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Foreword

An abundance of music written for the organ assumes a proficiency in the feet to match the hands. There are times, however, when such is not the case. Pianists who are adapting to the organ may have advanced keyboard skills but little or no experience in playing the pedals. Those who have begun to serve in a regular church organist position may find it daunting to prepare several new voluntaries each week, and they may find that working up the pedal parts is a much more time-consuming task than learning the parts for the hands. Even the most experienced organist has a “bad feet week” on occasion.

For these people and the people we serve, I have assembled or composed another volume of pieces which are “light on the feet.” They require a moderate to advanced manual technique but make more modest demands on the feet. These compositions cover a span of four centuries and require various types of touches—from the extreme legato of the nineteenth century to the more articulate touches of the centuries before and after. You will find them appropriate for worship, concert, and teaching situations.

May your diligent work bring you to the point where you, too, can feel “light on your feet!”

Wayne L. Wold
Spring 2001

Concerto in d

[Light Principal Chorus(es)*]

Giuseppi Torelli, 1658–1709
arr. for organ, Johann Walther, 1684–1748
ed. Wayne L. Wold

Allegro

(all articulations are editorial)

sim.

L.H.

pedal marcato throughout

* Walther left nothing to indicate manual changes, so this may be played all on one manual. For greater contrast however, a second manual with a lighter registration may be used in those places suggested by the editor.

Fantasia in A

[Man: Light Principal Chorus
Ped: Light 16', Man/Ped]

Georg Philip Telemann, 1681–1767
arr. for organ, Wayne L. Wold

Allegro (♩ = 120)

(accent marks are original; all other articulations are editorial)

sim.

sim.

* Originally for cembalo (harpsichord) and written in 4/4 time with triplets.

Organ Sonata in G

K. 328

[I: Principals 8', 4', (2²/3') *mf*

II: Flutes 4', 2' *mp**

Ped: (Flute16'), I/Ped *mf*]

Domenico Scarlatti, 1685–1757

ed. Wayne L. Wold

Andante comodo (♩. = 90)

(all articulations are editorial)

sim.

tr

II

I

* If 4' & 2' Flutes are not available or effective, sections marked "II" may be played an octave higher on Flutes 8', 4'.

Toccata in a

[I: Principal Chorus
 II: Smaller Principal Chorus*
 Ped: Principal Chorus

Johann Anton Kobrich, 1714–1791
 ed. Wayne L. Wold

The musical score is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line. The grand staff begins with a 4/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first measure of the grand staff contains a chord with the annotation "[opening chord may be arpeggiated]". The second measure of the grand staff contains a melodic line with the annotation "[all articulations are editorial]". The second system also consists of a grand staff and a separate bass line, continuing the musical piece.

* May be played all on one manual.

Pastorale

[RH: Mild Solo Stop 8']

LH: Flutes 8', 4'

Ped: Light 16', 8']

Domenico Zipoli, 1688–1726

ed. Wayne L. Wold

Largo (♩ = 60-64)

(all articulations are editorial)
[lightly detached throughout]

sim.

* Though not indicated in the original score, the numerous repeated phrases that are found in the 12/8 sections may be effectively played as “echoes,” with the right hand repeating the passage on a different manual (either the manual where the left hand is playing or on a third, contrasting manual) or on the same solo manual an octave higher.

Préambule

No. 1 from 24 *Pièces en style libre*

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

Louis Vierne, 1870–1937
ed. Wayne L. Wold

Moderato (♩. = 48)

The musical score is written for three parts: Sw (Swing), Gt (Guitar), and Ped (Pedal). The time signature is 12/8. The tempo is Moderato (♩. = 48). The score is divided into two systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece, with the Gt. part marked *mf*. The second system continues the piece. The score includes various musical notations such as clefs, time signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Basso Ostinato

from *Suite, Opus 92*

I: *f* II/I, III/I
 II: *mf* III/II
 III: *mp*
 Ped: *mp*]*

Max Reger, 1873–1916
 ed. Wayne L. Wold

Andante

legato throughout
 ** U ^ U sim.
 pp
 pp poco

* Use 8' stops that blend well; light 4' stops may also be added.

** Though the pedal part is easy in itself, feet will also need to adjust the expression and/or crescendo pedals to bring about the dynamic changes.

Postlude

I: Solo Trumpet
 II: Principal Chorus
 Ped: Principal Chorus

Wayne L. Wold

Allegro vivace (♩ = 290) ♩ = ♩ throughout

The musical score for 'Postlude' is written for three parts: Solo Trumpet (I), Principal Chorus (II), and Principal Chorus (Ped). The tempo is Allegro vivace (♩ = 290) and the meter is 6/8, alternating with 3/4. The key signature is B-flat major. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system has five measures, and the second system has six measures. The Solo Trumpet part (I) is written in the treble clef. The Principal Chorus parts (II and Ped) are written in the bass clef. The Principal Chorus (II) part includes a 'sim.' (simile) marking in the fifth measure of the first system. The Principal Chorus (Ped) part includes a 'sim.' (simile) marking in the sixth measure of the second system.