

CARL NIELSEN

Orgel Album

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SAMPLE

Carl Nielsen: Orgel Album - Organ Album

© Forlaget Mixtur 2014
FMX 01-011

ISMN 979-0-706799-19-3

Trykt hos/printed by WERKs Grafiske Hus a/s, Højbjerg

Forlaget Mixtur
ved Søren Storm Larsen & Lasse Toft Eriksen
Aarhus Musik - www.noder.dk
Stormgade 48
6700 Esbjerg
Telefon: 86 13 66 55

www.forlagetmixtur.dk

Udgivelsen er muliggjort med støtte fra Carl Nielsen og Anne Marie Carl-Nielsens Legat

Forord

Skønt Carl Nielsen flere gange i løbet af sit liv viste interesse for orglet, gav han sig først for alvor i kast med at komponere for instrumentet i sine sidste leveår. Det resulterede i samlingen "29 små præludier for orgel eller harmonium" op. 51 samt det monumentale værk "Commotio" op. 58.

Blandt Carl Nielsens øvrige værker finder man dog anden musik, der egner sig for transskription for orgel, og derfor består nærværende *Orgel Album* dels af et udpluk af "29 små præludier", dels af en række transskriberede værker. Disse arrangementer er forsøgt tilrettelagt, som havde de været komponeret for orgel, og derfor er der fra udgiverens side taget enkelte friheder i forhold til forlægget mht. stemmeføring, frasering og dynamik. Alt er dog udarbejdet i største respekt for komponisten, og det er et håb, at mange vil få glæde af at kunne føje disse værker til det ellers sparsomme Nielsen- repertoire.

"Fest-præludium ved århundredskiftet" blev komponeret i 1900 og offentliggjort første gang på forsiden af *Politiken* nytårsdag 1901. Præludiet er skrevet for klaver, men dets pompøse karakter leder tankerne hen på en højtidelig, bred orgelklang. Stykket har da også tidligere været udgivet i arrangement for orgel, bl.a. i en bearbejdelse af Finn Viderø.

Carl Nielsen blev i 1929 opfordret til at skrive en række præludier til gudstjenestebrug, og det resulterede i samlingen "29 små præludier for orgel eller harmonium" op. 51. Til inspiration havde han studeret en række værker af bl.a. Frescobaldi, Scheidt og Pachelbel, og det har sat sig tydelige spor i musikken. Præludierne kan ses som Carl Nielsens bidrag til tidens reformbestrebelse inden for orgelmusikken. En reform der gjorde op med romantikkens følelessværmen og søgte tilbage til en ren kirkestil med renæssancens og barokkens musik som ideal. Helt som idealet er store dele af fortolkningen overladt til den udøvende musiker, og Carl Nielsen noterer at "Metronomangivelserne må betragtes som kun tilnærmelsesvis og rette sig efter rum og instrument". Med Carl Nielsens samtykke bragte *Dansk Kirkemusiker-Tidende* en lille opsats vedrørende dynamik og registrering i præludierne. Her fremgår det, at "et 'mixturorgel', som råder over mange - og milde - blandede stemmer" er at foretrække og "Indenfor de enkelte stykker bør ingen registreringsændring finde sted". Der foreslås desuden en række vejledende styrkegrader. Disse er angivet i parentes i denne udgivelse. I rækken af præludier skiller Præludium III sig ud ved at være udpræget homofon og ved at have en markant og bærende basstemme. Det er tvivlsomt, om Carl Nielsen har forestillet sig enkelte af præludierne

spillet med pedal. Men da det i denne sats er oplagt og på mange måder enklere at spille basstemmen i pedalet, bringes præludiet i et arrangement for orgel med pedal.

I tredje sats af Carl Nielsens blæserkvintet op. 43 fra 1922 præsenterer han sin egen melodi til **"Min Jesus, lad mit hjerte få"** i en række variationer. Temaet plus otte af disse variationer er udvalgt her til en lille suite, der kan benyttes både liturgisk og som et koncertstykke. Carl Nielsen skrev selv om værket i en programnote: "Temaet til disse variationer er melodien til en af C.N.s åndelige sange, som her er lagt til grund for en række, snart muntre og barokke, snart elegiske og alvorlige variationer, der til sidst ender med temaet i al sin enkelhed og ganske stilfærdigt i udtrykket". "Min Jesus, lad mit hjerte få" blev sunget som den første salme ved Carl Nielsens begravelse, og den sidste variation "Andantino festivo" fra blæserkvintetten blev spillet af Det Kgl. Kapels Blæserkvintet, mens hans kiste sænkedes i graven.

Klaverstykket **Drømmen om "Glade jul"** blev komponeret i december 1905 til en samling med julemusik udgivet af *Dansk Tonekunstnerforening*. Stykket, der oprindeligt er komponeret i E-dur, er her sat en enkelt tone ned, så det kan realiseres på de fleste orgler. Det er kun salmens første linje, der citeres, men sat over for Carl Nielsens karakteristiske kromatik og harmonik, opstår der et stemningsfuldt lille tonemaleri.

"Tågen letter" må regnes for et af Carl Nielsens mest berømte stykker. Det er skrevet for fløjte solo og harpe og indgår i eventyrspillet "Moderen" fra 1920. Carl Nielsen udarbejdede selv en version for soloklaver af satsen, og det er den version dette orgelarrangement er udformet efter.

Bagerst i hæftet præsenteres en sats fra melodramaet **"Snefrid"** komponeret i 1893. Carl Nielsen komponerede musik til ikke færre end 22 skuespil, og der gemmer sig megen interessant musik i disse sjældent opførte værker. Bl.a. denne orkestersats med betegnelsen "Andante quasi sostenuto". Der er i denne udgivelse indsat et gentagelsestegn for at give satsen lidt mere længde.

Lasse Toft Eriksen

Preface

Despite the fact that during the course of his life Carl Nielsen often showed an interest in the organ, he did not seriously set about composing for the instrument until a year or two before he died. This gave rise to the collection "29 Short Preludes for Organ or Harmonium" op. 51 as well as the monumental work "Commotio" op. 58.

Among the rest of Carl Nielsen's works there is, however, music that lends itself to being transcribed for the organ, and for this reason the present *Organ Album* consists partly of a selection of "29 Short Preludes" and partly of a number of transcriptions. The aim has been to attempt to prepare these arrangements as though they had been composed for the organ, and for this reason the author has allowed himself a measure of freedom in relation to the original with regard to scoring, phrasing and dynamics. Everything is, however, elaborated with the greatest respect for the composer, and it is to be hoped that many people will find it rewarding to be able to add these works to the otherwise scanty Nielsen repertoire.

"Festival prelude at the turn of the century" was composed in 1900 and published for the first time on the front page of *Politiken* New Year's Day 1901. The prelude was written for piano, but its grandiose character calls to mind the solemn, majestic sound of the organ. The piece has in fact earlier been published in arrangements for the organ, including one by Finn Viderø.

In 1929 Carl Nielsen was invited to write a number of preludes for service use, and this resulted in the collection **"29 Short Preludes for Organ or Harmonium" op. 51**. For the sake of inspiration he had studied a number of works by composers including Frescobaldi, Scheidt and Pachelbel, and this can be clearly discerned in the music. The preludes may be seen as Carl Nielsen's contribution to the efforts of the time to reform organ music. This reform put an end to the sentimentality of the romantic era and returned to a pure, ecclesiastical style founded on the ideals of renaissance and baroque music. As is the case with these ideals a large part of the interpretation is left to the performer, and Carl Nielsen notes that "Metronome indications should only be considered to be approximate and be determined by the acoustics of the church and the instrument". With the approval of Carl Nielsen the periodical *Dansk Kirkemusiker-Tidende* published a short article about the dynamics and registration of the preludes. Here it emerges that "'a mixture organ' which offers many - and mild - mutations" is preferable, and "within the individual pieces there should be no changes of registration". In addition a number of dynamics are suggested as guidelines. These are indicated in brackets in the present

edition. In the series of preludes Prelude III stands out from the rest in that it is markedly homophonic and that it has a firm and distinctive bass line. It is doubtful whether Carl Nielsen had imagined that some of the preludes should be played using the pedals. But since it seems obvious to do so in this piece and is in many ways easier to play the bass on the pedals, the prelude is printed here in a version for an organ with pedals.

In the third movement of Carl Nielsen's Wind Quintet op. 43 from 1922 he presents his own melody for **"Min Jesus, lad mit hjerte få"** ("My Jesus, may my heart receive") in a set of variations. The theme plus eight of these variations are selected here to comprise a short suite which can both be played in a liturgical context and as a concert piece. Carl Nielsen himself wrote about the work in a programme note: "The theme of these variations is the melody for one of C.N.'s sacred songs which here forms the basis of a number of variations, which at one moment are gay and grotesque and then elegiac and serious and which finally end with the theme in all its simplicity and somewhat quietly in expression". "Min Jesus, lad mit hjerte få" was sung as the first hymn at Carl Nielsen's funeral, and the final variation, "Andantino festivo" from the Wind Quintet, was played by The Royal Theatre's Wind Quintet while his coffin was lowered into the grave.

The piano piece **Drømmen om "Glade jul"** (The dream about "Silent Night") was composed in December 1905 for a collection of Christmas music published by *Dansk Tonekunstnerforening*. The piece which was originally in E major has here been transposed down a tone so that it is playable on most organs. Only the first line of the carol is quoted, but when this is combined with Carl Nielsen's characteristic chromaticism and harmony, an evocative little tone poem results.

"Tågen letter" ("The Fog is lifting") may be considered to be one of Carl Nielsen's most famous pieces. It was written for solo flute and harp and forms part of the fairy-tale allegory "Moderen" from 1920. Carl Nielsen himself transcribed the movement for piano solo and it is this version the organ arrangement here is based on.

At the end of the album a movement from the melodrama **"Snefrid"**, composed in 1893, is presented. Carl Nielsen composed music for no fewer than 22 plays, and much interesting music is to be found among these seldom performed works, among which is this orchestral movement with the indication "Andante quasi sostenuto". In this version a repeat sign is added to make the piece a little longer.

Lasse Toft Eriksen (English translation: Gwyn Hodgson)

Fest-præludium ved århundredskiftet

Festival prelude at the turn of the century

Carl Nielsen

arr. Lasse Toft Eriksen

Tempo giusto (♩ = 100)

ff stolt, pompøst / proud, pompous

ff

pesante

ff

The musical score is written for piano and bass in E major (three sharps). It consists of four systems of staves. The first system has two staves (treble and bass) with dynamics *mp* and *cresc.*. The second system has two staves with dynamics *pesante* and *ff*. The third system has two staves with dynamics *ff* and *rit.*. The fourth system has two staves with dynamics *a tempo*, *fff*, and *rit.*. The score includes various musical notations such as chords, single notes, slurs, and accents.

mp *cresc.*

pesante *ff*

ff *rit.*

a tempo *fff* *rit.*

8 Præludier

fra "29 små præludier
for orgel eller harmonium", op. 51

8 preludes

from "29 Short Preludes
for Organ or Harmonium", op. 51

I

Carl Nielsen

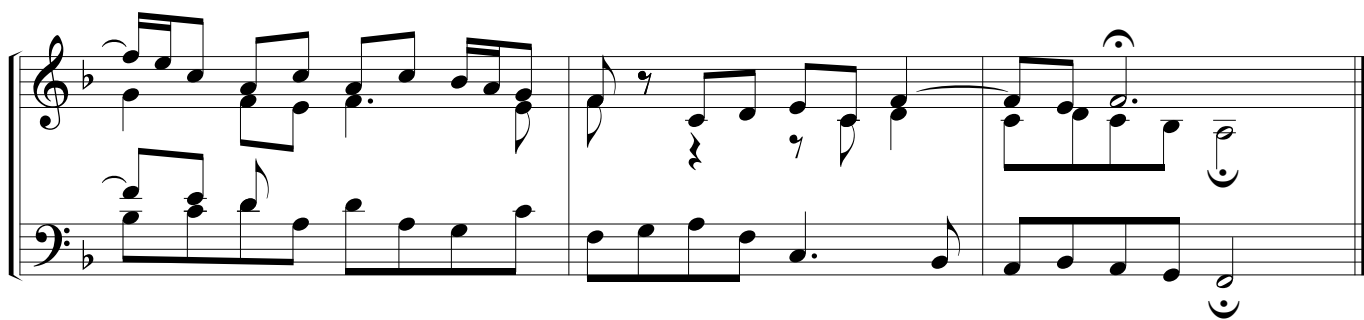
(♩ = ca. 69)

[p]

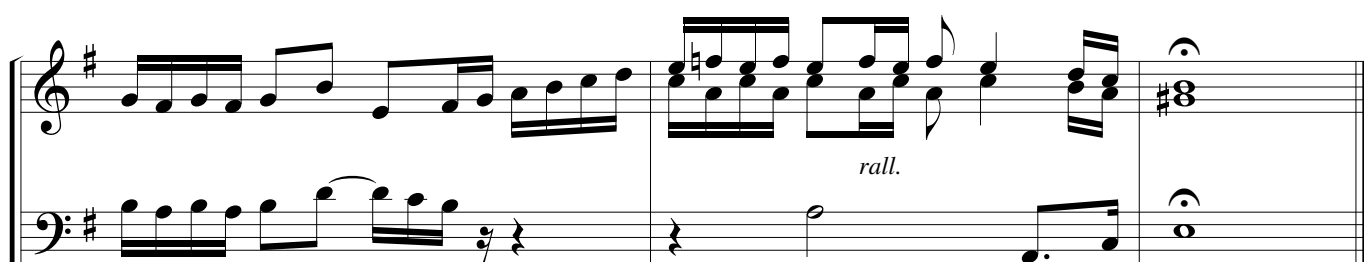
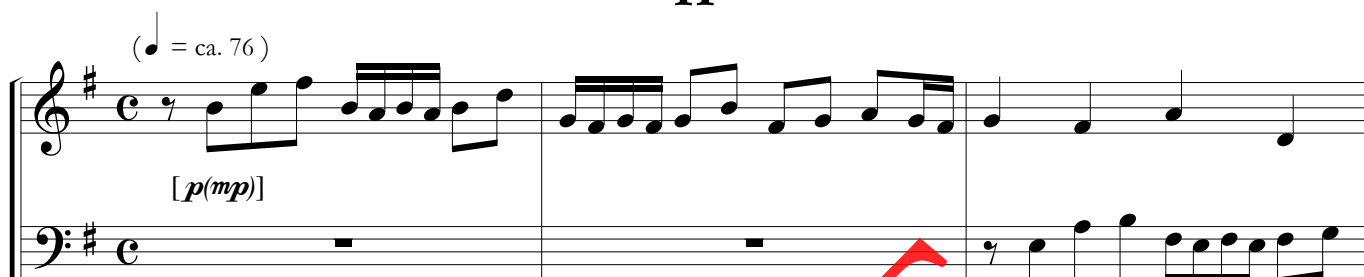
a tempo

poco rall.

a tempo



II



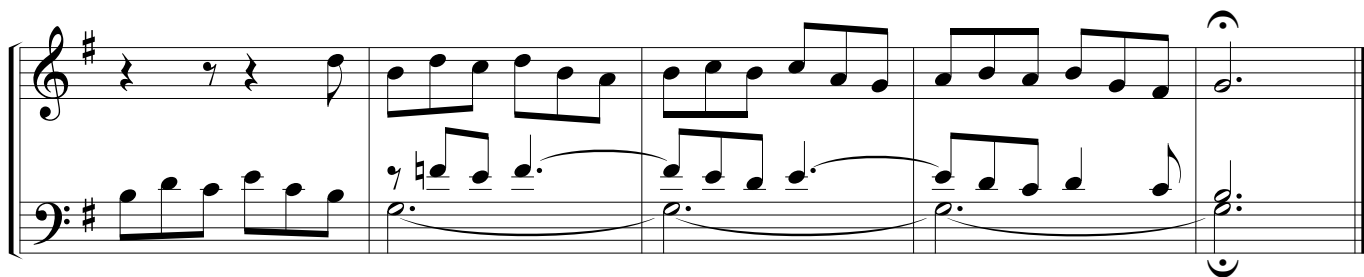
XI

(♩ = ca. 152)

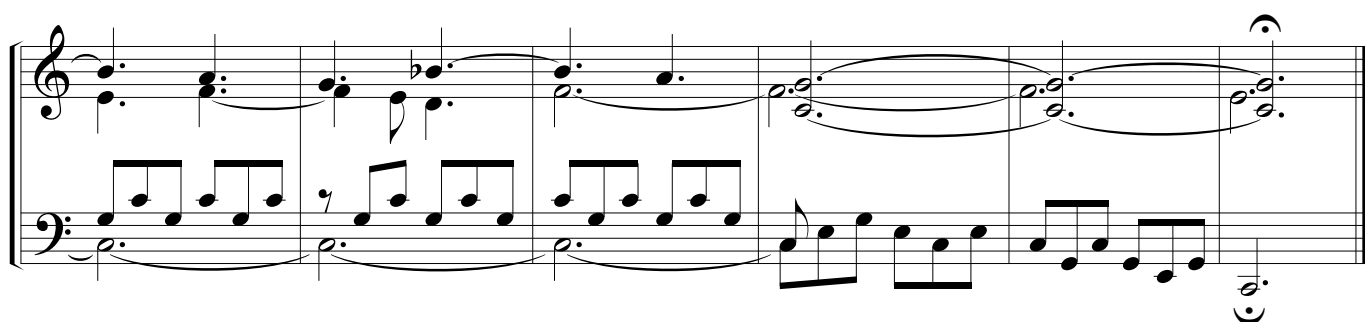
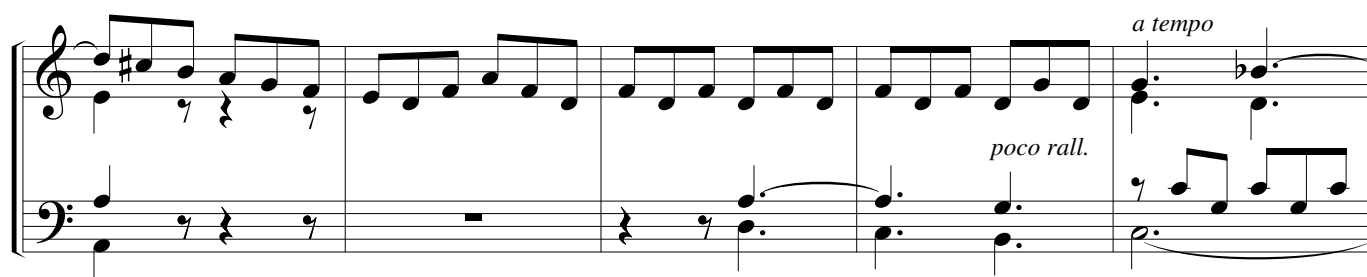
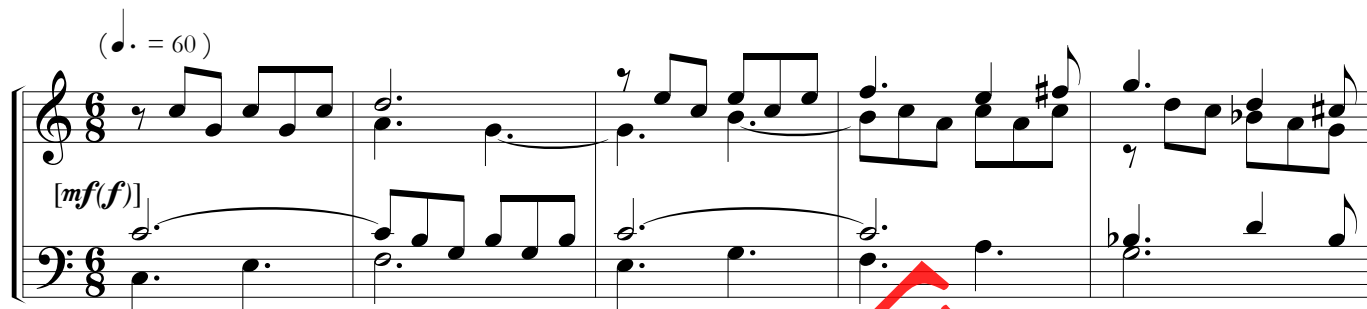
[mp]

poco rall. *a tempo*

poco rall. *a tempo*



XVIII



XXII

(♩ = ca. 60)

[*mf*]

The musical score consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major or C minor), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked as (♩ = ca. 60). The dynamic marking [*mf*] is present in the first system. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A large red 'SAMPLE' watermark is overlaid diagonally across the middle of the page.

XXIII

(♩ = 69)

[*mf*(*f*)]

The musical score for XXIII consists of five systems of piano and bass staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 69. The dynamic marking is [*mf*(*f*)]. The score features a variety of musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. A large red 'SAMPLE' watermark is overlaid diagonally across the middle of the page.

XXVII

(♩ = ca. 66)

[mf]

poco rall.

a tempo

The musical score is written for piano and bass. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked as 'ca. 66' (approximately 66 beats per minute). The dynamics include [mf] (mezzo-forte). The tempo markings 'poco rall.' (poco rallentando) and 'a tempo' are present. A large red 'SAMPLE' watermark is overlaid diagonally across the score.

III

(♩ = ca. 100)

arr. Lasse Toft Eriksen

[ff]

Min Jesus, lad mit hjerte få

Tema med variationer
fra blæserkvintet, op. 43

Min Jesus, lad mit hjerte få

(My Jesus, may my heart receive)
Theme with variations
from Wind Quintet, op. 43

Tema / Theme

Carl Nielsen

arr. Lasse Toft Eriksen

Un poco andantino

mp

mp

p

mp

p

mp

Variation 1

First system (measures 1-4): Treble clef, key of D major (F# C# G#), 3/4 time. Measure 1 has a first ending bracket 'I' and a mezzo-forte 'mf' dynamic. The bass line starts with a second ending bracket 'II' and also has an 'mf' dynamic. Both parts feature flowing eighth-note patterns with ties.

Second system (measures 5-8): Continuation of the eighth-note patterns in both staves.

Third system (measures 9-12): Continuation of the eighth-note patterns in both staves.

Fourth system (measures 13-16): Continuation of the eighth-note patterns in both staves, ending with a final cadence in measure 16.

A large red 'SAMPLE' watermark is oriented diagonally across the center of the page, overlapping the second and third systems of the musical score.

Variation 2

Meno mosso

Solo
mp *espressivo*
p *legato*
p
rall.

The musical score for Variation 2 is written for piano, violin, and cello in 3/4 time, key of D major. The tempo is marked 'Meno mosso'. The piano part begins with a 'Solo' instruction and a 'mp' (mezzo-piano) dynamic, marked 'espressivo'. The violin and cello parts enter with a 'p' (piano) dynamic, marked 'legato'. The score consists of four systems of three staves each. A large red 'SAMPLE' watermark is diagonally across the middle of the page. The piece concludes with a 'rall.' (rallentando) instruction.

Variation 3

Più vivo

The musical score for Variation 3 is written for piano and bass. It begins with the tempo marking "Più vivo". The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into five systems, each with a piano staff (treble clef) and a bass staff (bass clef). The piano part features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and accents, and dynamic markings such as *ff* and *ffz*. The bass part provides a steady accompaniment with various rhythmic figures. A large red "SAMPLE" watermark is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page.

Variation 4

Andantino con moto

First system of musical notation for Variation 4. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate bass staff. The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Andantino con moto'. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and a fingering of II. The music features a melody in the right hand of the grand staff and a bass line in the left hand of the grand staff and the separate bass staff.

Second system of musical notation for Variation 4. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate bass staff. The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Andantino con moto'. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano) and a fingering of I. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and a fingering of II. The music features a melody in the right hand of the grand staff and a bass line in the left hand of the grand staff and the separate bass staff.

Third system of musical notation for Variation 4. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate bass staff. The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Andantino con moto'. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *rall.* (rallentando) and a fingering of II. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and a fingering of II. The music features a melody in the right hand of the grand staff and a bass line in the left hand of the grand staff and the separate bass staff.

Variation 5

Un poco di più

The musical score for Variation 5, titled "Un poco di più", is written for a single melodic line in 3/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with the instruction *espressivo* and a dynamic marking of *mf* (Principal 8'). The melody is characterized by frequent triplet patterns, often spanning across bar lines. A large, diagonal red watermark with the word "SAMPLE" is superimposed over the middle three systems of the score. The final system concludes with a *rall.* (rallentando) marking and a *lunga* (long note) instruction, indicated by a fermata over the final note.

Variation 6

Poco meno

The musical score for Variation 6 is presented in three systems, each with three staves: Treble, Bass, and Double Bass. The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Poco meno'. The first system includes first and second endings, marked 'I' and 'II' respectively. The piano part is marked 'mp' and 'legato'. The bass part is marked 'mp' and 'legato e marcato'. The double bass part features an 8va (octave up) marking. The second system continues the melodic development. The third system concludes the variation with a 'rall.' (ritardando) marking. A large red 'SAMPLE' watermark is overlaid diagonally across the middle of the page.

Variation 7

Allegretto

First system of musical notation for Variation 7. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 6/8 time signature. It begins with a fermata and a 'II' marking, followed by a melodic line with eighth notes. The middle staff is in bass clef with a key signature of three sharps and a 2/4 time signature. It begins with a fermata and a 'I' marking, followed by a melodic line with eighth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of three sharps and a 2/4 time signature, containing a single note with a fermata. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) in the top staff.

Second system of musical notation for Variation 7. It consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes and includes a 'II' marking. The middle staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes and includes a 'II' marking. The bottom staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes. Dynamics include *legato* in the top staff.

Third system of musical notation for Variation 7. It consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes. The middle staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes and includes a '3' marking. The bottom staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes.

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a treble staff, a middle staff, and a bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff contains a melodic line with various intervals and a final measure with a fermata. The middle staff contains a bass line with a fermata in the first measure, followed by a double bar line and then a series of chords. The bass staff contains a simple bass line. There are first and second endings marked with 'I' and 'II' in the middle staff.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a treble staff, a middle staff, and a bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff contains a melodic line with various intervals and a final measure with a fermata. The middle staff contains a bass line with a fermata in the first measure, followed by a double bar line and then a series of chords. The bass staff contains a simple bass line. There are first and second endings marked with 'I' and 'II' in the middle staff. The second ending is marked 'legato'.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a treble staff, a middle staff, and a bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff contains a melodic line with various intervals and a final measure with a fermata. The middle staff contains a bass line with a fermata in the first measure, followed by a double bar line and then a series of chords. The bass staff contains a simple bass line. There are first and second endings marked with 'I' and 'II' in the middle staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a treble staff, a middle staff, and a bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff contains a melodic line with various intervals and a final measure with a fermata. The middle staff contains a bass line with a fermata in the first measure, followed by a double bar line and then a series of chords. The bass staff contains a simple bass line. The first ending is marked 'rall.'.

Variation 8

Andantino festivo

f

f

pp

f

pp

ff

ff

Drømmen om
"Glade jul"

The dream about
"Silent night"

Carl Nielsen
arr. Lasse Toft Eriksen

Poco adagio

II } *pp*

ppp

poco f

ppp

rall.

a tempo

pp

p

pp

System 1: Treble clef with a melodic line featuring slurs and ties. Bass clef with a piano accompaniment. A second staff below the bass clef is marked with a Roman numeral 'II' and the word 'legato', indicating a second piano part.

System 2: Treble clef with a melodic line featuring trills (tr) and slurs. Bass clef with a piano accompaniment. A second staff below the bass clef is marked with 'pp' (pianissimo).

System 3: Treble clef with a melodic line featuring slurs. Bass clef with a piano accompaniment. A second staff below the bass clef continues the piano accompaniment.

System 4: Treble clef with a melodic line featuring triplets (3) and slurs. Bass clef with a piano accompaniment. A second staff below the bass clef is marked with 'espressivo' and 'mp poco marcato'. The system concludes with a 'rall.' (rallentando) marking.

Adagio

pp

p

pp

espressivo

poco rall.

Tågen letter

Fra eventyrspillet "Moderen", op. 41

The fog is lifting

From the play "The Mother", op. 41

Carl Nielsen

arr. Lasse Toft Eriksen

Andantino quasi allegretto

The musical score is written for piano and consists of three systems. The first system is marked 'Andantino quasi allegretto' and 'p' (piano). The second system is marked 'mp espressivo' (mezzo-piano, expressive). The third system continues the piece. The score is in 6/8 time and features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. A large red 'SAMPLE' watermark is overlaid diagonally across the middle of the page.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with several slurs and accidentals (flats and naturals). The middle staff is in treble clef and contains a more rhythmic line with many sixteenth notes and slurs. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a simple harmonic line with few notes and rests.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff has a tempo change from *poco rall.* to *a tempo*. It features a melodic line with slurs and a wavy line indicating a trill. The middle staff continues the rhythmic pattern from the first system. The bottom staff continues the harmonic line.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with slurs and trills. The middle staff continues the rhythmic pattern. The bottom staff continues the harmonic line. A large red 'SAMPLE' watermark is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle staff has a tempo change to *molto espress.* and continues the rhythmic pattern. The bottom staff continues the harmonic line.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a melodic line featuring a trill on a B-flat note. The piano accompaniment in the right hand consists of eighth-note chords, while the left hand provides a simple harmonic support with quarter notes.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The piano accompaniment in the right hand features a more active eighth-note pattern. The left hand continues with a steady quarter-note accompaniment. The system includes tempo markings: *rall.* (rallentando) and *a tempo*.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff shows a continuation of the melodic theme. The piano accompaniment in the right hand maintains the eighth-note texture. The left hand continues with a steady quarter-note accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff concludes the melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment in the right hand features a more active eighth-note pattern. The left hand continues with a steady quarter-note accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.

Andante quasi sostenuto

Fra melodramaet "Snefrid"

Andante quasi sostenuto

From the melodrama "Snefrid"

Carl Nielsen

arr. Lasse Toft Eriksen

The first system of musical notation is for a piano arrangement. It consists of three staves: two treble staves and one bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The first treble staff begins with a first ending bracket labeled 'I' and a piano dynamic marking 'p'. The second treble staff begins with a second ending bracket labeled 'II' and also has a piano dynamic marking 'p'. The bass staff contains whole rests for the first two measures, followed by a half note in the third measure and a whole note in the fourth measure.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features the same three-staff layout. The first treble staff ends with a piano-piano dynamic marking 'pp'. The second treble staff has a piano dynamic marking 'p' at the end. The bass staff has a piano dynamic marking 'p' at the end. A large red 'SAMPLE' watermark is diagonally across the system.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features the same three-staff layout. The first treble staff has a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking. The second treble staff has a 'ppp' (pianissimo) marking and the instruction 'tenuto e espres.'. The third treble staff has a 'ppp' marking. The bass staff has a 'pp' (pianissimo) marking at the beginning and a 'ppp' marking at the end.

First system of a musical score in G major (three sharps). It consists of three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings: *cresc.*, *poco*, *a*, and *poco*. The middle staff has a harmonic accompaniment with chords and slurs. The bottom staff has a bass line with slurs and dynamic markings: *cresc.*, *poco*, *a*, and *poco*.

Second system of the musical score. It consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with a *poco rit.* marking at the end. The middle staff has a harmonic accompaniment. The bottom staff has a bass line. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo). A large red "SAMPLE" watermark is diagonally across the system.

Third system of the musical score. It consists of three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a first ending bracket labeled *I* and a *calando* marking. The middle staff has a harmonic accompaniment with a second ending bracket labeled *II*. The bottom staff has a bass line. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *pp* (pianissimo). A large red "SAMPLE" watermark is diagonally across the system.

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En kort biografi

Den danske komponist Carl August Nielsen blev født den 9. juni 1865 i et fattigt landarbejderhjem i Sortelung nær Nørre Lyndelse, syd for Odense. Faderen var maler og tjente ekstra som landsbymusikant og Carl Nielsen blev tidligt sendt ud for at tjene. Som dreng fik han violinundervisning og i en lokal musikforening stiftede han bekendtskab med den klassiske orkestermusik. I 1879 konkurrerede han sig ind i regimentsmusikkorpset i Odense, hvor han lærte at spille signalhorn og altbasun. I 1884 blev han optaget på *Musikkonservatoriet* i København med violin som hovedfag. Efter aflagt eksamen konkurrerede han sig i 1889 ind på en plads som 2. violin i *Det Kongelige Kapel*. Carl Nielsen havde da allerede markeret sig som komponist, bl.a. med sit op. 1, "Lille Suite for Strygere". I 1890 modtog han *Det Anckerske Legat*, der gav ham mulighed for at tage ud på en længere studierejse til Tyskland, Frankrig og Italien. Her mødte han den to år ældre billedhugger Anne Marie Brodersen, som han blev viet til under opholdet. I 1905 fratrådte han stillingen i *Det Kongelige Kapel*, og tre år senere udnævntes han til 2. kapelmester ved *Det Kongelige Teater*, en stilling, han beholdt til 1914. Året efter overtog han dirigentposten i *Musikforeningen* i København. I årene 1916-19 var han tilknyttet *Konservatoriet* som teorilærer og fra 1916 til sin død havde han sæde i dets direktion.

Blandt Carl Nielsens hovedværker skal nævnes de 6 symfonier, opererne "Saul og David" og "Maskarade", koncerter for henholdsvis violin, fløjte og klarinet, kammer- og klavermusik og en lang række sange og salmer. Carl Nielsen udgav desuden erindringsbogen "Min fynske barndom" (1927) samt essaysamlingen "Levende Musik" (1925).

A short biography

The Danish composer Carl August Nielsen was born 9th June 1865 in a poor farm worker family in Sortelung outside Nørre Lyndelse, situated south of Odense. His father was a painter and made an extra income from playing as a fiddler, and at an early stage Carl Nielsen was sent out to work. As a boy he had violin lessons, and in a local music society he became familiar with classical orchestral music. In 1879 he became a member of the regimental band in Odense, where he learned to play the bugle and alto trombone. In 1884 he entered the *Conservatoire* in Copenhagen, where the violin was his main instrument. He obtained his diploma in 1886 and three years later secured a position as 2nd violinist in *The Royal Danish Orchestra*. Carl Nielsen had already made his mark as a composer with works including his op. 1, "Little Suite for Strings". In 1890 he was awarded a scholarship, *Det Anckerske Legat*, giving him the opportunity to study in Germany, France, and Italy. In Paris he met the two years older sculptor Anne Marie Brodersen whom he married during his stay there. In 1905 he resigned from his post in *The Royal Danish Orchestra*, and three years later he was appointed assistant conductor at *The Royal Theatre*, a position he retained until 1914. The following year he took over the position of conductor in the *Philharmonic Society* in Copenhagen. From 1916 to 1919 he was a teacher of theory at the *Conservatoire*, and from 1916 until his death he was on its board of directors.

Among the principal works of Carl Nielsen are the 6 symphonies, the operas "Saul og David", and "Maskarade", concerts for violin, flute, and clarinet respectively, chamber and piano music and many songs and hymns. In addition Carl Nielsen published the book of memories "Min fynske barndom" (1927), and the essays "Levende Musik" (1925).