



Дитрих Букстехуде

Dietrich Buxtehude

ПРЕЛЮДИЯ и ФУГА

для органа

PRAELUDIUM und FUGE

(fis-moll)

für Orgel

Свободное переложение для фортепиано

ЛЕОНИДА НИКОЛАЕВА

Freie Bearbeitung für Klavier

von LEONID NICOLAIEW

Собственность издателей

Eigentum der Verleger

МУЗСЕКТОР ГОСИЗДАТА
MUSIKSEKTION DES STAATSVERLAGES

МОСКВА * MOSKAU * ВЕНА



УНИВЕРСАЛЬНОЕ ИЗД-ВО
UNIVERSAL EDITION A. G.

WIEN * ЛЕЙПЦИГ * LEIPZIG

Прелюдия и фуга.

Praeludium und Fuge.

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Дитрих БУКСТЕХУДЕ.
Dietrich BUXTEHUDE.
Леонид НИКОЛАЕВ.
Leonid NICOLAIEW.

Moderato.

Piano. *p*

Andante.

Moderato.

più f *ten.* *p espr.*

p, ma pieno

Sostenuto.

sempre p *m. d.*

8

m.d.

m.d.

rit.

m.d.

Poco vivace.

ff brillante



sempre ff, pesante



Grave. $\text{♩} = 50$



poco più f

poco più f

poco più f, cresc.

non arpegg.

poco rit. (w)

dim.

pp

8 *a tempo*

poco più f

poco espr.

poco più f

poco più f

Più sostenuto ed espressivo

First system of musical notation in G major (one sharp). The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with a 'espr.' (espressivo) marking. The system concludes with a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking.

Vivace non troppo. $\text{♩} = 92 - 100$

Second system of musical notation. The tempo is marked 'Vivace non troppo' with a quarter note equal to 92-100 beats per minute. The right hand has a 'mp' (mezzo-piano) marking. The system includes various articulations such as slurs and accents.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features complex rhythmic patterns and slurs in both hands.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features complex rhythmic patterns and slurs in both hands.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking. The system concludes with a 'f' (forte) marking.

risoluto

meno f

cresc.

f non affrettare

cresc.

festoso

ff

poco pesante

meno f

meno f cresc.

piu f, sempre cresc.

Andante.

rit

ff

*declamato
piena voce*

dolce

p

poco pesante

brillante

misurato

non affrettare

pp

m.s.

(tr)

espr.

p

First system of musical notation. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music is in 3/4 time. It begins with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff has a more rhythmic accompaniment. Above the treble staff, the tempo marking *rall.* is written, followed by a fermata over a measure. Then, the tempo changes to *a tempo (vivace non troppo)*. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is written below the treble staff. The measure number 8 is indicated above the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation. It continues the piece with similar rhythmic patterns in both staves. The key signature remains two sharps.

Third system of musical notation. The music continues with consistent rhythmic motifs. The measure number 8 is indicated above the treble staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The tempo marking *poco ritenere* is written above the treble staff. The dynamic marking *sempre p* (sempre piano) is written below the treble staff. The bass staff has a *poco marc.* (poco marcato) section. The measure number 8 is indicated above the treble staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The music continues with the same rhythmic patterns. The measure number 8 is indicated above the treble staff. The system ends with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.



sempre ff

pesante

martellato

rit. 8

a tempo

sempre ff

rall.

dim.

Adagio.

mf

pp

tr

rall.