

GEORGES MACMASTER

Six Morceaux

pour Harmonium
op. 50 ff.

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ISMN



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BNOTE
MUSIKVERLAG

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1862 – 1898

Six Morceaux

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op. 50 ff.

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BNOTE
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SIX MORCEAUX POUR HARMONIUM.

MENUET

à Monsieur H. P. TOBY.

Georges **MAC-MASTER**

Op: 50.

♩ 1.

HARMONIUM.

Tempo di Minuetto

mf

p *vibrato.*

mf *stacc.*

1^a *cresc.* *dim.*

2^a *dim.*

3 **p** **pp**

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

NOCE VILLAGEOISE

A Monsieur Alphonse MUSTEL

N° 2.

Op. 51.

HARMONIUM

Lento

1 3 7
1 2 3

p *pp*

mf *espressivo*

f *rit.*

Allegretto Pastorale

5 4

* MARCHE NOCTURNE

à Monsieur Edmond SÈCHES.

N° 3.

Op:52.

① Tempo di marcia.

HARMONIUM

p

staccato.

sempre staccato.

cresc. *dim.*

poco rit **Céleste** *cresc.* *dim.*

* Ce morceau doit simuler une musique nocturne venant du lointain, — passant dans un village, — puis s'éloignant

ÉLÉGIE

A Monsieur COWARD

(Londres).

Op. 53.

N° 4.

Andante affettuoso

HARMONIUM.

① CÉLESTE

① CÉLESTE

p con espressione

sostenuto

f

p

mf Cantabile

f

p

BÉATITUDE

A Monsieur Frédéric PINOËL

Organiste de St. Maclou, Rouen.

Op. 53^{bis}

N° 5.

① ④ Lento con espressione

HARMONIUM

The first system of musical notation for the harmonium. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is common time (C). The piece begins with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The treble staff features a melodic line with eighth notes, while the bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. A large slur covers the entire first system.

The second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It maintains the same key signature and time signature. The melodic line in the treble staff continues with eighth notes, and the bass staff continues with its accompaniment. A large slur covers the entire second system.

The third system of musical notation. A large watermark "www.bnote.de" is overlaid in orange across the center of the page. The musical notation continues with eighth notes in both staves. A large slur covers the entire third system.

The fourth system of musical notation. The dynamic marking changes to *pp* (pianissimo) in the bass staff. The melodic line in the treble staff continues with eighth notes. A large slur covers the entire fourth system.

The fifth and final system of musical notation on this page. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the bass staff. A large slur covers the entire fifth system.

MUSETTE

A Monsieur Alfred LE BEAU

Op. 54.

N° 6.

MUSETTE Allegretto pastorale

HARMONIUM.

①

The first system of the musical score for Harmonium. It consists of two staves, treble and bass, in the key of D major and 3/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The first measure is marked with a circled '1' and a dynamic of *f*. The second measure has a dynamic of *p* and the word 'écho' written below it. The third measure returns to *f*. The system concludes with a double bar line, followed by a first ending bracket labeled '1^a' and a dynamic of *mf*. The bass staff has a dynamic of *p* at the end of the system.

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The second system of the musical score. It continues the piece with two staves. The first ending bracket from the previous system extends over this system. The system ends with a double bar line and a circled '1'.

The third system of the musical score. It features a second ending bracket labeled '2^a' over the final measures. The system concludes with a double bar line and a circled '4'.

The fourth system of the musical score. It contains two ending brackets: a first ending labeled '1^a' and a second ending labeled '2^a'. The system concludes with a double bar line and a circled '4'.

The fifth and final system of the musical score. It includes a first ending labeled '1^a' and a second ending labeled '2^a' with a *rit.* marking. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Register - Tabelle

für das

Kunstharmonium

mit doppelter bzw. geteilter Expression.

A. Ausserhalb des Notensystems stehend

über dem Discant- und unter dem Basssystem

Basshälfte: C.... bis..... e¹ f¹..... bis.... c⁴ Discanthälfte.

[Teilung]			
Cor anglais [Percussion] 8' *)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1P	<input type="checkbox"/> 1P	Flûte [Percussion] 8' *)
Cor anglais 8'	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Flûte 8'
Bourdon 16'	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Clarinette 16'
Clairon 4'	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Fifre 4'
Basson 8'	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Hautbois 8'
Harpe éolienne 2'	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Musette 16'
		<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Voix céleste 16'
		<input type="checkbox"/> 7	Baryton 32'
		<input type="checkbox"/> 8	Harpe éolienne 8'
Forte expressif.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Forte expressif
Métaphone (Jalousie-Register nur auf <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 wirkend).	<input type="checkbox"/> F	<input type="checkbox"/> Meta	Métaphone (Jalousie-Register nur auf <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 wirkend).
Forte fixe.	<input type="checkbox"/> F	<input type="checkbox"/> F	Forte fixe.
Prolongement. **)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prolong	<input type="checkbox"/> F	Forte fixe. <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 wirkend).
Auslösung des <input type="checkbox"/> Prol durch Hackenregister *)	<input type="checkbox"/> Tal		

B. Innerhalb des Notensystems stehend

[zwischen Bass- und Discantsystem]

E Expression [durchgehend, auf beide Spielhälften wirkend]

G Grand jeu [mittleres Hackenregister]

Bei Instrumenten mit Clav. Célesta Accoup. Manual- Koppel [vom oberen Manual (Célesta) nach dem unteren (Clav. Orgue) wirkend.]

*) Tal bedeutet talonnière, französische Bezeichnung für Hackenregister.

In Noten nicht mit verzeichnet sind die beiden von einander völlig unabhängigen, geteilten Expressionen, welche durch die Knie-Register bedient werden.

Die durchstrichenen Zeichen ~~G~~ ~~P~~ ~~A~~ ~~Meta~~ bedeuten das Abstossen der betreffenden Register.

Anzeige: Preislisten von Harmoniums des einfachsten, bis zu den Kunstharmoniums, gratis durch Carl Simon, Harmoniumhaus, Berlin SW.68.

*) Percussion, Hammermechanik, vermittels deren kleine Hämmerchen an die Zungen von 1 schlagen und einen präzisen, kurzen, dem pizzicato der Streichinstrumente ähnlichen Ton erzeugen. Die Percussion in Verbindung mit 1 und beliebigen andern Registern ermöglicht ein exaktes, wohlklingendes staccato und eine vorzügliche, genaue Ansprache selbst in den schnellsten Passagen.

**) Prolongement, sich selbsttätig auslösend [von C bis H wirksam]. Das Abstossen kann durch das linke Hackenregister geschehen, ohne dass der Mechanismus ausgeschaltet wird.