

Vorwort

Charles Villiers Stanford wurde am 30. September 1852 als einziges Kind eines Anwalts geboren. Sein Vater war ein begeisterter Amateur-Cellist und Sänger. Der junge Charles erhielt eine klassisch-humanistische Erziehung und grundlegenden Unterricht in den Fächern Klavier, Orgel, Violine und Komposition. Sein erstes öffentliches Klavierkonzert gab er im Alter von neun Jahren. 1870 nahm er sein Studium am Queen's College Cambridge als Choral Scholar auf. In Cambridge tat er sich derart hervor, daß er 1873 zum Organisten des Trinity College ernannt wurde und die Leitung der Cambridge Amateur Vocal Guild und der Cambridge Music Society übernahm. Von Mitte 1874 bis 1876 studierte er Komposition unter Reinecke und Klavier unter Papperitz in Leipzig und 1876 unter Friedrich Kiel in Berlin.

Bei der Gründung des Royal College of Music 1883 wurde er Professor für Komposition und Orchesterleitung. 1885 übernahm er die Leitung des London Bach Choir, eine Position, die er bis 1902 inne hatte. 1887 wurde ihm die Professur für Musik an der Universität Cambridge übertragen. Von 1901 bis 1910 war er Dirigent des Leeds Festivals. Darüber hinaus war er an der Durchführung jedes englischen Musikfestivals seiner Zeit beteiligt. Durch seine Tätigkeit am Royal College of Music und an der Universität Cambridge übte er einen größeren Einfluß auf die zeitgenössische Kompositionslehre aus als jeder andere englische Musiker seiner Zeit.

Stanford starb am 29. März 1924. Seine Urne wurde in der Westminster Abbey beigesetzt, neben der Grabstelle Purcells. Mit seiner Musik leistete Stanford den wohl größten Beitrag zur Renaissance der englischen Musik im 19. Jahrhundert.

Stanford war in allen Bereichen der Musik kompositorisch tätig. Er schrieb Werke für Bühne, Kirche und Konzertsaal, Kammermusik, Orgel- und Klavierwerke, Chor- und Sololieder. Auch wenn er heutzutage in erster Linie für seine Kirchenmusik bekannt ist – er komponierte mehrere komplette Messvertonungen der anglikanischen Liturgie – sind auch seine Orgel- und Orchesterwerke eine Offenbarung. Für Orgel schrieb er fünf Sonaten, zwei Sammlungen mit je sechs Vor- und Nachspielen, sechs Präludien zu kirchlichen Anlässen, vier große Phantasien, zahlreiche kleinere Stücke und nicht zuletzt *Drei Präludien und Fugen op. 193*, komponiert 1922. Von mittlerer Schwierigkeit und Länge sind sie sowohl für den gottesdienstlichen als auch für den Konzertgebrauch geeignet und bieten die Gelegenheit, sehr verschiedene Harmonien und Stimmungen zu erforschen. Obwohl die Manualbezeichnungen für ein dreimanualiges Instrument angegeben sind, läßt sich die Musik leicht für ein zweimanualiges einrichten.

Stanford war sehr sparsam mit Registrierungsangaben. Um dem Spieler ein gewisses Bild von Stanfords Klangvorstellungen zu vermitteln, findet sich im Anhang die Disposition einer Orgel, die nach Stanfords Plänen gebaut wurde. Sein Instrument in der Kapelle des Trinity College wurde 1870 von William Hill & Son unter Verwendung älterer Teile erbaut und umfaßte 59 Register auf vier Manualen mit mechanischer Traktur.

Vorliegende Neuausgabe basiert auf dem lange vergriffenen Erstdruck der *Drei Präludien und Fugen op. 193*, erschienen 1923 bei Novello, sowie dem Erstdruck von *Präludium und Fuge e-Moll*, erschienen im „*Organist's Quarterly Journal*“, ebenfalls bei Novello.

Preface

Charles Villiers Stanford was born in Dublin on 30 September 1852 as the only child of a lawyer. His father was a keen amateur cellist and singer. Young Charles received a classical education and a firm foundation in piano, organ, violin and composition. He gave his first public piano recital at the age of nine. In 1870 he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, as a Choral Scholar. In Cambridge he achieved such distinction that by 1873 he had been appointed organist of Trinity College and conductor of the Cambridge Amateur Vocal Guild and the Cambridge Musical Society. From mid 1874 to 1876 he studied composition under Reinecke and piano under Papperitz in Leipzig, and in 1876 he studied under Friedrich Kiel in Berlin.

At the opening of the Royal College of Music in 1883 he was appointed professor of composition and orchestral playing, and in 1885 he became conductor of the London Bach Choir, a post which he held until 1902. He was elected professor of music in Cambridge in 1887. From 1901 to 1910 he was conductor of the Leeds Festival and was associated with every British festival of his time. Through his posts at the Royal College of Music and in Cambridge he exercised more influence on contemporary composition than any other musician in Britain of that era. Stanford died on 29 March 1924. His ashes are buried in Westminster Abbey, next to those of Purcell. With his music Stanford made no doubt the greatest contribution to the renaissance of English music in the late nineteenth century.

Stanford was active in all fields of composition. He wrote music for the stage, church, and concert hall, chamber music, music for organ, for piano, choirs, and solo pieces. Even if he is known today mainly for his church music (he composed several complete settings for Morning, Communion and Evening Services of the Anglican liturgy), his organ and orchestral works are a revelation as well. For the organ he wrote five sonatas, two compilations of six preludes and postludes each, six occasional preludes, four large-scale Fantasias, numerous smaller pieces, and last but not least, *Three Preludes and Fugues, op. 193*, written in 1922. Of moderate difficulty and length, they provide suitable music for either service or recital use and ample opportunity to explore different harmonies and moods. Although manual specifications are given for a three-manual instrument, the music may be easily arranged to be played on a two-manual instrument.

Stanford was very frugal with registrations. To provide some help in finding the right timbres which Stanford might have had in mind, the list of stops of an organ built to Stanford's design is included in the appendix. Stanford's organ in the chapel of Trinity College was built by William Hill & Son in 1870, partly using older components, and had 59 stops, four manuals and mechanical key action.

The present new edition is based on the original edition of „*THREE Preludes and Fugues*“ op. 193, published by Novello in 1923, and the original edition of *Prelude and Fuge* in E minor, published in „*Organist's Quarterly Journal*“ also by Novello.

Prelude and Fugue in C

Charles Villiers Stanford
op. 193, No. 1

PRELUDE

Moderato e maestoso

The first system of the prelude consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature is C major and the time signature is 4/4. The music begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a guitar-like texture (*Gt.*). The upper staff features a series of chords and dyads, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. A *cresc.* marking is present at the end of the system.

The second system continues the prelude. The upper staff features a series of chords and dyads, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. A *f* dynamic marking is present at the beginning of the system.

The third system continues the prelude. The upper staff features a series of chords and dyads, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. A *ff* dynamic marking is present at the beginning of the system, and a *mp* (Ch.) marking is present in the middle of the system.

The fourth system continues the prelude. The upper staff features a series of chords and dyads, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. A *mp* dynamic marking is present at the beginning of the system.

The fifth system continues the prelude. The upper staff features a series of chords and dyads, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

The sixth system continues the prelude. The upper staff features a series of chords and dyads, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

The seventh system continues the prelude. The upper staff features a series of chords and dyads, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. A *(Ch.)* marking is present at the beginning of the system, and a *(Sw.)* marking is present in the middle of the system.

The eighth system continues the prelude. The upper staff features a series of chords and dyads, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

Prelude and Fugue in C minor

Charles Villiers Stanford
op. 193, No. 2

PRELUDE

Andante con moto

(Gt.)
p
staccato
(Sw.)
p

(Sw. with 16')
(Gt.)
staccato

(16' in)
(Gt.)

Prelude and Fugue in B minor

Charles Villiers Stanford
op. 193, No. 3

PRELUDE Lento e solenne

f (Gt., Sw. coupled)

f

Prelude and Fugue

Charles Villiers Stanford

PRELUDE Andante con moto

Musical score for the first system of the Prelude. It consists of three staves. The top staff is for the piano, the middle for guitar, and the bottom for a second piano part. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part begins with a *mf* dynamic and a *p* dynamic later. The guitar part is marked *mf*. The bottom piano part has a *p* dynamic.

Musical score for the second system of the Prelude. It consists of three staves. The top staff is for the piano, the middle for guitar, and the bottom for a second piano part. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part has a *mf* dynamic. The guitar part is marked *mf*. The bottom piano part has a *p* dynamic.

Musical score for the third system of the Prelude. It consists of three staves. The top staff is for the piano, the middle for guitar, and the bottom for a second piano part. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part is marked *sempre legato*. The guitar part is marked *sempre legato*. The bottom piano part has a *p* dynamic.

Musical score for the fourth system of the Prelude. It consists of three staves. The top staff is for the piano, the middle for guitar, and the bottom for a second piano part. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part has a *mf* dynamic. The guitar part is marked *mf*. The bottom piano part has a *p* dynamic.

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