

JONGEN

L'Œuvre intégrale
pour orgue et pour harmonium

Complete Works
for Organ and for Harmonium

Sämtliche Orgel- und Harmoniumwerke

III

Éditée par / Edited by / Herausgegeben von
John Scott Whiteley



Bärenreiter Kassel · Basel · London · New York · Praha

BA11257

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L'éditeur est très reconnaissant aux héritiers de Joseph Jongen d'avoir généreusement parrainé cette publication.

The editor is most grateful for the generous sponsorship of this publication by the estate of Joseph Jongen.

Der Herausgeber ist sehr dankbar für die großzügige Förderung dieser Veröffentlichung durch die Erben von Joseph Jongen.

PREFACE

THE ORGAN AND HARMONIUM MUSIC, 1919–1944¹

Jongen's period as a refugee in England had been preceded by his writing of two works for the Art Harmonium by Victor Mazet (see Volume II, BA11256). His return to Belgium saw further two-stave works, although the *In Memoriam* op. 63 that he wrote in commemoration of those killed in World War I was rather more than a set of harmonium pieces. Very few directions relating to the harmonium are written into the score, and these *Quatre Improvisations* (the subtitle) are just as much a manuals-only suite for organ. Jongen's friend, the lawyer Émile t'Serstevens, who owned and championed harmoniums by Mazet, had been connected with encouraging Jongen to compose his earlier two-stave compositions, but t'Serstevens was not involved with *In Memoriam*. Instead, Abbé Joseph Joubert, titular abbot of the Abbaye de Luçon, who had com-

missioned the *Alma Redemptoris Mater* W. 169, asked Jongen to write a Requiem Mass. The edition, entitled *Les Quatre Improvisations*, was edited by Joubert. The *In Memoriam* to Joubert was composed by the teacher of the Art of Music, Joseph Kreps of Antwerp. The connection between the *Dies irae* and the Requiem Mass. What are actually drawn from fragments of the Requiem, notably *Pie Jesu* and *Lacrymosa*. In bars 25–28 (*et seq.*) of *Pie Jesu* the initial soprano voice notes of each bar trace the plainsong line, descending in an ever more restful sequence, which exemplifies a symbolist process akin to that found in the *Alma Redemptoris*. The third movement, *Quid sum miser*, is, in its entirety, based on the opening eight notes of the *Dies irae* line, quoting these directly several times. *Quid sum miser* is thus the climactic 'improvisation', in which the middle section reflects the notion of 'interceding' cited in the text (*Quem patrum rogaturus? "Who will intercede for me?"*), while

the subdued finale, *Recordare*, makes use of fragments of the *Dies irae*. Overall, the melodic structure of *In Memoriam* develops that of the *Quatre pièces* op. 37. The cells that correspond, cyclically, across the movements relate in a way that was never to recur in Jongen's organ music, except between the sections of the *Sonata eroïca* op. 94.

Following *In Memoriam*, Jongen's intention, probably then encouraged again by t'Serstevens, was to write 24 pieces in all keys for harmonium. The fact that he completed only four (W. 117–210) is greatly to be regretted, since they discovered a balance between aspects of the reserved romantic (minuet form of W. 219 / classical funeral-march rhythms of W. 218) and the counter-reactionary oneiric style (quasi-improvisatory harmony of W. 217 / kaleidoscopic harmonic progressions of the central passage of W. 220) that foretells a similar balance in the *Sonata eroïca*. Jongen left no titles for these four miniatures, nor any tempo indications. The titles and markings given here are editorial suggestions. Suggested metronome markings are as follows:

Allegretto ♩ = 142–144
Évocation héroïque ♩ = 112–116 (middle section *più mosso*, ♩ = 99)
Menuet gracieux ♩ = 112–116
Marche solennelle ♩ = 56

Allegretto harks back to the *Menuet-Scherzo* while the *Évocation héroïque* is typical of the funeral march pieces of the period, notably Jongen's *Prélude funèbre* for piano W. 50 or the *Marche funèbre* from the *Pièces en style libre* of Vierne. The middle section is clearly a contrast, reminiscent of the fugal passages of the *Alma Redemptoris Mater* W. 169. *Menuet gracieux* recalls similar movements from the piano music Jongen composed in England during World War I, and the concluding *Marche solennelle* is a dramatic remembrance piece, which brings the two-stave pieces of 1919–21 together as a group of eight forming a symphonic war memorial (*Requiem / Pie Jesu / Quid sum miser / Recordare Jesu pie / Allegretto / Évocation héroïque / Menuet gracieux / Marche solennelle*).

The *Sonata eroïca* op. 94 is generally accepted as Jongen's finest organ work, although for economy of means within Jongen's pure oneiric style,³ the *Prélude*

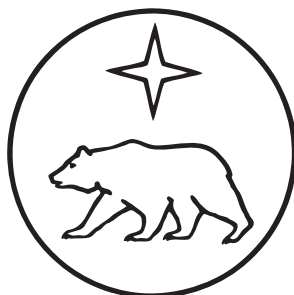
1 The information given here is largely taken from John Scott Whiteley, *Joseph Jongen and his Organ Music*, Stuyvesant, NY, 1997 [hereinafter: Whiteley]. For a biographical introduction, see Volume I (BA11255).

2 Numbering of works without opus number. W = Whiteley: catalogue in Whiteley.

3 See further on the oneiric style in: John Scott Whiteley, "Joseph Jongen (1873–1953) and his Visions of the Oneiric", *Revue belge de musicologie*, vol. LXXVIII, 2024, pp. 229–242.

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for manual and pedal. The first movement, the *Scherzetto*, was the subject of a sight-reading test at the Conservatoire de Liège. It was discovered that the manuscript for op. 8 were commissioned by the Oxford University Press and were to have performed by the pianist's family based on a manuscript supplied to Theodor Kullak in November 1935 on the initiative of René Marchal. The *Prière* is in the form of the *Andante*. The relationship between these pieces is not clear, but it is embedded in the structure of the piece, while the *Prière* is in its own place. The *Prière* is in the same form as op. 37 no. 4, but the section of the *Prière*

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PRÉFACE

LA MUSIQUE POUR ORGUE ET POUR HARMONIUM, 1919–1944¹

La période durant laquelle Jongen vivait réfugié en Angleterre avait été précédée par la composition de deux œuvres pour l'harmonium d'artiste de Victor Mazet (voir Volume II, BA11256). Son retour en Belgique l'amena à produire deux autres ouvrages à deux portées, même si le *In Memoriam* op. 63 qu'il écrivit en mémoire des morts de la Première Guerre mondiale était bien plus qu'un ensemble de pièces pour harmonium. Très peu d'indications concernant l'harmonium sont notées dans la partition, et ces *Quatre Improvisations* (c'est le sous-titre) peuvent tout aussi bien être définies comme suite pour orgue pour clavier seul.

L'ami de Jongen, l'avocat Émile Serstevens, qui possédait des harmoniums de Mazet, faisait beaucoup pour leur promotion, avait pris part aux encouragements de Jongen pour composer ses compositions à deux portées, mais t'Serstevens ne composa pas *In Memoriam*. Cette fois c'est le compositeur de la Cathédrale de Gand, l'organiste et compositeur de l'Alma Redemptoris, qui demanda à Jongen la série qu'il éditait dans *Les Voix de la douleur*.

In Memoriam n'est pas à proprement parler une œuvre, qui enseignait l'art de l'orgue à Gregorien, Dom Joseph Kreps de l'abbaye de César à Louvain. Cette association était appropriée, car *In Memoriam* est basé sur la séquence du *Dies irae* du propre de la messe de Requiem. Ce que l'on prendrait pour des phrases autonomes provient en fait de fragments de grégorien, notamment *Pie Jesu* et *Lacrymosa*. Aux mesures 25–28 (et suiv.) du *Pie Jesu* les premières notes de la voix de soprano à chaque mesure suit la ligne de plain-chant, pour descendre en une séquence de plus en plus apaisée, exemple de démarche symboliste rappelant celle qu'on trouve dans l'*Alma Redemptoris*. Le troisième

mouvement, *Quid sum miser*, est, dans son intégralité, basé sur les huit premières notes de la ligne du *Dies irae*, qu'il cite directement à plusieurs reprises. *Quid sum miser* est donc l'« improvisation » culminante, dont la section médiane reflète la notion d'« invocation » citée dans le texte (*Quem patronum rogaturus ?* « Quel protecteur invoquerai-je ? »), tandis que le finale plus retenu, *Recordare*, utilise des fragments du *Dies irae*. Dans l'ensemble, la structure mélodique de *In Memoriam* est dans la lignée de celle des *Quatre pièces* op. 37. Les cellules qui se font écho, et cliquent, d'un mouvement à l'autre se répondent d'une manière qu'on n'allait plus retrouver dans la musique d'orgue de Jongen, sauf entre les sections de la *Sonata eroïca* op. 94.

Après *In Memoriam*, l'intention de Jongen, cette fois probablement encouragée par t'Serstevens, était d'écrire 24 pièces pour harmonium dans toutes les tonalités. Le fait qu'il n'en a achevé que quatre (W. 217–20) est fort regrettable, car elles découvrent un équilibre entre des aspects de l'héritage romantique (forme du menuet dans W. 217 / variations classiques de marche funèbre dans W. 218) et le style onirique et sub-rectionnaire (harmonie quasi-improvisée de W. 219 / progressions harmoniques kaléidoscopiques de passage central de W. 220) qui annonce un équilibre similaire dans la *Sonata eroïca*. Jongen n'a pas laissé de titres pour ces quatre miniatures, ni d'indications de tempo. Les titres et indications figurant ci-après sont de l'éditeur. Les indications métronomiques proposées sont les suivantes :

Allegretto (noire) ♩ = 142–144

Évocation héroïque ♩ = 60 (section médiane *più mosso*, ♩ = 69)

Menuet gracieux ♩ = 112–116

Marche solennelle ♩ = 56

Allegretto évoque le *Menuet-Scherzo* tandis qu'*Évocation héroïque* est typique des pièces en forme de marche funèbre de la période, notamment le *Prélude funèbre* pour piano de Jongen W. 50 ou la *Marche funèbre* des *Pièces en style libre* de Vierne. La section médiane représente évidemment un contraste, rappelant les passages en forme de fugue de l'*Alma Redemptoris Mater* W. 169. *Menuet gracieux* rappelle des mouvements similaires de la musique de piano composée par Jongen en Angleterre pendant la Première Guerre mondiale, et la *Marche solennelle* conclusive est un puissant morceau mémoriel, qui regroupe les pièces à deux portées

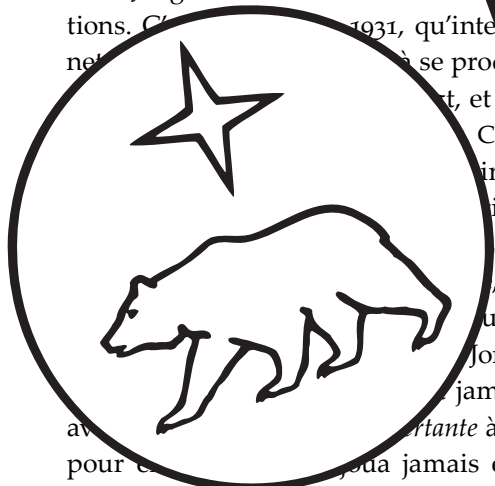
1 Les éléments d'information figurant ici proviennent en grande partie de John Scott Whiteley, *Joseph Jongen and his Organ Music*, Stuyvesant, NY, 1997. Pour une introduction biographique et une chronologie, voir Volume I.

2 Classement des œuvres sans numéro d'opus. W = Whiteley : catalogue, dans Whiteley, *op. cit.*

de 1919–1921 en un ensemble de huit pour constituer un mémorial de guerre symphonique (*Requiem / Pie Jesu / Quid sum miser / Recordare Jesu pie / Allegretto / Évocation héroïque / Menuet gracieux / Marche solennelle*).

La *Sonata eroïca* op. 94 est généralement tenue comme la plus belle des œuvres pour orgue de Jongen, même si en termes d'économie de moyens dans le pur style onirique de Jongen³ le *Prélude et fugue* op. 121 la dépasse. On peut discuter si la *Sonata* puise ses racines dans la forme classique de la variation avec développement, ou bien si elle consiste principalement en séquences harmoniques oniriques passant de l'une à l'autre et transcendant le classicisme, encore que l'on puisse affirmer que l'introduction, thématiquement annonciatrice, est complètement dans le style onirique.

La *Sonata* était une commande de l'entrepreneur et financier Henry Le Bœuf pour l'inauguration de l'orgue⁴ du Palais des Beaux-Arts de Bruxelles le 6 novembre 1930. Le concert en question était partagé entre Jongen et Paul de Maleingreau, professeur d'orgue au Conservatoire royal de musique de Bruxelles (CRMB), mais Jongen était le soliste dans ses propres compositions. C'est en 1931, qu'intervint Joseph Bon-



net se produisant en récital au CRMB, et se vit de nouveau au CRMB à Liège en 1921. L'œuvre de Jongen et de Maleingreau dans une lettre de recommandation des exécutions par le CRMB, et Léandre Vilain, directeur du Conservatoire d'Ostende, recommanda Jongen à la jouer en Belgique, et la création de la *Sonata* à Philadelphie⁵ eut lieu en 1936. Elle n'a jamais en Amérique non plus. Il n'est pas établi que Jongen l'a jamais jouée en France, mais si sa propre documentation publicitaire est correcte, un récital de juin 1936 à Francfort-sur-le-Main a très probablement permis à lui de donner la première audition de son *magnum opus* en Allemagne.

Les remarques qui suivent sont conjecturales, mais quelques caractéristiques inhabituelles de l'orgue du Palais des Beaux-Arts ont presque certainement été prises en compte par Jongen dans sa composition. Une partie du pédalier était contenue dans sa propre boîte de pédale d'expression, qui contenait les Sousbasses

32.16.8, les mutations et les Bassons 16.8. Il est tout à fait possible que Jongen s'en soit servi durant les passages calmes. Le Crescendo général aurait pu servir pour les effets de crescendo plus rapides, mais Jongen n'avait pas pour habitude de procéder ainsi. Il y avait, conformément au système allemand, quatre boutons à presser qui opéraient pour l'orgue dans son entier : *p*, *mf*, *f*, *tutti*. D'après tous les témoignages, les mutations ressortaient nettement, trop nettement de l'avis du premier commentateur, Gabriel Bédart de l'université de Lille. En revanche, les jeux d'anche du pédalier étaient plutôt discrets et en aucun cas aussi puissants que ceux d'un Cavaillé-Coll. Le Récit et Positif étaient dépourvus de mixtures, le pédalier n'avait pas de jeu d'anche de 32 pieds ni le grand orgue le jeu d'anche de 16 pieds.

Les remarques sur les tempi sont présentées ci-après dans le Commentaire critique, mais il vaut la peine de réaffirmer que Flor Peeters (Sint-Rombouts, Mechelen) et Kamiel d'Hooghe (directeur du CRMB), qui avaient connu Jongen l'un et l'autre, ont attesté que les tempi du compositeur étaient généralement plus rapides qu'indiqués dans l'édition Leduc (E). La présence de Peeters à la création de 1930 n'est pas certaine, mais d'Hooghe a affirmé qu'il avait consulté Jongen lui-même à propos de la *Sonata*. L'enregistrement de la *Sonata* par Joseph-François Berden (1916–87) a été réalisé en public lors d'un récital à Notre-Dame de Paris en 1980. Il est fait référence à celui-ci dans le Commentaire critique. Berden avait étudié avec Paul de Maleingreau au CRMB, et selon le témoignage de son fils, Jean-François Berden, son père n'a jamais joué la *Sonata* en présence de Jongen, même si Jean-François a par ailleurs attesté que son père avait consulté Jongen au sujet de celle-ci. Certaines caractéristiques de l'enregistrement de Berden (tempi, rubato, etc.) résultent dans certaines sections en une propulsion et un éclat qui suggèrent un rapport étroit avec Jongen⁶.

On pense que la première exécution de la *Toccata* op. 104 fut donnée devant un auditoire d'invités au CRMB en 1936 par le même Joseph-François Berden⁷. Toutefois, la dédicace de la *Toccata* est à Georges Alexis (1875–1960), ami de longue date de Jongen, que ce dernier avait d'abord connu à Liège au début des années 1890. Sans que cet entrepreneur jovial ait été un organiste accompli, l'enthousiasme qu'il démontrait pour les projets musicaux impliquant l'orgue avait inspiré Jongen toute sa vie durant. Alexis avait été impliqué

3 Pour une discussion détaillée du style onirique, voir John Scott Whiteley, « Joseph Jongen (1873–1953) and his Visions of the Oneiric », *Revue belge de musicologie*, vol. LXXVIII, 2024, p. 229–242.

4 Par Josef Stevens de Duffel. Pour une description détaillée de cet orgue, voir Whiteley, *op. cit.*, 1997, chapitre XII.

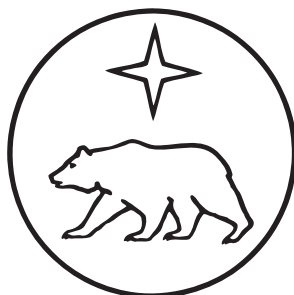
5 Voir Whiteley, *op. cit.*, 1997, chapitre VI.

6 Voir Whiteley, *op. cit.*, 1997, chapitre XIII.

7 Selon une note autobiographique de Joseph-François Berden en possession de son fils.

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projetés, mais la plupart furent annulés ou reportés. Ces reports peuvent expliquer pourquoi la fugue n'a été écrite que deux ans plus tard et pourquoi l'œuvre n'a été entendue que longtemps après. Jean Louël, l'un des derniers étudiants en composition de Jongen, estimait que le *Prélude et fugue* fut probablement écrit pour Charles Hens (1898–1967), qui était un ami de

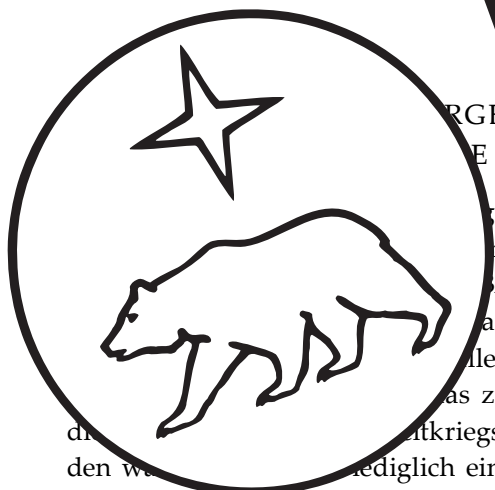
Jongen, mais aucune exécution par Hens n'est répertoriée. Hens avait été nommé titulaire à la Cathédrale des Saints Michel et Gudule de Bruxelles et avait en outre des liens avec l'INR.

John Scott Whiteley

York, mars 2024

(traduit par Vincent Giroud)

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ORGEL UND
E 1913 BIS 1941
in England hatte
honium von Victor
(A11256). Nach sei-
anden weitere au-
allerdings handelt es
as zum Gedenken an
die im Zweiten Weltkrieg komponiert wor-
den war. Es handelt sich um ein Set von Harmo-
niumstücken. Der Notentext enthält nur wenige Anwei-
sungen für das Harmonium, sodass diese *Quatre Im-
provisations* (so der Untertitel) gleichermaßen als Suite
für Orgel ohne Pedal gelten können. Jongens Freund,
der Rechtsanwalt Émile t'Serstevens, der Harmonium-
Instrumente von Mazet besaß und sich für diese ein-
setzte, hatte Jongen zu seinen früheren auf zwei Sys-
temen notierten Kompositionen ermutigt, war aber an
In Memoriam nicht beteiligt. Stattdessen hatte Abbé
Joseph Joubert, Titularorganist der Kathedrale zu Lu-
çon, der vor dem Krieg das *Offertoire sur l'Alma Re-*

ptoria Mater W 369² bestellt hatte, Jongen gebeten,
etwas zu der von ihm herausgegebenen Nachkriegs-
reihe *Les Vierue de l'Amour Chrétien* beizusteuern.

Jongen widmet *In Memoriam* nicht Joubert, sondern
seinem ehemaligen Schüler Pater Joseph Kreps, Leh-
rer für Begleitung des gregorianischen Choral in der
Abtei Keizersberg in Löwen. Dies war insofern nahe-
liegend, als dem Stück die *Dies irae*-Sequenz aus dem
Proprien-Teil des Requiems zugrundeliegt. Bei den
vermeintlich frei komponierten Abschnitten handelt
es sich zudem um Melodie-Fragmente, vor allem aus
Pie Jesu und *Lacrymosa*: In den Takten 25–28 (ff.) von *Pie
Jesu* zeichnet der jeweils erste Sopranton die gregoria-
nische Linie nach, die in einer immer ruhiger werden-
den Sequenz absteigt, was einen lautmalerischen Pro-
zess ähnlich demjenigen in *Alma Redemptoris* darstellt.
Der dritte Satz, *Quid sum miser*, basiert in seiner Gesamt-
heit auf den ersten acht Tönen der *Dies irae*-Melodie
und zitiert diese mehrmals wörtlich. *Quid sum miser*
ist somit der Höhepunkt der ‚Improvisationen‘, wo-
bei der Mittelteil den im Text enthaltenen Begriff der
Fürbitte reflektiert (Quem patronum rogaturus? „Wer
wird sich für mich einsetzen?“). Das gedämpfte Finale,
Recordare, verwendet Fragmente des *Dies irae*. Insgesamt

1 Die vorliegenden Informationen sind überwiegend der folgen-
den Publikation entnommen: John Scott Whiteley, *Joseph Jongen
and his Organ Music*, Stuyvesant/NY 1997 [im Folgenden: White-
ley]. Eine Einführung in Jongens Biographie ist in Band I (BA11255)
enthalten.

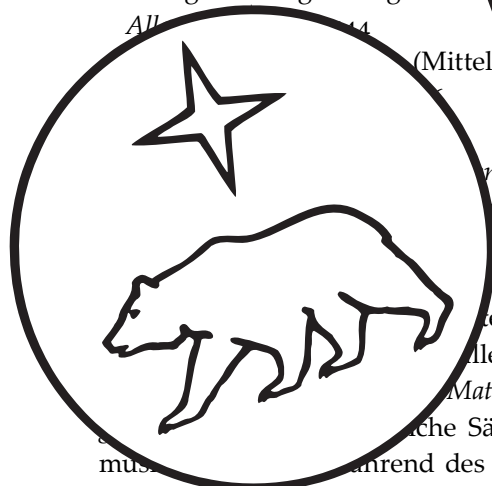
2 Die Nummerierung der Werke ohne Opuszahl (W.) folgt dem
Katalog in Whiteley.

samt entwickelt die melodische Struktur von *In Memoriam* diejenige der *Quatre pièces* op. 37 weiter. Die die einzelnen Sätze zyklisch verklammernden Zellen bilden dabei ein Beziehungsgeflecht aus, wie es vergleichbar nirgendwo anders in Jongens Orgelmusik, außer zwischen den Abschnitten der *Sonata eroïca* op. 94, begegnet.

Nach *In Memoriam* beabsichtigte Jongen, sicherlich erneut auf Anregung von t'Serstevens, 24 Stücke in allen Tonarten für Harmonium zu schreiben. Dass er nur vier (W. 217–220) vollendete, ist bedauerlich, denn sie bestechen durch ihre Balance zwischen tradierten musikalischen Elementen (Menuettform in W. 219, klassische Trauermarschrhythmen in W. 218) und dem gerade nicht rückwärtsgewandten oneirischen Stil (quasi-improvisatorische Harmonik in W. 217, kaleidoskopartige harmonische Verläufe der zentralen Passage von W. 220) und weisen damit auf die ähnlich ausgewogen angelegte *Sonata eroïca* voraus. Jongen hat die vier Miniaturen weder mit Titeln noch mit Tempobearbeitungen versehen; die folgenden haben sich vom Herausgeber vorgeschlagen:

All. moderato 4/4

(Mittelteil *più mosso*, $\text{♩} = 9$)



Menuet-Scherzo, während eines Trauermarschs *Prélude funèbre* für *Prélude funèbre* aus den *Pièces*. Der Mittelteil stellt einen Vergleich anzuellen zu den registrierten *Mater* W. 169. Das *Menuet* und die Sätze aus der Klaviermusik während des Ersten Weltkriegs in England komponierte, und die abschließende *Marche solennelle* ist ein dramatisches Gedenkstück, das die auf zwei Systemen notierten Stücke aus den Jahren 1919 bis 1921 zu einer achteiligen Gruppe zusammenfasst – ein sinfonisches Kriegsdenkmal (*Requiem* / *Pie Jesu* / *Quid sum miser* / *Recordare Jesu pie* / *Allegretto* / *Évocation héroïque* / *Menuet gracieux* / *Marche solennelle*).

Die *Sonata eroïca* op. 94 gilt allgemein als Jongens schönstes Orgelwerk, auch wenn *Prélude et fugue* op. 121 sie hinsichtlich der Sparsamkeit der Mittel innerhalb des rein oneirischen Stils³ noch übertrifft. Ob das Werk primär in der klassischen Variationsform mit Durchführung wurzelt oder hauptsächlich durch oneirische

Harmoniefolgen charakterisiert ist, die über klassische Prinzipien hinausgehen, kann durchaus diskutiert werden, wiewohl die thematisch antizipierende Einleitung doch ganz im oneirischen Stil gehalten ist.

Die *Sonata* war von dem Unternehmer und Mäzen Henry Le Bœuf für die Einweihung der Orgel⁴ im Palais des Beaux-Arts in Brüssel am 6. November 1930 in Auftrag gegeben worden. Das Konzert wurde von Jongen und Paul de Maleingreau, Orgelprofessor am Conservatoire Royal de Musique (CRMB), gemeinsam bestritten, wobei Jongen als Solist seiner eigenen Werke auftrat. Später, im Jahr 1931, spielte auch Joseph Bonnet – er war Ende der 1920er-Jahre als Gastmusiker am Conservatoire aufgetreten und langierte im Sommer 1931 als Jurymitglied beim dortigen *Concours d'orgue* – eine Rolle. Er vermittelte zwischen Jongen und dem Verleger Alphonse Leduc, dem er in einem Brief vom 31. Jan. 1931 die Veröffentlichung des Werks empfahl. Unmittelbar danach schlossen sich weitere Aufführungen an, und Jeanne Main lud Jongen ein, die *Sonata* am 20. Juli 1932 im Kursaal von Ostende zu spielen. Obwohl das Werk in England erklingen zu lassen, wurden nie verwirklicht, und die gescheiterte Erstaufführung der *Symphonie constante*⁵ in Philadelphia führte dazu, dass Jongen sie auch nicht nach Amerika brachte. Es gibt weiterhin keine Hinweise darauf, dass er seine *Sonata* jemals in Frankreich gespielt hätte, aber wenn seine Aufzeichnungen korrekt sind, dann war ein Konzert im Juni 1936 in Frankfurt am Main sehr wahrscheinlich die erste Aufführung seines *magnum opus* in Deutschland.

Die folgenden Bemerkungen mögen spekulativ sein, aber mehrere Besonderheiten der Orgel des Palais des Beaux-Arts wurden von Jongen offenbar bei seiner Komposition berücksichtigt. Ein Teil des Pedals befand sich in einem separaten Schwellkasten, der den Subbass 32', 16' und 8', die Aliquotstimmen und die Basson-Register 16' bzw. 8' enthielt. Es ist gut möglich, dass Jongen sie in den ruhigeren Abschnitten einsetzte. Das Crescendo général könnte für die schnelleren Crescendos verwendet worden sein, wenngleich dies für Jongen untypisch war. Auf dem deutschen System basierend, gab es vier *boutons à presser*, die über die gesamte Orgel hinweg wirkten: *p*, *mf*, *f*, *tutti*. Allen Berichten zufolge waren die Aliquotstimmen stark ausgeprägt, dem ersten Rezensenten, Gabriel Bédart von der Universität Lille, zufolge sogar zu stark. Im Gegensatz dazu klangen die Pedalstimmen ziemlich schwach

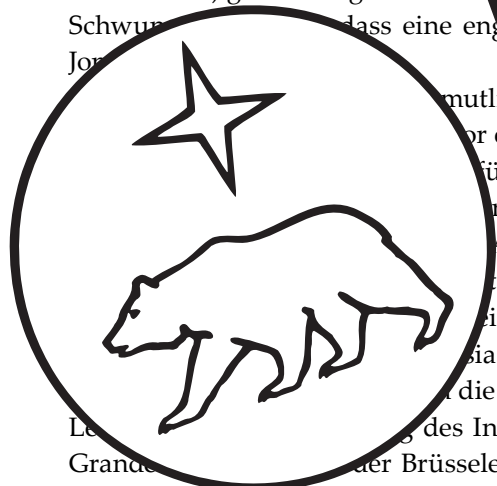
3 Zum oneirischen Stil siehe ausführlich: John Scott Whiteley, „Joseph Jongen (1873–1953) and his Visions of the Oneiric“, in: *Revue belge de musicologie*, Bd. LXXVIII, 2024, S. 229–242.

4 Zu dieser Orgel von Josef Stevens, Duffel, vgl. Whiteley, Kapitel XII.

5 Vgl. Whiteley, Kapitel VI.

und sicherlich nicht so kraftvoll wie diejenigen eines Cavaillé-Coll. Sowohl dem Récit als auch dem Positif fehlten Mixturen, das Pedal hatte keinen 32-Fuß und die Grand Orgue keinen 16-Fuß.

Bezüglich der Anmerkungen zu den Tempi sei auf den Kritischen Bericht verwiesen; freilich bezeugten sowohl Flor Peeters (Sint Rombouts, Mechelen) als auch Kamiel d'Hooghe (Direktor des CRMB), die beide Jongen kannten, dass der Komponist die Tempi im Allgemeinen schneller nahm, als sie in der Leduc-Ausgabe (E) vermerkt sind. Ob Peeters bei der Erstaufführung 1930 anwesend war, ist nicht bekannt, doch d'Hooghe bekräftigte, dass er Jongen bezüglich der *Sonata* konsultiert habe. Die Aufnahme des Werks durch Joseph-François Berden (1916–1987) entstand 1980 während eines Konzerts in der Pariser Kathedrale Notre-Dame (vgl. den Kritischen Bericht). Berden war Schüler von Paul de Maleingreau am CRMB, und nach Aussage seines Sohns Jean-François hat sein Vater Jongen die *Sonata* nie vorgespielt, sondern nur dazu befähigt, bestimmte Eigenheiten in Berdens Aufnahme (Tempo, Rubato usw.) geben einigen Abschnitten einen solchen Schwung, dass eine enge Verbindung zu Jongen



mutlich 1936 von einem Orgelbauer für einen ausgewählten Standort führt. Das Stück ist von Georges Alexis (1875–1954) am Anfang der 1890er-Jahre komponiert. Obwohl dieser ein versierter Organist war, ist er hinsichtlich der Orgel Jongen sein Leben lang das Ideal des Instruments für die Grand Orgue der Brüsseler Weltausstellung von 1935 war Alexis beteiligt; nachdem mehrere Orgelbauer Angebote unterbreitet hatten, wurde der Auftrag schließlich an Klais in Bonn vergeben. Jongen soll von den Möglichkeiten des Klais-Spieltisches beeindruckt gewesen sein, allerdings hatte Klais kein Positif eingebaut; als Jongen die Reinschrift der *Toccata* anfertigte, sah er zwei vorhandene Teilwerke vor, wie sie die Orgel des CRMB mit Récit (Oberwerk) und Positif aufwies.

Mit Ausnahme des *Prélude et fugue* op. 121 handelt es sich bei den übrigen Orgelstücken aus Jongens letzter Lebensphase um Miniaturen, die zum Teil für Blattspielprüfungen am Conservatoire oder für Wett-

bewerbe entstanden. Nichtsdestotrotz bilden sie eine Gruppe überaus reizvoller Charakterstücke, die Jongens Schüler Jean Louël (1914–2005) einmal als „petites merveilles“ (kleine Juwelen) bezeichnete.⁸ Jongen schätzte sie so sehr, dass er zwei von ihnen (W. 313 und 319) bei seinem Eröffnungskonzert an der Delmotte-Orgel von Saints-Pierre-et-Paul in Châtelet (Charleroi) präsentierte. Dieses fand am 16. Mai 1943 auf Einladung eines weiteren Jongen-Schülers, des Organisten von Châtelet, Maurice Guillaume (1899–1983), statt. Auch das unbetitelte ‚Petit Caprice‘ W. 375 sowie das auf zwei Systemen notierte *Gaudeamus: verset pour la Fête de l'Assomption* W. 350 können derselben Gruppe von Miniaturen zugeordnet werden. Der Kompositionsanlass beider Stücke ist nicht bekannt. Bei W. 375 handelt es sich eindeutig um ein Orgelstück; das Manuskript ist mit drei Systemen, für Manual und Pedal, ausgelegt. Möglicherweise handelt es sich um eine Frühfassung des *Scherzetto* op. 108 Nr. 700, das war als Blattspielübung für das CRMB gedacht, hatte sich aber als zu schwierig erwiesen. Es wurde 2010 vom Verfasser entdeckt.⁹

Das *Scherzetto et Prière* op. 108 war 1928 von Sir Humphrey Milford von der Oxford University Press veröffentlicht worden. Es ist nicht bekannt, ob Jongen diese Komposition jemals aufgeführt hat. Das *Scherzetto* lehnt sich an ein Improvationsthema an, das Jongen im November 1935 anlässlich eines Konzerts von André Marchal an die Organ Music Society of London gesandt hatte. Bei der *Prière* handelt es sich hingegen um eine formale Weiterentwicklung des *Angélus* W. 146. Der Hauptunterschied zwischen den beiden besteht darin, dass in der *Prière* das (dreifache) Angelus-Geläut in die drei Abschnitte des Stücks eingebettet ist, während es sich im *Angélus* verselbstständigt und deutlicher hervortritt. Die *Prière* steht in der gleichen Tonart wie der durchkomponierte *Choral* op. 37 Nr. 4, zudem weist die Pedallinie im letzten Abschnitt der *Prière* ähnliche stufenweise steigende Motive auf wie das Hauptthema des *Chorals*.

Der Widmungsträger der *Improvisation-Pastorale* W. 338 ist der Dichter Adolphe Hardy, dessen Verse Jongen in den 1890er-Jahren einigen seiner Lieder zugrunde gelegt hatte. Wenig später wurde Hardy zum Doktor der Rechtswissenschaften promoviert, war aber weiterhin dichterisch tätig und verfolgte parallel dazu eine Karriere als Journalist. Zu Beginn des Ersten Weltkriegs zog Hardy nach Stavelot, wo er bis kurz nach

6 Vgl. ebd., Kapitel XIII.

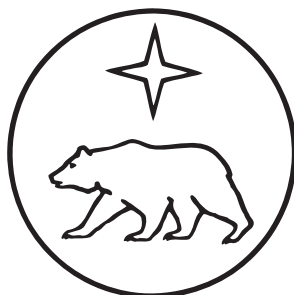
7 Einer autobiographischen Notiz von Joseph-François Berden zufolge, die sich im Besitz seines Sohnes befindet.

8 Einem Interview des Verfassers mit Jean Louël vom 6. Juni 1993 zufolge.

9 In Akten des Fonds Jongen, CRMB.

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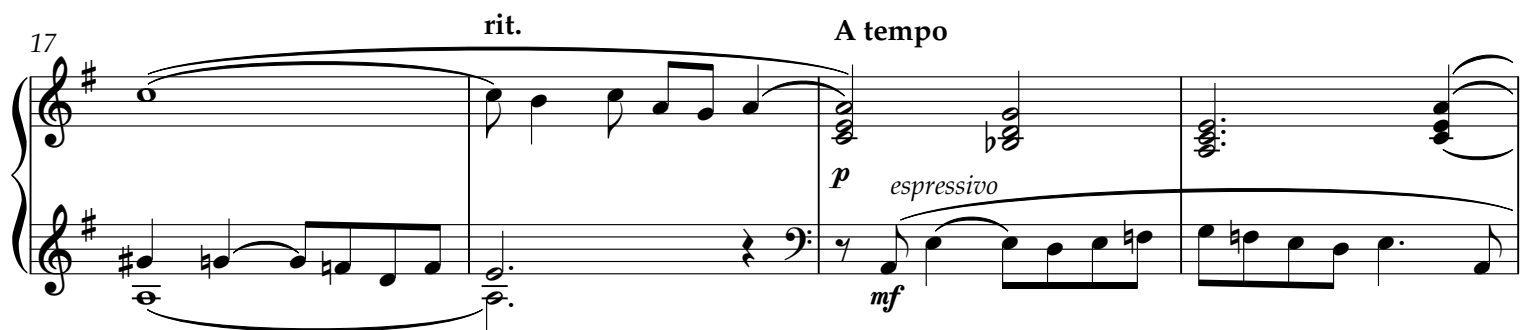
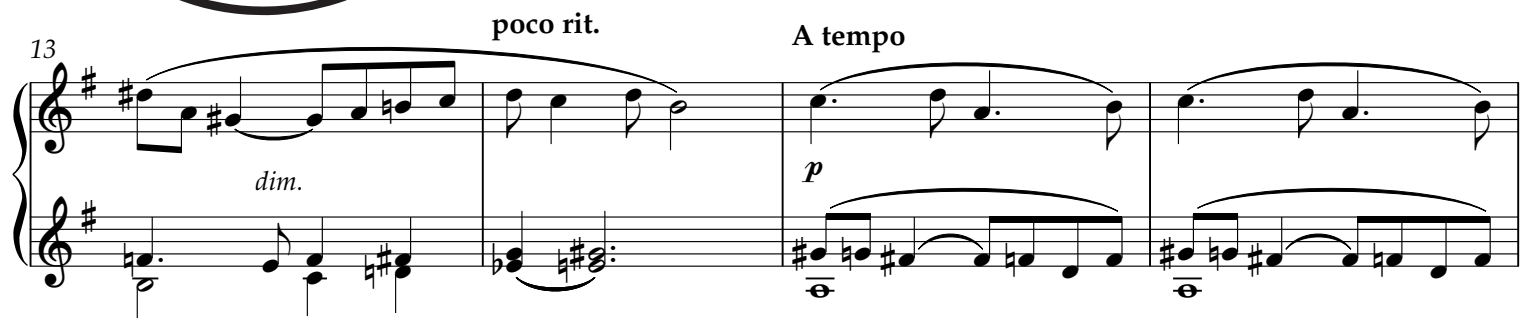
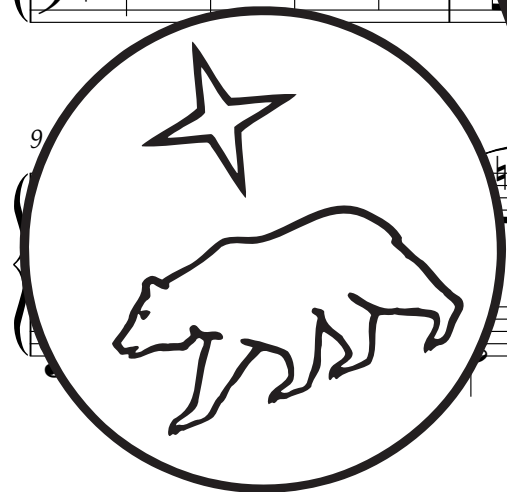
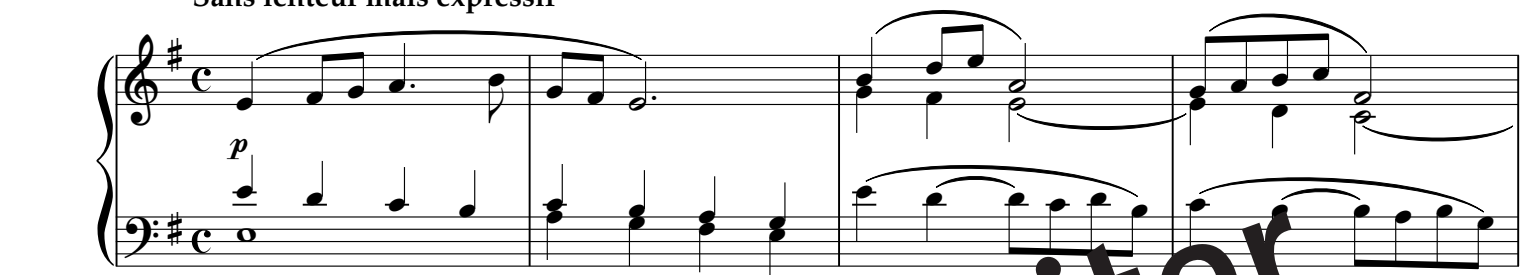
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À Dom Joseph Kreps
In Memoriam
(Quatre Improvisations pour Harmonium)
I Requiem
op. 63 no. 1

Joseph Jongen (1873–1953)

Sans lenteur mais expressif



21

meno p

25

cresc.

29

p

mf

37

Voix céleste

mf

42

dim.

mf

48

- Voix céleste

rit.

dim.

53

1^{er} Mouvement

p

57

65

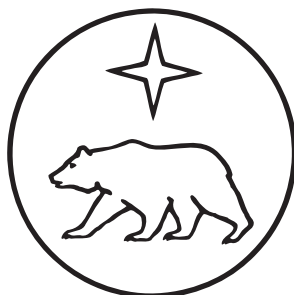
69

Più lento

dim.

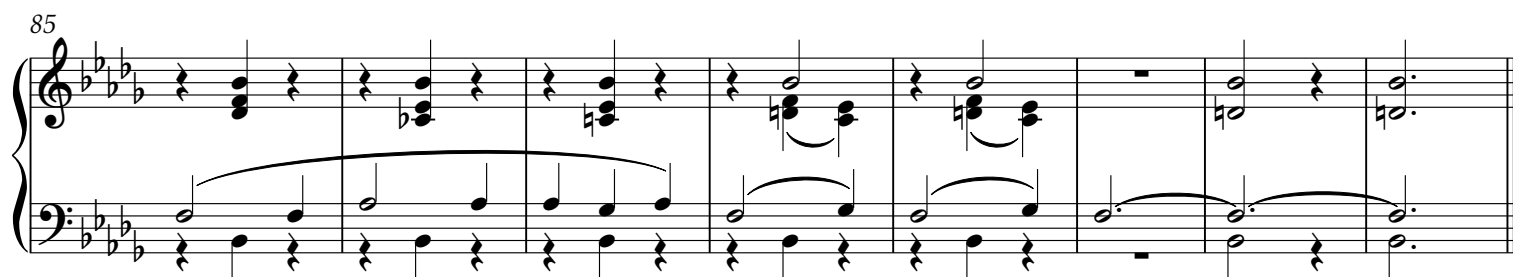
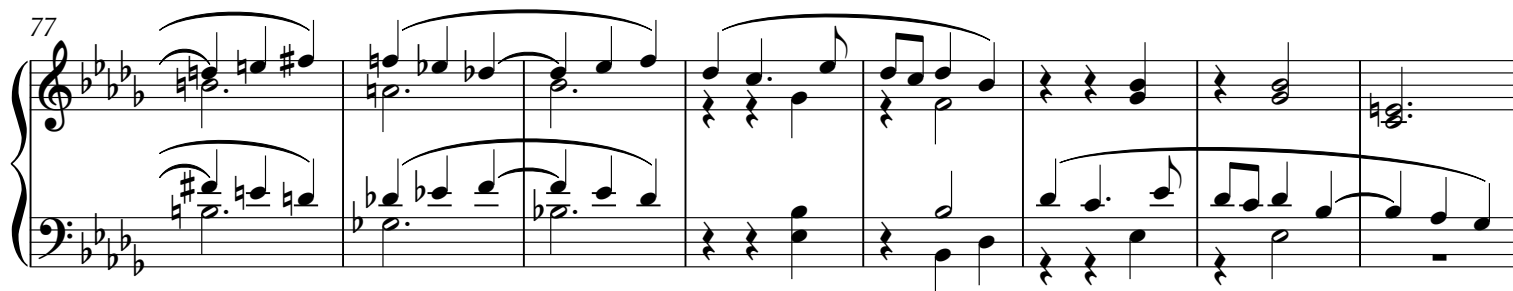
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III Quid sum miser op. 63 no. 3

Harmonium:
m.d. 16.8 (8^{va})
m.g. 8

Joseph Jongen (1873–1953)

Très modéré

p

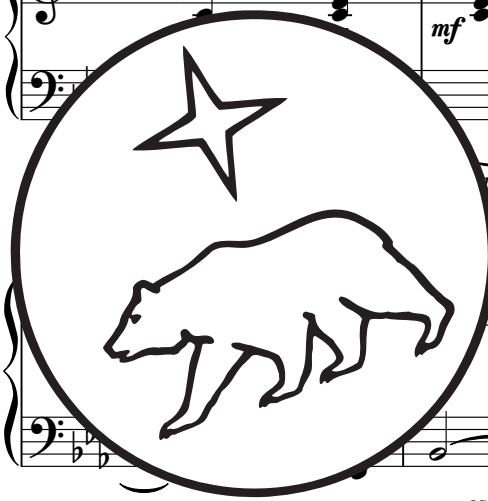
mf marcato Les triples croches ne doivent pas être exécutés trop brièvement.*)

mf marcato *dim.*

Donner un peu plus de mouvement

espress.

cresc.



*) In performance, the demisemiquavers must not be too short. / Bei der Aufführung dürfen die Zweiunddreißigstel nicht zu kurz sein.

Meno mosso

30 *dim.* *p* *court* *mf* *court*

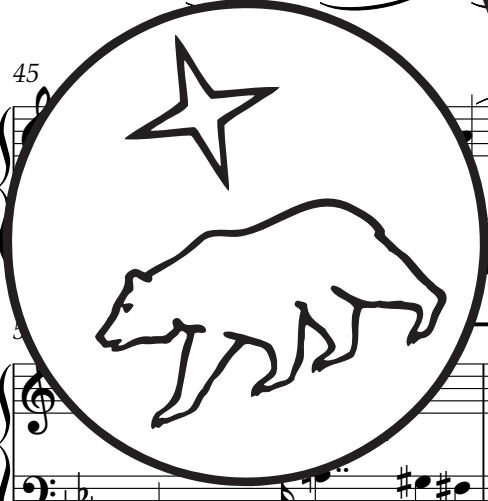
35 *dim.*

40 *très modéré* (16.8 8^{va}. fine) *mf* *marcato*

45

54 **Voix céleste** *doux* *p*

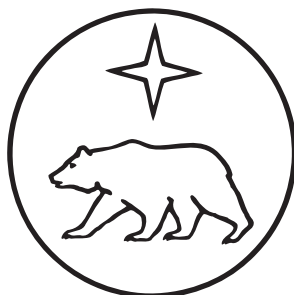
61 *più p*



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31

36

43

dim.

rit.

Amp

très doux

50

5

dim.

61

p

pp

68

rit.

Quatre Pièces pour Harmonium

I Allegretto

W. 217

Joseph Jongen (1873–1953)

Leggiero

[mf]

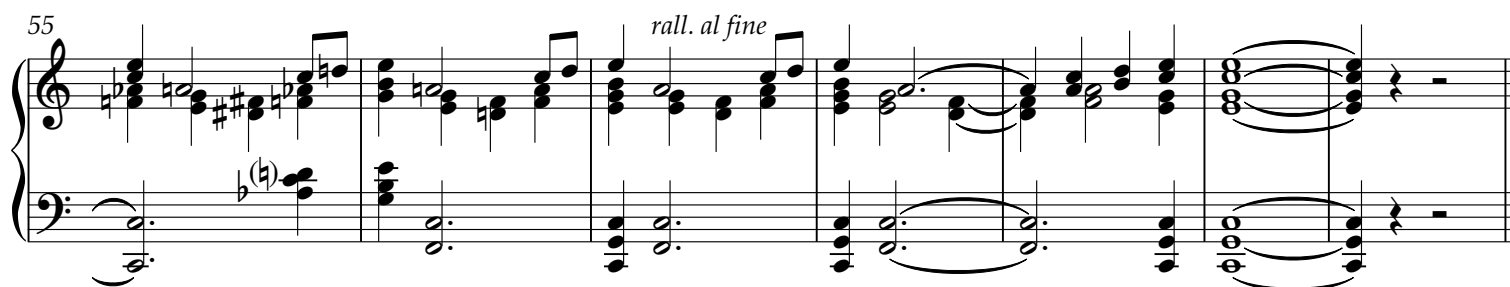
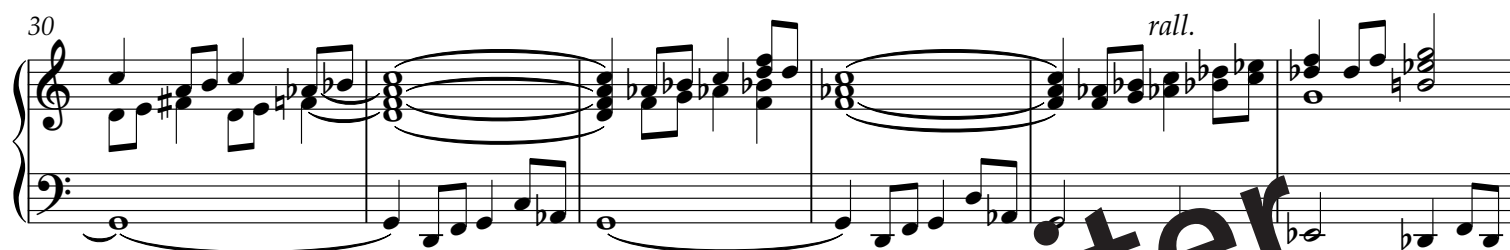
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7

13

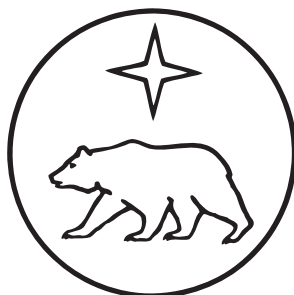
19

The musical score is written for a four-part harmonium. It begins with a tempo marking of 'I Allegretto' and a dynamic of 'p'. The first system shows the right hand playing a series of chords and the left hand playing a simple bass line. The second system continues this pattern. The third system introduces a new melodic line in the right hand. The fourth system shows a more complex harmonic structure. The score is marked with measure numbers 7, 13, and 19. A large circular logo with a bear and a star is overlaid on the score, and a large diagonal watermark reads 'Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page'.



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42

50

58

66

80

87

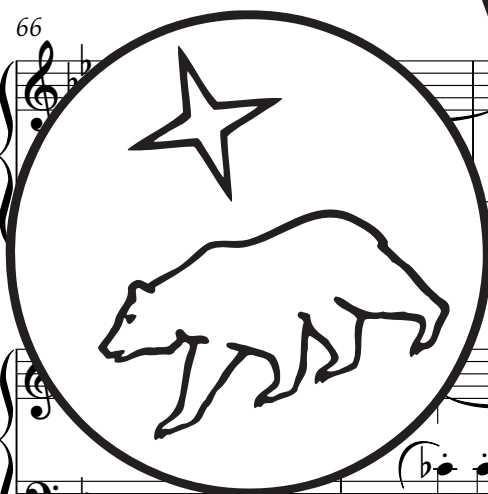
I + 16

f

dim.

- 16

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III Menuet gracieux
W. 219

Joseph Jongen (1873–1953)

Allegro

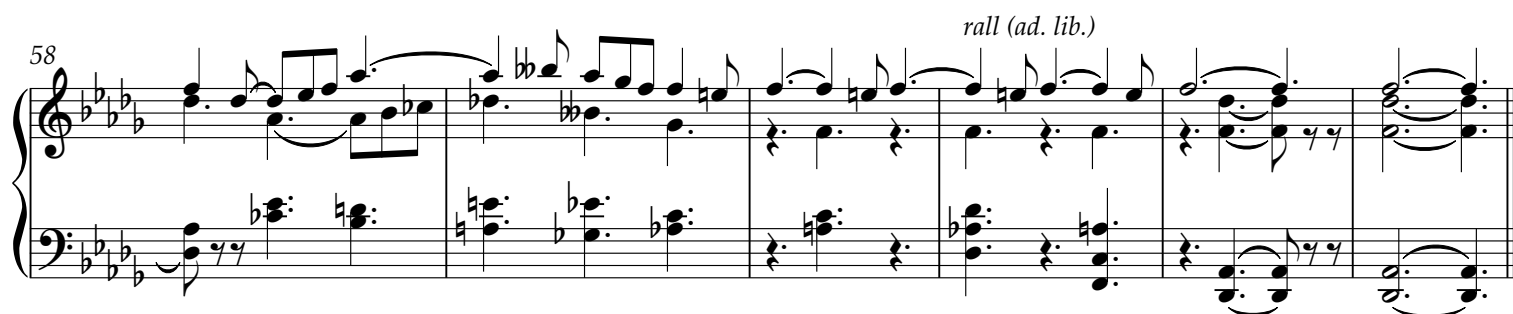
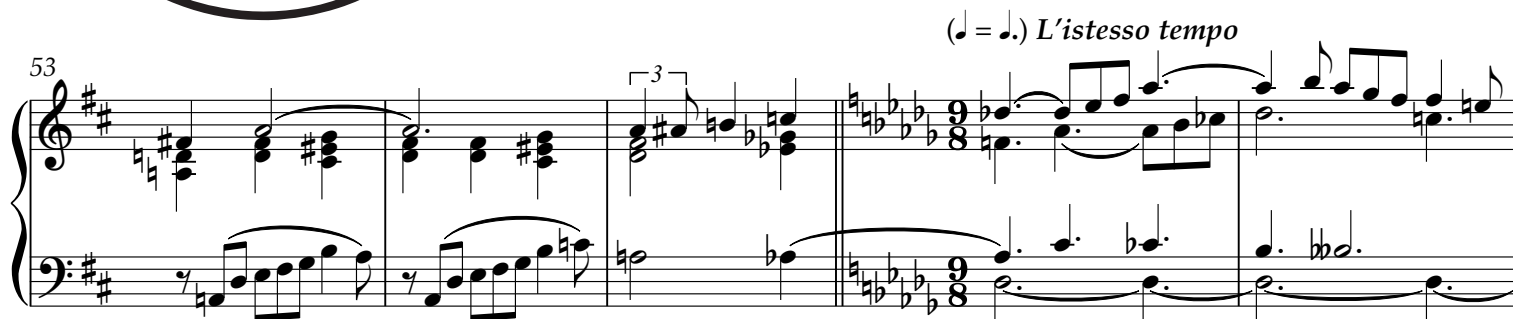
6

12

22

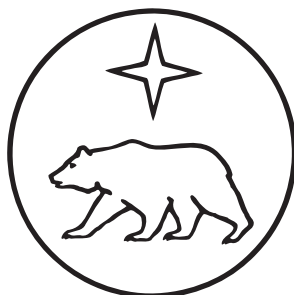
27

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22

25

28 *rit.* *A tempo*

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35

38 *rall. (ad lib.)*

À Joseph Bonnet
Organiste du Gd. orgue de St-Eustache à Paris

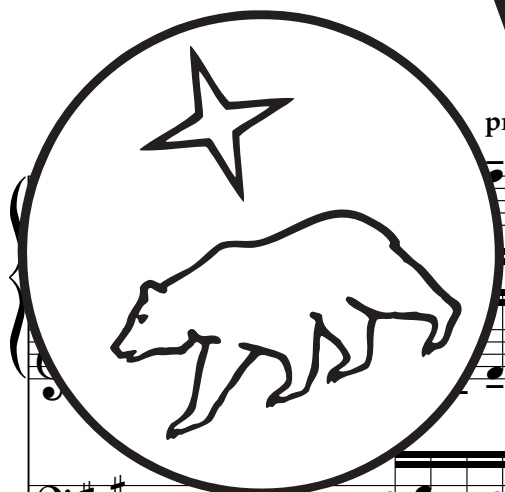
Sonata eroïca op. 94

Grand chœur à tous les claviers.
Claviers et pédales accouplés.

Joseph Jongen (1873–1953)

Modéré,
un peu récité pressez un peu

A tempo pressez



pressez

ri

Maestoso grandioso = 72

5

3

3

3

3

7

3

3

3

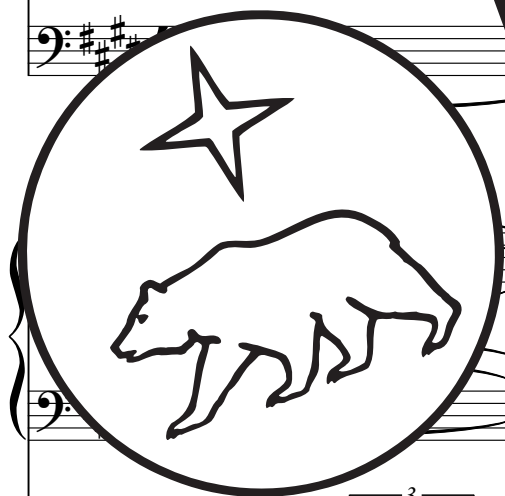
3

3

3

3

3



Accelerando poco

9

3

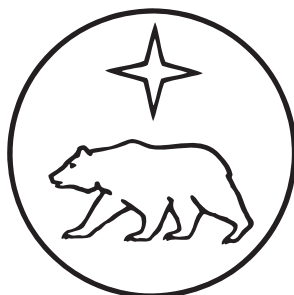
3

3

3

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15

più mosso

(16)

Pos.

G.O.

(18)

8va

G.O.

+ Péd./G.O.

19 ^{*)} 8va-----] – Trompette

R. -16s R. (ouvert) *dim. poco*

– Clairon

23

m.d.

espressivo

poco rit.

29

R. Voix céleste et Dulciana

p

molto dolce e espressivo

A tempo un poco più mosso ♩ = 56

16.8 doux

*) Concerning the tempo, see Critical Commentary. / À propos du tempo, voir le Critical Commentary. / Zum Tempo vgl. den Critical Commentary.

Préparez Pos. Salicional, Flûte à Pavillon,
Bourdon 8, Larigot, Septième, Cromorne. – R./Pos.

32

dim.

36

63

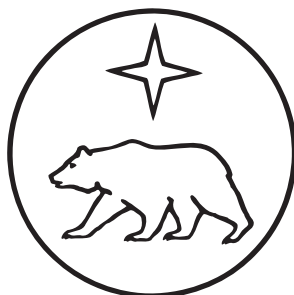
legato

R. – Voix céleste et Dulciana
+ Bourdon 16, Flûte 4, Nazard

44

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59

dim. poco a poco

62

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe

s. - Larigot, Septième, Cornetne
+ R./Pos.

Allegro ♩ = 108

f G.O.
(Anches R.)

R. + Fonds 8.4.2. + Anches R.

+ Tirasse G.O.

68

G.O. *cresc. avec les jeux*

72

8va

Musical score for measures 72-75. The score is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. It features a piano accompaniment with chords and a melody in the right hand. The melody starts with a grace note and a dotted quarter note, followed by eighth notes. The bass line has a steady eighth-note pattern.

76

5 2 1 1

1 2 4 1 4

Musical score for measures 76-79. The score is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. It features a piano accompaniment with chords and a melody in the right hand. The melody starts with a grace note and a dotted quarter note, followed by eighth notes. The bass line has a steady eighth-note pattern.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

Anches Péd. **ff**

Musical score for measures 80-81. The score is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. It features a piano accompaniment with chords and a melody in the right hand. The melody starts with a grace note and a dotted quarter note, followed by eighth notes. The bass line has a steady eighth-note pattern.

82

Musical score for measures 82-85. The score is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. It features a piano accompaniment with chords and a melody in the right hand. The melody starts with a grace note and a dotted quarter note, followed by eighth notes. The bass line has a steady eighth-note pattern.

86



89



dim.

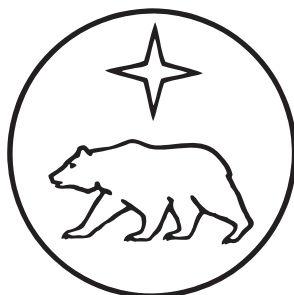
95

– Anches G.O. et Péd.



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112

+ Anches Péd.

116

fff

124

128

dim. peu à peu

132

calmato poco

144

rit.

*) Reduce all manuals and pedal so that at the **Moderato** only the G.O. Flute (Sw. coupled) and the Sw. Voix céleste and Dulciana remain. / Diminuer à tous les claviers et pédale pour arriver au **Moderato** avec la Flûte 8 seule au G.O. (R. accouplé) et la Voix céleste et Dulciana au R. / Alle Manuale und das Pedal reduzieren, sodass beim **Moderato** nur noch die G.O. Flöte (R. gekoppelt) und Voix céleste sowie Dulciana im Schwellwerk übrig bleiben.

Moderato ♩ = 52

150

G.O. Flûte 8 seule, R./G.O.

R. Voix céleste, Dulciana

153

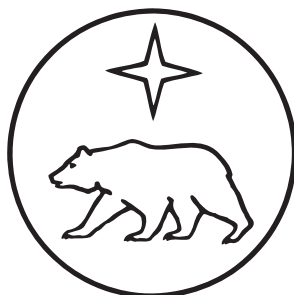
legato

159

poco cresc.

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donner un peu plus de mouvement

170

172

$\text{♩} = 72$

GO
+ G.O. Pe

+ Anches R.

176

178

+ Anches Pos.

180

+ Anches G.O.

non legato

+ Anches Péd.

184

senza rit.

Eroico $\text{♩} = 76-80$

188



192



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page



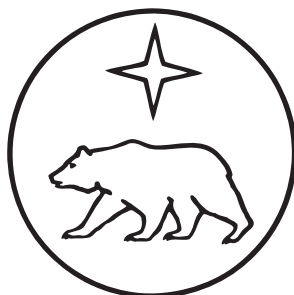
200

accel.



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218

Ouvrez la boîte

220

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

224

226

f

+ Anches Pos.

229

f

+ Anches Péd

Con anima

poco a poco

235

crescendo

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

238

Musical score for measures 238-240. The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp). The right hand features a melody of eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 240 ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to F major (no sharps or flats).

241

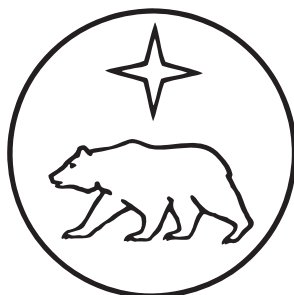
Musical score for measures 241-246. The score continues in F major. The right hand has a melody with some rests, and the left hand plays a consistent eighth-note pattern. Measure 246 concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to D major (two sharps).

247

Musical score for measures 247-250. The score is in D major. The right hand features a melody with some rests, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 250 ends with a double bar line.

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262

♩ = 104

265

élargir A tempo

273

Allargando

*À mon ami Georges Alexis***Toccata**

op. 104

Aux claviers: Fonds, Anches, Mixtures

(16 à la fin seulement)

Péd.: Fonds 8,16. Claviers accouplés.

G.O. Soubasse 16.8

R. très légèrement ouvert. Tirasse R.

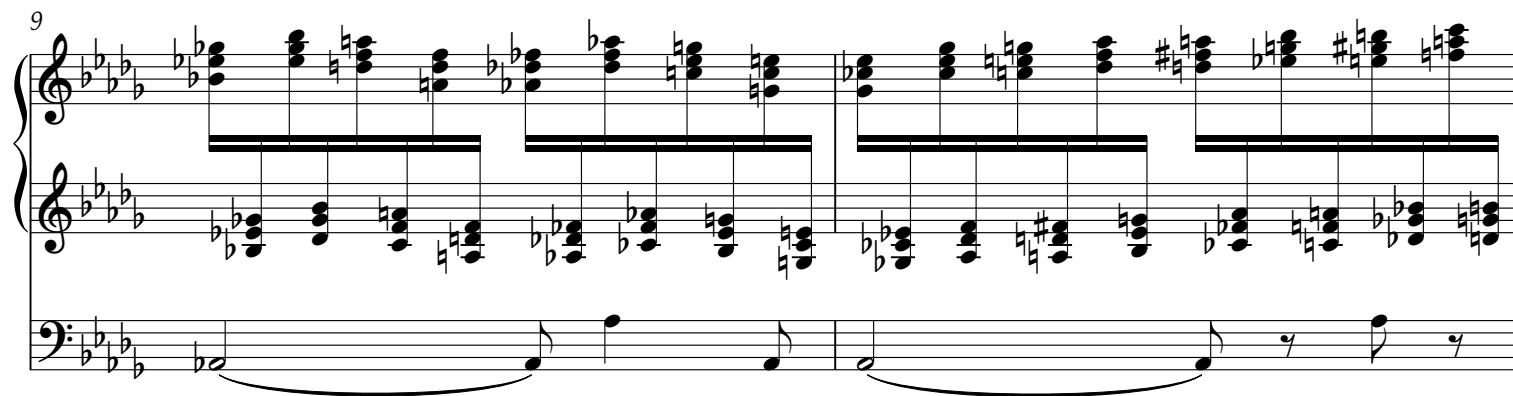
Joseph Jongen (1873–1953)

*) ♩ = 92–100

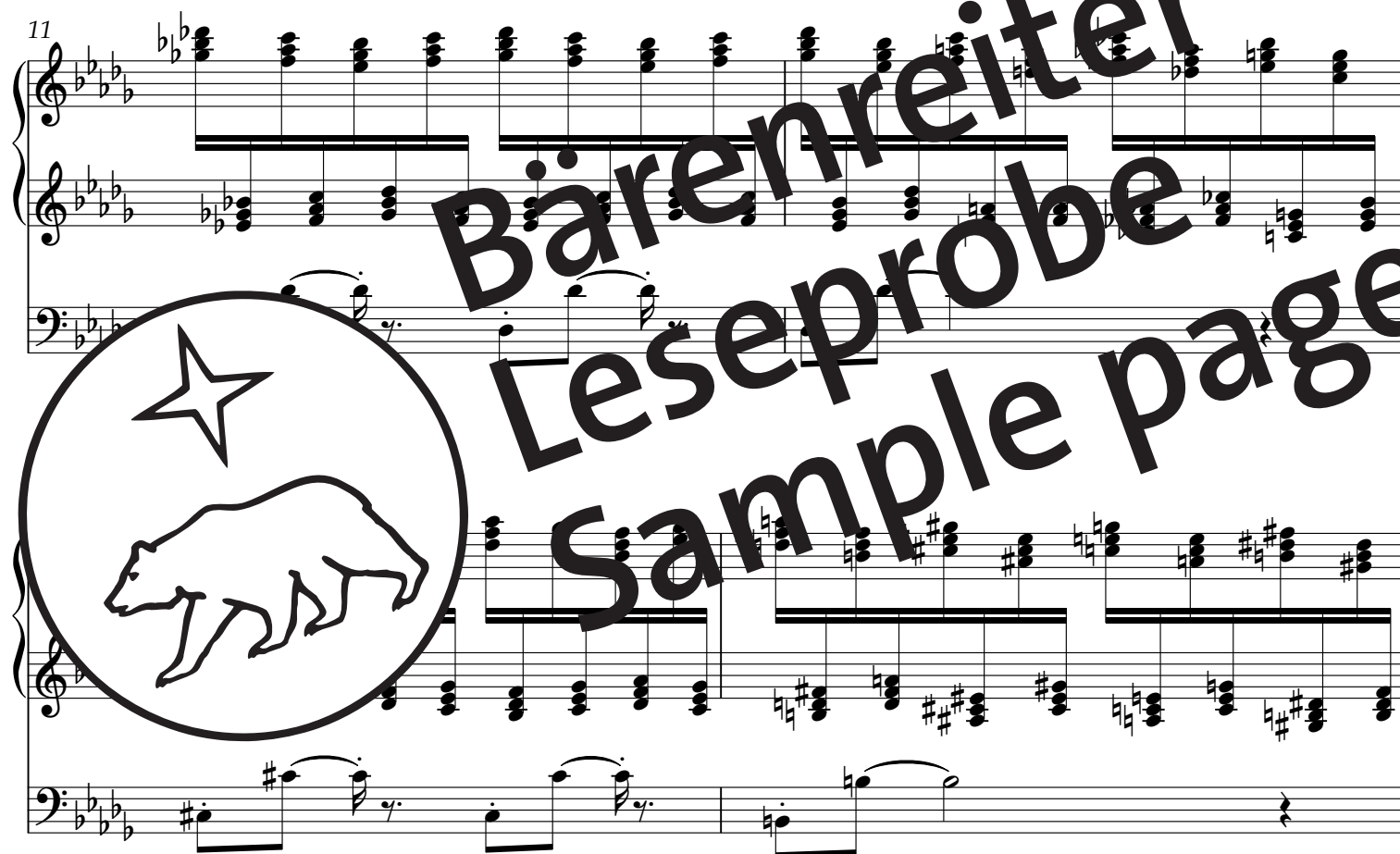
The musical score is presented in three systems. The first system (measures 1-4) features a right hand with chords and a left hand with a single note. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the chordal texture. The third system (measures 9-12) shows a more complex harmonic structure with some accidentals. A large circular logo with a bear and a star is overlaid on the left side of the score. A large diagonal watermark 'Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page' is also present.

*) See the composer's note at the end. / Voir note de l'auteur à la fin. / Siehe die Anmerkung des Komponisten am Ende.

9

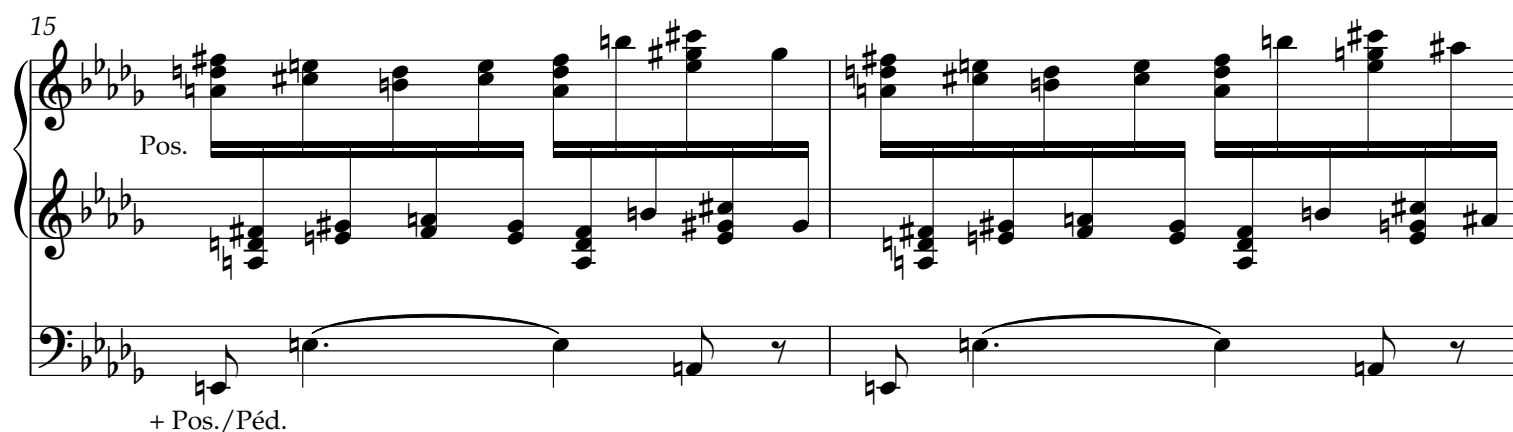


11



15

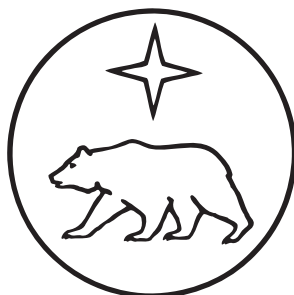
Pos.



+ Pos./Péd.

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25

cresc.

ouvrez les boîtes / open boxes / Jalousieschweller öffnen

27

G.O.

7

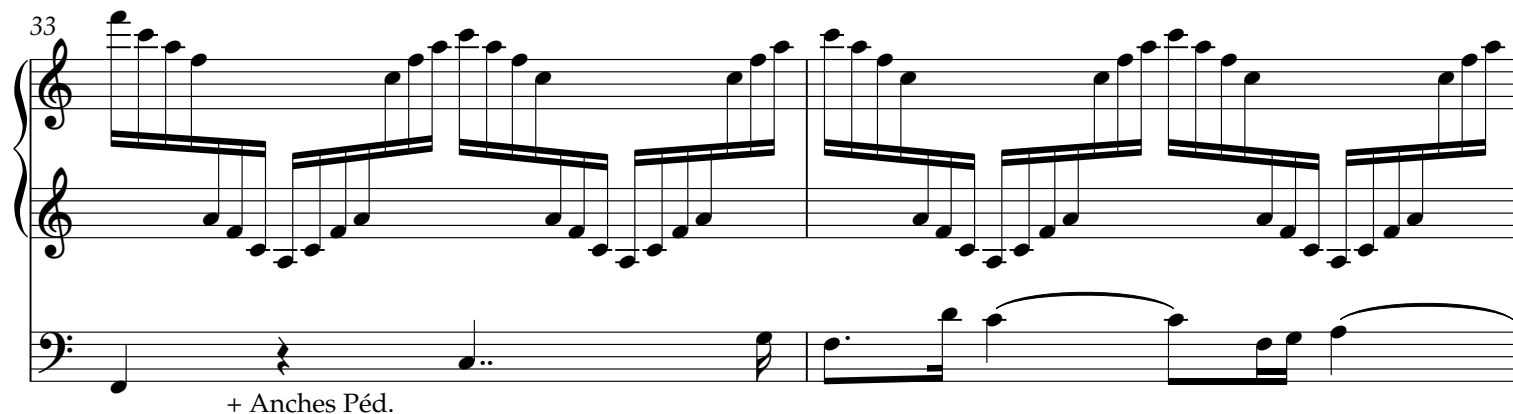
6 6 6

– Anches Péd.

31

5

33



+ Anches Péd.

35



3

6

6

6

- Anches Péd.

39



3 Pos.

- G.O./Péd.

41



43



47

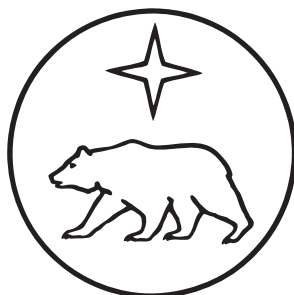
R. *p*

Récit fermé



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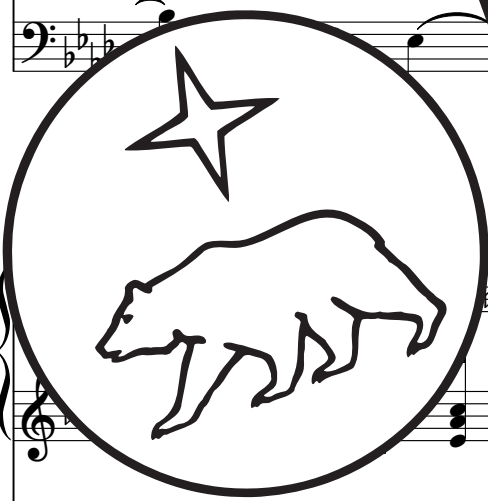
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57 *8va*

G.O.



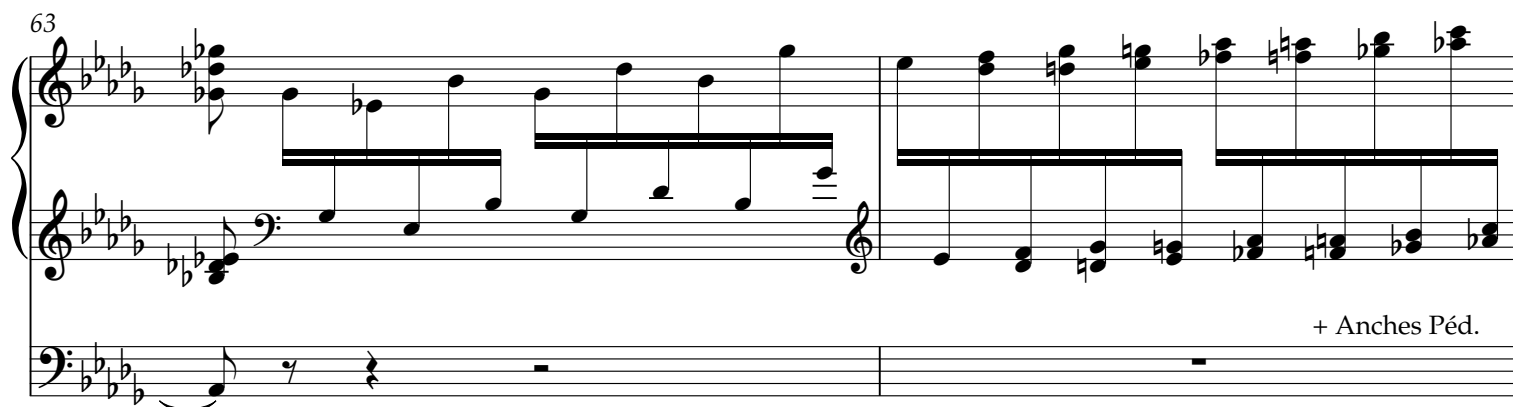
59 (8)



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

63

+ Anches Péd.



65

66

67

68

69

70

– Anches Péd.

71

72

73

74

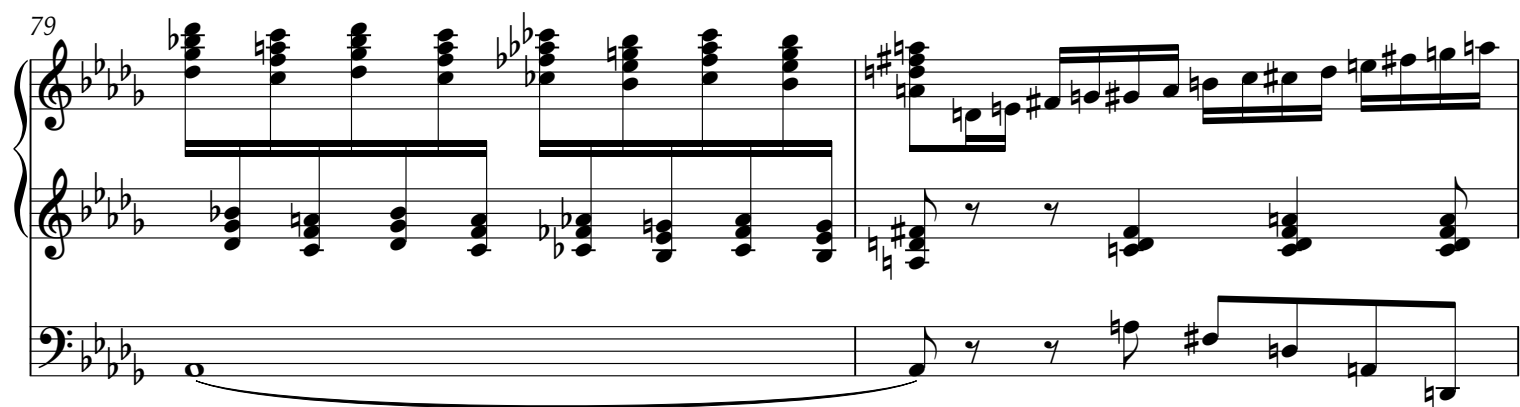
73



75

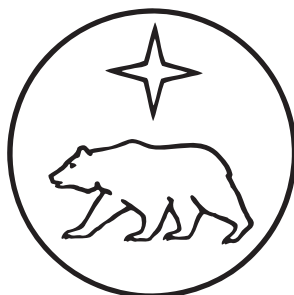


79



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89

6

– Anches Péd.

91

6

3

9

95

9

98

+ 16's

+ Anches Péd.

102

3

104

Plus lent

*) The characteristic of this piece is not the speed, but the regularity in the alternation of the chords between the player's two hands. The tempo will be about crotchet 92–100, governed by the limitations of the instrument or the resonance of the space. / La caractéristique de ce morceau n'est pas la vitesse, mais la régularité dans le jeu des accords alternés des deux mains. Le mouvement sera environ noire = 92–100 selon les possibilités de l'instrument ou de l'acoustique de la salle. / Der Character dieses Stückes ergibt sich nicht aus der Geschwindigkeit, sondern aus der Regelmäßigkeit des Wechsels der Akkorde zwischen den beiden Händen des Spielers. Das Tempo liegt zwischen ♩ = 92 und 100, je nach den Möglichkeiten des Instruments bzw. der Raumresonanz.

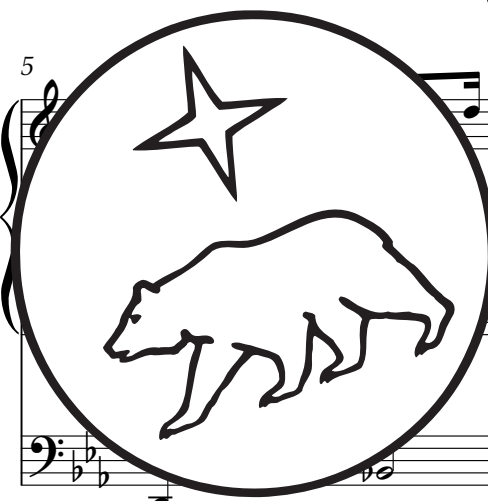
Lecture à vue, Concours d'orgue, CRMB, May 1936.

Petite Pièce

W. 313

Joseph Jongen (1873–1953)

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page



5

8

3

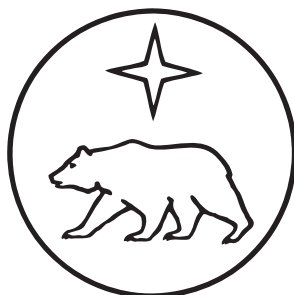
3

3

3

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24

Pos.

28

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

38

*Concours d'orgue 1937***Petit Prélude**

(Aria)

W. 319

G.O. Flûte 8

Pos. Flûte et Cor de nuit 8

R. Hautbois

Péd. Soubasse 16. Tirasse Pos.

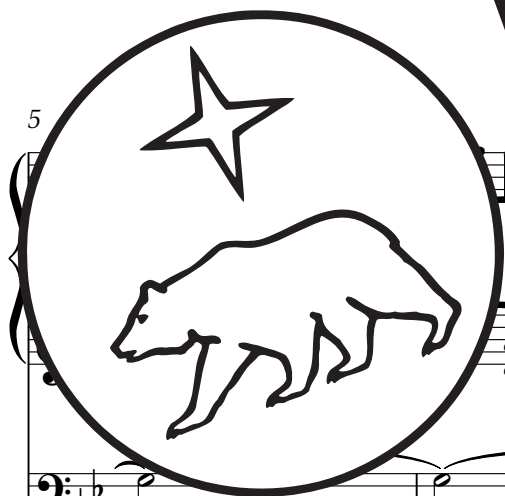
Joseph Jongen (1873–1953)

Andantino grazioso

R.

p

Pos.



5

10

14



18



Fagott 1st R.

+ Flûte 4 Pos.

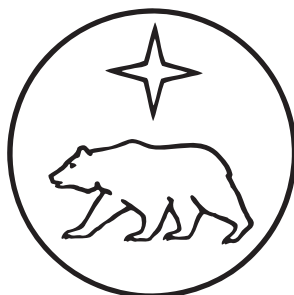
+ Dulc. Péd.

26



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Petit Caprice

W. 375

Récit: Bourdon, Hautbois 8

G.O. Flûte 8

Pos: Flûtes 8.4

Péd: 16.8

Joseph Jongen (1873–1953)

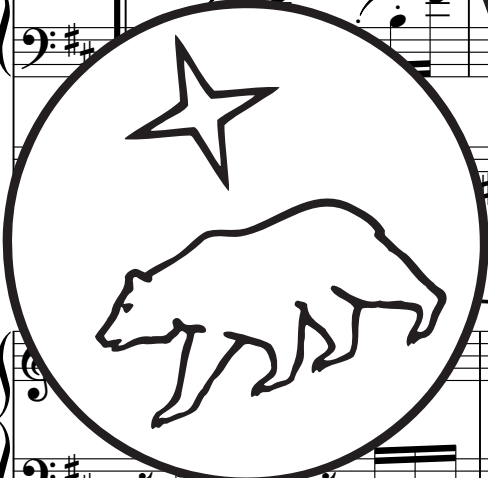
[Modérément animé]

G.O.

R.

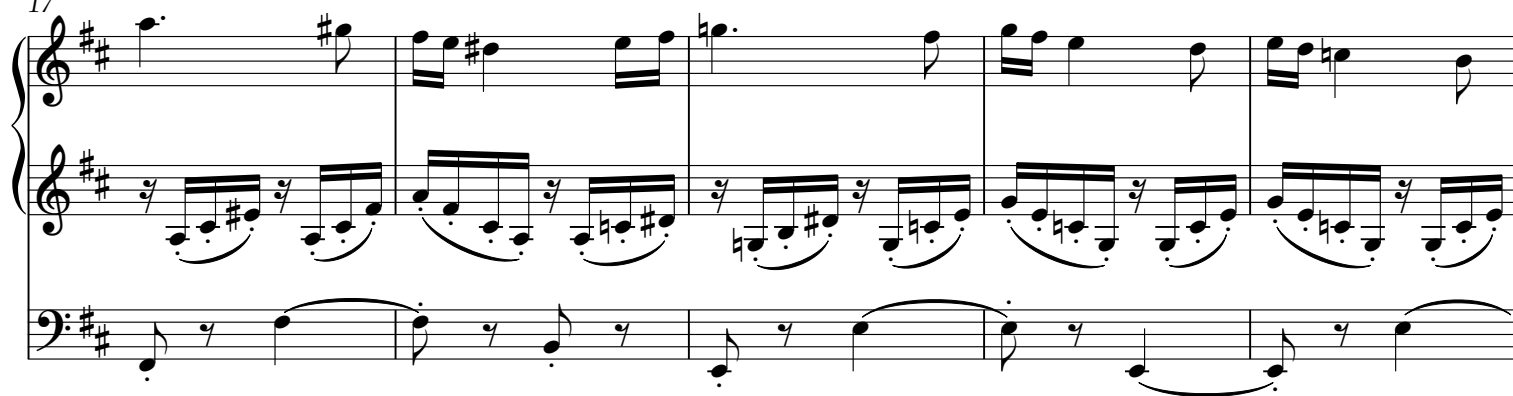
5

13



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

The musical score is for 'Petit Caprice' by Joseph Jongen, W. 375. It is in 2/4 time and D major. The score is divided into three systems. The first system (measures 1-4) features a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with a single note. The second system (measures 5-12) features a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with a single note. The third system (measures 13-16) features a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with a single note. The score is marked 'Modérément animé' and includes a 'G.O.' (Grand Organo) part. A large watermark 'Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page' is overlaid on the score. A circular logo with a bear and a star is also present.



38

42

G.O.

(G.O.)

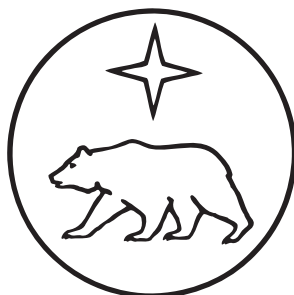
51

G.O.
+ Gambe 8

Pos.

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*Pos.**G.O.*

73

78

83

D.S. S al C
e poi la Coda

CODA

88

Deux pièces pour orgue
op. 108

À Madame Val Chesneau-Barberis

Scherzetto
op. 108 no. 1

Sw. 8.4.2.

Gt. Clarabella

Péd. Bourdon 16 + Bass Flute 8

Sw./Ped., Gt./Ped., Sw./Gt.

Joseph Jongen (1873–1953)

Allegretto

Gt. *mf*

10

dim.

14

Sw. *p*

- Gt./Ped.

19

Gt.

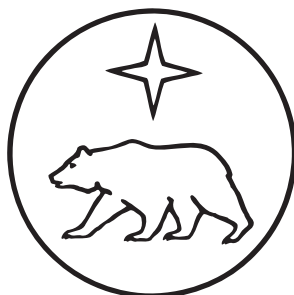
+ Gt./Ped.

29

p

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54

Gt. + 8 Gt.

59

69

69

74

+ Sw. 2

p

Sw.

79

mf

89

dim.

p

94

Reduce Gt. to Clarabella only

Gt.

101

Sw. - 2

Sw.

106

111

ossia

rall. poco

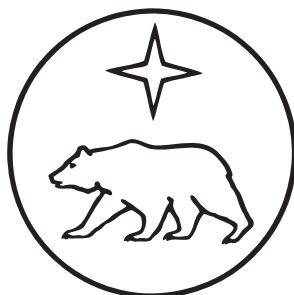
Reduce Sw. to soft 8 only

- Sw. to Ped.

Ped. - 8

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19

3

p

cresc.

3

3

24 + Gt. Clarabella [4]

3

3

3

3

29

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

33

cresc. poco a poco

36

poco a poco *tempo religioso*

Sw. p legato

+ Sw. Voix céleste

- Gt./Ped.

44

49

cresc. - poco - a - poco

3

53

dim.

p

Gt. 4

Gt. Gamba

62

Reduce Sw. to Celestes only

pp

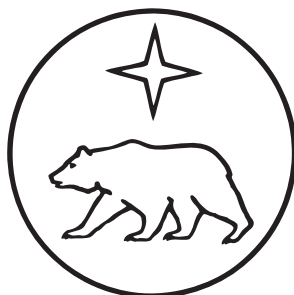
Sw.

- Sw./Ped.

pp

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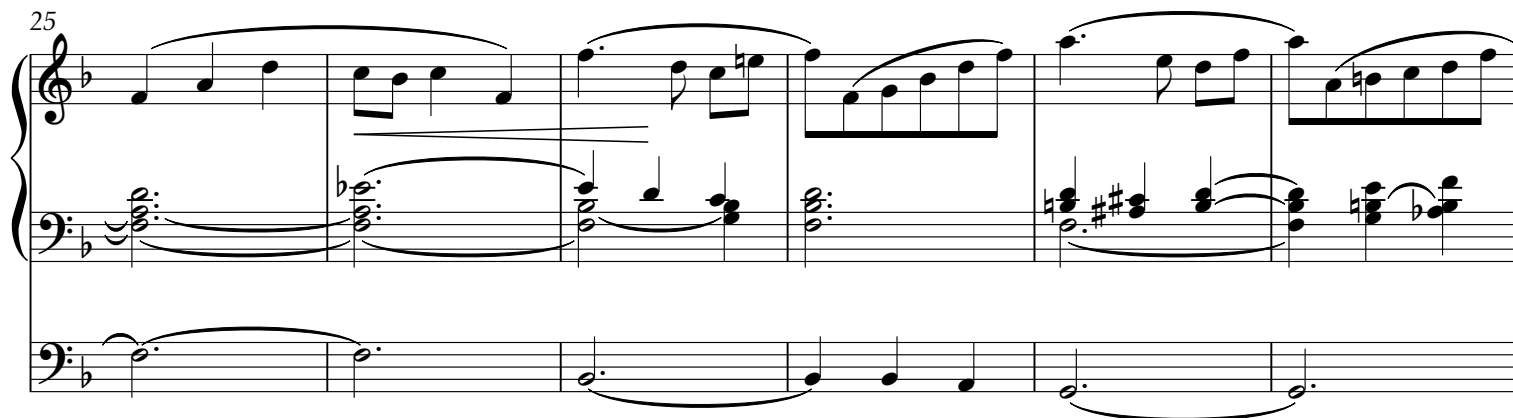
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25



31

poco rit. *l'ère ne t plus vite*

dim.

- Voix céleste
+ Flûte 8.4



39

un poco più f



42

45

51

55

peu à peu

59

Voix céleste

– Flûtes 8.4

poco cresc.

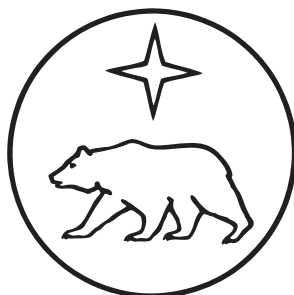
poco dim.

69

pp

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(12)

Musical score for measures 12-13. The score is written for piano in three staves (treble, right hand, and bass). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 12 features a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed sixteenth notes. Measure 13 continues this pattern with some changes in the right hand and a more active bass line.

14

Musical score for measures 14-16. The score continues in the same key and style. Measure 14 has a similar rhythmic intensity to measure 12. Measure 15 shows a slight change in the right hand's texture. Measure 16 features a more melodic line in the right hand. A large watermark is overlaid on the page, and a circular logo is present on the left.

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

A circular logo containing a stylized line drawing of a bear walking to the right, with a five-pointed star above its head.

17

Musical score for measures 17-18. Measure 17 continues the melodic development in the right hand. Measure 18 features a more active bass line with beamed notes. The score concludes with a long, sustained note in the bass.

(18)



20



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

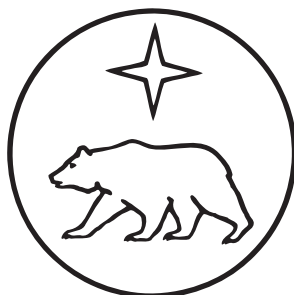


23



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30

The musical score for measures 30-34 of 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns is written in 3/4 time and E major. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The key signature is E major (three sharps). The time signature is 3/4. The score begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The first staff (Treble) contains a complex melodic line with many beamed notes and rests. The second staff (Bass) contains a similar complex melodic line. The third staff (lower Bass) contains a simpler melodic line with a long note in the first measure and a half note in the second measure. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

(31)

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled 'Bärenreiter Leseprobe'. The score is written for a piano, with a grand staff consisting of a treble and bass clef. The key signature is D major, indicated by two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. A large, stylized watermark 'Bärenreiter Leseprobe' is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page. In the bottom left corner, there is a circular logo containing a line drawing of a bear walking to the left, with a five-pointed star above its head. The page number '(31)' is located in the top left corner.

34

The musical score for measures 34-35 of 'The Swan' by Maurice Ravel. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, and features a piano accompaniment. The right hand plays a repeating eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a more complex rhythmic pattern. The score is written for piano and includes a repeat sign at the end of measure 35.

(35)



37

2 1 3 1



(39)



41

Measures 41-43 of a musical score. The top system consists of a grand staff with two treble clefs and a bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a complex, fast-paced melody in the right hand with many beamed sixteenth notes, and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. A large, horizontal brace spans across the bottom of the system, indicating a continuation or a specific performance instruction.

(42)

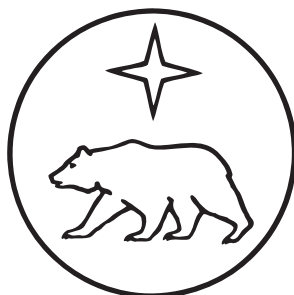
Measures 42-43 of a musical score. The top system consists of a grand staff with two treble clefs and a bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a complex, fast-paced melody in the right hand with many beamed sixteenth notes, and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. A large, horizontal brace spans across the bottom of the system, indicating a continuation or a specific performance instruction.

(44)

Measures 44-46 of a musical score. The top system consists of a grand staff with two treble clefs and a bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F-sharp and C-sharp). The music features a complex, fast-paced melody in the right hand with many beamed sixteenth notes, and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. A large, horizontal brace spans across the bottom of the system, indicating a continuation or a specific performance instruction.

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61 *réponse*

64

réponse

70

73



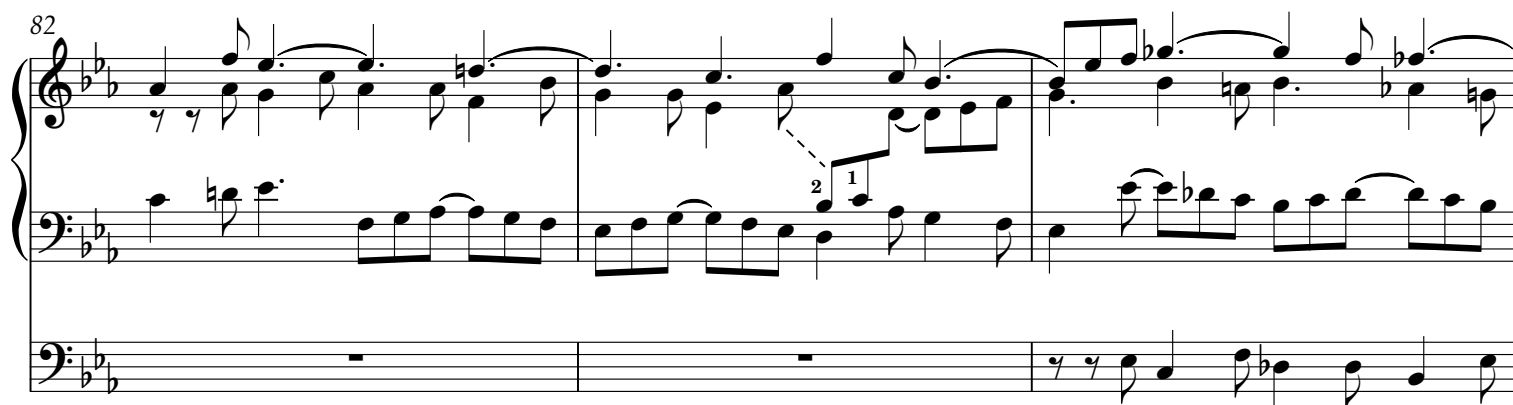
76



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

4^{me} degré

82



85

85

88

88

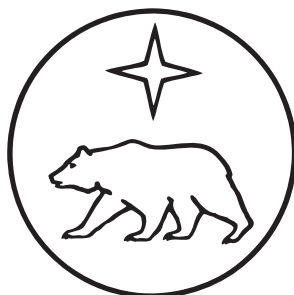
94

94

1 3

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113

114 115

116

117 118 119 120 121

122

123 124 125

Gaudeamus

Verset pour la Fête de l'Assomption
W. 350

Organo pleno

Joseph Jongen (1873–1953)

Un poco maestoso

f

Péd.

5

mf *Org. pleno*

Man.

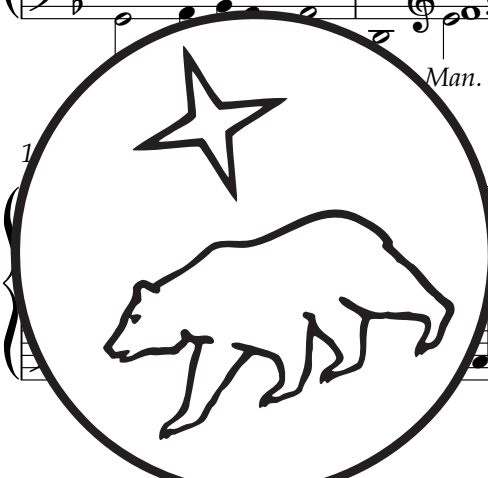
16

mf *ff*

Man. *Péd.*

21

rit.



Appendix 1

Légende

(1930)

Unfinished – completion from bars 1–3, 7–12

W. 287

Joseph Jongen (1873–1953)

Larghetto

G.O.

R.

3

6

3

Pos.

Pa

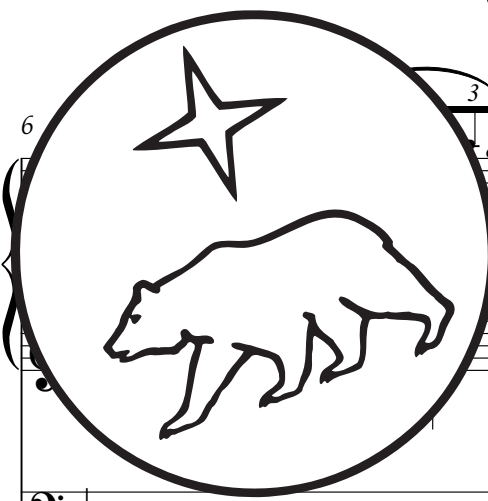
legato

10

rit.

A tempo

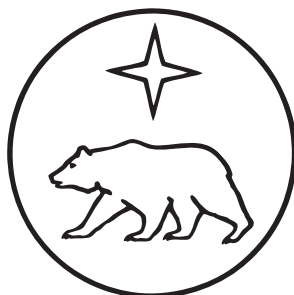
R.



The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and common time. It consists of three systems. The first system (bars 1-6) is marked 'Larghetto' and includes a 'G.O.' (Grand Octave) instruction. The second system (bars 7-12) includes a 'Pos.' (Positivo) instruction and a 'Pa' (Pausa) instruction. The third system (bars 13-18) includes a 'rit.' (ritardando) instruction and an 'A tempo' instruction. The score is marked 'legato' at the end of the second system. A large, diagonal watermark 'Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page' is overlaid across the center of the page.

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29

3

legato

33

Appendix 2
Sonata en sol - ossia

Bar 18 – r. h. last beat:
'56 notes' (Leduc)

6

Autograph pencil draft

6

Bars 56–57 Autograph pencil draft (r. h. first version)

Bar 75 – r. h.: '56 notes' (Leduc)

Bar 94 – r. h. first beat:
'56 notes' (Leduc)

GLOSSAIRE / GLOSSARY / GLOSSAR

Français

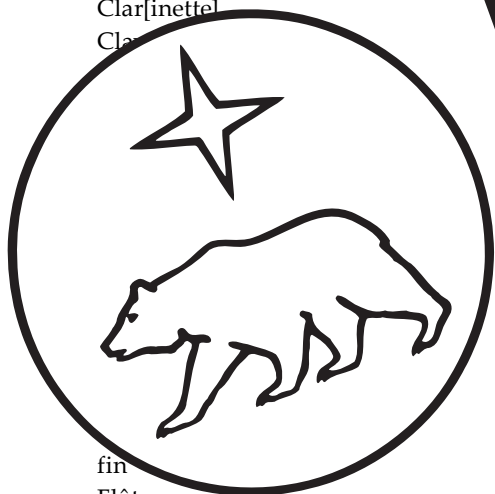
Deutsch

English

1^{er} mouvement
4^{me} degré
ajoutez
Anches
animé / animez
arpéger lentement
assez
augmenter
au mouvement
avec
Basson
beaucoup
bien
boîte fermée
boîte ouverte
Bourdon
calmer
cédez, en rallentissant
chanté / chanter
Clar[inette]
Clar[inet]
fin
Flûte
Fonds
Gambe
G.O. (Grand orgue)
Hautbois
Jeux de pédale
Jeux doux
jusqu'à la fin
large
léger
légèrement
lent[eur]
lié
m.d. (main droite)
m.g. (main gauche)
mais
marqué
modéré[ment]

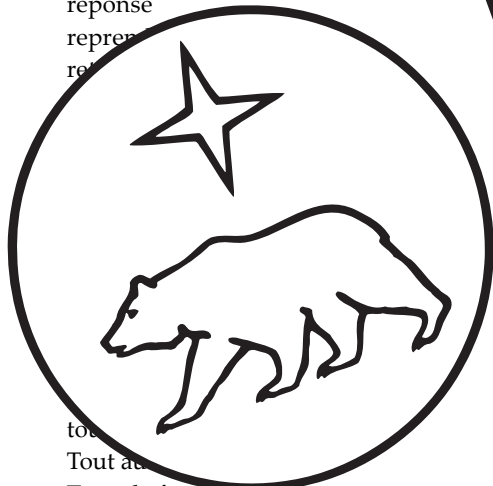
Im ersten Tempo
Subdominante
[Register] hinzufügen
Zungenstimmen / Rohrwerk
belebt
Akkorde langsam brechen
ziemlich
Crescendo
Im Tempo
mit
Fagott
viel
sehr
Schwellkasten geschlossen
Schwellkasten geöffnet
Subbass
überwiegend
langsam werdend
singend
Klarinette
Manuale gekoppelt
Kontrabass
kurze [Pause]
tanzend
ohne Koppel
ein bisschen schneller
Superoktave
sanft
weiter werden
noch / wieder
markiert
sanfter werden
ausdrucksvoll
Ende
Flöte
Grundstimme
Gambe
Hauptwerk
Oboe
Pedalstimmen
Sanfte Stimmen
bis zum Ende
breit
leicht
geringfügig
langsam, Langsamkeit
legato
rechte Hand
linke Hand
aber
markiert
mäßig

First tempo
subdominant
add
Reeds
animated
break chords slowly
fairly
crescendo
In tempo
with
bassoon
much a lot
well
swellbox closed
swellbox open
Subbass / Bourdon
alto
slow down
in singing style
Clarinet
Keyboards coupled
Double bass
short [pause]
dancing
uncoupled
a little more quickly
Fifteenth
soft
broaden
once again
marcato, marked
diminuendo
expressive
end
Flute
Foundations
Gamba
Great
Oboe
Pedal stops
Soft stops
until the end
broad
light
slightly
slow[ness]
sustained (legato)
right hand
left hand
but
marcato, marked
moderato / moderately



Bärenreiter
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sample page

moins
 Montre
 Mouvement
 octave aiguë
 Octavin
 ouvert
 ôtez les jeux
 ouvrez / ouvrir la boîte
 pas trop
 Péd[ale]
 peu à peu
 plus lent / vite
 plus vite qu'au début
 Pos[itif]
 préparez
 presser
 Prestant
 progressivement
 ralentir / retenu
 Récit (R.)
 récit
 réexposition
 relatif [mineur]
 religieux
 réponse
 reprendre
 relâcher
 tout
 Tout au
 Toute la force de l'orgue
 tranquille
 très
 triste
 Trompette
 un peu
 un peu moins vite
 un peu plus vite
 Viole de Gambe
 Violoncelle
 vite
 Voix humaine



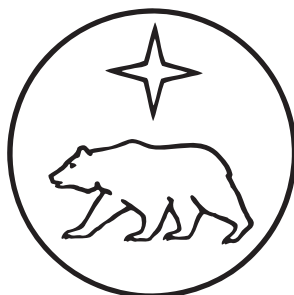
weniger
 Principal
 (im) Tempo
 Superoktavkoppel
 Oktav 2'
 geöffnet
 angegebene(s) Register abstoßen
 Schwellkasten öffnen
 nicht zu viel
 Pedal
 nach und nach
 langsamer / schneller
 schneller als am Anfang
 Positiv
 vorbereiten
 schneller werden
 Oktav 4'
 schrittweise
 langsamer werdend
 Schwellwerk
 wie eine Rezitativ
 Neuformulierung der Exposition
 parallele Oktave [Moll]
 sehr groß
 Antwort
 Im Tempo
 zurückhaltend
 zum Tempo zurückkehren
 rhythmisch
 ohne
 allein
 Subbass
 invertiertes Thema
 kontrastiertes Thema
 Pedaloppel
 Tremulant
 immer
 alles
 Volles Hauptwerk
 Volles Werk
 ruhig
 sehr
 traurig
 Trompete
 ein bisschen / etwas
 etwas langsamer
 etwas schneller
 Viola da Gamba
 Gambe
 schnell
 Vox humana

less
 Diapason / Principal
 (in) Tempo
 super octave coupler
 Fifteenth
 open
 remove the specified stop(s)
 open swellbox
 not too much
 Pedal
 little by little
 slower / quicker
 quicker than at the start
 Positive / Choir
 prepare
 accelerate
 Principal 4'
 in gradual progression
 slow down
 Swell
 like a recitative
 reformation of exposition
 related [minor]
 devout, religious
 answer
 In Tempo
 held back
 return to Tempo
 rhythmic
 without
 alone
 Sub Bass / Bourdon
 subject inverted
 subject in augmentation
 Pedal coupler
 Tremulant / Tremolo
 always
 everything
 Full Great
 Full organ
 calm
 very
 sad
 Trumpet
 a little
 a little slower
 a little quicker
 Viola da Gamba
 String
 quick
 Vox humana

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II Évocation héroïque

The colophon in **A** is: *le 28 Juillet 1921.*

Bar	Beat	Comment
21	2	The second note may be b^1 .
72	1	Alto voice may be a^1 .
74	2	Lower stave, lowest notes may both be f .
84	1	Lower stave, the C may have a G above it.

III Menuet gracieux

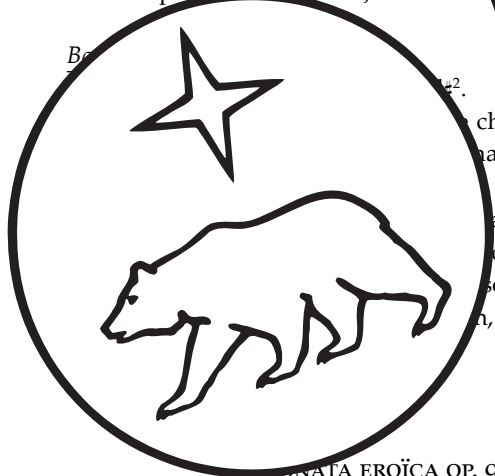
The colophon in **A** is: *le 28 Juillet 1921.*

A has a dual time-signature system: the r.h. is in nine-eight, the l.h. is in three-four. Here all is converted to three-four, except for the final bars, which are in nine-eight. The duration of these bars does not vary from the preceding three-four bars.

Bar	Beat	Comment
35, 36		The l.h. naturals to the e and g are missing.

IV Marche solennelle

The colophon in **A** is: *le 29 Juillet 1921.*



ANATA EROÏCA OP. 94

Original title: *Variations*. This was altered before the programme was printed for the first performance, which took place on 6 November 1930.

Superscription in **A**: *Commencé le 18 septembre.*

Colophon in **A**: *le 25 7bre 1930, Cokaifagne.*

Manuscript sources:

- A** Pencil draft in Jongen's hand: CRMB.
- B** Fair copy in ink: lost. Sent to Joseph Bonnet, who passed it on to Leduc. It was never returned to Jongen and it disappeared, probably during World War II.

Previous printed edition:

- E** Alphonse Leduc, Paris, 1932.

For the most part **A** is written in Jongen's shorthand notation. (Further information can be found in Whiteley 1997.) **A** contains very few markings, either of tempo or dynamics.

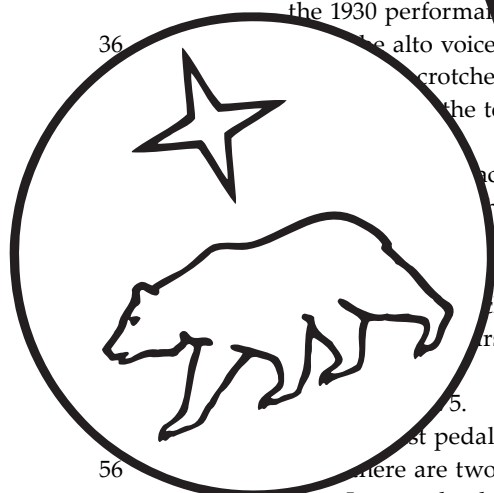
Performance instructions based on communication with the editor from both Flor Peeters (1903–86) and Kamiel d'Hooghe (1929–2021) are mentioned below. (Peeters/d'Hooghe).

Although it is believed that he never played Opus 94 to Jongen, the recording by his pupil Joseph-François Berden was made in the light of his having heard it played by Jongen himself. This recording is referenced selectively here (**JFB**), but usually only where MM marks conflict or where a reading found elsewhere is substantiated by **JFB** (see Whiteley 1997).

Registration is clarified, usually in italics, in places where Jongen's registration at the 2nd piano is unknown. A note is always made below if anything differs from **E**.

Bar	Beat	Comment
14		In A , this section is without barlines.
1		In A , the first two notes are: quaver / quaver tied to a crotchet. Thereafter notes are crotchets. Regarding the first five quavers of bar 1, in the interpretation of JFB the <i>rit.</i> applies to the first three notes only; after this there is considerable <i>accel.</i> in bar 2.
2		JFB has an <i>accel.</i> in the following bar which is c. 90%. This continues but with much freedom (see Whiteley 1997).
6		In A , this is a bar of $\frac{5}{4}$ time, with the fourth quaver beat omitted.
2		In E , the first l.h. chord has e^1 , an obvious misprint.
7	2	In A , the first r.h. note is f^2 , but the l.h. has f^1 .
8	2	The second half of the beat, in A , gives the b/b^1 quavers as crotchets, but the third beat then repeats these notes. As <i>notes communes</i> these notes should be tied in any case.
10	1	In A , the lower voice on both staves is a crotchet. The l.h. beam break in E (first to second semiquaver) is not present in A .
10	2	In A , the pedal note has the value of a minim. Pedal ties missing in A .
11–12		A time-signature of $\frac{7}{8}$ is added for clarity. This is not present in the sources.
14		In E , the highest r.h. note is b^2 natural (misprint).
15	2	The third semiquaver chord might be a chord of A major. In A , this chord has no accidentals to the cs.
15	3	In A , the pedal semiquaver $g^\sharp$ is missing.
16	3	In A , the r.h. note is a quaver followed by a quaver and semiquaver rests.
18	1	In A , the pedal part is missing.
18	8–10	

19		The ♩ = 44 marking in E is doubtful. Although there is no marking in A, A keeps the beat the same, albeit now a crotchet. A makes no change to the <i>Maestoso grandioso</i> marking of the introduction. Peeters/d'Hooghe confirmed that a tempo quicker than 44 was adopted by Jongen, but the speed chosen needs to respect the <i>poco più mosso</i> direction at bar 30. JFB has ♩ = 76 for the section beginning at bar 19, but there is much freedom and the tempo at bar 30 is ♩ = c. 60.	71–72	3–4	The time values are incorrectly printed in E. They are given here as shown in A.
			72		In E, the l.h. chord is printed a third too low. In A, this is a chord of C minor. The first pedal note omits the upper octave in E, but A suggests that the octaves continue here.
			76	1	In A, the l.h. chord is a minim, and the pedal G# is a semibreve tied to a quaver in the next bar.
			77		The given fingering is that of Jongen in A. E has fingering indicated for different notes although the essentials are the same.
19–23		A has no articulation markings (-) but, with the exception of bar 21 beat 1, the beaming is consistent. This suggests that the markings in E continue, as given here.	78	1	The instruction <i>ôtez Anches péd</i> at bar 95 means that the <i>Anches</i> must have been introduced here.
23–5	1–3	In A, there are no ties between the a ² s, nor between the f ² s. In E only the a ² s are tied. A has been followed here.	91		In A, Jongen continues the same shorthand system as in the preceding bars, so the omission of the small notes in E may be a transcribing error on Jongen's part. JFB plays the dotted crotchet of the l.h. voice in both hands as a quaver followed by a crotchet, i.e. repeated notes (Bar 92: same remark).
26	1	In A, the r.h. lower voice chord is a minim. Peeters/d'Hooghe suggested a slightly quicker tempo. JFB has ♩ = 60.			E does not have the lower notes for the l.h. In A these are clearly written out.
30				1	In A, all the manual chords are played together at the first beat (r.h. crotchet, l.h. minim). The pedal has a crotchet rest. This bar is given here according to E.
33–4		The <i>Flûte à Pavillon</i> registration is from the 1930 performance. In E it is <i>Flûte</i> .	94	4	In A, there are two versions of the r.h. semiquavers. The first version was: c ^{#2} –d ² –d ^{#2} –e ² . (The second version included the insertion of bar 94, which was missing from the first version.)
36		The alto voice note values are dotted crotchets. The tenor voice has the accented note. The staccato is missing. This bar suggested a slightly quicker tempo. The chord is a triad. The first quaver of the second version is missing.	95	1–2	In A, the pedal has a tied minim e ^b .
			95–6	1	In E, the r.h. c ² is a quaver (also bar 108). A has clear, consistent crotchets throughout, as in E, bars 109–111.
			98		The fingering is in E only.
			99	1	In E, the l.h. c is a crotchet. This is given here according to A.
			101–2		The fingering is given according to A. In A, beat 1 of bar 101 has no d for the l.h. Only A has the alto voice g ¹ . In E, this is omitted.
			108	1	<i>Anches péd</i> confirmed by Peeters/d'Hooghe. (Also JFB).
64–66		r.h. beaming according to A.	112		A has all notes except the e ¹ and e ^{b3} s of the manual parts as crotchets.
65		JFB included a 16 in the additions to the R.	116–7	4	In A, the manual chords are omitted.
66		It is highly likely that Jongen added the <i>Anches Récit</i> here (as JFB). At least, the indication in parenthesis in bar 67 in E suggests they were already engaged.	121		The pedal has semiquavers. A makes it clear that this is not a trill (also bar 127).
			123		The pedal ♭ to the G is omitted in A.
67	1	In A, the pedal quaver has no staccato dot (as given here).	125	3–4	In A, the l.h. d [#] is a minim. (also for equivalent notes in bars 130, 132.)
			128	3	



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129 3–4 In **A**, the l.h. d[#] is omitted. (Also for equivalent notes in bars 131, 133.)

130 1 The *dim. peu à peu* is placed here according to **A**. This is two beats earlier than it is in **E**. Peeters/d’Hooghe and **JFB** all support this.

132 3 **E** ties the f to the following rest (gap): misprint.

150 d’Hooghe stated that Jongen kept this section moving at a quicker tempo than that indicated. Peeters’ general remarks support this. **JFB** is considerably quicker.

157 In **A**, the pedal has a semibreve G₂.

164 1 This is Jongen’s fingering (in **A**).

166 2–3 The r.h. tie is missing in **E**.

168–70 1 In **E**, an extra voice on the first semiquaver is merely to show the division between the hands. **E** then changes the system for bars 171–2; this is used in **A** and is adopted here throughout.

173 1 The metronome mark (72) is in parenthesis in **E** and may not be Jongen’s.

179 4 In all sources the natural sign to the b² is missing. The fingering in this bar is in **E** only.

180 changes the natural sign to the d³ is suggested at the indicated *sezza* indication appears in **A** instead of the **E** only. **JFB**’s *rit.* into crotchets. In the **A**, is a suggested an *accel.* **JFB** is in neither **E** nor **A**. (the old tempo) has more the value as a quaver in the **E**. For the new tempo **JFB** has = 80.

215 3–4 This is Jongen’s fingering in **A**. (Bar 235: same remark).

233 3–4 In **A**, the l.h. voice has minim a instead of the three notes given in **E**.

239 3–4 In **E**, the dotted crotchet chord includes a g¹ in parenthesis. This is not in **A**.

239–42 The values of the pedal notes are given according to **E**. **A** has: dotted minim, dotted minim, semibreve, semibreve. **JFB** plays all four as minims.

244 Jongen omits to mention the *Anches G.O.* **JFB** adds them gradually between 234 and 242.

254 3–4 In **E**, the pedal is misprinted as a crotchet with no rest after it. **A** has a minim.

262 In **A**, the first chord has a c³ instead of a b^{#2}. Thus the b² in the final chord of

the bar should be natural. In **E** the c³ is altered to a b^{#2} without the correction for the final b².

264 3 In **E**, # to the c¹ is omitted.

271 1 In **A**, all the As / as are marked with naturals suggesting that the chord in bar 270 contains a sharps. In both **E** and **A** bar 270 contains (unmarked) a naturals. **JFB** has clear and deliberate a sharps in bar 270: this is the version given here. (The Conservatoire royal de musique de Liège library copy of **E** has an a^{#2} marked in pencil, but this is not in Jongen’s hand).

272–4 In **A**, all the sharps to the pedal As are omitted. The omissions of A / a^s in bars 272–4 are the result of Jongen’s shorthand notation. Although he usually wrote *en mi*, *en si* etc. to save writing out complete signatures, in this section no such annotation occurs. However, there is a sloping line through the l.h. a line in bar 273. This may have been, conjecturally, a hurried indication that A / a sharps were to be added.

Toccata Op. 102

Colophon in *Ann. Colomb.* 1935. *Sart les Spa.*

Inscriptions on the first and last pages of **B**: *Octobre 1935 / Octobre 1935.*

Manuscript sources:

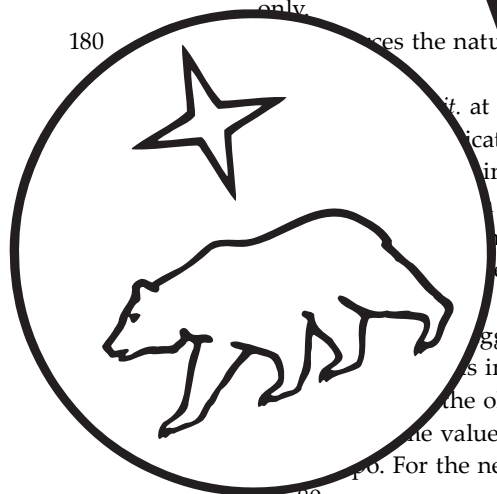
- A** Pencil draft in Jongen’s hand: CRMB.
- B** Fair copy in ink in Jongen’s hand: CRMB.

Previous printed editions:

- E** Henry Lemoine et Cie., Paris, 1937.
- F** *Masters’ Music*, Boca Raton, Florida, 1994. Reprint of **E**.

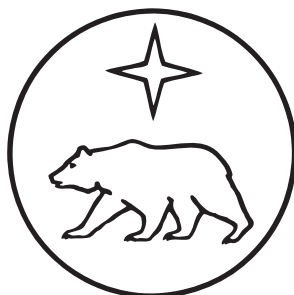
Of all Jongen’s published organ compositions, this is one of the very few for which both the autograph pencil draft and the ink fair copy have survived. It is therefore possible here to present a definitive edition based on **A**, **B** and **E**. The differences between these are shown below but only the most significant differences between **A** and **B** are mentioned.

The opening tempo marking is based on Jongen’s *Note de l’auteur* on the front cover of **B**. This also appears in **E**, but somehow the MM mark was changed in **E**, from 92–100, to 104–112. Berden believed that the tempo in **B** was correct, and that the quicker speed shown in the published edition was the result of an adjustment made by Lemoine. The given fingering is that marked by Jongen himself.



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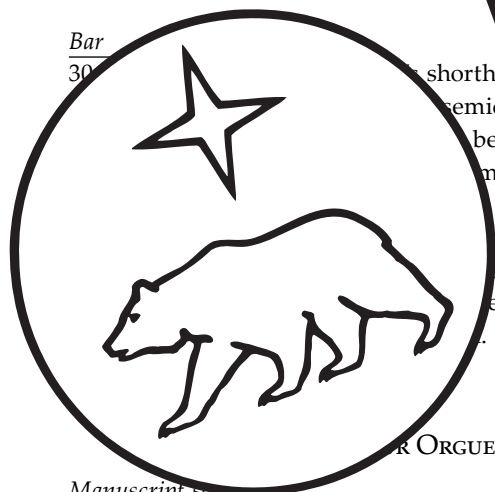
Manuscript sources:

- A** Pencil draft in Jongen's hand: CRMB. c. 1930–50 (1938?). Unfinished? Contained in a longer manuscript, in which there are pieces for various instruments, but this is clearly a separate organ piece.

No previous edition.

The title is editorial, derived from the *Improvisation-Caprice* op. 37 no. 2, in which some of the figuration is similar. The handwriting and terse style suggest a later date, however. **A** is written in clear pencil on three sides of landscape-format manuscript. The middle section breaks off but, probably in the same way as the *Improvisation-Pastorale* W. 338, the intention is for a repeat. Unison lines in square brackets and small notes are editorial; these again follow the practice of the *Improvisation-Caprice*.

Jongen's shorthand notation is usually clear. His system is to leave a bar blank if it is identical to the preceding, but occasionally this may signify a bar's rest. Manuscript changes and registration are editorial.



ORGUE OP. 108

Manuscript sources:

- A** Pencil draft in Jongen's hand: CRMB.
B Fair copy in ink: lost.

Previous printed editions:

- E** OUP, 1940.
F OUP, 1998.

A is a skeleton draft only, with many directions missing; discrepancies with the editions are not listed except where a reading is significantly different. Instructions for registration are given in English, which is how Jongen eventually gave them in **E**.

Scherzetto

Colophon in **A**: 4–8 7bre 1938 J. J.

Bar	Beat	Comment
3	1	In E only, the l.h. $f\sharp$ and $f\sharp^1$ are misprinted as g and g^1 , respectively.
10	1	In E only, the alto voice $g\sharp^2$ is misprinted as $g\sharp^2$.
18		In A only, there is a slur over the whole bar, with the r.h. staccatos omitted.
26	2	Hairpin <i>cresc.</i> omitted in A and F .
32	2	r.h. staccatos omitted in all sources. Given here as in bar 34. (<i>sim.</i> bar 36).
37	2	In E only, the final quaver rest is missing.
57	2	Slur not present in any source. Given here as in bar 59.
71, 73		In A , in bar 73, all r.h. notes are staccato, without slur (as in bar 77).
83	2	The l.h. slur and staccato dot are present in neither A nor E . Given here as in bar 82.
105	1	In E only, the r.h. semiquaver is misprinted as a crotchet.
116–9		The possibility of leading from A . Jongen clearly had second thoughts for E .

Colophon in **A**: *le 11^{bre} 1938 Jos. Jongen Jokaifagne.*

In **E** (and **F**) the opening registration does not include the Gt./Ped. coupler. It is clearly necessary, however, since there is an instruction to remove it at bar 43.

Bar	Beat	Comment
13	3	The alto voice $f\sharp^1$ may have been intended as an $f\sharp^1$.
26	1	The l.h. lower voice is almost certainly intended to be a minim (as given). All sources have a dotted crotchet.
30–31		The alto voice tie is in A only. It is missing in E and F .
34	3	In A , the first note of the r.h. upper voice is almost certainly an f^1 . Other sources have $f\sharp^1$.
35–36		The upper stave slur is missing in all sources in bar 35. It is given here conjecturally as in bars 30–31, across the two bars.
36	1	The l.h. note values have been adjusted according to the effect demanded by E . In A only, the $d\sharp^1$ is repeated on the second triplet quaver.
41–42		The l.h. slurs are missing in all sources. They are given here as in bar 40.
53	1	In F only, the pedal is misprinted as a $G\sharp$.

IMPROVISATION-PASTORALE W. 338

Colophon in **A**: *le 16 Oct. 41 Petite pièce d'orgue écrite pour le Dr. Hardy de Stavelot.*

Colophon in **B**: *Octobre 1941 Cokaifagne Jos. Jongen.*

Manuscript sources:

- A** Pencil draft in Jongen's hand: CRMB.
- B** Fair copy in ink in Jongen's hand: CRMB (?)

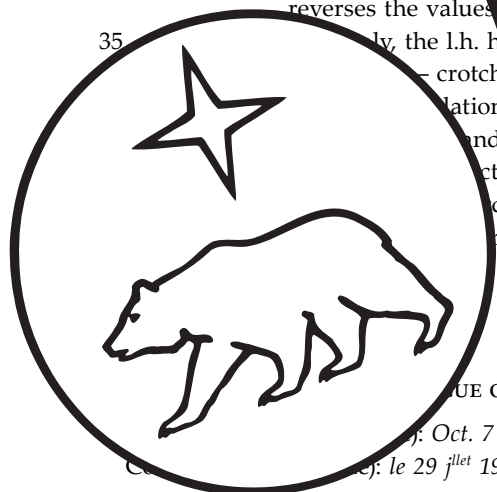
Previous printed edition:

- E** OUP, 1998.

This is a rare instance of a composition that survives in both autograph pencil draft and ink fair copy. Discrepancies between these are few but any of significance are listed below. **A** contains very few markings of tempo, dynamics, registration or articulation, most of which were added in **B**.

The registration is that given by Jongen in **B**.

Bar	Beat	Comment
22		In A only, the upper voice of the l.h. reverses the values: min – crotchet.
35		In A only, the l.h. has: dotted crotchet c ¹ – crotchet b ¹ – crotchet g ¹ . The notation is in A and E only. In B and bars 41–43, 46, 51, 53, the notes are correctly printed in E . It is according to B . A has a note e ¹ on the fourth



CEBeDeM OP. 121
le 7 Oct. 1941
le 29 juillet 1943 Jos. Jongen

Manuscript sources:

- A** Pencil drafts of both prelude and fugue in Jongen's hand: CRMB.
- B** Copy of the fugue only, in ink: privately owned. In the hand of one of Jongen's pupils.

Previous printed editions:

- E** CeBeDeM (Centre Belge de Documentation Musicale), 1974. Handwritten, manuscript edition.
- F** OUP, 1998.

In **A** the prelude is crammed onto a single sheet, while the fugue is written clearly in pencil on several small sheets of paper. Readings in **B** do not always agree with those in **A** and suggest that **B** may not have been made directly from

Jongen's draft but from another, intermediate copy. The identities of the copyists concerned are not known, and the reliability of **B** therefore becomes questionable. (See further in: Whiteley, "Joseph Jongen's Prelude and Fugue Reconsidered", *Royal College of Organists Yearbook* 2003–4. In Flemish translation: *Orgelkunst*, September 2003.)

In **A**, the tiny handwriting in the prelude makes it difficult to decipher in some bars, but an understanding of Jongen's graphology leads to clarity in nearly all cases. **E** contains numerous errors, some of which arise from this minute handwriting. In **E**, the fugue was based solely on **B**. Any readings in **A**, **B**, **E** or **F** that differ from those in the present edition are listed below.

Jongen left no registration, neither for the prelude nor the fugue. **F** contains a speculative scheme based on the Delmotte organs that Jongen experienced during the early 1940s. No registration is given here (see Preface) but manual changes are sometimes implied by his structural markings in the fugue.

In the prelude, some sections in this edition are preceded by key signatures, to obviate excessive use of accidentals. One or two bars have this seen shifted from flat keys to sharp keys. The notes below are corrected in accordance with this where necessary.

Bar	Beat	Comment
6	1	A has a pedal e ¹ instead of f. In A , this note is f.
13	2	In A , the pedal quaver is misprinted as c.
14	4	In E , the last demisemiquaver is given as an e.
15	3, 4	In E , the fifth demisemiquaver is misprinted as a ¹ instead of g ¹ .
15	4	The second note in the r.h. – given here as f ² – is not clearly written in A . It may be e ² . However, in A , this note is preceded by no accidental, suggesting that Jongen forgot to mark that accidental. e ² is grammatically incorrect. In both E and F , however, this note is given, incorrectly, as e ² .
23	1	In F , the last l.h. demisemiquaver is misprinted as a B.
24	3, 4	In E , the fifth demisemiquaver is misprinted as e ² . The g ² in A is perfectly clear.
27		E fails to mark a key signature for this bar, over which Jongen writes <i>en si</i> and also writes #s before a and g wherever these notes occur in the pedal. In E , all these manual notes are natural, while the pedal has conflicting sharps. Thus, E has ten misprints here.
30	4	Jongen's shorthand notation in A , which consists of two quaver chords, is ambiguous. The figuration given here assumes

he intended to anticipate that at bar 41. Some kind of quaver movement in this beat is possibly suggested by the quaver for the l.h. at the start of bar 42. This might be taken to mean that quavers are intended in the l.h. only, but the effect of that is so minimal that it becomes pointless and unsatisfactory. E gives quavers in the r.h. only, while F omits the quavers altogether.

31–32 In A, Jongen writes *1 mes. à ajouter* between the bars. In two other places he gives similar indications and writes out the necessary bars on a separate slip of paper. No slip of paper exists for this bar and it must be assumed that Jongen decided against it.

33 1 In E, the second note in the r.h. is misprinted as g².

36 1 In E, the l.h. quaver B^b is missing. This is present and clear in A.

37 1 In A, the first l.h. note is a crotchet B but the following two semiquavers make it impossible to sustain this for the duration of a crotchet. A new system occurs on the second beat of this bar, for which there is no treble clef. Since a bass clef is used, this whole beat is not possible, the most likely intention is that Jongen intended the whole beat. This is followed here. Both E and F give this bar as a new system.

As Jongen's shorthand notation in A means the second half of the bar is immediately obvious, although Jongen's system of repeat signs is observed to the letter, the solution given here is the only one possible. For the second / third / fourth l.h. demisemiquaver groups, E has d^{b1}–f–a^b–d^b / d¹–f–a^b–d / d^{b1}–f–a^b–d^b. This produces ungrammatical harmony.

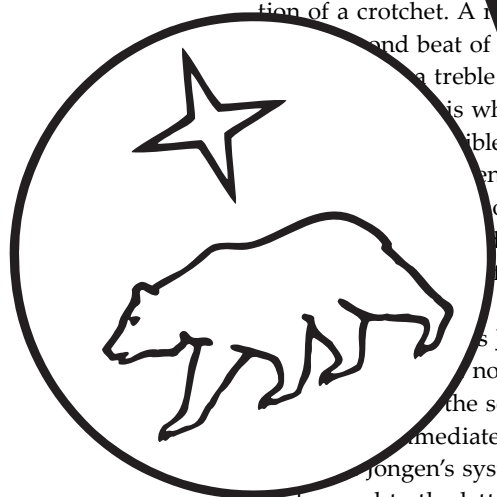
39 4 In A, in Jongen's shorthand notation, the first note of the l.h. group is d^{b1} (from the indication for the second beat of this bar). This note is misprinted as d¹ in both E and F.

42 1 In E, the second r.h. quaver is misprinted as f³.

44 1, 3 In E, the final l.h. demisemiquaver is misprinted as c[#].

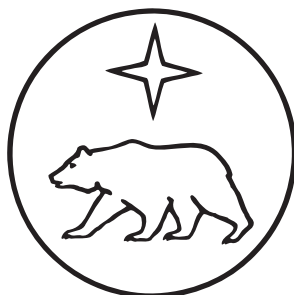
Fugue

Bar	Beat	Comment
56	1	In F, the first r.h. note is misprinted as e ^{b1} .
66		A has two versions of this bar, but the first version involves augmented intervals and loses the shape of the figures in the middle voices in bars 64–65. B has the second version, which is that given here, although it contains ambiguous harmony on the third beat. This may be solved by playing an f ¹ instead of a d ¹ in the l.h. The final note in the alto voice omits the natural to the b ¹ , which is a result of the conflict between the two versions.
68	1	In B, C and E the l.h. note is a dotted crotchet. This bar is written twice in A, and both times there is no dot to the crotchet.
76	3	A has a pedal note crossed out. It is then rewritten as an A ^b quaver. B and other editions read this as a quaver rest, which would be pointless, since no other rests are crossed out in the bar. The fingering is Jongen's.
83	3	In A and B, the alto voice has no ^b before the a ¹ . E omits the quaver g ¹ .
84	4	E and B have these bars in E major instead of E minor. In order to allow this, both E and B add accidentals (d and c [#]). A does not do this. There is no change of key signature in A but above bar 86 Jongen writes <i>en mi</i> . Shorthand notation such as this in his other manuscripts, show that Jongen would have indicated E minor with: <i>en mi min</i> .
90	3–4	A has two versions. Version 2, the corrected version, appears in all other sources. Version 1 has quavers: rest –b ^{b1} –a ^{b1} –g ¹ –a ^{b1} –b ^{b1} .
95	4	A, B and E have no ^b before the e ² , but this is clearly intended.
109	1–2	B and E have the lowest two l.h. notes a major third lower.
109	3–4	The lowest l.h. note is, strictly, an a ^b in all sources. However, A begins shorthand notation from bar 111 and in bars 109 and 110, large A ^b signs appear, which are taken here to apply to all As in the bar.
110	3–4	In B and E, the highest l.h. note is an f ^{#1} . In A, the ^b s are misaligned, but Jongen's intention is clear.
111	3–4	The lower voice chord in the l.h. is missing in all sources. It is editorial here.
112	3–4	The l.h. chord is missing in B and E.
115	2	B gives the r.h. quaver as g ² . E gives it as f ² , but A has it written clearly as a ^{b2} .



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