

Vorwort

Adolph Friedrich Hesse wurde am 30. August 1809 in Breslau (Schlesien) als Sohn eines Orgelbauers geboren; dort starb er auch am 5. August 1863. Zu seinen musikalischen Lehrern zählten zunächst die Breslauer Organisten Friedrich Wilhelm Berner und Ernst Köhler, und von 1829–1831 Louis Spohr, Johann Christian Heinrich Rinck und Johann Nepomuk Hummel. 1831 wurde er Oberorganist an der Breslauer Kirche St. Berhardin, wo ihm eine Casparini-Orgel von 1705 (mehrere umdisponiert) zur Verfügung stand.¹ Dieses Amt bekleidete er bis zu seinem Tode. Darüber hinaus wirkte er als erfolgreicher Pianist, Dirigent, Musikdirektor und Komponist. Besondere Verdienste erwarb er sich durch seinen Einsatz für das Werk Johann Sebastian Bachs, was ihm auch den Ruf eines „schlesischen Bach“ einbrachte. Hesse gilt als der erste auch international anerkannte deutsche reisende Orgelvirtuose; seine Konzertreisen führten ihn nach England, Österreich und Frankreich (dort u.a. die gefeierte Teilnahme bei der Einweihung der Orgel von St. Eustache in Paris 1844).

Gut die Hälfte des kompositorischen Gesamtschaffens Hesses ist der Orgel gewidmet. Er schrieb sowohl anspruchsvolle und umfangreiche Konzertliteratur (je eine Sonate und Toccata, mehrere Fantasien und Variationszyklen) als auch zahlreiche choralgebundene und „freie“ Präludien, Fugen und sonstige Orgelstücke zum kirchlichen und pädagogischen Gebrauch. Seine Werke, die im 19. Jahrhundert äußerst beliebt und weit verbreitet waren, zeichnen sich durch frühromantischen Klangsinn, zeittypische „Strenge“ und „Würde“ aus wie auch durch solides Handwerk, insbesondere kunstvolle kontrapunktische Arbeit.

Die Werke des vorliegenden Bandes zählen zu den technisch einfachsten Orgelkompositionen Hesses; sie wurden aus zahlreichen Sammelbänden des 19. Jahrhunderts ausgewählt und hier nach Tonarten geordnet. Häufig führt Hesse auch in den kleindimensionierten Werken die Pedalstimme parallel in Oktaven, was wohl den oft nur dünn besetzten Pedalwerken der Orgeln seiner Zeit geschuldet ist. Es schien legitim, angesichts der Kürze der Stücke und zur Vermeidung eines zu hohen Schwierigkeitsgrades sowie vor dem Hintergrund der heute reicher ausgestatteten Pedalwerke (inklusive aller Pedalkoppeln) diese Oktavierungen aufzulösen, indem zumeist auf die obere Note verzichtet wurde.

Die Registrierangaben beschränken sich in der Regel auf dynamisch-charakterliche Hinweise wie etwa *kräftige, sanfte, zarte, düstere, anmutige, mäßig starke, oder dumpfe* Stimmen. Bei aller damit gegebenen Freiheit bevorzuge man beim Spielen auf modernen Instrumenten eine eher grundtönige, extreme Schärfen vermeidende Registrierung, insbesondere bei den mit *Volles Werk* betitelten Stücken.

Die Stücke dieser Edition eignen sich – auch heute noch beziehungsweise wieder – als vorzügliche Gottesdienst- und Unterrichtsliteratur. Mögen sie Spielern und Hörern Freude und Andacht bereiten!

New Smyrna Beach (Florida), im Juli 2009,
im 200. Geburtsjahr Adolph Friedrich Hesses

Jochen Riehm

¹ Disposition in: H. J. Busch und M. Heinemann (Hg.), Zur deutschen Orgelmusik des 19. Jahrhunderts, St. Augustin³2006, S. 93 (Studien zur Orgelmusik 1).

Forword

Adolph Friedrich Hesse was born on 30th August 1809 in Breslau (Schlesien/Silesia) as son of an organ builder; he also died there on 5th August 1863. To his musical teachers belonged the organists of Breslau Friedrich Wilhelm Berner and Ernst Köhler and from 1829-1831 Louis Spohr, Johann Christian Heinrich Rinck as well as Johann Nepomuk Hummel. In 1831 he became head organist at the church St. Bernhardin in Breslau where a Casparini-organ from 1705 (several times re-dispositioned) was provided for him.¹ He was fulfilling this assignment until his death. In addition he was working as a successful pianist, conductor, music director and composer. Special credits he received for his effort for the works of Johann Sebastian Bach, what made him earn the reputation as the „Silesian Bach“. Hesse was also known for being the first internationally acknowledged German travelling organ virtuoso; his concert tours were leading him to England, Austria and France (there amongst other things his acclaimed participation at the inauguration of the organ of St. Eustache in Paris 1844).

A good half of Hesse's compositorial works are dedicated to the organ. He wrote both ambitious and extensive concert literature (one Sonata and Toccata, several Fantasias and Cycles of Variations) and also various choral related and „free“ Preludes, Fugues and other organ pieces for the liturgical and educational use. His works which were extremely well accepted and popular in the 19th century are standing for early romantic tone, contemporary „severity“ and „dignity“ as well as solid construction, particularly the elaborated counterpoint.

The works of the present volume are regarded as Hesse's technically easiest organ compositions; they have been selected by order of keys from various anthologies of the 19th century. Many times Hesse is using in those small scale works the voice of the pedal parallel in octaves, what is related to the poor range of organ pedals at that time. It seemed legitimate according to the shortness of the pieces and with the purpose to avoid a higher degree of difficulty as well with the view on the nowadays much richer equipped pedal works (including all pedal-couples) to resolve those octaves by just going without playing the upper note.

The instructions for the registration are generally limited to dynamical and characteristical details like *strong, smooth, tender, gloomy, graceful, moderately strong or muffled sounding*. With all this given freedom on modern instruments a registration on a basic tone, avoiding extreme sharpness is preferred particularly with the pieces entitled *Volles Werk* (full registration).

The pieces of this present edition are still and again perfectly suitable for services and as educational literature. May they bring joy and devotion to interpreter and audience.

New Smyrna Beach (Florida), July 2009,
the year of the 200th anniversary of Adolph Friedrich Hesse

Jochen Riehm

¹ Disposition in: H.J. Busch and M. Heinemann (Hg.), Zur deutschen Orgelmusik des 19. Jahrhunderts, St. Augustin³2006, p. 93 (Studien zur Orgelmusik 1).

Adolph Friedrich Hesse
1809-1863

Andantino Volles Werk

Manual

Pedal

III

Adolph Friedrich Hesse

Rasch *Mit kräftigen Stimmen*

Manual

Pedal

6

13

20

Adagio *Mit düsteren, dumpf klingenden Stimmen*

Adolph Friedrich Hesse

Manual

Pedal

13

19

Adolph Friedrich Hesse

Andante

Manual

Pedal

Subbass 16'
+ Octavbass 8'

18

XIII

Adolph Friedrich Hesse

Lento e maestoso *Volles Werk*

Manual

Musical score for the Manual part, measures 1-6. The score consists of two staves: Treble (top) and Bass (bottom). The key signature is C minor (two flats). Measure 1: Treble staff has a rest. Bass staff has a bass note. Measure 2: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note. Measure 3: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note. Measure 4: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note. Measure 5: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note. Measure 6: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note.

Pedal

Musical score for the Pedal part, measures 1-6. The score consists of one staff: Bass. The key signature is C minor (two flats). Measure 1: Bass note. Measure 2: Bass note. Measure 3: Bass note. Measure 4: Bass note. Measure 5: Bass note. Measure 6: Bass note.

Musical score for the Manual and Pedal parts, measures 7-13. The score consists of three staves: Treble (top), Bass (middle), and Pedal (bottom). The key signature changes to C major (no sharps or flats) starting from measure 8. Measure 7: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note. Pedal staff has a bass note. Measure 8: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note. Pedal staff has a bass note. Measure 9: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note. Pedal staff has a bass note. Measure 10: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note. Pedal staff has a bass note. Measure 11: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note. Pedal staff has a bass note. Measure 12: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note. Pedal staff has a bass note. Measure 13: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note. Pedal staff has a bass note.

Musical score for the Manual and Pedal parts, measures 14-20. The score consists of three staves: Treble (top), Bass (middle), and Pedal (bottom). The key signature changes back to C minor (two flats) starting from measure 14. Measure 14: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note. Pedal staff has a bass note. Measure 15: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note. Pedal staff has a bass note. Measure 16: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note. Pedal staff has a bass note. Measure 17: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note. Pedal staff has a bass note. Measure 18: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note. Pedal staff has a bass note. Measure 19: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note. Pedal staff has a bass note. Measure 20: Treble staff has a bass note. Bass staff has a bass note. Pedal staff has a bass note.

XVII

Andante *Mässig stark*

Adolph Friedrich Hesse

Manual

Pedal

Andante *Mit kräftigen Stimmen*

Adolph Friedrich Hesse

Manual { I

Pedal

7

13

19

schwächer

Allegretto *Mit einigen sanften Stimmen*

Adolph Friedrich Hesse

The musical score consists of four systems of organ music. The first system starts at measure 1, with the Manual part in treble clef and the Pedal part in bass clef, both in common time and key signature of one flat. The second system begins at measure 6, continuing the same key and time signature. The third system begins at measure 12, also maintaining the same settings. The fourth system begins at measure 18. Each system features melodic lines for the Manual and harmonic support for the Pedal. Measure numbers 1, 6, 12, and 18 are indicated above the staves.

Inhalt

C-Dur	
I	4
II	6
III	8
IV	10
V	12
c-Moll	
VI	14
VII	16
D-Dur	
VIII	17
IX	18
d-Moll	
X	20
XI	21
XII	22
Es-Dur	
XIII	24
e-Moll	
XIV	26
XV	28
F-Dur	
XVI	29
XVII	30
XVIII	32
G-Dur	
XIX	33
XX	34
XXI	36
g-Moll	
XXII	37
XXIII	38
A-Dur	
XXIV	40
a-Moll	
XXV	42
XXVI	44
B-Dur	
XXVII	46
XXVIII	47
h-Moll	
XXIX	50