

JOHAN BEEFTINK

FANTAISIE

sur le thème du

Conditor alme siderum

pour orgue

voor orgel | for organ | für Orgel

Bœijenga♪
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Johan Beeftink: *Fantaisie sur le thème du Conditor alme siderum pour orgue
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Henk Pietersma
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DE COMPONIST EN ZIJN WERK

'Conditor alme siderum', Lied 226 LvdK, is een gregoriaans gezang van onbekende herkomst uit de vroege middeleeuwen. De tekst is ten tijde van het humanisme herhaaldelijk veranderd, de melodie is voor zover men heeft kunnen nagaan intact gebleven evenals het kenmerkende driedelige metrum.

De inhoud van de tekst bestaat uit de schepping van de wereld (vers 1), de verlossing van de mensheid (vers 3) en het laatste oordeel (vers 5). De melodie van psalm 141 is van dit lied afgeleid.

De compositie van de fantasie is geheel vanuit een 20^{ste} eeuws frans idioom gedacht, vandaar ook de Franse registratieaanduidingen, waarbij is uitgegaan van een orgel met drie manualen.

Het stuk kan evenwel ook op een tweeklaviers orgel worden gespeeld; Grand orgue en Positif vallen dan samen en het tweede klavier fungeert als Récit. De registraties kunnen worden aangepast aan de mogelijkheden van elk orgel.

Johan Beeftink, geboren te Groningen in 1941, studeerde na het behalen van zijn gymnasium-diploma aan het Conservatorium te Groningen orgel bij Wim van Beek en theorie der muziek bij dr. John Daniskas. Na zijn solo-examen orgel studeerde hij improvisatie bij Cor Kee in Haarlem en daarna bij Piet Kee in Amsterdam. Tot 2004 was hij verbonden aan het Gronings Conservatorium als docent hoofdvak orgel en docent theoretische vakken. Hij is organist van het Groninger Studentenpastoraat in de Martinikerk te Groningen en was tevens tot 2001 organist van de Lutherse kerk aldaar.

Johan Beeftink concerteert in binnen- en buitenland, verzorgde radiorecitals en is actief als componist, voornamelijk van orgelwerken.

THE COMPOSER AND HIS MUSIC

'Conditor alme siderum', no 226 in the LvdK, is a Gregorian hymn from the early Middle Ages. Its origins are unknown. The text has been endlessly changed during its lifetime but the melody, along with its characteristic triple meter has, as far as one can tell, remained intact.

The text deals with the creation of the world (verse 1), the salvation of mankind (verse 3) and the last judgement (verse 5). The Geneva Psalter melody for Psalm 141 is derived from this melody.

The composition of the fantasie is entirely conceived in a 20th century French idiom, which explains the French registration indications based on an organ with three manuals. The piece can, however, also be played on a two manual organ; Grand orgue and Positif are then played on the same manual while the second manual functions as the Récit. The registrations can be adapted to the possibilities of the organ at hand.

Johan Beeftink was born in Groningen in 1941. On leaving school, he began studying at the conservatory in his home town, where his teachers were Wim van Beek (organ) and Dr John Daniskas (music theory). After graduating, he undertook improvisation studies with Cor Kee and Piet Kee, in Haarlem and Amsterdam respectively. Prior to 2004, John Beeftink taught organ and theoretical subjects at the Groningen Conservatory. He remains organist of the student congregation based at the Martinikerk in Groningen, and was, until 2001, also organist of the Lutheran Church in the same city.

Johan Beeftink gives concerts both within the Netherlands and elsewhere, is frequently heard on the radio, and is also active as a composer, primarily of organ works.

DER KOMPONIST UND SEIN WERK

Das Lied „Conditor alme siderum“ (226 LvdK) ist ein gregorianischer Gesang aus dem frühen Mittelalter von unbekannter Herkunft. Der Text ist während der Zeit des Humanismus mehrfach verändert worden, während die Melodie und das dreiteilige Metrum, soweit man dies ermitteln konnte, unverändert geblieben zu sein scheinen.

Der Inhalt des Texts bezieht sich auf die Schöpfung der Welt (1. Strophe), die Erlösung der Menschheit (3. Strophe) und auf das Jüngste Gericht (5. Strophe). Die Melodie von Psalm 141 ist von diesem Lied abgeleitet.

Die Komposition der Fantasie orientiert sich vollständig am französischen Idiom des 20. Jahrhunderts und bedient sich daher auch französischer Registrierungshinweise. Das Stück geht von einer Orgel mit drei Manualen aus, kann allerdings gleichwohl auf einer zweiklavierigen Orgel gespielt werden. In diesem Fall werden Grand Orgue und Positif zusammengefügt und das zweite Klavier fungiert als Récit. Die Registrierungen können den Möglichkeiten der jeweiligen Orgel angepasst werden.

Johan Beeftink wurde 1941 in Groningen geboren und studierte nach dem Abitur am Groninger Konservatorium Orgel bei Wim van Beek und Musiktheorie bei John Daniskas. Nach Beendigung seines Orgelstudiums studierte er Improvisation erst bei Cor Kee in Haarlem und anschließend bei Piet Kee in Amsterdam. Bis 2004 unterrichtete er am Groninger Konservatorium Orgel und theoretische Fächer. Er ist Organist der Studierendengemeinde der Martinikerk Groningen und war zudem bis 2001 Organist der dort ansässigen Lutherischen Kirche.

Johan Beeftink konzertiert im In- und Ausland, gibt Radiokonzerte und ist außerdem als Komponist von hauptsächlich Orgelwerken tätig.

FANTAISIE
sur le thème du
Conditor alme siderum
pour orgue

Hymnus - In adventu Domini

lbk 226/ps 141

Con - di - tor al - me si - de - rum, ae - ter - na lux cre - den - ti - um,
 Chris - te, Re - demp - tor om - ni - um, ex - au - di pre - ces sup - pli - cum.

Réc. fonds de 8p.

Pos. fonds de 8p. ou quintaton 16 et nazard

G.O. fonds de 16, 8 et 4p., plein jeu

Péd. fonds de 16 et 8p.

Acc. Réc. au Pos.

Acc. Pos. au G.O.

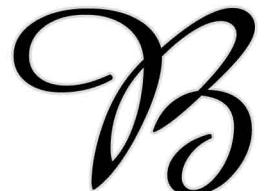
Johan Beeftink

Moderato espressivo

Réc. *p*

Pos. *mp*

Réc.



Réc. *p*

ôtez quintaton 16
mettez hautbois

Pos. *mp rubato*

Réc.

Pos. *mf a tempo*

Réc.

B

A musical score page featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, G major, and common time. It consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is in bass clef, C major, and common time. It has three measures of eighth-note patterns. Measure 6 of the bass staff includes a dynamic instruction "poco a poco acc." above the staff. Measure 3 of the bass staff has a tempo marking "8" with a circle around it. Measures 1-2 of the bass staff have a dynamic "σ" below them. Measures 4-5 of the bass staff have a dynamic "σ" below them.

A musical score page featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, G major, and common time. It consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is in bass clef, C major, and common time. It has three measures of eighth-note patterns. Measure 6 of the bass staff has a dynamic "(Pos.)" below it. Measures 1-2 of the bass staff have a dynamic "σ" below them. Measures 4-5 of the bass staff have a dynamic "σ" below them.

A musical score page featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, G major, and common time. It consists of six measures. Measure 1 has a dynamic "ritard. Réc." below it. Measure 2 has a dynamic "mp" below it. Measure 3 has a dynamic "p" below it. Measure 4 has a dynamic "G.O." below it. Measure 5 has a dynamic "f" below it. Measure 6 has a dynamic "#8" below it. The bottom staff is in bass clef, C major, and common time. It has three measures of eighth-note patterns. A dynamic instruction "Tir. G.O. et Pos." is placed between the two staves.

A musical score page featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, G major, and common time. It consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is in bass clef, C major, and common time. It has three measures of eighth-note patterns.

A large, stylized, decorative flourish or signature in the bottom right corner of the page.

Musical score page 1. The top staff uses treble clef, G major (one sharp), and common time. The bottom staff uses bass clef, C major (no sharps or flats), and common time. Measure 1 consists of eighth-note pairs. Measures 2-3 show sixteenth-note patterns with dynamic markings *ff*. Measure 4 has a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 5 ends with a bass note and dynamic *ff*.

Musical score page 2. The top staff uses treble clef, G major (one sharp), and common time. The bottom staff uses bass clef, C major (no sharps or flats), and common time. Both staves feature sixteenth-note patterns throughout the measures.

Musical score page 3. The top staff uses treble clef, G major (one sharp), and common time. The bottom staff uses bass clef, C major (no sharps or flats), and common time. Measure 1 shows eighth-note pairs. Measures 2-3 show sixteenth-note patterns with dynamics *mf*, *mp*, and *rall. e dim.*. Measures 4-5 show eighth-note pairs with dynamics *Pos.*, *Réc.*, and *p*.

Musical score page 4. The top staff uses treble clef, G major (one sharp), and common time. The bottom staff uses bass clef, C major (no sharps or flats), and common time. Measures 1-2 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 3 starts with a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs.

B

,

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Dolce espressivo

Réc. *mp*

ôtez hautbois
Pos. mettez quintaton 16

mf

rit.

ôtez Tir. G.O. et Pos.

Réc.

Pos.

B

ôtez quintaton 16
mettez hautbois

Pos.

Réc.

Pos.

decresc. *mp*

molto ritard. e dim.

p

p

B