



EDITION STEINGRÄBER

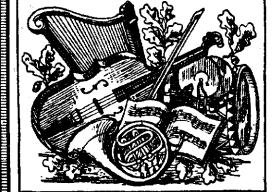
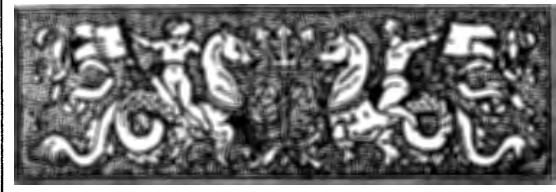
Nr. 163.

W. F. Bach

Klavier-Konzert

A moll.

(Riemann.)





Wilhelm Friedemann Bach.

Klavier-Konzert A MOLL

mit Begleitung eines zweiten Klaviers

herausgegeben

von

DR. HUGO REMMANN.



STEINGRÄBER VERLAG, LEIPZIG.

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Zur Erläuterung der Phrasierungsbezeichnung.

Die den Taktstrichen untergeschriebenen Zahlen legen den thematischen Aufbau im Grossen dar, d. h. weisen die Perioden-Gliederung auf, sind eine durchgeführte musikalische Interpunktion: die 8 zeigt das Ende der Periode an, entspricht also ungefähr dem Punkt der Schriftsprache; die 4 steht ähnlich zum Kolon oder Semikolon in Parallelen; die 2 ist meist, die 6 wohl immer dem Komma zu vergleichen. Übrigens sind aber die Zahlen nichts weiter als die Ordnungszahlen der Takte innerhalb der einzelnen Perioden. Wo rhythmische Komplikationen gar nicht vorkommen, laufen sie regelmässig von 1 bis 8 und beginnen nach 8 wieder mit 1. Alle Anfänge ex abrupto, Einschaltungen, Auslassungen, Dehnungen, Drängungen und Verschränkungen (Umdeutungen des Endes zum neuen Anfang u. dergl.) sind durch die Zahlen sofort verständlich auszudrücken und bedürfen keiner weiteren Erläuterungen durch besondere Anmerkungen. Der punktierte Taktstrich ist entweder ein aufgehobener Taktstrich (eine schwere Zeit wird leicht) oder aber ein wiederholter (eine leichte Zeit wird schwer); das geklammerte Zeichen des schweren Takts (v) hat ähnlichen Sinn (Umdeutung des schweren Takts zum leichten Takt, überm punktierten Taktstrich sogar Umdeutung zum leichten Halbtakt).

Für die Gliederung im Kleinen (Bestimmung der Motivgrenzen) ist das Lesezeichen (resp. II) angewandt; alle anderen Zeichen (Legatobögen, Punkte, Strichpunkte) sind im gemeinüblichen Sinne beibehalten, nur mit strengerer Kritik durchgeführt. Das ~ bedeutet nicht einen dynamischen Accent (Drücker), sondern einen agogischen Accent (gelinde Dehnung des Notenwerts).

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS OF PHRASING.

The numbers written below the bars make clear the broad features of the thematic structure, i.e., show its articulation in periods, they are a systematically applied musical punctuation: the 8 indicates the close of the period, consequently nearly corresponds to the full stop of the written language; the 4 is used like the colon or semicolon in parallels; the 2 is mostly, the 6 perhaps always, comparable to the comma. However, the numbers are nothing more than the ordinal numbers of the bars within the several periods. Where rhythmical complications do not occur, they run regularly from 1 to 8 and begin after 8 again with 1. All beginnings ex abrupto, intercalations, omissions, expansions, contractions, and dove-tailings (the close becoming the new beginning and the like) can be expressed at once intelligibly by the numbers and do not need any further explanations by means of special annotations. The dotted bar is either a suppressed bar (where an accented time becomes unaccented) or a repeated bar (where an unaccented time becomes accented); the sign in parenthesis of the accented bar (v) has a similar meaning (change of the accented bar to the unaccented, above the dotted bar even change to the unaccented half-bar).

For the articulation in detail (fixing of the limits of the motives) the reading-sign ('respectively II') is employed; all other signs (slurs, dots, dots and dashes) retain their usual meaning, only have been used with greater critical strictness. The ~ signifies not a dynamic accent (emphasis), but an agogic accent (slight expansion of the value of the note).

EXPLICATION DES SIGNES DES ÉDITIONS PHRASEES.

Les chiffres souscrits aux barres de mesure démontrent les traces de la construction thématique, c'est à dire, ils font voir l'enchaînement et la structure interne des périodes et représentent une complète ponctuation grammaticale pour la musique: le 8 indique la fin d'une période en sorte qu'il répond au point grammatical; le 4 se trouve analogiquement en parallèle avec le colon (deux points) ou le sémicolon (point et virgule); le 2 est à comparer le plus souvent, le 6 peut-être partout au comma (virgule). Du reste les chiffres ne sont autre chose que des nombres ordinaires des mesures au dedans des singles périodes. Où il n'y a pas de complications rythmiques, ils marchent régulièrement de 1 à 8, et après recommencent à 1. Tous les commencements ex abrupto, les réiterations, les élisions, dilatations, contractions et entrelacements (remplacements d'une terminaison par un nouveau commencement etc.) s'expriment de suite indubitablement par les chiffres

et n'exigent point d'autre explication par des notes spéciales. La barre pointillée se présente comme barre annulée (quand un temps grave [fort] devient anacroustique [faible] ou comme barre réitérée (quand une anacrouse devient temps grave); le signe de la mesure grave paranthéisé (~) est d'un semblable sens (changement de mesure grave en mesure anacroustique, et quand il se trouve sur la barre pointillée même en temps anacroustique).

Pour l'exhibition des détails de la ponctuation (c'est à dire la précision de l'étendue des motifs) s'emploie le guide ('ou II'); tous les autres signes (c'est ceux pour le legato, staccato, portato) ont été conservé en leur commun sens, seulement qu'ils aient été appliqués avec une critique plus sévère. Le ~ ne signifie pas un accent dynamique (renforcement), mais plutôt un accent agogique (prolongement modique de la durée).

Dr. Hugo Riemann.

„Eine Musikerbibel, welche auf keine Frage eine Antwort schuldig bleibt“ (**Musikalische Tagesfragen**) sei angelegentlichst empfohlen:

MUSIK-TASCHENBUCH.

— 5. Auflage. Elegant gebunden 1 Mark. —

Inhalt: Erklärung der musikalischen Kunstausdrücke von Dr. H. Riemann. Katechismus der Musik von O. Schwalm, Tabellen zur Musikgeschichte von Dr. H. Riemann; Kurzgefaßte Harmonielehre von Dr. H. Riemann; Führer durch die Edition Steingräber.

„Das brillant ausgestattete Büchlein dürfte sich bald die entschiedene Gunst des grossen Publikums, das sich irgend musikalisch interessiert, erwerben.“ Neue Musik-Zeitung.

Wilh. Friedemann Bach.

KLAVIER - KONZERT Amoll.

[Allegro molto moderato.] (♩)

I. (Solo-) Klavier.

II. Klavier.

Tutti.

27 April 1910, C. Schenker, Z., 16

Als Vorlage für den Druck diente das Autograph der Berliner Bibliothek: „Concerto a Clavic. Obligato, 2 Violini, Viola e Basso di W. Fr. Bach.“

Stichu. Druck v. Oscar Brandstetter, vorm. F.W. Garbrecht, Leipzig.

4

Solo. 3

ff ritardando *f* *a.t.*

(8a-2)

(4)

(4a)

ff ritardando *a.t.*

p

f

tr

f

mf *cresc.*

f

Tutti. (6)

p *tr*

mf

p

f

v2

mf

l.H.

(8)

(2)

mf

l.H.

l.H.

(4)

Continuo

p

Orchester

mf

l.H.

l.H.

48

48

tr

p

2

Cont.

p

Orch.

132

p

5

4 5

(8): (5) (2): (3) (4)

f *mf* *cresc.*

132

=

2 3 4 3 3 4 1 3 4 3 5 1 3 5 1 2 1 2 3 2 1

f *pf* *f* *p*

mp *cresc.* *f* *p*

=

2 3 4 3 3 4 1 3 4 3 5 1 3 5 1 2 1 2 3 2 1

cresc.

(8=2): (4) (6)

f *f*

=

2 3 4 3 3 4 1 3 4 3 5 1 3 5 1 2 1 2 3 2 1

cresc. *f* *f*

(6a): (6b): (8): *Tutti.* (2):

p *pf* *f* *ritard.* *at.* *f*

rit. *at.* *f* *tr.*

6

(4) (7=5) (6)

Solo.

(6a) (8) (8a-1) (2)

poco sf *f* *ff ritardando..... a.t.* *mf* *cresc.*

p *poco sf* *f* *ff ritardando..... a.t.* *mf*

dim. *mf* *cresc.* *f* *dim.* *p* *l*

pp

p *mp* *p* *pp cresc.*

pp *cresc.* *p*

l.H.

mp

(2):

cresc.

(4):

mf (6)

cresc. *pp legato*

mf

l.H.

f

f

Tutti.

tr

tr

dim.

Solo.

mf

(4):

mf *cresc.*

(4a=5) (Continuo)

mf *cresc.*

pf

f

menof

Tutti.

f

menof

Music score for orchestra and piano, page 8.

The score consists of six systems of music, each with two staves (treble and bass).

- System 1:** Starts with dynamic *< più f*. The piano part has sixteenth-note patterns. The orchestra part includes dynamics *f*, *p*, *mf*, *cresc.*, and *dim.*
- System 2:** Labeled "Solo." The piano part has sixteenth-note patterns. The orchestra part includes dynamics *f*, *mf*, *cresc.*, and *mf*.
- System 3:** Continues the solo section with sixteenth-note patterns. The piano part includes dynamics *p*, *mf*, and *dim.*
- System 4:** Starts with dynamic *p* (Continuo). The piano part has sixteenth-note patterns. The orchestra part includes dynamics *(Orchester)*, *(Cont.)*, and *(Orch.)*.
- System 5:** Labeled "Solo." The piano part has sixteenth-note patterns. The orchestra part includes dynamics *pf*, *f*, *mf*, and *f*.
- System 6:** Labeled "Tutti." The piano part has sixteenth-note patterns. The orchestra part includes dynamics *pf*, *f*, *mf*, and *f*.

Measure numbers (8), (8a), (8b), (2), (4), (2), (6), (8), (2), (2a) are indicated above the measures in various systems.

Sheet music for piano, page 9, measures 484-496.

Measures 484-496:

- Measure 484:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: > tr., mf, f. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 485:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: > tr., mf, f. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 486:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: > tr., pf. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 487:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: > tr., mf. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 488:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: > tr., f. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 489:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: Solo. tr., mp. Fingerings: 443. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 490:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: mf, f. Fingerings: 2, 5, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2, 5. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 491:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: f. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 492:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: (8=2): f. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 493:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: p. Fingerings: 482. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 494:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: cresc. f. Fingerings: 2, 5, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2, 5. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 495:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: f. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 496:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: (2): l.H. Fingerings: 5, 2, 1, 4, 5, 2, 1, 4. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 497:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: cresc. f. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 2, 1, 4, 5, 2, 1, 4. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 498:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: f. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 499:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: (8=6): f. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 500:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: (8): p. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 501:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: (2): l.H. Fingerings: 5, 2, 1, 4, 5, 2, 1, 4. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 502:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: cresc. f. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 2, 1, 4, 5, 2, 1, 4. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 503:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: f. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 504:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: (4): l.H. Fingerings: 5, 2, 1, 4, 5, 2, 1, 4. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 505:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: (6): mf. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 506:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: (8=7): f. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 507:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: p. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 508:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: f. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3. Articulations: accents, slurs.
- Measure 509:** Treble clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one flat. Dynamics: tr. p. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3. Articulations: accents, slurs.

Musical score for orchestra, page 10, featuring four systems of music:

- System 1:** Measures 1-4. Dynamics: *f*, *cresc.*, *f*, *pf*, *ff*. Articulations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6a. Measure 4 ends with a repeat sign.
- System 2:** Measures 5-8. Dynamics: *tr*, *f*, *tr*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *f*. Articulations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Includes the instruction **Tutti.**
- System 3:** Measures 9-12. Dynamics: *f*, *f*, *>mf*, *cresc.*, *f*. Articulations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
- System 4:** Measures 13-16. Dynamics: *tr*, *p*, *mf*, *f*. Articulations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
- System 5:** Measures 17-20. Dynamics: *>p*, *mf*, *pff*, *f*. Articulations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
- System 6:** Measures 21-24. Dynamics: *tr*, *p*, *poco sf*, *f*, *ff*. Articulations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
- System 7:** Measures 25-28. Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*, *poco sf*, *f*, *ff*. Articulations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
- System 8:** Measures 29-32. Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*, *poco sf*, *f*, *ff*. Articulations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Larghetto (♩)

poco erese.

dim.

Tutti.

mp

poco cresc. *dim.*

cresc. *mp*

cresc. *mf*

cresc. *tr*

mf

cresc. *tr*

Solo.

dim. *mf*

cresc. *dim.* *mf*

cresc.

dim. *p*

tr

mp

tr

mp

132

p

pf

tr

2 *3*

mp

tr

poco f

48

148

4

mf > *mp*

(2) (4) (6)

pp

mf *cresc.*

5

f *cresc.*

f *cresc.*

f *cresc.*

f *cresc.*

Tutti. (2) (4)

poco f

dim.

mf

cresc. *dim.* *mf* *cresc.*

f *dim.*

p *mp* *mp*

pf

f *mp*

cresc.

(4b) (4c) (4d) (6)

dim.

mf

p

Solo.

Tutti. (8=2) (4) (6) **Tutti. (8=2)**

Solo.

Tutti. (8=4) **Tutti.**

Solo.

(6) (8=2) (4) (4a) (4b)

Solo.

(4c) (6) (8) (2) (2a)

14

dim. *mf* cresc. *tr* 132 *p* 43

tr *tr* *mp* *tr* *mp* *tr* *tr*

Solo.

pf *pf* *pf* *pf*

poco f cresc. *pf*

f *f* *sff* dim.

Tutti.

f cresc. *f* *p* dim.

mf cresc. *f*

mf cresc. *f* *tr*

Allegro, ma non molto. (♩)

sff mf

Tutti.

(4) (6) (8-5) (6)

sff mf

mf

cresc. *f* *p* *f* *p*

sff mf

mf

cresc. *f* *p* *f* *p*

sff pf *dim. e rit.*

mf *cresc.* *f* *p* *f*

sff pf *dim. e rit.*

mf *cresc.* *p* *f*

pff

pff

pff

sff

mf

mf

p

sff

mf

mf

p

cresc.

16

Solo.

ff rit. *at.* *mf* *pf* *f* *p* *mp*

rit. *mf* *mp*

dim. *p* *l.H.* *l.H.* *l.H.*

Tutti. (8) *4 tr.* *pp*

f *5* *5* *6* *8*

f *p* *l.H.* *l.H.* *l.H.*

Tutti. *4* *3* *p* *pp*

f *p mp* *l.H.* *r.H.* *cresc.* *l.H.*
 (2) (4) (6)
pp *eresc.*
Solo.
r.H. *s f dim.* *mp* *(2)* *(4)*
Tutti. *f* *p* *ritard.* *a t.* *mf*
cresc. *f* *f* *f ritard.* *a t.* *mf*
f *ritard.* *a t.* *sf* *mf*
Tutti. *(2-3)*
f
(4) *(8-5)* *(6)* *5* *(8-5)*
p *mp* *f* *p* *pf*
(2) *(4)* *(6)* *(8-5)*

Solo.

(6): *p* *i* *2* *3* *4* *l.H.* *cresc.* *3* *4*
 (8-2): *p* *f* *mp* *1* *3* *4* *l.H.* *cresc.* *3* *4*
 (4): *p* *pp* *1* *3* *4* *l.H.* *cresc.* *3* *4*
 (8): *dim.* *p* *1* *3* *3* *cresc.* *5* *1* *3* *4*
 (9-6): *dim.* *pp* *1* *3* *3* *cresc.* *5* *1* *3* *4*
 (mf) *dim.* *pp* *1* *3* *3* *cresc.* *5* *1* *3* *4*
 (8a-2): *mp* *1* *3* *4* *l.H.* *3* *3* *cresc.* *5* *1* *3* *4* *dim.*
 (4): *pp* *1* *3* *3* *l.H.* *3* *3* *cresc.* *5* *1* *3* *4* *dim.*
 (8-6): *p* *1* *3* *3* *cresc.* *5* *1* *3* *4* *cresc.* *1* *#* *3* *3* *(8-6)* *(8-2)*
 (8): *pp* *1* *3* *3* *cresc.* *5* *1* *3* *4* *poco f* *f* *1* *#* *3* *3* *mf* *1* *#* *3* *3*

Solo.

(4): (6):

cresc. *più cresc.*

Tutti. (8^a): (2-1):

cresc.

Solo. **Tutti.** **Solo.**

(2-3): (4-3): (4-5): (6): (6^a):

Tutti. **pf** **p** **mf**

(6^b-5): (6^c): (8-2): (4):

mp *cresc.* *f* *mf* *sf mf*

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 20. The score consists of five systems of music, each with two staves: treble clef (top) and bass clef (bottom). The music is in common time.

System 1: Measures 1-10. Dynamics: mf , $f > p$, $f > p$, $f > pf$, $s>sf$, f , ff . Articulations: grace notes, slurs, fermatas. Measure 10: *ritard.*

System 2: Measures 11-20. Dynamics: mf , $cresc.$, $f > p$, $f > pf$, $s>sf$, f , ff . Articulations: grace notes, slurs, fermatas. Measure 20: *ritard.*

System 3: Measures 21-30. Dynamics: $a.t. mf$, $2cresc.$, f_5 , f_5 . Articulations: grace notes, slurs, fermatas. Measure 30: *a.t.*

System 4: Measures 31-40. Dynamics: f , mf , f , mf . Articulations: grace notes, slurs, fermatas.

System 5: Measures 41-50. Dynamics: f , f , sf , sf . Articulations: grace notes, slurs, fermatas. Measure 50: 132 .

Performance Instructions:

- (6): Measure 11
- (8-5): Measure 11
- (6): Measure 12
- (8): Measure 13
- (8a): Measure 14
- (8b-2): Measure 15
- (2a): Measure 22
- (2b): Measure 23
- (4): Measure 32
- (6): Measure 32
- (6a): Measure 33
- (6b): Measure 42
- (8): Measure 48

Sheet music for piano, showing four systems of music. The music is in common time and consists of two staves: treble and bass.

System 1:

- Measure 1: Treble staff, dynamic *mp*, bass staff, dynamic *pp*. Fingerings: 2 4 3, 4 2 1. Pedal markings: *l.H.*, *r.H.*.
- Measure 2: Treble staff, dynamic *r.H.*, bass staff, dynamic *pp*. Fingerings: 5, 5, 5. Pedal markings: *l.H.*.
- Measure 3: Treble staff, dynamic *r.H.*, bass staff, dynamic *cresc.* Fingerings: 1, 2, 1. Pedal markings: *l.H.*.
- Measure 4: Treble staff, dynamic *f*, bass staff, dynamic *f*. Fingerings: 2, 1, 2. Pedal markings: *l.H.*.

System 2:

- Measure 5: Treble staff, dynamic *f*, bass staff, dynamic *mf*. Fingerings: 5, 4 1, 3, 1, 2, 5. Pedal markings: *l.H.*.
- Measure 6: Treble staff, dynamic *f*, bass staff, dynamic *mf*. Fingerings: 4, 3, 2, 1, 5. Pedal markings: *l.H.*.
- Measure 7: Treble staff, dynamic *f*, bass staff, dynamic *mf*. Fingerings: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5. Pedal markings: *l.H.*.
- Measure 8: Treble staff, dynamic *f*, bass staff, dynamic *mf*. Fingerings: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5. Pedal markings: *l.H.*.

System 3:

- Measure 9: Treble staff, dynamic *p*, bass staff, dynamic *pp*. Fingerings: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5. Pedal markings: *l.H.*.
- Measure 10: Treble staff, dynamic *p*, bass staff, dynamic *pp*. Fingerings: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5. Pedal markings: *l.H.*.
- Measure 11: Treble staff, dynamic *p*, bass staff, dynamic *pp*. Fingerings: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5. Pedal markings: *l.H.*.
- Measure 12: Treble staff, dynamic *p*, bass staff, dynamic *pp*. Fingerings: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5. Pedal markings: *l.H.*.

System 4:

- Measure 13: Treble staff, dynamic *p*, bass staff, dynamic *pp*. Fingerings: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5. Pedal markings: *l.H.*.
- Measure 14: Treble staff, dynamic *p*, bass staff, dynamic *pp*. Fingerings: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5. Pedal markings: *l.H.*.
- Measure 15: Treble staff, dynamic *p*, bass staff, dynamic *pp*. Fingerings: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5. Pedal markings: *l.H.*.
- Measure 16: Treble staff, dynamic *p*, bass staff, dynamic *pp*. Fingerings: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5. Pedal markings: *l.H.*.

Final Measure: Treble staff, dynamic *f*, bass staff, dynamic *f*. Fingerings: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5. Pedal markings: *Tutti.*

Musical score for orchestra, page 22.

Top System: Measures 1-10. Treble clef. Key signature changes between measures. Dynamics: *mf*, *mf*, *pf*. Measure 10 ends with a double bar line.

Second System: Measures 11-18. Treble clef. Key signature changes. Dynamics: *f*, *pf*. Measure 18 ends with a double bar line.

Third System: Measures 19-26. Treble clef. Key signature changes. Dynamics: *ff*, *f*, *rit.*, *mp*, *a.t.*. Measure 26 ends with a double bar line.

Fourth System: Measures 27-34. Treble clef. Key signature changes. Dynamics: *ff*, *f*, *rit.*, *a.t.*, *p*. Measure 34 ends with a double bar line.

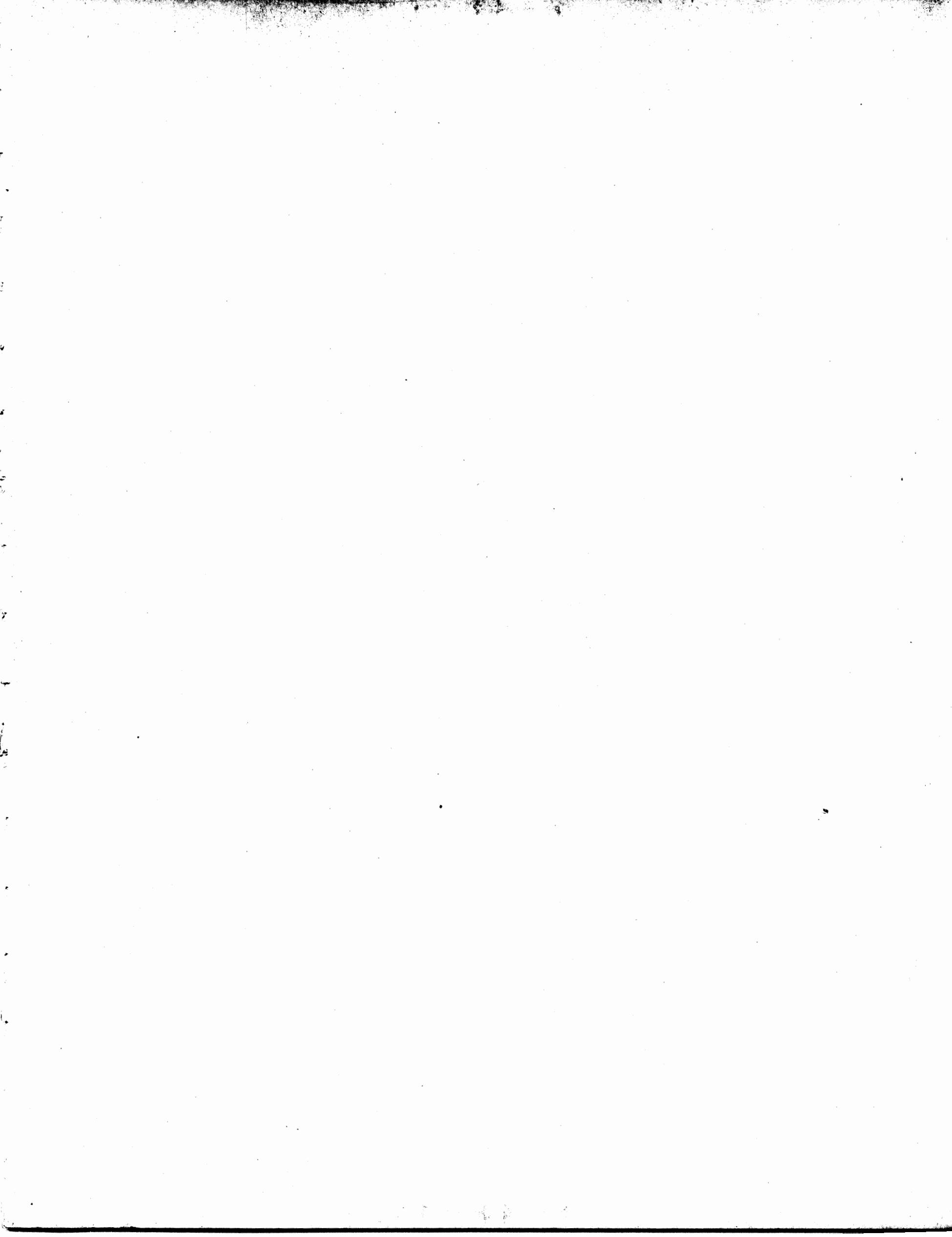
Fifth System: Measures 35-42. Bass clef. Dynamics: *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *pf*, *f*, *f*. Measure 42 ends with a double bar line.

Sixth System: Measures 43-50. Bass clef. Dynamics: *mf*, *cresc.*, *sf*, *mf*, *mp*. Measure 50 ends with a double bar line.

Seventh System: Measures 51-58. Bass clef. Dynamics: *Tutti.*, *(2)*, *sf mf*, *mf*, *mp*. Measure 58 ends with a double bar line.

A musical score page featuring four systems of music for orchestra. The top system starts with dynamic *p* followed by *pp*. It includes markings like *poco f*, *Tutti.*, and measure numbers (6), (8=2), (4). The second system begins with *poco f* and *1/5*. It includes *Solo.*, *f*, *cresc.*, and measure numbers (8), 243, (6). The third system starts with *=ff*, *sff ritardando*, *mf a tempo*, and *sf mf*. It includes *Tutti.*, *ritardando*, *sf a tempo*, and measure numbers (8=7), (8=2), (4), (6). The bottom system includes dynamics *eresc.*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *f=pf*, *dim. e rit.*, *p*, *a.t.*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *f=pf*, *dim. e rit.*, *mp*, *a.t.*, and measure numbers (8=5), (6), (8), 243, (8^a).

Musical score for orchestra, page 24. The score consists of five systems of music, each with two staves (top and bottom). The top staff uses treble clef, and the bottom staff uses bass clef. The score includes dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *p*, *f*, *ff*, *sfp*, *mf*, and *ritardando*. Measure numbers (2), (4), (6), (6a), (6b), (8), (8a), (8b), (8a-5), and (8-5) are indicated above the staves. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note figures and eighth-note pairs, often grouped by measure numbers. The instrumentation includes strings (violin, viola, cello, double bass) and woodwind instruments.





EDITION STEINGRÄBER

Nr. 163.

W. F. Bach

Klavier-Konzert

A moll.

(Riemann.)



Wilhelm Friedemann Bach.

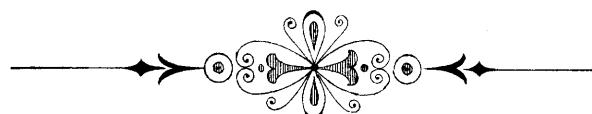
Klavier-Konzert A MOLL

mit Begleitung eines zweiten Klaviers

herausgegeben

von

DR. HUGO RIEMANN.



STEINGRÄBER VERLAG, LEIPZIG.

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Zur Erläuterung der Phrasierungsbezeichnung.

Die den Taktstrichen untergeschriebenen Zahlen legen den thematischen Aufbau im Grossen dar, d. h. weisen die Perioden-Gliederung auf, sind eine durchgeführte musikalische Interpunktions: die 8 zeigt das Ende der Periode an, entspricht also ungefähr dem Punkt der Schriftsprache; die 4 steht ähnlich zum KOLON oder Semikolon in Parallelen; die 2 ist meist, die 6 wohl immer dem Komma zu vergleichen. Übrigens sind aber die Zahlen nichts weiter als die Ordnungszahlen der Takte innerhalb der einzelnen Perioden. Wo rhythmische Komplikationen gar nicht vorkommen, laufen sie regelmässig von 1 bis 8 und beginnen nach 8 wieder mit 1. Alle Anfänge ex abrupto, Einschaltungen, Auslassungen, Dehnungen, Drängungen und Verschränkungen (Umdeutungen des Endes zum neuen Anfang u. dergl.) sind durch die Zahlen sofort verständlich auszudrücken und bedürfen keiner weiteren Erläuterungen durch besondere Anmerkungen. Der punktierte Taktstrich ist entweder ein aufgehobener Taktstrich (eine schwere Zeit wird leicht) oder aber ein wiederholter (eine leichte Zeit wird schwer); das geklammerte Zeichen des schweren Takts (v) hat ähnlichen Sinn (Umdeutung des schweren Takts zum leichten Takt, überm punktierten Taktstrich sogar Umdeutung zum leichten Halbtakt).

Für die Gliederung im Kleinen (Bestimmung der Motivgrenzen) ist das Lesezeichen (resp. II) angewandt; alle anderen Zeichen (Legatobögen, Punkte, Strichpunkte) sind im gemeinüblichen Sinne beizuhalten, nur mit strengerer Kritik durchgeführt. Das x bedeutet nicht einen dynamischen Accent (Drücker), sondern einen a g o g i s c h e n Accent (gelinde Dehnung des Notenwerts).

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS OF PHRASING.

The numbers written below the bars make clear the broad features of the thematic structure, i. e., show its articulation in periods, they are a systematically applied musical punctuation: the 8 indicates the close of the period, consequently nearly corresponds to the full stop of the written language; the 4 is used like the colon or semicolon in parallels; the 2 is mostly, the 6 perhaps always, comparable to the comma. However, the numbers are nothing more than the ordinal numbers of the bars within the several periods. Where rhythmical complications do not occur, they run regularly from 1 to 8 and begin after 8 again with 1. All beginnings ex abrupto, intercalations, omissions, expansions, contractions, and dove-tailings (the close becoming the new beginning and the like) can be expressed at once intelligibly by the numbers and do not need any further explanations by means of special annotations. The dotted bar is either a suppressed bar (where an accented time becomes unaccented) or a repeated bar (where an unaccented time becomes accented); the sign in parenthesis of the accented bar (v) has a similar meaning (change of the accented bar to the unaccented, above the dotted bar even change to the unaccented half-bar).

For the articulation in detail (fixing of the limits of the motives) the reading-sign ('respectively') is employed; all other signs (slurs, dots, dots and dashes) retain their usual meaning, only have been used with greater critical strictness. The ~ signifies not a dynamic accent (emphasis), but an agogic accent (slight expansion of the value of the note).

EXPLICATION DES SIGNES DES ÉDITIONS PHRASÉES.

Les chiffres souscrits aux barres de mesure démontrent les traces de la construction thématique, c'est à dire, ils font voir l'enchaînement et la structure interne des périodes et représentent une complète ponctuation grammaticale pour la musique: le 8 indique la fin d'une période en sorte qu'il répond au point grammatical; le 4 se trouve analogiquement en parallèle avec le colon (deux points) ou le sémicolon (point et virgule); le 2 est à comparer le plus souvent, le 6 peut-être partout au comma (virgule). Du reste les chiffres ne sont autre chose que des nombres ordinaux des mesures au dedans des singles périodes. Où il n'y a pas de complications rythmiques, ils marchent régulièrement de 1 à 8, et après recommencent à 1. Tous les commencements ex abrupto, les réiterations, les élisions, dilatations, contractions et entrelacements (remplacements d'une terminaison par un nouveau commencement etc.) s'expriment de suite indubitablement par les chiffres

et n'exigent point d'autre explication par des notes spéciales. La barre pointillée se présente comme barre annulée (quand un temps forte [fort] devient anacroustique [faible] ou comme barre réitérée (quand une anacrouse devient temps grave); le signe de la mesure grave paranthéisé (~) est d'un semblable sens (changement de mesure grave en mesure anacroustique, et quand il se trouve sur la barre pointillée même en temps anacroustique).

Pour l'exhibition des détails de la ponctuation (c'est à dire la précision de l'étendue des motifs) s'emploie le guide ('ou'); tous les autres signes (c'est ceux pour le legato, staccato, portato) ont été conservé en leur commun sens, seulement qu'ils aient été appliqués avec une critique plus sévère. Le ~ ne signifie pas un accent dynamique (renforcement), mais plutôt un accent agogique (prolongement modique de la durée).

Dr. Hugo Riemann.

„Eine Musikerbibel, welche auf keine Frage eine Antwort schuldig bleibt“ (**Musikalische Tagesfragen**) sei angelegentlichst empfohlen:

MUSIK-TASCHENBUCH.

— 5. Auflage. Elegant gebunden 1 Mark. —

Inhalt: Erklärung der musikalischen Kunstausdrücke von Dr. H. Riemann; Katechismus der Musik von O. Schwalm; Tabellen zur Musikgeschichte von Dr. H. Riemann; Kurzgefasste Harmonielehre von Dr. H. Riemann; Führer durch die Edition Steingräber.

„Das brillant ausgestattete Büchlein dürfte sich bald die entschiedene Gunst des grossen Publikums, das sich irgend musikalisch interessiert, erwerben.“ Neue Musik-Zeitung.

Wilh. Friedemann Bach.

KLAVIER - KONZERT Amoll.

M
215
B1185:2.R

[Allegro molto moderato.] (d)

The musical score consists of four staves of music for two pianos. The top two staves are for the 'I. (Solo-) Klavier' and 'II. Klavier' respectively, while the bottom two staves are for the 'Tutti' section. The music is in common time and A minor. Various dynamics such as forte (f), mezzo-forte (mf), crescendo (cresc.), sforzando (sf), and piano (p) are indicated throughout the score. Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are also present. Measure numbers (2), (4), (8), and (8a) are marked at specific points. The notation includes standard musical symbols like quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, along with trill marks ('tr') and slurs.

4

Solo. 3

p *rif.* *ritardando* *f* *a.t.*

(8a-2)

p *rif.* *ritardando* *a.t.*

(4):

(4a):

Tutti. (6):

cresc. *f*

Solo. 5

mf *l.H.* *l.H.*

(8): (2):

p *tr.* *Continuo* *p* *Orchester*

mf *l.H.* *l.H.*

Cont. *p* *(Orch.)* *43* *tr.* *p*

43 *tr.* *p*

Cont. *p* *(Orch.)* *43* *tr.* *p*

5

(8):

(2):

(4):

(3):

(4):

(6):

(4):

(2):

(6):

(4):

(6a):

(6b):

(8): Tutti.

(2):

rit.

a.t.

rit.

a.t.

rit.

a.t.

6

Solo.

(4) (7=5) (6)

(6a) (8) (8a-1) (2)

(4)

(8)

(4) (8)

7

l.H.

cresc.

mf

pp legato

Tutti.

dim.

Solo.

mf

cresc.

Continuo

mf

cresc.

pf

f

menof

Tutti.

f

menof

Solo.

Tutti.

3 3
bmmmm (4) (8) (6)

3 3 3 3
mf f tr. pf (8) (6)

Solo. tr. 143
(8=2) (4) (6)

p 192 cresc.
(8) (6)

1 2 2 4 3 4 5 2 1 4
cresc. f l.H. 5 2 4 3 4 2 cresc.
(8=6) (8) (2) l.H.

3 5 l.H. 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 3 3 4 2
mf f f (8=7)

p f p tr. (8=7)

f *cresc.* *pf* *ff*

(2) *(4)* *(6)* *(6a)*

(8-1) **Tutti.** *(2)* *(4)* *(8)*

>mf *cresc.* *f*

p *mf* *pf* *f*

pf *sf* *p* *cresc.* *poco sf* *f* *ff*

(6) *(6a)* *(8)* *(8a)*

p *mf* *pf* *f*

p *cresc.* *poco sf* *f* *ff*

p *sf* *p* *cresc.* *poco sf* *f* *ff*

Larghetto (♩)

poco cresc.

dim.

p

dim.

Tutti.

mp

poco cresc.

dim.

mf

mp

eresc.

mp

cresc.

poco f

cresc.

mf

cresc.

f

dim.

mf

cresc.

dim.

mf

cresc.

dim.

p

mp

tr

mp

cresc.

tr

p

pf

poco f

tr

poco f

4

mf > *mp*

(2): (4): (6):

pp

mf cresc.

5

3

f cresc. (2): (4):

Tutti.

cresc. *f* *cresc.*

4

cresc. *f* *cresc.*

5

dim. *mf* cresc. *dim.* *mf* cresc.

f *dim.* *p* *mp* *mp*

p *pf* *f* *mp* *cresc.*

(4b) (4c) (4d) (6):

dim. *mf* *p*

Solo.

Tutti. (8=2) (4) (6) *Tutti. (8=2)*

Solo.

p *ff* *p* *cresc.*

dim. *f* *dim.*

sf dim.

Tutti. (8=4)

poco f *p* *cresc.*

p *mf* *p>*

p *mf* *p* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.*

mf *p* *mf* *cresc.* *f* *mp*

14

> dim. *mf* *cresc.*

132

p

tr

mp

2 1 5 *2 4 1 5* *1 5 2 4*

Solo.

pff

(8a) *(8b)* *(6)* *(8-6)*

poco f *cresc.* *pff*

1 3 *1 4* *1 5*

f *sf* *dim.*

(8) Tutti. *cresc.* *p* *dim.*

mf *cresc.* *f* *(8)*

(2) *(4)*

tr *tr 5* *cresc.* *f* *tr*

Allegro, ma non molto. (♩)

2

s>mf

Tutti.

(4) (6) (8-5) (6)

2

s>mf

mf

cresc.

f *p*

f *p*

2

s>pf

dim. e rit.

mf

cresc.

f *p*

f

2

s>pf

dim. e rit.

mf

cresc.

p

f

2

pf

ff

(6) (6a) (6b) (6c)

pf

ff

5

s>f

mf

mf

p

(8) (6) (6a) (8)

s>f

mf

p

cresc.

Musical score for piano, showing four systems of music. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass.

System 1: Measures 16-21. Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *p*. Fingerings: (8-5), (6), (8-5), (6), (8). Articulations: *crusc.* Measure 21 ends with a double bar line.

System 2: Measures 22-27. Dynamics: *f*, *ff rit.*, *mf*, *pf*, *f*, *p*, *mp*. Fingerings: (8a), (8b=1), (2), (4), (6). Articulations: *solo.*, *at.*, *l.H.*

System 3: Measures 28-33. Dynamics: *f*, *dim.*, *p*, *l.H.*, *l.H.*, *l.H.*. Fingerings: (2), (5), (4). Articulations: *Tutti.*, *(8)*.

System 4: Measures 34-39. Dynamics: *f*, *tr.*, *pp*, *p*, *l.H.*, *l.H.*, *l.H.*. Fingerings: (5), (5), (6), (8). Articulations: *Tutti.*

This musical score page contains five systems of music for orchestra, numbered 1 through 5 from top to bottom. The score includes two treble staves and one bass staff.

System 1: Dynamics include *f*, *p mp*, *l.H.*, *r.H.*, *pp*, *cresc.*, and *t.H.*. Articulations include *1*, *2*, *3*, *4*, *5*, and *ritard.*

System 2: Dynamics include *solo.*, *pp*, *cresc.*, and *r.H.*. Articulations include *1*, *2*, *3*, *4*, *5*, and *Tutti.*

System 3: Dynamics include *mf*, *s dim.*, *mp*, *s*, *p*, and *tr*. Articulations include *1*, *2*, *3*, *4*, *5*, and *Tutti. (2-3)*.

System 4: Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, *ritard.*, *a.t.*, *mf*, *sf*, *ritard.*, *a.t.*, and *mf*. Articulations include *1*, *2*, *3*, *4*, *5*, and *Tutti. (2-3)*.

System 5: Dynamics include *mp*, *mf*, *f*, *pf*, *p*, *mp*, *f*, and *pf*. Articulations include *1*, *2*, *3*, *4*, *5*, and *(8-5)*.

Solo.

18 Solo.

(6) (8-2) (4)

p *pf* *mp* *l.H.* *cresc.*

p *pf* *p* *pp*

dim. *p* *l.H.* *cresc.* *5*

dim. *pp* *mf*

mp *l.H.* *cresc.* *dim.*

pp *dim.*

p *cresc.* *cresc.* *1* *(8-6)* *(8-2)*

pp *cresc.* *poco f* *mf*

Solo.

(4):

(6):

l.H.

cresc.

più cresc.

Tutti.

Solo.

Tutti.

f

pf

mf

p

(2-3):

(4-3):

(4-5):

(6):

(6'a):

(6'b-5):

(6'c):

(8-2):

(4):

mp

cresc.

f

sf

mf

sf

mf

sf

mf

sf mf

Musical score page 20, featuring five systems of music for orchestra. The score includes multiple staves for various instruments, with dynamics, articulations, and performance instructions.

System 1: Measures 1-10. Dynamics: mf , cresc., p , f , p , pf , sf , f , ff . Articulations: ritard. , ritard. . Measure 10 ends with ff and ritard.

System 2: Measures 11-20. Dynamics: mf , cresc., p , f , pf , sf , f , ff . Articulations: ritard. . Measure 20 ends with ff and ritard.

System 3: Solo section. Dynamics: $a.t. mf$, cresc., f , f . Articulations: $a.t.$, $(2a)$, $(2b)$.

System 4: Measures 1-10. Dynamics: f , mf , f , mf . Articulations: sf , f , f , f . Measure 10 ends with f .

System 5: Measures 1-10. Dynamics: f , mf , f , mf . Articulations: sf , f , f , f . Measure 10 ends with f .

Musical score page 21, featuring six staves of music for piano and orchestra. The score includes parts for piano (treble and bass staves) and various instruments in the orchestra (indicated by 'r.H.', 'l.H.', and 'Solo.' markings). The music consists of six measures per staff, with dynamics such as *mp*, *pp*, *r.H.*, *cresc.*, *f*, *Solo.*, *p*, *pf*, *f*, *mf*, *poco*, and *Tutti.*. Measure numbers (2), (4), (6), (8), and (8-6) are indicated above the staves. The score concludes with measure (2) of the final staff.

Musical score for orchestra, page 22. The score consists of five systems of music, each with multiple staves.

System 1: Two staves. Measure 1: *mf*, dynamic markings *f* and *mf*. Measure 2: *mf*, dynamic markings *f* and *pf*. Measure 3: *mf*, dynamic markings *f* and *pf*. Measure 4: *pf*.

System 2: Two staves. Measure 1: *f*. Measure 2: *pf*. Measure 3: *mf*.

System 3: Solo section. Three staves. Measure 1: *ff*. Measure 2: *solo*, *f*, *rit.*, *a.t.* Measure 3: *ff*.

System 4: Three staves. Measures 1-2: *ff*. Measures 3-4: *ff*.

System 5: Two staves. Measures 1-2: *l.H.*, *mf*, *mp*. Measures 3-4: *mf*, *pf*, *f*. Measures 5-6: *f*, *f*.

System 6: Two staves. Measures 1-2: *mf*, *cresc.* Measures 3-4: *sf*, *mf*, *mp*.

System 7: Two staves. Measures 1-2: *Tutti.* Measures 3-4: *sf*, *mf*.

A musical score page featuring four systems of music for orchestra. The top system starts with dynamic *p* and *pp*, followed by *poco f*. It includes markings like '(6)', 'Tutti.', '(8-2)', '1', '3', '4', and '5'. The second system begins with *poco f* and '1'. The third system starts with *f* and '2', followed by 'cresc.'. The fourth system starts with *ff* and *sff ritardando*, followed by *a tempo*. The middle section starts with *ritardando* and *sfa tempo*. The bottom section starts with *cresc.* and *f*, followed by *p*, *f*, *p*, *f=pf*, *dim. e rit.*, *p*, *a t.*, and *mf*. The score also includes measures with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as *243*.

Musical score for orchestra, page 24, featuring four systems of music:

- System 1:** Measures 1-6. Dynamics: *cresc.*, *p*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *p*. Articulations: slurs, grace notes. Performance instruction: (2), (4), (6), (6a).
- System 2:** Measures 7-12. Dynamics: *cresc.*, *p*, *f*, *p*. Articulations: slurs, grace notes. Performance instruction: (2), (4), (6), (6a).
- System 3:** Measures 13-18. Dynamics: *ff*, *sforz.*, *mf*. Articulations: slurs, grace notes. Performance instruction: (6b), (6c), (8), (6).
- System 4:** Measures 19-24. Dynamics: *ff*, *sforz.*, *mf*. Articulations: slurs, grace notes. Performance instruction: (6b), (6c), (8), (6).
- System 5:** Measures 25-30. Dynamics: *mf*, *p*, *p*, *f*, *f*. Articulations: slurs, grace notes. Performance instruction: (8a), (8), (8a-5), (6).
- System 6:** Measures 31-36. Dynamics: *cresc.*, *f*. Articulations: slurs, grace notes. Performance instruction: (8a), (8b).
- System 7:** Measures 37-42. Dynamics: *p*, *p*, *f*, *cresc.*, *f*. Articulations: slurs, grace notes. Performance instruction: (8-5), (8), (8a), (8b).
- System 8:** Measures 43-48. Dynamics: *p*, *p*, *f*, *cresc.*, *f*. Articulations: slurs, grace notes. Performance instruction: (8-5), (8), (8a), (8b).

Performance instructions include slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *p*, *f*, *ff*, *sforz.*, *mf*, *ritardando*.

