

Vorwort

Die Themen und Motive einer instrumentalen Rhapsodie, die meist auf Volksweisen Bezug nehmen, sind lose miteinander verbunden. So auch im vorliegenden Werk, das 2017 entstand und sechs bekannte schottische Volkslieder in unterschiedlichen Bearbeitungen mit dem ganzen Klangfarbenreichtum einer Orgel präsentiert:

Scotland the Brave

Schottland hat als Teil Großbritanniens keine eigene Nationalhymne. Bei nationalen Sportanlässen oder Festlichkeiten werden meist die schottischen Hymnen „Flower of Scotland“ oder „Scotland the Brave“ gesungen oder gespielt. Die Melodie von „Scotland the Brave“ wurde in den 1890er Jahren erstmals veröffentlicht; der Komponist ist unbekannt. 1950 schrieb Cliff Hanley dazu einen patriotischen Text, der die natürliche Schönheit des Landes und die Tapferkeit seiner Krieger lobt. Kaum ein anderer Song wird so mit dem schottischen Dudelsack in Verbindung gebracht wie diese weltweit bekannte Melodie „Scotland the Brave“.

Annie Laurie

Das alte schottische Liebeslied basiert auf einem Gedicht, das William Douglas aus Dumfries (Schottland) über seine Romanze mit Annie Laurie (1682–1764) geschrieben haben soll. Annie war die jüngste Tochter von Sir Robert Laurie, First Baronet der adligen Familie, die in Maxwelton bei Dumfries ansässig war. 1835 wurde das Gedicht von Alicia Scott vertont und in den 1850er Jahren mit einigen anderen Liedern veröffentlicht. Als Salonlied war „Annie Laurie“ in der späten viktorianischen Ära im englischsprachigen Raum sehr beliebt.

The Flowers of Edinburgh

Die Melodie dieses bekannten schottischen *Country Dance* entstand um 1740. Sie wird in der Regel mit der Fiddle, einer schottischen Sonderform der Violine, gespielt. Der Rhythmus des auch *Hornpipe* genannten Tanzes steht im schnellen 2/4-Takt. Die Herkunft des Titels „The Flowers of Edinburgh“ ist widersprüchlich. Eine Theorie besagt, dass es sich um eine Reverenz an die jungen Damen der schottischen Hauptstadt handele, die damals die Tanzschulen besuchten und die man als *Flowers* bezeichnete. Eine andere Version der Titeldeutung soll auf den im 18. Jahrhundert strengen Geruch der Stadt Bezug nehmen. Es ist aber auch denkbar, dass die *Flowers* wörtlich als Blumen zu deuten sind.

Loch Lomond

Das 1841 erstmals veröffentlichte traditionelle schottische Lied „The Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond“ besingt nicht nur die „schönen Ufer des Loch Lomond“, des größten schottischen Sees, sondern sein Text beschreibt auch das Schicksal zweier Soldaten, die 1745 nach dem fehlgeschlagenen zweiten Jakobitenaufstand gefangengenommen wurden. Einer wurde freigelassen, der andere zum Tode verurteilt: Der Freigelassene geht die High Road (den Weg über die Berge) nach Hause, während der Hingerichtete nur über die Low Road zu seiner Liebsten kommen kann – den Weg der Toten durch die Unterwelt. Der Text verbindet die Traurigkeit der Notlage des Soldaten mit Bildern von Loch Lomonds atemberaubender Naturschönheit. Das Lied verwendet eine Sechstonskala, der siebte (Leit-)Ton fehlt in der Melodie.

Auld Lang Syne

Das bekannte schottische Lied, dessen Titel sich sinngemäß mit „Längst vergangene Zeit“ übersetzen lässt, wird traditionell zum Jahreswechsel gesungen, um der Verstorbenen des zu Ende gegangenen Jahres zu gedenken. Aber auch bei Graduations-, Trauer- und anderen Abschiedsfeiern ist es weltweit bekannt und wird bei uns unter dem Titel „Nehmt Abschied, Brüder“ gesungen. Den originalen Text „Should auld acquaintance be forgot“ zu dieser viel älteren Melodie schrieb der schottische Nationaldichter Robert Burns 1788.

The Hundred Pipers

Das schottische Volkslied „The Hundred Pipers“ erinnert an die Übergabe der Stadt Carlisle an Prinz Charles Edward Stuart während des Jakobitenaufstands im November 1745. Es erzählt von der militanten Tapferkeit der schottischen Soldaten bei ihrem Einsatz, Prinz Charles (*Bonnie Charlie*) wieder auf den Thron zu bringen. An der Spitze einer gemischten Armee von Highlandern und Lowlandern marschierten sie in ihren Hauben und Kilts über das schottische Hochland zu den Toren Carlises. Prinz Charles zog auf einem weißen Pferd in die Stadt ein, vor ihm hundert Dudelsackspieler, zu denen die Soldaten siegreich zum Klang von Pibrochs (spezielle Variationsmusik für *Great Highland Bagpipes*) tanzten. Das der Baroness Carolina Nairne zugeschriebene Lied über dieses Ereignis entstand ca. hundert Jahre später und wurde nach 1850 sehr populär.

Hinweise zur Interpretation

Alle Angaben zur Registrierung sind lediglich Vorschläge für den beabsichtigten Klang, dem im Prinzip die Disposition einer mittelgroßen britischen Orgel mit den üblichen Teilwerken Great (Hauptwerk), Swell (Schwellwerk), Choir (Positiv) und Pedal zu Grunde liegt. Die Wiedergabe setzt deshalb eine möglichst dreimanualige Orgel voraus. Alle Variationen lassen sich aber auch auf einem zweimanualigen Instrument darstellen. Eines davon sollte ein Schwellwerk sein. Crescendo- und Decrescendo-Zeichen beziehen sich ausschließlich auf die Benutzung des Schwellpedals, keinesfalls auf das Register-Crescendo-Pedal (Walze). Mittig zwischen den Manualsystemen stehende Manualangaben deuten an, dass beide Hände auf dem angezeigten Manual spielen.

Preface

A rhapsody is an instrumental composition of irregular form that often incorporates folk tunes and improvisation, as does the present work, written in 2017. It uses six well-known Scottish folk tunes which are set into various arrangements or variations and present the entire tonal palette of a pipe organ:

Scotland the Brave

As part of the United Kingdom, Scotland does not have its own national anthem. The Scottish anthems “Flower of Scotland” or “Scotland the Brave” are often sung or played at national sporting events or festivities. The melody of the latter was first published in the 1890s; the composer is unknown. In 1950, Cliff Hanley wrote a patriotic text to the music, extolling the natural beauty of the country and the bravery of its warriors. Hardly any other song has such immediate associations with the Scottish bagpipes as this world-famous tune.

Annie Laurie

This old Scottish love song is based on a poem said to have been written by William Douglas of Dumfriesshire about his romance with Annie Laurie (1682–1764), the youngest daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, 1st Baronet, whose seat at Maxwelton was located on the banks of the valley of Bairn in Dumfriesshire. The words were modified and the tune added by Alicia Scott in 1835. In the 1850s she published the song with several other songs of hers for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the soldiers killed in the Crimean War. As a parlour song it was very popular in the English-speaking world in the late Victorian era.

The Flowers of Edinburgh

The melody of this famous Scottish country dance was created around 1740. It is usually played on the fiddle, a special Scottish form of the violin. The rhythm of the dance, also known as the *hornpipe*, is in fast 2/4 time. The origin of the title “The Flowers of Edinburgh” is uncertain. One theory says that it was a tribute to the young ladies in the Scottish capital who attended dance schools at the time and were known as *flowers*. Another suggests that it is a reference to the strong smell that permeated the city in the 18th century. But it is also conceivable that the flowers can literally be interpreted as flowers.

Loch Lomond

The traditional Scottish song “The Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond”, first published in 1841, not only depicts the “beautiful shores of Loch Lomond”, the largest Scottish loch (lake), but also describes the fate of two soldiers who were captured in 1745 after the failed second Jacobite revolt. One was released, the other condemned to death. The released man goes home by the High Road (the way over the mountains), while the executed man can only get to his loved one via the Low Road – the way of the dead through the underworld. The text combines the sadness of the soldier’s plight with images of Loch Lomond’s breathtaking natural beauty. The song uses a six-tone scale, the seventh (leading) tone is absent from the melody.

Auld Lang Syne

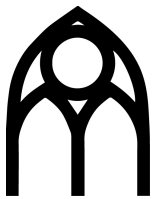
The well-known Scottish song, the title of which can be translated literally as “old long since” (i.e. meaning “days long gone”), is traditionally sung on Hogmanay (New Year’s Eve) to bid farewell to the old year and to those who passed away in the course of the year. But it is also known around the world from graduations, funerals, and as a farewell or ending to other occasions. Scotland’s national poet, Robert Burns, wrote the original lyrics, “Should auld acquaintance be forgot”, for this much older melody. Singing the song on Hogmanay very quickly became a Scottish custom that soon spread to other parts of the British Isles. And as Scots (not to mention English, Welsh and Irish people) emigrated around the world, they took the song with them.

The Hundred Pipers

The Scottish folk song “The Hundred Pipers” commemorates the surrender of the city of Carlisle to Prince Charles Edward Stuart (*Bonnie Prince Charlie*) during the Jacobite Uprising in November 1745. It tells of the militant bravery of the Scottish Jacobite soldiers in their effort to place Prince Charles on the throne. A mixed army of Highlanders and Lowlanders, dressed in bonnets and kilts, marched across the Scottish Highlands to the gates of Carlisle. Prince Charles entered the city on a white horse, in front of him a hundred bagpipers, with the fearless soldiers celebrating their feat by dancing victoriously to the sound of pibrochs (special music for *Great Highland bagpipes*). The song about this event, attributed to Carolina Baroness Nairne, was written about a hundred years later and became very popular after 1850.

Performance Notes

All registration details are merely suggestions for the intended sound, which in principle is based on the specification of a medium-sized British organ with the usual divisions Great, Swell, Choir and Pedal. Thus, the interpretation requires an organ with three manuals and pedals, although performance on a two-manual organ with a Swell is also possible. All signs for a crescendo or decrescendo apply exclusively to the use of the swell pedal, not the crescendo pedal. Instructions for the use of manuals placed between the manual systems indicate that both hands should be played on the designated manual.



Für Michael Hofmeister

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Scottish Rhapsody

op. 64

HW/Pos./SW: Grundstimmen 8', 4', (2')
Pos./HW, SW/HW
Ped.: 16', 8', HW/Ped.

Hans Uwe Hielscher
*1945

Alla marcia

Manual **HW *f***

Pedal

Scotland The Brave

♩ = ca. 90

f
HW 8', 4', Trompete 8' (Pos./HW)

mf
Pos. 8', 4', Cromorne 8'

mf

Ped.: 16', 8', 4'

97

SW *mp*

rit.

The Flowers of Edinburgh
Allegro vivace

$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 96$

101

HW Cornet 5f. *f*

SW 8', 4', 2' *mf*

Ped.: 16', 8' *mf*
SW/Ped.

105

109

143

Musical score for measures 143-146. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The grand staff contains two systems of music. The first system (measures 143-144) features a treble staff with eighth-note patterns and a bass staff with a similar eighth-note pattern. The second system (measures 145-146) features a treble staff with a half-note melody and a bass staff with a half-note accompaniment.

147

Musical score for measures 147-151. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The grand staff contains two systems of music. The first system (measures 147-148) features a treble staff with a long, flowing melodic line and a bass staff with a similar melodic line. The second system (measures 149-151) features a treble staff with a half-note melody and a bass staff with a half-note accompaniment.

Loch Lomond

152

Pos. zarte Solostimme *mp*

p

Musical score for measures 152-155. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The grand staff contains two systems of music. The first system (measures 152-153) features a treble staff with a half-note melody and a bass staff with a half-note accompaniment. The second system (measures 154-155) features a treble staff with a half-note melody and a bass staff with a half-note accompaniment.

156

Musical score for measures 156-159. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The grand staff contains two systems of music. The first system (measures 156-157) features a treble staff with a half-note melody and a bass staff with a half-note accompaniment. The second system (measures 158-159) features a treble staff with a half-note melody and a bass staff with a half-note accompaniment.

Auld Lang Syne

193

SW Solostimme *mf*

HW 8', 4' *mp*

16', 8', Sw/Ped *mp*

This system contains measures 193, 194, and 195. The top staff is the vocal line (SW Solostimme) in a soprano clef, starting with a half note G4 and followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The middle staff is the piano accompaniment (HW) in a bass clef, featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with chords: G2-B2, A2-C3, G2-B2, A2-C3, G2-B2, A2-C3. The bottom staff is a lower piano accompaniment (16', 8', Sw/Ped) in a bass clef, with notes G2, B1, A1, G2, F2, E2.

196

This system contains measures 196, 197, and 198. The top staff continues the vocal line with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The middle staff continues the piano accompaniment with the same rhythmic pattern and chords. The bottom staff continues with notes G2, B1, A1, G2, F2, E2.

199

This system contains measures 199, 200, and 201. The top staff continues the vocal line with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The middle staff continues the piano accompaniment with the same rhythmic pattern and chords. The bottom staff continues with notes G2, B1, A1, G2, F2, E2.

202

This system contains measures 202, 203, and 204. The top staff continues the vocal line with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The middle staff continues the piano accompaniment with the same rhythmic pattern and chords. The bottom staff continues with notes G2, B1, A1, G2, F2, E2.

The Hundred Pipers
Allegro vivace ♩. = ca. 120

249

HW 8', 4' Pos./HW *mf*

254

SW Trompete 8' *f*

HW *mf*

259

264

HW *mf*

366

Musical score for measures 366-369. The score is written for piano with three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a melodic line in the Treble staff with a long slur over measures 366-369, and a bass line in the Bass staff with chords and a lower Bass staff with a simple rhythmic accompaniment.

370

Musical score for measures 370-373. The score is written for piano with three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a melodic line in the Treble staff with a long slur over measures 370-373, and a bass line in the Bass staff with chords and a lower Bass staff with a simple rhythmic accompaniment.

374

SW/HW, Pos./HW

HW ff

Musical score for measures 374-377. The score is written for piano with three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a melodic line in the Treble staff with a long slur over measures 374-377, and a bass line in the Bass staff with chords and a lower Bass staff with a simple rhythmic accompaniment. The dynamic marking **HW ff** is present in the Treble staff.

alle Pedalkoppeln

378

Musical score for measures 378-381. The score is written for piano with three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a melodic line in the Treble staff with a long slur over measures 378-381, and a bass line in the Bass staff with chords and a lower Bass staff with a simple rhythmic accompaniment.

sempre a tempo

382

ff

sffz

Detailed description: This block contains the first system of musical notation, measures 382 through 386. It features a grand staff with a treble clef on the top line and two bass clefs on the bottom lines. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music is marked 'sempre a tempo' and includes dynamic markings 'ff' and 'sffz'. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks like accents and slurs.

387

rit. ten.

sffz

sffz

Detailed description: This block contains the second system of musical notation, measures 387 through 391. It continues the grand staff from the previous system. The music is marked with 'rit.' (ritardando) and 'ten.' (ritardando) above the staff, and 'sffz' (sforzando) below the staff. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks like accents and slurs.

