

F.Chr. Neubauer

Sinfonie à grand Orchestre

Oeuvre 12^{me} Livre I

Flauto

Notes for the present edition

The parts for Neubauer's Symphony Op. 12 Livre I as printed by Johann André at Offenbach am Main in the second half of the Eighteenth Century contain mistakes and (many) inconsistencies. In this edition, I have attempted to correct the obvious mistakes (missing bars, duplicate bars, missing accidentals, obviously wrong notes etc), and to indicate solutions for inconsistencies in articulation. Obviously, it is fully up to the performer or conductor to decide how to handle my annotations.

In some cases I corrected wrong notes but left in the original ones, typeset smaller and with their stems in the “opposite” direction. Missing accidentals are added over the note. However, accidentals in parentheses are just cautionary accidentals, to warn the player for a restored alteration.

The original sources often leave out articulations in repeated patterns, and it depends on the context whether I added these articulations or left them to be inferred by the performer. Inconsistencies occur when different instruments have the same notes but different slurring, articulation or dynamics, or when the same pattern occurs elsewhere for the same instrument but with different articulation or slurring, without any indication that the composer wanted to vary his articulation.

Slurs that are added by me are given as dashed slurs (slurs with longer fragments). Slurs that I considered erroneous in the original are sometimes fully removed (if they are very obviously in error), or given as dotted slurs (slurs with very short fragments) at the opposite side of the note, i.e. at the stem side.

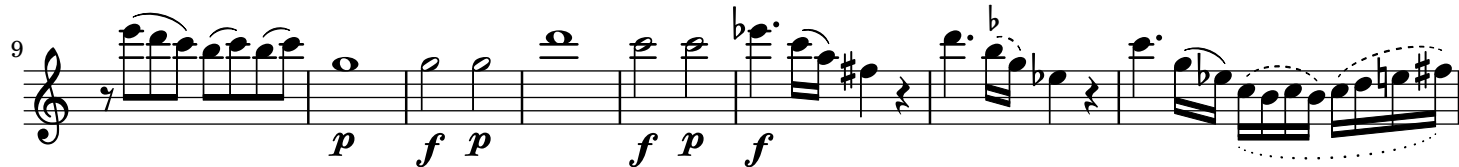
Articulations that are added by me are in parentheses. Articulations that are in the original but are in error are at the stem side of the note.

Missing but required dynamics are in parentheses. Erroneous dynamics are in square brackets; this might cause confusion but I saw no easier solution.

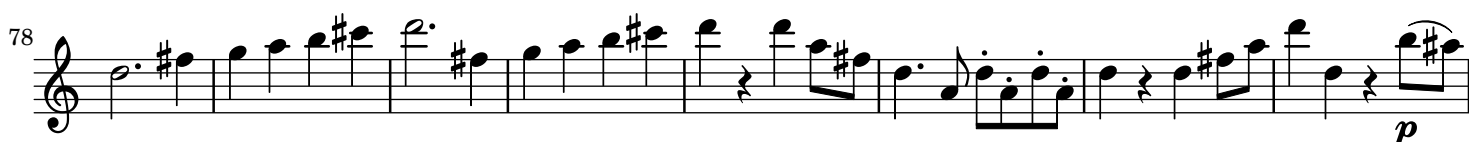
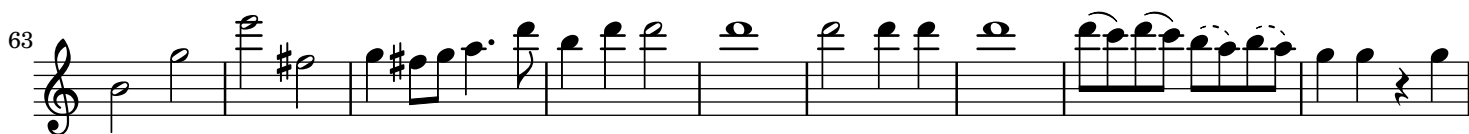
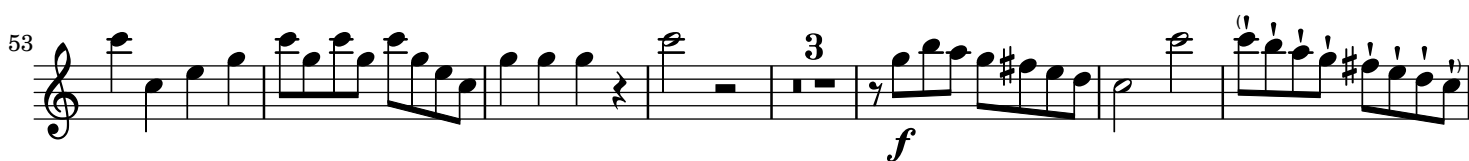
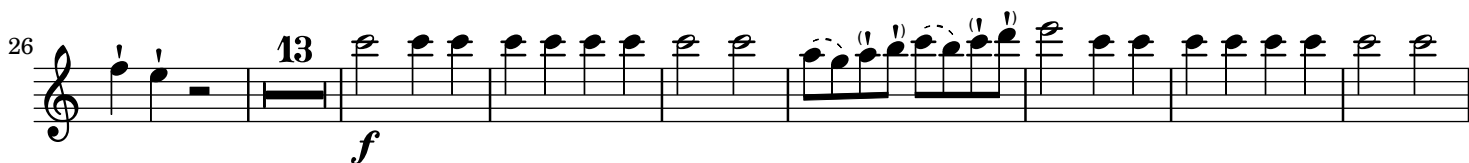
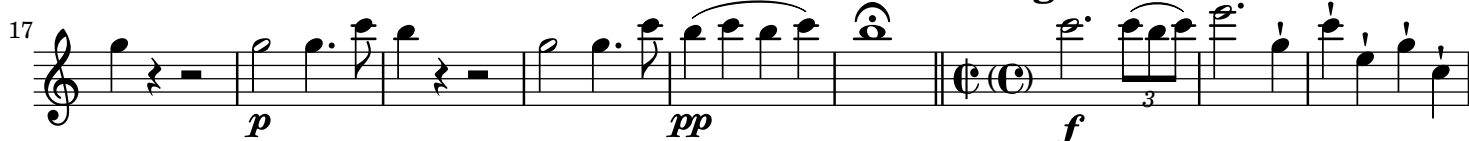
A well-known problem in music from this era is that notation that is indistinguishable between accent and decrescendo, at least to the modern eye. I tried to mimic this ambiguity with very short decrescendos.

I

Adagio



Allegro di molto



[illegible]

182 *p* *f*

192

200

207

214 *p* *f* *p* *f*

221 *p*

236 8 3

246 (*f*)

255

261

II

*Fagotto***Andante**

16

16 *f* (*f*) *pp*

27

37 *pp* *f*

45

52 *f*

68 (p) *f* *p*

86 *f* *f* *f* *f*

96 *p* *f* *f*

107 *p* *f* *f*

117 *p* *p*

126

Detailed description: This is a musical score for the Flute II part of a symphony. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The score consists of 12 staves of music, numbered 16 to 126. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The music features various dynamics including *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte). There are also accents and slurs. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and repeat signs. The score ends with a double bar line.

III

Allegro

7

(f)

15

p

(p)

5

29

f

p

f

39

f

(f)

46

4

f

57

64

NOTE: fixed rhythm

p

() f

71

(f)

80

f

p

89

>

>

(>)

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a flute part, likely from a symphony. The score is written in treble clef with a common time signature. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a tempo marking 'Allegro' and a measure number '7'. The music features various dynamics including forte (f), piano (p), and mezzo-forte (mf). There are several slurs and ties throughout the piece. A specific instruction 'NOTE: fixed rhythm' is placed above the sixth staff. The score ends with a measure number '89' and a final note marked with a 'b' (flat) and a 'p' (piano) dynamic.

97 *f*

105

114 *p*

124 *p* *f*

135 *p* (*f*)

147

154 *f*

160 (*p*) *f* 8

176 *f* *p*

186 *f* 7

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a flute part, spanning measures 97 to 186. The notation is in treble clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *p* (piano). There are also articulation marks like accents and breath marks. The score is divided into systems, with measure numbers 97, 105, 114, 124, 135, 147, 154, 160, 176, and 186 indicating the start of new systems. The final measure, 186, ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

204 *f* *(p)* 2 2

216 *(p)* *(f)* [*f*] *p* 2

229 *f*

236

245 *p* *f*

255 *p* *f*

264 *p*

274

283 *f*

290

297

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a flute part, spanning measures 204 to 297. The notation is in treble clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *p* (piano). There are also markings for *(p)*, *(f)*, and [*f*]. The score is divided into systems, with measure numbers 204, 216, 229, 236, 245, 255, 264, 274, 283, 290, and 297 indicating the start of a new system. The notation includes many beamed notes, suggesting rapid passages. There are also some markings like *(b)* and *(b)* above notes, possibly indicating breath marks or specific articulation. The score ends with a double bar line at measure 297.