

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH

KLAVIERWERKE

Unter Mitwirkung von Egon Petri und Bruno Mugellini

herausgegeben von

FERRUCCIO BUSONI

XIV

Mehrsätzige Vortragsstücke

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Herausgegeben von Ferruccio Busoni



VEB BREITKOPF & HÄRTEL MUSIKVERLAG LEIPZIG

no. 10 -

CHROMATISCHE FANTASIE UND FUGE

Es galt bei diesem Stücke, den ursprünglichen Sinn zu rekonstruieren, es von den „Manieren“ und „Manierismen“, welche die Zeit, die mannigfaltigen Abschriften, der Schlendrian der „Klavierklassen“ und die in Konzertsälen heimische Eitelkeit gehäuft hatten, zu reinigen. In der Auffassung war der Herausgeber bemüht, eine größere Einheitlichkeit herzustellen, die vielen kleinen Abschnitte auf wenige große zu reduzieren und so den breiten, tragischen Zug der Fantasie wirken zu lassen. Die vier Abteilungen, welche diese Auffassung ergibt, könnten sich überschreiben lassen: Tokkata, Choral (Arpeggio), Rezitativ und Coda. Das Rezitativ, auch wo es in Passagenspiel ausartet, wo es aus der engeren Lage einer Singstimme tritt und über den ganzen Umfang der Klaviatur sich ausbreitet, ist durchaus einstimmig — nämlich als einer und derselben Stimme zugewiesen gedacht; danach müssen sich Ton und Vortrag richten, eine mögliche Einheit wahren und sich gegen das dazwischengreifende „Orchester“ oder „Cembalo“ abheben. Die Entstellungen aller früheren Texte sind berichtigt; die angebrachten Modifikationen erstreben überall einen bequemen Spielplatz und stellenweise eine größere Klangfülle.

In this piece, the important point was to reconstruct its original meaning, to cleanse it of those “Manners and Mannerisms” which time, the manifold transcripts, the accustomed routine of “Piano-classes”, and the vanity indigenous to the concert-room had accumulated for it. In his interpretation, the editor has endeavoured to restore a greater uniformity, to reduce the many small sections to a few large ones, and thus to allow the broad, tragic line of the Fantasy to take effect. The four divisions resulting from this conception of the work might be superscribed: Toccata, Choral (Arpeggio), Recitativo and Coda. The Recitativo is entirely one-voiced, that is to say, assigned to one and the same voice throughout, even where it deteriorates into mere passage-playing, and leaves the more restricted position of a vocal part to spread over the whole range of the keyboard. Tone and execution must be rendered accordingly, preserving unity as far as possible, and standing out in bold relief against the intervening “Orchestra” or “Cembalo”. The misrepresentations of all former texts have been rectified; the amendments introduced endeavour to obtain everywhere convenience for the player, and here and there, a greater volume of sound.

In questa composizione era duopo ristabilire il senso originale; ed a questo scopo bisognava purificarla di tutti quei „manierismi“ che vi erano stati accumulati dal tempo, dalle varie copie, dalla negligenza di tanti maestri di pianoforte e dalla tradizionale vanità che troneggia nelle sale dei concerti. — Per quanto concerne l'interpretazione, l'editore ha tentato d'arrivare ad una più completa unità della Fantasia, di ridurre a poche e grandi divisioni le numerose piccole parti, e di renderne in questo modo l'effetto tragico e grandioso. Le quattro parti ottenute con questa interpretazione potrebbero essere intitolate: Toccata, Corale (Arpeggio), Recitativo e Coda. Il Recitativo è sempre immaginato come eseguito da una sola voce, anche in quei periodi dove esso degenera in passaggi sortendo dagli stretti limiti della voce umana ed abbracciando tutta l'estensione del pianoforte; in questo senso il pianista deve modificare il tocco e l'interpretazione, serbando la massima unità possibile e facendo bene spiccare il Recitativo medesimo dall'„Orchestra“ o dal „Cembalo“. Le difformazioni che si trovano in tutte le altre edizioni sono qui rettificate; le modificazioni introdotte mirano dovunque ad una maggior facilità dell'esecuzione, e in certi punti ad una più ricca sonorità.

Pour cette pièce, il s'agissait de reconstituer le sens original, de la débarrasser des «manières» et du «manierisme» qu'elle devait au temps, aux diverses copies, au laisser-aller des «classes de piano», comme aussi aux prétentions qui sévissent dans nos salles de concert. Ma conception me porte vers une plus grande homogénéité, vers la réduction en quelques grandes subdivisions des trop nombreuses petites périodes, afin de mettre bien en relief le grand souffle tragique de cette «Fantaisie». Les quatre grandes périodes qui procèdent de cette conception pourraient recevoir les sous-titres: Toccata, Choral (Arpeggio), Récitatif, Coda. Là même, où le récitatif dégénère en simple jeu de passage, où il excède l'étendue d'une voix chantante pour mettre à contribution tout le clavier, il est toujours homophone, c'est-à-dire imaginé pour une seule et même voix; il convient donc d'exécuter ce passage conformément à ce qui vient d'être dit, de conserver l'unité et faire contraste avec «l'orchestre» ou «Cembalo» qui attaque ici. Les défigurations, imputables aux anciens textes, ont été réctifiées; les modifications apportées ont pour conséquence une exécution plus aisée et, par moment, une bien plus ample sonorité.

Chromatische Fantasie und Fuge

Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue

Fantasia cromatica e Fuga

Fantaisie chromatique et Fugue

1

M.
22
B118
1923
v. 14

Fantasia

rasch, kernig
animato, con vigore

Joh. Seb. Bach, BWV 903
Herausgegeben von Ferruccio Busoni

(Allegro deciso.)

*

*) Die höchste Note - analog dem ersten Takte - auf dem zweiten Viertel; (nicht, wie alle Ausgaben außer Steingraber bringen, auf dem vierten Sechzehntel).

*) The highest note on the second crotchet, analogous to the first bar, (not, as in all the editions except Steingraber's, on the fourth semiquaver).

*) La nota più acuta, corrispondente a quella della prima misura, deve entrare sulla seconda semiminima (non sulla quarta biscroma, come l'indicano tutte le altre edizioni, meno quella di Steingraber).

*) La note la plus haute - en analogie avec la première mesure - sur le 2^{me} temps (et non comme dans toutes les éditions, celle de Steingraber exceptée, sur la quatrième double-croche)



First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a series of eighth-note chords, with the first measure marked *mf*. The bass clef staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The system concludes with a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff, numbered 1, 2, 3.

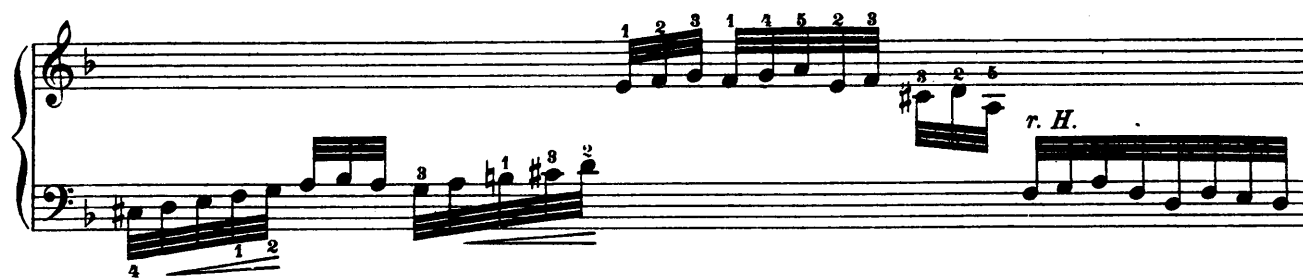
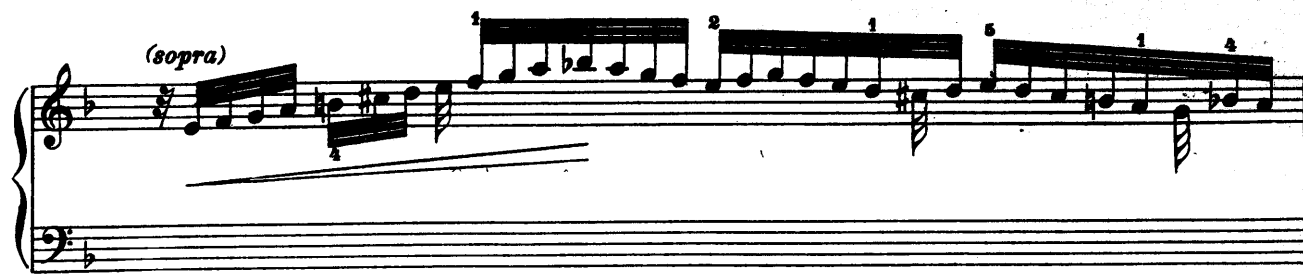
Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a triplet of eighth notes, marked *(geschwungen)* and *(vibrato)*. The bass clef staff continues the accompaniment. The system ends with a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff, numbered 1, 2, 3.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a triplet of eighth notes, marked *(cresc.)*. The bass clef staff continues the accompaniment. The system concludes with a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff, numbered 1, 2, 3.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a triplet of eighth notes, marked 1. The bass clef staff continues the accompaniment. The system concludes with a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff, numbered 1, 2, 3.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a triplet of eighth notes, marked 2. The bass clef staff continues the accompaniment. The system concludes with a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff, numbered 1, 2, 3.

(sopra)



(p)
(sempre in tempo)

27
(continuando)

1 3 5
l. H.

più

30

(quasi in tempo)

ff

1 3 2
l. H.

(stumm)
(muto) *

(sciolto)

27
riten.

l. H.
1 3 2
r. H.

(stumm)
(insensibile) *

*) Man halte sich auf der Grundnote D nicht auf, sondern lege die rhythmische Spitze auf die jeweilige höchste Note des Akkordes (linke Hand).

*) There should be no pause on the fundamental note D, the rhythmical point should fall on the highest note of each chord (left hand).

Edition Breitkopf

*) Non si faccia nessuna sosta sul Re fondamentale; si metta piuttosto il culmine ritmico sulla nota più acuta di ogni accordo, eseguendola colla mano sinistra.

*) On ne persistera pas sur la fondamentale ré, mais on mettra tout l'accent rythmique sur la note supérieure de chaque accord: (main gauche).

(weich gedämpft)
(*dolce velato*)
(*quasi Organo*),

(etwas feierlich)
(*un poco solenne*)

Red. * *Red.* *

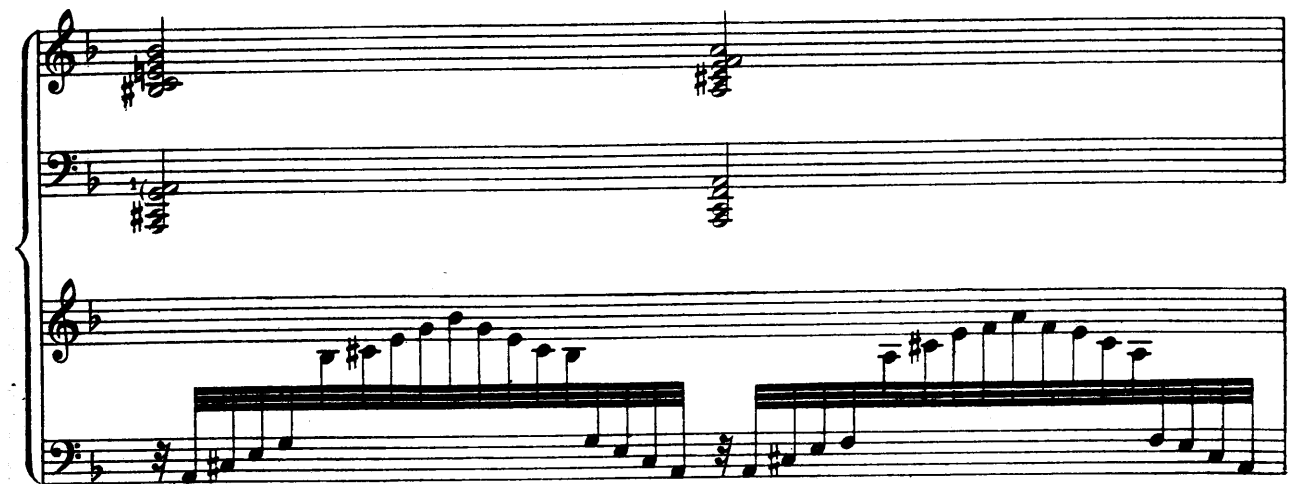
dolce
(*quasi Arpa*)



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top two staves are grand staves (treble and bass clef) with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). They contain block chords in the first measure, followed by a change in the second measure. The third staff is a single melodic line in the treble clef, featuring a series of eighth notes with a descending contour, starting on a B-flat and ending on a G-flat.



The second system of musical notation also consists of three staves. The top two staves are grand staves with a key signature of one flat. The first measure contains block chords, and the second measure features a half note chord in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass. The third staff continues the melodic line from the first system, with eighth notes and a final triplet of eighth notes (labeled 2, 3, 1) in the third measure.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top two staves are grand staves with a key signature of one flat. The first measure contains block chords, and the second measure features a half note chord in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass. The third staff continues the melodic line from the first system, with eighth notes and a final triplet of eighth notes (labeled 2, 3, 1) in the third measure.

Handwritten: *u2*

(weich) (*dolce*)

(gleichmäßig und ruhig)
(*calmo e eguale*)

Red *

Handwritten: *u2*

5 4

1

(etwas lauter und entschlossener)
(*un poco più forte e deciso*)

(quasi forte)

(dimin.)

(nicht anzuschlagen)
(benko vintati il karvo)

(stumm)
(insensibile)

Voce Recitante

(immer stark und breit mit großer Energie der Empfindung)
(sempre forte e largo, con grande energia di sentimento)

(anfangs ungefähr: ♩ = 72 nach M. M.)
(nel principio presso a poco: ♩ = 72 secondo M. M.)

recitativo

tr

2 8 1

f

*) „Selon le caractère d'un récitatif, mais in tempo“ -im Charakter eines Recitativs, aber im Takt- sagt Beethoven in der IX. Symphonie; diese Vorschrift findet hier Anwendung. Man vergleiche das Diesbüchliche im Vorwort.

*) „In the style of a Recitative, but in strict time“, as Beethoven puts it in the 9th Symphony; this instruction is applicable here. Compare the preface concerning this point.
Edition Breitkopf

*) „Nel carattere d'un recitativo, ma in tempo“ dice Beethoven nella nona Sinfonia; questa prescrizione si deve impiegare pure qui. Si rilegga quello che è stato detto a questo riguardo nella prefazione.

*) „Dans le caractère d'un récitatif, mais en mesure“ dit Beethoven, dans la 9^{ème} Symphonie. Cette prescription s'applique ici. Qu'on veuille bien comparer avec ce qui est dit à ce sujet dans la préface.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with trills (tr) and a fermata. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and a trill in the middle section. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). Performance instructions include *ten.* (tension), *(l. H.)* (left hand), and *(nello stesso modo)* (in the same manner).

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic development with a *f* (forte) dynamic. The left hand features a *p* (piano) dynamic section. Performance instructions include *(dimin.)* (diminuendo) and *ted.* (tension).

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many accidentals. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and a trill in the middle section.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a fermata. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and a trill in the middle section. Dynamics include *menof* (meno-forte) and *60* (tempo marking). Performance instructions include *l. H.* (left hand) and *r. H.* (right hand).

11

tr *(largamente)*

ossia:

f (teatrale)

(accelerato ma sempre recitando)

This system contains the first system of a musical score. It features a grand staff with three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a large slur covering several measures, with the tempo marking '(largamente)' above it. The middle staff has a vocal line with a trill and a slur. The bottom staff has a bass line. There are various musical notations including notes, rests, and slurs. The number '11' is in the top right corner.

63

tr

(nicht eilen, aber ohne Steifheit)
(non affrettato ma senza eccessivo rigore di tempo)

This system contains the second system of the musical score. It features a grand staff with three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a slur. The middle staff has a vocal line with a slur. The bottom staff has a bass line. There are various musical notations including notes, rests, and slurs. The number '63' is in the top left corner.

5 3 (1 2)

5 3 (1 2)

5 4 3 1 2

5 3 1 2

(sopra)

8 2 1 2

8 1 2

This system contains the third system of the musical score. It features a grand staff with three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with various slurs and fingerings. The middle staff has a vocal line with a slur. The bottom staff has a bass line. There are various musical notations including notes, rests, and slurs. The word '(sopra)' is written below the middle staff.

(ben ritmato)

This system contains the fourth system of the musical score. It features a grand staff with three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a slur. The middle staff has a vocal line with a slur. The bottom staff has a bass line. There are various musical notations including notes, rests, and slurs. The tempo marking '(ben ritmato)' is above the top staff.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a rapid, ascending scale-like passage. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. The tempo/mood marking *(un poco più veloce) (quasi di bravura)* is written above the right hand.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with a series of chords and eighth notes, some marked with fingerings (1, 3, 4, 3, 2). The left hand has a few chords. The tempo/mood marking *(a tempo)* is written below the right hand.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a series of trills (tr) and a tenuto note (ten.). The left hand has a series of chords. The dynamic marking *mf* is written below the left hand.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth notes, some marked with *fz p*. The left hand has a series of chords. The tempo/mood marking *(recitando)* is written above the right hand.

70

13

(i.H.)

ritenendo

risolvendo

ten.

mp

(mit Ergriffenheit)
(con commosione)

70

ten.

dim.

p

p

p

p

(sehr ruhig)
(molto tranquillo)

con sord.
Verschiebung
(weich und tief)
(dolce, con profondità)

Red.

con sord.
Versch. * (Red.)

Red.

con sord.
Versch. * (Red.)

ten.

p

Red.

*

Nach

*) Eine sehr verfeinerte Behandlung des Pedals kann die Wirkung des fort klingenden Orgelpunktes - D, bei vollkommener Trennung der wechselnden Akkorde, zu Gehör bringen.

*) By very careful treatment of the pedal, the effect of the sustained organ-point-D can be obtained, while keeping the changing chords completely separated from one another.
Edition Breitkopf

*) Un trattamento assai raffinato del pedale può dare il giusto effetto al pedale di Re che si deve sempre sentire attraverso alla successione dei varj accordi.

**) Un emploi très raffiné de la pédale peut prolonger la sonorité de ce point d'orgue sur ré, tout en tenant séparés les accords successifs superposés.*

Fuga *)

(dolcissimo)

g. An. 10

3 1/2 - 2 1/2 + 1/2

20

tr

*) Obwohl das Thema einige kontrapunktische Möglichkeiten geboten hätte, hält sich die Fuge, dessen ungeachtet, von polyphonen Künsten frei. Auch die „Chromatik“ tritt in den Hintergrund und taucht in der Figuration völlig unter.

Damit die Fuge wenigstens den Schein einer inneren Beziehung zu der ihr sehr überlegenen „Fantasie“ bewahren könne, sollte sie durchaus nicht auf „Brillanz“ hin gespielt werden.

*) Although the theme presents several contrapuntal possibilities, the fugue nevertheless keeps clear of all polyphonic artifices. The chromatic element too, retires into the background, and disappears entirely in the figuration.

In order to preserve for the fugue at least the appearance of a certain inward relationship with the fantasy, which is by far its superior, it should on no account be played with a view to brilliancy of effect.

*) Sebbene il tema avesse offerto alcune possibilità contrappuntistiche, la fuga si mantiene libera d'ogni polifonia artificiosa. Anche l'elemento cromatico è di poca importanza e viene completamente sommerso dalle onde della figurazione.

La fantasia è assai superiore alla fuga; questa però, affinché possa serbare almeno l'apparenza d'essere unita con quella da un legame spirituale, non dovrebbe secondo noi eseguirsi in una maniera esclusivamente brillante.

*) Quoique le thème admettait des combinaisons contrapointiques, cette fugue se tient à l'écart des artifices polyphoniques. De même l'élément „chromatique“ s'efface pour disparaître totalement dans la figuration.

Pour conserver à la fugue une apparence de relation avec la „Fantaisie“ qui lui est de beaucoup supérieure, on ne doit nullement lui donner une exécution brillante.

30

dolce con grazia

(tranquillo) *tr(a piacere)* *(a tempo)*

40

**)*

strenger: più severo:

*) Hier setzt, organistisch zu sprechen, ein neues, etwas verstärktes Register ein; jedoch nur für die Stimme des Themas.

*) Speaking as an organist, a new register with somewhat increased tone-volume, begins here, but only for the voice in which the theme appears.

*) Qui entra, per usare la terminologia degli organisti, un nuovo registro alquanto rafforzato; esso vale però solamente per la voce del tema.

*) Ici apparaît une sorte de nouveau jeu d'orgue plus fort, mais seulement en ce qui concerne la voix thématique.

(m. d.)

(tr)

Ausführung:
 Esecuzione:
 Execution:
 Exécution:

50

tr

(melodioso)

60

(quasi f)

tr

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked *(espr.)*. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth notes.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff continues the melodic line with a trill marked *tr* and *p più f*. The bass staff has a trill marked *tr* in the right hand.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff features a melodic line with a trill marked *tr* and *(p subito)*. The bass staff has a trill marked *tr* and *(p, sost. legato)*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff features a melodic line with a trill marked *tr* and *p*. The bass staff has a trill marked *tr* and *p*.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff features a melodic line with a trill marked *tr* and *b minor*. The bass staff has a trill marked *tr* and *p*.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff features a melodic line with a trill marked *tr*. The bass staff has a trill marked *tr*.

Handwritten annotations: *30*, *e minor*

Dynamic markings: *mf*, *poco a poco cresc.*, *forte e dolce*

Performance instructions: **)* (appearing twice)

*) Hier könnte das Thema, durch Überkreuzen, von der linken Hand gespielt, der Baß durch das Pedal fortgehalten werden.

*) The theme might be taken here in the left hand (by crossing the hands), and the bass held by the pedal.

*) Qui il tema potrebbe essere eseguito dalla mano sinistra incrociandosi colla destra, mentre il basso verrebbe tenuto dal pedale.

*) Ici, le thème pourrait être repris par la main gauche (croisement de main), tandis que la basse serait maintenue par la pédale.

14

(espressivo ma forte)

(espressivo)

Segue 118

(più f)

25

(Tempo giusto)

Recep-ed materii

Konzert-Version des Herausgebers:

Nei concerti l'editore si serve della seguente versione:

The editors concert version:

Version de concert de l'arrangeur:

tenutissime, marcate

(molto tenute pesanti)

(sempre più aumentando)

ff (con molta importanza)

sempre più risoluto 112-120

sempre più risoluto 127

5 6

3

allarg. - - - (con slancio)

rit.

3 4 5 3

rit.

27460

Anhang

Die chromatische Fantasie in der Original-Darstellung

Original

Abweichung nach der Rustschen Handschrift

The image displays a musical score for a piano piece titled 'Die chromatische Fantasie'. It is presented in two versions: the 'Original' and a version 'Abweichung nach der Rustschen Handschrift' (Deviation according to the Rust manuscript). The score is written for piano, with a key signature of one flat (G minor) and a 3/4 time signature. The first system shows a significant difference in the right-hand melody between the original and the Rust manuscript. The subsequent systems show more subtle variations in phrasing and ornamentation. The score is divided into five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The first system includes dynamic markings 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The second system includes a triplet marking '3'. The third system includes a triplet marking '3' and a dynamic marking 'p 3'. The fourth system includes a dynamic marking 'f' and a triplet marking '3'. The fifth system includes a dynamic marking 'f' and a triplet marking '3'. The score is published by Edition Breitkopf, with the number 27460.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation is highly rhythmic, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are numerous accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) throughout the piece. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the treble and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the bass. The second system continues this pattern with more intricate melodic development. The third system features a more active bass line. The fourth system shows a continuation of the complex textures. The fifth system has a more active bass line. The sixth system concludes with a final melodic flourish in the treble and a sustained bass line.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system shows a complex texture with many sixteenth notes. The second system features a more rhythmic pattern with eighth notes. The third system has a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth system continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The fifth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in the bass staff and a forte (*f*) marking in the treble staff. The sixth system concludes the page with a final cadence.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings are present: a piano (*p*) marking in the first system and a forte (*f*) marking in the second system. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the sixth system.



arpeggio

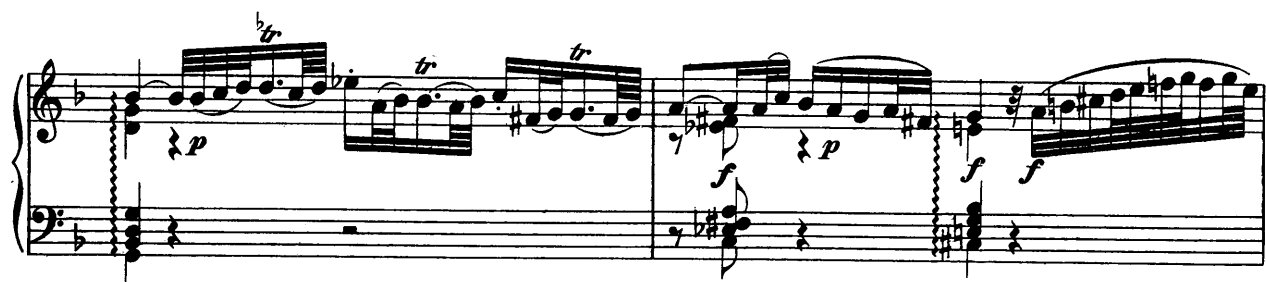
arpeggio

Recitativo

p *f* *p*

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

This page contains five systems of musical notation for piano, arranged in two columns. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and ornaments. Dynamics like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are indicated throughout. Articulation marks like accents and slurs are used to guide performance. Ornaments, specifically mordents and trills, are present in several measures. The key signature is B-flat major, and the time signature is 4/4. The notation is written for both the right and left hands, with the right hand typically playing the melody and the left hand providing harmonic support.



This page contains five systems of musical notation for piano, arranged in two columns. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** The right-hand staff begins with a trill (tr) and a long slur. The left-hand staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).
- System 2:** The right-hand staff has a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The left-hand staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).
- System 3:** The right-hand staff has a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The left-hand staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).
- System 4:** The right-hand staff has a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The left-hand staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).
- System 5:** The right-hand staff has a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The left-hand staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).

Capriccio

über die Abreise des vielgeliebten Bruders

Capriccio

on the departure of a beloved brother

Capriccio

sopra la lontananza del suo fratello diletto

Caprice

sur le départ de son frère bien-aimé

Ariosio

Adagio *) Ist eine Schmeichelung der Freunde, um denselben von seiner Reise abzuhalten

Adagio *) È una lusinga degli amici, per trattenerlo dal partire

Adagio *) Is a coaxing by his friends, to induce him to give up his journey

L'Adagio *) est comme une aimable intervention des amis pour retenir le voyageur

BWV 992

dolce

(più dolce)

tr

p

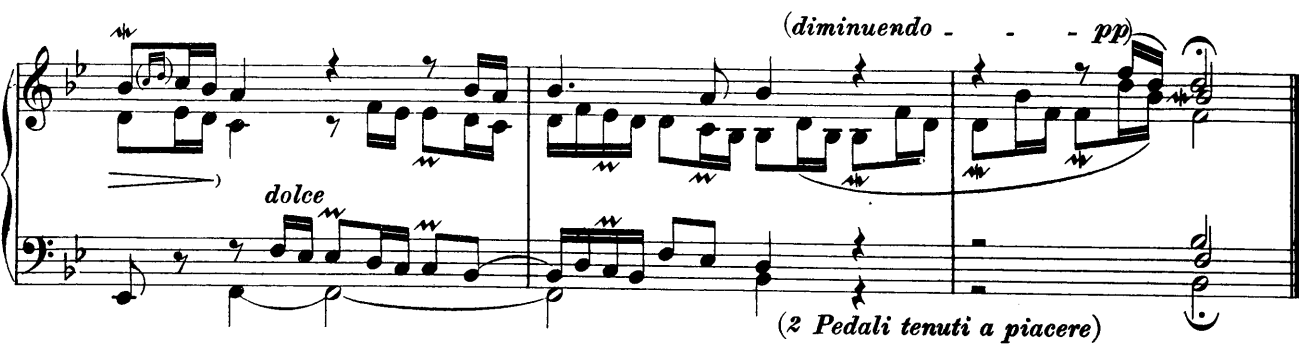
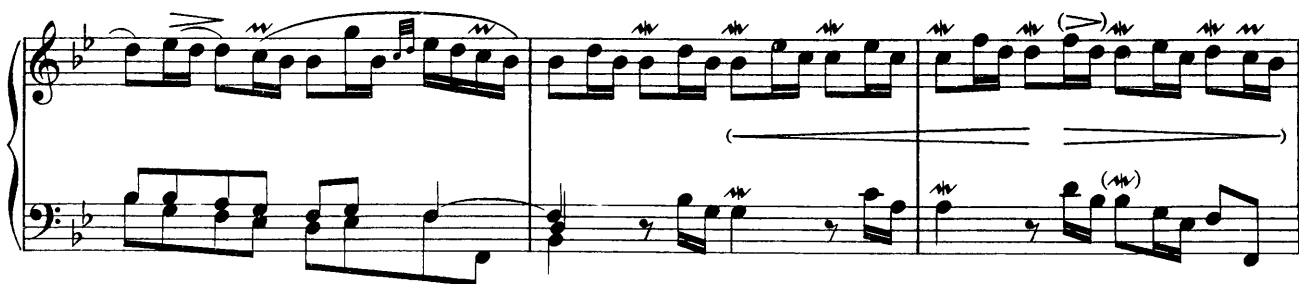
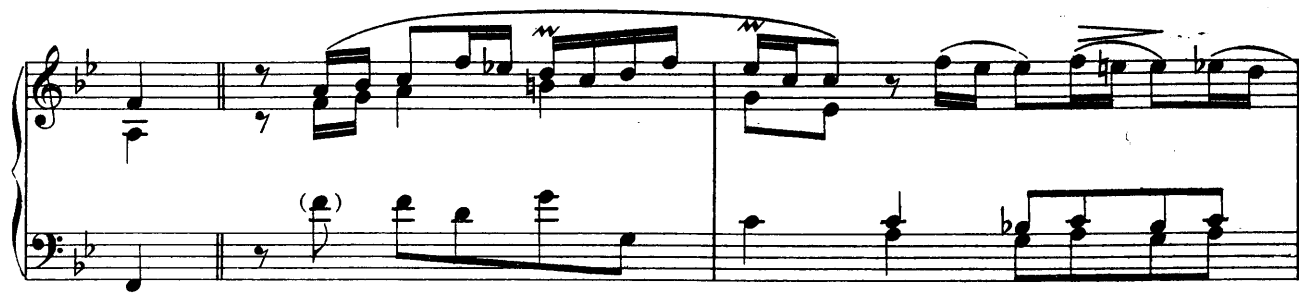
*) „Andante lusingando“ dürfte zutreffender sein.

*) „Andante lusingando“ would probably be more correct.

*) „Andante lusingando“ sarebbe forse un' indicazione più caratteristica.

*) „Andante lusingando“ (Andante gracieusement séduisant) serait plus juste.





(Fugato)

Ist eine Vorstellung unterschiedlicher casuum, die ihm in der Fremde könnten vorfallen
 È una rappresentazione delle diverse vicende, a cui potrebbe incorrere nel paese straniero
 Is a representation of various eventualities, which might overtake him in foreign lands
 Est comme une peinture des dangers et éventualités que le voyageur rencontrera à l'étranger

(Andante)*

*) Bei Bach lautet die Ausschmückung des Themas wie folgt:

*) Bach gives the ornamentation of the theme as follows:



Die Antwort erfolgt in der Unter-Dominante. Die Form ist insofern kurios, als die Fugen-Exposition, unverändert, zweimal wiederholt erscheint, jedesmal um einen Ton tiefer transponiert. Das Fragment einer weiteren Transposition dient als Beschluß. Zwischenglieder, (den halben Takt**) vor dem „Fragment“ (abgerechnet), fehlen gänzlich. Im Vortrag dürfte die erste Exposition klang-ruhig gehalten werden; ein Steigen in der zweiten, ein Fallen in der dritten angebracht sein. Das „più grave“ und „più sostenuto“ deuten dahin, wie die Coda zu erfassen ist.

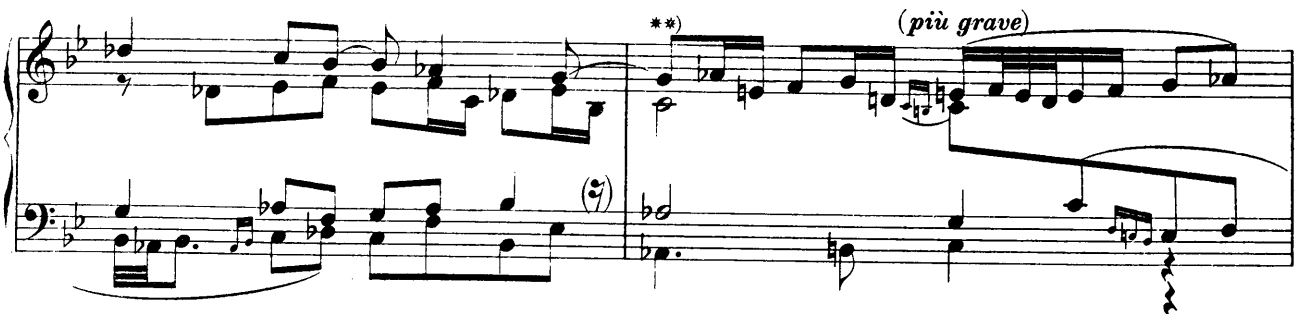
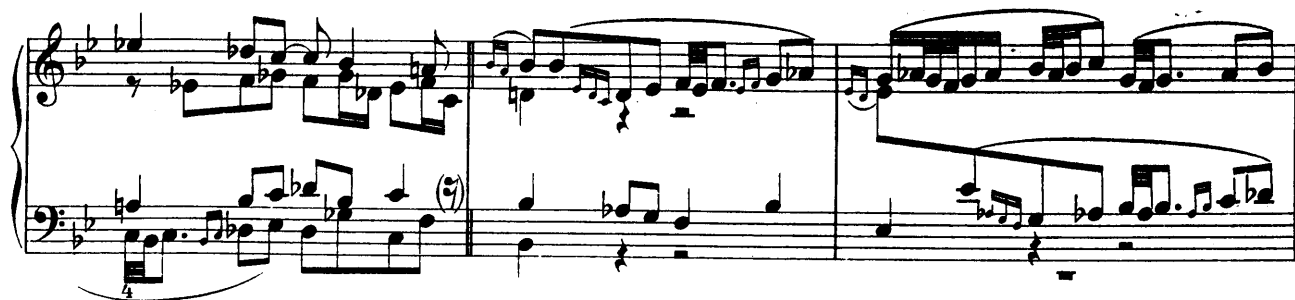
The answer follows in the sub-dominant. The form is curious, inasmuch as the exposition of the fugue is repeated twice, unchanged, except that it is transposed a tone lower each time. The fragment of a further transposition serves as conclusion. Intermediate links (with the exception of the half-bar **) before the „Fragment“, are entirely missing. In rendering it, a calm, quiet tone should be maintained throughout the first exposition; the second might bring an increase, the third, a decrease of tone. The „più grave“ and „più sostenuto“ are indications for the manner of rendering the coda.

*) Presso Bach il tema è ornato in questo modo:

*) Chez Bach les ornements du thème sont ainsi:

La risposta procede nella dominante inferiore. La forma è curiosa, inquantoché l'esposizione della fuga si ripete due volte immutata, ogni volta solamente trasposta d'un tono più basso. Il frammento d'un'altra trasposizione serve da conclusione. Dei membri intermedi non ci sono affatto, tranne la mezza battuta **) prima del „frammento“. L'interprete dia alla prima esposizione una sonorità tranquilla, nella seconda si raccomanda un certo aumento, nella terza una relativa diminuzione. „Più grave“ e „più sostenuto“ accennano il senso della coda.

La réponse a lieu à la sous-dominante. La forme est en ce sens curieuse, que l'exposition de la fugue est répétée deux fois sans changements, transposée seulement d'un ton chaque fois. Un fragment d'une nouvelle transposition sert de conclusion. Des périodes de liaison manquent totalement (sauf la demi-mesure **) précédant le fragment.) A l'exécution on pourra donner à la première exposition une allure calme, et plus d'intensité à la seconde; une diminution pour la troisième exposition semble tout indiquée. Le „più grave“ (plus grave) et „più sostenuto“ (plus soutenu) indiquent de quelle façon on devra concevoir la coda.



Adagissimo

Ist ein allgemeines Lamento der Freunde
 È un generale lamento degli amici
 Is a general lament of his friends
 Lamentation générale des amis

Der Einfluß des Adagissimo (dem Superlative sollte das Zeitmaß kaum folgen dürfen) auf Liszt's Variationen „Weinen, Klagen“ ist unverkennbar.

The influence of the Adagissimo (the tempo can hardly keep strictly to the superlative) on Liszt's Variations „Weinen, Klagen“ is unmistakable.

Edition Breitkopf

È incontestabile l'influenza dell'Adagissimo (al superlativo difficilmente potrà corrispondere il tempo dell'esecuzione) sulle Variazioni su „Pianti, Lamenti“ di Liszt.

L'influence qu'exerça l'Adagissimo (il n'est guère possible de soutenir le mouvement au superlatif) sur les variations de Liszt: „Weinen, Klagen“ est indéniable.

27460

Studie

Die Ziffernbässe Bachs fordern eine harmonische Ausfüllung; das heutige Empfinden gestattet indessen eine breitere Freiheit der Ausschmückung, wie sie der Herausgeber, in der niedergeschriebenen Fassung, versucht.

Study

Bach's figured basses require filling up with the harmonies intended; our modern ideas, however, allow us greater freedom in ornamenting and embellishing, a licence of which the Editor has made use in the version here given.

Studio

I bassi numerati del Bach richiedono il supplemento delle armonie; il senso moderno però consente una libertà più larga di decorazione, quale l'editore l'ha provata nella forma presente.

Etude

Les basses chiffrées de Bach demandent un remplissage harmonique; mais le sentiment moderne admet une plus grande liberté dans les ornements, dans le sens peut-être que nous avons essayé d'indiquer ici.

Andante sostenuto, alla Passacaglia *sotto voce*

The musical score is written for a single melodic line (likely a violin or flute) and a figured bass (basso continuo). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo and mood are indicated as 'Andante sostenuto, alla Passacaglia' with the instruction 'sotto voce' (softly). The score begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The first measure is marked 'p'. The second measure is marked 'più espr.' (more expressive). The third measure is marked 'cresc.' (crescendo). The fourth measure is marked 'f. dimitt. sempre sino al fine.' (forte, diminishing, always to the end). The fifth measure is marked 'riten. morendo' (ritardando, diminishing). The sixth measure is marked 'pp più sost.' (pianissimo, more sustained). The seventh measure is marked 'pp' (pianissimo). The score concludes with a final measure marked 'pp'.

(Alla Marcia)

Allhier kommen die Freunde, weil sie doch sehen, daß es anders nicht sein kann, und nehmen Abschied
Qui arrivano gli amici, che rassegnati a non vederlo cangiar risoluzione, prendono congedo da lui
 The friends gather to take leave of him since they see that it cannot be otherwise, and bid him farewell!
Les amis, constatant l'inutilité de leurs efforts pour retenir le voyageur, approchent pour prendre congé

sehr getragen *molto sostenuto*

Aria di Postiglione

Adagio poco *)

quasi stacc.

ossia:

*) das heißt: nicht langsam

*) that is, not slowly

*) cio vuol dire „non lento“

*) c'est à dire: pas lentement

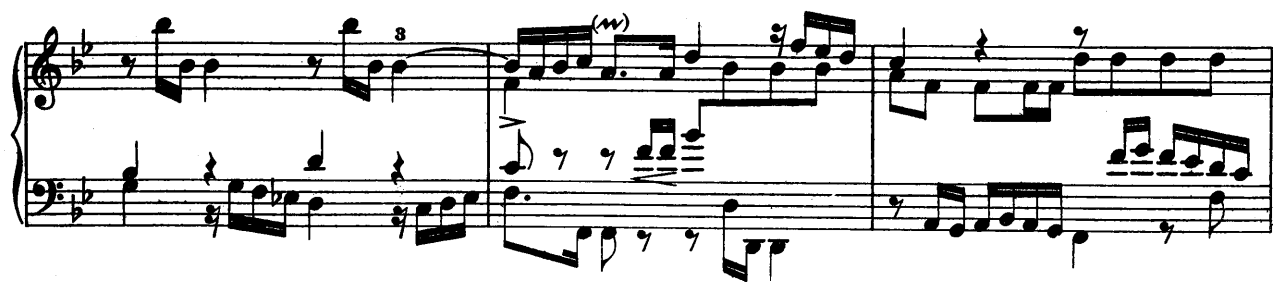
1) klingender:
più sonoro:
 fuller in tone:
plus sonore:

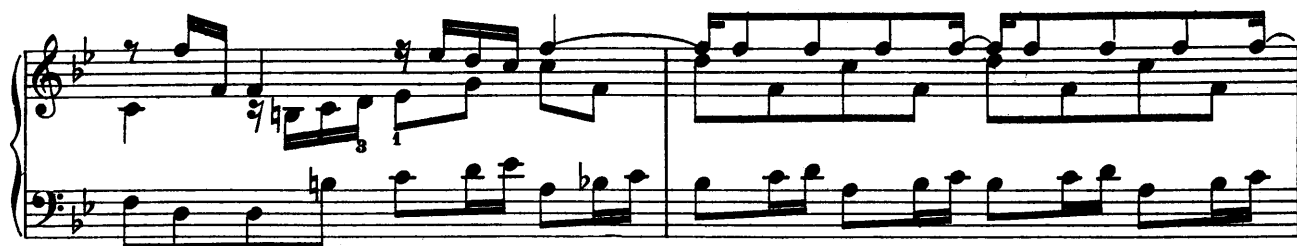
2)

3)

Fuga all' imitazione della cornetta di postiglione
(Allegro ritenuto)

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (F major or D minor), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked "Allegro ritenuto". The score is divided into five systems of four measures each. The first system includes triplets in measures 1 and 2. The second system includes a triplet in measure 1. The third system includes a triplet in measure 1. The fourth system includes a triplet in measure 1. The fifth system includes a triplet in measure 1. The score ends with a double bar line in measure 24.



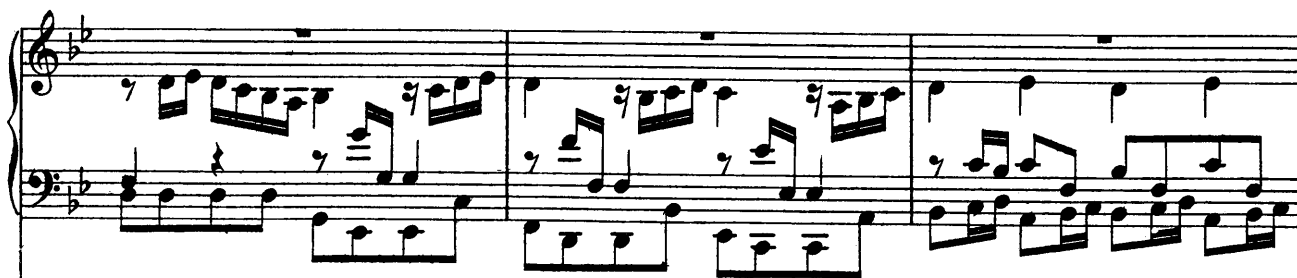


Ausführung für den Konzertgebrauch:

Da suonare nei concerti:

For concert performance:

Pour l'exécution au Concert:



This page contains three systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate staff below it, likely for a second instrument or a specific part of the piano. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first system has a 7-measure rest in the first staff. The second system has a 5-measure rest in the first staff. The third system has a 5-measure rest in the first staff. The notation is dense and intricate, typical of a technical or advanced piano piece.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems of staves. The first system shows a treble and bass staff with a key signature of two flats. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system features a *marcatiss.* marking above the treble staff and a *ff marcatissimo* marking below the bass staff. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence.

*) der hier ausgemerzte Takt (vgl. den Originaltext) hält, wie es den Herausgeber dünkt, den Fluß des zum Schlusse drängenden Laufes auf.

*) la battuta qui eliminata (cf. il testo originale) — così pare all' editore — ritarda la corsa dell' animato passaggio che spinge alla fine.

*) The Editor considers that the measure, which has been eliminated here, (compare the original text) only impedes the flow in its onward press to conclusion.

*) Le texte primitif retardait, ce nous semble, l'élan de la course vers la fin.

FANTASIA, ADAGIO E FUGA

Die Stücke, die wir hier zu einer Gruppe zusammenstellten, sind ursprünglich voneinander unabhängig und können einzeln verbleiben — doch bedurfte die Fuge eines einleitenden Satzes, und dazu eignete sich die Fantasia in einer fast prädestinierten Weise —; das eingeschobene Adagio stammt aus einer Bachschen Solo-Geigen-Sonate und ist vom Meister selbst so vollendet auf das Klavier übertragen, daß, um die Übertragung auf den heutigen Flügel auszudehnen, es nur weniger, geringfügiger Federstriche bedurfte.

Wir glauben, dem sehr schönen Musikstücke, das unter verstreuten geringeren Werken wie verloren lag, den ihm gebührenden Platz angewiesen zu haben.

Die Reinschrift der Fuge blieb unvollendet; von der Originalhandschrift, die nicht gefunden ist, wird verbürgt, daß sie die vollständige Fuge enthielt. Wir haben diese nach besten Kräften und nach den gegebenen (leicht deutbaren) Ansätzen zu Ende zu führen unternommen.

In der so gewonnenen Gestalt weist die Fuge den hier in Worten aufgezeichneten Grundriß auf:

PLAN DER FUGE

ERSTER TEIL.

Doppelte Exposition, tokkatenartiger Lauf mit rezitativischem Abschluß in der Grundtonart.

ZWEITER TEIL.

Zweistimmiges Zwischenspiel, anfangs mit neuem Motiv, dann mit einer an das Thema gemahnenden Figuration. Neue Durchführung (von Bach nicht vollendet) mit dem aus dem Zwischenspiel entlehnten Kontrapunkt; symmetrische Wiederholung des »tokkatenartigen Laufes« in der Dominantentonart.

DRITTER TEIL.

Durchführung in der Gegenbewegung, gefolgt von einer Durchführung in der geraden Bewegung mit Variation des ersten Kontrapunktes: Rezitativischer Abschluß in *Esmoll*.

VIERTER TEIL.

Das Zwischenspiel, diesmal dreistimmig, zuerst in der Paralleltonart. Der thematische Kern der Figuration wird zu einer Variation des Themas gesteigert. — Kurzer Schluß.

FANTASIA, ADAGIO E FUGA

The pieces which we have here combined into one group, were originally independent one from the other, and can remain separate; but the Fugue needed an introductory movement, and the qualifications of the Fantasy seemed almost to predestinate it for this purpose; the Adagio, which has been inserted, has its origin in a Bach Sonata for the solo violin, and has been so perfectly transcribed for the piano by the Master himself, that only a few unimportant touches were necessary to make it suitable for the extended demands of the modern instrument.

We believe that we have thus given its rightful place to this beautiful piece, which had lain, as though lost, amongst scattered works of less value.

The fair copy of the fuge remained unnnished, the original manuscript, which has never been found, is guaranteed to contain the entire fugue. We have here undertaken its completion to the best of our ability, according to deductions easily made from the fragments at our disposal.

The outline of the fugue, in the form thus obtained, may be sketched in the following words:

PLAN OF THE FUGUE

FIRST PART.

Twofold exposition, a running passage in the manner of a Toccata, with a conclusion in recitative style in the principal key.

SECOND PART.

A two-voiced Interlude, at first with a new motive, later on with a Figuration, reminding one of the Theme. New development (not completed by Bach) with the counterpoint derived from the Interlude; symmetrical repetition of the "running passage in the manner of a Toccata" in the key of the Dominant.

THIRD PART.

Development in contrary motion, followed by development in parallel motion, with a variation of the first counterpoint. Conclusion in recitative style in *E♭* minor.

FOURTH PART.

The Interlude, this time three-voiced, first in the relative key. The thematic essence of the Figuration is developed into a variation of the theme.

A short Coda.

FANTASIA, ADAGIO E FUGA

I pezzi qui da noi riuniti in un gruppo sono, nella forma originale, indipendenti l'uno dell'altro e possono rimanere separati; ma avendo la Fuga bisogno d'un' introduzione, a questo scopo si presta la Fantasia quasi come se vi fosse predestinata. L' Adagio poi che abbiamo collocato tra i due pezzi si trova in una sonata scritta dal Bach per violino solo; lo stesso maestro l' ha trascritto per il pianoforte in un modo talmente perfetto che bastarono pochissimi ed insignificanti tratti di penna per adattare la riduzione al moderno pianoforte a coda.

A questa bellissima composizione, quasi sperduta tra tante opere di minor valore, crediamo avere assegnato il posto che le conviene.

La bella copia della Fuga non fu mai terminata; il manoscritto originale non si è trovato, però si assicura che esso conteneva la Fuga tutt' intera. Noi abbiamo provato con tutte le nostre forze di completarla secondo le indicazioni facilmente riconoscibili che ci sono date dalla costruzione del frammento.

Nella forma così ottenuta la Fuga ci mostra il piano che esponiamo colle seguenti parole:

PIANO DELLA FUGA

PRIMA PARTE.

Doppia esposizione, cadenza quale suole ricorrere nelle Toccate con una conclusione recitativa nella tonalità fondamentale.

SECONDA PARTE.

Intermezzo a due, prima con un motivo nuovo, poi con una figurazione che ricorda il tema. Nuovo sviluppo (non finito dal Bach) col contrappunto preso dall' intermezzo; ripetizione della cadenza toccatesca nella tonalità della dominante.

TERZA PARTE.

Sviluppo nel moto contrario, seguito da uno sviluppo nel moto retto con variazione del primo contrappunto: conclusione recitativa in *mi* minore.

QUARTA PARTE.

L' intermezzo, questa volta a tre, entra nella tonalità parallela. L' elemento tematico della figurazione viene sviluppato così che diventa una variazione del tema stesso.

Breve conclusione.

FANTAISIE, ADAGIO ET FUGUE

Les pièces que nous groupons ici étaient, à l'origine, autonomes et pourraient le demeurer; cependant, il fallait à la Fugue une sorte d'introduction, et la Fantaisie était comme prédestinée à cet office. Quant à l'Adagio intercalé il provient d'une sonate de Bach pour violon seul et fut transcrit par le Maître de telle sorte pour le piano, que quelques légères retouches suffirent à l'appropriier au piano moderne.

Nous croyons avoir rendu à cette très belle pièce, égarée parmi des œuvres de valeur contestable, la place qui lui revenait.

La mise au net de la fugue ne fût pas achevée; on affirme cependant qu'elle figurait complète dans le manuscrit original, resté introuvable. Nous avons donc essayé de mener cette fugue à bonne fin, à l'aide des éléments encore à notre disposition et qui faciliterent d'ailleurs ce travail.

La Fugue ainsi rétablie est expliquée par le plan qui suit:

PLAN DE LA FUGUE

PREMIÈRE PARTIE.

Double exposition, trait d'un caractère de toccata suivi d'une cadence recitative dans la tonalité fondamentale.

DEUXIÈME PARTIE.

Divertissement à 2 voix d'abord, avec un nouveau thème, puis une figuration évoquant le sujet. Nouveau développement (laissé inachevé par Bach) au moyen du contrepoint emprunté au divertissement; répétition symétrique, et dans le ton de la dominante, du trait ayant caractère de toccata.

TROISIÈME PARTIE.

Développement dans le mouvement contraire, en mouvement direct, avec variation du 1^{er} contrepoint; cadence recitative en *mi* mineur.

QUATRIÈME PARTIE.

Le divertissement, à trois voix cette fois, et dans le ton relatif d'abord. La sève thématique de ce contrepoint s'épanouit en une variation du sujet.

Enfin, cadence limitée.

Fantasie, Adagio und Fuge

Fantasia*)
(Allegro ritenuto)
non legato

Joh. Seb. Bach, BWV 906 u. 968
Für den Konzertvortrag zusammengestellt und ergänzt
von Ferruccio Busoni

f marcato e robusto *f_s* *f_s*

f non legato *f_s* *f_s*

f_s *p*

*) Man vergleiche den Anhang

First system of a piano piece. The right hand features a continuous sixteenth-note melody. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The tempo/mood is indicated as *dolce con Pedale*.

dolce con Pedale

Second system of the piano piece. The right hand continues with a sixteenth-note melody. The left hand has a more active role with eighth-note patterns. The tempo/mood is indicated as *egualmente*.

egualmente

Third system of the piano piece. The right hand features a sixteenth-note melody with a trill-like flourish. The left hand has a more active role with eighth-note patterns. The tempo/mood is indicated as *(languendo)*.

(languendo)

Fourth system of the piano piece. The right hand features a sixteenth-note melody. The left hand has a more active role with eighth-note patterns. The tempo/mood is indicated as *(risvegliato)* and *f*.

(risvegliato)
f

12 11

p subito e senza Pedale

dolce 1 2 4

con Pedale

più piano

Retenuto

egualmente 1 1 1 5 1 1

sotto



Adagio

sotto voce

più sonoro e sostenuto

tr *p subito*



Ossia:

dolce

so - ste - non -

ten.

- do largamente

non forte

(b)

morendo

pp

attacca

Fuga
(Allegro sostenuto e espressivo)

p legato sempre

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of music. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first system is a single system of music. The second system is also a single system of music. The third system is a double system of music, with the right-hand part starting with the instruction "Ossia:". The fourth system is a double system of music, with the right-hand part starting with the instruction "un poco drammatico" and the left-hand part starting with "quasi f". The fifth system is a single system of music. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Ossia:

un poco drammatico

quasi f

cantabile

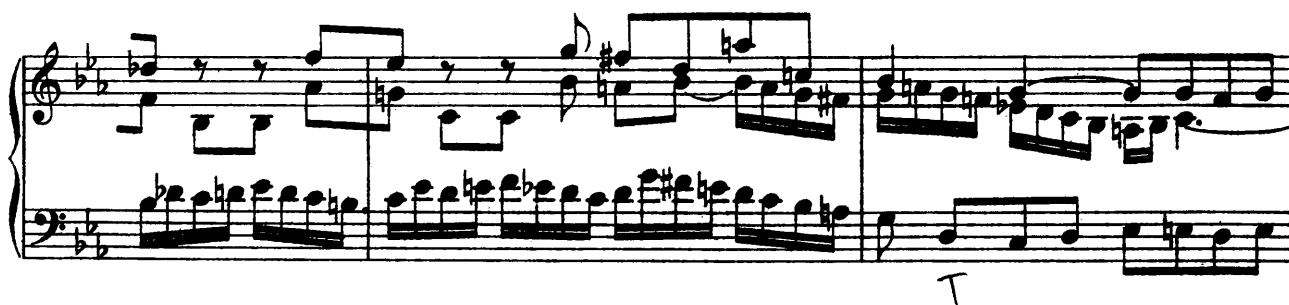
p

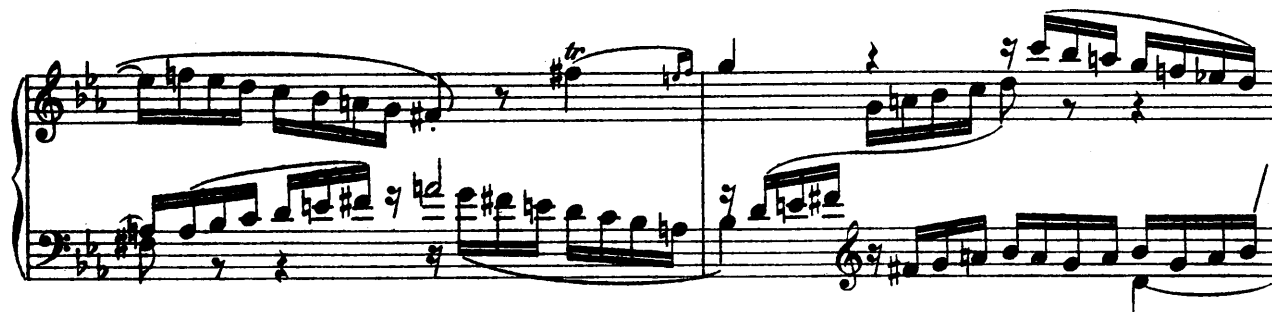
più leggero

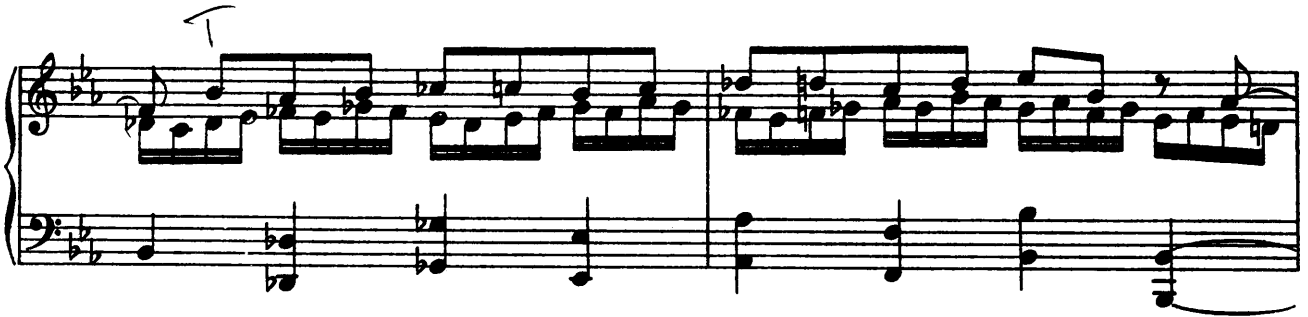
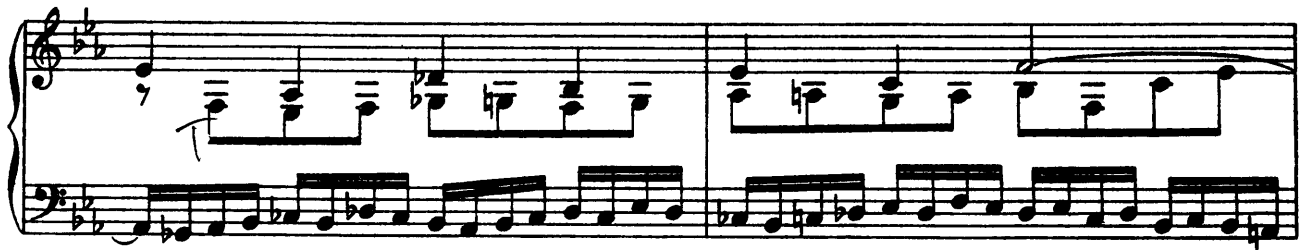
cantabile

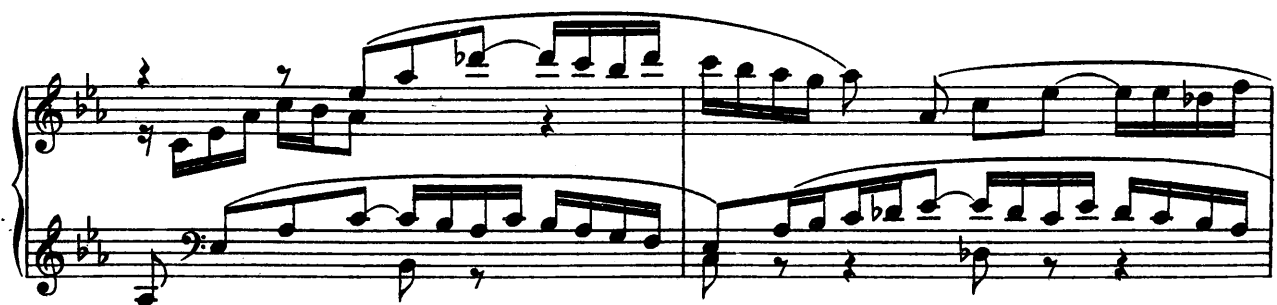
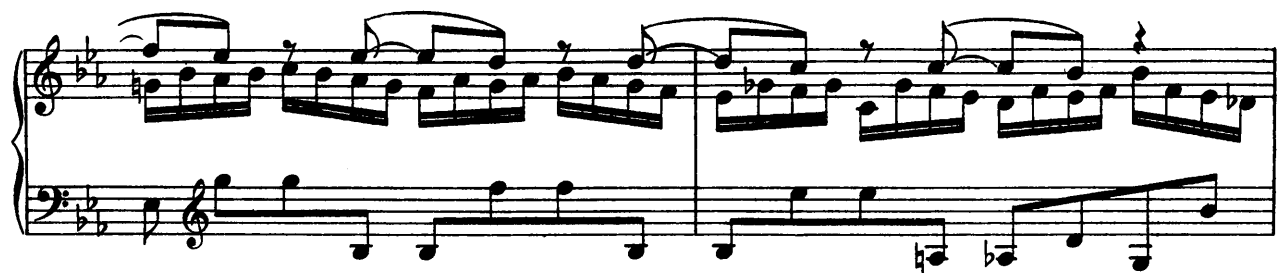
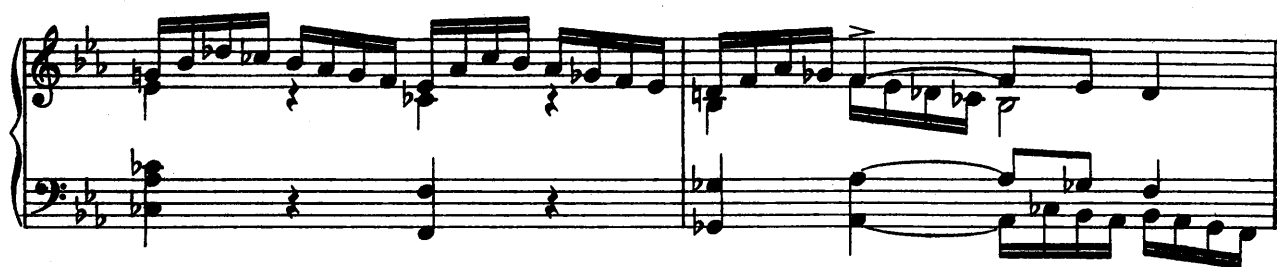


Hier bricht das
Bachsche Manu-
skript ab.









marc.

cresc.
1 3 2 3 3 2 3 1 2 1 2 3 1 3 1 5

cresc. *marc.*

più cresc.

tenuto assai

Präludium, Fuge und Allegro in Es-Dur

Präludium

(Allegro tranquillo e sereno)

Joh. Seb. Bach, BWV 998

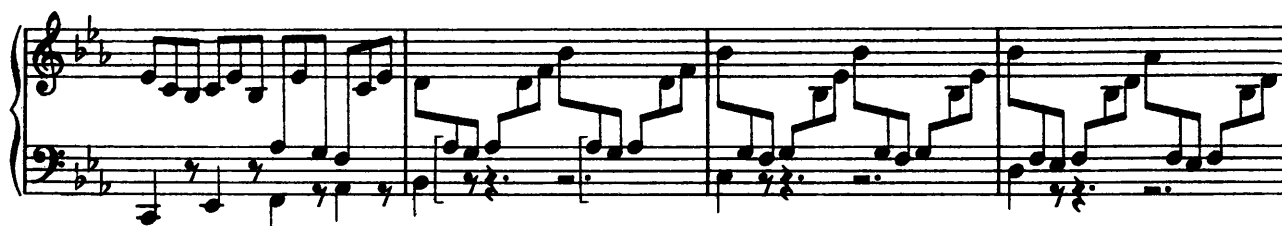
Bearbeitung von Ferruccio Busoni.

dolce

quasi senza Pedale

simile poco più f

dimin.





più tranquillo, senza rallentare



Fuga¹⁾

(Moderato)

legato



dolce

con abbandono -

poco cresc.

mf

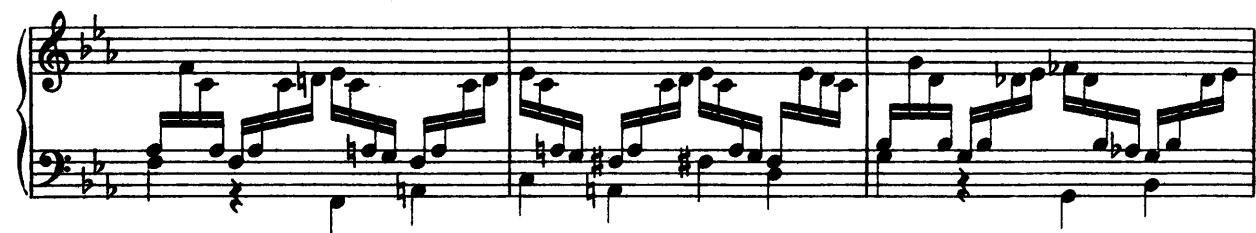
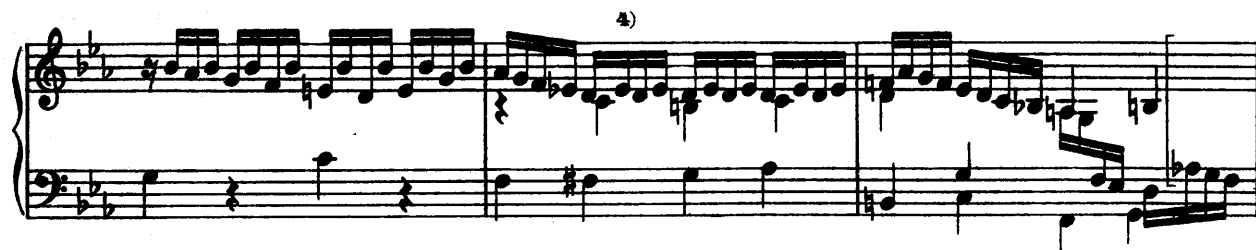
p egualmente

Red. *

poco f

1 1 5 4 3 2 5

3)



5)

p subito

L.H.

6)

NB.

Edition Breitkopf
 27480

Allegro (♩ = 69)

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/8 time signature. The music starts with a quarter rest followed by a beamed eighth-note pair (F4, G4). The bass clef staff begins with a half note (F3) and continues with a series of eighth-note chords. A dynamic marking *p* and the instruction *poco legato* are placed above the first few notes of the bass staff. The system concludes with a final chord in the bass staff.

p poco legato

il basso sempre leggermente staccato

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a series of eighth-note chords with fingerings 1 3 4 2 1 5 and 2 1 3. The bass clef staff continues with eighth-note chords and includes a half note (F3) at the end of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains eighth-note chords with first finger (1) markings. The bass clef staff continues with eighth-note chords.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features eighth-note chords. The bass clef staff continues with eighth-note chords and includes a half note (F3) at the end of the system.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features eighth-note chords with fingerings 5 4, 1 2, 4 5 4, and 5 4. The bass clef staff continues with eighth-note chords and includes a half note (F3) at the end of the system.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*mf*, *p*, *quasi f*, *dim.*), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingerings (numbers 1-5). The first system starts with a *mf* dynamic and includes fingerings 3, 4, 1, 4, 5, and 3. The second system includes a *quasi f* dynamic and fingerings 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, and 3. The third system starts with a *p* dynamic. The fourth system is marked *mf*. The fifth system is marked *dim.*. The sixth system continues the *dim.* marking.

più f *p*

dim. *cresc.* *f*

Präludium

Die periodische Rhythmik des Präludiums ist eines besonderen Aufmerkens wert: sie besteht aus zweitaktigen und dreitaktigen Gruppen; das Präludium selbst aus 3 Teilen, die hier durch doppelte Taktstriche abgesteckt wurden. Die Takte 38-41 könnten in ihrem periodischen Bau zweifach ge- deutet werden. Wenn man die Fermate als Cäsar auffaßt, so ergibt sich die folgende Struktur:



Betrachtet man hingegen die Fermate als Inzident, als Variante der gleichmäßigen Achtelfiguration, dann ist der Satz so auszulegen:



Die Fermate soll, auch im letzten Takte, auf die lange Vorschlagsnote fallen.
Der Baß kann, durch das ganze Präludium, mit der unteren Oktave angeschlagen werden.

NB. Der Übergang zur Fuge könnte, durch Zusammenziehung der beiden Grenztakte, sich also gestalten:



Fuge und Allegro

Der erste Kontrapunkt ist eine Variation des Themas in der Augmentation



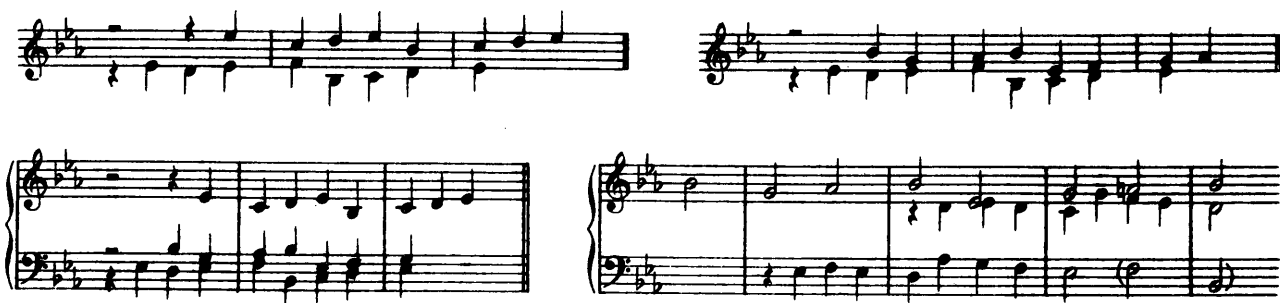
Das Thema in der Umkehrung und in der Diminution geht 2.mal als Kontrapunkt



Das Thema in der Vergrößerung paßt auf den figurierten Mittelsatz.



Läßt sich kanonisch verwerten:



Endlich ist es nicht unzulässig, das *Allegro* als Variation aufzufassen, als eine weitere Steigerung der Sechzehntelfiguration aus der Fuge zweitem Teile: insofern als auch dieses Stück (wie auch das Präludium) das Hauptthema, unausgesprochen, in sich enthält.



Anmerkungen zum Notenteil

1) Das Anfangstempo ist so zu nehmen, daß die spätere Sechszehntelbewegung noch sehr ruhig ausfalle.

2) Von hier ab nimmt die Fuge Form und Gang eines Bachschen Choral-Vorspieles an.

3) In der Fuge

Im Allegro



4) Der Herausgeber spielt:



5) Der Herausgeber spielt:



6) Diese beiden Takte bedeuten für den Alt den Beginn des dritten Teiles, für den Baß den Schluß des zweiten.

Bearbeitung

Die genaue Wiederholung des gesamten ersten Teiles der Fuge am Ende derselben will dem Herausgeber nicht künstlerisch-befriedigend erscheinen. Er selbst nimmt sich die Freiheit, das Allegro unmittelbar an den Schluß von der Fuge zweitem, bewegtem Teile anschließen und den Rest der Fuge wiederum auf das Allegro folgen zu lassen, wodurch das Ganze abgerundeter erscheint und das bewirkt, daß die Grundstimmung des Werkes einheitlich austönt. Der Herausgeber spielt, von den 6 letzten Takt des Durchführungsteiles angefangen, wie folgt:



Es folgt das ganze Allegro, ohne die Wiederholungen, worauf der Rest der Fuge derart anknüpft, daß die beiden letzten Takte des Allegros an Stelle der beiden ersten Viertel der wiederaufgenommenen Fuge treten. Die Fuge selbst, in Klang und Charakter gesteigert, stellt sich dann in dieser Form dar:

(Allegro)

sempre piu piano

pp dolce

legato

dolce

aumentando sino al Fine

allargando

Fine

Reihenfolge dieser Fassung:
 Präludium, Fuge I. Teil- Durchführung- Allegro- Fuge I.
 Ruhiger Satz Bewegter Satz Ruhiger Satz.

Praeludium (Prelude)

The periodic rhythmic arrangement of the prelude is worthy of special attention: it consists of two-bar, and three-bar groups; the prelude itself of three parts, which are here indicated by double bar-lines. The periodic structure of bars 38 to 41 may be interpreted in two manners. If the pause $\sim$ is regarded as a break, the following arrangement results:

3 bars—3 misure—de 3 mesures.



If on the other hand, the pause $\sim$ be considered as incidental, as a variation of the regular quaver figuration, then the structure may be explained as follows:

2 bars—2 misure—de 2 mesures.



In each case, including the last bar, the pause must be on the long appoggiatura note.

Throughout the prelude, the bass may be played with the lower octave.

NB. By an elliptical treatment of the two contiguous bars (last of the prelude, first of the fugue), the transition to the fugue might be rendered thus:

Preludio

Il ritmo del Preludio coi suoi vari periodi merita un'attenzione particolare. Esso consiste in gruppi di due e di tre misure; il Preludio stesso si divide in tre parti che qui sono indicate mediante linee doppie. Le misure 38—41 possono, nella loro struttura periodica, interpretarsi in due modi. Riguardando la corona come una cesura, si ottiene la seguente struttura:

2 bars—2 misure—de 2 mesures.

Prendendo invece la corona come un incidente, quale variante della figurazione formata da crome continue, si deve interpretare il motivo così:

2 bars—2 misure—de 2 mesures.

La corona deve mettersi sulla nota tenuta dell'appoggiatura, anche nell'ultima misura.

Durante l'intero Preludio il basso può essere rafforzato con l'ottava inferiore.

NB. Il passaggio alla Fuga potrebbe, riunendo le due misure di confine, prendere il seguente aspetto:



Prélude

La rythmique périodique, ici, mérite une attention spéciale: elle se compose de groupes de deux et trois mesures: le préluce est composé de trois parties, délimitées ici par de doubles barres de mesure. Quant aux mesures 38—41, on peut interpréter leur structure rythmique de deux façons différentes. Si l'on considère le point d'orgue comme césure, il en résulte la figure suivante:

Mais si l'on considère le point d'orgue comme incident seulement, comme variante de la figure en croches, le motif est à interpréter comme suit:

Dans la dernière mesure également, le point d'orgue doit avoir lieu sur la longue appoggiaturé.

Durant tout le Prélude, on peut renforcer la basse par son octave inférieure.

NB. La soudure avec la fugue pourrait se faire en liant les deux mesures limitrophes:

Fugue and Allegro

The first counterpoint is a variation of the theme in augmentation



The theme in the inversion, and in diminution can be superposed twice as counterpoint



Fuga ed Allegro

Il primo contrappunto è una variazione del tema nell'aumentazione

Il tema nell'inversione e nella diminuzione può esser sovrapposto due volte come contrappunto

Fugue et Allegro

Le premier contrepoint est une variation du thème en augmentation

Le thème figure deux fois comme contrepoint, à l'état de renversement et en diminution



The theme in augmentation is contained in the figured middle section.

Il tema nella forma dell'aumentazione si combina bene colla parte centrale figurata.

Le thème en augmentation est issu de la période intermédiaire figurée.



May be employed canonically:

Esso può essere elaborato in forma di canone:

Pourrait être utilisé canoniquement:



Finally, it is not inadmissible, to interpret the allegro as a variation, as a further intensification of the semi-quaver figuration in the second part of the fugue: inasmuch as this piece (like the prelude), contains the principal theme, unarticulated, in itself.

Finalmente non è inammissibile l'interpretazione dell'Allegro come d'una variazione, cioè d'un ulteriore ampliamento della figurazione in semicrome apparsa nella seconda parte della Fuga, imperocchè anche questo pezzo (come pure il Preludio) contiene in sè il tema principale, senza però farlo sentire apertamente.

Finalement, il serait admissible d'envisager l'Allegro comme une sorte de variation, comme une nouvelle gradation de la figure en double-croches, de la deuxième partie de la fugue: d'autant plus que cette pièce (comme aussi le prélude) contient également le thème principal à l'état latent.



Remarks on the musical text

- 1) The tempo at the beginning should be so taken that the semiquaver movement, later on, may be very quiet and tranquil.
- 2) From here on, the fugue takes the form and movement of a Bach Choral prelude.
- 3) In the fugue:

Annotazioni alla parte musicale

- 1) Il tempo nel principio va preso in tal modo che anche il movimento di bis-crome che entra più tardi sia sempre molto tranquillo.
- 2) Qui la Fuga assume la forma e l'andamento dei Preludi Corali del Bach.
- 3) Nella Fuga:

Remarques sur la musique

- 1) Au début, la mesure est à prendre de telle façon que le mouvement ultérieur en double-croches demeure encore très calme.
- 2) A partir d'ici la fugue revêt la forme et l'allure d'un prélude de choral de Bach.
- 3) Dans la fugue:

In the Allegro:—Nell' Allegro:—Dans l'Allegro.



4) The editor plays:

4) L'autore della presente edizione suona così:

4) L'arrangeur joue:



5) The editor plays:

5) L'autore della presente edizione suona così:

5) L'arrangeur joue:



6) These two bars signify for the alto, the beginning of the third part, for the bass, the end of the second.

6) Queste due misure significano, pel contralto, il principio della terza parte; pel basso, il fine della seconda.

6) Ces deux mesures sont, pour la voix d'alto, le début de la 3^{me} partie en même temps que fin de la 2^{me} partie pour la basse.

Adaptation

The exact repetition of the whole of the first part of the fugue at its end, is, in the editor's opinion not artistically satisfactory. For his own part, he takes the liberty of playing the Allegro immediately after the close of the second, quick part of the fugue, and follows up the Allegro with the remainder of the fugue, thus giving the whole an impression of roundness, which brings the work to a conclusion imbued with a feeling of unity of general character. Beginning with the 6 last bars of the development, the editor plays as follows:

Nuova edizione

L'esatta ripetizione dell'intera prima parte della Fuga alla fine della medesima non soddisfa, dal punto di vista artistico, l'autore della presente edizione. Quindi egli si permette la licenza d'attaccare l'Allegro immediatamente alla fine della parte seconda, più animata, della Fuga e di fare poi seguire, dopo l'Allegro, il resto della Fuga; così la composizione nel suo insieme apparirà più perfetta come forma, ed il sentimento che la ispira sarà perciò reso con maggiore fedeltà e unità. A cominciare dalle ultime 6 misure della parte detta 'sviluppo', l'autore di questa edizione suona così:

Arrangement

La répétition de toute la première partie de la fugue, à la fin de celle-ci, ne donne pas satisfaction esthétique à l'arrangeur. Il prend la liberté d'exécuter l'Allegro à la fin de cette deuxième partie mouvementée de la fugue, et de faire suivre alors le reste de la fugue, ce qui donne à l'ensemble un caractère plus achevé, puis a pour résultat de terminer l'œuvre dans son caractère fondamental. L'arrangeur, à partir des 6 dernières mesures, joue ainsi:



The entire Allegro then follows, without the repetitions, whereupon the remainder of the fugue is dovetailed to it in such a manner, that the two last bars of the Allegro take the place of the two first crotchets of the fugue, now taken up again. The fugue itself, intensified in tone and character, appears then in the following form:

Segue tutto l'Allegro, senza i ritorni; poi il resto della Fuga s'attacca in tal maniera che le due ultime misure dell' Allegro prendono il posto delle due prime semiminime della Fuga ripresa. Allora la Fuga stessa, ingrandita come sonorità e come carattere, si presenta nella seguente forma:

Vient tout l'Allegro sans les répétitions, et auquel succède le reste de la Fugue, de façon à ce que les deux dernières mesures de l'Allegro remplacent les deux premières noires de la reprise de la Fugue. La fugue, plus prononcée comme sonorité et caractère, prend dès lors la forme suivante

(Allegro)

The order of this Version:	Prelude, <u>Fugue, first part</u> — <u>Development-Allegro</u> — <u>Fugue I</u>
	Quiet movement. Quick movement. Quiet movement.
Disposizione:	Preludio, <u>Fuga, parte I</u> — <u>Sviluppo-Allegro</u> — <u>Fuga I</u>
	tempo tranquillo. tempo mosso. tempo tranquillo.
Ordre de cet arrangement:	Prélude, <u>Fugue 1^{re} partie</u> — <u>Developpement-Allegro</u> — <u>Fugue I</u>
	période calme. période mouvementée. période calme.

Die c-Moll-Fantasie in der Originalfassung

The image displays a musical score for the c-Moll Fantasy in its original version, consisting of six systems of piano accompaniment. Each system is written for piano (p) and includes a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, along with dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The score is arranged in a standard musical format, with the treble staff on top and the bass staff below it. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The second system continues the melodic development in the treble and adds more complex rhythmic patterns in the bass. The third system features a more active bass line with frequent sixteenth-note passages. The fourth system shows a shift in the melodic focus, with the treble staff taking on a more prominent role. The fifth system is characterized by a dense, rhythmic texture in both staves. The sixth system concludes the piece with a final, sustained melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line.

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Edition Breitkopf

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