

ALTE HAUSMUSIK

1550 - 1780

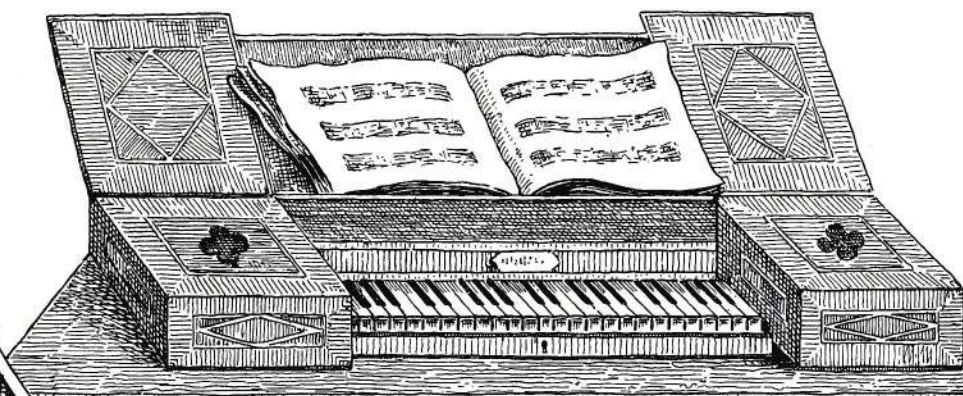
*Les maitres
Clavecinistes*

*Harpsichord works
of old masters*

für
CLAVIER
(Cembalo)

W. Rehberg

VOL. I



EDITION SCHOTT

ALTE HAUSMUSIK FÜR KLAVIER

(1550 – 1780)

Les maîtres clavecinistes

Collection de pièces originales faciles des maîtres
du 16. – 18. siècle.

Revue et choisie par

Harpsichord works of old master

Original pieces of masters of the 16th – 18th
century.

Selected and edited by

Eine Sammlung leichter Originalkompositionen der Meister des
16. – 18. Jahrhunderts. Für den praktischen Gebrauch heraus-
gegeben von

Willy Rehberg



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Alte Hausmusik für Klavier

Les maîtres clavecinistes ~ Harpsichord Works of old Masters

Sarabande

HEFT I

Andante

molto espressivo e legato

Johann Jakob Froberger

1

p

p

Fuga

Johann Pachelbel

Allegro

2 *f sempre legato*

p

f

f

p

cresc.

f

tr.

Prélude

Moderato

Johann Kuhnau

3

p *3* *Pedal* $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

cresc. *f* *dim.* $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ 2

p

cresc. *mf*

rit.

Courante

Johann Kuhnau

Allegretto grazioso

Allegretto grazioso

Johann Kuhnau

4

p *espressivo*

p *cresc.* *mf*

f

p

pp

mf *p* *pp*

Menuet

Johann Kuhnau

Moderato

5

a tempo

Bourrée

Johann Krieger

Allegro

6

Rondo

Johann Kaspar Ferdinand Fischer

Andante maestoso

7

f

p

f

mf

Fine

D. C. al Fine

Passepied

Joh. Kasp. Ferd. Fischer

Allegretto grazioso

8

mf

p

f

Bourrée

Allegretto

August Gottlieb Muffat

9

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time, B-flat major. It consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The first measure of the first system is marked with a '9' and a 'mf' dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. The second system includes a 'p' (piano) marking. The third system includes a 'f' (forte) marking. The fourth system includes a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking. The fifth system concludes with a repeat sign. The piece is a Bourrée by August Gottlieb Muffat.

Menuet

Johann Mattheson

10 Andante

p *mf*

f

p

And. *

f

legato

f

Fantasie

Allegro

Georg Philipp Telemann

11

mf non legato

cresc.

f

Ossia:

p

Ossia:

mf

non legato

pp

mf

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *cresc.* marking. Bass staff has a *f* marking. Both staves feature triplet markings (3) over groups of notes.

Second system of musical notation. Treble staff has a *p* marking. Bass staff has a *f* marking. The system includes the instruction "Ossia wie zuerst" above the treble staff. Both staves feature various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and triplet markings (3).

Third system of musical notation. Treble staff has a *pp* marking. Bass staff has a *mf* marking. The system includes a *f* marking in the bass staff. Both staves feature triplet markings (3) and a *tr* (trill) marking in the treble staff.

Fine

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff has a *mf molto espressivo* marking. Bass staff has a *mf* marking. The system includes the tempo marking "Adagio" above the treble staff. Both staves feature various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and triplet markings (3).

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble staff has a *cresc.* marking. Bass staff has a *cresc.* marking. Both staves feature various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and triplet markings (3).

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble staff has a *f* marking. Bass staff has a *p* marking. The system includes a *f* marking in the bass staff. Both staves feature various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and triplet markings (3).

Allegro D. C.

Menuet

Allegretto grazioso

Johann Philipp Kirnberger

12

p

mf

p dolce

rit.

Der Wildfang
La Lutine ~ The Romp

Allegretto

Johann Philipp Kirnberger

13

p

p

cresc.

f

First system of the Minuet, featuring treble and bass staves with various fingerings and articulations.

Menuet

Allegretto grazioso

Friedrich Wilhelm Marpurg

14 *mf*

Second system of the Minuet, starting with a measure rest of 14 measures, followed by musical notation with fingerings and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking.

Third system of the Minuet, featuring treble and bass staves with fingerings, a piano (*p*) dynamic marking, and a trill (*tr*) ornament.

Fourth system of the Minuet, featuring treble and bass staves with fingerings, a forte (*f*) dynamic marking, a trill (*tr*) ornament, and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.

Fifth system of the Minuet, featuring treble and bass staves with fingerings, a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking, and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

Sixth system of the Minuet, featuring treble and bass staves with fingerings and a trill (*tr*) ornament.

Die kleine Seiltänzerin

La Voltigeuse - The Little Rope Dancer

Friedrich Wilhelm Marpurg

Allegro

15

The musical score is written for piano and features five systems of staves. The first system begins at measure 15 and includes a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *dim.* (diminuendo). The second system continues the piece with similar notation. The third system includes a *mf* dynamic. The fourth system features a variety of dynamics including *f*, *p* (piano), and *f* again. The fifth system concludes the piece with a *p* dynamic. The score is marked 'Allegro' and includes numerous fingerings and articulation marks throughout.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-6. The right hand features a series of eighth-note chords and triplets, while the left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering numbers (3, 4, 2, 3) are indicated above the right hand notes.

Second system of musical notation, measures 7-12. The right hand continues with complex rhythmic patterns including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering numbers (3, 1, 3, 5, 3, 4, 2, 5, 3) are shown above the right hand.

Third system of musical notation, measures 13-18. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes. The left hand includes a brief treble clef change in measure 15. Dynamics *p* and *mf* are marked. Fingering numbers (5, 4, 2, 5, 3, 2) are present above the right hand.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 19-24. The right hand features a melodic phrase with a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*f*) section. The left hand continues the accompaniment. Dynamics *cresc.* and *f* are marked. Fingering numbers (5, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 2, 5, 3) are shown above the right hand.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 25-30. The right hand has a melodic line with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) and diminuendo (*dim.*) marking. The left hand continues the accompaniment. Dynamics *mf* and *dim.* are marked. Fingering numbers (5, 3, 3, 4, 2, 3, 1, 3, 4, 2) are shown above the right hand.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 31-36. The right hand features a melodic phrase with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) and diminuendo (*dim.*) marking. The left hand continues the accompaniment. Dynamics *mf* and *dim.* are marked. Fingering numbers (5, 3, 4, 2, 5, 3, 5, 3, 1, 3) are shown above the right hand.

Das Fallen der Blätter

La chute des feuilles ~ The Fall of the Leaves

Andante

Martin Peerson

16

p *con dolore*

p *f*

p *f*

p *mf* *pp*

Pavana

(The Earle of Salisbury)

William Byrd

Andante

17

mf molto espressivo

p

cresc.

f

p

Irishes Lied

Chanson irlandaise - A new irish tune (Lilliburlero)

Henry Purcell

Andante (Tempo di Minuetto)

18

p

mf

p

mf

Rigadoon

Vivace

Henry Purcell

19

f non legato

p

f

p

Minuet

Allegretto

Henry Purcell

20

p

mf

p

mf

cresc.

p

Chanson - Lied - Song tune

Allegretto

Henry Purcell

21

mf

f

Gaillarde

21

Aus Attaignants Sammlungen

Moderato

22

Musical score for Gaillarde, Moderato, measures 22-30. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. It features two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system (measures 22-28) includes dynamics *f* and *p*, and a first ending with a repeat sign. The second system (measures 29-30) includes dynamics *mf* and *p*, and a second ending with a repeat sign. Fingerings 4, 2, 5, 1 are indicated above measure 23. A *rit.* marking appears above measure 29.

Saltarello

Aus Attaignants Sammlungen

Allegro

23

Musical score for Saltarello, Allegro, measures 23-31. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. It features two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system (measures 23-29) includes dynamics *mf* and *p*. The second system (measures 30-31) includes dynamics *f* and *p*. The score concludes with a repeat sign and a final cadence.

Menuet

Jaques de Chambonnières

Allegretto

24

p grazioso *mf* *f* *p*

1 2 3 4 5

Menuet

Jean-Henry d'Anglebert

Allegretto

25

p *mf* *f*

1 2 3 4 5

Ossia

Bourrée

23

Allegretto

Nicolas Anton Le Bègue

26

Measures 26-34 of the Bourrée. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and common time (C). The tempo is Allegretto. The score is written for piano (p) and features various articulations and dynamics. Measure 26 starts with a piano (p) dynamic. Measures 27-28 include a forte (f) dynamic. Measures 29-30 include a piano (p) dynamic. Measures 31-32 include a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 34.

Double (Variation)

Measures 35-44 of the Double (Variation). The piece is in D major (two sharps) and common time (C). The tempo is Allegretto. The score is written for piano (p) and features various articulations and dynamics. Measure 35 starts with a piano (p) dynamic. Measures 36-37 include a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 44.

L' Atalante

Molto leggiero

François Couperin

27

p

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

f

f

This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece, likely in G major (one sharp). The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a melodic line with a trill and a slur. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4.
- System 2:** Treble staff has a melodic line with a trill. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *p* (piano). Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a melodic line with a trill. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), and *dim.* (diminuendo). Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4.
- System 4:** Treble staff has a melodic line with a trill. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *p* (piano). Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
- System 5:** Treble staff has a melodic line with a trill. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f* (forte). Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Le petit rien (Rondeau)

Allegro vivace (Légèrement)

François Couperin

28

p *mf*

1^{er} Couplet

f *Fine* *p*

cresc. *f* *p*

mf *f*

2^e Couplet

p

p *cresc.*

First system of the musical score. The treble staff contains a series of eighth-note runs with fingerings 3, 4, 5, 1, 4, and 1, 4. The bass staff has a few notes and rests. A dynamic marking *f* is present. The system concludes with the instruction *D. C. al Fine*.

La Coquette

Leggiero e con tenerezza (Légèrement et tendrement)

Jean François Dandrieu

Second system of the musical score, starting at measure 29. The treble staff features eighth-note runs with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 4, 2, and 132. The bass staff has notes and rests with fingerings 8, 3, and 3. A dynamic marking *p* is present.

Third system of the musical score. The treble staff continues with eighth-note runs and fingerings 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, and 2. The bass staff has notes and rests with fingerings 7 and 1, 2. A dynamic marking *p* is present.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff features eighth-note runs with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 2, 2, 4, and 5. The bass staff has notes and rests with fingerings 5, 3, 1, and 1. A dynamic marking *mf cresc.* is present.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble staff continues with eighth-note runs and fingerings 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 1, 4. The bass staff has notes and rests with fingerings 3, 2, 4, 1, 3, and 3. A dynamic marking *p* is present.

Sixth system of the musical score, starting at measure 132. The treble staff features eighth-note runs with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 3, and 3. The bass staff has notes and rests with fingerings 1, 2, 2, 1, 4, 1, 3, 1, 5, and 10. A dynamic marking *f* is present.

La Gémissante (Rondeau)

Affettuoso Affectueusement

Jean-François Dandrieu

30

p

mf

f

poco a poco dim.

p

mf

poco a poco dim.

D. C. al Fine

L'Indifférente

Allegretto

Jean Philippe Rameau

31

The musical score for "L'Indifférente" by Jean Philippe Rameau is presented in six systems. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked "Allegretto".

System 1: The piano part begins with a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, Bb4) followed by a slur over a quarter note (C5) and an eighth note (Bb4). The bass part has a quarter note (F3) and a half note (Bb2). Dynamic marking: *p*.

System 2: The piano part continues with a triplet of eighth notes (C5, Bb4, A4) and a quarter note (G4). The bass part has a quarter note (F3) and a half note (Bb2). Dynamic marking: *mf*.

System 3: The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, Bb4) and a quarter note (C5). The bass part has a quarter note (F3) and a half note (Bb2). Dynamic marking: *p*.

System 4: The piano part has a triplet of eighth notes (C5, Bb4, A4) and a quarter note (G4). The bass part has a quarter note (F3) and a half note (Bb2). Dynamic marking: *cresc.*.

System 5: The piano part has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, Bb4) and a quarter note (C5). The bass part has a quarter note (F3) and a half note (Bb2). Dynamic marking: *p*.

System 6: The piano part has a triplet of eighth notes (C5, Bb4, A4) and a quarter note (G4). The bass part has a quarter note (F3) and a half note (Bb2). Dynamic marking: *cresc.*.

The score concludes with a repeat sign and a final cadence in the piano part.

Menuet

Louis Claude Daquin

Vivace

32

The musical score is written for piano and violin. It begins at measure 32. The piano part is in the left hand, and the violin part is in the right hand. The tempo is marked 'Vivace'. The piano part includes dynamics like 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano), and markings like 'cresc.' (crescendo) and 'Red.' (reduction). The violin part includes various ornaments and fingerings. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

pp

Fine

Menuet

33
(32b)

f

p

cantabile

Red.

f

p

Red.

f

p

Red.

p

Red.

D. C. Menuet I

Corrente

Girolamo Frescobaldi

Allegretto

34

34

p

cresc.

f

dim.

p

mf

p

cresc.

f

riten.

(8)

Aria I

33

Bernardo Pasquini

Andante moderato

35

p *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.*

f *poco a poco dim.* *p* *rit.*

Aria II

Allegretto

p *cresc.* *f*

Aria III

Vivace

mf *p* *cresc.* *f*

Sonate

Domenico Scarlatti

Allegro

36

The musical score is written for piano and treble clef. It begins at measure 36. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *sf* (sforzando). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, trills, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The piece concludes with a key signature change to E minor (two flats) in the final system.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes various dynamics such as *sf* (sforzando), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *sfz* (sforzando). Articulations like accents and slurs are used throughout. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The first system includes a measure with a 35 measure rest. The second system features a measure with a 2 1 4 fingering. The third system includes a measure with a 4 1 5 3 2 3 1 fingering. The fourth system includes a measure with a 4 2 3 fingering. The fifth system includes a measure with a 1 1 1 1 1 fingering. The sixth system includes a measure with a 1 1 1 1 1 fingering. The seventh system includes a measure with a 1 1 1 1 1 fingering.

L'Anglaise

Allegretto

Jos. Hector Fiocco

37

mf *tr* *f* *p* *leggiero* *f* *mf* *f* *p*

Fine

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a trill (tr.) and a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support. The system concludes with a forte (f) dynamic and the instruction "D.C. al Fine e poi segue".

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes a trill (tr.) and a piano (p) dynamic marking. The bass clef staff features a mezzo-forte (mf) and "leggiero" (light) instruction. The system ends with the instruction "Ossia:" followed by a short musical phrase.

Third system of musical notation. This system consists of two staves, both containing continuous sixteenth-note passages in the treble and bass clefs.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains complex rhythmic patterns with fingerings (3, 2, 2, 1, 3, 4) and dynamic markings (p, f). The bass clef staff provides a steady harmonic accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a piano (p) dynamic marking and a forte (f) dynamic marking. The system concludes with the instruction "D.C. al Fine".

Etude

Domenico Zipoli

Largo

38

p *mf*

p

cresc. *f*

p *p*

This page contains five systems of musical notation for piano, written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, trills (tr), and fingerings (1-5). The systems are arranged vertically, with each system consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs).

- System 1:** Features a trill in the right hand, followed by a series of notes with fingerings. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. A *p* (piano) dynamic marking is present.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic line in the right hand with complex fingerings. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. A *p* (piano) dynamic marking is present.
- System 3:** The right hand has a more active melodic line with trills. The left hand has a simple accompaniment.
- System 4:** The right hand has a melodic line with trills. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. A *f* (forte) dynamic marking is present.
- System 5:** The right hand has a melodic line with trills. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. A *f* (forte) dynamic marking is present.

Biographies des Auteurs

Allemagne

Jean Kaspar Fischer (1650—1746)

L'un des compositeurs les plus remarquables de l'époque contemporaine de J. S. Bach. A relever dans sa musique de piano l'influence des clavecinistes français qui est incontestable.

Jean-Jaques Froberger (1600—1667)

Célèbre organiste, élève de Frescobaldi, organiste de la cour à Vienne, se fit entendre à Paris, Londres, Dresde, etc. (Suites, Toccatas, Fantaisies, Fugues pour orgue et piano).

Jean Philippe Kirnberger (1721—1783)

Connu surtout comme théoréticien érudit. Elève de Bach (Sinfonies, Musique de chambre, œuvres pour piano et chant).

Jean Louis Krebs (1713—1780)

Comme organiste l'élève le plus remarquable de Bach.

Jean Krieger (1651—1735)

A fortement contribué à développer la musique de piano et la forme de la Suite. Tenu en haute estime par Händel.

Jean Kuhnau (1660—1722)

Le prédécesseur de J. S. Bach comme maître de chapelle à la Thomaskirche de Leipzig. Ses sonates sont le premier essai d'utiliser la forme de la Sonate de chambre pour le piano. Musique à programme intéressante (Histoires bibliques).

Frédéric Wilhelm Marpurg (1718—1795)

Connu surtout comme théoréticien remarquable (Compositeur de musique pour piano et chant).

Jean Mattheson (1681—1764)

Musicien de grande culture générale. Théoréticien, compositeur de 8 opéras, 24 oratorios et cantates. Musique pour piano et pour flûte.

August Gottlieb Muffat (1690—1770)

Organiste de la cour à Vienne. Sa musique aimable et gracieuse est la personification du style rococo en Autriche.

Jean Pachelbel (1653—1706)

L'un des contemporains les plus en vue de J. S. Bach. Organiste célèbre. (Suites, Fugues, Chaconnes, Préludes pour orgue et piano).

Samuel Scheidt (1587—1654)

L'élève le plus remarquable du maître hollandais Sweelinck qui, comme ce dernier, développe la forme de la variation et le choral artistique.

Georges Philippe Telemann (1681—1767)

Le compositeur le plus en vue de l'époque Bach et Händel. Musicien très fécond. Ecrivit 40 opéras, de nombreuses cantates, motets, 44 passions, une centaine de suites pour orchestre, musique de chambre et piano.

George Christophe Wagenseil (1715—1777)

Attaché comme pianiste à la cour de Vienne. L'impératrice Marie-Thérèse fut son élève. (Opéras, oratorios, sinfonies, sonates et divertissements pour le piano). L'un des précurseurs de l'époque dite classique.

Angleterre

John Bull (1563—1628)

L'un des représentants les plus remarquables de la musique anglaise pour virginal, petit clavecin, l'instrument favori de la reine Elisabeth.

William Byrd (1543—1623)

Organiste à Londres. Compositeur de musique d'église (le Palestrina anglais). Ses œuvres pour piano (virginal) ont beaucoup de coloris et de vie.

Martin Peerson (1580—1651)

Encore un des nombreux représentants comme les précédents de l'époque virginaliste.

Henry Purcell (1658—1695)

Le musicien anglais le plus éminent de son époque. A côté de ses opéras, oratorios et œuvres pour musique de chambre, il a beaucoup écrit pour le piano. Voir les remarquables éditions Chester.

Jean Christoph Smith (1712—1795)

D'origine allemande. L'élève favori de Händel qui lui dicta ses compositions lorsqu'il perdit la vue.

France

Jean-Henry d'Anglebert (1628—1691)

Claveciniste de la cour de Louis XIV. Auteur de nombreuses pièces de clavecin, entre autres 22 variations sur les „Folies d'Espagne“ avec réalisation précise des „agrément“.

Pierre Attaignant (vers 1500—1550)

Le premier imprimeur de musique à types mobiles, éditeur, compositeur. Ses publications ont une importance historique considérable.

Nicolas Antoine Le Bègue (1630—1702)

Compositeur intéressant pour orgue et clavecin. Coloris remarquable dans sa musique.

Jaques de Chambonnières (1602—1672)

Organiste et claveciniste à Paris, le créateur du style de la musique française du 17^e siècle.

François Couperin le Grand (1668—1733)

Le plus célèbre représentant d'une grande famille de musiciens. Le compositeur le plus en vogue de son époque. Compte parmi les „immortels“.

Jean François Dandrien (1684—1740)

L'un des meilleurs contemporains de Couperin.

Louis Claude Daquin (1694—1772)

Artiste précoce, à l'âge de 12 ans organiste de l'église St Paul. Plusieurs de ses gracieuses compositions ont fait le tour du monde.

Jean-Philippe Rameau (1683—1764)

Après Lully le plus grand maître de l'ancien opéra français. Comme compositeur de musique instrumentale et comme théoréticien l'une des personnalités les plus remarquables dans l'histoire de la musique.

Italie

Jean Hector Fiocco (fin du 17^e siècle)

Violiniste célèbre et compositeur intéressant.

Girolamo Frescobaldi (1583—1643)

Célèbre surtout par son art de l'improvisation qui donne ce cachet spécial à ses grandioses compositions pour orgue et piano. L'influence de son œuvre s'étendit sur l'Europe entière.

Padre G. Martini (1706—1784)

Moine franciscain, musicien savant et non moins l'un des compositeurs les plus aimables de son époque. Musique nombreuse d'église et de chambre, pour piano et orgue.

Bernardo Pasquini (1637—1710)

Parmi ses compositions notons celles pour piano qui ont conservé leur valeur jusqu'à notre époque.

Domenico Scarlatti (1685—1750)

Le compositeur et virtuose de piano le plus célèbre de l'Italie. Sa musique pleine d'idées neuves et originales le classe au premier rang des contemporains de Bach. La structure et la forme de ses nombreuses sonates préparent la musique dite classique.

Domenico Zipoli (1675—1730)

Organiste à l'église des Jésuites de Rome. Compositeur de l'école Pasquini. Ecrivit pour le piano et l'orgue des sonates, suites, fugues.

Biographical Notes

Germany

Johann Kaspar Ferdinand Fischer (1650—1746)

One of the outstanding Composer of the time of Bach. His Piano Music shows the influence of the French Clavecinistes.

Johann Jacob Froberger (1616—1667)

The first great Composer in Germany to introduce the, for that time, modern Piano Style, Originator of the Piano Suite.

Johann Philipp Kirnberger (1721—1783)

One of the most esteemed theorists of his time, a pupil of Bach.

Johann Ludwig Krebs (1713—1780).

As an Organist the outstanding pupil of Bach. His works strongly show the tradition.

Johann Krieger (1651—1735)

An important Composer of Suites.

Johann Kuhnau (1660—1722)

A predecessor of Bach as Cantor of St Thomas, Leipzig. Introduced the Chamber Sonata Form into Piano Music, and is principally known for his „programme music“ (Biblical History).

Friedrich Wilhelm Marpurg (1718—1795)

Celebrated theorist of the Berlin School.

Johann Mattheson (1681—1764)

A highly educated and fine Musician, Theorist and Composer of 8 Operas, 24 Oratorios and Cantatas, Piano-Music and Music for Flute.

August Gottlieb Muffat (1690—1770)

Imperial Court Organist at Vienna. His music is full of charm and the embodiment of the Musical Rococo of Austria.

Johann Pachelbel (1653—1706)

As Organ and Piano Composer, one of the most gifted predecessors to Bach, his works amalgamate the styles of the Organists of South and Middle Germany.

Samuel Scheidt (1587—1654)

Outstanding pupil of the famous Dutch Master Sweelinck, whose art in the technique of Chorale Variations he perfected.

Georg Philipp Telemann (1681—1767)

The most celebrated contemporary of Bach and Handel. In his many sided and fruitful activities, he combines the elements of the Barocco Music and the „galant style“.

Georg Christoph Wagenseil (1715—1777)

Teacher of Empress Maria Theresia, the forerunner of the German Classics and the first Composer of the Piano Concerto.

England

John Bull (1563—1628)

One of the most brilliant representatives of the English Virginal School in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

William Byrd (1543—1623)

Outstanding English Composer of that period. His works are distinguished by imaginative power, clearness, of form and richness of colour.

Martin Pearson (1580—1651)

Another famous member of the Virginal School.

Henry Purcell (1658—1695)

Highly gifted English Composer of the Barocco Period. In addition to his Operas, Choral works and Chamber Music, his piano works show his great creative power of expression.

John Christopher Smith (1712—1795)

A favourite pupil of Handel, he composed only a few, but valuable Piano pieces.

French

Jean Henry d'Anglebert (1628—1691)

Chamber musician to Louis XIV, an outstanding figure of the, so called, „galant style“.

Pierre Attaignant (ca. 1500—ca. 1550)

Publisher and Composer, he was the first printer in Paris to use movable type. His seven famous Collections of French music are of outstanding interest.

Nicolas Antoine Le Bègue (1630—1702)

Gifted Composer of Music for Organ and Clavecin, most interesting for his harmonic innovations.

Jacques de Chambonnières (1602—1672)

Organist and Cembalist to the Royal Chamber Music of Paris, the real founder of the French Piano style of the 17 th Century.

Françoise Couperin (1668—1733)

The most famous representative of a great musical family. The characteristic of his works are his elegant, spiritual style. He ranks amongst the „immortals“.

Jean François Dandrieu (1684—1740)

Composer of Piano and Organ Music, an important contemporary of Couperin.

Louis Claude Daquin (1694—1772)

At the age of 12 he became organist of St Antoine, Paris. His wellknown Piano works are full of rythm and of delightful colouring.

Jean Philipp Rameau (1683—1764)

After Lulli's death the greatest master of the old French National Opera, and of outstanding importance as a composer of Instrumental Music and Musical Theory.

Italian

Jean Hector Fiocco (End of the 17 th Century)

Famous Violin Virtuoso, and greatly esteemed as a Composer.

Girolamo Frescobaldi (1583—1643)

Well known for his Art of Improvisation, which also gives his harmonically bold Piano and Organ works their stamp.

Padre Giambattista Martini (1706—1784)

Franciscan Monk, outstanding music master of his time, and one of the most lovable Composers, who besides Church and Chamber Music, composed a number of Piano and Organ works.

Bernardo Pasquini (1637—1710)

Of his works, especially the Piano pieces still retain their value.

Domenico Scarlatti (1685—1757)

The most famous Italian Pianist and Piano Composer, and one of the most advanced and interesting Musicians of the time of Bach. The Structure and form of his Sonatas pave the way to the Classics.

Domenico Zipoli (1675—ca. 1730)

Organist of the Jesuit Church in Rome, and Composer of the school of Pasquin. Has written Sonatas, Suites and Fugues for Piano and Organ.

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Band II (Wilhelm Lutz) — Edition Schott 4795

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