

Béla
BARTÓK

Klavierstücke aus / Piano pieces from
Gyermeknek & Mikrokosmos

bearbeitet für Orgel von / arranged for organ by
Eberhard Hofmann



Carus 18.009

Inhalt / Contents

Vorwort	3
Foreword	4

Klavierstücke aus *Gyermeknek* und *Mikrokosmos*
von Béla Bartók, bearbeitet für Orgel /
Pieces for piano from *Gyermeknek* and *Mikrokosmos*
by Béla Bartók, arranged for organ

Nr. 1–19 / No. 1–19	5–25
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Hinweise zu den Originalwerken / Information about the original works	26
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Vorwort

Von Béla Bartók gibt es bekanntlich keine Kompositionen für Orgel. Unter seinen Klavierkompositionen sind jedoch manche Stücke zu finden, die sich auch gut für das Spiel auf der Orgel eignen. So enthalten die Klaviersammlungen *Gyermeknek* und *Mikrokosmos* eine Reihe von Kompositionen, die in diesem anderen Klanggewand einen besonderen Reiz auszuüben vermögen. Dementsprechend bietet der vorliegende Band ausgewählte Stücke aus den beiden genannten Sammlungen in Bearbeitungen für Orgel.¹

Béla Bartók komponierte den Klavierzyklus *Gyermeknek* („Für Kinder“) in den Jahren 1908 und 1909. Dabei verwendete er häufig Melodien aus der ungarischen und slowakischen Volksmusik. Im Januar 1945, also in seinem letzten Lebensjahr, überarbeitete Bartók die Sammlung, wobei er gegenüber der ersten Fassung teilweise die Harmonien leicht modifizierte, zuweilen die Taktarten änderte und exakte Metronomangaben hinzufügte. Als Vorlage der entsprechenden Bearbeitungen in diesem Band wurde in manchen Fällen die frühere, in manchen Fällen die spätere Fassung gewählt.

Anders als *Gyermeknek* entstand der als pädagogischer Klavierzyklus angelegte *Mikrokosmos* im Laufe von vielen Jahren. Erste Anfänge gehen auf das Jahr 1926 zurück; 1939 schließlich beendete Bartók das insgesamt 153 Stücke umfassende Werk.

Die vorliegenden Bearbeitungen orientieren sich so eng wie möglich am originalen Notentext, der nur dort behutsam modifiziert wurde, wo etwa die Tastaturumfänge der Orgel es erforderten. Wo im Original die Verwendung des Klavierpedals angezeigt wird, um ein Liegenlassen des Klanges zu bewirken, wurde dieser Effekt durch entsprechend angebundene, im Kleinstich dargestellte Noten nachzuahmen versucht.

Verdoppelungen der Bassstimme, die den Manualumfang der Orgel unterschreiten, wurden dem 16-füßig registrierten Orgelpedal zugewiesen. Es steht dem Spieler frei, das Pedal auch an anderen als den angegebenen Stellen zu benutzen.

Die Schlussakkorde von Nr. 7 und Nr. 19, die im Original bis g^3 reichen, wurden tiefer gesetzt, weil nicht alle Orgeln diesen Manualumfang haben, auch häufig die Stimmung bei hochliegenden Registern in dieser Lage unrein ist. Bei entsprechender Registrierung, etwa mit Mixtur, ergibt sich der gewünschte Klang dann wieder. Die originale Notation ist durch Fußnote oder zusätzliche Notation im Kleindruck kenntlich gemacht.

Die in den Originalwerken notierten dynamischen Angaben wurden nur zum Teil übernommen, abhängig davon, inwieweit sie sich auf einer Orgel sinnvoll darstellen lassen. Bei der Realisierung der Dynamik wird man die Gegebenheiten des jeweiligen Instruments zu berücksichtigen haben. Es wäre durchaus denkbar, gelegentlich eine von der Vorlage abweichende Dynamik zu wählen, wie auch das angegebene Tempo den instrumentalen sowie akustischen Verhältnissen entspre-

chend zu modifizieren. So könnte man z. B. Nr. 11 auch *Presto* und mit voller Orgel spielen, was die Wirkung des Stückes deutlich steigert. Vor diesem Hintergrund wurden auch die originalen Metronomangaben weggelassen.

Hinweise auf die Manualverteilung sind Vorschläge des Bearbeiters.

Aus der vorliegenden Sammlung lassen sich nach Belieben Stücke zu einer Suite verbinden; einzelne Stücke eignen sich auch zum liturgischen Gebrauch. So wäre z. B. Nr. 7 als Nachspiel denkbar, ruhigere und leisere Stücke auch als Musik „sub communio“, so z. B. Nr. 14.

Ditzingen, März 2017

Eberhard Hofmann

¹ Es wurden schon gelegentlich Stücke aus diesen Sammlungen für verschiedene weitere Instrumente bearbeitet, z. B. für Gitarre, für Chor oder für Melodieinstrument und Klavier.

Foreword

As we know, Béla Bartók did not compose any works for organ. However, some of his piano compositions are well suited to be played on the organ. For example, the collections *Gyermeknek* and *Mikrokosmos* contain a number of compositions which exert a particular charm in this altered garment of sonority. Accordingly, the present volume offers selected pieces from the two abovementioned collections in arrangements for organ¹.

Béla Bartók composed the piano cycle *Gyermeknek* ("For Children") during the years 1908 and 1909, frequently using melodies from Hungarian and Slovak folk music. In January 1945, in the last year of his life, Bartók revised the collection, slightly modifying the harmonies by comparison to the first version, sometimes changing the meter and adding exact metronome indications. In some cases, the early version and in others, the later version of the respective piece was used as a model for the arrangements in this volume.

Unlike *Gyermeknek*, the *Mikrokosmos* – intended as a piano cycle for teaching purposes – was created over the course of many years. Its first beginnings date from 1926 and only in 1939 did Bartók finally complete the work which contains altogether 153 pieces.

The present arrangements are oriented as closely as possible towards the original music text, which was only cautiously modified where it was demanded by, for example, the range of keys of the organ. Where the use of the piano's sustaining pedal is indicated in the original in order to achieve sustained sounds, we attempted to recreate this effect by tying the notes accordingly, indicated in small type.

Doublings of the bass voice which exceed the lower range of the organ manual were allocated to a 16-foot organ pedal register. The performer is at liberty to also use the pedal in other than the indicated passages.

The final chords of no. 7 and no. 19, which include the note g^3 in the original, were set lower because not all organs have this manual range; furthermore, the intonation of the high registers is frequently not clean in this range. With the appropriate registration, for example with mixture, the desired sound will once more be achieved. The original notation is identified by a footnote or by small type.

The dynamic indications notated in the original works were only partially adopted, depending on the extent to which they would be realistic and practicable on an organ. In implementing the dynamics, the qualities of the respective instrument must be considered. It would certainly be conceivable to select a dynamic which diverges from the printed music occasionally, just as the indicated tempo may need to be modified to take into account instrumental as well as acoustic conditions. One could, for example, play no. 11 also *presto* and with full organ, which would significantly intensify the effect of the piece. With this in mind, the original metronome markings were omitted.

Indications regarding the division of manuals are suggestions by the arranger.

The performer can combine pieces from the present collection to create a suite at his discretion. Some of the pieces are also suitable for liturgical use: no. 7, for example, could be played as a postlude, while the quieter and more tranquil pieces like no. 14 could be used to accompany the Eucharist.

Ditzingen, March 2017
Translation: David Kosviner

Eberhard Hofmann

¹ Pieces from this collection have occasionally been arranged for various other instruments, e.g., guitar, choir or melody instrument with piano.

1.

Béla Bartók (1881–1945)

Orgelbearbeitungen: Eberhard Hofmann (*1933)

Allegro

f

1. **f** *sempre staccato* *molto marcato*

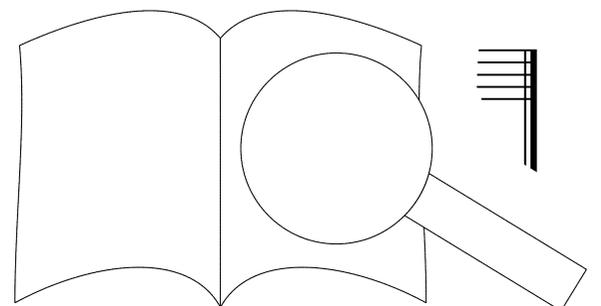
10 **sf** **mf**

19 **sf**

29 **p**

39

48 **ppp**

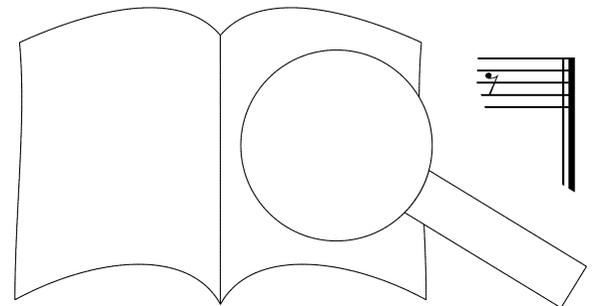


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Moderato

liegen lassen
(quasi Klavierpedal) *

* *mf* (quasi piano pedal)



3.

Parlando

Musical score for measures 1-6. The piece is in 3/4 time. The right hand (RH) starts with a melodic line marked *p* (piano) and *simile*. The left hand (LH) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and some melodic fragments. A first ending bracket is shown above the RH staff.

Musical score for measures 7-12. The right hand continues the melodic line, with a *poco rall.* (poco rallentando) marking at measure 10. The left hand features a prominent bass line with chords. A pedal point is indicated with *(Ped.)* at the bottom.

4.

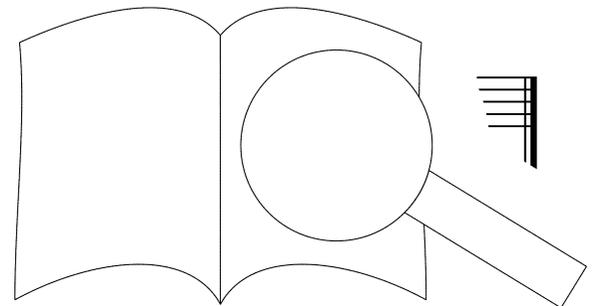
Allegro

Musical score for measures 13-18. The tempo is marked *Allegro*. The right hand has a more active melodic line, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. A *f* (forte) dynamic is indicated. Pedal markings include *Ped. (ad lib.)* and *Man.* (manicé).

Musical score for measures 19-26. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. A *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) marking is present at the beginning of this section.

Musical score for measures 27-32. The tempo is marked *Tempo I*. The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. A *p* (piano) dynamic is indicated at the start.

Musical score for measures 33-36. The tempo is marked *Vivace*. The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. A *f* (forte) dynamic is indicated. A first ending bracket is shown above the RH staff.



Allegro

Musical notation for measures 1-10. Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. Dynamics: *p* (piano) at the start, *mf* (mezzo-forte) later. Includes crescendo and decrescendo hairpins.

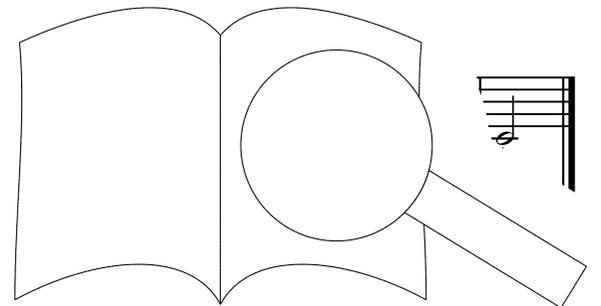
Musical notation for measures 11-18. Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the start, *dim.* (diminuendo) and *p* (piano) later. Includes crescendo and decrescendo hairpins.

Musical notation for measures 19-26. Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. Dynamics: *dim.* (diminuendo), *pp* (pianissimo), and *sempre cresc.* (sempre crescendo). Includes crescendo and decrescendo hairpins.

Musical notation for measures 27-35. Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *pp* (pianissimo). Includes crescendo and decrescendo hairpins.

Musical notation for measures 36-44. Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. Dynamics: *pp* (pianissimo) and *ppp* (pianississimo). Includes *poco sostenuto* marking and hairpins.

Musical notation for measures 45-50. Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. Dynamics: *pp* (pianissimo) and *cresc.* (crescendo). Includes *apo I* marking and hairpins.



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6.

Andante

Musical notation for measures 1-6. Treble clef (I) and bass clef (II). Dynamics: *p*, *espr.*. Time signatures: 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, 4/4.

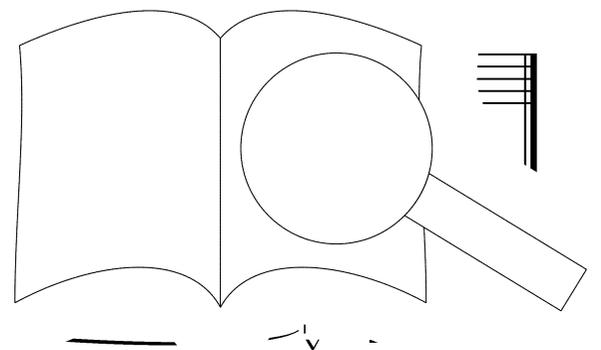
Musical notation for measures 7-13. Treble clef (I) and bass clef (II). Dynamics: *pp*, *mf*. Time signatures: 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, 4/4.

Musical notation for measures 14-19. Treble clef (I) and bass clef (II). Dynamics: *p cresc.*, *espr.*. Time signatures: 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, 4/4.

Musical notation for measures 20-26. Treble clef (I) and bass clef (II). Dynamics: *p*. Time signatures: 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, 4/4.

Musical notation for measures 27-32. Treble clef (I) and bass clef (II). Dynamics: *p*, *f*. Time signatures: 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, 4/4.

Musical notation for measures 33-36. Treble clef (I) and bass clef (II). Dynamics: *f*. Tempo marking: *allargando*. Pedal marking: *Ped.*. Time signatures: 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, 4/4.



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7.

Allegretto

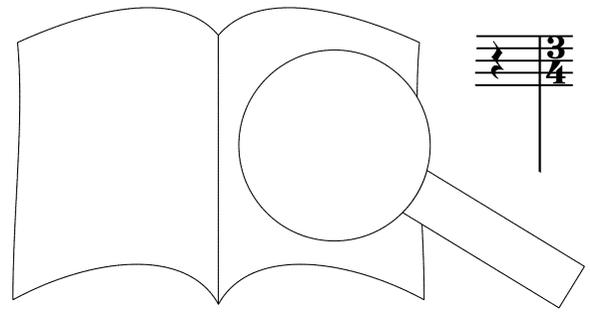
Musical score for measures 7-10. Treble and bass clefs. Dynamics: *p*, *mf*. Pedal markings: Ped. 16', Man.

Musical score for measures 11-14. Treble and bass clefs. Dynamics: *p*. Pedal marking: Ped. 1'.

Musical score for measures 15-18. Treble and bass clefs. Dynamics: *mf*. Tempo markings: *poco rall.*, *a tempo*. Pedal markings: Man., Ped. 16', *attacca*.

Musical score for measures 19-20. Treble and bass clefs. Dynamics: *p*, *poco cresc.*. Pedal markings: Ped., Man.

Musical score for measures 21-22. Treble and bass clefs. Dynamics: *p*. Pedal marking: Man.



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27 *poco rall.* . . . *a tempo*

Ped. Man. Ped. *attacca*

Vivace
33 *f* *p* *cresc.*

Ped. Man.

38 *f* *mf*

44 *mf* *cresc.* *rall.* . . . *a tempo*

Man. Ped.

50 **Più mosso** *ff*

* orig. Oktave höher / originally one octave higher

Quasi Adagio

I

p dolce

II

7

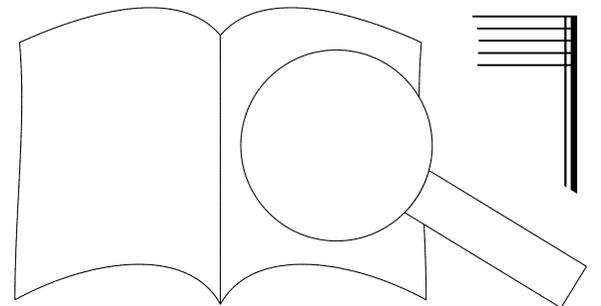
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14

dim.

19

smorzando



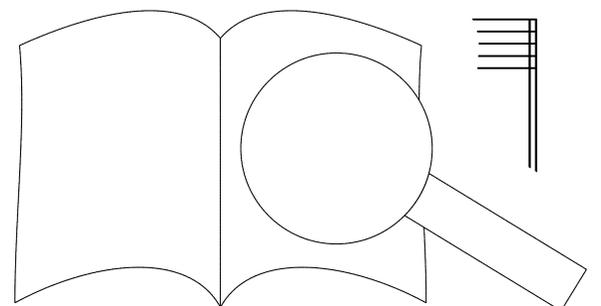
Andante

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 4/4 time and marked *Andante*. The right hand (treble clef) features a series of chords and dyads, with a fermata over the final measure. The left hand (bass clef) plays a melodic line with a fermata. Dynamics include *p* and *espr.*. Fingerings are indicated with Roman numerals I and II.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The right hand continues with chords and dyads. The left hand plays a melodic line. Dynamics include *p* and *espr.*. Fingerings are indicated with Roman numerals I and II.

Musical notation for measures 9-13. The right hand features a melodic line with a fermata. The left hand plays chords and dyads. Dynamics include *p* and *espr.*. Fingerings are indicated with Roman numerals I and II.

Musical notation for measures 14-17. The right hand features a melodic line with a fermata. The left hand plays chords and dyads. Dynamics include *pp* and *steno.*. Fingerings are indicated with Roman numerals I and II.



19 Allegretto

p *mf* *f* Ped.

24 *rall.* *a tempo*

mf *p* *f*

29 *rall.* *a tempo*

mf *p* *mp* *attacca*

33 Allegro moderato

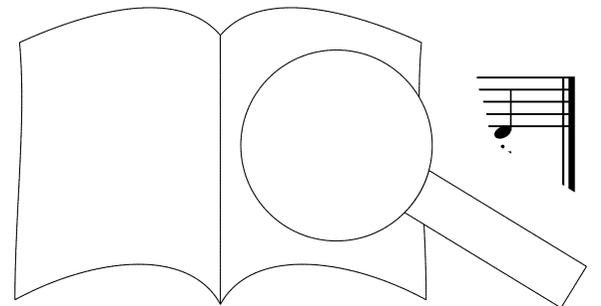
p grazioso *p* Ped.

41 *poco sosten.* *r.* *tempo*

espr. *leggiero*

49 *rit.* *a tempo*

leggiero



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12.

Variationen

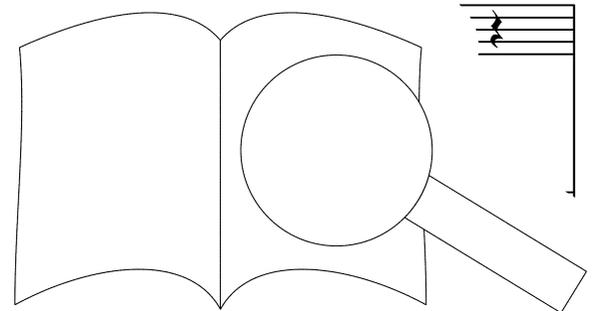
Allegro moderato

Musical notation for measures 1-8. The piece is in 2/4 time. The first staff (treble clef) contains the melody, starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, and a half note D5. The second staff (bass clef) contains the bass line, starting with a whole note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and a half note C4. The first measure is marked with a first ending bracket (I) and the second measure with a second ending bracket (II). The dynamic marking *f risoluto* is placed in the first measure.

Musical notation for measures 9-17. The melody continues in the treble clef, and the bass line continues in the bass clef. The first ending bracket (I) is in measure 15, and the second ending bracket (II) is in measure 17. The dynamic marking *f risoluto* is still present.

Musical notation for measures 18-25. The tempo marking **Più mo** is placed above the staff in measure 18. The melody and bass line continue. The dynamic marking *f risoluto* is still present.

Musical notation for measures 26-30. The melody and bass line continue. The dynamic marking *f risoluto* is still present.



34

L'istesso tempo *tranquillo*

41 I (*mf*)

cantabile

II (*p*)

Ped. 16'

Man.

49

II

I

1

pp

57

II

I

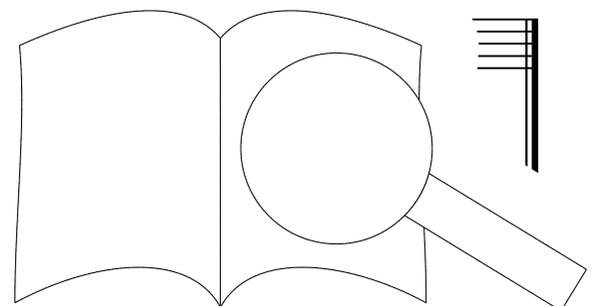
I

pp

64

Più andante

p



Andante sostenuto

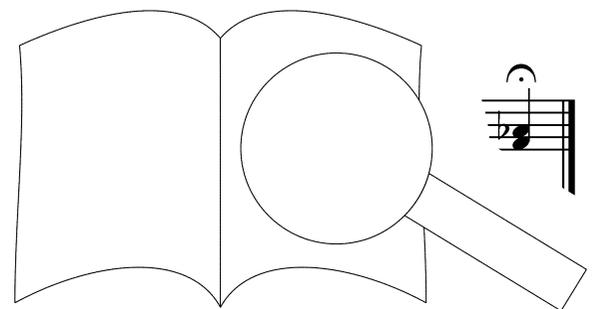
Musical notation for measures 1-5. The score is in 2/4 time and features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs, while the left hand provides harmonic support with chords and moving bass lines.

Musical notation for measures 6-10. The piano (*p*) dynamic continues. The melodic line in the right hand shows some chromatic movement, and the left hand maintains a steady accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 11-17. The dynamic changes to pianissimo (*pp*) in measure 12. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand features some chordal textures.

Musical notation for measures 18-22. The piano (*p*) dynamic returns. The right hand has a more active melodic line, and the left hand provides a consistent accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 23-24. The dynamic is pianissimo (*pp*). The piece concludes with a final melodic phrase in the right hand and a sustained chord in the left hand.



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Adagio

II

Musical notation for measures 1-4. Treble clef, 9/8 time signature. Dynamics: *p*, *I espr.* Fingerings: *II*.

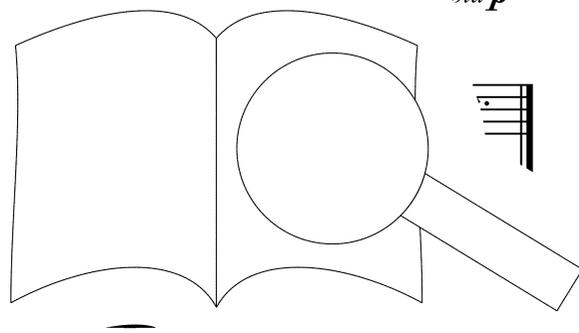
Musical notation for measures 5-7. Treble clef, 9/8 time signature.

Musical notation for measures 8-12. Treble clef, 9/8 time signature. Dynamics: *espr.* Fingerings: *I*, *II*.

Musical notation for measures 13-17. Treble clef, 9/8 time signature.

Musical notation for measures 18-20. Treble clef, 9/8 time signature. Dynamics: *più p*, *più p*.

Musical notation for measures 21-23. Treble clef, 9/8 time signature. Dynamics: *pp*. Fingerings: *II*.



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Allegro moderato

Musical score for measures 1-8. The piece is in 2/4 time. The right hand has a whole rest. The left hand plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents (^) on the first and third notes of each measure. The dynamic is *f* and the instruction is *Ped. 16'*.

Musical score for measures 9-16. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The left hand continues the eighth-note pattern. The dynamic is *f* and the instruction is *legatissimo*. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Un poco più moderato

Musical score for measures 17-24. The tempo is *Un poco più moderato*. The right hand plays a melodic line with slurs. The left hand plays a bass line with slurs. The dynamic is *p* and the instruction is *espress.*

Musical score for measures 25-32. The right hand plays a melodic line with slurs. The left hand plays a bass line with slurs. The dynamic is *pp* and the instruction is *dolcissimo*.

32

rall.

calando

39

accel. poco a poco

mf

I non legato

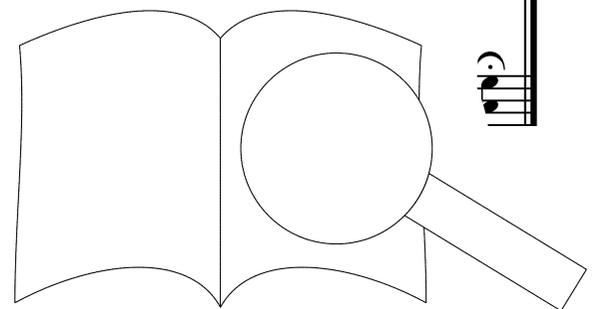
47

Presto

55

f

63



Allegramente

f *giocoso*

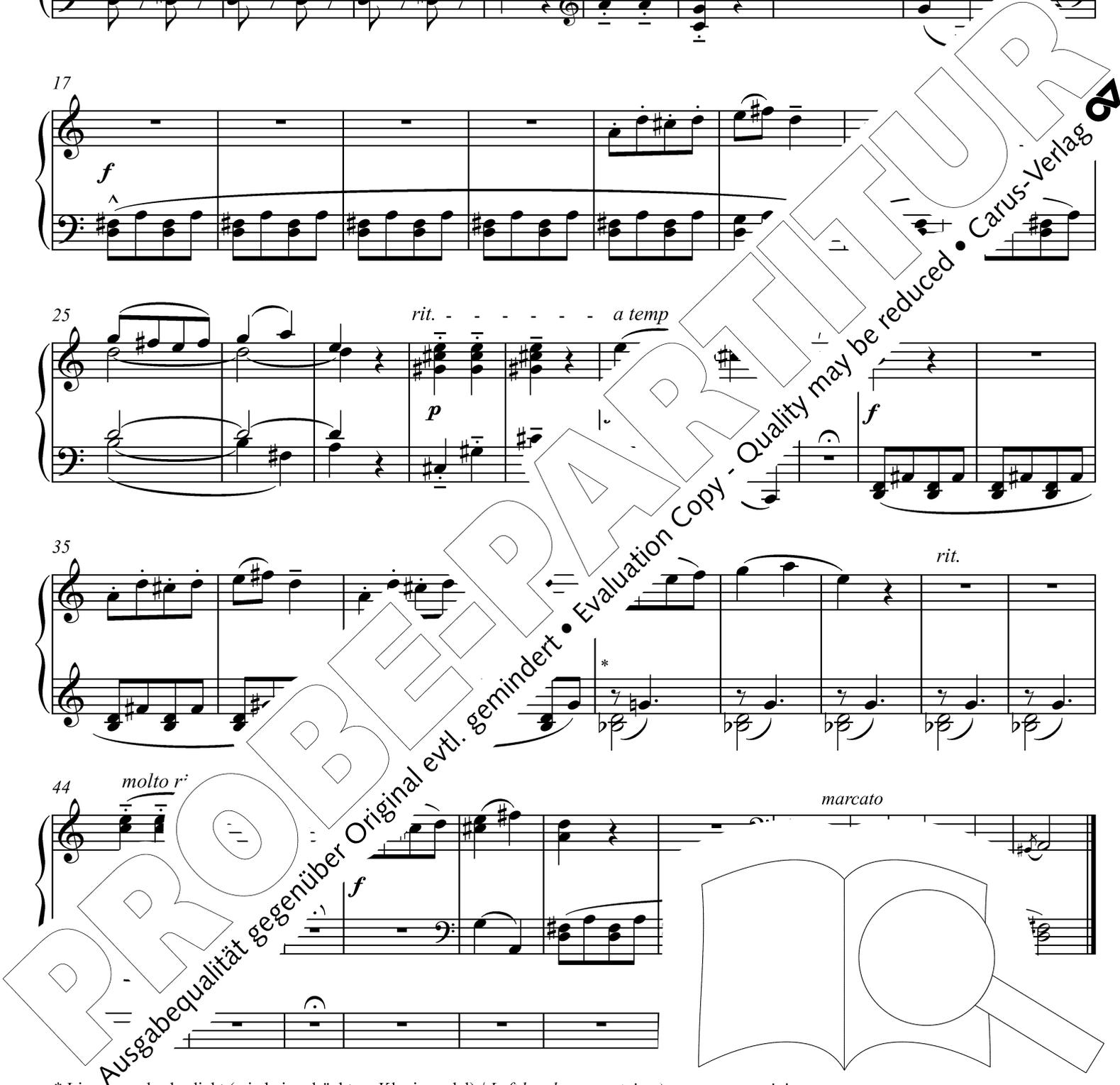
8 *poco rit.* *a tempo*
p *f*

17 *f*

25 *rit.* *a temp*
p

35 *rit.*

44 *molto r:* *marcato*



* Lin ...and sehr dicht (wie bei gedrücktem Klavierpedal) / Left hand very sustained,

...astaining, epresso,

Andante molto rubato

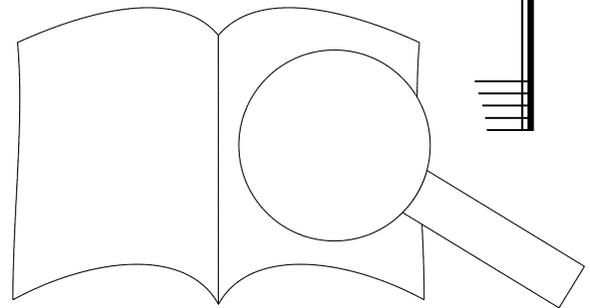
Musical notation for measures 1-5. Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Dynamics: *f*, *mf*, *p*. Performance markings: *I*, *II*, *tranquillo*. Fingerings: 1, 3, 6. Includes a grand staff with piano and bass clefs.

Musical notation for measures 6-16. Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Dynamics: *dolce*, *calando*, *f*. Performance markings: *accel.*, *a tempo*. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3. Includes a grand staff with piano and bass clefs.

Musical notation for measures 10-19. Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Dynamics: *mf*, *p*, *più p*. Performance markings: *II*. Fingerings: 2, 6. Includes a grand staff with piano and bass clefs.

Musical notation for measures 14-19. Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Dynamics: *pp*, *calando*. Performance marking: *accel.*. Includes a grand staff with piano and bass clefs.

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Allegro

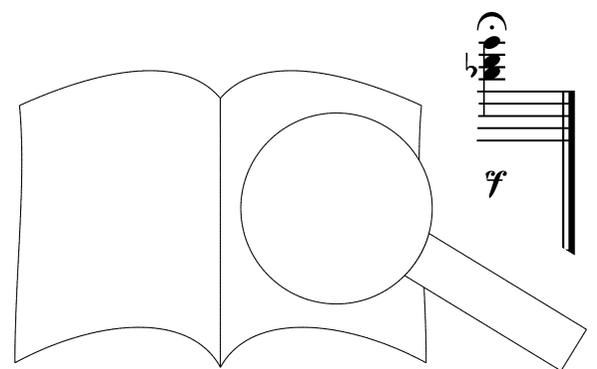
Musical score for measures 1-8. Treble and bass clefs, 2/4 time signature. Dynamics include 'f' and accents (^).

Musical score for measures 9-16. Treble and bass clefs, 2/4 time signature. Dynamics include 'mf' and accents (^).

Musical score for measures 17-25. Treble and bass clefs, 2/4 time signature.

Musical score for measures 26-33. Treble and bass clefs, 2/4 time signature. Dynamics include 'ff'.

Musical score for measures 34-37. Treble and bass clefs, 2/4 time signature. Includes an asterisk (*) marking a measure.



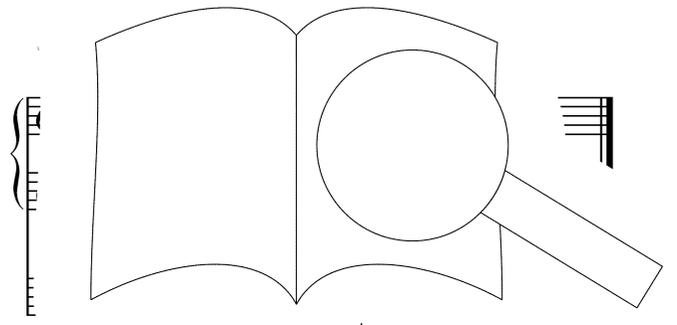
* Lin. *und sehr dicht (wie bei gedrücktem Klavierpedal) / Left hand very sustained.*

Allegro ironico

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...ne Oktave höher / originally one octave higher



Hinweise zu den Originalwerken / Information about the original works

Im Folgenden werden die Titel der Originalkompositionen genannt bzw. Hinweise zu den von Bartók verwendeten Melodien gegeben. Wo nicht anders vermerkt, stammen die einzelnen Stücke aus der Sammlung *Gyermeknek* („Für Kinder“).

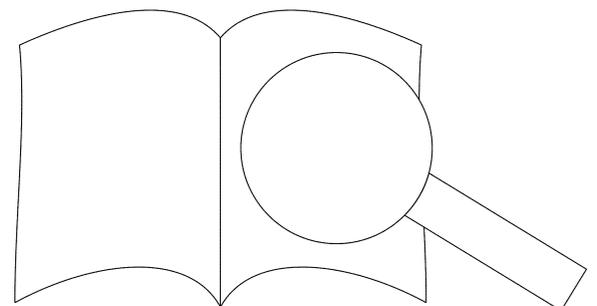
Below the titles of the original compositions respectively information about the melodies used by Bartók will be given. Unless indicated otherwise, the individual pieces were taken from the collection *Gyermeknek* (“For Children”).

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Balkéz tanulmány</i>
<i>Studie für die linke Hand</i> (Ungarisches Kinderlied)
<i>Study for the Left Hand</i> (Hungarian children's song) | 10. Volkslied
Folk song |
| 2. Wahrscheinlich ein Volkslied aus Siebenbürgen
Probably a folk song from Transylvania | 11. <i>Betyárnóta</i>
<i>Vagabundenlied</i>
<i>Song of the vagabond</i> |
| 3. Volkslied aus Doboz („László Fehér stahl ein Pferd ...“)
Folk song from Doboz („László Fehér stole a horse ...“) | 12. <i>Változatok</i>
<i>Variationen</i>
<i>Variations</i>
(aus <i>Mikrokosmos</i> , Bd. 3 / fr) |
| 4. Melodie aus dem 18. Jh., Volkslied
Melody from the 18th century, folk song | 13. Volkslied aus Keszthely
Folk song from Keszthely |
| 5. <i>Tót legények tánca</i>
<i>Tanz der Slowaken</i>
<i>Dance of the Slovaks</i> | 14. <i>Nagy másodh-</i>
<i>Große Sekel-</i>
<i>Major se-</i>
(aus <i>Mikrokosmos</i> , vol. 5) |
| 6. <i>Kórusdal</i>
<i>Chorlied</i>
<i>Choral song</i> | 15. <i>aus</i>
<i>from</i> |
| 7. Allegretto:
Liebeslied aus Békés
Love song from Békés

Con moto:
Volkslied aus Tápiószele
Folk song from Tápiószele

Vivace:
<i>Részegek nótája</i>
<i>Trinklied</i>
<i>Drinking song</i> | 16. <i>te</i>
<i>erd's flute</i> |
| 8. Ungarisches Kinderlied
Hungarian children's song | <i>Kanásznóta</i>
<i>Schweinehirtenlied</i> (aus Felsőireg)
<i>Song of the swine-herd</i> (from Felsőireg) |
| 9. Andante:
<i>Ballada</i>
<i>Ballade</i> (allgemein)
<i>Ballade</i> (widely known)

Allegretto:
Bekannte:
Well-known: | 19. <i>Gúnydal</i>
<i>Spottlied</i>
<i>Satirical song</i> |



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