

Portugiesische Orgelmusik

1540–1834

Portuguese Organ Music

Herausgegeben von / Edited by
Gerhard Doderer
Miguel Bernal Ripoll



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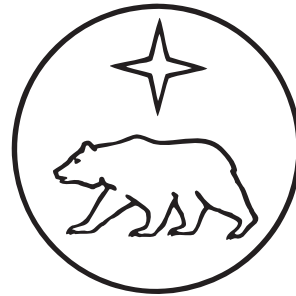
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Heinrich-Schütz-Allee 35–37, 34131 Kassel, Germany, info@baerenreiter.com
2. Auflage / 2nd Printing 2025
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ISMN 979-0-006-57758-3 (print) · ISMN 979-0-006-57989-1 (digital)

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arbeiteter Form erscheinen und durchaus pädagogische und formalexperimentelle Absichten erkennen lassen. Eine wichtige Rolle scheint dabei António Carreira gespielt zu haben, aktiv als Musiker und Kapellmeister am Lissaboner Hof, von 1580 bis 1640 Sitz des spanischen Vizekönigs. Carreira ist in MM 242 mit einer großen Anzahl von ausgewiesenen und zuzuschreibenden mono- und plurithematischen Tentos und Fantasias vertreten, die seine Meisterschaft auf dem Gebiet der imitativen und kontrapunktischen Arbeit erkennen lassen. Die Art der verwendeten glosas, d. h. von ausgezierten thematischen Melodielinien und Intervallen, wie auch einige mitgeteilte Stücke selbst, beweisen die Kenntnis der Werke von Diego Ortiz, Juan Bermudo und Tomás de Sancta María. Eine überaus originelle Komposition ist Carreiras Bearbeitung des Chanson *Con ve la lavaré* in der die Begleitung der Melodie als eigenständiger Text ausgeführt ist, so mit ist es möglich, dieses Werk mit oder ohne Gesangsstimme auszuführen.

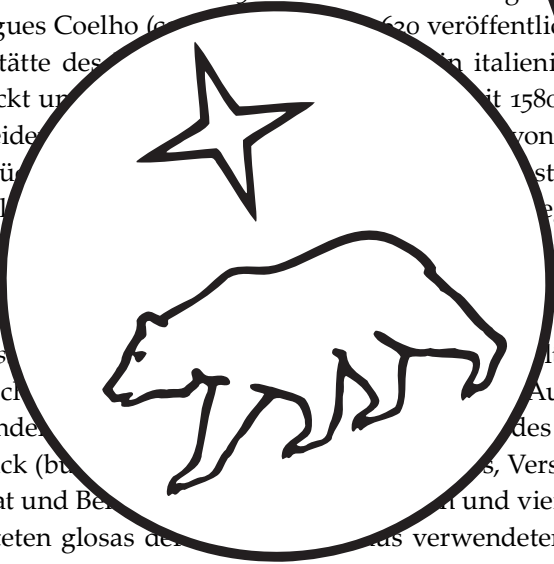
Den zentralen Platz im portugiesischen Orgelrepertoire nehmen die *Flores de Musica* des ab 1603 als Lissaboner Hoforganist wirkenden Manuel Rodrigues Coelho (geb. um 1560 veröffentlicht, wurden sie in der Werkstatt des ... in italienischer Klavierpartitur ... gedruckt und ... mit 1580 ... der Ver ... der beide ... von Portugal) ... widmet. Ausdruck ... stimm ... hebt ... diese Sammlung ... gegangen ... spanischen Organisten ... ría, Cabezón) ab, kontrastier ... ánica (Alcalá de Henares, 16 ... (1584–163 ... Die *Flores de Musica* ... technischer und pädagogischer ... Ausführung von glosas und anderen ... des Spiels mit gutem Geschmack (bu ... s, Versetzen zum Kyrie, Magnificat und Be ... n und vier mit verschiedentlich gestalteten glosas des ... das verwendete Melodie der beliebten Chanson *Susanne un jour*. Einige Versetzen mit vokaler cantus-firmus Linie und auskomponierter vierstimmiger Begleitung knüpfen an Carreira an. In ihrer imitativen und glosierten Anlage mit eingearbeitetem cantus-firmus können sie auch ohne die Gesangsstimme ausgeführt werden.

Die Tentos, in denen sich (auch wechselseitige) Einflüsse spanischer und niederländischer Meister wie Cabezón, Sweelinck oder Correa de Arauxo erkennen lassen, bilden in ihrer differenzierenden formalen Vielfalt bei ruhigem, verhaltenem Charakter einen neuen Höhepunkt in der Gattungsgeschichte. Formal und stilistisch sind sie höchst unterschiedlich: mono-

oder plurithematisch mit ricercarhaften Imitationszügen, sowohl im *Stilo antico* wie auch in einem moderneren, figurativen und virtuosen Satz gehalten, mit gelegentlichen stark affektgeladenen Momenten und auch oft rhythmisch differenzierender Gestaltung. In keinem einzigen Fall als Werk „de meio registo“ angelegt, wird deutlich, dass die Eigenständigkeit der portugiesischen Orgelmusik erst im späteren 17. Jahrhundert durch die vornehmlich aus Kastilien und Aragonien nach Nordportugal eingedrungenen Kompositionen übertragen wurde, auch wenn angesichts der spanischen Vorgänger der zeitlich aktiver Amtskollegen Coelho (unter ihnen bis 1603 der Basko Diogo de Alvarado) eine frühere und intensivere Beeinflussung zu erwarten gewesen wäre. In diesem Sinne ist die Gewichtung des MM 42 (Porto) nur schwer abzuschätzen, das, in Zifferntabulatur geschrieben, Werke spanischer Herkunft auf portugiesischem Boden wirkender Organisten beinhaltet. Allerdings beweisen zahlreiche, unter den Organisten der nordportugiesischen Klöster zirkulierende handschriftliche Versetten von Stücken aus Coelho's Sammlung deren Qualität und Bedeutung. In den Teções (zu verstehen im Sinne von Versuch, Überfragen), Concertos und Concertados von Gaspar do Vale und Teotónio da Cruz (MM 41 Porto und MM 52 Coimbra) wird eine bedeutende didaktische Komponente erkennbar, eine instrumentale Verwendung ist jedoch einem Teil dieser auf gregorianischen Motiven basierenden Kontrapunkt- und Kompositionsskizzen nicht abzuspüren.

Zwei bislang nicht vertretene Gattungen bereichern in der zweiten Hälfte des 17. Jahrhunderts das portugiesische Orgelrepertoire, nämlich der Tiento (auch *Obra*) de meio registo und die Batalha, beide präsent in den umfangreichen Handschriften Porto MM 43 und Braga Ms 964. Hauptfiguren sind hier der an der Kathedrale von Braga nachweisbare Pedro de Araújo († 1704?) sowie der relativ unbekannt Benediktiner Diogo da Conceição († 1696). Araújo's Werke sind noch tief vom Geist Coelho's durchdrungen, sie zeichnen sich durch bewundernswerte kontrapunktische Verarbeitung der meist von gregorianischen Zügen geprägten Themen und Motive aus. Seine Phantasia mit motivischen Anklängen an das Te Deum weist eine sehr orgelmäßige Klangsprache auf.

Für Stücke „de meio registo“ wird, durch die Manual- und Registerteilung ermöglicht, der Gegensatz zwischen klangfarblich und dynamisch hervorgehobenen konzertierenden Melodielinien im Diskant- oder Bassbereich (de tiple oder de baixo) und neutraler eingefärbten, harmonisch stützenden Stimmen mannigfaltig ausgearbeitet. Eine Autorschaft Araújo's für solche Kompositionen ist in den oben genannten Manuskripten allerdings



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nicht immer zweifelsfrei, von Pedro de San Lorenzo ist in biographischer Hinsicht nichts bekannt. Auffällig ist, dass solche Halbregisterstücke in portugiesischen Quellen bei weitem nicht so zahlreich zu finden sind, wie es etwa bei spanischen Autoren wie Correa de Arauxo oder Juan Cabanilles der Fall ist.

Durchaus beliebt scheint allerdings bei portugiesischen Spielern die Batalha (span. Batalla) gewesen zu sein, die in ihrer Ausprägung als programmatische Orgelbatalha weit über solche Stücke für Tasteninstrumente italienischer oder deutscher Organisten hinausgehen. Von großer Bedeutung für das iberische Repertoire war die 1537 erstmals veröffentlichte Chanson *La Guerre* von Clément Janequin, später kamen die Ensaladas von Mateo Flecha d. Ä. (1581) hinzu, die jetzt jedoch mit dem Kampf zwischen den Mächten des Guten und Luzifers eine Handlung, die religiöse Allegorie aufwies. So war es im Gefolge der zahlreichen Misas de Batalla möglich, auch solche Stücke in den Sakralbereich zu integrieren, ohne gegen die Maßgaben der im *Caeremoniale Missarum* (1600) verankerten Richtlinien des Konzils zu verstoßen. Zudem hatten ja auch Gestalten wie die Heiligen, die in der Kunst der Renaissance oder Barockzeit als Kämpfer dargestellt wurden, die in der Folgezeit auch als Schutzpatrone der Orgelbaukunst angesehen wurden. Im Verlauf des späten 17. Jahrhunderts wurden die Orgelwerke in den Kirchen in Portugal in die gleiche Richtung umgestaltet, die in den Jahren nach der Jahrhundertmitte in den portugiesischen Orgelrepertoire spürbar wurde. Cembalisten und Pianofortespieler konnten auf zwei in Lissabon um 1760 und 1775/77 edierte Sammlungen zurückgreifen, während die Organisten gedruckte landeseigene Vorlagen vorfinden konnten. Auch handschriftliche Quellen finden sich selten und lassen die Diskrepanz zwischen einer erstaunlich großen Zahl von Orgelneubauten und den wenigen für dieses Instrument ausgewiesenen Tocatas, Sonatas, Discursos und Sinfonias deutlich spürbar werden. Letztere bleiben dann solistischen Interventionen vorbehalten. Der Grund ist offensichtlich in der reformulierten Aufgabe der Organisten selbst zu sehen, die jetzt vornehmlich die Begleitung des liturgischen Gesangs übernehmen müssen.

Dabei haben diese Werke in ihrer formalen Anlage eigene Züge angenommen, lehnen sich an die zahlreichen dem Cembalo und Pianoforte zugeschriebenen Sonatas an und sind nur hin und wieder der Orgel zugedacht wie im Falle des Francisco de São Boaventura (nachweisbar zwischen 1739 und 1794), Karmeliter in Porto, oder des Lissaboner Domorganisten, Theaterdirektors und Hofkomponisten Marcos António Portugal (1762–1830).

Gelegentlich weisen die in den handschriftlichen Quellen vermerkten Registerangaben auf die Bestimmung solcher Stücke hin. Hinsichtlich ihrer formalen Anlage distanzieren sie sich aber ohne strukturierende Trennung in zwei oder drei Teile sowohl von den Sonaten Scarlattis wie auch



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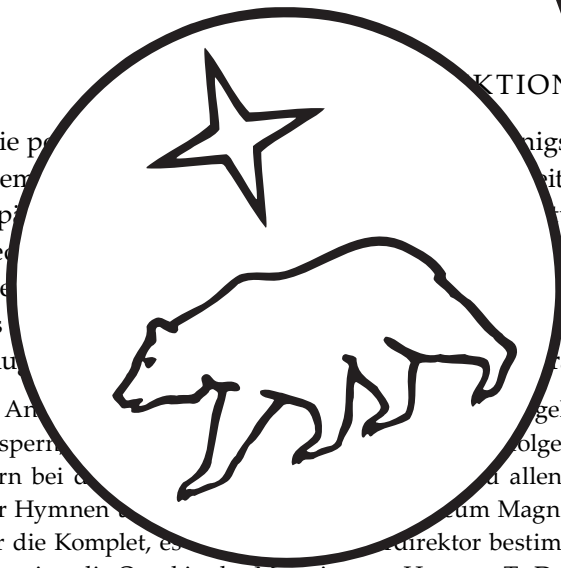
können. Selten erscheint auch eine Fuga, ohne aber engere Beziehungen zur gleichlautenden Komposition außeriberischer Länder aufzuweisen, wie auch aus der Anlage der hier mitgeteilten Kompositionen des Carlos Seixas oder des biographisch unbekannteren José da Madre de Deus hervorgeht. Die bislang überaus zahlreich vertretenen Versetten, die im Rahmen der Alternatimpraxis eine unverzichtbare Rolle spielten, verschwinden mehr und mehr und bleiben hauptsächlich bei liturgischen Anlässen und besonderen Kirchenräumen wie etwa in Matrua vorbehalten. Dort sind auch ab den späteren Dekaden des 18. Jahrhunderts, basierend auf den lokalen Gegebenheiten, Werke für zwei oder mehr Orgeln im Rahmen religiöser Feiern entstanden, wie sie anlässlich der gelegentlichen Aufrechterhaltung des Lissaboner Hofstaates entstanden. Schwer erklärlich bleibt, weshalb ansonsten im erweiterten portugiesischen Orgelrepertoire nur so wenige Kompositionen dieser Art überliefert sind, wo sich doch in zahlreichen säkularen und monastischen Kirchen auf der Epistel- und Evangelienseite des Chorums oder Hauptschiffs einander gegenüberstehende, jeweils mit menschlichen Fassaden angelegte (vollständig oder auch nur Gehäuse aufweisende) Instrumente befinden. In den Jahren nach der Jahrhundertmitte wurde große Lücken im portugiesischen Orgelrepertoire spürbar. Cembalisten und Pianofortespieler konnten auf zwei in Lissabon um 1760 und 1775/77 edierte Sammlungen zurückgreifen, während die Organisten gedruckte landeseigene Vorlagen vorfinden konnten. Auch handschriftliche Quellen finden sich selten und lassen die Diskrepanz zwischen einer erstaunlich großen Zahl von Orgelneubauten und den wenigen für dieses Instrument ausgewiesenen Tocatas, Sonatas, Discursos und Sinfonias deutlich spürbar werden. Letztere bleiben dann solistischen Interventionen vorbehalten. Der Grund ist offensichtlich in der reformulierten Aufgabe der Organisten selbst zu sehen, die jetzt vornehmlich die Begleitung des liturgischen Gesangs übernehmen müssen.

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von der damaligen klassischen Anlage, auch wenn sie charakteristische Elemente wie zweistimmige Texturen, ausgewogene melodische Motive, größere tonale Flächen mit ruhigen harmonischen Fortschreitungen oder den Wechsel zwischen spannungsgeladenen und ausgeglichenen Zonen verwenden.

Bezeichnend für das Ausklingen der portugiesischen Orgeltradition sind die nur in geringer Zahl überlieferten Werke des an der Capela Real da Bemposta in Lissabon und als Hofkapellmeister ebendort wie auch in Rio de Janeiro wirkenden José Marques e Silva (1782–1837). Sie lassen, obgleich von einer konsistenten, orgelhaften Sprache ausgehend, den Einfluss des Pianofortes deutlich erkennen. Neben seinen Orgelversetten, die in ihrem Wesen auf einen liturgisch herausgehobeneren Rahmen hinweisen, klingt seine mehrteilige Fantasia (sie ist das ausladendste Werk des späteren portugiesischen Orgelrepertoires, von dem hier nur das erste Teil (Lied abgedruckt ist) nur entfernt an das klassische gleichnamige heran.



Für die portugiesische Orgeltradition ist das Orgelspiel seit dem 16. Jahrhundert in den Kirchenbüchern und seit spätmittelalterlichen Kapiteln der Kathedrale von Lissabon im 16. Jahrhundert.

Die Orgel wird auch schon im 19. Jahrhundert durch das *Ordinatio* der Aufträge:

... An den Orgeln mit dem Chor in den Vespereu folgender Weise: Zu den Vespereu und allen Psalmen einschließlich der Hymnen und dem Magnificat; dasselbe gilt auch für die Komplet, es sei der Direktor bestimmt es anders. Weiterhin alterniert die Orgel in der Matutin zum Hymnus Te Deum laudamus und Canticum Benedictus.

In der Messe alterniert die Orgel zum Kyrie und Gloria, soweit letzteres nicht gesungen werden muss. Sie spielt zum Graduale, Credo (wenn es nicht gesungen wird), Offertorium, Sanctus und Deo gratias; das Agnus Dei wird mit dem Chor alterniert.

An Festen mit zwei Vorsängern soll die Orgel zu den Cantica Magnificat und Benedictus und in allen Messen spielen, sowie zur Weihnachtsoktav, Epiphanie, Ostern, Pfingsten und Corpus Dei. Auch an den Duplexfesten und feierlichen Oktavfesten soll so verfahren werden.

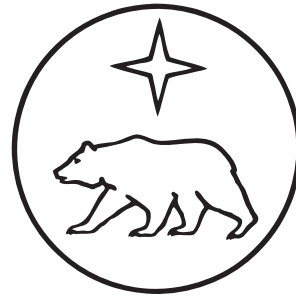
An allen Sonntagen des Kirchenjahres spielt die Orgel zur Messe und zum Canticum Magnificat mit Ausnahme der Sonntage der Septuagesima, einschließlich des ersten, bis zum Osterfest; dies gilt nicht für die Messe des Gründonnerstags und des Karsamstags ...

Für die katholischen Länder bedeutete das *Caeremoniale Episcoporum* aus dem Jahr 1600 einen Meilenstein in der Geschichte des liturgischen Orgelspiels. Diese päpstliche Bestimmung für den römischen Ritus, veröffentlicht in der Folge der Beschlüsse des Tridentiner Konzils, sanktioniert jedoch keine neue Praxis, sondern beschränkte sich auf Rahmenbestimmung, insbesondere was das Alternieren der Orgel mit dem liturgischen Gesang betraf, wie es jedoch auch in Portugal schon des längeren ausgeübt wurde. Im Kapitel 28 des *Ordo* primus wird die Orgel als besonders würdiges und für das liturgische Zeremoniell adäquates Instrument herausgestellt. Bei den Bischöfen und Ordensoberen die Formulierung der liturgischen Ausführungsbestimmungen überlassen.

Für die Orgel mit sich lassen sich summarisch folgende Feststellungen über die liturgischen Funktionen der Orgel in den säkularen und monastischen Kirchen Portugals treffen: Orgelspiel fand in Abstimmung mit dem Grad der Bedeutung des liturgischen Aktes stets zur Messe und in fast allen Stundengottesdiensten statt. Die Vorschriften des *Caeremoniale Episcoporum* werden nahezu ausnahmslos in den Ausführungsbestimmungen der Bischöfe und Ordensoberen des Landes umgesetzt. Einzelbestimmungen finden sich im Bereich der Vorgaben für die Messe: Hier wird insbesondere auf die Kyrie-Anrufungen und auch auf die Gestaltung zwischen Canon und Communio abgehoben, wofür dem Organisten die Wahl seiner Stücke freigestellt wird. Im Stundengottesdienst wird der Orgel eine wichtige Rolle im Psalmengesang, den nachfolgenden Antiphonen und zum großen Teil bei den Hymnen und Cantica zugewiesen wie auch zum Ausklang der Laudes und Vespereu. Große Bedeutung gilt den Laudes und (beiden) Vespereu an den besonderen Festtagen, aber auch das Salve Regina in der Komplet wird hervorgehoben, häufig durch den ausschließlichen Einsatz der Orgel. In den Regularien für Chor und Orgel wird stets darauf bestanden, dass während des Orgelspiels bei Hymnen und Cantica der Text der jeweiligen Verse durch Angehörige des Chores der Kleriker rezitiert oder gesungen werden muss. Die Orgel spielt auch während der Prozessionen innerhalb und außerhalb des Kirchenraumes, sowie zu festlichen Ein- und Auszügen anlässlich des Besuchs von hohen kirchlichen Würdenträgern oder Mitgliedern der königlichen Familie. Übereinstimmend wird davon ausgegangen, dass ein unterschiedlicher Grad des kirchlichen Festes differenzierende musikalische Ausgestaltung erfordert,

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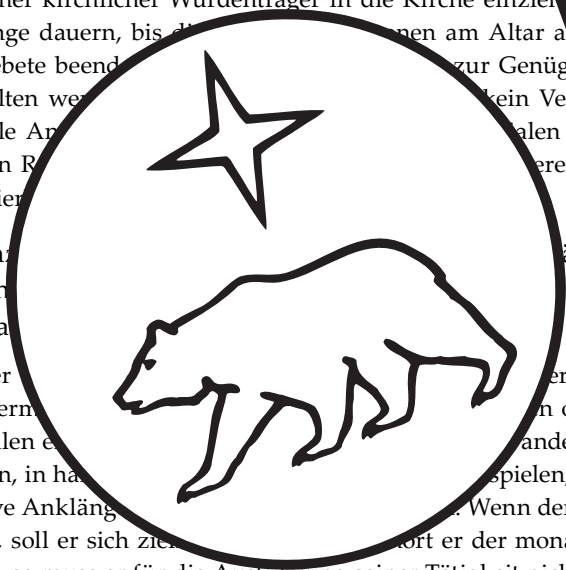


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kulare am Pult mit vernehmlicher Stimme rezitiert werden müssen. Auch an den liturgischen Festtagen, zu denen sich die Vorsänger im Chor befinden, sei es mit oder ohne Pluviale, obliegt es den Versikularen, genauso zu verfahren, nämlich mit lauter Stimme die Texte der kanonischen Horen vorzutragen. Dies gilt aber nur für das Stundengebet und nicht für die Messe oder andere Feiern. Es besteht nun einmal die allgemeine und ausnahmslose Vorschrift, dass alle von der Orgel supplierten Offiziumstexte im Chorraum durch einen oder zwei Kleriker mit deutlicher und vernehmbarer Stimme rezitiert werden sollen; es darf keinen Vorwand geben, gegen diese Regel in irgendwelcher Weise zu verstoßen. Vorgeschrieben im Caeremoniale und dargelegt in den Ausführungen aller Autoren, die sich über diese Angelegenheit ausgelassen haben, handelt es sich um eine unumstößliche Regel für alle Chorgemeinschaften, denen die Ausführung des Stundengebets obliegt.

§10. Es sei noch darauf hingewiesen, dass Orgelspieler immer pünktlich und voll, wenn ein König, eine Königin oder ein anderes Mitglied der königlichen Familie oder auch der Päpstliche Gesandte, ein Erzbischof, ein Bischof oder ein hoher kirchlicher Würdenträger in die Kirche einzieht, das Orgelspiel soll so lange dauern, bis die Personen am Altar angekommen sind und ihre Gebete beendet haben. Der Organist soll zur Genüge erklärt, es soll eingehalten werden, kein Verstoß geduldet werden. Alle Anwesenden sollen sich anhalten und den weiterführenden Rubriken folgen. Die Orgel soll die Vollkommenheit und Feierlichkeit der Feiern unterstützen.



Ergänzt durch das berühmte *Thesouro* zum Orgelspiel in der 1697 besorgte Ausgabe. Der Organist soll verfahren haben; bezüglich der Orgel oder weltlichen Landesorgeln soll angehalten werden, in halber Orgel zu spielen, ohne profane oder laszive Anklänge. Wenn der Organist kein Kleriker ist, soll er sich zurückziehen. Wenn er der monastischen Gemeinschaft an, so muss er für die Ausführung seiner Tätigkeit nicht im Chorraum verbleiben und auch nicht verpflichtet sein, im Gebet das nachzuholen, was er nicht singen, beten oder hören konnte. ... Damit der Organist gegebenenfalls nicht länger spiele als notwendig, soll ihm mit einem Glöckchen angezeigt werden, dass er sein Spiel umgehend mit einer Kadenz abzuschließen habe ...

Aus den oben erwähnten Anweisungen und Vorschriften geht also hervor, wie die Intervention der Orgel während des 17. und beginnenden 18. Jahrhunderts in den portugiesischen Kirchen gehandhabt wurde. Sicherlich hat es Unterschiede, zum Teil wohl auch gravierender Art, im Grad der Aus-

führung seitens der Chorsänger und Instrumentalisten gegeben. Nicht unbedeutend sind auch die verstreuten Hinweise auf lokale Gebräuche, die durchaus in ihren traditionellen Ausprägungen erhalten werden konnten.

Im Bezug auf das musikalisch-liturgische Geschehen der damaligen portugiesischen Ordensgemeinschaften muss man festhalten, dass der größte Teil der diesbezüglichen gedruckten Vorschriften den Franziskanern zu verdanken ist. Ihnen ist offensichtlich eine besondere Rolle bei der Definition des Gebrauchs der Orgel in ihren Kirchen zugekommen, insbesondere was das neue Verhältnis Orgel – Liturgischer Gesang und die Eindämmung der alternierenden vokalinstrumentalen Praxis betrifft. Sie wird durch Mathias de Santa Ana im Jahr 1743 (*Cerimonial Ecclesiastico*) besonders unterstrichen:

... Bezugnehmend auf die vorangehenden Ausführungen sei bemerkt, dass es heutzutage beim Chorgebet, insbesondere an großen Festen, üblich ist, nicht mehr am Schluss der Psalmen die Orgel zu spielen, wie noch zuvor üblich war. Stattdessen sollen durch den Chor alle Antiphonen in verständlichem Gesang vorzutragen; ebenso auch nicht die Hymnen und Cantica alternierend ausgeführt werden, sondern alle Verse der Hymnen und Cantica von der Orgel begleitet werden. ... In der Verlesung des Kyrie, Gloria in excelsis, Sanctus und Agnus Dei wird nicht auf größere Feierlichkeit in der Praxis, die bestimmten Rubriken durch den Chor mit Orgelbegleitung auszuführen zu lassen.

Auch die Autoren, jedoch wie Amaro dos Anjos (*Directorio Ceremonial*, 1734), João de São Agostinho (*Ceremonial menorita e romano*, 1737) oder Manuel de Cerveira (*Ceremonial serafico, e romano*, 1730 mit Supplement 1744) gehen noch ausschließlich vom alternierenden Wechsel zwischen Orgel und Chor aus. In seinem *Ceremonial moderno* (1752) spricht João de São José do Prado jedoch, neun Jahre nach Santa Ana, nur vom „Begleiten“ und nicht vom „Alternieren“ seitens der Orgel und bezieht sich dabei auf das liturgische Zeremoniell der beiden damals bedeutendsten Kirchen des Landes, nämlich der Lissaboner Patriarcal und der Real Basílica von Mafra.

... An den Sonntagen per annum erfolgt Orgelspiel zur Matutin und Messe; von dieser Regel sind ausgenommen die Advents- und Fastenzeitsonntage, die ohne Orgel begangen werden, lediglich am dritten Adventssonntag und am vierten Sonntag der Fastenzeit spielt sie zur Messe, wie es in der heiligen Basílica Patriarcal und der Real Basílica von Mafra der Brauch ist. An allen Duplexfesten spielt die Orgel auch zur Vesper, Matutin und Messe, ebenso zur Messe an den Semiduplex- und Infraoctavfesten mit Ausnahme der Advents- und Fastenzeit, außerdem zu den klassischen Festen, der Messe Nossa Senhora oder zu einer neuen Messe wie auch in Votivmessen zur Danksagung. In der

feierlichen Messe spielt die Orgel zum *Kyrie*, *Gloria* und am Schluss der Epistel; das Graduale und das *Credo* jedoch singt der Chor ohne jegliches Orgelspiel. Zum *Offertorium*, *Sanctus* und *Agnus Dei* begleitet die Orgel den Chor. Im übrigen spielt die Orgel verhalten ab dem *Sanctus* bis zur *Communio*, während der Chor schweigt. In der Totenmesse spielt die Orgel nicht. ...

Seit Beginn des 18. Jahrhunderts hatten die Franziskaner eine führende Rolle bezüglich der Ausführung des Gregorianischen Choralen eingenommen, vornehmlich in den in und nahe der Landeshauptstadt gelegenen Ordenshäusern (wie z. B. den Franziskanerklostern Lissabon, Xabregas, Mafra, Santa Catarina do Ribamar). König D. João V hatte die römischen Reformbestrebungen und die Praxis der päpstlichen Kapelle zum Anlass für Erneuerungen des liturgischen Gesangs im eigenen Land genommen. Zu diesem Zweck war schon 1718 der Kardinal Gabriele Cibo nach Lissabon gekommen. Die 1711 in Rom veröffentlichte *Osservazioni per ben regolare il coro de I cantori della Capella pontificia* dienen ausdrücklich als Orientierungsrichtlinien. Sie beschreiben sehr subtil und differenzierende Weisen der Ausführung und Begleitmodus des liturgischen Gesanges („simples“, „con organo“, „con organo e cantore“, „mit und ohne accompagnement“). Die Hauptaufgabe der Orgel wird als „punto di appoggio“ für die Stimme des „cantore“ bezeichnet. In Portugal wird der liturgische Gesang von der Orgel begleitet. Ein Beispiel dafür ist die Messe von Joseph de Santo António, der 1718 als Organist des Klosters in Lissabon nach Portugal kam. In der Messe *Missa de Milhas, Sequencia* werden die gregorianischen Choralen durch die Orgel begleitet. Die Orgel wird reich verlegt und mit einer generalbassartigen Begleitung versehen. Dieses Verfahren wurde auch in Säkularkirchen gefunden, was in den Organistenhandbüchern noch im 19. Jahrhundert häufig zu finden ist.

In den portugiesischen Caeremonialen des ausgehenden 18. Jahrhunderts spiegeln sich zwei Strömungen bezüglich des Gebrauchs der Orgel im Gottesdienst wider, die kurz gefasst mit „Alternieren versus Begleitung“ bezeichnet werden können, und wie es in den aus dem Spanischen übersetzten Anweisungen des *Ceremonial* der Unbeschuhten Karmeliter von 1799 beschrieben wird. Sie wurden interessanterweise inhaltlich von den Ausführungen ihrer spanischen Ordensbrüder übernommen. Wie auch schon für die spanischen Augustiner (1792) und portugiesischen Hieronymiten (1784/94) formuliert, bleibt das Alternieren auf die rein vokale Aus-

führung durch Vorsänger und Chor beschränkt und der Orgel auf dem Gebiet des liturgischen Gesangs eine ausschließlich begleitende Funktion zugeteilt (1799):

... In der Messe mit gregorianischem Gesang soll die Orgel während des Einzugs des Zelebranten bis zum eigentlichen Beginn der Messe spielen. Das *Kyrie* kann alternierend zwischen dem Chor und den Vorsängern ausgeführt werden, wobei letzteren viermal dem Chor fünf Anrufungen zukommen; das *Gloria* wird von der Orgel begleitet und muss immer entweder ganz durch den Chor oder im Wechsel zwischen Chor und den Vorsängern je nach deren Präsenz und dem Grad des Kirchenfestes ausgeführt werden. Die Orgel muss auch zwischen dem Ende der Epistel und dem Beginn des *Graduale* spielen. Das *Credo* soll gemeinhin nicht von der Orgel begleitet werden, und wenn es doch geschieht, dann nur mit Grundorgeln, wie es einige Autoren zugestehen. Aber in voller Stärke soll sie von Ende des Offertoriums bis zur Präfation spielen und dann das *Sanctus* begleiten, dies ganz oder partiell vom ganzen Chor oder von den Vorsängern übernommen werden soll. Danach spielt die Orgel in der letzten Teil bis zur Elevation und dem Absetzen des Messkelchs und begleitet anschließend mit starker Registrierung das *Benedictus*, *quoniam venit* spielt danach bis zum *Pater noster* wieder verhalten und schweigt bis zum *Agnus*. Hier begleitet die Orgel, aber die Vorsänger wenn es sich um kein großes Fest handelt, können das zweite *Agnus* vortragen. Bei der *Communio* spielt die Orgel wieder in verhaltenen Weise und dann soll sie den Chor zur Antwort auf das *Deo gratias* begleiten und schließlich nach dem Ende des Antiphongebets die Orgel wegsprechen, bis der Zelebrant den Altar verlässt. ...

Auch im *Ceremonial monastico reformado* der Benediktiner aus dem Jahr 1820 ist im Zusammenhang mit dem Gregorianischen Gesang nicht mehr vom Alternieren mit der Orgel, sondern nur noch von ihrer Begleitfunktion die Rede.

Zusammenfassend lässt sich also sagen, dass die Alternatimpraxis, so wie sie seit 1600 von der Römischen Kurie angeordnet und sanktioniert worden war, sich in Portugal bis ins 19. Jahrhundert im Allgemeinen und mit Berücksichtigung lokaler Traditionen gehalten hat, es jedoch seit etwa 1730/40 aufgrund der Neuerungen beim Begleiten des Choralgesangs zu parallelen und unterschiedlichen Situationen gekommen ist; ausgehend von der Rolle des traditionellen und gleichberechtigten Wechselspiels wird der Orgel im liturgischen Raum mehr und mehr, als neue und nahezu ausschließliche Aufgabe, eine Begleitfunktion zugewiesen, wie sie sie dann über die Aufhebung des Kirchengutes hinaus in den Säkularkirchen und den Kirchen der Bruderschaften (mit allerdings schwindender Bedeutung) weitergeführt wurde.

ORGELBAU

Die mehr als 900 historischen Instrumente Portugals¹ – nahezu gesamtlich mit Schleifladen ausgestattet und verstreut vor allem in den nördlichen Landesteilen um Braga und Porto wie auch in der Gegend von Lissabon und Coimbra sowie auf den Azoren und Madeira – stammen überwiegend aus der Zeit zwischen 1710 und 1830/40 und spiegeln profunde Einflüsse aus Gegenden außerhalb der Landesgrenzen, aber auch signifikante synergetische Absorptionen innerhalb derselben wider.

Nachrichten zum Orgelbau auf portugiesischem Boden sind aus dem 14. und 15. Jahrhundert erhalten. Für die Jahre zwischen 1500 und 1600 lassen sich konkret eine ganze Reihe von Orgelbauern (Bento de Solorzano, Alonso de Cresmonte, Afonso Lopes, Vater und Sohn Bombo, Andreias, Heitor Lobo, Salvador Rebelo, António de Mesquita, Mestre João mit Reparaturen und Orgelneubauten nachweisen, hauptsächlich im Norden und Zentrum Portugals, wie zum Beispiel in den Kathedrales von Porto, Évora, Coimbra und Viseu. In Klöstern von Vilar dos Frades und Coimbra (Santa Cruz) haben sich deren Instrumente erhalten. Es sind meist jedoch kleinere Erwerbungen, die in den Kathedrales von Porto und Coimbra in der Regel eine Erweiterung der ursprünglichen Orgelwerke der Klöster Santa Cruz in Coimbra und Santa Clara in Coimbra. Dabei ist unklar, ob die dortigen Orgeln von den Portugiesen oder von den Franzosen (Framelas und Orlos) stammen.

Es ist zu vermuten, dass die Orgeln in die neue Welt verschifft wurden, wie 1519 nach Indien (Kapelle der Königin), 1520 nach Äthiopien („Orgel mittlerer Größe“), 1521 nach Indien (Königliche Kapelle“). Die aus jener Zeit bekannten Instrumente haben in der Regel ein Manual mit Ambitus F–a² oder C–a² (stets mit unvollständiger Bassoktave), kein Pedal und meist nur bescheidene Dimensionen.

Die prekäre Lage des Landes, die sich in immer stärkerem Maße nach 1580, dem Jahr der Vereinigung mit der spanischen Krone, bemerkbar machte, wurde noch besonders signifikant in den Auseinandersetzungen nach der Erklärung der Unabhängigkeit (1640). Für den Orgelbau bedeu-

tete dies trotz der Anstrengungen seitens einiger nationaler Instrumentenbauer eine Phase des Niedergangs, auch wenn geistliche Vokalpolyphonie auf einem hohen Niveau gepflegt wurde.

Aus jener Zeit sind einige Neubauten und Orgelerweiterungen bekannt, im Verlauf des 17. Jahrhunderts wird durch Archivmaterial und teilweise erhaltene Instrumente selbst das Wirken von Orgelbauern wie Sebastião Fernandes, António Machado, Giraldo Vieira, Michel Mensberg aus Brüssel oder Geraldo Vieira Porto aus Braga nachweisbar, auch wenn diese Instrumente nicht immer völlig identifizierbar oder in ihrer Grundsubstanz zuweisbar sind (u. a. Machado, Nossa Senhora da Conceição; 1685 Braga, Kathedrale/Museum). Hier spielt sich auch das Aufleben einer traditionellen handwerklichen Tätigkeit wieder, wie sie nach der Jahrhundertmitte mehr und mehr in den nordportugiesischen benediktiner Zisterzienser- und Franziskanerklöstern sichtbar wird. Die überaus enge Verbindung zu spanischen Ordensgemeinschaften pflegte. In den damaligen Instrumenten finden sich schon einige Halbregister, etwas später manchmal auch ein Horn von Horizontalzungen. Um 1560/70 war ja die Teilung der Orgel bei mehrstimmigen Registern und Zungen in Andalusien und Kastilien eingeleitet worden und wurde in Portugal zunächst zögerlich, nach dem Beginn des 18. Jahrhunderts dann aber in zunehmendem Maße übernommen.

In den 1620 in Lissabon publizierten *Tratado de Musica* des Manuel Rodrigues Coelho, die stark die nachkommenden Organistengenerationen beeinflussten, findet sich kein einziges Stück für das Spiel „de meio registro“. Für die vornehmlich von den Organisten Nordportugals gepflegten Horizontalzungen scheinen Horizontalzungen zur Verfügung gestanden zu haben.

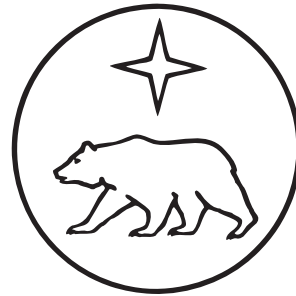
Während der Regierungszeit des Königs D. João V (1706–1750) erlebte der Orgelbau in Portugal seine erste bedeutsame Blüte. Brasilianische Gold- und Edelsteinfunde erlaubten es jetzt Krone und Kirche, vielerorts neue Instrumente zu installieren, auch mittels Orgelimporten aus Deutschland wie im Falle Arp Schnitgers (1701 Moreira da Maia, São Salvador), und diese, was Dimensionen und Ausstattung anbelangt, nach den Repräsentationswünschen seitens des Adels und der geistlichen und säkularen Obrigkeit auszurichten. Für die Orgelgehäuse wurden in diesem Sinne Barock- und Rokokoornamente stilbildend, maßgeblich geprägt durch ästhetische Konzeptionen italienischer Architekten, unter ihnen der ab 1725 in Porto nachweisbare hochangesehene Nicolau Nasoni.

Neben einheimischen Orgelbauern wie Geraldo Vieira Porto (1696 Miranda do Douro, Kathedrale), Manuel Lourenço da Conceição (1719–33 Porto, Kathedrale; 1722 Viana do Castelo, Misericórdia) oder den Mitgliedern der bedeutsamen Orgelbauerfamilie Cunha (belegt 1710 bis 1788) ent-

¹ Die im Folgenden genannten Instrumente können nur als Auswahl und im exemplarischen Sinne aufgrund ihrer Bedeutung für den gesamten Instrumentenbestand oder für den Orgelbauer selbst verstanden werden.

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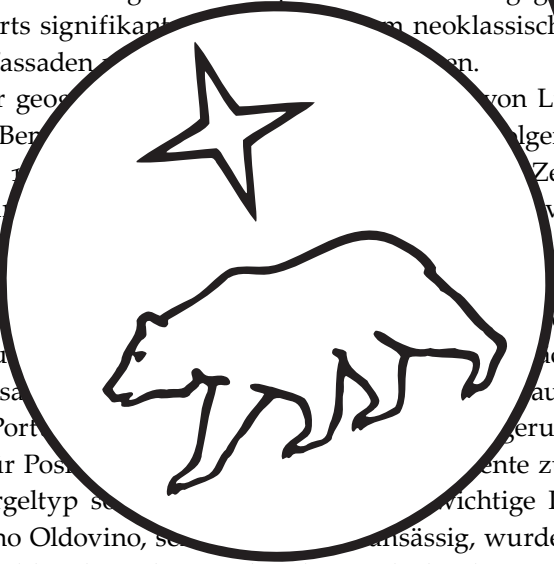
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- Festhalten an einem aus Kastilien und Galicien eingeführten Echokasten mit Türe(n) an der Vorder- oder Oberseite;
- Fortgesetzter häufiger Gebrauch von Blattgold für große Flächen des Instrumentengehäuses, der Orgeltribüne wie auch für Figuren- und Ornamentwerk;
- Tendenz zur Verstärkung der Gehäuse- bzw. Fassadentiefe durch geometrisch variierte Kombinationen von zentralen und seitlichen Türmen im Wechsel mit flachen Pfeifenfeldern;
- Konstitutiver Gebrauch von Horizontalzungen zur architektonischen Gestaltung der Orgelfassaden.

Nicht wenige dieser Merkmale finden sich in Gegenden jenseits der Landesgrenze und deuten insbesondere auf den Orgelbau im Piskienland des letzten Drittels des 17. Jahrhunderts hin (José de F. y Varría). Was akzeptiert und weit verbreitet hatten sie ihren Weg über Galicien und Kastilien nach Portugal gefunden, verschmolzen dort mit traditionellen Elementen der zentralen Regionen Europas und verlieren gegen Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts signifikant an Bedeutung. In den neoklassischen Ausprägungen in Orgelfassaden.

Der geographische Ursprung von Lissabon verleiht spezielle Bedeutung. Im Zuge der Erdbebens des Jahres 1755, die Zerstörung zahlreicher sakraler Gebäude, viele Orgeln verloren, die zu einer Linie italienischer Provenienz. Etliche Jahre danach für Umbau- oder Neuerstellung, in oder den Einbau. In der nächsten waren es die Hauptstädter, die – vor kurzem nach Portugal gerufen – in der Lage waren, für Posten zu sorgen. Gerade dieser Orgeltyp sollte wichtige Rolle spielen. Pascoal Caetano Oldovino, sehr ansässig, wurde durch die Bereitstellung zahlreicher Kleinorgeln, aber auch durch Interventionen in den Kathedralen und Klöstern von Évora, Elvas und Faro zwischen 1758 und 1762 bekannt. Darüberhinaus wirkten damals nicht nur im Lissaboner Raum italienische Orgelbauer wie Pedro António Boni Romano (1758 Lisboa, Sé Patriarcal; 1771 Peniche, São Pedro) oder Thomas de Martino (1756 Tomar, N. Senhora da Graça). Auch auf den Azoren und Madeira haben sich solche Positive aus jenen Jahren erhalten. Konsequenterweise finden sich dann allenthalben viele Spuren des italienischen Orgelbaus in den Instrumenten, die nach 1760/70 durch Angehörige der Familien Machado



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e Cerveira und Fontanes erbaut wurden (Voce humana, Tiratutti, Aliquoten).

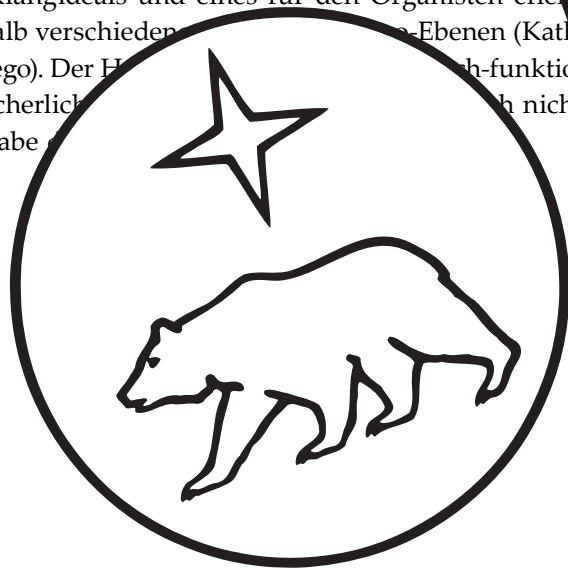
Auch für den nördlichen Landesteil sind Eigenheiten zu konstatieren. Sie kommen in einer auffälligen Dichte von in den Gegenden in und um Porto bzw. Braga ansässigen Orgelbauern zum Ausdruck, die – auf Vorbildern aus der Hand galicischer Meister wie Manuel de la Viña oder Simão Fontanes basierend – seit dem Einbau der beiden Orgeln in der Kathedrale zu Braga (1737–39) in direkter und indirekter Traditionspflege große Wertschätzung erfahren. Insbesondere in der Gestaltung des Orgelgehäuses und des Prospekts sowie der Platzierung der Instrumente werden solche Konzeptionen deutlich. Von jeher und nicht nur im Norden waren ja auch Drehschleife als Orgelbauer (z. B. Manuel Lourenço da Conceição, Manuel de São Bento, Domingos de São João Vaz) oder Bildhauer aktiv (José de Santo António Vilaça mit großer galicischer Einflussnahme). Generell lässt sich eine intensive und fruchtbare Verbundenheit von Orgelbauern und Leuten der gleichen Konstellation, vornehmlich im Falle der Drehschleife der Franziskaner. Neben den Ordenshäusern der benediktiner, Zisterzienser und Franziskaner selbst sind es vornehmlich die „Irmandades“ (Bruderschaften) der Misericórdias, deren die Neubauten reich an Instrumente zu verdanken ist.

Orgelexporte ins Werkstätten Lissabons und Portos in die kolonisierten brasilianischen Provinzen Bahia, Pernambuco, Pará und Minas Gerais sind seit den 20er Jahren des 18. Jahrhunderts nachgewiesen wie im Falle des Gemeinde Gomes (1729 Salvador de Baía, Kathedrale; 1737 Capitania Maranhão, Karmeliter; 1739 Olinda, Kathedrale) und in konkreten Fällen durch gänzlich oder partiell erhaltene Instrumente selbst dokumentiert, wie z. B. aus der Hand Arp Schnitgers/Johann Heinrich Hulenkampfs (1753 Mariana, Kathedrale), Simão Fernando Coutinhos (1788 Tiradentes, Santo António), António Xavier Machado e Cerveiras und António Peres Fontanes (Belém, N. Senhora do Carmo und São Salvador, Igreja dos Passos, in beiden Fällen Jahr und Erbauer aber nicht definitiv belegt). Von den Aktivitäten dortiger Orgelbauer des 18. Jahrhunderts, allen voran Rodrigues Leite aus Recife, haben sich nur wenige greifbare Spuren erhalten.

Unter den seit der Jahrhundertmitte im Zentrum und Süden Portugals tätigen Orgelbauern ist João Fontanes de Maqueira (1717–1770), dem Neffen des Simão Fontanes, sehr hohe Bedeutung zuzuschreiben; er verstärkte signifikant den galicisch-kastilischen Einfluss mit größer dimensionierten Instrumenten in Aveiro (1754 Vera Cruz, 1767 Misericórdia) oder Coimbra (1763 Seminário Maior, hier in untypischer Weise in die Chorbrüstung

Dispositionen eine Klangpyramide erhalten, wie sie ein halbes Jahrhundert früher der Normalfall gewesen war.

Die Folgen der Säkularisation mit der Aufhebung aller geistlichen Orden und der Beschlagnahmung des Kirchengutes (1834) bedeutete für den Orgelbau eine drastische Einschränkung. Drei Generationen der Orgelbauerfamilie Santos mit der Zentralfigur António José sind neben einigen Neubauten zahlreiche Umbauten im Norden des Landes vom Beginn bis in die neunziger Jahre des 19. Jahrhunderts zu verdanken (z. B. Luís António 1808 Kathedrale, jetzt Seminário Maior zu Viseu oder António José 1869 Porto, Kathedrale). Häufiger als zuvor erscheint jetzt in Neubauten und Erweiterungen ein zweites Manual, fast immer mit Spielhilfen (Pedale, Fußschieber) zur Ermöglichung rascher Wechsel im dynamischen und klangfarblichen Bereich. In Kirchenräumen, in denen sich zwei akustisch unabhängige Instrumente gegenüberstehen, ist oft der Umbau einer älteren Orgeln zu konstatieren im Sinne eines dem neuen Zeitalter angepassten Klangideals und eines für den Organisten erleichterten Wechsels innerhalb verschiedener Register-Ebenen (Kathedralen Braga, Porto, Lamego). Der Hauptanliegen funktionellen Interventionen ist sicherlich nicht mehr ganz neue Aufgaben



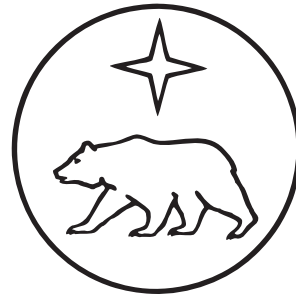
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Seit den ersten Dezennien des 19. Jahrhunderts wurden viele Orgeln aus deutschen (Walcker), französischen (z. B. Cavallé-Coll) und englischen Werkstätten importiert. Nach einigen sporadischen portugiesischen Projekten, ganz im Geiste der zentraleuropäischen Orgelromantik, kam die landeseigene Manufaktur nahezu gänzlich zum Erliegen.

Mehreren Mitgliedern der seit den 20er bis in die 90er Jahre des 20. Jahrhunderts tätigen Lissabener Familie Camião (wie auch Luís Esteves Pereira aus Famalicão sind eine große Anzahl von Restaurierungen und Umbauten, manchmal tieferen Natur, zuzuschreiben. Noch vor der Mitte des Säkulums wurden im Zuge einer Neubewertung des architektonischen Patrimoniums seitens staatlicher Stellen (Monumentos Nacionais) auch historische Orgeln erfasst und Reparaturen (sowie auch Abrissen) unterworfen. Die vergangenen fünfzig Jahre sind in höherem Maße geprägt von Restaurierungen und einigen wenigen Neubauten, verwirklicht durch holländische, spanische, deutsche und einheimische Orgelbauer. In ihrem Schaffen lassen sich sehr unterschiedliche Konzeptionen erkennen. Bei der Restaurierung ist jedoch eine seit einiger Zeit verstärkte Tendenz des Imports von Instrumenten aus zweiter Hand und geringerer Qualität. Günar Doderer Miguel Bernat Ripoll

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at the Lisbon court, which from 1580 to 1640 was the seat of the Spanish Vice-King. He is represented in MM 242 by a large number of identified and attributable mono- and plurithematic Tentos and Fantasias, which show his mastery in the field of imitative and contrapuntal work. The type of glosses which he used, that is to say the decorated thematic melodic lines and intervals, as well as some communicated pieces themselves reveal a knowledge of the works of Diego Ortiz, Juan Bermudo and Tomás de Sancta María. One highly original composition is Carreira's arrangement of the song "Con qué la lavare", in which the accompaniment of the melody is worked out as an independent Tiento, with the result that it is possible to perform this piece with or without the vocal line.

The *Flores de Musica* by Manuel Rodrigues Coelho (c. 1550-1635), who worked as the Lisbon court organist from 1603 onwards, takes a large place in the Portuguese organ repertoire. 1620 published in the workshops of the Flemish printer Pedro Craesbeeck in Italian keyboard score and dedicated to King Felipe III of Spain (who became King D. Filipe II of Portugal upon the union of the two kingdoms). Specifically intended for keyboard instruments and not only differentiated from the prints of the organists Baena, Perudo and Sancta Maria, but also from the most contemporary *Facultad organica* of Correa de Arauxo, it is produced by a foreword particularly in respect of the gl... with good taste (buen ayre), Magnificat as well as others... s and four time... glossed... popular song *Susana e un jour*. A series... line and a fully written-out four-part... between Coelho and Carreira. In their imitative... with incorporated cantus firmus they can also be performed... the vocal part.

The Tentos, in which influences (sometimes mutually) of Spanish and Dutch masters such as de Cabezón, Sweelinck or Correa de Arauxo can be recognised, form a new high point in the history of the genre in their differentiating formal variety with a calm, restrained character. Formally and stylistically, they are very different: mono- or plurithematic with ricercar-like imitative features, rendered as much in the *stilo antico* as also in a more modern figurative and virtuoso movement, with occasional moments that are highly affect-laden and, in many cases, a rhythmically differentiated form. With not a single piece created as "de meio registo", it

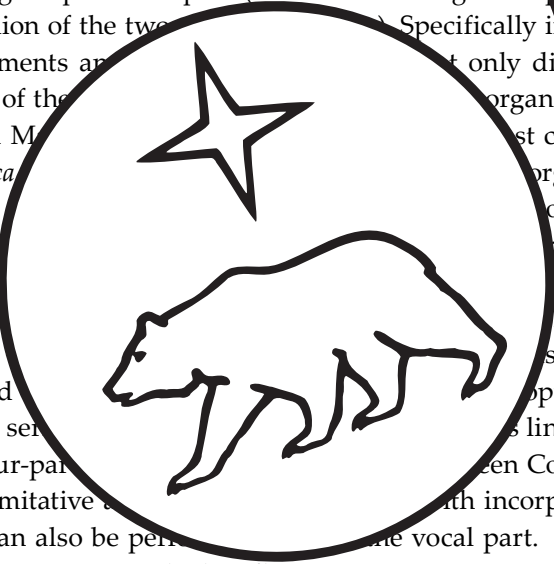
becomes clear that the originality of Portuguese organ music is eclipsed only in the later 17th century, above all through the compositions from Castille and Aragon, even if in view of the Spanish predecessors or contemporary colleagues of Coelho (among them the Basque Diogo de Alvarado, active until 1643) a chronologically earlier and more profound influence would have been expected; in this sense it is difficult to assess the value of MM 42 (Oporto), written in a number of staves, which includes largely pieces by Spanish organists who were not working in Portugal. On the other hand, numerous manuscript versions of pieces from Coelho's collection circulated among the organists of the north Portuguese churches, testify to the lasting popularity.

the Tenções (to be understood as attempts or trials), Concertos and Concertados by composers Caspar dos Reis and Teotónio da Cruz which are included in the manuscripts Oporto MM 41 and Coimbra MM 52 an important didactic element can be recognised, however, an instrumental purpose for some of these exercises in counterpoint and composition based on Gregorian motifs cannot be discounted.

Two genres not represented until then enriched the Portuguese organ repertoire in the second half of the 17th century. These are the Tiento (or Obra) de meio registo and the Batalha, both present in the two extensive manuscripts MM 43 (Oporto) and Ms 964 (Braga) with the principal figures of Pedro de Araújo († 1647) and can be proved as being active at Braga Cathedral, and the benedictine monk Diogo da Conceição († 1696). Araújo's pieces are still deeply pervaded by the spirit of Coelho, they stand out through admirably contrapuntal working of the subjects and motifs which are mainly Gregorian in character. His Phantasia with motivic traces of the Te Deum demonstrates an impressive organistic tonal language.

For a number of pieces "de meio registo" made possible through manual and stop division, the contrast between tone colours in dynamically emphasised melodic lines in the treble (de tiple) or the bass (de baixo) and neutral, harmonically supporting voices is worked out in various ways; in the sources mentioned above the authorship of Araújo is not beyond doubt, about Pedro de San Lorenzo nothing is known. It is to be noted that pieces for divided keyboard are by no means as numerous in Portuguese sources as is the case with Spanish composers such as Correa de Arauxo or Juan Cabanilles.

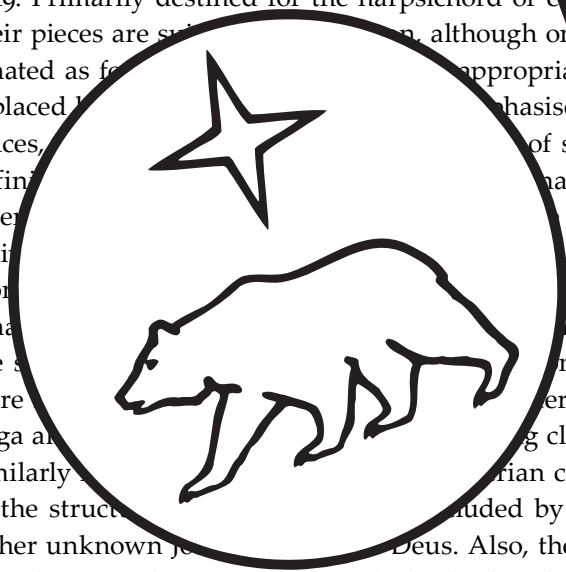
The Batalha appears to have been quite popular with Portuguese players, which in its being marked out as a programmatic organ battle far exceeded pieces by Italian or German organists. Of great importance for the Iberian repertoire was *La Guerre* by Clément Janequin, published for



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the first time in 1537. Mateo Flecha's *Ensaladas* (1581) showed later a turn towards religious allegory with the struggle between the powers of good and evil. Following the numerous *Missas de Batalla* it became possible to incorporate such pieces into the sacred realm without contravening the stipulations of the guidelines of the Council of Trent established in the *Caeremoniale Episcoporum* (1600). In addition, design elements such as signal calls, drum beats, battle surges or chordal trumpet bursts had found the wished-for counterparts in the increasing technical setups on the organ since the later 17th century.

During the first decades of the 18th century a clear break in the tradition of Portuguese organ music can be detected with the turn towards Italian form and stylistic ideals, apparently as a result of the influence of Roman masters like Bernardo Pasquini (1637–1710), Alessandro Scarlatti (1660–1725) and later Domenico Scarlatti (1685–1757): the latter had direct connections with the Portuguese Crown from since 1717, particularly after 1719. Primarily destined for the harpsichord or early pianoforte, many of their pieces are suitable for the organ, although only rarely expressly designated as for the organ. The organ music of the 18th century is now replaced by a new style which emphasises mainly the top register of voices, the use of specific compositions or defined rhythmic and functional characteristics (not always graphic) manuscripts by Carlos Seixas (1704–1742) with a particular emphasis is placed on the binary form of the *Tocata* of – at that time – in different forms and styles were common in the organ repertoire. Sometimes a *Fuga* and a *Tocata* are being closer relationships to the similar style of the Italian countries, as can be seen in the structure of the *Tocata* included by Carlos Seixas or of the rather unknown *Tocata* *Deus*. Also, the *Versos*, hitherto represented in very large numbers and which played an indispensable role in *Alternatim* practice, were disappearing more and more, being reserved mainly for prominent liturgical occasions and special churches such as Mafra. It was also there that, at the end of the 18th century, works for two or more organs arose, based on local conditions, mainly to embellish liturgical festivities celebrated during the occasional presence of the Lisbon court. Unexplicavel remains the fact that there are only so few pieces of this kind conserved in the Portuguese organ repertoire, in contrast to the numerous temples with organs standing (some times only with identical



façades) in front of each others on the Epistle or Gospel sides near the main altar or in the nave itself.

In the years after the middle of the century big gaps in the Portuguese organ repertoire are traceable. Harpsichordists and pianists can fall back on two collections published in Lisbon between 1760 and 1775/77 whilst organists were denied printed national productions. Manuscript sources also remained rare, making the discrepancy between an enormous number of newly built organs and the few *Tocatas*, *Sonatas*, occasional *Discursos* and *Sinfonias* destined for this instrument clearly noticeable. They remained, then, reserved for soloistic interpolations. The reason is clearly to be found in the formulated duties of the organists themselves, who now in the main had to take on the accompaniment of the liturgical chants.

In their formal structure these works took on their own traits and leaned towards the numerous *Sonatas* attributed to the harpsichord and pianoforte, and only now and then were they conceived for the organ, as in the case of Francisco de São Boaventura (documented 1694–1794), Carmelite monk in Oporto, or of the Lisbon cathedral organist, theatre architect and court composer Marcos António Portugal (1762–1830).

Occasionally the registration written in the manuscript sources points to the purpose of such pieces. With regard to their formal structure, however, they distanced themselves without a structural division into two or three parts, both in the texture of Scarlatti as well as of the classical sonata. That some even employed quite a lot of its characteristic elements such as two-part texture, balanced melodic motives, extended tonal dimensions with calm harmonic progressions or the interchange between tension-laden and evenly balanced sections.

Epitomising the end of the Portuguese organ tradition is the small number of preserved works by José Marques e Silva (1782–1837) who was active at the Bemposta Royal Chapel in Lisbon and as Court chapel master there and also in Rio de Janeiro. Although constructed with a consistent, organistic tonal language, they show quite clearly the influence of the piano forte. Besides his organ versets, the character of which points to a more representative festive setting, his expansive, multisectoral *Fantasia* (the longest work in the entire Portuguese organ repertoire, of which here just the opening *Prelúdio* is reproduced) is noticeably far removed from the classical genre of the *Fantasia*.

LITURGICAL FUNCTIONS

Organ playing in Portuguese cathedrals and in the royal court has been documented since the 13th century, but concrete details are known only from later times, as for example, in the statutes of the Chapter of Elvas cathedral, drawn up in the last third of the 16th century.

The contemporary role of the organ in monasteries had already been described in some detail, as in 1579 in the *Ordinario* of the Augustine canons in Santa Cruz, Coimbra:

... On Feast Days with four precentors the organ alternates with the choir in Vespers, Compline, Matins, Lauds and the mass in the following manner: at Vespers for the repeat of the Antiphons, for each Psalm including the hymns and Canticles such as the canticle Magnificat; the same applies to Compline, unless the choir director has determined differently. Further, in the Matins the organ alternates in the hymn Te Deum laudamus and in the canticle Benedictus.

In the mass the organ plays in the Kyrie and Gloria, as long as the latter does not have a solo part, in the Gradual, Credo (when this is not sung), Offertory and Agnus Dei is played alternately with the choir.

On feast days the organ is to be played in the canticles Magnificat and Benedictus as well as in the Ave of Christmas and the Mass of St. Michael. The same procedures apply to the Mass of St. John the Baptist.

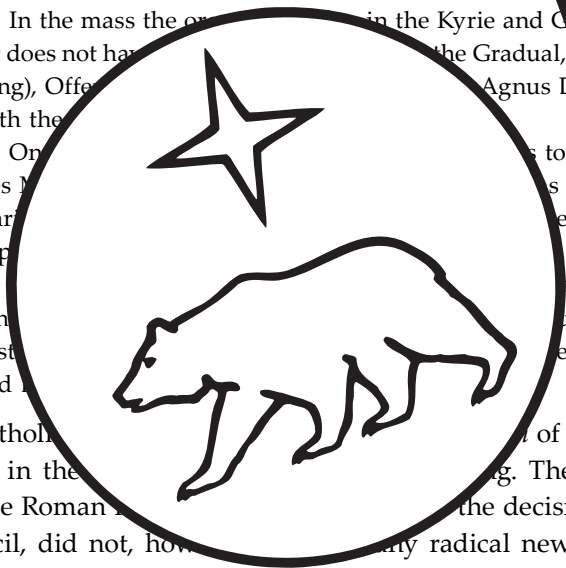
The organ is also to be played at mass and for the canticles Magnificat and Benedictus, including the first and second Masses of Maundy Thursday and the Mass of the Holy Spirit.

In Catholic Europe the year 1600 signified a milestone in the liturgical history. These papal regulations for the Roman Rite, which confirmed the decisions of the Tridentine council, did not, however, introduce any radical new practice, but on the contrary were limited to framing provisions, in particular with regard to the alternating of the organ with liturgical singing, as had already been the practice in Portugal for a long time. In Chapter 28 of the *Liber primus*, the function of the organ is highlighted as especially worthy and an instrument adequate for the liturgical ceremony, at the same time the wording of further implementation of rules is left to the bishops of the diocese and the superiors of the monastic orders.

For the time after 1600 we can summarise the following conclusions about the liturgical functions of the organ in the secular and monastic

churches of Portugal: Organ playing took place – in accordance with the level of importance of the liturgical feast – always in the mass and in almost every hour of the Officium. The rules of the *Caeremoniale Episcoporum* were carried out almost without exception in the implementation regulations of the bishops and monastic superiors of the country. Individual provisions can be found in the realm of the requirements for the mass; here in particular they are concerned with the Kyrie innovations and the section from the Canon to the Communion for which the choice of pieces is left up to the organist. In the hours of the Officium the organ was assigned an important role in the singing of the Psalms, the following Antiphons and to a large part of the hymns and Canticles, as also at the conclusion of Lauds and Vespers. Great importance was given to Lauds and (both) Vespers on special feast days, but also the Salve Regina in Compline was emphasised, often through the exclusive use of the organ. In the rules for choir and organ it was insisted that during the organ playing in the hymns and canticles the text of the respective verse must be recited or sung by members of the choir of clerics. The organ was also played during processions inside and outside of the church, as well as for festive entries and exits on the occasion of a visit by high ranking church dignitaries or members of the royal family. The general perception is that a different level of the church feasts required a distinctive musical arrangement, whether it was of a Gregorian character or vocal and/or instrumental polyphony.

It must not be overlooked that for the organ in southern lands the task of accompanying anthems did not occur, quite simply because the anthem in the communities of the secular churches never existed. The organist had some considerable “freedom” and not just in the mass, allowing the use of intensely worked out Obras und Tentos frequently based on Gregorian melodies; likewise there must have been some intensive improvisation in these occasions. These reasons may well explain the large number of printed instructions for the organist from the time between 1600 and the beginning of the 19th century. Some authors had a larger number of editions, such as Michel Bauldry, whose *Manuale sacrarum caeremoniarum* was requested from after its first edition in 1637 (Paris) until well into the 18th century (⁷1744, Coimbra) or João Campello de Macedo with his *Thesouro de Ceremonias* (1654, ⁶1734), who, in his capacity of a high ranking member of the royal chapel, started out in the first place from the liturgical ceremonial of the secular churches. Leonardo de São José is to be thanked for very detailed information, – evidently originating from the writings of Campellos – describing in his *Economicon Sacro* (1693) not only the liturgical rites and ceremonies of the Augustinian canons in Santa Cruz



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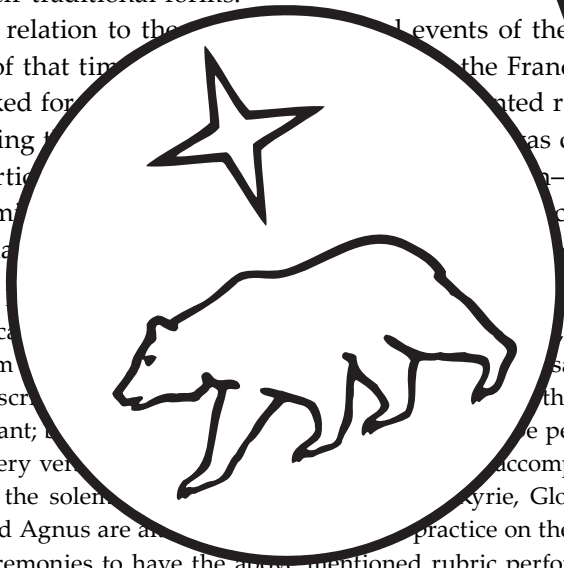
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with a secular, the former is to be preferred. The one, like the other, must be encouraged to play in a harmonious and orderly manner, without profane or secular content. The behavior may be modest. If the organist is not a cleric he must dress in a fitting manner ... If he belongs to the monastic Brotherhood, then in order to carry out his activity he must not remain in the choir and also not be obligated to make up in the prayers what he was unable to sing, pray or hear. [...] So that the organist does not play where appropriate for any longer than necessary, a small bell is to indicate to him to bring his playing to a conclusion immediately with a cadence ...

From the instructions and regulations mentioned above it becomes clear how the intervention of the organ was handled in Portuguese churches during the 17th and the beginning of the 18th century. Certainly there were differences, partly also of a serious nature, in the level of the implementation on the part of choristers and instrumentalists. Also not unimportant are the scattered references to local traditions, which could be preserved in their traditional forms.

In relation to the liturgical events of the Portuguese community of that time the Franciscans who are to be thanked for defining the rubric are clearly down to them, in particular in the liturgical singing and minimal accompaniment. This was especially emphasized in the *Regulamento Ecclesiastico*:



... that now days, on the occasion of the solemnity of the feast of the Holy Spirit, it is no longer the custom to sing the psalms as was previously the choir in an intelligible manner, but to be performed alternatim but accompanied by the organ. ... In the solemnity of the feast of the Holy Spirit, the Kyrie, Gloria in excelsis, Sanctus and Agnus are always to be performed on the occasion of the greater ceremonies to have the above mentioned rubric performed by the choir with organ accompaniment ...

Other writers, however, such as Amaro dos Anjos (*Directorio Ceremonial*, 1734), João de Santo Agostinho (*Ceremonial menorita e romano*, 1737) or Manuel da Conceição (*Ceremonial serafico, e romano*, 1730 with supplement 1744) start out exclusively from the alternatim practice between organ and choir. João de São José do Prado in his *Ceremonial moderno* (1752) speaks, however, only nine years after Santa Ana, exclusively of “accompanying” and not of “alternating” on the part of the organ and in doing so refers to the litur-

gical ceremonials of both of the most important churches in the country, namely the Lisbon Patriarcal and the Royal Basilica of Mafra.

... On Sundays through the year the organ is played at Matins and at mass; exceptions from this rule are Advent and Lent, which are performed without the organ, only on the third Sunday in Advent and fourth Sunday in Lent is it played as is the custom in the holy Basilica Patriarcal and in the Real Basilica, Mafra. On every double feast day the organ is played at Vespers, Matins and the mass, as well as for the mass of semidouble and infraoctave feasts with the exception of Advent and Lent in addition to the traditional feasts, the Mass of our Lord on Good Friday, as well as in Votive masses of Thanksgiving. In the solemn mass the organ plays the *Kyrie*, *Gloria* and at the end of the Epistle; the *Gloria* and the *Credo* are, however, sung by the choir without any organ playing. For the *Offertorium*, *Sanctus* and *Agnus Dei* the choir is accompanied by the organ. Otherwise the organ is to be played with restraint from the *Sanctus* to the *Communio*, while the choir is silent. In the mass for the dead the organ is not played.

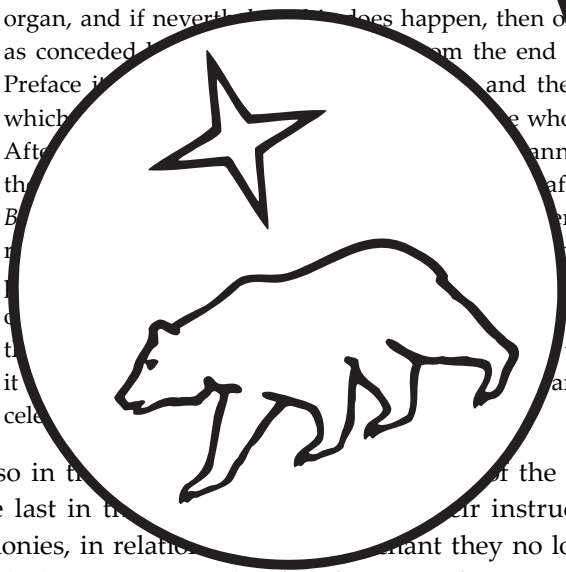
Since the start of the 18th century the Franciscans had established a leading role regarding the performance of Gregorian chants, principally in the monks' houses in and around the capital (among others the Lisbon Franciscan convent itself, Xabregas, Mafra, Santa Catarina do Albarim). King D. João V had taken the Roman reform efforts and the practice of the Papal chapel as an instrument for replacing the liturgical chants in his own country. It was for this purpose that Cardinal Gabriele Cimballi came to Lisbon in 1718, the *Osservazioni per ben regolare il coro de I cantori della Capella Pontificia* published in Rome in 1711 served as an information guideline; it describes very subtle and differentiating ways of the performance and methods of accompanying liturgical chant (“simples”, “in counterpoint”, “in falsobordone”, “with and without accompaniment”) and was clearly the starting point for the introduction of the “modern style” in the interrelation choral singing/organ.

It was another Franciscan, Joseph de Santo António, who, in his capacity of chapelmaster and first organist of the monastery-palace, Mafra, published a new method of accompanying masses, sequences, hymns etc. (*Acompanhamentos de Missas, Sequencias, Hymnos, e mais Cantochoão*) in 1761. Here the Gregorian chants themselves were transferred into the tenor and bass and provided with a general bass figuring for the harmonies. This practice appears to have started an extensive dissemination in the secular churches as well, as emerged in manuscripts and organists' hand-books even in the 19th century.

In the Portuguese Ceremonials of the outgoing 18th century, two trends in regards to the use of the organ in the service are reflected, which can

be summarised as “Alternatim versus Accompanied” and as it is described in the instructions of the *Ceremonial* of the Discalced Carmelites 1799, the contents of which interestingly take over the regulations of their Spanish Brothers of the Order. As was also already formulated for the Spanish Augustines (1792) and Portuguese Jeronimites (1784/94), the alternating remained limited to a purely vocal execution by precentor and choir, with an exclusively accompanying function in the realm of liturgical chants assigned to the organ (1799).

... In the mass with Gregorian chant the organ is to be played during the entry of the celebrant until the mass actually starts. The *Kyrie* can be performed alternatim between the choir and the precentors, whereby four invocations are assigned to the latter and five to the choir; the *Gloria* is accompanied by the organ and must always be performed either by the choir or alternatim between the choir and precentors depending on their presence and the level of the church feast. The organ must also play between the end of the Epistle and the beginning of the *Gradual*. The *Credo* should not be accompanied by the organ, and if nevertheless it does happen, then only with foundation stops, as conceded by the instructions from the end of the Offertory up to the Preface and then accompany the *Saccharicus*, which is performed by the whole choir or the precentors. After the Canon up to the elevation of the host and after that it accompanies the *Benedictus* after that the *Agnus* again accompanied by the organ accompanies and the *Communion* from the second *Agnus*. The organ accompanies the *Comunio*, and after the *Deo gratias* and finally the antiphonal prayer until the celebration.



Also in the instructions of the Benedictines from 1820, the last in the 18th century, their instructions for liturgical ceremonies, in relation to the organ, they no longer talk of alternating with the organ but only of its function of accompaniment.

To summarise, it can therefore be said that the alternatim practice as it had been set out and sanctioned by the Roman Curia since 1600 had lasted in Portugal into the 19th century marginally and with consideration of local traditions, however, since 1730/40 because of the reforms to accompanying the chants parallel and different situations arose: the organ was given an accompanying role in the liturgical realm more and more, departing from the role of the traditional and equal interplay as new and virtually exclusive duty, which it then took over with decreasing importance even after

the seizing of church property in the secular churches of the dioceses and the churches of the Brotherhoods.

ORGAN BUILDING

The more than 900 historical instruments¹ – mostly slider chest organs and mainly scattered in the northern areas around Braga and Porto, but also in the districts of Leiria and Coimbra, as well as in the Azores and Madeira – date for the main part from ca. 1710 to 1830/40 and show deep influences from districts beyond the country's borders and also significant energetic absorptions within them.

News of organ building on Portuguese soil from the 14th and 15th centuries has been preserved. For the period between 1500 and 1600 there is concrete evidence of a whole number of organ builders (e. g. Bento de Solorzano, Alonso de Crumonte, father and son Romão, João Diogo, Heitor Lobo, Salvador Rebelo, António de Mesquita, Mestre João) with repair work and new builds, mainly in the northern and central regions of Portugal such as the cathedrals of Porto, Évora, Viseu and Coimbra, as well as the convents of Vila do Frades and Coimbra (Santa Clara). Only a small number of their instruments has been preserved (mainly, however, only partially). One surviving of special mention is Heitor Lobo who built rather large instruments in the cathedrals of Porto (1537–39) and Évora (ca. 1562) and repaired the instrument in the Augustinian monastery of Santa Cruz in Coimbra provided originally in 1532 by Mestre João. It is not clear if the dolçainas, charamelas and orlos inserted here in 1559 by Lobo were already in the horizontal position.

We know that organs were being sent abroad as for example in 1519 (Malaca, “box organ of the royal chapel”), 1520 (Ethiopia, “two organs with their one existing respective players”) and 1612 (Mazagão, “middle sized organ like the in the royal chapel”). In those years the instruments of mainland Portugal had generally only one keyboard (F–a² or C/E–a²), no pedal and were mostly of modest dimensions.

The precarious situation of the country, increasingly noticeable after 1580, the year of it being annexed by the Spanish crown, became even more significant in the times of war after independence was declared (1640). For organ building, this meant a phase of decline, despite the ef-

¹ The churches and instruments quoted in this chapter are naturally only representative one-off examples to which special importance can be accorded as part of the whole organ patrimony or the work of a certain organ builder.

forts on the part of some national instrument makers, in spite of the high level at which sacred choral music was nurtured.

Several newly constructed and reformed organs dating from this time are known; in the course of the 17th century the work of organ builders such as Sebastião Fernandes, António Machado Pereira, António Machado Ferreira, Miguel Hensbergh from Brussel or Geraldo Vieira Porto from Braga becomes more accessible through archive material and partially preserved instruments even with instruments which are not always completely identified or in conditions to be attributed as far as their main substance is concerned (Machico, N. Senhora da Conceição; 1685 Braga, Cathedral/Museu).

Represented here is the revival of a traditional artisanal activity, as can be seen after the mid century in the north Portuguese Benedictine, Cistercian and Franciscan monasteries, which in turn maintained close ties with monastic communities in many parts of Spain. In the still manual organs without pedals and with a compass of 2° (fort octave in the bass) several half-stops ("meio registo") provided at $c^1/c^{\sharp 1}$ are to be found, somewhat differently in the shape of horizontal reeds.

Around 1560/70 the case of "cheios" (kind of mixtures) appeared and was adopted in Portugal, initially after the middle of the following century.

The Manuel Rodrigues Coelho in 1620 Portuguese organists, but not the "meio registo" was included. The various north Portuguese organists were being employed in their execution.

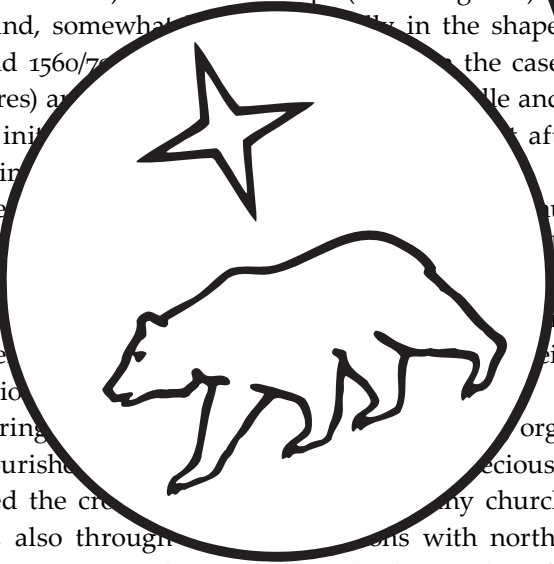
During the organ building in Portugal flourished precious stones in Brazil now allowed the creation of many churches with new instruments, also through relations with north Germany (1701 Arp Schnitger, Moreira da Maia, São Salvador), and, as far as dimensions and provision were concerned, to align the need for representation on the part of the nobility and of the spiritual and secular authorities. In this sense, baroque and rococo ornamental elements were applied to the organ cases, influenced to a large extent through the activity of Italian architects, among them the highly esteemed Nicolau Nasoni, whose presence in Oporto is documented since 1725.

Besides native organ builders such as Geraldo Vieira Porto (1696 Miranda do Douro, Cathedral), Manuel Lourenço da Conceição (1719–33 Porto,

Catedral; 1722 Viana do Castelo, Misericórdia) or members of the important family of organ builders Cunha (documented between 1710 and 1788), numerous instruments were built by German, Flemish, Castilian and Galician organ masters. As far as technical conception and aesthetic aspects are concerned, the instruments of Theodósio Hensberg (1725 Guimarães, Carmo; 1748 Coimbra, Santa Clara-a-Nova), Johann Heinrich Hulenkauf, Manuel de São Bento (1727 Porto, São Bento; 1734 Coimbra, Universidade), Manuel Gómez de Herre (1731 Aveiro, Santa Maria) or Simão Fontanes of Pontevedra (1737–40 Braga, Cathedral) were pointing the way for the many which were to be found until around 1830/40 in the Portuguese mainland and the Atlantic islands groups. A resident of Lisbon from 1701 and his death in 1728, Hulenkauf's activities have never been fully explained right up until the present day. With regards to larger instruments which can be associated with his name, he appears to have assumed the role of intermediary to his master Arp Schnitger (1711 Lisboa, São Francisco; 1719 Porto, Cathedral; 1722 Lisboa, Carmo; unknown location and date after 1722 Mariana, Cathedral). To what extent a series of instruments of somewhat smaller dimensions which are not specifically identified by name but with indisputable north German characteristics can be traced back to him is still not explained (Évora, Lóios and Espinheiro; São João da Madeira, São João Baptista, Lisboa, São Domingos de Benfica; Almodóvar, N. Senhora da Conceição; Lourenço da Conceição and Simão Fontanes date back not only masterpieces of the north Portuguese organ landscape through the installation of organs with identical façades facing one another on the Epistle and the Gospel side of the churches or of the western high choir, they are also the starting point for the cultivation of a musical-liturgical practice with an important presence in the cathedrals of Galizia since 1704 (Santiago; Tui; Ourense) and in their visible survival on Lusitanian soil (Braga; Viana do Castelo; Porto; Lamego; Lisboa; Mafra).

Furthermore there are many indications showing that during the first half of the 18th century within numerous Portuguese churches the instruments and choir stalls were removed from the centre of the main naves and from over the crossing to the second or third pillars of the extended choir, being placed now on the northern or/and southern longhouse walls. As a consequence the respective organ galleries very often received special attention as far as their decorative arrangements are concerned.

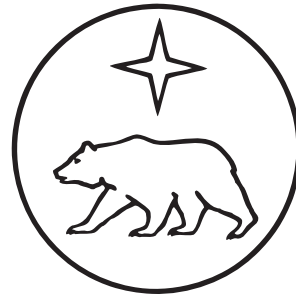
Following this it should be noticed that authentic (i.e. with sliders and stop mechanisms) choir organs ("cadeiretas") are nearly totally missing. The organs of the Coimbra Santa Cruz Convent and Braga Cathedral, both showing a deep Spanish influence, are exceptions in this context, the



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for the feet and foot sliders. With this in mind various playing aids to be used by organists' feet came into being, designed as simple, round pistons, variously shaped steps or also pedals in the form of stirrups; these functioned either vertically (mainly balancing in alternation between switching on and off), but also for moving in a horizontal direction. So it becomes possible to cancel certain stops or activating the main slides and change quickly between different acoustical levels of sound and preselected stops in spite of having just one manual.

The creative phase of Cerveira from 1804 is marked by his striving to reach new sounds, which were obtained by a conscious reduction of the number of horizontally fixed reed stops, a displacement of such stops (Clarim, Fagote, Clarinete) to an echo level, or an increased use of stopped flutes, chiefly at 4' pitch. Generally one can talk of a pronounced turning towards a sound influenced by orchestral colour and a tendency to narrowing of scale widths.

During the first half of the 19th century there were still numerous Portuguese organ builders in the country: Domingos de São José Varella (1786 Oporto, rebuilt; 1820 Lisboa, Santa Catarina/ rebuilt), João de São João Madeira, São Vicente, São José Figueira Castelo Branco (1820 Oporto), António de São João (1806 Porto, Azarmo; 1830 Coimbra, Colegiado), or Manuel de Sá Coutinho (1816 Braga, Santa Catarina, by Sá Coutinho (1768–1830) for Francisco António Solha. It was the specimens made in Spain in the second half of the century that are still retained.

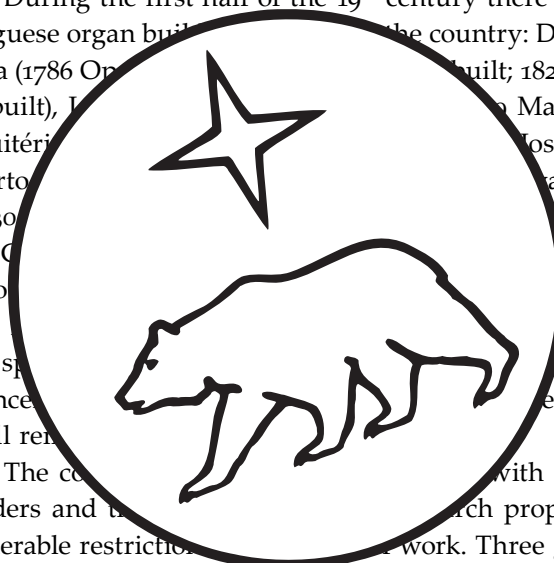
The country was hit with the expulsion of all holy orders and the loss of church property (1834) meant a considerable restriction of work. Three generations of the Santos family of organ builders with the central figure of António José are to be thanked for many reformed and some new instruments in the north

of the country from the beginning of the 19th century (Luís António at Viseu, 1808 Cathedral/nowadays Seminário Maior or António José Porto, 1869 Cathedral/Epistle side) until the 1890s. Far more frequently than before a second manual now appeared, almost always with playing aids (pedals, foot) to enable rapid changes in the areas of dynamics and tone colours. In churches in which two acoustically independent instruments stand opposite one another, the rebuilding of one of the two organs in the 19th century is frequently seen in the sense of a rational ideal adapted to the new sense of feeling of the times and for the organist of an easier alternation between piano and forte (Catedral, Braga, Porto, Lamego). The main reason for these aesthetic-functional alterations is surely to be seen in the reformulated—even if no longer new—duty of the organist.

Since the first decades of the 19th century many organs were imported from German (Walcker), French (for example Cavaille-Coll) and English workshops. After some sporadic Portuguese projects, all in the spirit of the general European Romantic organ, the native manufacturing tradition

grouped to what. A large number of restorations – sometimes of considerable depth – are ascribed to several members of the Lisbon family Sampaio, active from the 1930s to 1990s, and Luís Esteves Pereira from Famalicão. Towards the middle of the 20th century a new sensitivity regarding the existing architectural and organ patrimony became noticeable under the auspices of the "Monumentos Nacionais", resulting in an increased number of restorations (and losses of instruments as well). The past fifty years have been marked to a greater extent by restorations and just a few newbuilds, carried out by Dutch, Spanish, German and national organ builders. In their work differing concepts can be recognised. It is regrettable, however, that in recent years there has been a certain trend towards importing second-hand instruments of minor quality.

Gerhard Doderer
Miguel Bernal Ripoll
(Translation: John Collins)



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

The image shows a page of musical notation from a manuscript. The notation is organized into a grid of 10 rows and 12 columns. Each cell in the grid contains a letter, likely representing a note or a rhythmic value. A large circular logo is overlaid on the left side of the page, featuring a stylized bear walking to the left and a five-pointed star above it.

Gonzalo de Baena, *Arte nouamente inuentada pera aprender a tãger*, fol. 19 (Patrimonio Nacional. Real Biblioteca de Palacio, Ms VIII/1816)

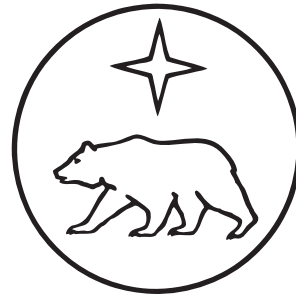
QVARTO VERSO DO PRIMEIRO TOM PERA SE CANTAR ao orgão, esta voz não se range, as quatro abaixo se tangem.

The image shows a page of musical notation with lyrics. The notation is on a five-line staff. The lyrics are: "E fu r... es pleuit bo... nis". A large, diagonal watermark is overlaid across the page, reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page". At the bottom right of the page, there is a small symbol "YY".

Manuel Rodrigues Coelho, *Flores de Musica*, fol. 177 (Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, CIC-95-V)

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I. Sanctus, sanctus Dominus Deus

Quelle / Source: *Arte nouamente inuentada pera aprender a tãger*, Lisboa 1540, fol. 58

António de Baena
(†1562?)

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "I. Sanctus, sanctus Dominus Deus". The score is written in a lute tablature style, with letters (I, #, b) placed on the staff lines to indicate fret positions. It is organized into four systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The first system starts with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one flat. A small asterisk is present in the first measure of the treble staff. The second system begins with a measure number "6". The third system begins with a measure number "11" and features a large circular logo on the left side. The logo contains a five-pointed star above a bear walking to the right. The fourth system begins with a measure number "16". A large, diagonal watermark reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page" is overlaid across the entire score.

2

21

Musical score system 1, measures 21-25. It consists of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. There are some performance markings like 'I' and 'II' above notes.

26

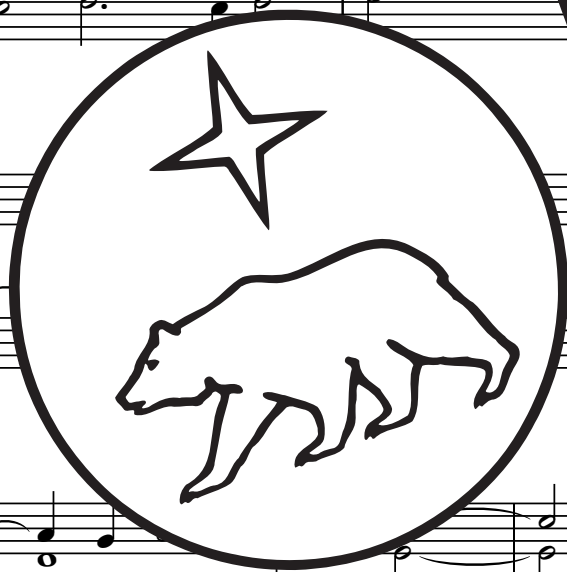
Musical score system 2, measures 26-30. Similar to the first system, it features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The melody continues in the treble clef, and the bass clef provides accompaniment.

31

Musical score system 3, measures 31-35. Similar to the previous systems, it features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The melody continues in the treble clef, and the bass clef provides accompaniment.

36

Musical score system 4, measures 36-40. Similar to the previous systems, it features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The melody continues in the treble clef, and the bass clef provides accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.



**Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page**

* Abweichungen von den originalen Quelltexten sind durch Kleinstich, Klammerung oder gestrichelte Linien gekennzeichnet. Kleine Versetzungszeichen über oder unter der Note sollen als Ausführungsvorschläge verstanden werden. / Differences from the original sources are indicated by smaller type, brackets and dashes. Small accidentals over or beneath a note are to be understood as suggestions for performance.

II. Benedictus qui venit

3

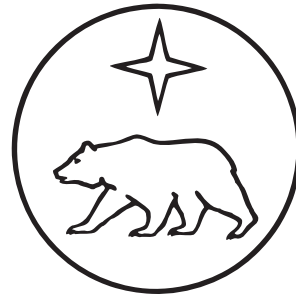
Quelle / Source: *Arte nouamente inuentada pera aprender a tãger*, Lisboa 1540, fol. 19

António de Baena
(†1562?)

The image displays a musical score for the piece "Benedictus qui venit". The score is written in a lute tablature style, with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is organized into four systems of staves. A large, semi-transparent watermark reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe sample page" is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page. On the left side, there is a circular logo containing a stylized bear walking to the left and a five-pointed star above it. The logo is positioned over the second and third systems of the score. The first system starts with a treble clef and a B-flat key signature. The second system begins with a measure number "7". The third system begins with a measure number "13". The fourth system begins with a measure number "18". The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and articulation marks such as slurs and accents.

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III. Tento do Terceiro Tom

Quelle / Source: P-Cug, MM 242, fol. 97v

Heliodoro de Paiva
(ca. 1502—1552)

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "III. Tento do Terceiro Tom" by Heliodoro de Paiva. The score is written in a system of four staves, with the first two staves of each system forming a grand staff. The music is in common time (C) and features a mix of treble and bass clefs. A large, semi-transparent watermark reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page" is overlaid diagonally across the score. A circular logo is positioned on the left side, overlapping the second and third systems. The logo contains a stylized bear walking to the left, with a five-pointed star above it. The score includes measure numbers 7, 14, and 21. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals.

6

28

Musical notation for measures 6-28, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef) with various notes and rests.

34

Musical notation for measures 34-40, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef) with various notes and rests.

40

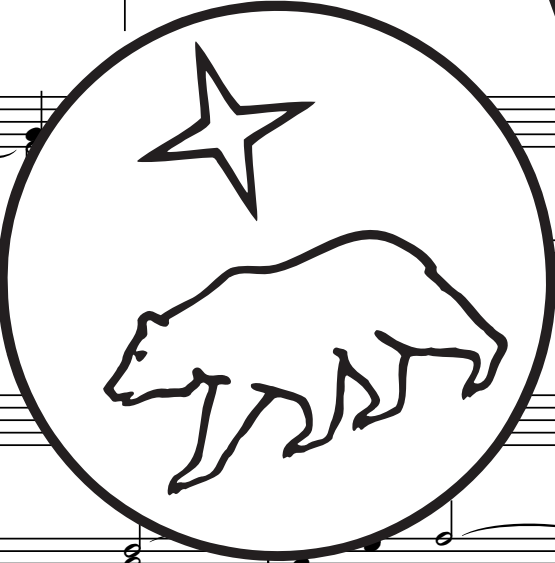
Musical notation for measures 40-46, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef) with various notes and rests.

46

Musical notation for measures 46-52, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef) with various notes and rests.

52

Musical notation for measures 52-58, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef) with various notes and rests.



**Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page**

59

Musical notation for measures 59-64, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

65

Musical notation for measures 65-70, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

71

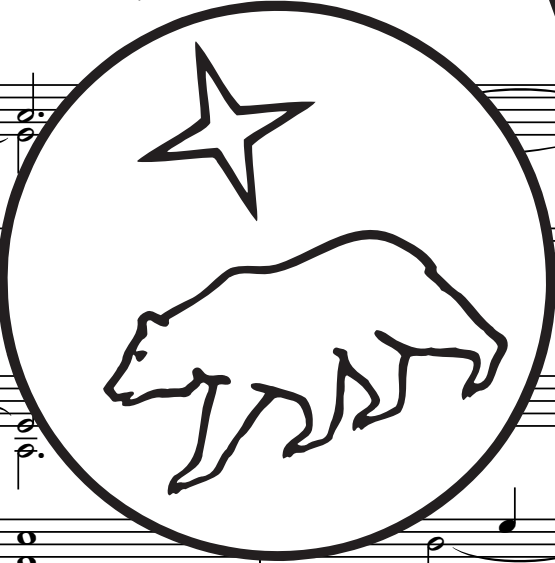
Musical notation for measures 71-76, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

77

Musical notation for measures 77-82, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

83

Musical notation for measures 83-88, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



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25

30

35

40

46



The image shows a page of musical notation for piano, consisting of five systems of staves. Each system is numbered at the beginning: 25, 30, 35, 40, and 46. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various musical notes and rests. A large, semi-transparent watermark is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page, reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page". On the left side, overlapping the staves numbered 35 and 40, is a circular logo. The logo contains a stylized line drawing of a bear walking to the left, with a five-pointed star above it.

V. Tento do Sexto Tom

Quelle / Source: P-Cug, MM 242, fol. 113

António Carreira
(ca. 1530—1594)



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page



30

Musical notation for measures 30-35, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

36

Musical notation for measures 36-41, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

42

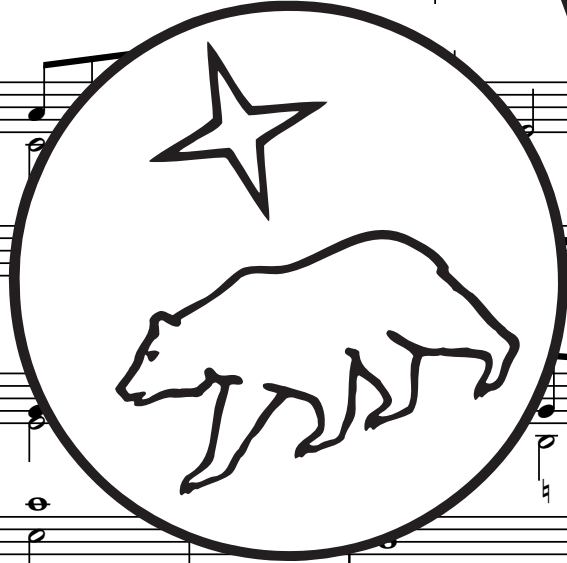
Musical notation for measures 42-46, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

47

Musical notation for measures 47-52, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

53

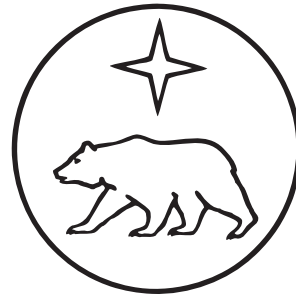
Musical notation for measures 53-58, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



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88

Musical notation for measures 88-93, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

94

Musical notation for measures 94-99, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

100

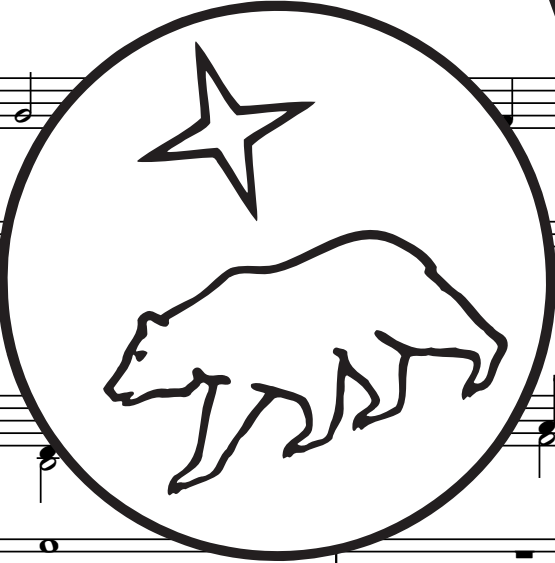
Musical notation for measures 100-105, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

106

Musical notation for measures 106-110, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

111

Musical notation for measures 111-116, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

14

116

Musical notation for measures 116-121, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

122

Musical notation for measures 122-127, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

128

Musical notation for measures 128-132, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

133

Musical notation for measures 133-138, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

139

Musical notation for measures 139-144, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

145

Musical notation for measures 145-150, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

151

Musical notation for measures 151-155, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

156

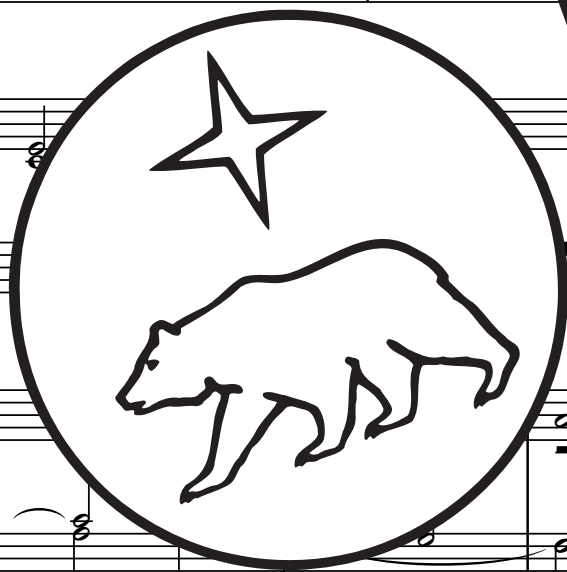
Musical notation for measures 156-161, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

162

Musical notation for measures 162-168, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

169

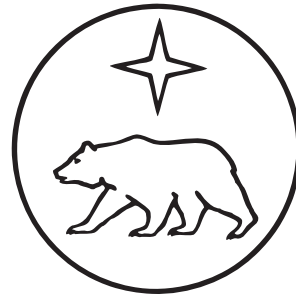
Musical notation for measures 169-174, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



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21

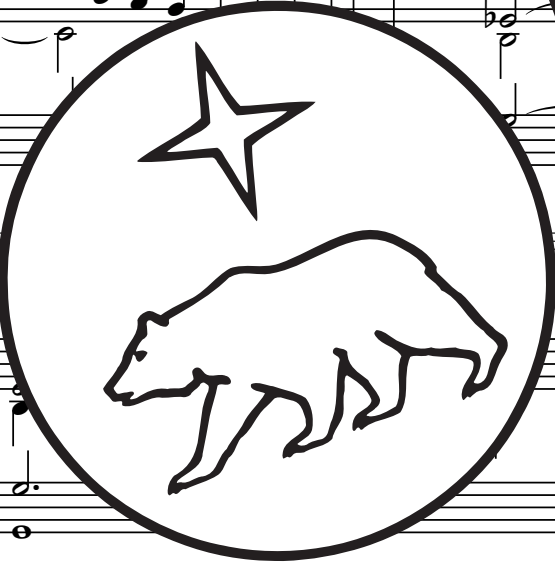
mal pe - - - na - - - da. Mi gran

28

blan - cu - ra y tez la en go ya gas -

35

on que la la - - - va - - -



42

ré, que vi - - - - vo mal pe - - - na - - -

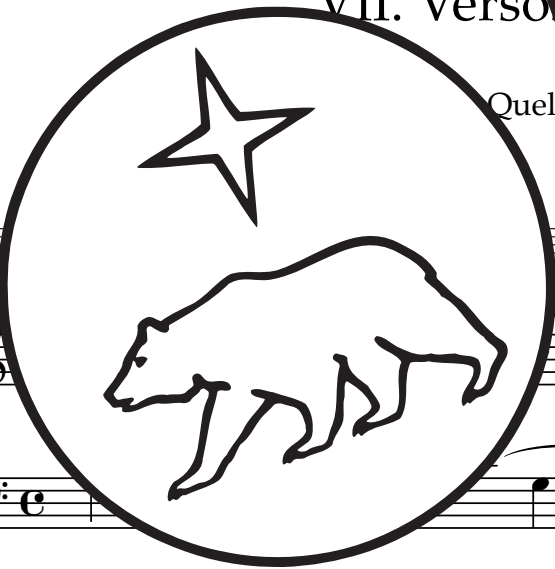
Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

da.]

VII. Verso de *Magnificat* do *Primeiro Tom*

Quelle Source: *Repertório Musical Lisboa 1620*, fol. 174

Manuel Rodrigues Coelho
(ca. 1565–1635)



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

ta - vit Spi

ri - tus me - us

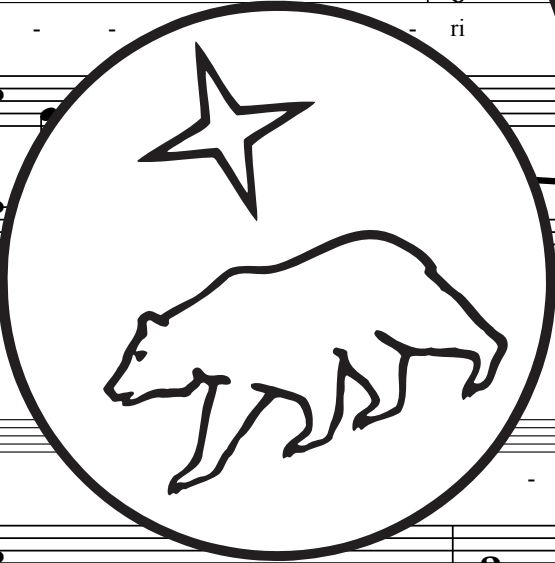
11

in De - o sa - lu -

16

ta - ri

20



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Leseprobe
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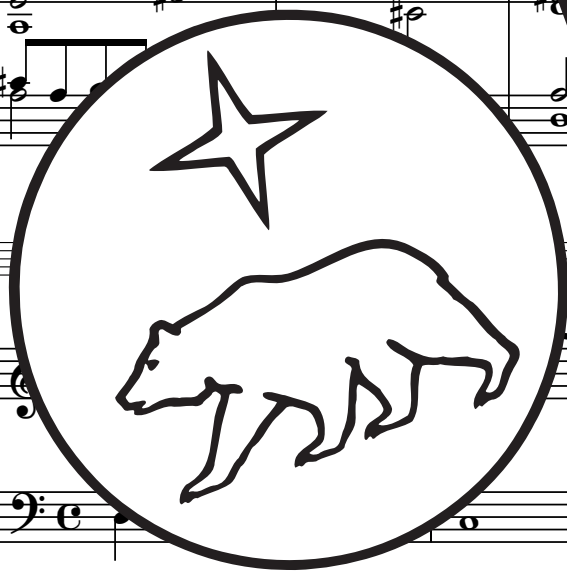
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20

Musical score for measures 20-23. The vocal line has a whole rest in measure 20. The piano accompaniment features triplets in both hands. Measure 21 includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. Measure 22 includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. Measure 23 includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand.

24

Musical score for measures 24-27. The vocal line has a whole rest in measure 24. The piano accompaniment continues with triplets. Measure 25 includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. Measure 26 includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. Measure 27 includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
sample page

III

Musical score for measures 28-31. The vocal line has a whole rest in measure 28. The piano accompaniment continues with triplets. Measure 29 includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. Measure 30 includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. Measure 31 includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand.

6

Musical score for measures 32-35. The vocal line has a whole rest in measure 32. The piano accompaniment continues with triplets. Measure 33 includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. Measure 34 includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. Measure 35 includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand.

22

11

ten - ti - am in bra - chi - o su - - - - - o,

18

dis - - - per - - - sit

21

bos - - - te cor - - - su - - - i, su - - -

27

i, su - - - - -



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

IV

E - - - - su - ri - - - en - - - - tes im - - - -

6

ple - vit bo - - nis - - - ple - vit

10

bc - - - - - nis

15

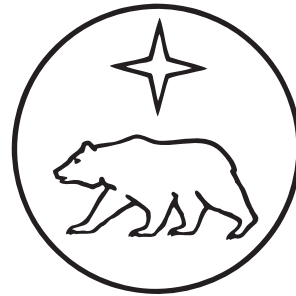
et di - - - - - vi - - - - - tes



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VIII. Versos de *Kyrie* do Primeiro Tom por C sol fa ut

Quelle / Source: *Flores de Musica*, Lisboa 1620, fol. 216

Manuel Rodrigues Coelho
(ca. 1555—1635)

1

7

12

17

26

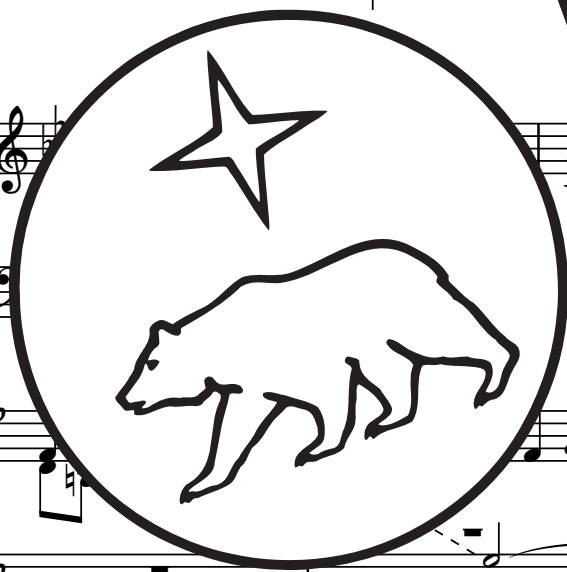
23

Musical notation for measures 23-26, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music is in a minor key and includes various rhythmic patterns and chordal structures.

30

Musical notation for measures 30-33, continuing the piece with similar rhythmic and harmonic elements.

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page



II

Musical notation for measures 34-37, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

8

Musical notation for measures 38-41, continuing the piece with similar rhythmic and harmonic elements.

14

Musical notation for measures 42-45, concluding the piece with similar rhythmic and harmonic elements.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-25, featuring treble and bass clefs, a key signature of two flats, and various rhythmic patterns.

26

Musical notation for measures 26-30, continuing the piece with similar notation and a repeat sign at the end.

III

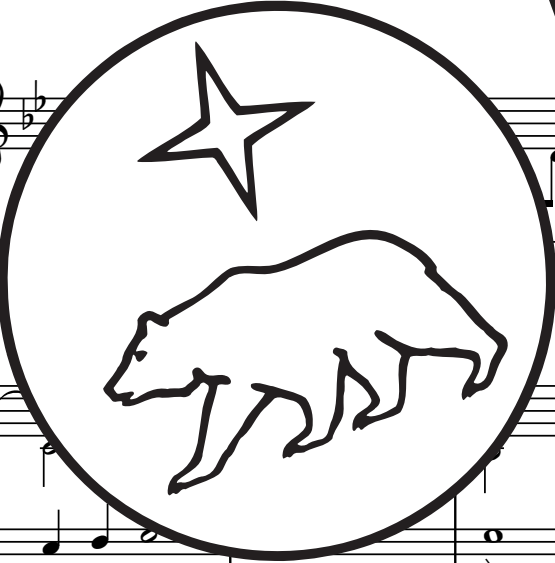
Musical notation for measures 31-35, including a section marked 'III'.

6

Musical notation for measures 36-40, featuring a section marked '6'.

13

Musical notation for measures 41-45, featuring a section marked '13'.



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13

Musical notation for measures 13-17, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

18

Musical notation for measures 18-22, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

23

Musical notation for measures 23-27, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



V

Musical notation for measures 28-32, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

6

Musical notation for measures 33-38, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

30

12

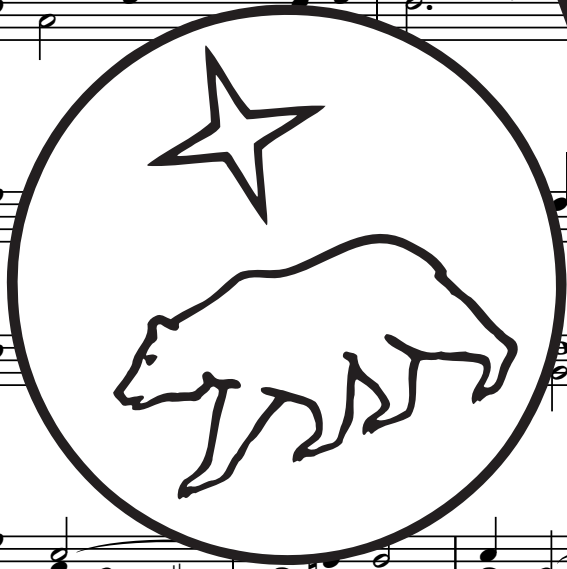
Musical notation for measures 12-16, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-21, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

22

Musical notation for measures 22-26, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

Musical notation for measures 27-31, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

IX. Tento do Oitavo Tom

Quelle / Source: *Flores de Musica*, Lisboa 1620, fol. 117v

Manuel Rodrigues Coelho
(ca. 1555—1635)

7

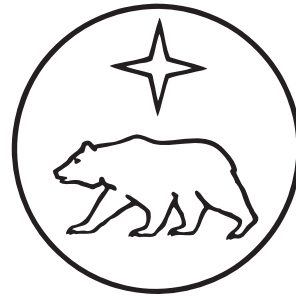
12

17

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48

Musical notation for measures 48-53, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

54

Musical notation for measures 54-59, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

60

Musical notation for measures 60-64, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

65

Musical notation for measures 65-71, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

72

Musical notation for measures 72-77, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

34

79

Musical notation for measures 79-85, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

86

Musical notation for measures 86-91, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

92

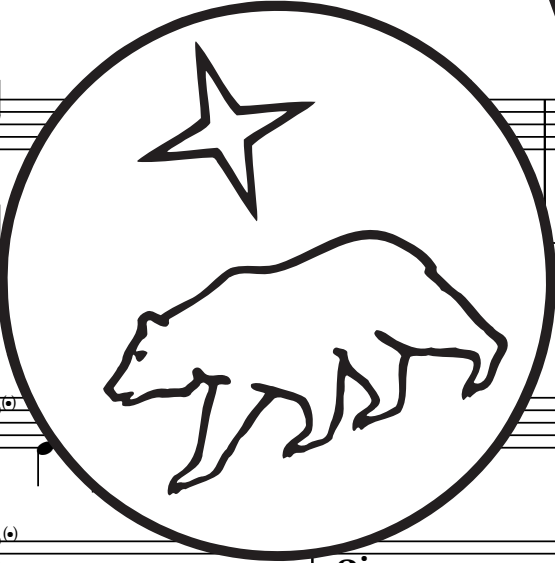
Musical notation for measures 92-97, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

98

Musical notation for measures 98-103, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

104

Musical notation for measures 104-109, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

110

Musical notation for measures 110-115, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

116

Musical notation for measures 116-120, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

121

Musical notation for measures 121-125, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

126

Musical notation for measures 126-131, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

132

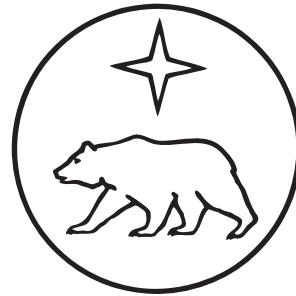
Musical notation for measures 132-137, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



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X. Susana glosada

Quelle / Source: *Flores de Musica*, Lisboa 1620, fol.141

Manuel Rodrigues Coelho
(ca. 1555—1635)

The image displays a musical score for the piece 'X. Susana glosada'. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff and a basso continuo line on a bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into four systems, with measure numbers 5, 9, and 12 indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. A large, semi-transparent watermark is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page, reading 'Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page'. In the left margin, there is a circular logo containing a stylized line drawing of a bear walking to the left, with a five-pointed star positioned above its head.

38

15

Musical notation for measures 15-17, featuring a treble and bass clef with various note values and rests.

18

Musical notation for measures 18-22, featuring a treble and bass clef with various note values and rests.

23

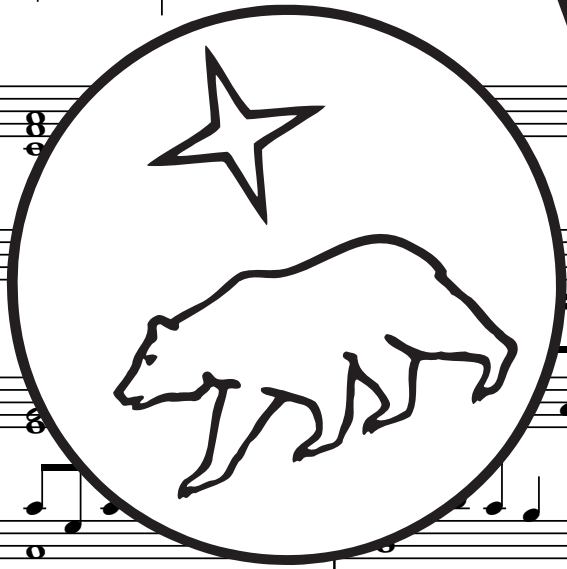
Musical notation for measures 23-25, featuring a treble and bass clef with various note values and rests.

26

Musical notation for measures 26-31, featuring a treble and bass clef with various note values and rests.

32

Musical notation for measures 32-37, featuring a treble and bass clef with various note values and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

36

Musical notation for measures 36-39, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

40

Musical notation for measures 40-43, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

44

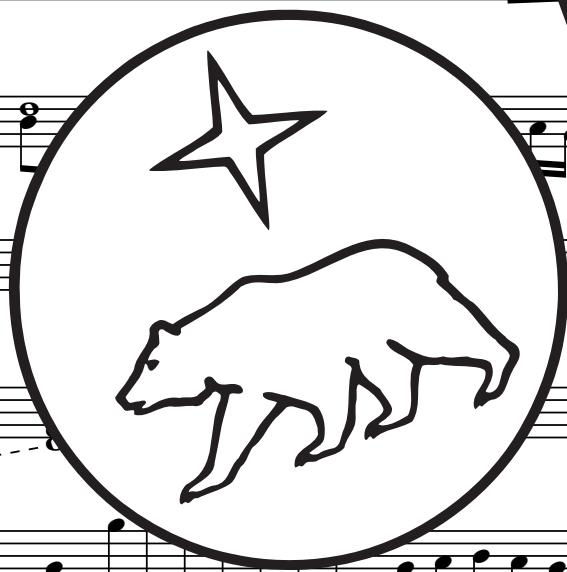
Musical notation for measures 44-47, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

48

Musical notation for measures 48-50, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

51

Musical notation for measures 51-54, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

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77

81

85

89

93

The image displays a musical score for the piece 'Bärenreiter'. The score is written for piano and is organized into five systems, each starting with a measure number: 77, 81, 85, 89, and 93. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A large, semi-transparent watermark is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page, reading 'Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page'. In the middle-left section of the score, there is a circular logo containing a stylized bear walking to the left, with a five-pointed star positioned above it.

42

97

Musical notation for measures 97-100, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

101

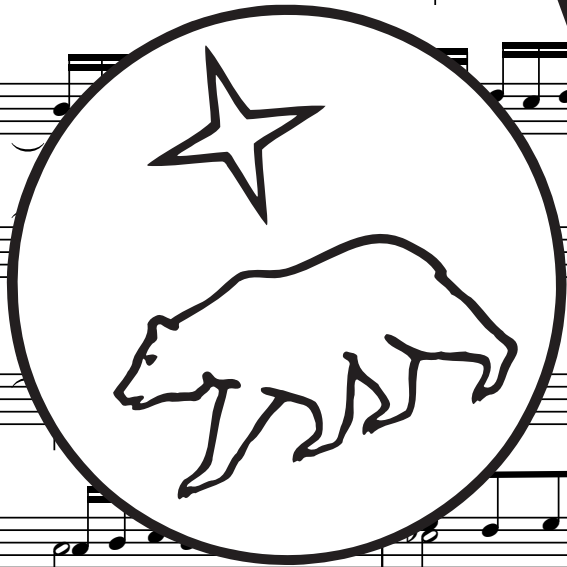
Musical notation for measures 101-102, continuing the piece with similar rhythmic patterns and harmonic support.

Musical notation for measures 103-104, showing a continuation of the musical theme.

Musical notation for measures 105-106, featuring a continuation of the melody and accompaniment.

112

Musical notation for measures 112-115, concluding the section with sustained chords and a final melodic phrase.



**Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page**

XI. Tiento sobre *Pange Lingua*

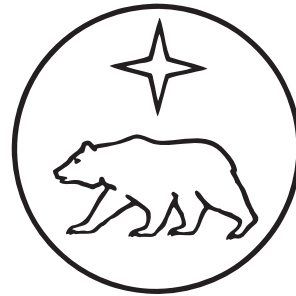
Quelle / Source: P-La, 38-XII-27, fol. 206

Diego de Alvarado
(ca. 1570–1643)

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "XI. Tiento sobre *Pange Lingua*" by Diego de Alvarado. The score is presented in a grand staff format, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clefs) joined by a brace on the left. The music is written in a common time signature (C) and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is divided into four systems, with measure numbers 8, 15, and 22 indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. A large, semi-transparent watermark reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page" is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page. In the left margin, there is a circular logo containing a stylized bear walking to the left, with a five-pointed star positioned above it.

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XII. Tiento de meio registo alto de Segundo Tom

Quelle / Source: P-Pm, MM 43, fol. 113v

Diogo da Conceição
(†1696)

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled 'XII. Tiento de meio registo alto de Segundo Tom' by Diogo da Conceição. The score is written in a single system with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a common time signature (C). The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 8, 14, and 18 indicated. A large, semi-transparent watermark 'Bärenreiter Leseprobe' is overlaid diagonally across the score. A circular logo is positioned on the left side of the score, containing a five-pointed star above a bear walking to the left. The watermark also includes the text 'sample page'.

46

23

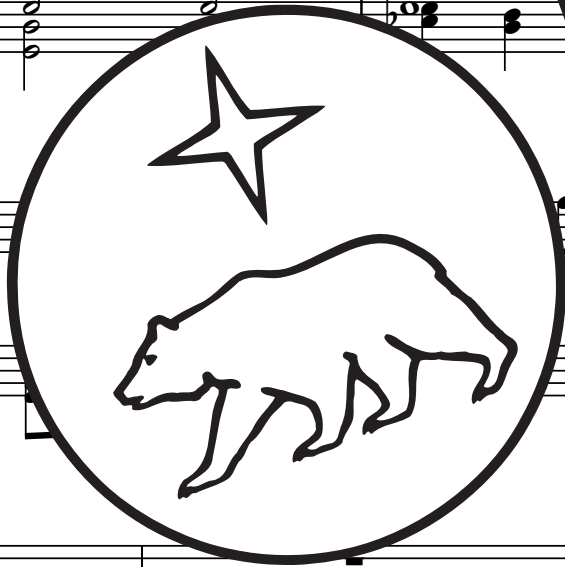
Musical notation for measures 23-26, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

27

Musical notation for measures 27-30, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

31

Musical notation for measures 31-34, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests, including triplets.



35

Musical notation for measures 35-38, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.


Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

40

44

48

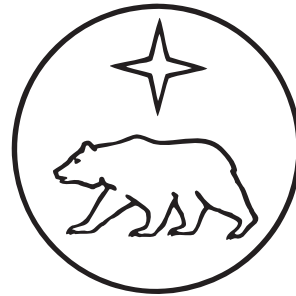
52



The image shows a page of musical notation for a piece titled "Bärenreiter". The score is written for piano and consists of four systems of music, numbered 40, 44, 48, and 52. Each system has a treble and bass clef. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and a 3/4 time signature. A large, semi-transparent watermark is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page, reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page". In the middle-left area, there is a circular logo containing a stylized line drawing of a bear walking to the left, with a five-pointed star above its head.

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XIII. Batalha de Sexto Tom

Quelle / Source: P-Pm, MM 43, f. 17

Antônio Correa Braga
(†1704)

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

16

Musical notation for measures 16-20, featuring a piano accompaniment with chords and a melodic line in the bass clef.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-25, featuring a piano accompaniment with chords and a melodic line in the bass clef.

26

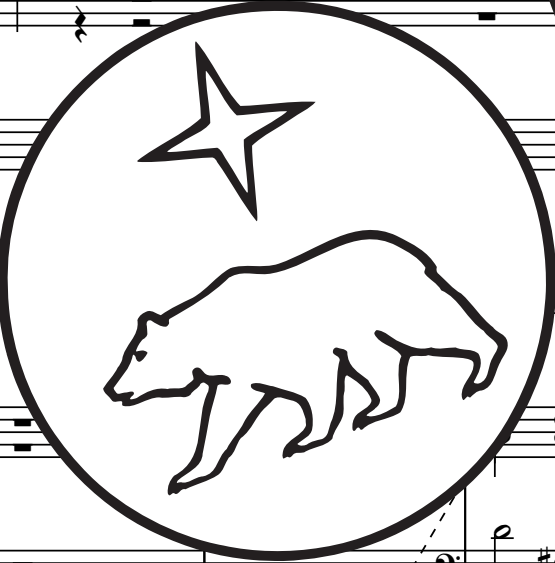
Musical notation for measures 26-32, featuring a piano accompaniment with chords and a melodic line in the bass clef.

33

Musical notation for measures 33-38, featuring a piano accompaniment with chords and a melodic line in the bass clef.

39

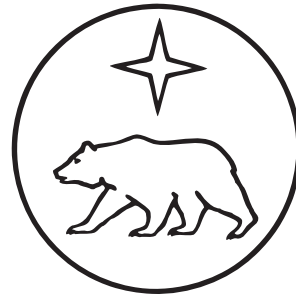
Musical notation for measures 39-44, featuring a piano accompaniment with chords and a melodic line in the bass clef.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

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69

Musical notation for measures 69-74. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The right hand features a melody of eighth notes, while the left hand plays a bass line of quarter notes with a long note value.

75

Musical notation for measures 75-81. The right hand continues the melody with eighth notes, and the left hand plays a bass line of quarter notes.

82

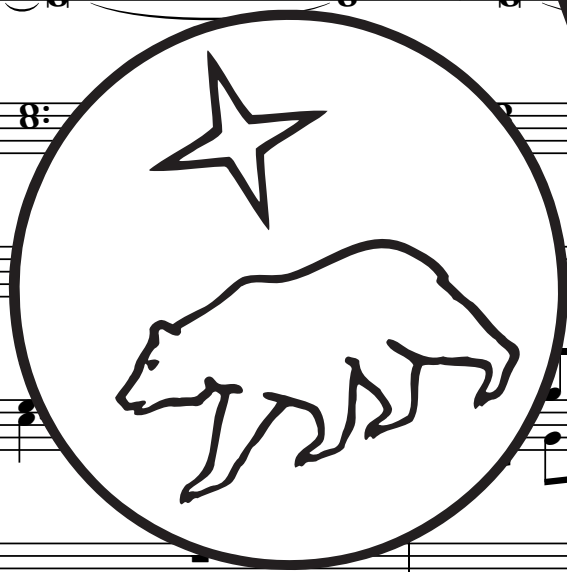
Musical notation for measures 82-86. The right hand features a melody of eighth notes, and the left hand plays a bass line of quarter notes.

87

Musical notation for measures 87-90. The right hand features a melody of eighth notes, and the left hand plays a bass line of quarter notes.

91

Musical notation for measures 91-94. The right hand features a melody of eighth notes, and the left hand plays a bass line of quarter notes.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

54

95

Musical notation for measures 95-98, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes and rests.

99

Musical notation for measures 99-103, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes and rests.

104

Musical notation for measures 104-108, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes and rests.

109

Musical notation for measures 109-113, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes and rests.

114

Musical notation for measures 114-118, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

119

Musical notation for measures 119-123, featuring a piano accompaniment with a treble and bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and accidentals.

124

Musical notation for measures 124-127, continuing the piano accompaniment with similar rhythmic patterns and some dynamic markings.

128

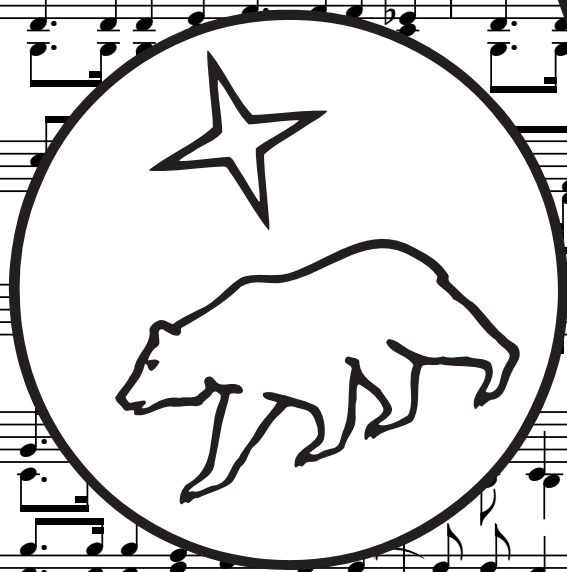
Musical notation for measures 128-131, showing a continuation of the piano accompaniment.

132

Musical notation for measures 132-136, featuring a continuation of the piano accompaniment.

137

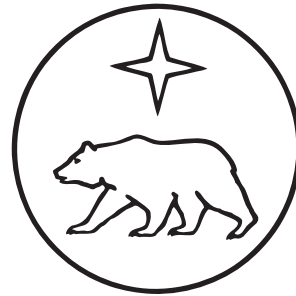
Musical notation for measures 137-141, showing the final part of the piano accompaniment on this page.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

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167

Musical notation for measures 167-171, featuring piano accompaniment with chords and single notes in both treble and bass clefs.

172

Musical notation for measures 172-176, continuing the piano accompaniment.

177

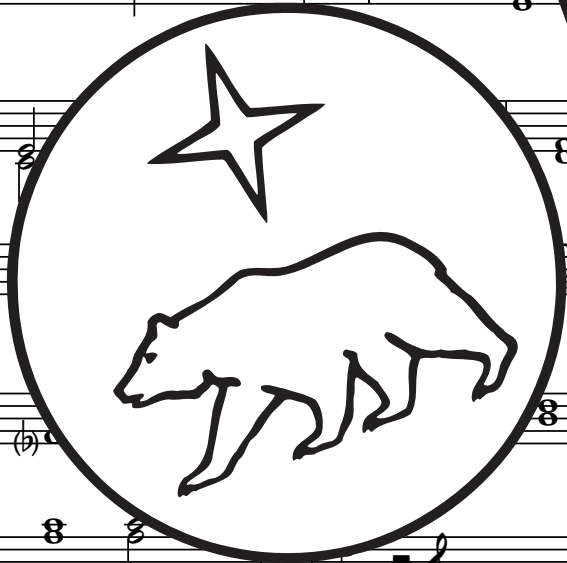
Musical notation for measures 177-181, continuing the piano accompaniment.

182

Musical notation for measures 182-187, continuing the piano accompaniment.

188

Musical notation for measures 188-192, concluding the piano accompaniment with a double bar line.



**Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page**

XIV. Concertado sobre *Ave Maris Stella*

Quelle / Source: P-Pm, MM 41, fol. 39

Gaspar dos Reis
(†1674)

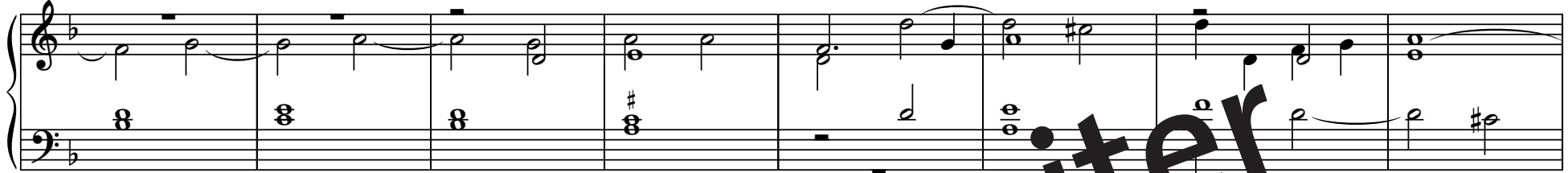
9

17

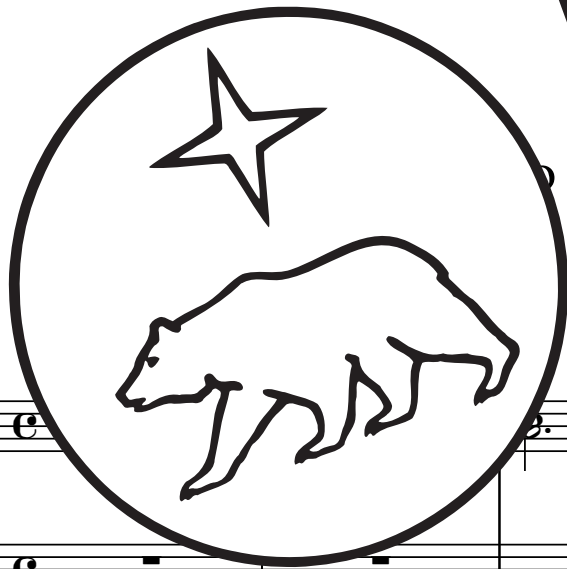
25

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

33



41



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

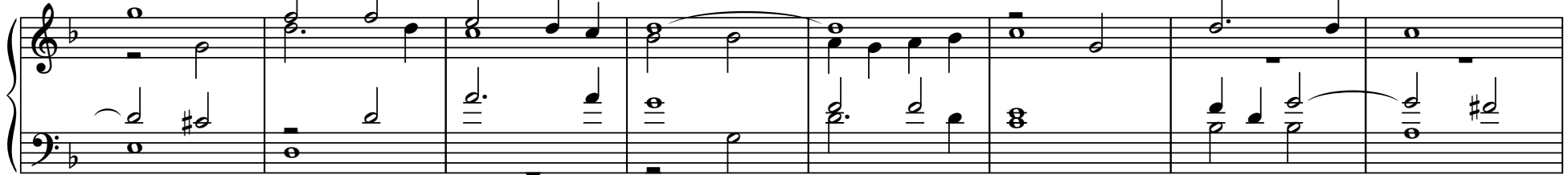
... sobre Kyrie da Missa de Santa Maria

Quelle / Source: P-P... 14... fo... 40

Gaspar dos Reis
(†1674)



9



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XVI. Obra de Primeiro Tom

61

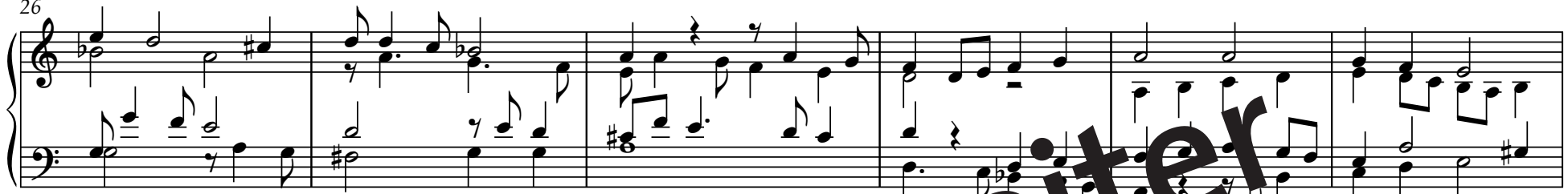
Quelle / Source: P-BRp, Ms 964, fol. 68

Pedro de Araújo
(+1704?)

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "XVI. Obra de Primeiro Tom" by Pedro de Araújo. The score is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a common time signature (C). The music is divided into four systems, with measure numbers 8, 14, and 20 indicated at the beginning of the second, third, and fourth systems respectively. A large, semi-transparent watermark reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page" is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page. In the left margin, there is a circular logo containing a stylized bear walking to the left, with a five-pointed star above it. The manuscript source is cited as P-BRp, Ms 964, fol. 68.

62

26



Musical notation for measures 26-31, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

32



Musical notation for measures 32-37, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

38



Musical notation for measures 38-45, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

46



Musical notation for measures 46-53, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

54



Musical notation for measures 54-61, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

61

67

73

80

86

The image displays a piano score for the piece 'Bärenreiter'. The score is written in G major and 3/4 time, spanning measures 61 to 86. It consists of a right-hand melody and a left-hand accompaniment. A large, semi-transparent watermark is overlaid across the center of the page, reading 'Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page'. On the left side, there is a circular logo containing a stylized bear walking to the left, with a five-pointed star above its head. The score concludes with a double bar line at measure 86.

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33



Musical notation for measures 33-39, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

40



Musical notation for measures 40-44, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

45



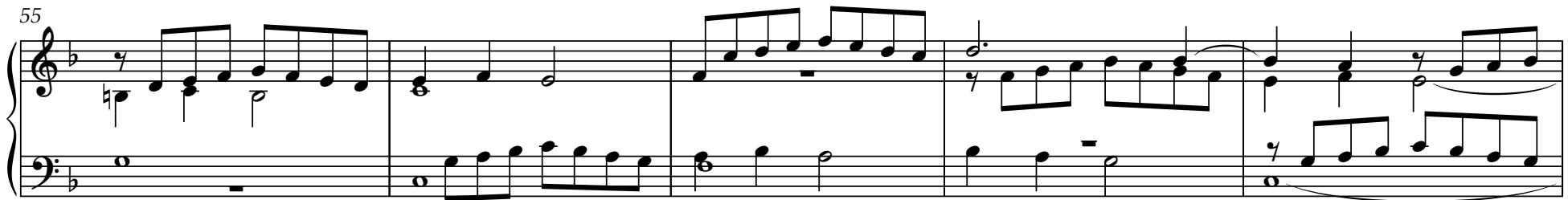
Musical notation for measures 45-49, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

50

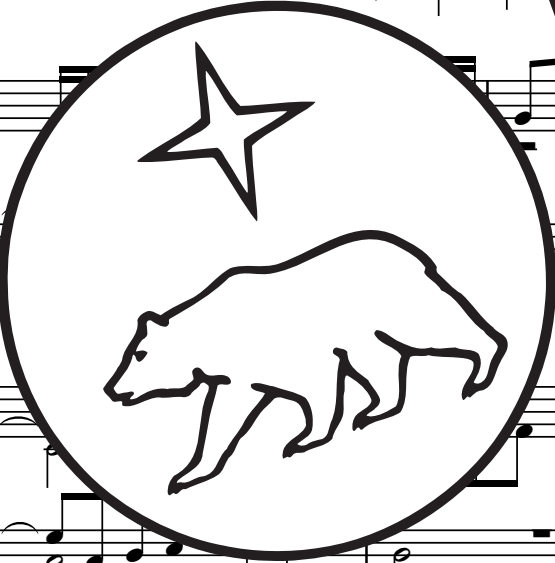


Musical notation for measures 50-54, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

55



Musical notation for measures 55-60, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

66

60

Musical notation for measures 60-64, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

65

Musical notation for measures 65-69, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

70

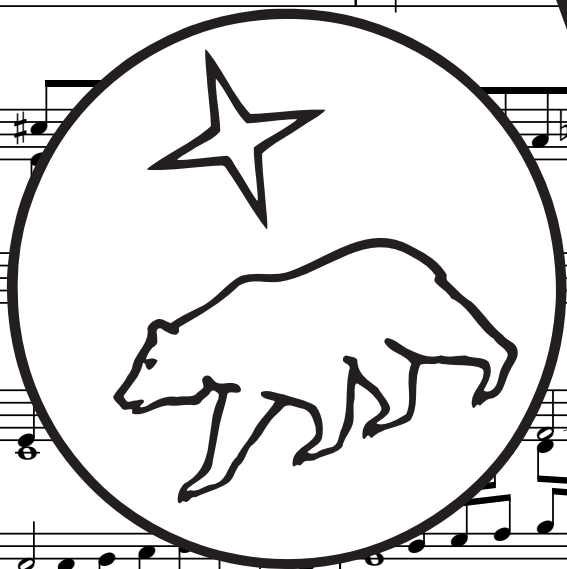
Musical notation for measures 70-74, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

75

Musical notation for measures 75-79, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

80

Musical notation for measures 80-84, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

85

Musical notation for measures 85-90, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

91

Musical notation for measures 91-96, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

97

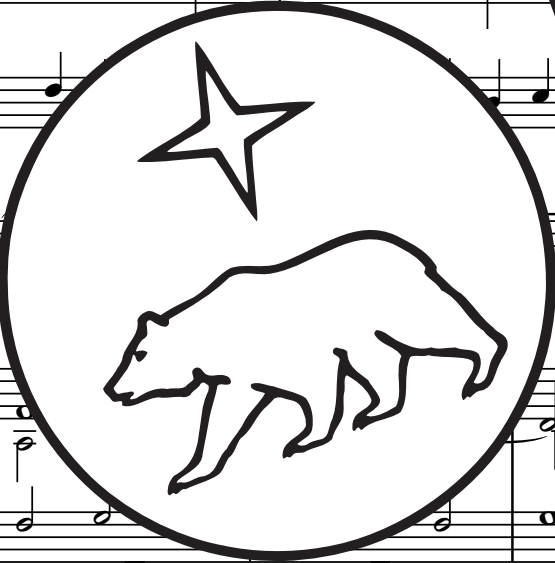
Musical notation for measures 97-102, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

103

Musical notation for measures 103-109, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

110

Musical notation for measures 110-115, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

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153

Musical notation for measures 153-160, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

161

Musical notation for measures 161-168, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

169

Musical notation for measures 169-175, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

176

Musical notation for measures 176-182, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

183

Musical notation for measures 183-190, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

XVIII. Batalha de Sexto Tom

Quelle / Source: P-BRp, Ms 964, fol. 55v

Pedro de Araújo
(†1704?)

9

17

25

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

33

Musical notation for measures 33-40, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

41

Musical notation for measures 41-46, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

47

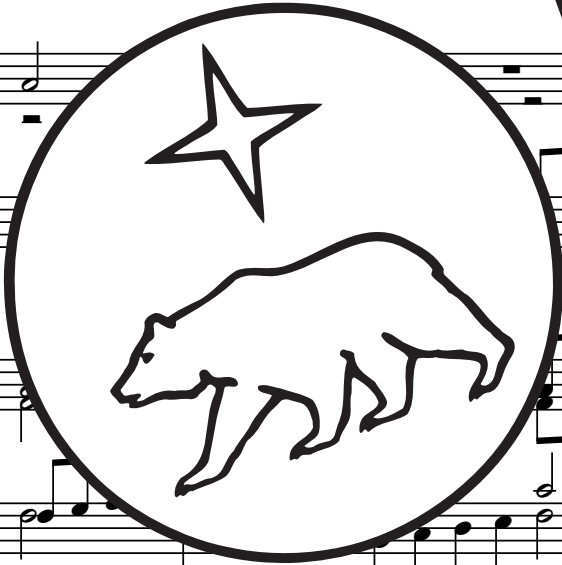
Musical notation for measures 47-51, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

52

Musical notation for measures 52-57, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

58

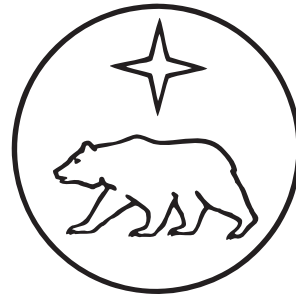
Musical notation for measures 58-64, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

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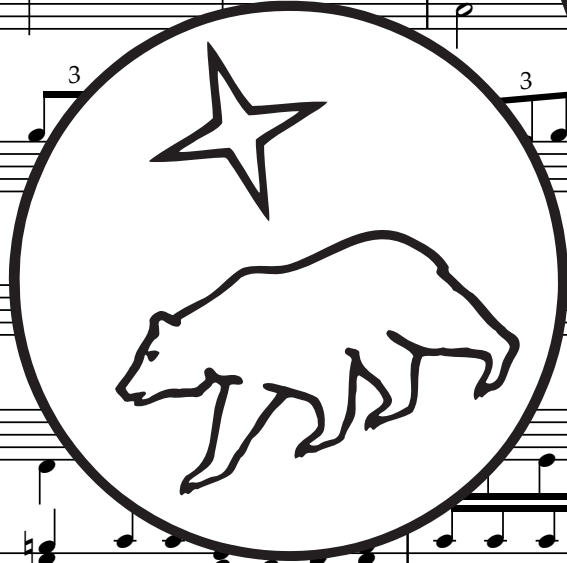
82

86

90

95

99



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

74

106

Musical notation for measures 74-106, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

112

Musical notation for measures 112-117, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

118

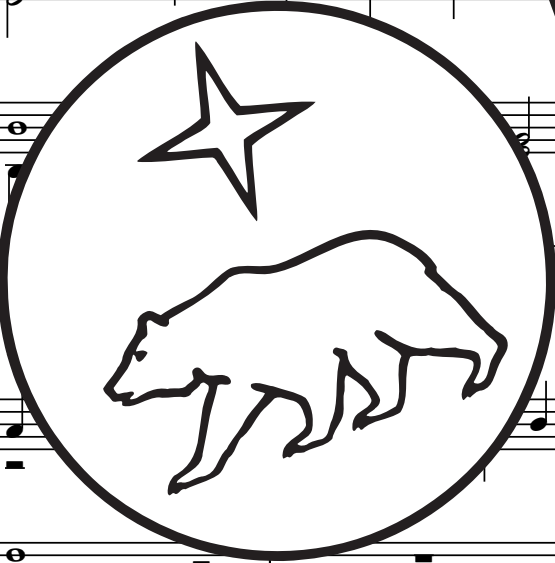
Musical notation for measures 118-124, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

125

Musical notation for measures 125-131, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

132

Musical notation for measures 132-138, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

139

Musical notation for measures 139-144, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The bass line contains a sequence of eighth notes.

145

Musical notation for measures 145-149, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The bass line contains a sequence of eighth notes.

150

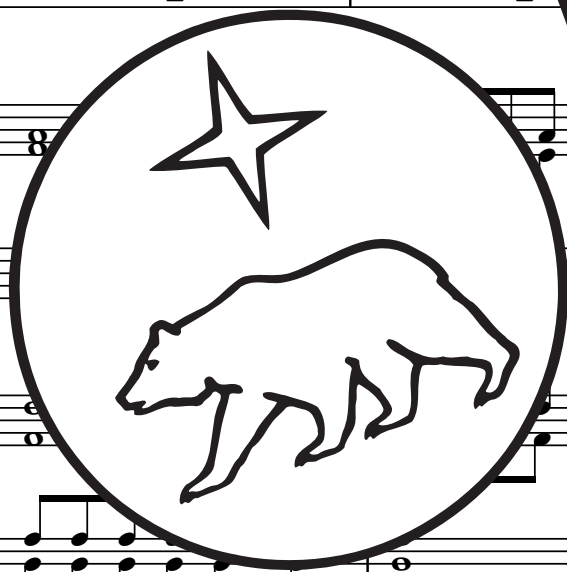
Musical notation for measures 150-154, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The bass line contains a sequence of eighth notes.

155

Musical notation for measures 155-159, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The bass line contains a sequence of eighth notes.

160

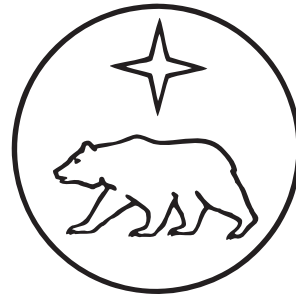
Musical notation for measures 160-164, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The bass line contains a sequence of eighth notes.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

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185

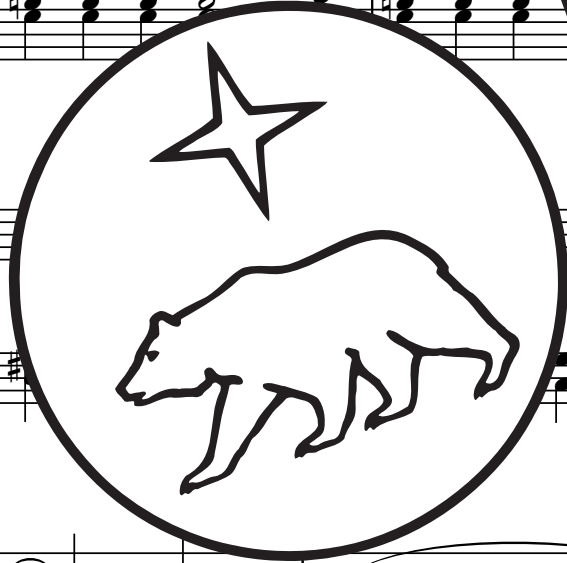
Musical notation for measures 185-188, featuring piano accompaniment with chords and a melodic line in the right hand.

190

Musical notation for measures 190-194, continuing the piano accompaniment.

195

Musical notation for measures 195-200, including a double bar line at the end.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

XIX. Phantasia de Quarto Tom

Quelle / Source: P-Pm, MM 43, fol. 30v

Pedro de Araújo
(†1704?)

6

12

16

20

Musical notation for measures 20-25, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

26

Musical notation for measures 26-29, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

30

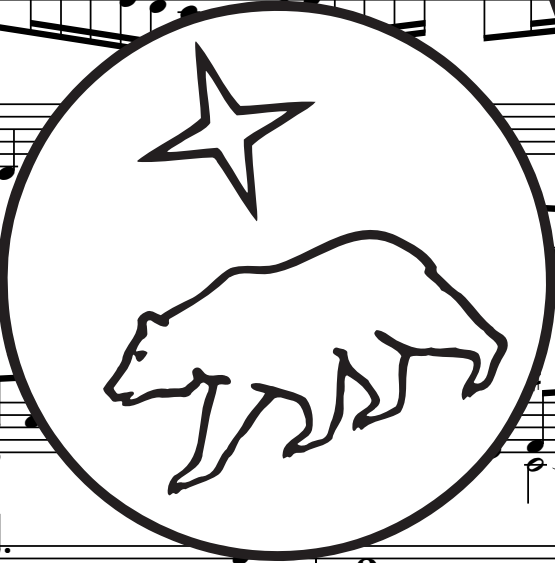
Musical notation for measures 30-34, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

35

Musical notation for measures 35-39, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

40

Musical notation for measures 40-45, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests, including triplets.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

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62

Musical notation for measures 62-64, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes and rests.

65

Musical notation for measures 65-67, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes and rests.

68

Musical notation for measures 68-71, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes and rests.

72

Musical notation for measures 72-75, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes and rests.

76

Musical notation for measures 76-79, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

80

Musical notation for measures 80-83, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

84

Musical notation for measures 84-88, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

89

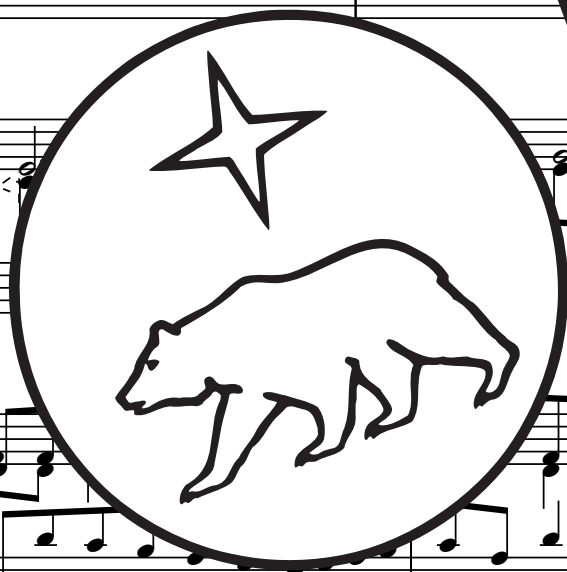
Musical notation for measures 89-92, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

93

Musical notation for measures 93-96, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

97

Musical notation for measures 97-100, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

101

106

110

114

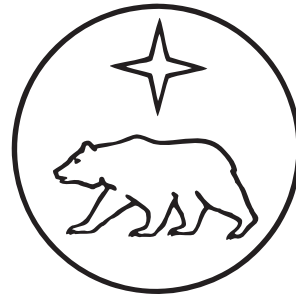
118



The image shows a page of musical notation for a piece titled "Bärenreiter". The score is written for piano and consists of five systems of music, each with a measure number (101, 106, 110, 114, 118) at the beginning. Each system contains a treble and bass clef staff. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A large, semi-transparent watermark is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page, reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page". To the left of the watermark, there is a circular logo containing a stylized line drawing of a bear walking to the left, with a five-pointed star above its head.

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144

Musical notation for measures 144-147, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

148

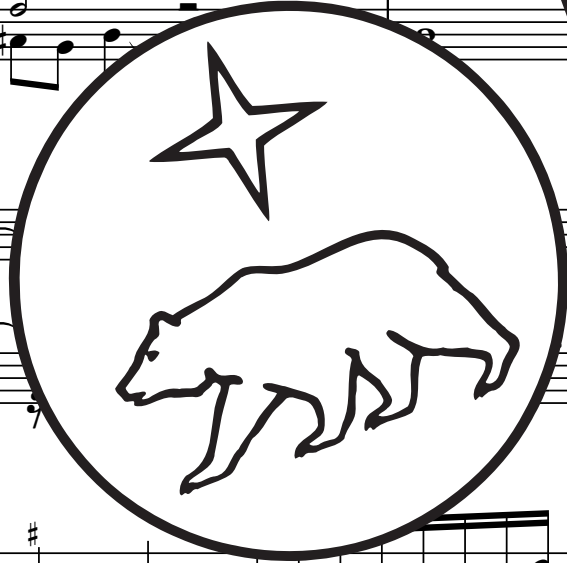
Musical notation for measures 148-151, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

152

Musical notation for measures 152-155, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

156

Musical notation for measures 156-159, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

XX. Obra de meio registo da mão esquerda de Primeiro Tom

Quelle / Source: P-BRp, Ms 964, fol. 84

Pedro de San Lorenzo
(17. Jahrhundert)

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled 'XX. Obra de meio registo da mão esquerda de Primeiro Tom' by Pedro de San Lorenzo (17th century). The score is presented in three systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system starts at measure 1. The second system starts at measure 9 and includes a large circular logo on the left side. The logo features a five-pointed star above a bear walking to the left. The third system starts at measure 22. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page' is overlaid across the center of the page, partially obscuring the musical notation.

29

Musical notation for measures 29-34, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes and rests.

35

Musical notation for measures 35-40, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes and rests.

41

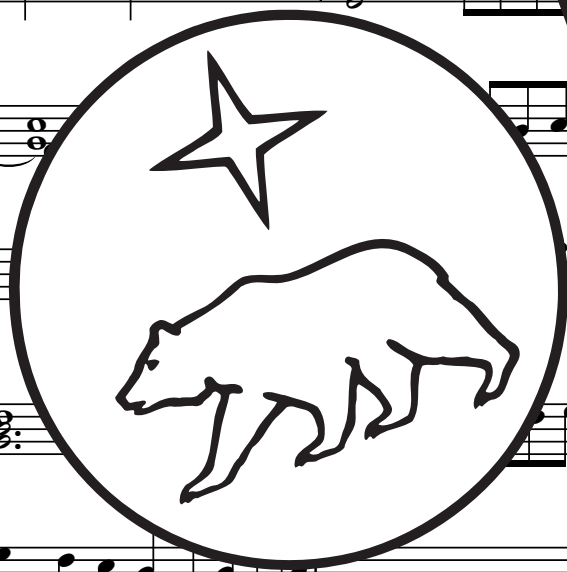
Musical notation for measures 41-46, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes and rests.

47

Musical notation for measures 47-52, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes and rests.

53

Musical notation for measures 53-58, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
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86

91

96

101

106

The image displays a piano score for the piece 'Bärenreiter Leseprobe'. The score is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) and is divided into five systems, each starting with a measure number: 86, 91, 96, 101, and 106. The music features a variety of notes, rests, and dynamic markings, with several instances of sixteenth-note runs and chords. A large, semi-transparent watermark is overlaid across the center of the page, reading 'Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page'. To the left of the watermark, there is a circular logo containing a stylized bear silhouette and a five-pointed star above it.

90

112



Musical notation for measures 112-117, featuring piano accompaniment with treble and bass staves.

118



Musical notation for measures 118-122, featuring piano accompaniment with treble and bass staves.

123

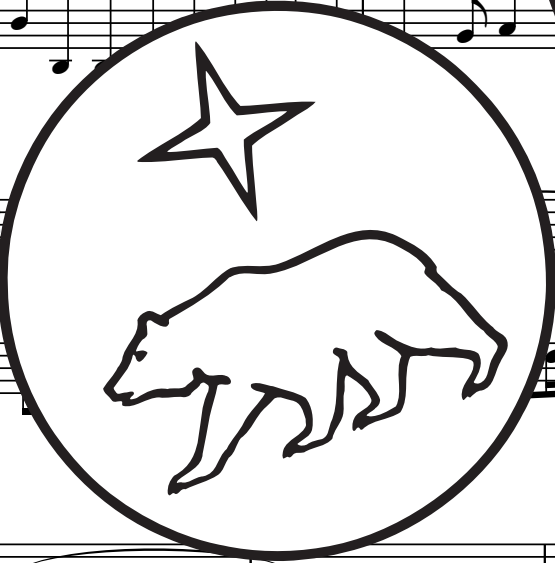


Musical notation for measures 123-127, featuring piano accompaniment with treble and bass staves.

128



Musical notation for measures 128-133, featuring piano accompaniment with treble and bass staves.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

XXI. Toccata

91

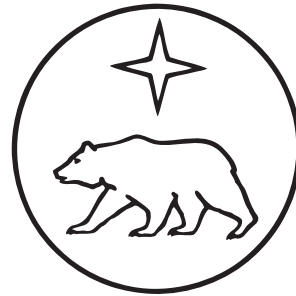
Quelle / Source: P-Ln, MMs 110, p. 4

Carlos Seixas
(1704–1742)

The image displays a musical score for the piece 'XXI. Toccata' by Carlos Seixas. The score is written for piano and is divided into four systems of music. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page' is overlaid across the center of the page. On the left side, there is a circular logo containing a stylized bear walking to the left, with a five-pointed star above it. The musical notation includes treble and bass clefs, a common time signature, and various note values and rests. Measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems.

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32

Musical notation for measures 32-34, featuring a treble and bass staff with various notes and rests.

35

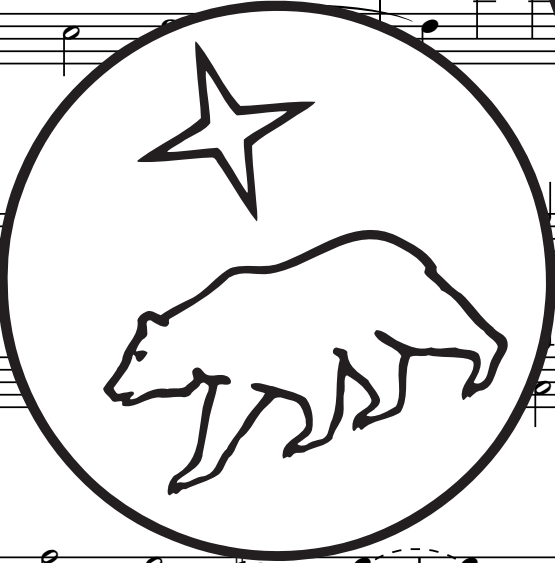
Musical notation for measures 35-38, featuring a treble and bass staff with various notes and rests.

39

Musical notation for measures 39-42, featuring a treble and bass staff with various notes and rests.

43

Musical notation for measures 43-46, featuring a treble and bass staff with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

XXII. Fuga

Quelle / Source: P-Ln, MMs 110, p. 128

Carlos Seixas
(1704–1742)

Andante

The image displays a musical score for a fugue in G major, BWV 110, by Carlos Seixas. The score is presented in a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into four systems, with measure numbers 1, 5, 8, and 11 indicated at the beginning of each system. A large, semi-transparent watermark is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page, reading 'Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page'. In the left margin, there is a circular logo containing a stylized bear and a star, which is the logo of the Bärenreiter publishing house.

14

Musical notation for measures 14-16, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-19, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

20

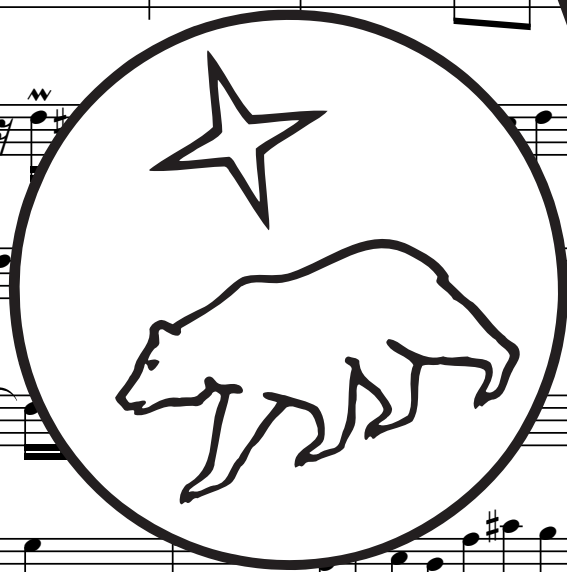
Musical notation for measures 20-23, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

24

Musical notation for measures 24-26, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

27

Musical notation for measures 27-29, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



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42

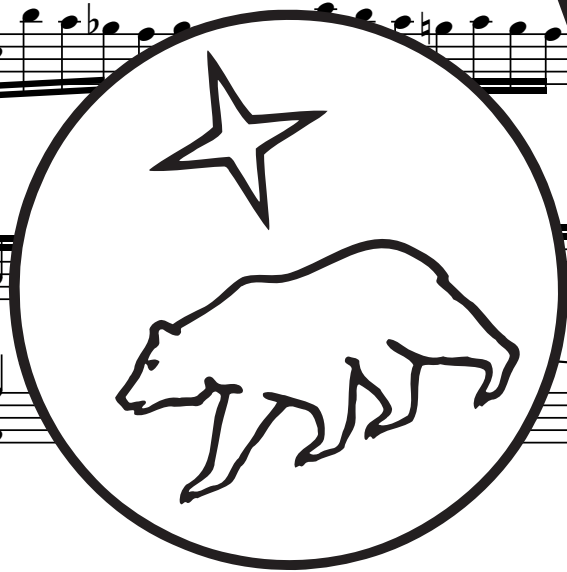
Musical notation for measures 42-44, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

45

Musical notation for measures 45-47, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

48

Musical notation for measures 48-50, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

51

Musical notation for measures 51-54, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests. The notation includes first and second endings (1.^a and 2.^a).

XXIII. Fuga

Quelle / Source: P-Ln, MMs 110, p. 28

Carlos Seixas
(1704–1742)

The image displays a musical score for a fugue in G major, BWV 110, by Carlos Seixas. The score is presented in a grand staff format, with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature consists of one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into four systems, with measure numbers 4, 7, and 10 indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. A large, semi-transparent watermark reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe sample page" is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page. In the left margin, a circular logo features a stylized bear walking to the left, with a five-pointed star positioned above it. The musical notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and a trill (tr) in the first system.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-15, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass clef provides a steady accompaniment.

16

Musical notation for measures 16-18, continuing the piece with similar rhythmic patterns and melodic lines in both hands.

19

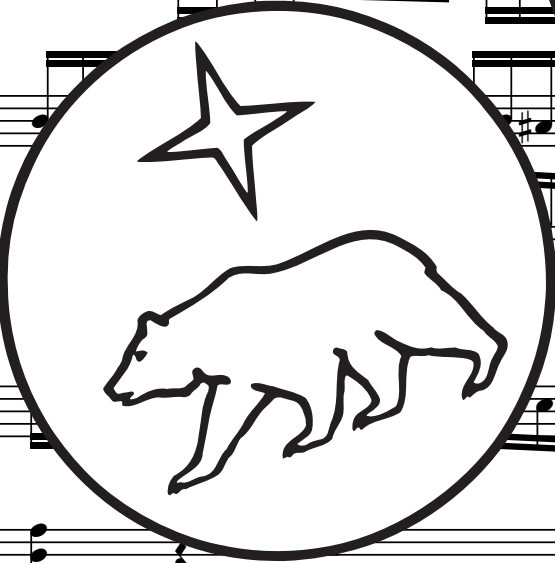
Musical notation for measures 19-21, showing the continuation of the musical theme.

22

Musical notation for measures 22-24, featuring a more active bass line.

25

Musical notation for measures 25-27, concluding the section with a final melodic flourish.



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XXIV. Fuga

101

Quelle / Source: P-Lf, 93-13, col. J-5, p. 1

José da Madre de Deus
(18. Jahrhundert)

The image displays a musical score for a fugue. The score is written in two staves (treble and bass clef) and is divided into four systems. The first system starts at measure 1. The second system starts at measure 8. The third system starts at measure 15. The fourth system starts at measure 22. A large, semi-transparent watermark is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page, reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page". In the left margin, there is a circular logo containing a stylized bear walking to the left, with a five-pointed star above it. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and a common time signature.

29

Musical notation for measures 29-35, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

36

Musical notation for measures 36-42, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

43

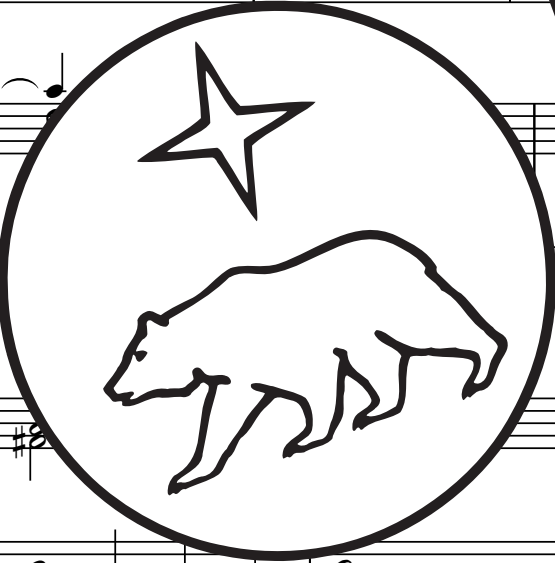
Musical notation for measures 43-49, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

50

Musical notation for measures 50-55, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

56

Musical notation for measures 56-62, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

62

Musical notation for measures 62-67, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

68

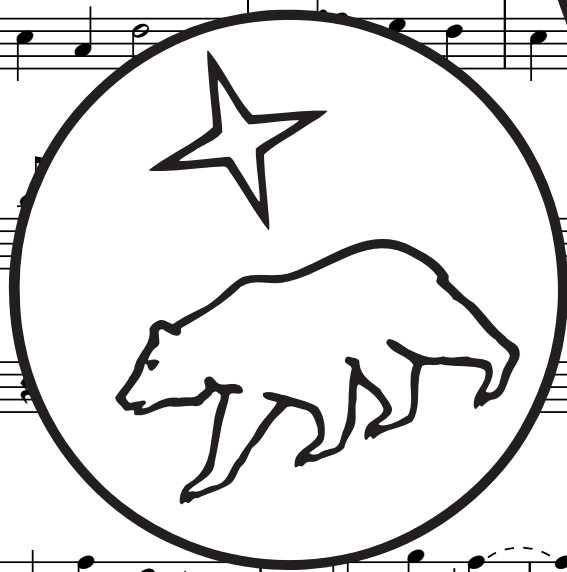
Musical notation for measures 68-74, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

75

Musical notation for measures 75-81, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

82

Musical notation for measures 82-87, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



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Leseprobe
sample page

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116

Musical notation for measures 116-122, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

123

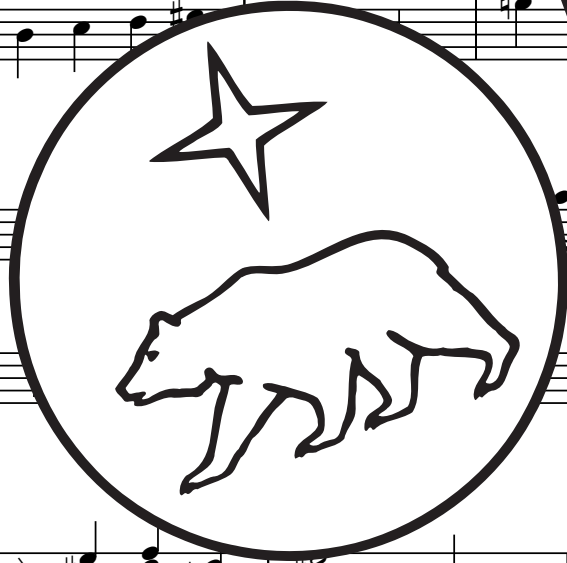
Musical notation for measures 123-129, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

130

Musical notation for measures 130-136, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

137

Musical notation for measures 137-143, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

XXV. Sonata

Quelle / Source: P-Ln, MM 4425, fol. 1

Francisco de São Boaventura
(fl. 1739–1802)

Andantino un poco di motto

The image displays a page of musical notation for the XXV. Sonata by Francisco de São Boaventura. The score is written for piano in G major and 3/4 time, with a tempo marking of "Andantino un poco di motto". The notation is presented in a grand staff format, with the right hand on the upper staff and the left hand on the lower staff. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 indicated. A large, semi-transparent watermark reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page" is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page. In the left margin, there is a circular logo containing a stylized bear walking to the left, with a five-pointed star above it. The musical notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

17

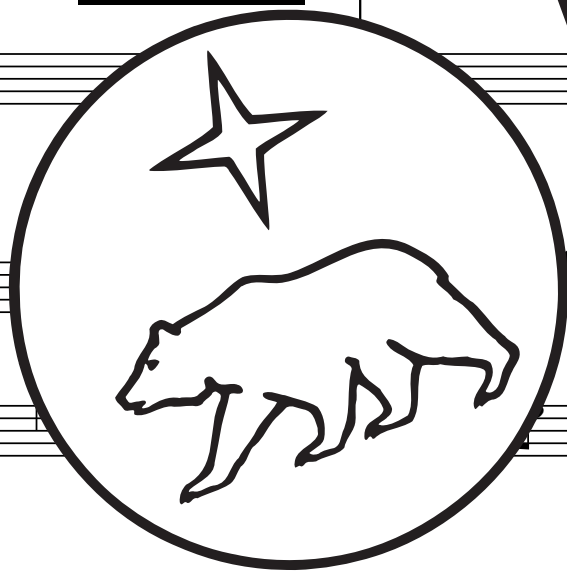
Musical notation for measures 17-20, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-25, continuing the piece with similar rhythmic patterns and harmonic support.

26

Musical notation for measures 26-30, showing a continuation of the musical theme.



31

Musical notation for measures 31-35, concluding the sample page with a final melodic and harmonic sequence.

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53

Musical notation for measures 53-56, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music includes chords and melodic lines.

57

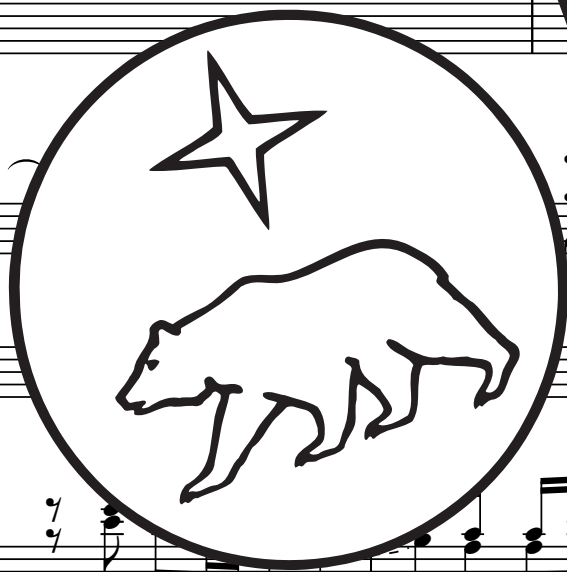
Musical notation for measures 57-60, continuing the piece with similar notation.

61

Musical notation for measures 61-65, continuing the piece.

66

Musical notation for measures 66-70, concluding the section on this page.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
sample page

XXVI. Sonata

Quelle / Source: P-Ln, DOD.MS 2, p. 134

Marcos António Portugal
(1762–1830)

Allegro moderato

The image displays a musical score for the XXVI. Sonata by Marcos António Portugal. The score is written in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Allegro moderato". The score begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. A large, semi-transparent watermark reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page" is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page. A circular logo is positioned on the left side of the score, containing a stylized bear walking to the left and a five-pointed star above it. The score is divided into systems, with measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as *f* and *tr* (trill).

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass clef provides a simple harmonic accompaniment.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Measure 23 includes a trill (tr) and a fermata (f) over a note in the treble clef. The bass clef continues with a steady accompaniment.

25 Solo d

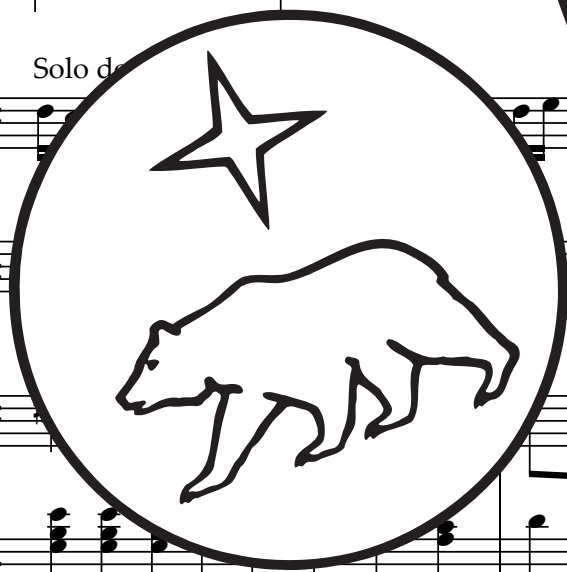
Musical notation for measures 25-28. Measure 25 is marked "Solo d". The treble clef features a melodic line with slurs, while the bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment.

29

Musical notation for measures 29-32. The treble clef has a melodic line with slurs, and the bass clef features a series of chords in a steady rhythm.

33

Musical notation for measures 33-36. The treble clef has a melodic line with slurs, and the bass clef features a series of chords in a steady rhythm.



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57

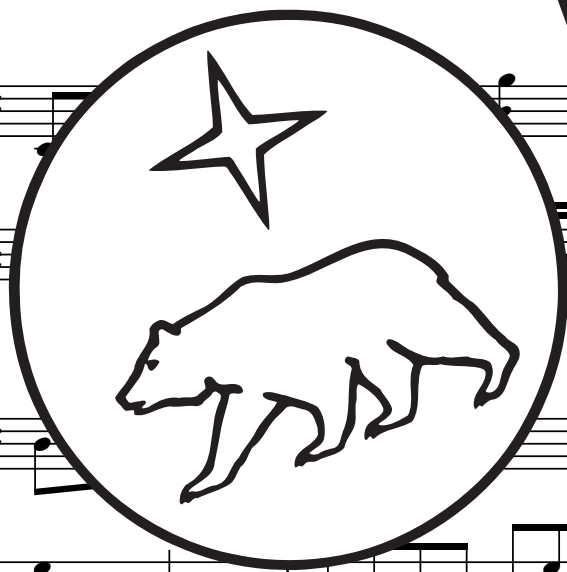
Musical notation for measures 57-60, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

61

Musical notation for measures 61-64, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

65

Musical notation for measures 65-68, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#).



Bärenreiter
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Solo [de Flauta]

Musical notation for measures 69-72, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). A dashed line indicates a solo section for flute.

73

Musical notation for measures 73-76, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Triplet markings are present in the final measures.

77

Musical notation for measures 77-80. The piece is in D major (two sharps). The right hand features a melody with several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' below the notes). The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

81

Musical notation for measures 81-84. The right hand continues the melodic line with triplets and includes a trill-like figure in measure 83. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

85

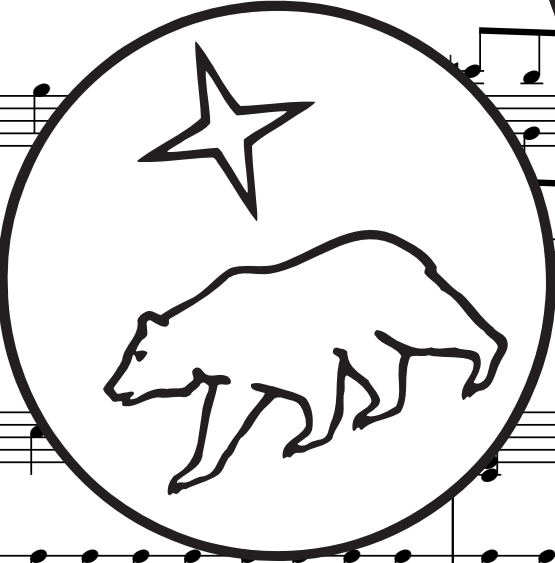
Musical notation for measures 85-88. The right hand melody continues with eighth-note patterns. The left hand accompaniment is steady.

89

Musical notation for measures 89-92. The right hand features a trill (tr) in measure 90. The left hand accompaniment continues.

93

Musical notation for measures 93-96. The right hand melody includes slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment concludes the section.



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Sample page

97

Musical notation for measures 97-99, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#).

100

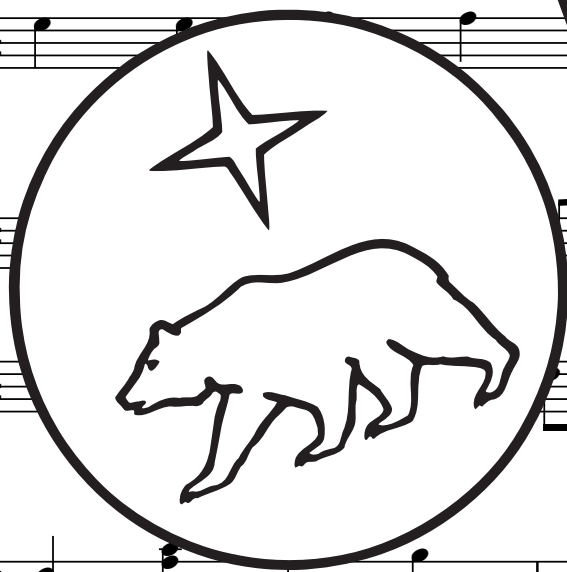
Musical notation for measures 100-103, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#).

104

Musical notation for measures 104-107, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#).

108

Musical notation for measures 108-111, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#).



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14

Musical notation for measures 14-16. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with chords and single notes.

17

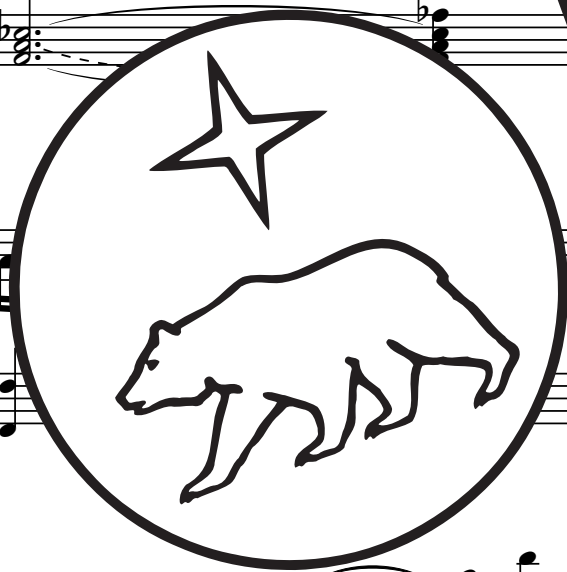
Musical notation for measures 17-19. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with chords and single notes.

20

Musical notation for measures 20-22. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with chords and single notes.

23

Musical notation for measures 23-25. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with chords and single notes.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

26

Musical notation for measures 26-28. Measure 26 features a treble clef with a melody of eighth notes and a bass clef with a simple accompaniment. Measure 27 continues the melody with a dashed line indicating a slur. Measure 28 concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

29

Musical notation for measures 29-31. Measure 29 has a treble clef with a melody and a bass clef with accompaniment. Measure 30 continues the melody. Measure 31 ends with a fermata.



32

Musical notation for measures 32-34. Measure 32 has a treble clef with a melody and a bass clef with accompaniment. Measure 33 continues the melody. Measure 34 ends with a fermata.

35

Musical notation for measures 35-38. Measure 35 has a treble clef with a melody and a bass clef with accompaniment. Measure 36 continues the melody. Measure 37 continues the melody. Measure 38 ends with a fermata.

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

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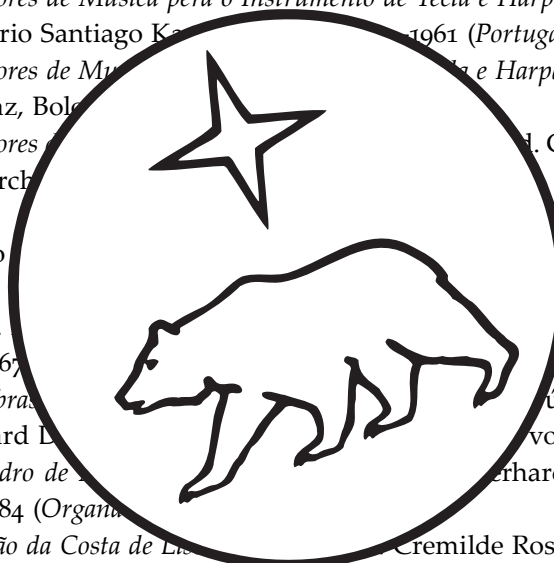
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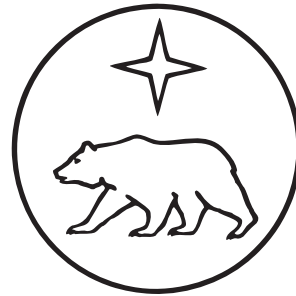
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