spanish school from the 16th to the beginning of the 18th century. The compositions that I have here been able to bring together again are of incomparable beauty. Some are grandly and profoundly mystical, or suffused with powerful inspiration and truly romantic ardor; others have thoroughly classical charm and purity or alluring vividness.

One's heart is wrung with sadness and anguish to think of the artistic treasures destroyed along with the libraries in the course of the civil war in Spain. Who will ever be able to say how many music manuscripts may have been reposing in the churches awaiting publication to reveal to the world their glorious and beneficent beauty, and are now—alas—but a heap of ashes?

Father Anglès tells us that “the Spanish cathedrals always took special care of their archives of polyphonic vocal music, which they entrusted to the master of the chapel. There was nothing of the same care, however, expended on their organ music: this they neglected, as it was in the private and personal possession of the organist. Therein lies the secret of the irreparable loss of so much Spanish organ-music of the early period.”¹

Fortunately, beginning in 1895 Felipe Pedrell was able to publish in his collection *Hispaniae Schola Musica Sacra* the works of Antonio de Cabezón. In 1914 Father Villalba, the master of the chapel at the Escorial, edited a small *Antología de Organistas Clásicos*. Lastly, in 1927 Father Anglès began the publication of Cabanilles' complete organ works. One can judge of this music's interest by the three *Tientos* included in the present volume. We hope most sincerely that with God's aid and in better times this eminent musicologist, Father Anglès, can proceed with his project and bring it to a successful conclusion.

¹Introduction to *Musici Organici Johannis Cabanilles Opera Omnia*, by Hyginii Anglès Pbri. (Vol. I).

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NOTES ON THE COMPOSERS AND THEIR WORKS

PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME

Antonio de Cabezón, born at Castrillo de Matagudíos (Burgos) in 1510, blind from infancy; died in Madrid in 1566 as organist and cembalist to King Philip II of Spain. Cabezón was regarded as one of the foremost and most illustrious organists of his time. In the vigor of his works, the nobility and austerity of his conceptions, we have a reflection of the Spain of that epoch.

Felipe Pedrell does not say definitely that the **Canción Religiosa** is Cabezón's; but, as it formed a part of the *Libro de Cifra Nueva* collected and published by Venegas de Henestrosa in 1557, and as that collection was in great part made up of works by Philip II's organist, Pedrell does not deny with any greater definiteness that it is Cabezón's. This Christmas carol sings with tenderness and exquisite charm of the descent to earth of Christ, born of the Virgin Mary, for the redemption of mankind.

In the **Diferencias sobre la Gallarda Milanesa** we recognize the vigorous and firm style of Cabezón at his best. The emotion that he here attains is of the most powerful order. One can picture the son of Charles V relaxing from the cares of state by listening to pieces such as this played either in his Escorial palace or during his extensive travels, on which he was usually accompanied by his favorite musician.

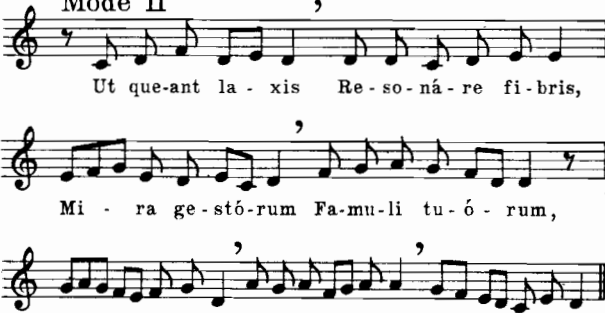
The **Fuga a Cuatro** is in reality a double canon at the fourth below and at the octave—a composition, as André Pirro says, "of extraordinary workmanship". To shed perfect light on all the voices of the polyphony and to avoid confusing the inner ones, we have placed them on the two manuals and pedal with different timbres. Some time after this piece was composed Correa recommended in his *Facultad Orgánica* a similar procedure in the execution of certain of his pieces, and later still Nicolas de Grigny supplied the same kind of registration himself for the five-voiced fugues in his *Livre d'Orgue*.

In the magnificent paraphrase of a Gregorian hymn, **Ut Queant Laxis**, Cabezón shows his kinship with his illustrious contemporaries St. Theresa of

Avila, St. John of the Cross, and Tomás de Victoria. Here his music takes on accents of an ardent mysticism to which no listener can remain insensible.

The liturgical melody used in this piece really belongs to the hymn *Iste Confessor*. The hymn *Ut Queant Laxis* was composed in honor of St. John the Baptist by Paul the Deacon, a monk of Monte Cassino and a friend of Charlemagne. In the 11th century the Benedictine monk Guido d'Arezzo observed that the notes sung on the initial syllables of the half-lines formed the sequence of the first six degrees of the scale. He named each degree by the corresponding syllable (*ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*) and thereby greatly facilitated the study of musical intervals.

Mode II



Ut que-ant la - xis Re-so-nâ-re fi-bris,
Mi - ra ge-stó-rum Fa-mu-li tu-ó - rum,
Sól - ve pol-lú-ti Lá-bi-i re-á-tum, San-cte Jo-án-nes.

The music of the *Iste Confessor*, to which the words of the hymn *Ut Queant Laxis* were afterwards adapted, is as follows:

Mode II



Is - te Con - fés - ser Dó-mi-ni, co-lén-tes
Quem pi - e láu - dant pó-pu-li per ór-bem,
Hac di - e lae-tus mé-ru-it be-á-tas Scán-de-re sé-des.

It will be noted that in the treatment of this melody Cabezón, like the other polyphonic composers of his time, frees himself from the limitations of the Gregorian modes. Modern tonality was already far along in its development at this time, and the demands of polyphony made him abandon the old modality. Gregorian chant, moreover, had lost much of its melodic purity in the 16th century, and was then clearly in decline. Only with the appearance of the studies undertaken in the 19th century by the Benedictines of Solesmes—and, since then, steadily pursued by them—could we see the Gregorian melodies restored to their beautiful and true original form.

Fray Tomás de Santa María (15...–1570), a Dominican of Castile, is the author of a keyboard method *Arte de Tañer Fantasía, assí para Tecla como Vihuela*² (1565), in which he gives numerous rules of technique: the placement of the hands, attack, touch, fingerings, rhythm, ornaments, etc. His compositions, mostly in the *ricercare* form, are written with great purity of style and are marked by exquisite serenity.

Sebastián Aguilera de Heredia (1570–16...), priest and organist at the cathedral of Saragossa, educated at the cathedral of Huesca. . . . “His compositions are remarkable not only for the mastery they display in the imitative and fugal style, but also for the good taste and elegance of each melody in the polyphonic ensemble.”³

The *Obra de Octavo Tono Alto*, from the beginning, is distinguished by its air of pride and nobility. The word *Ensalada* (“salad”) explains the form of this piece, composed as it is of themes varied in character and rhythm—a sort of harmonious mélange, colorful and savory. The composition proceeds with warm enthusiasm: notice measures 93 ff. Thereafter sections in $\frac{3}{1}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$, calmer and more reflective, afford a highly successful contrast. A powerful and irresistible inspiration animates the last part, from a little before the $\frac{6}{4}$ to the conclusion of the work.

Francisco Correa de Araujo (1581?–1663), a Dominican, was organist of the Collegiate Church of Seville. Some historians say that he subse-

quently became Bishop of Segovia. Of the piece that is published herewith, Pirro has written as follows:

“A *Tiento* of the fourth tone shows us Correa as a serious composer. The laments therein are profound and limitless, like the laments of the Spanish composers who preceded him. He likes dissonant chords and slow, breathless rhythms. The movement of his measure grows lively only to be broken by a heavier shock. Sometimes the somber harmonies on which he lingers would be suitable accompaniment to the songs of captives, *llenas de dolor y sentimiento* (‘full of pain and sorrow’), of which Calderón speaks. It would seem that the musician wishes to remind us that

Siempre traen paces juradas
La música y la tristeza⁴

and, looking ahead, we may say that he justifies Taine’s remark about the Spanish people: ‘What distinguishes them from all others is the need they feel for harsh and poignant sensation. Such is the mood they prefer: other moods seem to them uninteresting.’ This melancholy becomes feverish and leads to violence: the peroration of the *Tiento a modo de Canción* is tumultuous and rude.”⁵

This composition, calm and mystic at the beginning, ends in feverish romanticism. It seems to leap through time and space, beginning with Victoria and ending with Schumann.

It has not, to our knowledge, ever been published in its entirety since the edition in *cifra* (“tablature”) that the composer presented in his *Facultad Orgánica* (1626). Pirro gives a few fragments of it among the musical examples in his *L’Art des Organistes*.

The Spanish masters were the very first to publish treatises on keyboard technique, long before Diruta’s *Transilvano* (1597–1609). The following are the titles and dates of their principal works of an instructive nature known to us:

Fray Juan Bermudo (of the Minorite friars): *Declaración de Instrumentos Musicales* (1555)

Fray Tomás de Santa María: *Arte de Tañer Fantasía* (1565)

Hernando de Cabezón: *Obras de Musica para Tecla, Arpa y Vihuela de Antonio de Cabezón* (1578)

Francisco Correa de Araujo: *Facultad Orgánica* (1626)

²“The Art of Improvising, both on Keyboard Instruments and on the Guitar”.

³Eslava, *Apuntes Biográficos* in his *Lira Sacro-Hispana*.

⁴“Music and sorrow are always united in the closest bond.”

⁵André Pirro, *L’Art des Organistes* in *Encyclopédie . . . du Conservatoire*, ed. Lavignac, 2^e Partie, Vol. 2.

In the preface to the edition of the works of Antonio de Cabezón (*Proemio al Lector en Loor de la Música*⁶), his son Hernando gives some indications "of the order to be followed in ascending and descending the keyboard". Bermudo, Santa María, and Correa discuss at length these questions of technique, and already employ all five fingers on the keyboard. One can scarcely imagine it possible, moreover, to execute the compositions of this period, often written in five or six voices, without the use of all five fingers.

Juan Bautista José Cabanilles (1644–1712) was born at Algesemi, near Valencia. He was a priest and organist at the cathedral of Valencia. Several historians spell his name Cavanillas and Cabanillas, and have claimed that he was also organist of the cathedral church of Urgel. Father Anglès, in the work cited, has restored to him his true name and furnished proof of his constant attendance at the Valencia post from 1665 until his death.

The **Tientos** ("preludes") published in the present volume are numbered II, XVI, and XV in the first volume of the Anglès collection.

The **Tiento** in B♭ is marked **Lleno**, which means "Full" (*Plein-Jeu*, "Mixtures"). It is my duty to point this out so that fellow-organists may

conform to the registration prescribed by the composer if they wish. Although it is my custom to remain scrupulously faithful to composers' intentions, I take the liberty of proposing a different registration for this work. In the first place, the registers that I use in this circumstance belong to the traditional classic organ. Also, I believe that the vividness and complete charm of this *Tiento* are thrown into sharper relief and enhanced by this registration. Lastly, in a recital of early Spanish music, the composition thus presented will afford an element of variety and contrast that would otherwise be lacking.

The theme of the **Tiento** in D minor foreshadows that of the Fugue in C♯ minor in Johann Sebastian Bach's *Well-Tempered Clavichord*, Book I, that of Liszt's Fantasy and Fugue in C minor (*Ad nos*), and that of César Franck's symphony. We notice here the exposition of the fugue with its four regular entries: tonic, dominant, tonic, dominant. The development in this work is magnificent, the *falsas* ("dissonances") lending it a sublime and profoundly moving character, as in the concluding **Tiento 5^{to} Tono**. The latter is, however, sharply distinguished from the preceding by its air of pride and energy. Like the stones of the Escorial and of the Toledo cathedral, each chord rises towards heaven. It is the song of the real, enduring Spain. The mark of time disappears from this incomparable work: it is music of eternity.

⁶"Prologue to the Reader in Praise of Music."

Canción religiosa

"De la Virgen que parió y del Niño que nació"
 "De la Vierge qui enfanta et de l'Enfant qui naquit"

Christmas Carol

Swell: Flutes 8', 4'
 Great: Gedeckt, or soft Flute 8'
 Choir: Flutes 8', 2'
 Pedal: No stop, Sw. and Gt. to Ped. only
 Sw. to Gt.

Récit. : Bourdon 8, Flageolet 2
 Positif : Bourdon 8, Flûtes 8 et 4
 Grand Orgue: Bourdon 8
 Pédale : Tirasses G. O. et Positif seules
 Positif accouplé au G. O.

Edited by Joseph Bonnet

Antonio de Cabezón
 (1510-1566)

Andante con moto $\text{♩} = 80$

Manuals

Gt. G. O.

p

Ch. Réc.

Pedal

Ch. Réc.

Gt. G. O.

Gt. G. O.

Sw. Pos.

1. l. h. m. g.

2. 3. 2.

r. h. m. d.

Ch.
Réc.

Ch.
Réc.

Gt.
G.O.

This system contains three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a series of chords and single notes, with the label 'Ch. Réc.' above it. The middle staff is a bass clef, also with a key signature of one flat, containing a series of single notes, with the label 'Ch. Réc.' to its left. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a series of whole notes, with the label 'Gt. G.O.' above it.

Gt.
G.O.

1
l.h.
m.g.

2 3 2

3 4 5

r.h.
m.d.

This system contains three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a series of notes and chords, with the label 'Gt. G.O.' above it. The middle staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a series of notes and chords, with the label 'l.h. m.g.' and a bracketed sequence '1 2 3 2' above it. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a series of notes and chords, with the label 'r.h. m.d.' above it.

l.h.
m.g.

This system contains three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a series of notes and chords, with the label 'l.h. m.g.' above it. The middle staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a series of notes and chords. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a series of notes and chords.

Ch.
Réc.

l.h.
m.g.

r.h.
m.d.

Ch.
Réc.

This system contains three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a series of notes and chords, with the label 'Ch. Réc.' above it. The middle staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a series of notes and chords, with the label 'l.h. m.g.' and 'r.h. m.d.' above it. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat, containing a series of notes and chords, with the label 'Ch. Réc.' above it.

First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with notes and rests. The bass staff contains a bass line with notes and rests. The label "Sw. Pos." is written above the treble staff in the second measure and below the bass staff in the fourth measure.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with notes and rests. The bass staff contains a bass line with notes and rests. The label "Ch. Réc." is written above the treble staff in the fifth measure and below the bass staff in the third measure. The label "Gt. G.O." is written above the treble staff in the fourth measure and below the bass staff in the sixth measure.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with notes and rests. The bass staff contains a bass line with notes and rests. The label "Ch. Réc." is written above the treble staff in the second measure and below the bass staff in the fourth measure. The label "Sw. Réc." is written above the treble staff in the fifth measure. The label "Gt. G.O." is written above the treble staff in the sixth measure and below the bass staff in the seventh measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with notes and rests. The bass staff contains a bass line with notes and rests. The label "Ch. Réc." is written above the treble staff in the second measure and below the bass staff in the fourth measure. The label "Gt. G.O." is written above the treble staff in the third measure and below the bass staff in the fifth measure. The label "Sw. Pos." is written above the treble staff in the sixth measure. The label "Ch. Réc." is written above the treble staff in the seventh measure. The tempo markings "rall." and "rit. molto" are written above the treble staff in the fifth and sixth measures respectively.

Ped. soft 16, uncoupled
 Ped. Soubasse 16, sans tirasses

Diferencias sobre la Gallarda Milanesa

Variations on the Milanese Galliard
Variations sur la Gaillarde Milanaise

Swell: Full, (box closed)

Great: 16', 8', 4', 2'

Choir: 8', 4', 2'

Pedal: 32', 16', 8', 4'

Sw., Gt. and Ch. to Ped.

Sw. and Ch. to Gt.

Récit. : Grand Chœur. (Boîte fermée)

Positif : Fonds 8, 4, 2, Nazard 2 $\frac{2}{3}$

Grand Orgue: Fonds 16, 8, 4, 2

Pédale : Fonds 32, 16, 8, 4

Tirasses G.O., Pos. et Réc.

Accouplements Réc. au G.O.
et Pos. au G.O.

Edited by Joseph Bonnet

Antonio de Cabezón
(1510-1566)

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 60$

Manuals

Pedal

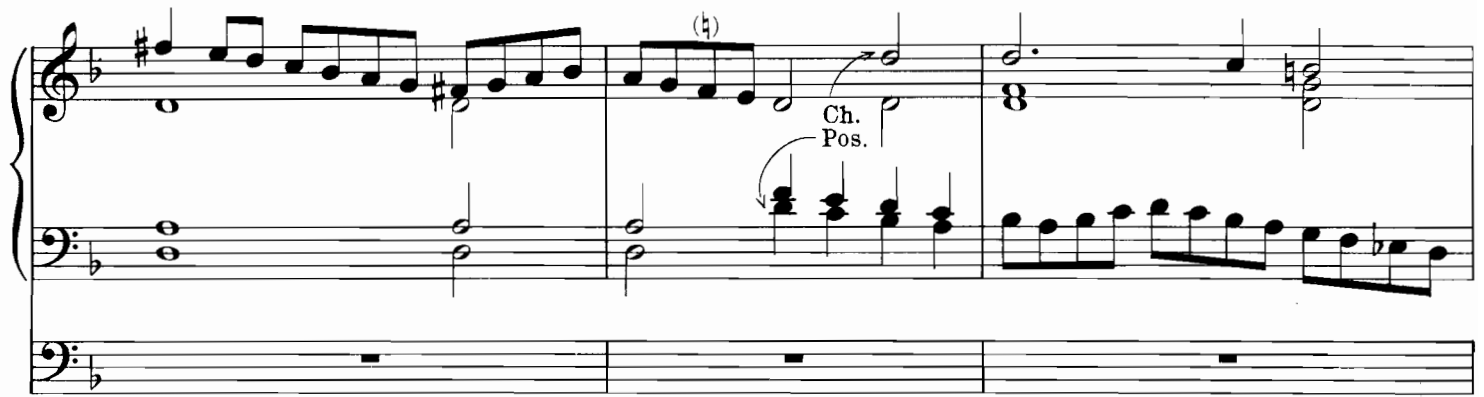
The musical score is written for three parts: Manuals (Treble and Bass), Pedal (Bass), and a separate Bass line. The tempo is Maestoso, 60 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score consists of three systems of music. The first system shows the Manuals and Pedal parts. The second system shows the Manuals and Pedal parts, with a 'Sw. Réc.' instruction. The third system shows the Manuals and Pedal parts, with a 'Gt. G.O.' instruction. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'f Gt. G.O.'.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a bass line with quarter notes.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle staff has a handwritten annotation "(b) ? (b later)" above the first measure. The system ends with a double bar line and the text "Sw. Réc." (Swell Recede) with a bracket indicating a dynamic change. The bottom staff continues the bass line.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff features a more active melodic line with sixteenth notes. The middle staff has a handwritten annotation "(b)" above the final measure. The bottom staff continues the bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle and bottom staves continue the bass line.



First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 8/8. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line. A third staff (bass clef) is empty. An annotation "Ch. Pos." with a curved arrow points to a specific note in the top staff.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 8/8. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line. A third staff (bass clef) is empty. An annotation "(g)" is present in the top staff.



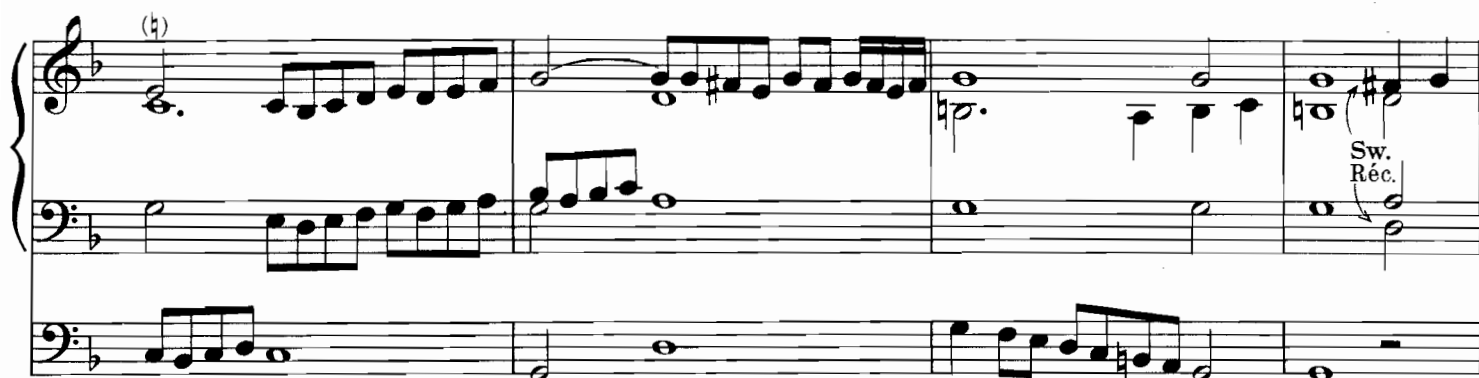
Third system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 8/8. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line. A third staff (bass clef) is empty.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 8/8. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line. A third staff (bass clef) is empty. Annotations "Gt. G.O." and "l.h. m.g." are present in the top staff.



First system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with a measure marked with a '(b)' above it. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a bass line.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It features a melody with a measure marked with a '(b)' above it. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line. A marking 'Sw. Réc.' with an arrow points to a measure in the middle staff.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains a melody with a measure marked with a '(b)' above it. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains a melody with a measure marked with a '(b)' above it. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line.

prepare Gt. and Ch. Mixtures and Ped. Reeds
préparez Plein-Jeux Pos. et G. O. et Anches Péd.

ff

(b)

(b)

(b)

Fuga a cuatro

Double Canon

Swell: Soft Trumpet 8'
 Great: 8', 4' (and Nazard $2\frac{2}{3}$ ' if available)
 Choir: Corno di Bassetto 8'
 Pedal: Soft Bourdon 16', Ch. to Ped.

Récit. : Trompette 8
 Positif : Cromorne 8
 Grand Orgue: Bourdon 8, Prestant 4, Quinte $2\frac{2}{3}$,
 Doublette 2, Tierce $1\frac{1}{3}$
 Pédale : Soubasse 16, Tirasse Récit.

Edited by Joseph Bonnet

Antonio de Cabezón
 (1510 - 1566)

Andante $\text{♩} = 69$

Manuals

mf Gt. G.O.

mf

Pedal

Sw. Pos. *mf*





Ut queant laxis

Manuals: Diapasons 16', 8', 4'
 Pedal : 32', 16', 8', 4'
 Sw. and Ch. to Gt.
 Sw., Gt. and Ch. to Ped.

Claviers réunis: Fonds 16, 8, 4
 Pédale : Fonds 32, 16, 8, 4
 Tirasses

Edited by Joseph Bonnet

Antonio de Cabezón
 (1510 - 1566)

Manuals

Lento e sostenuto $\text{♩} = 52$

f Gt. G.O.

Pedal



Cláusulas de I^o Tono

Manuals: Bourdon 8', Small Open Diapason 8'
Octave or Flute 4', Nazard 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ '
Pedal : Bourdon 16', Flutes 8' and 4'

Claviers réunis: Bourdons 8, Montre douce 8,
Prestant 4, Nazard 2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Pédale : Soubasse 16, Flûtes 8 et 4

Edited by Joseph Bonnet

Fray Tomás de Santa María, O. P.
(15.. -1570)

Andantino $\text{♩} = 60$

Manuals *mf* Gt. G. O.

Pedal

Gt. G. O.



Cláusulas de VIII^o Tono

Swell: Vox humana, tremulant
 Choir: Dulciana 8', Flute 8'
 Pedal: Soft 16' and 8'
 Sw. to Ped.
 Sw. to Ch.

Récit.: Régale 8, ou Voix humaine
 et Tremblant
 Positif: Bourdon 8 et Flûte 8
 Pédale: Soubasse 16, Bourdon 8
 Réc. et Pos. accouplés
 Tirasse Réc.

Edited by Joseph Bonnet

Fray Tomás de Santa María, O. P.
 (15. . -1570)

Adagio e sostenuto ♩ = 52

Manuals

Pedal

Sw. Réc.

pp

Ch. Pos. *p*

Sw. Réc.



First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords and single notes, including a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a series of chords and single notes, including a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a half note B3. The system concludes with a double bar line.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords and single notes, including a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a series of chords and single notes, including a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a half note B3. The system concludes with a double bar line.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords and single notes, including a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a series of chords and single notes, including a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a half note B3. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Obra de Octavo Tono Alto

Ensalada

Swell: Full without 16'
 Great: 16', 8', 4', Mixtures and Reeds 8', 4'
 Choir: Full without 16'
 Pedal: 16', 8', 4', Reeds 16', 8', 4'
 Sw. and Ch. to Gt.
 Sw. to Ch.
 Sw. Ch. and Gt. to Ped.

Récit. : Grand Chœur sans 16
 Positif : Grand Chœur sans 16
 Grand Orgue: Fonds 16, 8, 4, 2. Plein-Jeux,
 Cornets et Anches 8, 4
 Pédale : Fonds et Anches 16, 8, 4
 Claviers accouplés, Tirasses

Edited by Joseph Bonnet

Sebastián Aguilera de Heredia
 (1570-16..)

Manuals

Allegro risoluto ed energico $\text{♩} = 58$

ff Gt. G.O.

Pedal





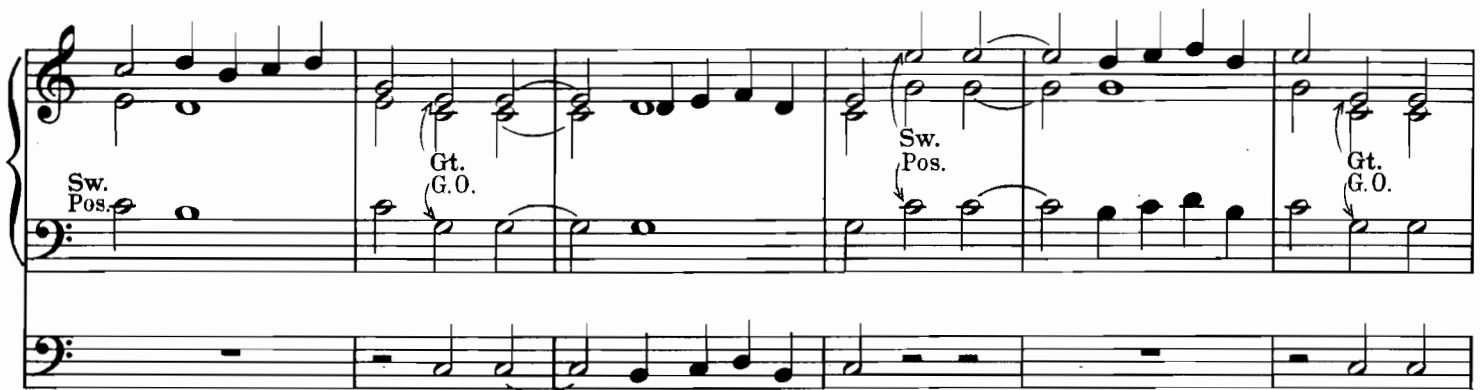
First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle staff is a single bass clef. The bottom staff is a single bass clef. The music features various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A fermata is placed over a note in the top staff.



Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The middle staff is a single bass clef. The bottom staff is a single bass clef. The music continues with various note values and rests. A fermata is placed over a note in the top staff. The label "Sw. Pos." is written near the end of the system.



Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The middle staff is a single bass clef. The bottom staff is a single bass clef. The music continues with various note values and rests. A fermata is placed over a note in the top staff. The label "Gt. G.O." is written near the middle of the system, and "Sw. Pos." is written near the end of the system.



Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The middle staff is a single bass clef. The bottom staff is a single bass clef. The music continues with various note values and rests. A fermata is placed over a note in the top staff. The label "Sw. Pos." is written near the beginning of the system, "Gt. G.O." is written near the middle, and "Sw. Pos." is written near the end of the system.

animando

Sw. Pos.

Gt. G.O.

poco rit.

a tempo ♩ = 58

93

Ch.
Pos.

Sw.
Réc.
off Ped. Reeds and Gt. to Ped.
ôtez Anches Ped. et Tirassee G. O.

Gt.
G. O.

Ch.
Pos.

Gt. *poco rit.*
G. O.

Gt.
G. O.

Lento ♩ = 60

Diapasons
16', 8', 4'

32', 16', 8', 4'

$\text{♩} = 60$

(4)

Sw.
Pos.

(4)

r. h.
m. d.

Gt.
G.O.

(4)

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 56$

add Sw. Mixtures and Gt. 2', off 16'
+ Plein-Jeu Récit. + Doublettes Pos. et G. 0-16p

Ped. off 32'
Ped. ôtez 32

add Ch. or Gt. Mixture
+ Plein Jeu Pos.

Sw.
Pos.

add Gt. 16'
+ Fonds 16 G. O.

The first system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. An annotation 'Sw. Pos.' with an arrow points to a specific note in the top staff. Another annotation 'add Gt. 16' + Fonds 16 G. O.' is placed below the middle staff.

Gt.
G.O.

The second system continues the musical notation across three staves. An annotation 'Gt. G.O.' with an arrow points to a note in the top staff.

add Full Swell
+ Anches Récit.

The third system continues the musical notation across three staves. An annotation 'add Full Swell + Anches Récit.' is placed within the middle staff.

poco rit.

add Ch. Reeds
+ Anches Pos.

The fourth system continues the musical notation across three staves. The tempo marking '*poco rit.*' is placed above the top staff. An annotation 'add Ch. Reeds + Anches Pos.' is placed within the middle staff. A small '(b)' is visible below a note in the top staff.

a tempo, Maestoso e marcato ♩ = 50

ff

add Gt. 8, 4' and Ped. 16, 8, 4' Reeds
+ Anches 8, 4 G. O.

Anches 16, 8, 4 Ped.

ff

sempre marcato ed energico ♩ = 63

Sw.
Pos.

Gt.
G.O.

Sw.
Pos.

Gt.
G.O.

*In the original, from this measure to the end of the composition, the Manual is written an octave lower than it stands here.

*A partir de cette mesure jusqu'à la fin le manual est écrit une octave plus bas dans l'original.

Tiento de quarto tono por E la mi

a modo de Canción

Solo : Corno di Bassetto (or Cor Anglais)
 Swell: 8' and 4' Diapasons and Flutes
 Great: Flutes 8' and 4', Open Diapason 8' (Small or *mf*)
 Choir: Gedeckt, Flute 8', Flute 4', Nazard $2\frac{2}{3}'$,
 Flute 2', Tierce $1\frac{3}{5}'$
 Pedal: 16', 8' (no Strings)
 Sw. to Gt., Sw. and Gt. to Ped.

Solo : Ranquette 8
 (ou Cor de Basset 8, ou Cor Anglais 8)
 Récit. : Fonds 8 et 4 (sans Gambe)
 Positif : Bourdon 8, Flûte 4, Nazard $2\frac{2}{3}'$,
 Quarte de Nazard 2, Tierce $1\frac{3}{5}'$
 Grand Orgue: Fonds 8, 4 (sans Gambe)
 Pédale : Fonds 16, 8 et 4
 Tirasses G. O. et Récit.
 Récit. accouplé au G. O.

Edited by Joseph Bonnet

Francisco Correa de Araujo
 (1581?-1663)

Andante $\text{♩} = 54$

Manuals

Gt. G.O. *mf*

Pedal *mf*



First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with a similar rhythmic pattern. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. A bracket labeled "Gt. (G.O.)" is positioned above the middle staff, indicating a guitar part.



Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melody from the first system. The middle staff continues the bass line. The bottom staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment.



Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melody, featuring a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The middle staff continues the bass line. The bottom staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment.



Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melody, ending with a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#). The middle staff continues the bass line. The bottom staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

original edition

rit. **Maestoso e marcato** ♩ = 96

ff

add Full Swell, Gt. 16', 8', 4', 2' to Mixtures
ajoutez le Grand Choeur du Récit, Fonds 16, 8, 4, 2 et Plein-Jeux du G. O.

tr

ff

Ped. 32', 16', 8', 4'. Reeds 16', 8', 4'
Ped. Fonds 32, 16, 8, 4. Anches 16, 8, 4.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains five measures of music, primarily using chords and some eighth-note patterns. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains five measures, mostly consisting of single notes and rests. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains five measures, mostly consisting of single notes and rests.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains five measures of music, primarily using chords and some eighth-note patterns. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains five measures, mostly consisting of single notes and rests. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains five measures, mostly consisting of single notes and rests.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains five measures of music, primarily using chords and some eighth-note patterns. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains five measures, mostly consisting of single notes and rests. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains five measures, mostly consisting of single notes and rests. A small '(h)' is written below the bottom staff in the fourth measure.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains five measures of music, primarily using chords and some eighth-note patterns. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains five measures, mostly consisting of single notes and rests. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains five measures, mostly consisting of single notes and rests. A small '(h)' is written below the middle staff in the second measure. The word *rit.* is written above the top staff in the fifth measure. The system ends with a double bar line.

Andantino $\text{♩} = 80$

Solo *mf senza rigore*

Ch. Pos. *mf*

(reduce Sw. to Flutes 8; 4' and Diapasons 8') (reduce Gt. to Flutes 8' and small Open Diapason 8')
 préparez au Récit.: Fonds 8, 4 et au G. O.: Fonds 8 *mf*

off Gt. to Ped.
 - Tirasse G.O.

Solo

Ch. Pos. (b)

Tranquillo $\text{♩} = 76$

Sw. Réc.

mf

Ped. { 16', 8' Fonds 16, 8 *mf*

(b)

Gt. G.O.

Sw. Réc.

Gt. G.O.

(b)

Gt. G.O.

Gt. G.O.

Gt. to Ped.
Tirasse G.O.

9/4

Allegro energico $\text{♩} = 84$

f

add Full Sw.; Gt. 16', 8', 4', 2' to Mixtures. Ch. to Gt.
ajoutez le Grand Chœur du Récit., Fonds 16, 8, 4, 2 et Plein-Jeux G.O. accoup. Réc. au Pos. et Pos. au G.O.

f

Ped. 32', 16', 8', 4'

Gt. G.O.

Gt. G.O.

Gt. G.O.

(Gt. G.O.)

Sw. Pos.

off Gt. to Ped.
Tirasse G.O.

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a line with dotted half notes and whole notes, some with slurs. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a line with dotted half notes and whole notes. Annotations include "(Gt. G.O.)" above the middle staff and "Sw. Pos." below the middle staff.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) continues the melodic line. The middle staff (bass clef) continues the dotted half and whole note line. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues the dotted half and whole note line. The system ends with a double bar line.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) begins with a tempo change: $\text{♩} = \text{♩. preceding}$. It features triplet markings over groups of three notes. The middle staff (bass clef) has a **ff** dynamic marking and the annotation "Gt. G.O." above it. Below the middle staff, the text "Gt. Reeds" and "Anches Pos.(ou G.O.)" is written. The bottom staff (bass clef) has the annotation "Gt. to Ped." and "Tirasse G.O." below it. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with slurs. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a line with triplet markings over groups of three notes. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a line with triplet markings over groups of three notes. The system ends with a double bar line. At the bottom of the system, the text **ff** Ped. Reeds and Anches Ped. is written.

Tiento lleno por B cuadrado

One Manual : Reed (Corno di Bassetto 8', or Oboe 8'
with Quint $2\frac{2}{3}$ ', or Orchestral Oboe)
Another Manual: Cornet 5 Rks (or Gedeckt 8', Flute 4',
Nazard $2\frac{2}{3}$ ', Flute 2', Tierce $1\frac{3}{5}$)
Great : Gedeckt 8', Flute 4',
(Nazard $2\frac{2}{3}$ ' if available)
Pedal : Bourdon 16', soft Flute 8'. No couplers.

Sur un clavier : Cornet 5 Rgs
Sur un autre clavier: Cromorne 8, ou Hautbois 8
et Quinte $2\frac{2}{3}$
Grand Orgue : Bourdon 8, Prestant 4
et Quinte $2\frac{2}{3}$ (ou Nazard)
Pédale : Soubasse 16, Bourdon 8
Claviers séparés

Edited by Joseph Bonnet

Juan Cabanilles
(1644-1712)

Andantino con moto ♩ = 100

Manuals

f Reed
Cromorne

r. h.
m. d.

Cornet

Meno mosso ♩ = 69 (25)

mf Gt.
G.O.

poco rit.

senza rigore

* Original version: low notes ♩ instead of ♩ ♩ ♩ (bars 25, 29, 33, 37)

* Version originale: basses ♩ au lieu de ♩ ♩ ♩ (mesures 25, 29, 33, 37)

a tempo (29) *poco rit.*

Ch. Flutes 8', 2'
Pos. *p*

senza rigore

a tempo (33) *poco rit.*

Gt. G.O.

a tempo (37) *poco rit.*

Ch. SW Pos.

rit. molto *a 1^o tempo* ♩ = 100

Gt. G.O. *f legato* Cornet

Reed Cromorne

Flutes 8', 2' *p*

legato (4) Flutes 8', 2' (b)

Gornet Reed Cromorne

Cornet

legato

Flutes 8, 2'

Cromorne

Reed Cromorne

legato

legato

Cornet

rit.

a piacere

Tiento de falsas

Manuals: Diapasons 8' and 4'
Pedal : 16', 8', 4'

Claviers réunis: Fonds 8 et 4
Pédale : Fonds 16, 8 et 4

Edited by Joseph Bonnet

Juan Cabanilles
(1644-1712)

Andante serio $\text{♩} = 56$ (♩)

Manuals *mf* Gt. G.O.

Pedal *mf*

senza rigore

Gt. G.O.





First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music consists of several measures with various notes, rests, and accidentals, including a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the final measure.



Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a key signature change to one flat (Bb) in the final measure. The notation features a variety of note values and rests.



Third system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a key signature change to two flats (Bb, Eb) in the final measure. The notation features a variety of note values and rests.



Fourth system of musical notation, concluding the piece. It includes a key signature change to two flats (Bb, Eb) in the final measure. The notation features a variety of note values and rests, and is marked with *rit.* (ritardando) in the final measure.

Tiento 5^{to} tono, de falsas

Manuals: 16', 8', 4', 2', Mixtures
 Pedal : 32', 16', 8', 4', Reeds and Mixtures

Claviers réunis: Fonds 16, 8, 4, 2.
 Plein-Jeux et Cymbales
 Pédale : Fonds 32, 16, 8, 4.
 Mixtures et Anches 16, 8, 4

Edited by Joseph Bonnet

Juan Cabanilles
 (1644-1712)

Manuals

Grave $\text{♩} = 54$

ff Gt. G.O.

Pedal

ff





The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, including a half note G4 with a flat. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a half note G2 with a flat, followed by a half note F#2, and then a half note E2. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a half note D2, followed by a half note C2, and then a half note B1. The system concludes with a double bar line.



The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, including a half note G4 with a flat. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a half note G2 with a flat, followed by a half note F#2, and then a half note E2. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a half note D2, followed by a half note C2, and then a half note B1. The system concludes with a double bar line.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, including a half note G4 with a flat. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a half note G2 with a flat, followed by a half note F#2, and then a half note E2. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a half note D2, followed by a half note C2, and then a half note B1. The system concludes with a double bar line.



The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, including a half note G4 with a flat. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a half note G2 with a flat, followed by a half note F#2, and then a half note E2. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a half note D2, followed by a half note C2, and then a half note B1. The system concludes with a double bar line.



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