

Ecole Classique DE L'ORGUE

Morceaux d'Auteurs célèbres

Publiés et annotés

PAR

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F. Facile — M.D. Moyenne difficulté — A.D. Assez difficile
D. Difficile — T.D. Très-difficile

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FUGUE EN LA \flat

C. КОРЪИВА.
(1756-1785.)

INDICATION DES JEUX: **Récit:** Flûte traversière et Gambe de 8 P.
G^d Orgue: Bourdon de 8 P. Récit accouplé.
Pédale: Bourdons de 16 et de 8, Violoncelle de 8 P.

(Andantino espressivo, $\text{♩} = 69$.)

MANUALE.

PEDALE.

The first system of the score shows the beginning of the piece. It features three staves: a grand staff for the manual (MANUALE) and a single bass staff for the pedal (PEDALE). The manual part starts with a treble clef and a bass clef, both in the key of A-flat major. The tempo is marked as 'Andantino espressivo' with a quarter note equal to 69 beats. Performance instructions include '(P G^do.)' for the manual and '(Ben legato.)' for the pedal.

The second system continues the musical notation, showing the development of the fugue's themes across the manual and pedal staves.

The third system of the score includes a dynamic marking of '(p)' (piano) in the manual part. The notation continues to show the interplay between the manual and pedal parts.

The fourth system concludes the page with further musical notation, including various performance markings such as accents (^) and dynamics (p, mp) to guide the performer.

First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as accents (^) and slurs.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with similar notation and dynamic markings.

Third system of musical notation, including some specific performance instructions like (b) in the bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation, showing further development of the musical themes.

Fifth system of musical notation, concluding with the tempo marking **Adagio.** and performance directions: *(Rit.)*, *(PP R CIT, Gambe seule.)*, and *(PP  tez le Vell )*. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

FUGUE EN FA MINEUR (*)

C. KOPRIWA.

INDICATION DES JEUX: **Claviers réunis:** Fonds de 16, 8 et 4 P. Trompettes, Clairons, Cornets.
Pédale: Fonds de 16, 8 et 4 P. Tirasse du G^d O. (Anches préparées.)

(Andante, ♩ = 60.)

MANUALE.

PÉDALE.

(f G^d O.)

(f) Λ U Λ

(*) On peut remarquer que le sujet de cette fugue est le même que celui de la fugue de Seeger donnée plus haut, mais qu'il est présenté sous la forme renversée; à la strette, par renversement, ce sujet reprend naturellement sa forme originelle. Kopriva qui était élève de Seeger a probablement reçu de son maître ce thème comme sujet d'étude.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in alto clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The music features a complex melodic line in the top staff with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in alto clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has three flats. The music continues with intricate melodic patterns in the upper staves and a bass line with some accents and slurs.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in alto clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has three flats. The music features a dense texture with many sixteenth notes in the upper staves and a steady bass line.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in alto clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has three flats. The music concludes with a final melodic flourish in the top staff and a sustained bass line.

OSSIA.

(Rit.) (ff)
(ff)
(Anches Péd.)

(Rit.) (ff) (fff)
(ff)
(Anches Péd.)

(fff)

(b?) (Rall.)
(b)