

Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy Lutz

# Sonate in

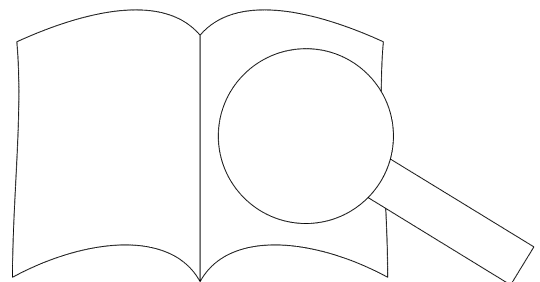
über „O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden“ für Orgel


MV

Edition: Ergänzung eines Fragments  
der Bodleian Library Oxford

Partitur / Full score

Carus  1€



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# Foreword

Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy's organ works are of unquestionable significance in the development of a modern organ repertoire modelled on classical examples. Nevertheless, Mendelssohn's works for the instrument are small in number. Apart from the *Six Sonatas* op. 65 and the *Three Preludes and Fugues* op. 37, they comprise largely youthful works and mainly early versions of individual movements later brought together in the organ sonatas.<sup>1</sup> Hence, we have to examine supplementary sources and fragments to expand our picture of Mendelssohn as a composer of organ music and to explain why he enjoyed such an outstanding reputation as a virtuoso amongst his colleagues and contemporaries.

One such fragment survives in the Bodleian shelf number *MS. M.D.M. b.5, 28*. This organ work comprises a chorale movement and the beginning of a variation on the melody famous through its setting in "Haupt voll Blut und Wunden." In 1995 R. Larry Todd<sup>2</sup> established a connection between this and the chorale which Mendelssohn gave on 6 August 1840, in St. Thomas's Church Leipzig<sup>3</sup>: this was a series of three charity concerts to inaugurate the Bach monument planned by Mendelssohn and dedicated with full ceremony in 1843. Mendelssohn usually performed almost exclusively the great master.<sup>3</sup> It ended, however, with a fantasia of Mendelssohn's, in which he gloried in the glory of his art; it was based on a chorale, if not on the text "O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden" to which he later wove the name of Bach and a fugal element, rounding everything off into such a clear, masterly whole that printed, it would have made a finished work of art.<sup>4</sup>

Irrespective of the fact that up to now there is insufficient evidence for a connection between the concert and the fragment, Todd's observation draws our attention to the need for a large-scale opening movement which displays similarities with Mendelssohn's Organ Sonata no. 1, based on chorale material, and thus it can be seen as one of his mature works.

During a Leipzig Festival conference I undertook to examine this fragment in a stylistic-critical study. Consequently, I discovered that the chorale partita hinted at in the fragment was rounded off in a manner which took seriously Schumann's reference to the implicit chorale in its formal structure. I took up the fragment as a full-scale work. He took up the fragment as a composition, based on the fragment of Mendelssohn's sonatas in E-flat major, yet nevertheless present in the fragment of the material used in the fragment. My sympathy as a lecturer in historical musicology and the Cantorum Basiliensis endow him with the motivation for an unusually collaborative approach. The conference, described in detail in a work report to the Leipzig conference in 2007, is based on techniques typical of the time and takes as its starting point those structural decisions and revisions which Mendelssohn himself, a virtuoso

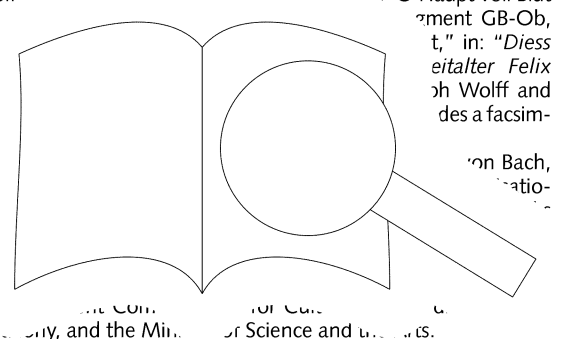
improviser, made in a hypothetical reworking of the fragment instead of a straightforward pastiche, his analysis revealed the desirability of fully exploring the possibilities and stimuli from various sources in Mendelssohn's output, and of writing with the fragment as a compositional idiom and expression of his. At the same time he relates his work to the treatment of his own sources and the models of other older masters. Nothing could demonstrate more than an ending which could not have been derived from the Oxford fragment or Schumann's review, but is a ten- and contrapuntally finely-woven *Andante con moto*, which nevertheless perfectly embodies Mendelssohn's compositional ethos in its classical elegance and restrained balance.

The work, which has now been tried out several times at concert and has also been recorded<sup>6</sup>, is published for the first time. It enriches the early German Romantic organ repertoire with the addition of an important, beautiful organ sonata, and proves to be an excellent example of the exchange between chorale-based counterpoint and full-scale composition, as natural in the history of the organ as still applied in Mendelssohn's time.

Personally I have enjoyed the completion and recording of this work as a particularly exciting challenge. I regard the composition as an unexpected pleasure and wish to express my sincere thanks to the Carus-Verlag.

Anselm Hartinger

See: *Leipziger Ausgabe der Werke von Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy*, Series IV (Klavier- und Orgelwerke), Vols. 6–8 (Orgelwerke 1–3), ed. Christian Martin Schmidt, Wiesbaden, 2004/05.  
 2 R. Larry Todd, "New Light on Mendelssohn's Freie Phantasie (1840)," in: *Literary and Musical Notes. A Festschrift for Wm. A. Little*, ed. G. C. Orth, Bern, 1995, pp. 205–218.  
 3 See: Matthias Pape, *Mendelssohns Leipziger Orgelkonzert 1840. Ein Beitrag zur Bach-Pflege im 19. Jahrhundert*, Wiesbaden 1988; "ein Denkstein für den alten Prachtkerl." Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy und das alte Bach-Denkmal in Leipzig, ed. P. Wollny, Leipzig, 2004.  
 4 Robert Schumann, "Mendelssohn's Orgelconcert," in: *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, Vol. 13, No. 14, 15 August 1840, p. 56.  
 5 See: Rudolf Irlinger, "Mendelssohn's 'O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden' (MS. M.D.M. b.5, 28)," in: *Diessenthaler Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy und des a facsimile of the original manuscript of the 'O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden' (MS. M.D.M. b.5, 28) by Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, ed. Peter Vile, Leipzig, 1995, pp. 11–15.  
 6 *Leipziger Ausgabe der Werke von Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy*, Series IV (Klavier- und Orgelwerke), Vol. 6, ed. Christian Martin Schmidt, Wiesbaden, 2004, pp. 11–15.*



## Avant-propos

La création pour orgue de Félix Mendelssohn Bartholdy est d'une signification indiscutable pour la formation d'un répertoire d'orgue moderne reposant sur des modèles classiques. Pourtant, le groupe d'œuvres conservé de la main de Mendelssohn est restreint – hormis les *Six Sonates* op. 65 et les *Trois Préludes et Fugues* op. 37, il se compose essentiellement d'œuvres de jeunesse ainsi que de premières versions des mouvements isolés réunis plus tard dans les sonates pour orgue.<sup>1</sup> C'est pourquoi le regard se tourne inmanquablement sur les sources et fragments complémentaires qui élargissent notre connaissance du compositeur pour orgue Mendelssohn et permettent de comprendre pourquoi il jouissait d'une telle réputation auprès de ses collègues et contemporains en tant que virtuose

Un tel fragment est conservé dans la manuscrit d'Oxford sous la cote *MS. M.D.M. b.5, 28*. Établi par la gauche d'une page seulement comportant une partie chorale et une variation figurée inachevée, ce fragment est devenu célèbre surtout en raison du titre « *O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden* », R. Larry Todd a écrit au concert d'orgue que Mendelssohn joua dans l'église Saint-Thomas de Leipzig le premier d'entre eux, certains de bienfaisance devant servir à recueillir le monument commémoratif Bach prévu pour ce concert, Mendelssohn n'interrompit pas la lecture des œuvres du compositeur mis à l'ordinaire.<sup>3</sup> Cependant, il conclut le tout sur un ton poétique :

« Cette œuvre est constituée d'une Fantaisie de Mendelssohn où il révèle dans toute sa gloire artistique ; elle repose sur un fond chorale, si je ne m'abuse, sur le texte « *O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden* » dans lequel il tisse plus tard le nom de Bach mouvement fugué ; elle s'achève en un tout si clair, si musical qu'imprimée, elle serait une œuvre d'art accomplie ».

Sans qu'il soit possible jusqu'ici d'attester absolument la relation entre concert et fragment, l'observation attentive sur le potentiel de grand format d'une œuvre accuse une certaine ressemblance à l'œuvre de Mendelssohn, elle aussi liée à être placée aux côtés des créations

Au cours d'une Conférence Rudolf Lutz a tenté en 2007 d'achever sur la base de recherches d'abord attendues dans la source ne se limitant au plan musical, l'œuvre de Schumann au sérieux caractère d'œuvre implicite de l'œuvre dans ses conséquences face au défi de présenter une véritable ébauche d'Oxford qui s'appuie sur son acuité de composition sur les fragments fragmentaire. L'expertise de Rudolf Lutz et sa chevronné et sa sensibilité d'analyse, serviront à faire artisan de professeur d'improvisation à la Schola Cantorum Basiliensis, lui permettent ici une approche inhabituellement « confraternelle ». Son abord documenté en détail dans un rapport de travail pour la Conférence de Leipzig en 2007<sup>5</sup> repose sur des techniques typiques

de l'époque et révisions structurelles qui auraient été du virtuose improvisateur Mendelssohn. L'hypothèse hypothétique de son fragment simple copie apparaît donc la possibilité de retrouver la trace des inspirations de différents domaines de Mendelssohn et de se mouvoir avec une souveraineté dans un idiome de composition et un champ expérimental marqués par celle-ci : approche qui correspond en tous temps à la manière dont Mendelssohn utilise ses propres modèles ainsi que les modèles de Bach et d'autres maîtres anciens. Rien ne pourrait mieux le prouver que la conclusion, que l'on ne peut déduire ni du fragment d'Oxford ni de la critique de Schumann : un tendre *Andante con moto* subtilement travaillé en contrepoint qui incarne malgré tout l'éthique créatrice de Mendelssohn misant sur la clarté classique et l'équilibre émotionnel.

L'œuvre éprouvée déjà maintes fois aussi entretemps dans un environnement pour la première fois en notation le répertoire des débuts de sonate de poids, d'une grande exigence. Elle se caractérise par un échange fécond improvisé et l'histoire d'œuvres siècles et encore au temps d'

« Cette œuvre est constituée d'une Fantaisie de Mendelssohn où il révèle dans toute sa gloire artistique ; elle repose sur un fond chorale, si je ne m'abuse, sur le texte « *O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden* » dans lequel il tisse plus tard le nom de Bach mouvement fugué ; elle s'achève en un tout si clair, si musical qu'imprimée, elle serait une œuvre d'art accomplie ».

Leipzig, le 15 janvier 2013  
Anselm Hartinger

<sup>1</sup> Cf. à ce propos : *Leipziger Ausgabe der Werke von Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy*, Série IV (Œuvres pour piano et orgue), Volume 6–8 (Œuvres pour orgue 1–3), éd. par Christian Martin Schmidt, Wiesbaden, 2004/05.

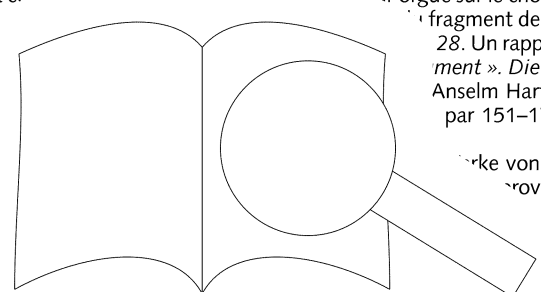
<sup>2</sup> R. Larry Todd, « New Light on Mendelssohn's Freie Phantasie (1840) », dans : *Literary and Musical Notes. A Festschrift for Wm. A. Little*, éd. par G. C. Orth, Berne, 1995, p. 205–218.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. à ce propos : Matthias Pape, *Mendelssohns Leipziger Orgelkonzert 1840. Ein Beitrag zur Bach-Pflege im 19. Jahrhundert*, Wiesbaden, 1988 ; « *Ein Denkstein für den alten Prachtkerl* ». *Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy und das alte Bach-Denkmal in Leipzig*, éd. par P. Wollny, Leipzig, 2004.

<sup>4</sup> Robert Schumann, « Mendelssohn's Orgelkonzert », dans : *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* 13<sup>e</sup> vol., nos. 14–15 août 1840, p. 56.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. à ce propos : Anselm Hartinger, « *O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden* », rapport de travail pour orgue sur le choral « *O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden* », fragment de Mendelssohn, 28. Un rapport de travail pour orgue sur le choral « *O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden* ». *Die Orgel*, Anselm Hartinger, par 151–171. Ici

<sup>6</sup> *Leipziger Ausgabe der Werke von Bach*, Série I (Œuvres pour orgue), Volume 1 (Œuvres pour orgue 1–3), éd. par Christian Martin Schmidt, Wiesbaden, 2004/05. Ici



Anselm Hartinger in Freundschaft gewidmet

# Sonate in d

über „O Haupt voll Blut und Wunde“

Op. 10, No. 11  
Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy  
(1809–1847) 1840?

ergänzt von Rudolf Lutz, 2007/2008

## I

\* [con pedale]

7

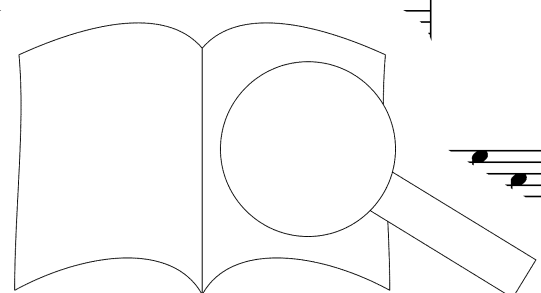
13

19

25

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\* Ergänzungen von R. Lutz stehen in eckigen Klammern [ ].

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35 [a tempo]

40

44

49

54

Ende des Manuskripts

\* bei nur einem Manual Ton ( ) auslassen  
 \*\* bei Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy: d<sup>1</sup>/b<sup>o</sup>

59 Beginn der Weiterführung durch Rudolf Lutz

Musical score for measures 59-63. The system consists of three staves: a treble clef staff with a melodic line, a middle treble clef staff with a chordal accompaniment, and a bass clef staff with a simple bass line. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

64

Musical score for measures 64-68. The system consists of three staves: a treble clef staff with a melodic line, a middle treble clef staff with a chordal accompaniment, and a bass clef staff with a simple bass line. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

69

Musical score for measures 69-73. The system consists of three staves: a treble clef staff with a melodic line, a middle treble clef staff with a chordal accompaniment, and a bass clef staff with a simple bass line. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

74

Musical score for measures 74-78. The system consists of three staves: a treble clef staff with a melodic line, a middle treble clef staff with a chordal accompaniment, and a bass clef staff with a simple bass line. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

79

Musical score for measures 79-83. The system consists of three staves: a treble clef staff with a melodic line, a middle treble clef staff with a chordal accompaniment, and a bass clef staff with a simple bass line. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The instruction *poco sostenuto* is written above the treble staff. The system ends with a large graphic of an open book and a magnifying glass over the final measure.

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84

Musical score for measures 84-88. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music is in a minor key and features a complex melodic line in the right hand with many accidentals and a steady accompaniment in the left hand.

89

Musical score for measures 89-93. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff and a separate bass clef staff. The melodic line continues with similar complexity and rhythmic patterns.

94

94

*sempre più forte e più mosso*

Musical score for measures 94-97. The system consists of three staves. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes in measure 94. The tempo and dynamics instruction *sempre più forte e più mosso* is written below the first staff.

98

98

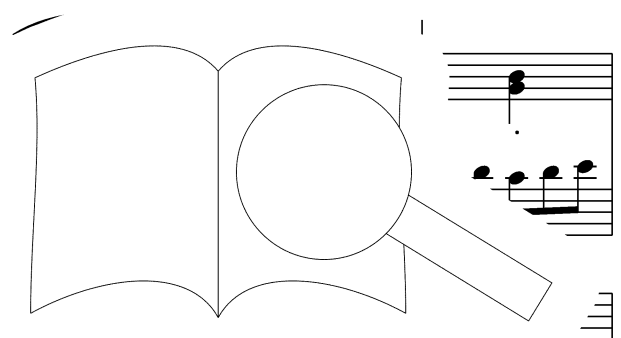
*simile*

Musical score for measures 98-100. The system consists of three staves. The tempo and dynamics instruction *simile* is written below the first staff. The music continues with similar patterns.

101

101

Musical score for measures 101-103. The system consists of three staves. The music concludes with a final chord in the right hand.





104

107

[3]

110

113

2 1 2 3 4

8 1 3

simile

116

1 2 3

4 3 2

119

1

simile

121

123

3 2 1 2 3 4

(b)

125

simile

127

(F.)

129

131

134

136

138

\* so, dass c.f. gut hörbar ist

140 *m.d.*

*simile*

142

144

146 *sempre più forte*

*poco sostenuto* *agitando poco a poco*

151 *mo maestoso - con moto*

II

Con moto poco Allegro

First system of the musical score, measures 1-6. It features a grand staff with a treble clef and two bass clefs. The tempo is marked 'Con moto poco Allegro' and the dynamic is 'poco f'. The music consists of a melodic line in the treble and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the bass.

Second system of the musical score, measures 7-12. The melodic line continues with various intervals and rests, while the bass line provides a steady accompaniment.

Third system of the musical score, measures 13-17. The music shows a continuation of the melodic and rhythmic themes established in the previous systems.

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 18-22. The dynamic marking 'f' appears at the end of the system. The melodic line features some chromatic movement.

Fifth system of the musical score, measures 23-27. The dynamic marking 'marcato' is present. The system concludes with a large, stylized graphic element that resembles a book or a large letter 'R'.

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28

Musical score for measures 28-32. The score is written for piano in G major, 4/4 time. It features a complex texture with multiple voices in both hands, including a prominent bass line in the left hand and a more active right hand. A dynamic marking of *f* is present at the end of the system.

33

Musical score for measures 33-37. The texture continues with intricate patterns in both hands. A dynamic marking of *f* is present at the end of the system.

38 *po.*

Musical score for measures 38-42. The score begins with a *po.* (piano) marking. It features a more delicate texture. A dynamic marking of *più f* is present in the middle of the system.

43

Musical score for measures 43-47. The texture becomes more active again. A dynamic marking of *più f* is present in the middle of the system.

Musical score for measures 48-52. The score concludes with a final cadence. A large watermark of an open book is visible on the right side of the page.

53

58

[B - A -

63

*f marcato*

68

*poco ritenuto*

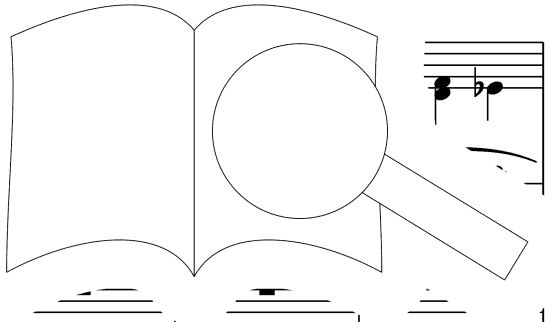
*p*

*più piano*

73

*anquillo e legato, ma sempre con moto*

*pp*



80

Musical score for measures 80-86. The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a melody in the right hand with various ornaments and slurs, and a bass line with chords and single notes. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

87

Musical score for measures 87-93. The score continues the melody and bass line from the previous system. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

94

*a tempo* *sempre legato*

Musical score for measures 94-100. The score includes the tempo marking 'a tempo' and the performance instruction 'sempre legato'. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

101

Musical score for measures 101-107. The score continues the melody and bass line. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

108

*mf* *passionato*

Musical score for measures 108-114. The score includes the dynamic marking 'mf' and the performance instruction 'passionato'. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.



115

*simile*

120

*pp*

126

133

poco cal.

140

*mf* *f* *più*

146

151

156

*più f*

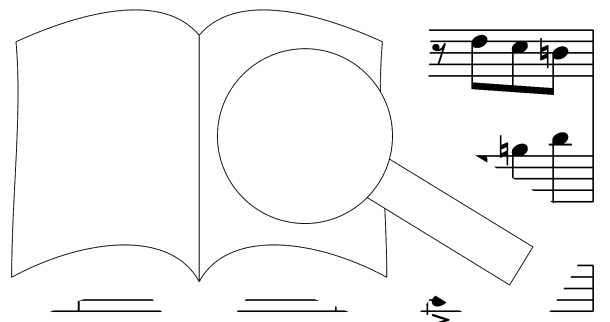
*più f*

161

*legato*

*legato*

16



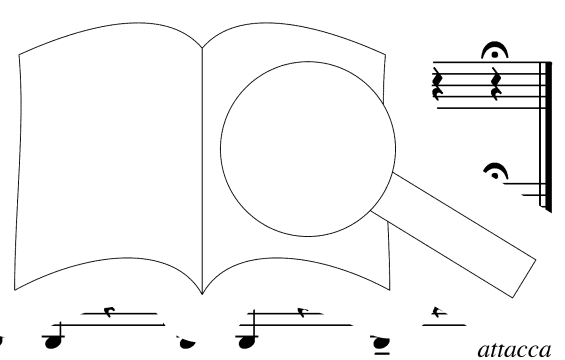
171

176

181

186

191



# III

Andante con moto e cantabile

Musical notation for measures 1-6. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a piano (p) dynamic marking. The right hand has a melodic line with a long slur, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 7-12. The right hand continues the melodic line with some chromaticism, and the left hand accompaniment becomes more active.

Musical notation for measures 13-19. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the right hand and a sustained bass line in the left hand.

Musical notation for measures 20-21. The notation is partially obscured by a large watermark graphic.

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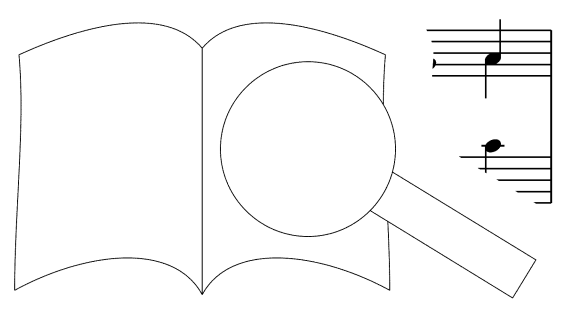
26 *ad lib.*

30 *molto*

35

40 *rit.* *pp*

45 \*



\* Hommage à FMB

51

*poco sostenuto*

*grazioso*

56

*con sentimento*

61

*con sentimento*

66

*sempre dim.*

71

*con sentimento*

CI 321

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