

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH

KLAVIERWERKE

Unter Mitwirkung von Egon Petri und Bruno Mugellini
herausgegeben von
FERRUCCIO BUSONI

XV

Aria mit 30 Veränderungen
(Goldberg-Variationen)

BWV 988

Herausgegeben von Ferruccio Busoni



VEB BREITKOPF & HÄRTEL MUSIKVERLAG LEIPZIG

VEB Breitkopf & Härtel Musikverlag Leipzig · 1973
Lizenznummer 472-155/C 607/73
Printed in the German Democratic Republic
Druck und Bindearbeit:
Röderdruck, Leipzig III-18-2.
EB 4315

M
22
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1923
V. 15

Aria mit 30 Veränderungen

Die Passacaglia für Orgel, die Chaconne für Geige und die 30 Veränderungen sind die drei großen Beispiele Bachscher Variationskunst. Von ihnen erscheint mir die Passacaglia als das vollkommenste: sicherlich aber sind die 30 Veränderungen, unter allen, das kunst- und umfangreichste. — Unter den Klavierwerken des Meisters nehmen sie — zwischen dem Wohltemperierten Klavier und der Chromatischen Fantasie — einen hervorragenden Platz ein, ohne jedoch dem einen an quellender Mannigfaltigkeit, der anderen an poetischer Freiheit gleichzukommen. Ein Vergleich mit Beethovens „Diabelli-Veränderungen“ dünkt mir — von einer Parallele der beiden einander nahe berührenden Adagio-Sätzen abgesehen — ungerechtfertigt; insofern als hier doch mehr der Denker als der Dichter sich vernehmen läßt.

Die 30 Veränderungen teilen sich ein in „pianistische“ und in „imitatorische“ — Klavierstudien und Kontrapunkt-Studien —; dazwischen sind vier „gesonderte“ gestellt: eine Gigue, ein Andante, eine „französische Ouvertüre“ (die aus zwei aufeinander folgenden Variationsarten geformt ist) und ein Adagio, welches letzte, das bedeutendste und schönheitsvollste Stück der Sammlung, eben jenen Vergleich mit Beethoven herausforderte; dieses bildet, mit zwei anderen „imitatorischen“ Variationen eine Untergruppe von drei Moll-Sätzen.

Die „pianistischen“ Variationen, meist zweistimmig, sind im allgemeinen auf Geläufigkeit und Kreuzung der Hände angelegt; von den „imitatorischen“ Verwandlungen ist die größere Zahl in kanonischer Form gehalten. Letztere, in unterbrochener Reihe und in aufschreitender Bedeutung, folgen aufeinander wie hier verzeichnet wird:

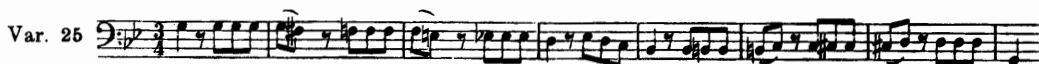
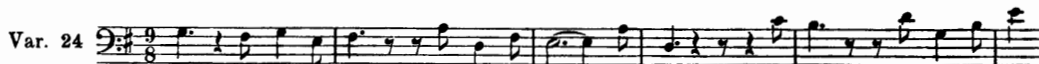
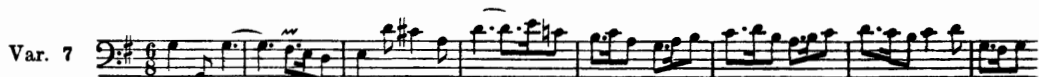
2. Variation, Freie Imitation, dreistimmig
3. „ Canone all' Unisono
4. „ Freie Imitation, vierstimmig
6. „ Canone alla Seconda
9. „ Canone alla Terza
10. „ Fughetta I
12. „ Canone alla Quarta (in der Gegenbewegung)
15. „ Canone alla Quinta (in der Gegenbewegung und in Moll)
16. „ Fughetta II (allegro der Ouvertüre)
18. „ Canone alla Sesta
19. „ Freie Imitation, dreistimmig
21. „ Canone alla Settima (und in Moll)
22. „ Fugato, vierstimmig
24. „ Canone all' Ottava
27. „ Canone alla Nona, zweistimmig
30. „ „Quodlibet“ (vergleiche die Erläuterung).

Wichtig erscheint dem Herausgeber das „Erkennen“ des Basses, der das Thema trägt; da dieser das beharrnde Fundament des gesamten Werkes bildet. In seiner einfachsten Grundform dargestellt lautet der Baß:



Er besteht mit dem Thema aus 2 Teilen von je zwei mal acht Takten; dieses Schema verbleibt unveränderlich durch alle Stücke, es sei denn, daß — bei vereinzelt von ihnen — die Taktart die Verdoppelung oder die Verhalbung der Zahl erfordere.

Einige Verwandlungen des Basses:



Um das bedeutsame Werk für den Konzert-Saal zu retten (nämlich, damit die Tausende, die es selbst nicht wiedergeben können, dazu gelangen, es zu hören), ist es bei diesem — mehr als bei den übrigen Klavierkompositionen Bachs — geboten, sei es durch Kürzung, sei es durch Umschreibung, es der Aufnahmekraft des Hörers und den Möglichkeiten des Spielers entgegenkommender zu machen. Letzteres ist bei der Darstellung des Textes in dieser Ausgabe versucht worden; für die Erstrebung des erstgenannten Zieles würde ich zunächst vorschlagen, die Wiederholungszeichen nicht zu berücksichtigen.

Ferner hielte ich es für zweckmäßig, einige der Variationen beim öffentlichen Vortrag ganz zu unterdrücken.

Die Stimmung der 3. Var. (die große Anforderungen an die Beherrschung des Anschlages stellt) ist in der 2. Var. in genügendem Maße ausgesprochen, so daß die 3. Var. leichter vermißt würde.

Der Terz-Kanon beeinträchtigt die Wirkung von dem Eintritte der „Fugette“, welche auf das schwungvolle Allegro (8) unmittelbar folgen könnte.

Das gleiche ist beziehungsweise zu sagen von dem, dem Andante vorausgeschickte Quart-Kanon.

Die Ouvertüre zerreißt mehr die Reihen-Kette, als daß sie Abwechslung brächte, während das kecke Allegro (17) sich glücklich von der weichen Moll-Var. (15) abhebt.

Noch zusammenhängender aber würde das wiegende Allegretto (19) gegen die Moll-Variation klingen, und ich trüge kein Bedenken, auch das Allegro 17 und dazu folgenden Sext-Kanon (18) zu streichen, angesichts der Tatsache, daß von der Art des Allegro genügend viele Beispiele übrig bleiben und daß der Sext-Kanon ein mächtigeres Seitenstück in dem späteren Fugato (22) findet, das den Kanon entbehrlich macht.

Nach einer kurzen Pause am Ende des 23. Stückes dürfte sogleich das breite und tiefe Adagio (25) einsetzen.

Hiermit an den Höhepunkt gelangt, müßte alles Folgende „finale-mäßig“ sich abrollen, und die zur un rechten Zeit zögernde Nonen-Nachahmung (27) deshalb übergangen werden.

Bei der vorgeschriebenen ausführlichen Wiederholung der Aria am Schlusse des Gesamt-Werkes, fand es der Herausgeber für angebracht, das Thema auf seine ursprünglichen (vereinfachten, von Verzierungsgeranke befreiten) melodischen Umriss zurückzubilden; — hymnenartig ausklingend und durch Verlegung in die tiefere Oktave mächtiger an Klang geworden; — derart, daß das anfängliche Auftreten desselben Themas eigentlich bereits als dessen erste Variation angehört werden kann.

Die Gruppenteilung bedeutet nicht allein ein Atemholen, eine Gliederung, eine Übersicht: sie personifiziert überdies drei gesonderte Zustände des Schaffens; Wechselspiel innerhalb des Kreises; innere Vertiefung; äußere Erhebung.

Ferruccio Busoni

Reihenfolge für den Konzertvortrag

Aria

Veränderungen

ERSTE GRUPPE

1. Allegro (1)
2. Andantino (2)
3. Lo stesso movimento (4)
4. Allegro non troppo (5)
5. Canone alla Seconda (6)
6. Allegro Scherzando (7)
7. Allegro (8)
8. Fughetta (10)
9. Più vivace (11)
10. Andante con grazia (13)

ZWEITE GRUPPE

11. Allegro ritenuto (14 oder, statt dessen: Allegro slanciato 17)
12. Canone alla Quinta (15)
13. Allegretto piacevole (19)
14. Allegretto vivace (20)
15. Fugato (22)
16. Non allegro (23)
17. Adagio (25)

DRITTE GRUPPE

18. Allegro corrente (26)
19. Andante brillante (28)
20. Allegro finale (29) Quodlibet (30) e Ripresa

Aria mit 30 Veränderungen

(Goldberg - Variationen)

Joh. Seb. Bach BWV 988
Herausgegeben von F. Busoni

Aria

Largamente e cantato

The musical score is presented in four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The first system begins with a treble staff melody and a bass staff accompaniment. The second system continues the melody with some chromaticism. The third system includes a trill (tr) in the bass staff and a fermata in the treble staff. The fourth system is marked 'sostenuto' and features a fermata in the treble staff. The score is written in a clear, elegant style with various musical notations including notes, rests, and ornaments.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the right hand with many sixteenth notes and a more rhythmic bass line. The second system features a trill in the right hand. The third system continues the melodic development. The fourth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fifth system is marked *più largamente* and includes markings for long notes: *(lunga)* in the right hand and *(lung)* in the left hand. At the bottom left of the fifth system, the text *con 8^a* is written.

Allegro con freschezza, e deciso

Frisch

Variatio 1

The musical score for Variatio 1 is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble and bass staff. The tempo and mood are indicated as 'Allegro con freschezza, e deciso' and 'Frisch'. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes several systems of music. The first system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The second system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The third system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The fourth system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The fifth system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The sixth system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The seventh system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The eighth system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The ninth system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The tenth system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The tempo and mood are indicated as 'Allegro con freschezza, e deciso' and 'Frisch'. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes several systems of music. The first system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The second system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The third system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The fourth system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The fifth system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The sixth system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The seventh system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The eighth system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The ninth system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The tenth system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line.

Ossia

Ossia

non legato

Ossia

non legato

Ossia

The image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, consisting of five systems of staves. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The notation includes various musical elements such as slurs, triplets, and fingerings.

System 1: The first system shows a melodic line in the right hand with slurs and accents, and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

System 2: The second system features a triplet in the right hand, marked *poco legato*. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

System 3: The third system includes a section marked *dolce* (sweet) in the right hand, with an *Ossia* (alternative) version provided. The left hand has fingerings 1 4 3 1 2 5 indicated.

System 4: The fourth system shows a melodic phrase in the right hand with a slur, and a corresponding bass line in the left hand.

System 5: The fifth system concludes the page with a final melodic flourish in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. An *Ossia* version is also provided for the right hand.

Variatio 2

Andantino, dolce

Ossia

The musical score for "Variatio 2" is presented in three systems. The first system includes the tempo marking "Andantino, dolce" and the instruction "Ossia" for an alternative bass line. The notation is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The main version uses a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), while the Ossia version uses a single bass clef. The score is characterized by flowing sixteenth-note passages, often grouped in threes or fives, and includes dynamic markings like *p* (piano). The piece concludes with two first and second endings.

The musical score on page 6 consists of three staves. The top staff is in Treble clef, the middle in Bass clef, and the bottom in a lower Bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by intricate rhythmic patterns, particularly in the upper staves, featuring sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bottom staff provides a steady harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines. The score is organized into four systems. The final system includes two endings, labeled '1.' and '2.', which lead to different conclusions of the piece.

Beim Konzertvortrag ist möglichenfalls das 3. Stück zu überspringen. Man vergleiche die Vorrede.

Andante con eleganza e con moto
quasi Oboe

Variatio 3

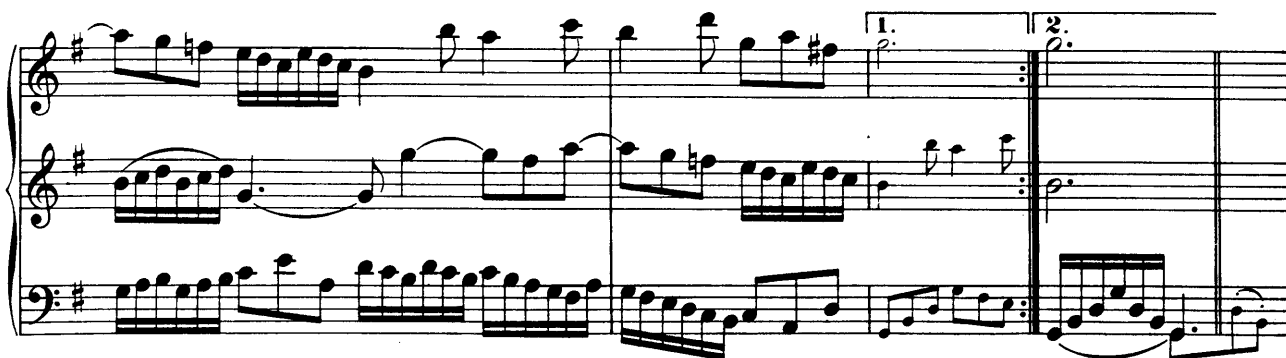
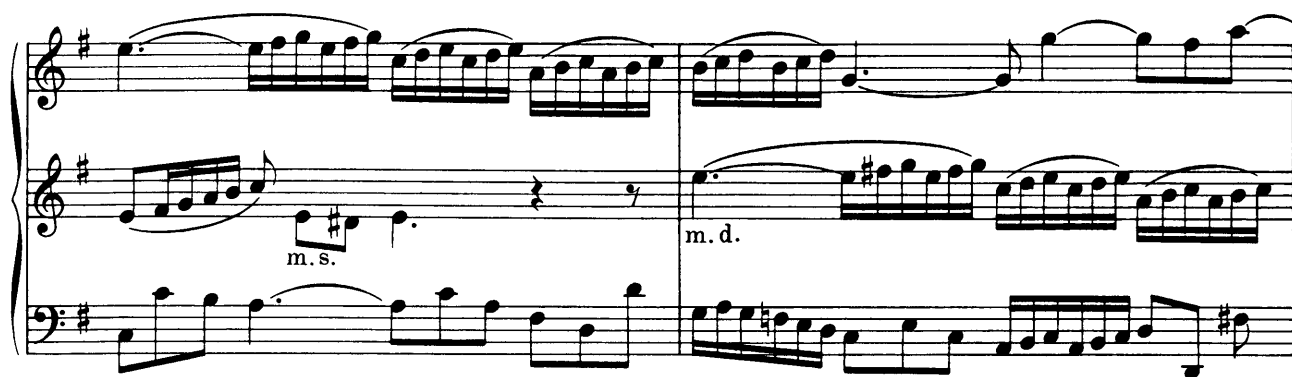
Canone
all' Unisono

musical score for the first system of Variatio 3. It features three staves: a treble staff for the right hand (labeled 'mano destra' and 'Rechte Hand'), a bass staff, and a third staff for a 'quasi Flauto' (quasi Flute). The tempo is 'Andante con eleganza e con moto' and the mood is 'quasi Oboe'. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 12/8. The right hand part begins with a melodic line, while the bass and flute parts provide harmonic support. Dynamics include 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'p' (piano).

musical score for the second system of Variatio 3. It continues the three-staff arrangement. The bass staff is marked 'sotto voce' (sotto voce) and 'legato' (legato), indicating a smooth, connected vocal-like line. The right hand and flute parts continue their respective melodic and harmonic roles.

musical score for the third system of Variatio 3. The three-staff arrangement continues, showing the progression of the canon. The right hand and flute parts maintain their melodic lines, while the bass staff provides a steady harmonic foundation.

musical score for the fourth system of Variatio 3. This system concludes the piece with a first ending bracket labeled '1.' leading to a final cadence. The three-staff arrangement maintains its structure throughout.



Lo stesso movimento

Variatio 4

The musical score for Variatio 4 is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo/mood is indicated as "Lo stesso movimento". The first system shows a melody in the treble staff and a supporting bass line in the bass staff, marked with *mf* (mezzo-forte). The second system continues the melody and bass line, with a first ending bracketed over the final measures. The third system shows a second ending bracketed over the final measures. The fourth system continues the melody and bass line, with a first ending bracketed over the final measures. The fifth system shows a second ending bracketed over the final measures. The score concludes with a small musical fragment labeled "Ossia attacca".

mf

p

1.

2.

p

1.

2.

Ossia
attacca

Allegro, non troppo

Variatio 5

*kräftig (robustamente)**legg.*

Ossia

First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a complex melodic line in the right hand with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 5, 2, 5, 1, 4. An "Ossia" marking is present below the staff in measure 3.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. The right hand continues with rapid sixteenth-note passages. The left hand includes trills marked "tr" in measures 5 and 6. The "Ossia" marking from the previous system continues into measure 4.

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-9. The right hand features a series of sixteenth-note runs. The left hand has a melodic line with some rests. The "Ossia" marking continues into measure 7.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 10-12. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand has a melodic line. An "ossia (8)" marking is present in measure 10, indicating an alternative fingering or phrasing.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 13-15. The right hand features a series of sixteenth-note runs. The left hand has a melodic line. An "Ossia" marking is present above the staff in measure 14, indicating an alternative phrasing.

Canone alla Seconda

mf

p

sotto voce, legato

3 5
2 4
1 2 5 4 3

Ossia

mf

p

4 5 3 5 1 2

p

1 2 3 4 1 5 3 2

Ossia

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of two systems. The first system has four measures, and the second system has four measures. The piano part features a prominent arpeggiated figure in the right hand, which is repeated throughout the piece. The voice part enters in the second measure of the first system and continues through the fourth measure. The piano part continues throughout the entire piece. The score is marked with dynamics such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The title 'The Rose Tree' is written in a decorative font at the top of the page.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The music is in common time (C). The score consists of two systems. The first system has four measures. The second system has two measures. The first measure of the second system is marked with a first ending bracket. The second measure of the second system is marked with a second ending bracket. The piano part features a variety of dynamics, including piano (p), mezzo-forte (mf), and mezzo-piano (mp). The piano part includes a variety of musical notation, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets. The piano part also includes a variety of musical symbols, including a treble clef, a bass clef, a key signature, and a time signature. The piano part includes a variety of musical symbols, including a treble clef, a bass clef, a key signature, and a time signature. The piano part includes a variety of musical symbols, including a treble clef, a bass clef, a key signature, and a time signature.

27461

Allegro scherzando

Variatio 7

mf

poco cresc.

poco più f

dim.

più p

5 2

Variatio 8
a 2 Clav.
Original



Variatio 8
Bearbeitung



The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (one sharp). The music features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex, syncopated bass line in the left hand. Measure 1 shows a steady eighth-note flow. Measure 2 introduces a half-note rest in the right hand. Measure 3 continues the eighth-note pattern with some melodic variation.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The right hand maintains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic and rhythmic foundation with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 4 shows a continuation of the eighth-note pattern. Measure 5 features a half-note rest in the right hand. Measure 6 continues the eighth-note pattern with some melodic variation.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The right hand maintains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic and rhythmic foundation with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 7 shows a continuation of the eighth-note pattern. Measure 8 features a half-note rest in the right hand. Measure 9 continues the eighth-note pattern with some melodic variation.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. The right hand maintains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic and rhythmic foundation with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 10 shows a continuation of the eighth-note pattern. Measure 11 features a half-note rest in the right hand. Measure 12 continues the eighth-note pattern with some melodic variation.

The fifth system of musical notation continues the piece. The right hand maintains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic and rhythmic foundation with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 13 shows a continuation of the eighth-note pattern. Measure 14 features a half-note rest in the right hand. Measure 15 continues the eighth-note pattern with some melodic variation.

*) Ausführung

A small musical notation snippet showing fingerings for the 'Ausführung' section. The notation is in treble clef and shows a sequence of notes with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The sequence is: 1 (first finger), 2 (second finger), 3 (third finger), 4 (fourth finger), 5 (fifth finger), 4 (fourth finger), 3 (third finger), 2 (second finger), 1 (first finger).

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff, both with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system shows a continuous melody in the treble and a supporting bass line. The second system introduces a triplet in the treble. The third system features a more complex bass line with a triplet. The fourth system includes a triplet in the treble and a bass line with a triplet. The fifth system shows a triplet in the treble and a bass line with a triplet. The sixth system includes a triplet in the treble and a bass line with a triplet. The notation is written in a clear, professional style, with various musical symbols and fingerings indicated.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern. The left hand has a more complex rhythmic pattern with some triplets. Fingering numbers 3, 1, 2, 4, 1 are visible under the first measure of the left hand.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. The musical texture continues with similar patterns in both hands. Fingering numbers 2, 1, 4, 3, 1 are visible under the first measure of the left hand.

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-8. The system concludes with a double bar line. Fingering numbers 5 and 2 are visible under the final measure of the left hand.

beim Konzert-
Vortrag: attacca
la Fughetta (10)

Moderato

Variatio 9

Canone
alla Terza

Ossia

Air with 30 variations

The Purpose of this Edition

The Passacaglia for Organ, the Ciaconna for Violin, and the 30 Variations are the three great examples of Bach's art of Variation. Of the three, the Passacaglia appears to me to be the most perfect, but the 30 Variations are certainly both the most copious, and the most ingenious. — Among the Pianoforte works of the master, they hold an important place, between the "Welltempered Clavichord" (The 48 Preludes) and Fugues and the Chromatic Fantasy, without, however, equalling the one exuberant variety, or the other in poetic freedom.

A comparison with Beethoven's "Diabelli Variations", — apart from the similarity of the two Adagio movements, which have a close resemblance, — appears to me unjustifiable; in so far as here, it is more the Thinker than the Poet who makes himself heard.

The 30 Variations divide up into "pianistic" and "imitatory", — (Piano studies, and contrapunctual studies) —, intersected by four "detached": a Gigue, an Andante, an Overture after the French model, ("french Overture" (which consists of two kinds of Variations in succession), and an Adagio; this last, the most remarkable, and most beautiful piece of the collection, being the one which invites the comparison with Beethoven alluded to; — this, with two other "imitative" Variations, forms a subdivision of three movements in the minor mode. —

The "pianistic" Variations, mostly two-part, are written, in general, with a view to velocity, and rapid crossing of the hands; the larger number of the "imitatory" Variations is cast in the form of the Canon. — These Canons being of ascending importance succeed each other in an interrupted series and in the following order:

Air avec 30 variations

Justification de cette édition

La Passacaille pour orgue, la Chaconne pour violon et les Trente variations sont les trois exemples-types de l'art de Bach dans ce genre. Je tiens la passacaille pour la pièce la plus parfaite; mais les 30 variations sont certes les plus importantes et les plus artistiques — ces pièces occupent dans les œuvres du Maître une place importante — avec le Clavecin bien tempéré et la Fantaisie chromatique, sans pour cela atténuer de l'un la stupéfiante diversité, de l'autre la liberté poétique. Il me semble aussi que la comparaison avec les Variations de Diabelli de Beethoven ne se justifie pas, exceptée peut-être une certaine parallèle entre les deux Adagio qui se ressemblent assez, en ce sens surtout qu'ici le penseur a le pas sur le poète.

Ces 30 variations sont en partie «pianistiques», en partie «imitantes» — (Etudes pianistiques et études contrepuntiques). Entre ces deux genres d'études se trouvent quatre pièces «à part», une Gigue, un Andante, une «ouverture française» (composée d'une succession de deux variations) ainsi qu'un Adagio, la pièce la plus importante et la plus riche en beautés de la collection, celle précisément qui incite à la comparaison avec Beethoven; cette pièce, avec ses deux variations «imitantes», constitue un sous-genre de trois mouvements mineurs.

Les variations «pianistiques», en majeure partie à deux voix, visent à la vitesse et au croisement des mains: des variations «imitantes» la plupart sont en forme de canon. Ces canons d'importance ascendante se succèdent en ligne interrompue et dans l'ordre suivant:

Aria con 30 variazioni

Motivi della presente edizione

La Passacaglia per organo, la Ciaconna per violino e le 30 Variazioni sono i tre grandi campioni dell'arte di variare un tema esercitata dal Bach. Tra essi la Passacaglia mi sembra essere la più perfetta; ma certamente le 30 Variazioni tra tutti e tre mostrano l'arte più ricca e l'estensione più grande. — Fra le opere scritte dal maestro per il pianoforte esse occupano — accanto al Clavicembalo ben temperato e la Fantasia cromatica — un posto eminente, senza però raggiungere né l'esuberante multiformità dell'uno né la libertà poetica dell'altra. Un confronto colle 30 Variazioni scritte dal Beethoven sopra un tema di Diabelli mi sembra — a parte un paragone tra i due Adagi che si toccano molto da vicino — ingiustificabile, imperocché qui si fa sentire, dopo tutto, piuttosto il pensatore che il poeta.

Le 30 Variazioni si dividono in «pianistiche» ed «imitatorie» (studi di tecnica e studi di contrappunto); fra esse sono collocate quattro «isolate»; una Giga, un Andante, una «Overture alla francese» (formata da due generi di variazioni che si seguono) ed un Adagio; quest'ultimo, pezzo più importante, più bello, più suggestivo di tutta la raccolta, invita proprio a quel confronto con Beethoven; unito a due altre variazioni «imitatorie», esso forma un gruppo separato di tre tempi in minore.

Le variazioni pianistiche, quasi tutte a due parti, richiedono in genere l'agilità e l'incrocio delle due mani; fra le metamorfosi «imitatorie» il più gran numero è tenuto in forma canonica. Queste ultime, messe in un ordine periodicamente interrotto e caratterizzate da un'importanza progressiva, si seguono come viene indicato appresso: —



In order to rescue this remarkable work for the concert-hall (that is, to give the thousands, who cannot reproduce it themselves, an opportunity of hearing it), it is necessary—more in this, than in the others of Bach's Pianoforte compositions—either by shortening it, or paraphrasing it, to render it more suitable both for the receptive powers of the hearer, and for the possibilities of the performer.—This latter has been endeavoured in the text as set forth in this edition. In pursuance of the first-mentioned aim, I would suggest, to begin with, a disregard of the repetition marks. Further, I considered it expedient, for public performance, to suppress entirely some of the Variations.

The character of the 3rd Variation (which makes great demands on a thorough mastery of touch), is sufficiently expressed in the 2nd Var., so that the omission of the 3rd Var. need hardly be considered a loss.

The Canon at the third impairs the effect of the entrance of the "Fughetta", which

Afin de maintenir cette œuvre importante aux programmes des Concerts (et pour que les milliers qui ne sauraient la jouer eux-mêmes puissent au moins l'entendre), il nous paraît indiqué, plus que pour les autres compositions pour piano de Bach, soit d'abrèger, soit de transcrire, afin de la rendre plus accessible tant à l'auditoire qu'à l'exécutant. C'est ce que nous avons tenté de réaliser dans la présentation du texte musical de cette édition. Pour abréger, il conviendra simplement de ne pas observer les signes de répétition.

Puis, il nous semblerait pratique de supprimer au concert certaines variations.

Le sentiment de la 3^{me} variation par exemple (et qui exige une grande maîtrise d'exécution) est déjà suffisamment exprimé dans la 2^{me} variation, de sorte qu'on pourra aisément passer sous silence la 3^{me} variation.

Le canon à la tierce porte atteinte à l'effet qu'obtiendrait l'entrée de la fuguette

Per salvare alle sale dei concerti quest' imponente composizione (cioè perchè le migliaia di persone, che non sono in grado di eseguirla da sè, arrivino a sentirla), è qui necessario — più che nelle altre opere per pianoforte del Bach — sia abbreviando, sia ritoccando qua e là, di renderla più arrendevole tanto alla forza intellettuale dell'uditore quanto alle facoltà del pianista. A quest' ultimo scopo la presente edizione prova di provvedere colla forma che ha dato al testo; per raggiungere poi quell' altra meta io proporrei in prima linea di trascurare le indicazioni dei ritornelli.

Oltre ciò, io ritengo raccomandabile la soppressione totale di alcune variazioni nelle esecuzioni pubbliche.

Lo spirito che vive nella 3^a variazione (la quale richiede un tocco assai elastico e sicuro) trova sufficiente espressione nella 2^a, di modo che della 3^a si potrebbe fare a meno, senza causare una troppo grave perdita.

Il canone alla terza indebolisce l' effetto dell' entrata della fughetta, che po-

might come immediately after the buoyant Allegro (8).

The same might be said, respectively, of the Canon at the fourth, preceding the Andante.

The Overture does more to break the chain of the series, than to bring in a change, while the vivacious Allegro (17) forms a happy contrast to the soft minor Variation (15).

The swaying movement of the Allegretto (19) would, however, be a still more natural continuation of the minor Variation, and I should feel no hesitation in omitting the Allegro (17) and the following Canon at the sixth (18), considering that a sufficient number of examples in the style of the Allegro still remains, and that the Canon at the sixth has a more powerful counterpart in the subsequent Fugato (22), which renders the former superfluous.

The broad and profound Adagio (25), might commence immediately after a short pause at the end of the 23rd piece.

Thus, having arrived at the culminating point, all that follows should have the character of a 'wind-up', in the manner of a finale; and therefore the Canon at the ninth (27), with its lingering at the wrong moment, should be omitted.

In the detailed repetition of the Aria prescribed at the end of the entire work, the editor considered it desirable to restore the theme to its original melodic outline, simplified and freed from the elaborate network of ornamentations;—thus,—giving the conclusion something hymn-like in effect, and increasing the volume of tone, by transferring it to the lower octave,—the first appearance of this same theme at the beginning, may be considered as its own first Variation.

The division into groups signifies, not only a breathing pause, an arrangement of the sections, a synopsis: it personifies also three distinct conditions of creative production; interplay within the circle; inward penetration; outward exaltation.

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qui pourrait succéder de suite à l'Allegro plein de verve (8).

On peut en dire autant du canon à la quarte précédant l'Andante. L'ouverture interrompt plutôt la chaîne qu'elle n'apporte de changement, alors que l'Allegro hardi (17) contraste d'une façon heureuse avec la douce variation en mineur (15).

Une cohésion plus intime encore serait obtenue par le bercant Allegro (19) réuni à la variation en mineur, et je ne verrais aucun inconvénient à supprimer également l'Allegro (17) et le canon à la sixte qui lui succède, étant donné que ce genre d'allegro figure suffisamment déjà dans l'œuvre et que ce canon à la sixte a une réplique vigoureuse dans le fugato (22) qui suit et qui rend le dit canon superflu.

Après un court arrêt à la fin de la 23^{me} pièce, on pourrait de suite faire entendre le large et profond Adagio (25). Parvenu ici au point culminant, ce qui suit encore, doit être traité en «finale»; il faut alors supprimer également le canon à la 9^{me} (27) comme retenant le mouvement.

Dans la répétition de l'Aria, intégrale et exigée (à la fin de l'œuvre), il nous a paru bon de ramener le thème (debarassé des ornements) dans la forme simple et mélodique du début, résonnant alors comme un hymne et acquérant encore plus de sonorité par la transcription à l'octave inférieure; ainsi, la première exposition du thème, au début, aura déjà le caractère d'une première variation.

Cette division par groupes indique non seulement l'élan, la disposition, une vue générale: elle personnifie les trois phases du travail: la variété dans l'unité, le recueillement intime, l'élévation extérieure.

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trebbe seguire immediatamente il brioso Allegro.

Lo stesso si può dire, relativamente, del canone alla quarta che precede l'Andante.

L'Overture lacera piuttosto l'ordine della fila, invece d'introdurvi un elemento di varietà; invece l'Allegro (17) colla sua franca disinvoltura si stacca felicemente dalla dolce variazione no. 15, scritta in minore.

Ancora più stretto però sarebbe il nesso sonoro tra l'Allegretto dondolante (19) e la variazione in minore, ed io non esiterei di saltare anche l'Allegro (17) ed il successivo canone alla sesta (18), visto che del genere dell'Allegro ci rimangono sempre abbastanza numerosi esempi e che il canone alla sesta trova un riscontro assai più potente nel successivo Fugato che rende il canone superfluo.

Dopo una breve pausa alla fine del pezzo no. 23 potrebbe subito entrare l'Adagio no. 25. tanto largo e profondo.

Raggiunto con questo il punto di culminazione, tutto ciò che segue dovrebbe sfilarsi nel modo d'un «finale»; quindi l'imitazione alla nona (27) che rallenta in un momento poco opportuno questo movimento, verrebbe cancellato.

Prescrivendo la completa ripetizione dell'Aria alla fine dell'opera totale, l'editore trovò giusto di ridurre il tema ai suoi contorni melodici originali, semplificati, liberati da tutti i tralci ornamentali; la melodia espira come un inno, e per la trasposizione all'ottava più bassa ella assume una sonorità più poderosa, di modo che la prima apparizione dello stesso tema veramente può essere percepita come la prima variazione del medesimo.

La divisione per diversi gruppi significa non solo una serie di respiri, un'organizzazione per periodi, un prospetto sinottico: oltreciò essa personifica tre differenti stati dell'anima produttrice: il vario giuoco dentro un giro; l'immergersi nel mondo interno; il rialzarsi nel mondo concreto e reale.

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**The Order of the Series for Concert
Performance**

ARIA.

Variations. FIRST GROUP:

1. Allegro (1)
2. Andantino (2)
3. Lo stesso movimento (4)
4. Allegro non troppo (5)
5. Canone alla Seconda (6) (Canon at the second)
6. Allegro Scherzando (7)
7. Allegro (8)
8. Fughetta (10)
9. Più vivace (11)
10. Andante con grazia (13)

SECOND GROUP:

11. Allegro ritenuto (14, or, instead, Allegro slanciato 17)
12. Canone alla Quinta (15) (Canon at the fifth)
13. Allegretto piacevole (19)
14. Allegretto vivace (20)
15. Fugato (22)
16. Non allegro (23)
17. Adagio (25)

THIRD GROUP:

18. Allegro corrente (26)
19. Andante brillante (28)
20. Allegro finale (29) Quodlibet (30) e Ripresa.

Disposition pour le Concert

ARIA.

Variations. PREMIER GROUPE:

1. Allegro (1.)
2. Andantino (2.)
3. Même mouvement (4.)
4. Allegro non troppo (5.)
5. Canon à la seconde (6.)
6. Allegro scherzando (7.)
7. Allegro (8.)
8. Fughetta (10.)
9. Più vivace (11.)
10. Andante con grazia (13.)

DEUXIÈME GROUPE:

11. Allegro ritenuto (14. ou, à sa place Allegro slanciato [avec élan] 17.)
12. Canon à la quinte (15.)
13. Allegretto piacevole (plaisant) (19.)
14. Allegretto vivace (20.)
15. Fugato (22.)
16. Non allegro (23.)
17. Adagio (25.)

TROISIÈME GROUPE:

18. Allegro corrente (26.)
19. Andante brillante (28.)
20. Allegro finale (29.) Quodlibet (30.) et Reprise.

**Ordine delle variazioni nell' esecuzione
pubblica**

ARIA.

Variazioni. PRIMO GRUPPO:

1. Allegro (1.)
2. Andantino (2.)
3. Lo stesso movimento (4.)
4. Allegro non troppo (5.)
5. Canone alla Seconda (6.)
6. Allegro Scherzando (7.)
7. Allegro (8.)
8. Fughetta (10.)
9. Più vivace (11.)
10. Andante con grazia (13.)

SECONDO GRUPPO:

11. Allegro ritenuto (14. oppure Allegro slanciato 17.)
12. Canone alla Quinta (15.)
13. Allegretto piacevole (19.)
14. Allegretto vivace (20.)
15. Fugato (22.)
16. Non allegro (23.)
17. Adagio (25.)

TERZO GRUPPO:

18. Allegro corrente (26.)
19. Andante brillante (28.)
20. Allegro finale (29.) Quodlibet (30.) e Ripresa.

Page 6. For concert performance the 3rd piece should, if possible, be omitted. Compare the preface.

22. Within the several groups, one Variation should grow out of the preceding one. The constructional relationship of that Variation with the Fughetta is evident from the possibility of placing the motives of both, one over the other.

28. The 17th Variation might, if necessary, take the place of this one. (Following the programme for concert performance.)

30. The inner part louder than the upper part.

Play the notes with the stems upward with the right hand, those with the stems downward, with the left.

To be accurate, either the imitation should read thus:



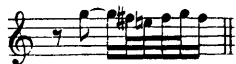
or the leading voice should enunciate



In the eighth bar, the answer should occur on the trill, and further, in contrary motion, viz:



Finally, according to the strict form of the canon, the end of the last bar would be:



31. For concert performance: from here, proceed to Var. 19.

33. The editor suggests the amalgamation of the last bar of the Grave with the first of the Allegro, whereby the inser-

Page 6. Dans une audition publique on peut supprimer, le cas échéant, le 3^{me} morceau. Qu'on veuille bien se reporter à l'avant propos.

22. Dans les limites de certains groupes, une variation devrait naître de la variation précédente. Le lien entre cette variation et la fughetta ressort de la possibilité avec laquelle les deux motifs sont superposés.

28. On pourrait remplacer la présente variation par la 17^{me} (si l'on voulait se conformer au programme de concert).

30. La partie intermédiaire plus en dehors que la partie supérieure.

Les notes à cauda relevée sont à exécuter par la droite, celles à cauda baissée par la gauche.

En matière de correction l'imitation devrait être présentée ainsi:



ou alors la voix conductrice devrait annoncer:



A la 8^{me} mesure la réponse devrait débiter sur le trille, et en mouvement contraire, comme suit:



Enfin, rigoureusement canonique, la dernière mesure devrait se terminer ainsi:



31. Au concert: passer d'ici à la 19^{me} variation.

33. Nous proposons de fusionner la dernière mesure du Grave avec la première mesure de l'Allegro, ce qui supprime la

Pagina 6. Nelle esecuzioni pubbliche il 3^o pezzo eventualmente può essere saltato. Si veda la prefazione.

22. Nei limiti dei singoli gruppi ogni variazione dovrebbe nascere dalla precedente. Il connesso costruttivo di questa variazione colla Fughetta si può rilevare dalla possibilità di riunire, sovrapponendoli, i motivi di tutte e due:

28. Al posto di questa variazione si potrebbe seguendo il programma dell'esecuzione pubblica, all'occasione mettere la 17^{esima}.

30. La parte media deve essere più forte di quella superiore.

Le note col gambo diretto in alto devono essere eseguite dalla mano destra, quelle in basso dalla sinistra.

Se l'imitazione fosse assolutamente esatta, o ella dovrebbe avere questa forma, o la



parte conduttrice dovrebbe indicare questa:



Nell'ottava battuta dovrebbe entrare la risposta al trillo, e precisamente nel movimento contrario, cioè:



Finalmente la severità canonica esigerebbe che l'ultima misura si dileguasse così:



31. Nei concerti si passi di qui alla 19^{esima} variazione.

33. Noi proponiamo di fondere in uno l'ultima battuta del Grave colla prima dell'Allegro; così si elimina la battuta 3/8

ted bar in $\frac{3}{4}$ time would be eliminated, and the tempo of the following movement established.

mesure interpolée à $\frac{3}{4}$ et donne l'indication du mouvement suivant:

anorganicamente inserita, e si ottiene la giusta misura pel movimento che segue:



34. The rhythm remains (despite all disarrangements of the periods), throughout, strictly 4-barred, the first bar considered as the up-beat.

40. The first four bars of the Canon are formed from the bass of the subject.

45. To avoid lessening the effect of the entrance of the Adagio (25), it would perhaps be advisable for concert performance, to omit also the following minor variation, the more so, as there is a strong resemblance, both in mood and movement, between it and the preceding one (15).

The middle part somewhat louder than the upper part.

The same bass as that in the 3-part Invention in *F*-minor.

46. The theme does not begin until the second half of the bar.

51. For concert performance: after a short pause, straight on to the Adagio (25).

52. The Canon is interrupted here to allow the middle voice to become leader in the conclusion. The same example — reversed — may be found in the second part.

54. The original superscription, "a 2 clav" indicates for us that a noticeable difference in tone in the two hands is intended.

The editor would like the application of this instruction so extended, that even in the two voices of the left hand, distinct gradations of tone should be audible.

In contrast to the more delicate and graceful "Andante" (13), this Adagio should rather give utterance to grandeur in its expression.

58. The lower voice in the left hand, which is in reality the fundamental voice, is a Variation of the bass of the theme.

59. For concert performance: straight on to Variation 28, without a pause.

34. Le rythme demeure rigoureusement à quatre mesures, nonobstant les déplacements de périodes, la 1^{re} mesure étant ressentie comme une sorte de temps levé.

40. Les 4 premières mesures du canon sont tirées de la basse.

45. Afin de ne pas atténuer l'effet de l'entrée de l'Adagio (25) il paraît indiqué de supprimer, au Concert, également la variation suivante en mineur, et ce d'autant plus que le sentiment et le mouvement ont une grande analogie avec les éléments de la précédente (15).

La voix intermédiaire plus en dehors que la partie supérieure.

Même basse que celle de l'Invention à 3 voix en *fa* mineur.

46. Le thème ne commence qu'à la moitié de la 2^{me} mesure.

51. Au concert: après un court arrêt tout desuite l'Adagio (25).

52. Ici interruption du canon, afin que dans la 2^{me} période la voix intermédiaire devienne conductrice. Le même procédé a lieu — en renversement — dans la seconde partie.

54. Le titre original « a 2 clav. » signifie là une intention latente de produire une différence de sonorité entre les deux mains.

Nous aimerions étendre cette prescription jusqu'à obtenir le même résultat pour les deux parties confiées à la main gauche.

Par contraste avec l'Andante (13) tendre et gracieux, cet Adagio vise plutôt à la grandeur d'expression.

58. La 2^{me} partie de la main gauche, basse effective, est une variation de la basse du thème.

59. Au Concert: passez sans arrêt à la 28^{me} variation.

34. Il ritmo, malgrado tanti spostamenti dei periodi, rimane sempre rigorosamente disposto per quattro battute; la prima battuta deve sentirsi come un levare.

40. Le prime quattro battute del canone sono formate dal basso del tema:

45. Per non indebolire l'effetto dell'entrata dell'Adagio, sarebbe forse indicato di omettere, nell'esecuzione pubblica, anche la seguente variazione scritta in minore, tanto più perchè essa nello spirito e nel movimento ha molta rassomiglianza con quell' altera no. 15.

La parte media deve essere un poco più forte di quella superiore.

Il basso è lo stesso che nell'invenzione a 3 parti in *fa* minore.

46. Il tema comincia soltanto nella metà della seconda battuta.

51. Nei concerti si passi, dopo una breve pausa, subito all'Adagio (no. 25).

52. Qui il canone viene interrotto, affinchè nel periodo posteriore la parte media prenda la direzione. La stessa procedura si effettua — in senso opposto — nella seconda parte.

54. L'indicazione originale « a 2 clav. » (cioè a 2 tastiere) ci indica che le due mani devono suonare con una sensibile differenza di sonorità. L'editore vorrebbe estendere questo precetto in tale senso che anche tra le due parti eseguite dalla mano sinistra ci sia una differente sonorità.

Contrastando coll'Andante, assai tenero e grazioso (no. 13), quest'Adagio deve mostrare piuttosto il carattere d'una certa grandezza.

58. La parte della mano sinistra, questa vera e propria parte fondamentale, è una variazione del basso del tema.

59. Nei concerti si passi di qui alla 28^{esima} variazione, senza pausa.

60. In this Variation, forming an exception, strict adherence to the harmonic scheme is not carried out.

62. For concert performance: the following Version of the editor.

66. For concert performance, the Version of the editor (Allegro finale, Quodlibet, e Ripresa) should be employed from here on.

69. The Quodlibet interweaves two folksongs over the figured bass of the Aria; a contrapuntal fancy of happy mood, presented with consummate artistic skill.

In the representation in score, which follows here, the editor has given an analytical plan, and has endeavoured to carry out the motive of the bass, as it appears in the first four bars. This necessitated the addition of a fifth voice, involving the need of occasionally supplementing the 4-part movement woven above it.

Folk-song I = V. L. I.

, , II = V. L. II.

Basso obligato = B. O.

71. In case of a repetition of the 1st Part:



F. Busoni

English Translation by Mevanwy Roberts

60. L'armature harmonique, exceptionnellement, n'est pas fidèlement observée dans la présente variation.

62. Au concert: nous proposons la version suivante.

66. Au concert nous conseillons de jouer notre version (Allegro finale, Quodlibet et Reprise).

69. Dans le Quodlibet deux chansons populaires sont utilisées sur une basse chiffrée: manifestation contrepuntique pleine de bonne humeur, écrite de main de maître.

Dans la partition telle que nous la présentons, nous nous sommes astreints à suivre un plan analytique et nous avons tenté de développer le motif de la basse, tel qu'il figure pendant les 4 premières mesures. Cela n'allait pas sans une cinquième voix, l'ensemble écrit à quatre parties exigeant un complément occasionnel.

Chant populaire I = V. L. I.

, , II = V. L. II.

Basso obligato = B. O.

71. Au cas où l'on répéterait la 1^{ère} partie.



F. Busoni

Traduction française de Gaston Knoep

60. In questa variazione — caso eccezionale — lo schema armonico non è fedelmente conservato.

62. Nei concerti si eseguisca la seguente versione dell'editore.

66. Nei concerti si adoperi la versione dell'editore, cioè Allegro finale, Quodlibet e ripresa.

69. Il Quodlibet intreccia sopra il basso numerato dell'Aria due canzoni popolari: ecco un'idea di buon umore contrappuntistico, offertaci dalla mano d'un grande artista.

Nella forma grafica fatta qui a modo di partitura l'editore ha voluto dare una specie di pianta analitica ed ha provato di sviluppare il motivo del basso, quale entra nelle prime quattro battute. Questa procedura esige l'aggiunta d'una quinta parte e imponeva la condizione che la tessitura delle quattro parti sovrapposte ogni tanto fosse completata.

1^a Canzone popolare = V. L. I.

2^a , , = V. L. II.

Basso obligato = B. O.

71. Volendo ripetere la prima parte.



F. Busoni

Traduzione italiana di F. Spiro

Variatio 10

Fughetta I

Alla breve.

quasi f, tenuto

Ossia

poco più f

*) Ossia

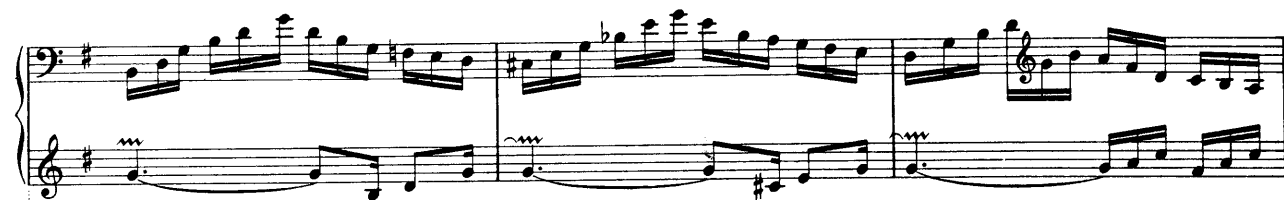
*) Ausführung

Variatio 11
a 2 Clav.
Original



Variatio 11
(Bearbeitung)

Lo stesso tempo, più vivace



First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The system consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' in measure 3.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. The system consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music continues with various rhythmic patterns. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' in measure 4. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 6 in the top staff.

Ossia

Ossia notation for the second system, showing an alternative version of the music for measures 4-6. It consists of two staves in treble and bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and a fermata over the final note.

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-9. The system consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music continues with various rhythmic patterns. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 9 in the top staff. The bottom staff includes fingerings: 1, 4, 5, 3, 5, 2, 1.

Ossia

Ossia notation for the third system, showing an alternative version of the music for measures 7-9. It consists of two staves in treble and bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and a fermata over the final note.

Ossia

NB Innerhalb einzelner Gruppen sollte eine Variation aus der vorhergegangenen herauswachsen. Der konstruktive Zusammenhang dieser Veränderung mit der Fughetta ist aus der Möglichkeit ersichtlich, durch welche die Motive der beiden übereinandergestellt werden:

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains two measures of music, primarily featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, also containing two measures of music with similar rhythmic values.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains two measures of music, primarily featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, also containing two measures of music with similar rhythmic values.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains two measures of music, primarily featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, also containing two measures of music with similar rhythmic values.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains two measures of music, primarily featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, also containing two measures of music with similar rhythmic values. The system includes two 'Ossia' sections, which are alternative passages for the right hand. The first 'Ossia' is marked with a '1' and the second with a '2'. The main passage is marked with a '5'.

Beim Konzertvortrag: Attacca l'Andante (13)

Canone alla Quarta e per moto contrario

Moderato
quasi f

Variatio 12

dolce

quasi p

Ossia

2 1 1

(Inversio) *quasi p (sempre)*

quasi f (sempre)

Ossia

Ossia

espress.

Andante con grazia

Variatio 13

mezza voce

poco cresc.

delicatamente

Ossia

Freie Stimme

ten.

Freie Stimme

più legato *Ped.* *

poco rit. *dimin.*

Ossia

Ossia

Allegro ritenuto
non legato

Variatio 14*

The musical score for Variatio 14 is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble and bass staff. The tempo is **Allegro ritenuto** and the articulation is *non legato*. The first system includes a forte (**f**) dynamic and a *con Ped.* (with pedal) instruction. The second system features a *con 8^a bassa* (with 8th octave bass) instruction. The third system includes a *con 8^a* instruction. The fourth system has **fz** (forzando) markings. The fifth system also has **fz** markings. The score concludes with an *Ossia* (alternative) section. Fingerings (1, 2, 4, 5) and accents are indicated throughout the piece.

*) An Stelle dieser Variation könnte (dem Programme für den Konzertvortrag folgend) allenfalls die 17. treten.
Edition Breitkopf



Quasi Adagio

Variatio 15

Canone alla Quinta
in moto contrario

Die Mittelstimme stärker
als die Oberstimme. *)

NB

*) Die nach oben gerichteten Noten mit der rechten Hand, die nach unten mit der linken anzuschlagen.

(quasi canonico)

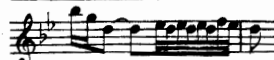
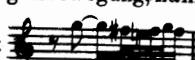
ten.

2 1 2 1

3 3 2 5

NB Korrekterweise müsste die Nachahmung entweder so lauten  oder es müsste die führende Stimme ansagen:

 Im achten Takte sollte die Antwort auf den Triller erfolgen, und zwar in der Gegenbewegung, nämlich:

 Endlich würde, bei kanonischer Strenge, der letzte Takt so ausklingen: 



Original-Baß



Beim Konzertvortrag: von hier zur 19. Var. übergehen.

Edition Breitkopf

27461

Variatio 16
Ouverture

Grave

f tenuto

tr

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of four systems of two staves each. The first system includes the tempo marking 'Grave' and the dynamic marking 'f tenuto'. The second system includes a trill marking 'tr'. The third and fourth systems include triplet markings '3'. The score features a variety of musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.



*) Wir schlagen vor, den letzten Takt des Grave mit dem ersten des Allegro zusammen zu gießen, wodurch der eingeschobene $\frac{3}{8}$ Takt ausgemerzt und der Maßstab für die folgende Bewegung gegeben wird:



Allegro moderato scherzoso (Fughetta II)

mf (p) *non legato* *

Ossia

*) Der Rhythmus bleibt (ungeachtet aller Perioden-Verschiebungen) durchweg streng vier-taktig, der erste Takt als Auftakt empfunden.

Ossia

1.

2.

Ossia

Variatio 17
a 2 Clav.
Original



Allegro slanciato

Variatio 17
Bearbeitung



8

1 5

8

p

cresc.

2 3 1 4 2 3 2 1

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first two measures are marked with a repeat sign. The first staff (treble clef) contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The second staff (bass clef) contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The third measure continues the eighth-note patterns. The fourth measure features a descending eighth-note scale in the bass staff, with fingerings 1, 5, 5, 4, 3 indicated below the notes.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The first two measures continue the eighth-note patterns from the first system. The third measure features a descending eighth-note scale in the bass staff, with a fermata over the final note. The fourth measure continues the eighth-note patterns. The first staff (treble clef) contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The second staff (bass clef) contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The first two measures continue the eighth-note patterns from the second system. The third measure features a descending eighth-note scale in the bass staff, with a fermata over the final note. The fourth measure continues the eighth-note patterns. The first staff (treble clef) contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The second staff (bass clef) contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece, consisting of six systems of staves. Each system typically includes a treble staff and a bass staff, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

The first system shows a continuous flow of eighth and sixteenth notes in both hands. The second system introduces some rests in the bass line. The third system features a more complex texture with overlapping melodic lines and a change in the bass line's rhythm. The fourth system includes a section marked "Ossia" in the bass staff, which is a common notation for an alternative or optional passage. The fifth system continues the main melodic development. The sixth system concludes the page with a final cadence, featuring a double bar line and repeat signs.

Key features of the notation include:

- Key signature: One sharp (F#).
- Time signature: Not explicitly shown, but the notation suggests a common time or 4/4 meter.
- Fingerings: Various numbers (1-5) are placed above or below notes to indicate fingerings.
- Articulation: Slurs and accents are used to indicate phrasing and emphasis.
- Ossia: A section in the fourth system is marked "Ossia" in the bass staff.

Tempo giusto, alla breve

Variatio 18

Canone
alla Sesta

quasi f

il basso caratteristicamente

*)

Ossia

*) Die vier ersten Takte des Canons sind aus dem Basse der Themas gebildet.

Allegretto piacevole.

Variatio 19

Ossia

imitierend

Ossia

Allegretto vivace

Variatio 20

Variante
des Herausgebers

The musical score is written for piano and features two main sections: 'Variatio 20' and 'Variante des Herausgebers'. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto vivace' and the key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The score is written in a grand staff with two systems of three staves each. The first system includes the tempo marking and the section title 'Variatio 20'. The second system includes the section title 'Variante des Herausgebers' and the marking 'articolato'. The third system includes the marking 'con Pedale'. The score contains various musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'p' (piano). The 'Variante des Herausgebers' section features a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a 'con Pedale' marking. The 'Variatio 20' section features a more straightforward melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The 'Variante des Herausgebers' section includes a 'p' (piano) marking and a 'con Pedale' marking. The score is written in a grand staff with two systems of three staves each. The first system includes the tempo marking and the section title 'Variatio 20'. The second system includes the section title 'Variante des Herausgebers' and the marking 'articolato'. The third system includes the marking 'con Pedale'. The score contains various musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'p' (piano). The 'Variante des Herausgebers' section features a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a 'con Pedale' marking. The 'Variatio 20' section features a more straightforward melody with eighth and sixteenth notes.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and contains a sparse accompaniment with occasional eighth-note chords and rests. A slur connects the two staves across the first measure.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains a sparse accompaniment with occasional eighth-note chords and rests. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and contains a continuous eighth-note melody. A slur connects the two staves across the first measure. At the end of the second measure, the numbers 3, 1, 4, and 2 are written below the staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and contains a sparse accompaniment with occasional eighth-note chords and rests. A slur connects the two staves across the first measure.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and contains a sparse accompaniment with occasional eighth-note chords and rests. A slur connects the two staves across the first measure. At the end of the second measure, the numbers 2, 4, 5, 3, 5, 1, 3, and 1 are written above the staff.

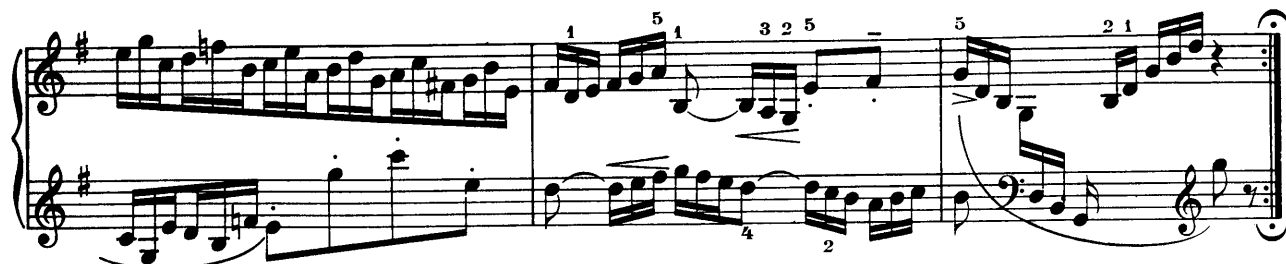
Ossia

p subito

Ossia

Ossia

2 2

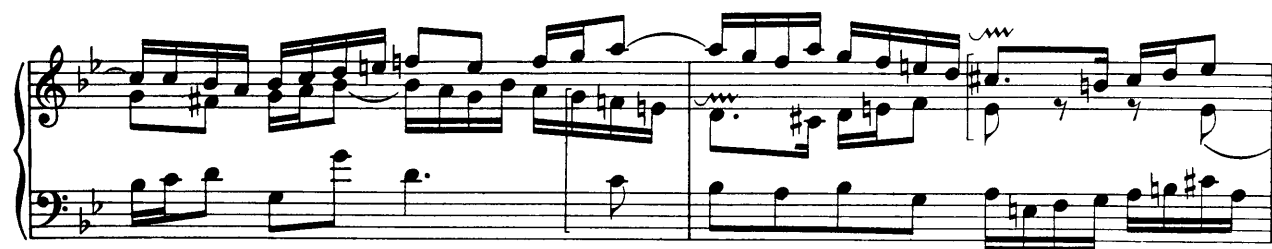


NB Um die Wirkung von dem Eintritt des Adagio (25) nicht zu schmälern, wäre es vielleicht angezeigt, auch die folgende Moll-Variation beim Konzertvortrag zu übergehen, umso mehr als sie in Stimmung und Bewegung mit der früheren (15) starke Ähnlichkeit hat.

Andante con moto, non troppo dolce

Variatio 21

Canone
alla Settima,
semi cromatico



*) Die Mittelstimme ein wenig lauter als die Oberstimme.

**) Derselbe Baß wie bei der dreistimmigen F moll-Invention.

p *più espress.*

allarg. - - - - -

Ossia
attacca 22

Variatio 22
Fugato

Alla breve

f non legato

marcato assai

*)

*) Das Thema beginnt erst auf der Hälfte des zweiten Taktes.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and a trill marked with a wavy line and the letter 'tr'. The bass staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with a trill. The bass staff includes a section labeled "Ossia" with a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp (F#), indicated by a double bar line with a sharp sign.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a trill marked "m.s.". The bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff shows a melodic line with various ornaments. The bass staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a trill marked "(m.d.)". The bass staff includes a section labeled "Ossia linke Hand" with a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp (F#), indicated by a double bar line with a sharp sign.

Variatio 23
a 2 Clav.
Original

Vivace ♩ = 100





Non Allegro

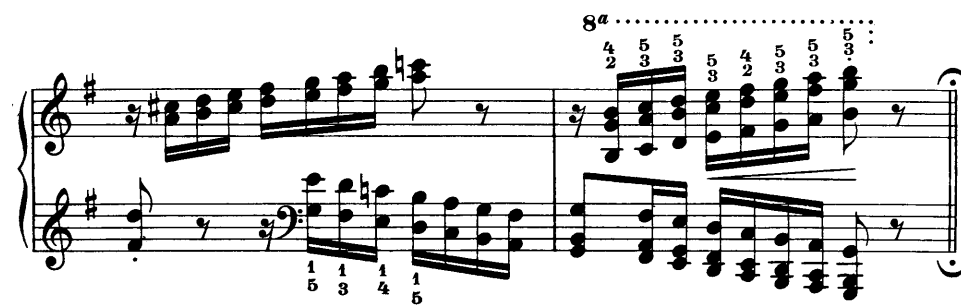
Variatio 23
(Bearbeitung)

distaccato, mf legg.

(più legg.)

8ª alta ad lib.
p scherzando

8ª ad lib.



(Beim Konzertvortrag:
nach kurzer Pause sofort
zum Adagio (25) weiter.)

Variatio 24

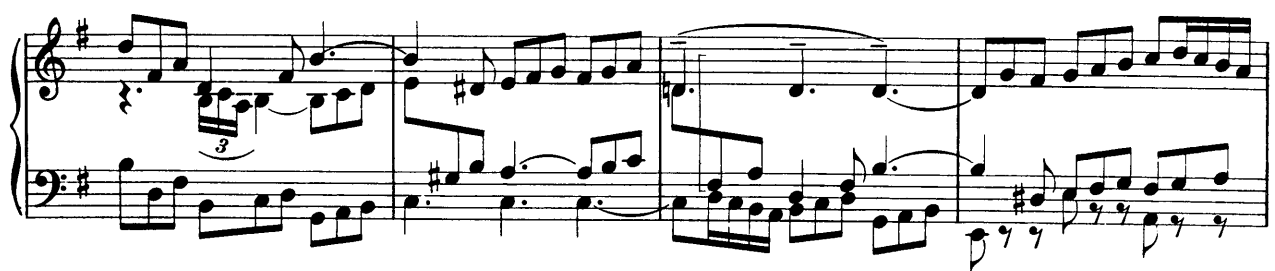
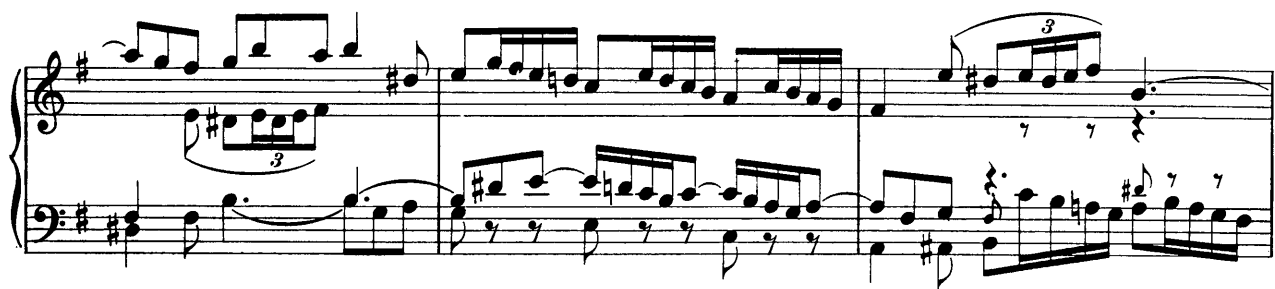
Canone all' Ottava

Allegretto

dolce, quasi Clarinetto
non troppo legato, pastorale

dolce, quasi Fagotto

*) Hier wird der Canon unterbrochen, damit im Nachsatze die Mittelstimme zum Führer werde. Der gleiche Vorgang spielt - umgekehrt - im II. Teile sich ab.



Variatio 25

Adagio

quasi f

m.d. (♩) sotto voce

largamente

Die ursprüngliche Überschrift „a 2 Clav.“ bedeutet uns, daß zwischen den beiden Händen ein merklicher Unterschied des Klanges beabsichtigt ist.

Der Herausgeber möchte diese Vorschrift dahin erweitern, daß selbst zwischen den beiden Stimmen der linken Hand noch eine Abstufung hörbar würde.

Im Gegensatz zu dem mehr zarten und graziösen „Andante“ (13) soll dieses Adagio eher Größe im Ausdruck atmen.



meno f

raddole.

dim.

The musical score is written for piano in B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. It consists of four systems, each with a right-hand and left-hand staff. The first system is marked *meno f*. The second system has *raddole.* above the right staff and *dim.* above the left staff. The third and fourth systems continue the melodic and harmonic development. The piece ends with a final cadence in the fourth system.

piano

rinforz.

(au - - men - tan - - do e

al - - lar - - - gan - - - do)

1. 2.

Ossia

p

Allegro corrente

Variatio 26

p e leggiero

(sopra)
dolce

m. s.

p e legg.

simile

(sopra)

NB Die untere Stimme der linken Hand, die eigentliche Grundstimmte ist eine Variation von dem Basse des
Edition Breitkopf 27461 Thomas.

Ossia

Ossia

Ossia

Ossia

p senza Ped.

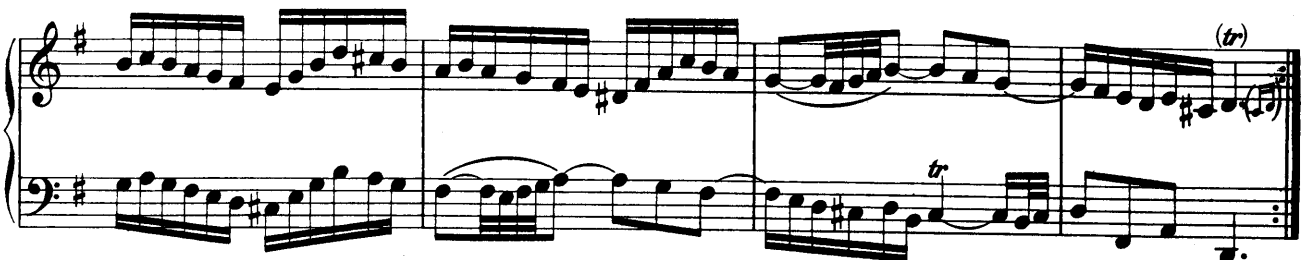
m.d.

(Beim Konzertvortrag: zur 28. Variat., ohne Pause.)

Variatio 27
Canone alla Nona

Moderato ma vivacamente

non troppo p



Bei dieser Variation ist, ausnahmsweise, das harmonische Schema nicht treu eingehalten.
Edition Breitkopf

(Inversio)

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of two staves each. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first system is labeled "(Inversio)". The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and trills (tr). The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Andante brillante

Variatio 28
Original *)

The musical score for 'Variatio 28, Original' is written for piano in 3/4 time and D major. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system features a treble staff with a complex, rapid melody and a bass staff with a simpler accompaniment. The subsequent systems show increasing complexity in both staves, with the treble staff featuring more elaborate melodic lines and the bass staff providing a dense, rhythmic foundation. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

*) Beim Konzertvortrag: die folgende Version des H. S.
Edition Breitkopf

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 3/4. The first system shows a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The second and third systems feature a dense, rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand, consisting of eighth-note chords, while the right hand continues with a melodic line. The fourth system shows a change in the left hand's accompaniment, with a more active bass line. The fifth and sixth systems continue the piece, with the right hand playing a series of eighth-note chords and the left hand providing a steady accompaniment. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the sixth system.

Andante brillante

Variatio 28

Version des
Herausgebers

8

*piano ma
brillante*

simile

2 Pedali

8

8

8

(sopra)
(senza Ped.)

2

8

3 3 3 3

(senza Ped.)

8

8

4 1 3 2 4 5

(senza Ped.)

sempre dim.

(senza Ped.)

1 2 1
3 4 4

Allegro finale (non troppo)

Variatio 29
(Original)*

*) Beim Konzertvortrag ist von hier ab die Version des Herausgebers (Allegro finale, Quodlibet e Ripresa) zu benützen.



Variatio 30
Quodlibet

The musical score for 'Variatio 30 Quodlibet' is presented in six systems, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and ornaments (indicated by 'w' symbols). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Aria da Capo e Fine

Das Quodlibet verwebt über dem bezifferten Baß der Aria zwei Volkslieder: ein Einfall kontrapunktischer guter Laune von kunstreicher Hand geboten.

Bei der Partitur-Darstellung, die hier folgt, hat der Herausgeber einen analytischen Plan gegeben und hat versucht das Motiv des Basses, wie es in den ersten 4 Taktten auftritt, durchzuführen. Dies erforderte das Hinzutreten einer fünften Stimme und die Bedingung, den darüber gespannenen 4 stimmigen Satz gelegentlich zu ergänzen.

Volkslied I = V.L.I

Volkslied II = V.L.II

Basso obligato = B.O.

The musical score is organized into four systems, each containing five staves. The staves are labeled as follows:

- System 1:** V.L.I (top staff), V.L.II (second staff), V.L.I (third staff), V.L.I (fourth staff), B.O. (bottom staff).
- System 2:** V.L.I (top staff), V.L.II (second staff), V.L.I (third staff), V.L.I (fourth staff), B.O. (bottom staff).
- System 3:** V.L.I (top staff), V.L.II (second staff), V.L.II (third staff), V.L.II (fourth staff), B.O. (bottom staff).
- System 4:** V.L.II (top staff), V.L.I (second staff), V.L.II (third staff), V.L.II (fourth staff), B.O. (bottom staff).

The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The B.O. part is consistently in the bass register, while the Volkslieder parts are in the treble and alto registers. The score shows the development and interaction of the five parts, with various melodic and harmonic patterns.

Allegro finale, Quodlibet e Ripresa

Allegro non troppo
quasi Trombe

The musical score is written for piano and features a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro non troppo' and the style is 'quasi Trombe'. The score is divided into five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The music is characterized by dense, rhythmic textures, including many chords and sixteenth-note passages. The second system includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. The third system continues the dense texture with various rests and melodic lines. The fourth system shows a change in texture with more sustained notes and a prominent bass line. The fifth system concludes with a final cadence, marked by a double bar line and repeat signs.

*)

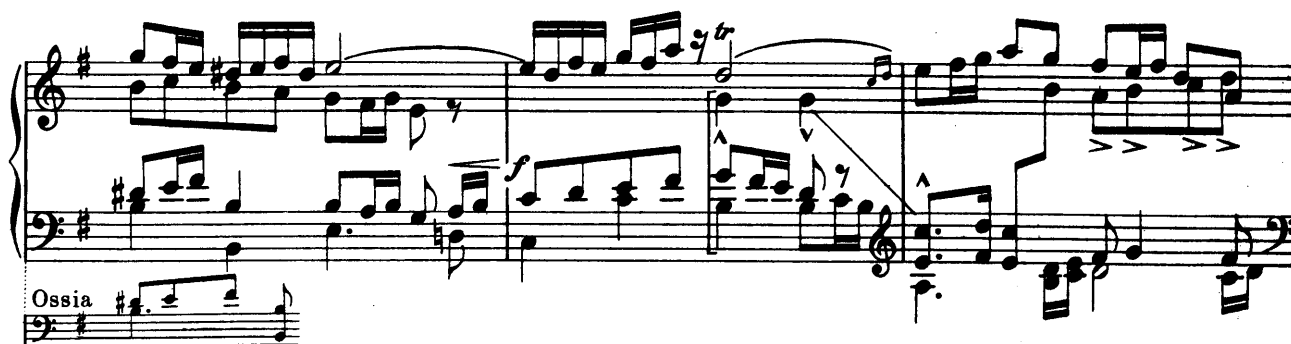
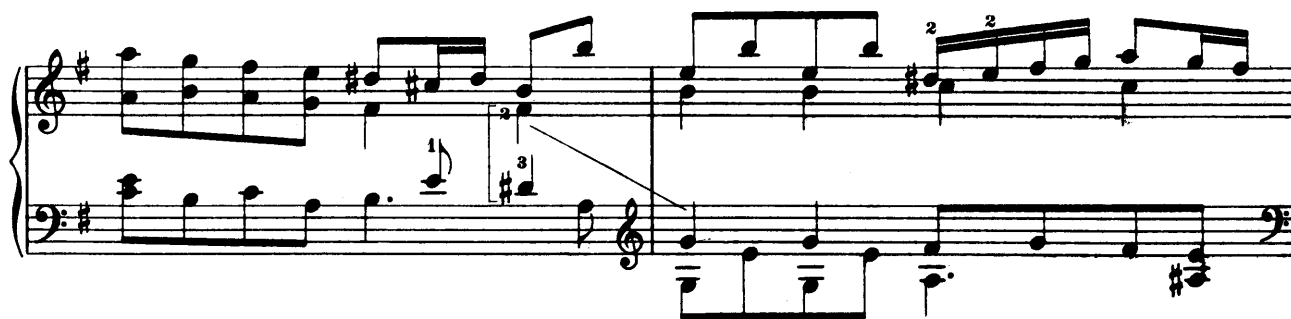
marc.

f

*) Im Falle einer Wiederholung des I. Teiles:



Frisch und volkstümlich, doch nicht ohne Würde



più largo - - - - - *rit.* - - - - -

Largamente (Aria)

f
ampiamente
tenuto
non troppo f

f
fz

musical score for piano and voice, page 74. The score is in G major and 4/4 time. It features a piano accompaniment and a vocal line. The piano part has a complex, rhythmic texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The vocal line is more melodic and includes a section marked "Ossia".

Ossia

molto rit.