

Vorwort

William Wolstenholme wurde am 24. Februar 1865 in Blackburn in England geboren. Er war von Geburt an blind und wurde im Worcester College for the 'Blind Sons of Gentlemen' aufgezogen. Der angesehene Organist Henry Smart war beeindruckt von seinem beachtlichen Talent und willigte ein, ihn als Schüler anzunehmen. Smart starb jedoch noch, bevor die ersten Stunden stattfinden konnten, so dass Wolstenholme stattdessen Musikunterricht bei Dr. William Done in Worcester erhielt. Zudem studierte er Geige bei Sir Edward Elgar. Im Jahr 1887 ging Wolstenholme an die Oxford University und setzte dort sein Studium fort, das er mit dem Bachelor of Music abschloss.

1888 wurde er zum Organisten und Chordirektor an der St. Paul's Church in Blackburn ernannt und erwarb sich bald einen internationalen Ruf als Lehrer, Solist und Improvisator. 14 Jahre später übernahm er den Posten als Organist an der All Saint's Church Norfolk Square in Paddington und wechselte danach an die Kirche All Saints und St. John's Wood in London. 1929 wurde er mit dem Ehrentitel „Fellow of the Royal College of Organists“ ausgezeichnet. Nach langer Krankheit starb er 1931 im Alter von 66 Jahren in London.

Obwohl Wolstenholme vor allem als Komponist von Orgelmusik bekannt ist, zählen zu seinen Werken auch zahlreiche Chorstücke sowie Madrigale, Liederzyklen und eine Reihe von Werken für Klavier, Harfe, Mandoline, Geige, Bratsche und Oboe. Wegen seines Kompositionstils wird er oft als der „englische César Franck“ bezeichnet.

Die für diesen Band ausgewählten Stücke bieten einen abwechslungsreichen Überblick über William Wolstenholmes Orgelwerke. Obwohl nicht in erster Linie liturgisch intendiert (mit Ausnahme vielleicht der „Communion“), sind alle Stücke sowohl für den Gottesdienst als auch für die Aufführung im Konzert bestens geeignet. Die folgende Ausgabe basiert auf dem Erstdruck eines jeden Werkes. Abgesehen von einigen offenkundigen Druckfehlern waren keine größeren Korrekturen notwendig.

Ergänzungen und Änderungen gegenüber den Vorlagen sowie Herausgeber-Vorschläge wurden in Klammern gesetzt bzw. durch gestrichelte Bögen und Fußnoten kenntlich gemacht. Die gelegentlich vorkommende Note a" wurde jeweils eingeklammert; bei Orgeln, die nicht über diesen Ton verfügen, lasse man ihn weg.

Besonderer Dank gilt John Scott Whiteley (York, England) und Hans Uwe Hielscher (Wiesbaden) für ihren wertvollen Rat und ihre Unterstützung bei dieser Ausgabe.

London, im Januar 2013

Richard Brasier

Foreword

William Wolstenholme was born in Blackburn, England on 24 February 1865. He was blind from birth and was educated at the Worcester College for the ‘Blind Sons of Gentlemen’. He impressed the renowned organist Henry Smart with his considerable talent, who agreed to take him on as a pupil. Smart died before his lessons were due to begin, so was trained in music by Dr William Done of Worcester. He also studied the Violin under Sir Edward Elgar. In 1887 Wolstenholme went to Oxford University to continue his studies. He later graduated with a Bachelors degree in Music.

In 1888 he was appointed organist and choirmaster of St Paul’s Church, Blackburn and began to build an international reputation as a teacher, recitalist and improviser. Fourteen years later he accepted the post of organist at All Saint’s Church Norfolk Square, Paddington and afterwards at All Saints, St. John’s Wood in London. In 1929, he received an honorary degree of ‘Fellow of the Royal College of Organists’. He died in 1931 at the age of 66 following a long illness.

Although he is primarily regarded as a composer for organ, he also composed choral music, madrigals, song cycles and a number of pieces for piano, harp, mandolin, violin, viola and oboe. Stylistically, he is often referred to as ‘The English César Franck’.

The works in this volume provide a varied overview on the output of William Wolstenholme for organ. Although they are not primarily liturgical, perhaps with the exception of ‘Communion’, all of the works are suitable for use in either church services or for concert performance. This edition is based on the first printing of each piece. Apart from a few obvious printing errors no major alterations were necessary.

Additions and alterations to the original publications and editorial suggestions are indicated by the use of brackets or dotted slurs and footnotes. The note a³ appears occasionally and has been set in brackets each time. This note can be omitted on organs with a limited manual compass.

Special thanks for their valuable advice and support for this edition are owed to John Scott Whiteley (York, England) and Hans Uwe Hielscher (Wiesbaden, Germany).

London, January 2013

Richard Brasier

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Interlude in G

Fotokopieren
grundsätzlich
gesetzlich
verboten



Sw.: Diapasons 8', Sw./Gt.

Gt.: Small Open Diapason

Ch.: Flutes 8', 4'

Ped.: soft 16', 8', Gt./Ped.

William Wolstenholme
1865-1931

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 120$

- Gt./Ped., + Sw./Ped.

Short Piece in G

Fotokopieren
grundätzlich
gesetzlich
verboten

Sw.: 8', Oboe

Gt. or Ch.: Dulciana, stopped Diapason

Ped.: 16', Gt./Ped. or Ch./Ped.

William Wolstenholme
1865-1931

Andante ♩ = 80

The musical score is arranged as follows:

- Man. (Top Staff):** Playing throughout the piece.
- Gt. or Ch. (Second Staff):** Playing throughout the piece.
- Sw. (Third Staff):** Playing throughout the piece, indicated by **p**.
- Ped. (Bottom Staff):** Playing throughout the piece.

Measure 1: Man. plays eighth-note pairs. Gt. or Ch. plays eighth-note pairs. Sw. plays eighth-note pairs. Ped. rests.

Measure 2: Man. plays eighth-note pairs. Gt. or Ch. plays eighth-note pairs. Sw. plays eighth-note pairs. Ped. rests.

Measure 3: Man. plays eighth-note pairs. Gt. or Ch. plays eighth-note pairs. Sw. plays eighth-note pairs. Ped. rests.

Measure 4: Man. plays eighth-note pairs. Gt. or Ch. plays eighth-note pairs. Sw. plays eighth-note pairs. Ped. rests.

Measure 5: Man. plays eighth-note pairs. Gt. or Ch. plays eighth-note pairs. Sw. plays eighth-note pairs. Ped. rests.

Measure 6: Man. plays eighth-note pairs. Gt. or Ch. plays eighth-note pairs. Sw. plays eighth-note pairs. Ped. rests.

Measure 7: Man. plays eighth-note pairs. Gt. or Ch. plays eighth-note pairs. Sw. plays eighth-note pairs. Ped. rests.

Measure 8: Man. plays eighth-note pairs. Gt. or Ch. plays eighth-note pairs. Sw. plays eighth-note pairs. Ped. rests.

Measure 9: Man. plays eighth-note pairs. Gt. or Ch. plays eighth-note pairs. Sw. plays eighth-note pairs. Ped. rests.

Measure 10: Man. plays eighth-note pairs. Gt. or Ch. plays eighth-note pairs. Sw. plays eighth-note pairs. Ped. rests.

Measure 11: Man. plays eighth-note pairs. Gt. or Ch. plays eighth-note pairs. Sw. plays eighth-note pairs. Ped. rests.

Measure 12: Man. plays eighth-note pairs. Gt. or Ch. plays eighth-note pairs. Sw. plays eighth-note pairs. Ped. rests.

Measure 13: Man. plays eighth-note pairs. Gt. or Ch. plays eighth-note pairs. Sw. plays eighth-note pairs. Ped. rests.

Measure 14: Man. plays eighth-note pairs. Gt. or Ch. plays eighth-note pairs. Sw. plays eighth-note pairs. Ped. rests.

Measure 15: Man. plays eighth-note pairs. Gt. or Ch. plays eighth-note pairs. Sw. plays eighth-note pairs. Ped. rests.

Measure 16: Man. plays eighth-note pairs. Gt. or Ch. plays eighth-note pairs. Sw. plays eighth-note pairs. Ped. rests.

Communion in G



Sw.: soft 8'
Ped.: Bourdon 16', Sw./Ped.

William Wolstenholme
1865-1931

Andante ♩ = 68

Man.
Sw.

Ped.



Canzona

Sw.: Reed 8'
Ch.: Dulciana 8'

William Wolstenholme
1865-1931

Allegretto

[a tempo]

Sw. *mf*

Ch.

6 rit.

11 a tempo

16 1. rit. 2.

20

Lied

William Wolstenholme
1865-1931

Allegretto

Man.

Gt. or Ch.

Ped.

Ped. 16', 8'

Scherzo in F

Sw.: Diapason 8', Flute 4'

Gt.: Diapason 8', Sw./Gt.

Ped.: 16', 8', Gt./Ped., Sw./Ped.

William Wolstenholme

1865-1931

Allegro $\text{♩} = 120$

Man.

Gt. *mf*

Ped.

4

7

1.

2.

p

To Alfred Hollins

Bohemesque

Sw.: Full

Gt.: Full, Sw./Gt.

Ch. or Solo: Clarinet or Orchestral Oboe, Flute 4'

Ped.: Full, Gt./Ped.

William Wolstenholme

1865-1931

Allegro vivace $\text{♩} = 132$

Man. { Gt.

Ped. {



To Roger Ascham, Esq., Port Elizabeth

39

Concert Overture No. 2

op. 61

Sw.: to Cornopean

Gt.: to 15th, Sw./Gt.

Ch.: Flutes 8', 4', Gamba

Ped.: 16', 8', Gt./Ped.

William Wolstenholme
1865-1931

Allegro $\text{d} = 92$

Musical score for Concert Overture No. 2, op. 61. The score consists of three staves: Man. (treble clef), Ped. (bass clef), and another staff (bass clef) which is mostly blank. Measure 1: Man. plays eighth-note pairs, Ped. rests. Measure 2: Man. continues eighth-note pairs, Ped. rests. Measure 3: Man. continues eighth-note pairs, Ped. rests. Measure 4: Man. changes to sixteenth-note pairs, Ped. rests. Measure 5: Man. continues sixteenth-note pairs, Ped. rests. Dynamics: Sw. **ff**, Gt. **f**.

Musical score for Concert Overture No. 2, op. 61. The score consists of three staves: Man. (treble clef), Ped. (bass clef), and another staff (bass clef) which is mostly blank. Measure 6: Man. plays eighth-note pairs, Ped. rests. Measure 7: Man. continues eighth-note pairs, Ped. rests. Measure 8: Man. changes to sixteenth-note pairs, Ped. rests. Measure 9: Man. continues sixteenth-note pairs, Ped. rests. Measure 10: Man. changes to eighth-note pairs, Ped. rests. Measure 11: Man. continues eighth-note pairs, Ped. rests. Measure 12: Man. changes to sixteenth-note pairs, Ped. rests. Dynamics: Sw. **f**.

Musical score for Concert Overture No. 2, op. 61. The score consists of three staves: Man. (treble clef), Ped. (bass clef), and another staff (bass clef) which is mostly blank. Measure 12: Gt. plays sixteenth-note pairs, Ped. rests. Measure 13: Gt. continues sixteenth-note pairs, Ped. rests. Measure 14: Gt. changes to eighth-note pairs, Ped. rests. Measure 15: Gt. continues eighth-note pairs, Ped. rests. Measure 16: Gt. changes to sixteenth-note pairs, Ped. rests. Measure 17: Gt. continues sixteenth-note pairs, Ped. rests. Dynamics: Gt. **f**, Ch. **f**.

To Alfred Hollins



Finale in B flat

op. 11,2

William Wolstenholme

1865-1931

Solo: 8', Tuba
 Sw.: Reed 8', Diapason 8'
 Gt.: ***ff*** 16', 8', 4', 2'
 Ch.: Open Diapason or Gamba
 Ped.: 16', 8', Sw./Ped.

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 72$

Solo *col 8^{va} bassa ad lib. al §*

Man. {
 Sw. {
 Ped. {

6

11

ten.