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JOHANNES BRAHMS

Trio A-Dur

für Klavier, Violine und Violoncello

(Nachgelassenes Werk)



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Herausgegeben und durchgesehen von

Ernst Bücken und Karl Hasse



VEB BREITKOPF & HÄRTEL MUSIKVERLAG LEIPZIG

VORWORT

Der Beweis, daß Johannes Brahms der Autor dieses Klaviertrios ist, das nach einer Handschrift aus den sechziger Jahren des vergangenen Jahrhunderts herausgegeben wird, muß in der Hauptsache durch stilkritische Mittel erbracht werden. Schon in seinem Briefe vom 16. November 1853 an Robert Schumann erwähnt Brahms unter seinen Jugendwerken mehrere »Trios«. Da er in der Mitteilung über die Vernichtung seiner Jugendwerke aus dem Jahre 1885¹ die vorher genannten »Trios« nicht mehr erwähnte, sondern nur noch von »Sonaten« und »Quartetten« spricht, gibt er immerhin hier selbst schon einen ersten Anhalt dafür, daß gerade Triokompositionen der Vernichtung entgangen sein konnten.

Das am 5. Juli 1851 zur Silberhochzeit des Hamburger Kaufmannspaares Schröder gespielte Klaviertrio (unter dem Pseudonym Karl Würth) scheidet für unseren Fund schon deshalb aus, weil es keine solchen auf die Bekanntheit mit dem Komponisten Schumann deutenden Züge enthalten kann, wie sie das A-Dur-Trio offenbart. Gerade diese Schumannschen Züge, die weit weniger Reminiszenzen als Zeugnisse einer ersten und ernsten Auseinandersetzung mit dem großen Romantiker darstellen, bieten auch eine Handhabe für die Datierung des Werkes, das ich in die Bonn-Mehlemer Zeit der großen Kunstreise des Sommers 1853 setze. »Erst seit meinem Weggang aus Hamburg und besonders während meines Aufenthaltes in Mehlem lernte ich Schumanns Werke kennen und verehren«, schrieb Brahms am 12. Oktober 1853. Ferner spricht für die Entstehung des Trios in der Bonn-Mehlemer Zeit auch der Fundort der Handschrift — Bonn —, wo Brahms damals mit Joseph von Wasielewski, einem Freunde des Mehlemer Deichmannhauses, und dem diesem nahestehenden Cellisten Reimers sich zu einem trefflichen Trioensemble verbinden konnte.

Über die erwähnten Schumannschen Züge hinaus (man achte besonders auf die typischen Schumannschen Rhythmen des »Moderato« von Takt 36 an) gibt sich aber das Trio in den Einzelheiten des Formaufbaues wie in seiner Gesamthaltung typisch brahmsisch. Mit überzeugender Geste und Ausdruckshaltung stellt es sich an die Seite seines aus der gleichen Zeit stammenden Gegenstückes,

¹ Diese Mitteilung geschah gegenüber Kalbeck, der sie (J. Brahms I, 132) erwähnt.

des im Jahre 1854 vollendeten H-Dur-Trios op. 8. Schon die Formeröffnung beider Kompositionen ist grundsätzlich gleich: Beidemale wird das Hauptthema vom Klavier exponiert, während das Cello nur zur klanglichen Unterstützung herangezogen wird, dann aber entfaltet es sich hier wie dort im breiten Unisono der Streicher. Wahrt sich — für den weiteren Vergleich — das H-Dur-Trio in seinem ungeheuer großzügig und großräumig angelegten ersten Satz ein gewisses Übergewicht vor dem »Moderato« des A-Dur-Trios, so stehen jedoch die drei übrigen Sätze beider Werke durchaus auf gleicher Rang- und Wertstufe.

Die Scherzi muten wie Varianten einer in ihrer letzten Hintergründigkeit auf Beethoven zurückgehenden Urvorstellung an, und im »Trio« ist hier wie dort der Nachhall einer echt Schubertisch-Wienerischen Grundhaltung nicht zu überhören. In der Komposition von 1853 sind diese Klänge, die alsbald Lieblingsklänge des Künstlers werden, noch weit verhaltener als in op. 8. Die Erfindung aber rückt oft in die unmittelbare Nähe völliger Gleichbildungen (vgl. die typisch brahmsischen rhythmischen Umschaltungen im Scherzothema des A-Dur-Trios und in Takt 57—60 des Scherzos von op. 8).

Im »Lento« gehört alles der Geisteswelt des jungen Brahms an, angefangen von der volksliedhaften Haltung des ersten Themas an bis zu den für seine Technik so charakteristischen Vertauschungen von thematischen Kernpartien und Begleitung (von Takt 24 ab). Das Hauptthema des »Presto« verkörpert einen bei Brahms sehr häufigen Thementypus, bei dem Motivwiederholungen einem scheinbar zunächst nicht eben bedeutenden Einfall dann doch Kraft, Wucht und innere Geschlossenheit geben. Auch das zweite Thema des »Presto« formt sich über einem bekannten Lieblingsrhythmus des Komponisten und rundet so den Kreis aller auf Brahms hindeutenden Hauptthemenbildungen des Werkes.

Ferner sprechen für Brahms die wesentlichen Eigenschaften eines Klaviersatzes, der sich durchaus in den von den ersten Klaviersonaten bis zu op. 8 reichenden Rahmen organisch einpaßt. Schließlich aber würde auch eine Takt für Takt für Brahms eintretende Analyse noch die Frage zu gewärtigen haben, ob das Trio nicht doch die Schöpfung eines den Komponisten glänzend kopierenden Stilmach-

folgers sein könne? Dem ist entgegenzuhalten, daß der Nachahmer, der Epigone, stets den reifen Künstler in seinen feststehenden Eigenschaften nachahmen wird, nicht aber den werdenden. Die Eigenheiten des werdenden und ringenden Komponisten, die Dynamik einer schöpferischen Jugend von der gewaltigen Kraft eines Brahms so nachzugestalten, wie das A-Dur-Trio es offenbart, dürfte aber eine Unmöglichkeit sein. Gerade an dieser Stelle leuchten jene nicht mehr exakt beweisbaren und nur noch fühlbaren magischen Zeichen auf, die schon bei der ersten Aufführung des Werkes eindeutig für Brahms sprachen. Die erste öffentliche Aufführung des Trios fand im Jahre 1925 auf dem vierten Rheinischen Kammermusikfest statt. (Auf meine Veranlassung wurde das erst kurz vorher aufgefundene Trio damals als das »Werk eines vorerst noch unbekannten Meisters« aufgeführt. Siehe Programmheft des Festes.) Im Bericht über das vierte Rheinische Kammermusikfest (Zeitschrift für Musikwissenschaft, 7. Jahrg. S. 580) schrieb W. Kahl über das Trio: »Sollte auch so

Köln, im August 1938

jede Spur verwischt bleiben, so wird jeder unschwer aus den angeführten Takten (Hauptthemen der vier Sätze) das heraushören, was auf Brahms deutet. Es ist natürlich noch viel mehr in den Gedanken und in der Arbeit des Werkes, was solche Vermutung aufdrängt.«

Zur Herkunft und Gestalt der Handschrift:

Das Klaviertrio liegt in einer Abschrift vor, die ich unter einer Anzahl von Musikhandschriften auffand, die ich 1924 aus dem Nachlaß von Dr. Erich Prieger-Bonn erworben hatte. Sie ist auf dem Umschlag mit einem Fragezeichen versehen, und umfaßt — ohne das herausgeschnittene Titelblatt — 43 Seiten. Sie zeigt die Hand eines gewandten Notenschreibers (Kopisten), der nicht dem Kreise der Notenschreiber Dr. Prieigers zugehört. Am Schluß des ersten Satzes ist der sechsletzte Takt durchstrichen, und von einer andern Hand durch zwei Takte des ersten Themas ersetzt worden. Die Untersuchung dieser Handschrift hat ebensowenig wie die des Notenpapieres zu einer Klärung von Herkunft und Person des Abschreibers geführt.

Ernst Bücken

PREFACE

Of the arguments leading to the conviction that Johannes Brahms was the composer of this pianoforte trio, now published from a MS. dating from the sixties of the last century, the most convincing are to be drawn from an examination of internal stylistic evidence. Brahms already mentions several "trios" among his early compositions in his letter of the 16th November 1853 to Robert Schumann. The fact that he omits all mention of these trios in the record of his destruction of his youthful compositions in 1885¹, but only speaks here of "sonatas" and "quartets", supports from the outset belief in the possibility of the trio-compositions' having actually escaped this destruction.

The piano trio composed under the pseudonym Karl Würth and played on the 5th July 1851 at the silver wedding of the Hamburg merchant Schröder is eliminated from our range, if only for the reason that it contains none of the traits pointing to an acquaintance with the composer Schumann, such as are revealed in the A major trio. It is these very Schumannesque characteristics — they are not so much reminiscences as earnest proofs of a diligent and stimulating application to the study of the great romantic's works — which give us a clue to the dating of the work, and which incline me to place it in the Bonn-Mehlem period of the great tour made in the summer of 1853. "It is only since my departure from Hamburg, and especially during my stay at Mehlem, that I have come to know and revere Schumann's works", wrote Brahms on the 12th October 1853. Further corroboration dating the trio in the Bonn-Mehlem period is offered by the site of the discovery of the MS. — Bonn —, where Brahms was given the opportunity of combining with Joseph von Wasielewski, a friend of the Deichmann family in Mehlem, and with Wasielewski's friend, the 'cellist Reimers, in an excellent trio-ensemble.

Quite apart from the above-mentioned Schumannesque features (note especially the typically "Schumann" rhythms of the "Moderato" from bar 36 on), the trio exhibits, as well in the details of its formal structure, as in its general outlay, distinctive hallmarks of Brahms' handiwork. Its convincing gesture and gamut of expression give it a

¹ This communication was made to Kalbeck, who mentions it in his book "J. Brahms" vol. I, p. 132.

rightful place beside its contemporary sister-work, the B major trio op. 8, completed in the year 1854. Fundamental similarities of form are at once apparent in the openings of the two compositions: in both cases it is the piano that expounds the principal theme, the 'cello being called on merely in the role of accompanist, and the subsequent evolution by means of a broad unisono passage for the strings is also common to both works. If the B major trio, in the massive, generously conceived proportions of its first movement, tends to preserve a certain preponderance on further comparison with the "Moderato" of the A major trio, nevertheless the three other movements of both works prove themselves to be in every way of the same rank and stature.

The Scherzi are variations of an idea whose origin and impetus can be ultimately traced back to the imaginative world of Beethoven; and in both the trios a genuine echo of Schubert and Vienna cannot fail to strike the ear. In the composition of 1853 such sounds as these, soon to become favourites with the composer, are still far more reticent than in op. 8. But the inspiration often approaches a very close resemblance (cf. the typically Brahmsian rhythmical alterations in the theme of the scherzo of the A major trio, and in bars 57—60 of the scherzo of op. 8).

Everything in the "Lento" belongs to the spiritual world of the young Brahms, from the first subject with its marked folk-song idiom, to the interchange of thematic material and accompaniment (from bar 24 on), which are so characteristic of his technique. The chief subject of the "Presto" embodies a type of theme very frequent in Brahms, in which forcefulness, momentum and organic unity are imparted by means of thematic repetition to an idea that at first seems somewhat lacking in significance. The second subject of the "Presto" is also based on a rhythm well-known as one of the composer's favourites, and thus completes the circle of the work's thematic protagonists, all pointing to Brahms as their begetter.

A further advocate for Brahms' authorship presents itself in the shape of a piano part which organically fits the pattern of the first piano sonatas up to op. 8. But the testimony of a bar-for-bar analysis in Brahms' favour would finally still have to deal with the hypothesis that the trio is the work of a brilliant stylistic parodist. The objection to this

theory is that the imitator and decadent will always seek to copy the established qualities of the mature artist, and not the less defined idioms of his spiritual adolescence. It is surely an impossibility to imitate those peculiarities of style that mark the composer's development and struggle, the dynamic of a creative youth of such vigour and impetuosity as Brahms'; and these qualities are everywhere revealed in the A major trio. On this point decision must rest not so much with any process of the intellect as with the impalpable directions of the intuition, which at the very first performance pleaded unanimously for Brahms.

The first public performance of the trio took place in 1925, at the fourth Rhenish Chamber-Music Festival. (The trio was then but recently discovered, and was given, at my suggestion, as the "work of an as yet unknown composer". See the festival programme.) W. Kahl, in his article on the fourth Rhenish Chamber-Music Festival (*Zeitschrift für Musikwissenschaft*, 7. Jahrg., p. 580), wrote of the trio,

Cologne, August 1938

"Even should every trace remain in obliteration, no one will find any difficulty in hearing in the bars quoted (the chief subjects of the four movements) sounds that are eloquent of Brahms. There is naturally a great deal more in the ideas and the working-out of the composition to strengthen this conjecture."

Regarding the origin and form of the MS.:

The piano trio is extant in a copy that I discovered among a number of music MSS. left to me in 1924 by Dr. Erich Prieger of Bonn. It is marked on the cover with a question mark, and consists of 43 pages — excluding the title-page which has been cut out. It shows the hand of a dexterous copyist, who does not belong to the circle of Dr. Prieger's copyists. The sixth bar from the end of the last movement has been crossed out and replaced in another handwriting by two bars of the first subject. Neither an examination of the handwriting nor of the paper has yielded any clues to the origin and identity of the writer.

Ernst Bücken

Trio

für Pianoforte, Violine und Violoncello

Johannes Brahms
(nachgelassen, veröffentlicht 1938)

Moderato

Violine

Violoncello

Pianoforte

p *espr.*

(2do.) (t) *(p)*

cresc. *f* *dim.*

cresc. *f* *dim.*

p *f*

(p) *mf*

3 3

5

9

28

sf *p* *mf espr. cant.*

sf *dim.* *p*

(staccato) (meno staccato) (legato)

32

mf *p* (*mf*)

mf

36

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

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

p cresc. *f*

39

p cresc. *f* *ff*

This musical score page contains measures 41 through 48. It is written for piano and voice. The piano part is in G major and 4/4 time. The voice part is in G major and 4/4 time. The score includes various dynamics and performance instructions.

Measure 41: Piano part begins with a *p* (cresc.) marking. The voice part begins with a *p* (cresc.) marking. The piano part has a *cresc.* marking. The voice part has a *f* marking.

Measure 42: Piano part continues with a *cresc.* marking. The voice part has a *f* marking.

Measure 43: Piano part has a *ff* marking. The voice part has a *(più f)* marking. The piano part has a *cresc.* marking. The voice part has a *(h)* marking.

Measure 44: Piano part has a *p* marking. The voice part has a *p* marking. The piano part has a *f espr.* marking. The voice part has a *f* marking.

Measure 45: Piano part has a *p* marking. The voice part has a *p* marking. The piano part has a *sf* marking. The voice part has a *f* marking.

Measure 46: Piano part has a *sf* marking. The voice part has a *f* marking.

Measure 47: Piano part has a *sf* marking. The voice part has a *f* marking.

Measure 48: Piano part has a *sf* marking. The voice part has a *f* marking.

50

p *cresc.* *(mf) cresc.* *cresc.*

52

f *mf* *f* *mf* *(mf)*

54

dolce

56

dim. *dim.* *1.* *2.* *mf* *mf* *p* *p* *3* *3* *3* *3*

Detailed description: This musical score page contains measures 50 through 56. It is written for piano and voice. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The piano part features complex textures with sixteenth-note runs and chords. The voice part has melodic lines with various dynamics and articulations. Measure 50 shows a piano introduction with a crescendo. Measure 51 has a forte piano entry. Measure 52 continues with dynamic shifts. Measure 53 has a piano melody. Measure 54 features a 'dolce' marking. Measure 55 has a decrescendo. Measure 56 includes a first and second ending with triplets and a piano dynamic.

This musical score is for a piano and voice piece, spanning measures 58 to 67. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The piano part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and the voice part is in a single staff (treble clef). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

Measure 58: The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes in the bass clef, marked with a '3' and a 'p' (piano) dynamic. The voice part has a melodic line with a 'p' dynamic.

Measure 61: The piano part continues with a triplet of eighth notes in the bass clef, marked with a '3' and a 'p' dynamic. The voice part has a melodic line with a 'p' dynamic.

Measure 64: The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes in the bass clef, marked with a '3' and a 'cresc.' (crescendo) dynamic. The voice part has a melodic line with a 'f' (forte) dynamic.

Measure 67: The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes in the bass clef, marked with a '3' and a 'p' dynamic. The voice part has a melodic line with a 'p' dynamic.

This musical score page contains measures 82 through 90. It is written for piano and voice in the key of D major (two sharps). The piano part is in 4/4 time and features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The voice part enters in measure 82 and continues through measure 90. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *sf* (sforzando), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *cant.* (cantabile). There are also markings for *Red.* (Reduction) and asterisks. The score is divided into systems, with measure numbers 82, 84, 87, and 90 indicated on the left.

82

84

87

90

f *ff* *sf* *mf* *p* *cant.* *Red.* *

32

cant.

f

p

94

cant.

f

mf

96

mf

dim.

98

espr.

dim.

p

J. B. 175

139

f

141

(mp) cresc.

(mf) cresc.

p cresc.

143

f

mf

f

mf

145

dolce

147

dim. *p*

mf

p

f

E

p *f*

E

p *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.*

p 3 (cresc.)

f *sf* *f* *sf*

150

154

157

J. B. 175

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for piano, measures 147 through 157. The score is written for three systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 147 starts with a treble staff containing a half rest followed by a quarter note G#4, then a half note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The bass staff has a half note G#3, then a half note F#3, and a quarter note E3. The piano part (grand staff) begins with a treble staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from G#4 to E4, and a bass staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from G#3 to E3. Measure 148 continues the piano part with a treble staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from D#4 to B3, and a bass staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from D#3 to B2. Measure 149 features a treble staff with a half note G#4, then a half note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The bass staff has a half note G#3, then a half note F#3, and a quarter note E3. The piano part continues with a treble staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from D#4 to B3, and a bass staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from D#3 to B2. Measure 150 starts with a treble staff containing a half rest followed by a quarter note G#4, then a half note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The bass staff has a half note G#3, then a half note F#3, and a quarter note E3. The piano part begins with a treble staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from G#4 to E4, and a bass staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from G#3 to E3. Measure 151 continues the piano part with a treble staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from D#4 to B3, and a bass staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from D#3 to B2. Measure 152 features a treble staff with a half note G#4, then a half note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The bass staff has a half note G#3, then a half note F#3, and a quarter note E3. The piano part continues with a treble staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from D#4 to B3, and a bass staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from D#3 to B2. Measure 153 starts with a treble staff containing a half rest followed by a quarter note G#4, then a half note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The bass staff has a half note G#3, then a half note F#3, and a quarter note E3. The piano part begins with a treble staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from G#4 to E4, and a bass staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from G#3 to E3. Measure 154 continues the piano part with a treble staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from D#4 to B3, and a bass staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from D#3 to B2. Measure 155 features a treble staff with a half note G#4, then a half note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The bass staff has a half note G#3, then a half note F#3, and a quarter note E3. The piano part continues with a treble staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from D#4 to B3, and a bass staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from D#3 to B2. Measure 156 starts with a treble staff containing a half rest followed by a quarter note G#4, then a half note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The bass staff has a half note G#3, then a half note F#3, and a quarter note E3. The piano part begins with a treble staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from G#4 to E4, and a bass staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from G#3 to E3. Measure 157 continues the piano part with a treble staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from D#4 to B3, and a bass staff playing a descending eighth-note scale from D#3 to B2.

This musical score page contains measures 160 through 170. It is written for a piano and a voice part. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part is in the lower staves, and the voice part is in the upper staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Measures 160-162: The piano part features a series of chords and moving lines. The voice part has a melodic line with some rests. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

Measures 163-165: The piano part continues with complex chordal textures. The voice part has a melodic line with some rests. Dynamics include *ff*, *mf cresc.*, and *sf*.

Measures 166-168: The piano part features a series of chords and moving lines. The voice part has a melodic line with some rests. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *cresc.*.

Measures 169-170: The piano part continues with complex chordal textures. The voice part has a melodic line with some rests. Dynamics include *mf cresc.*, *f*, *sf*, and *p*.

174

Measures 174-175. The score is in D major (two sharps). The upper staves (treble and bass clef) feature a melodic line with dynamics *(p)*, *f*, and *p*. The lower grand staff (treble and bass clef) features a complex accompaniment of chords and sixteenth notes, with dynamics *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *dim.*, and *p*.

176

Measures 176-177. The score continues in D major. The upper staves have dynamics *f* and *p*. The lower grand staff has dynamics *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *dim.*, and *p*.

178

Measures 178-179. The score continues in D major. The upper staves have dynamics *f* and *ff*. The lower grand staff has dynamics *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *ff*.

180

Measures 180-181. The score continues in D major. The upper staves have dynamics *f dim.*, *p*, and *pp*. The lower grand staff has dynamics *dim.*, *f*, *dim.*, *p*, and *pp*.

The image displays a page of a musical score for a piece titled "Vivace". The score is written for piano (p) and violin (v). The key signature is D major (two sharps: F# and C#). The time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked "Vivace".

The score is divided into two systems, each containing a piano part (p) and a violin part (v). The piano part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and the violin part is written in a single staff (treble clef). The piano part includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (p, sf, f, espr., stacc.). The violin part includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings (p, sf, f, espr., stacc.).

The first system is marked "Vivace¹⁾". The piano part begins with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a piano (p) dynamic. The violin part begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The second system is marked "Vivace". The piano part begins with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a piano (p) dynamic. The violin part begins with a piano (p) dynamic.

The score concludes with a "stacc." (staccato) marking in the violin part.

1) (Nicht zu schnell!)

This musical score page contains measures 21 through 36. It is written for piano and voice in the key of A major (three sharps). The piano part is in 4/4 time, featuring a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and more complex melodic lines in the right hand. The voice part enters in measure 21 with a melodic line. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), and *sf* (sforzando). There are two fermatas marked with 'F' in boxes, one in measure 31 and another in measure 34. The score is divided into systems, with measure numbers 21, 26, 31, and 36 indicated on the left margin.

41

45

49

54

f

f

dim.

dim.

dim.

p

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

This musical score is for a piano piece, measures 41 through 54. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The score is written for four staves: two for the right hand and two for the left hand. Measures 41-44 show a complex texture with rapid sixteenth-note passages in the right hand and sustained chords or moving lines in the left hand. Measures 45-48 continue this texture, with the left hand featuring more active movement. Measures 49-53 show a gradual decrescendo, with the right hand playing sustained notes and the left hand moving in a descending line. Measure 54 begins a new section with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking, featuring a more active right hand and a steady left hand accompaniment.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff, both in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps) and 2/4 time. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The second system also consists of two staves, with the treble staff featuring a more complex, arpeggiated accompaniment for the melody. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte).

This musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" from the opera "The Merry Widow". It is a three-part setting for Soprano, Bass, and Piano. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into three systems. The first system (measures 1-4) features the Soprano and Bass vocal lines. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the vocal lines. The third system (measures 9-12) features the Piano accompaniment, which includes chords and arpeggiated figures. The score is marked with a tempo of "Allegretto" and a dynamic of "f" (forte). The page number "81" is visible in the bottom left corner.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Swan' from 'The Nutcracker' consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the Violin I and Violin II parts, and the bottom two staves are for the Piano accompaniment. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music begins with a half rest in the Violin I part, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the Violin II part. The Piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The system concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#).

TRIO

95 *(mf)* *dolce*

101 *mf espr.* *cresc.* *f* *p* *f*

108 *(mf)* *espr.* *mf cant.* *mf*

117 *espr.*

This musical score is for a piano and voice piece, spanning measures 125 to 142. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written for a voice part (soprano and bass staves) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass staves).

Measure 125: The voice part begins with a melodic line in the soprano staff, marked *espr.* (espressivo). The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass and a more complex, arpeggiated pattern in the treble, marked *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Measure 134: The voice part continues with a melodic line, marked *p sempre* (piano sempre). The piano accompaniment maintains the eighth-note pattern in the bass and the arpeggiated pattern in the treble, also marked *p sempre*.

Measure 138: The voice part continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern in the bass and the arpeggiated pattern in the treble.

Measure 142: The voice part continues with a melodic line, marked *espr.* (espressivo). The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern in the bass and the arpeggiated pattern in the treble, marked *f* (forte).

146

f espr. *dim.* *p* *mf espr.*

dim. *p* *mf*

150

dim. *sf*

Vivace

Vivace

154

p *sf* (*p*)

159

f *sf* *f* *f*

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for piano and violin/viola, measures 146 through 159. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 6/8. The score is divided into four systems. The first system (measures 146-149) features a piano part with a steady eighth-note accompaniment and a violin/viola part with a melodic line. Dynamics include *f espr.*, *dim.*, *p*, and *mf espr.*. The second system (measures 150-153) continues the piano accompaniment and violin/viola melody. Dynamics include *dim.* and *sf*. The third system (measures 154-157) is marked **Vivace** and features a more active piano accompaniment and violin/viola melody. Dynamics include *p* and *sf*. The fourth system (measures 158-159) continues the **Vivace** section. Dynamics include *f* and *sf*.

164

sf *f* *p* *stacc.*

169

cantabile *dim.* *p* *dim.* *p*

175

cresc. *f* *(cresc.)* *(mf)* *p*

181

H **H** *sf* *f*

This musical score page contains measures 186 through 199. It is written for piano and strings, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The score is organized into four systems, each with a piano part (left) and a string part (right). Measure numbers 186, 191, 195, and 199 are placed at the beginning of their respective systems. The piano part features a variety of textures, including arpeggiated chords, sixteenth-note runs, and sustained chords. The string part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and moving lines. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *ff*, *f*, *mf dolce*, and *mf*. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 199.

186 *cresc.* *ff*

191 *f* *f* *f* *f*

195 *mf dolce* *mf dolce* *mf*

199

203

dolce *(poco) cresc.* *p*

(espr.) cresc. *f*

(p) *(poco) cresc.* *f*

207

(mf) espr. *p espr.*

(mf) dolce dim. *p*

dim. *p*

211

sf

sf

sf

Vivace

215

p cresc. *sf*

p cresc.

cresc. *mf* *f*

221

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Lento". The score is written for voice and piano. The key signature is D major (two sharps), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo marking "Lento" is present at the beginning of the score.

The score is divided into four systems, each containing vocal and piano staves. The piano part is marked with "pp leg." (pianissimo, legato) in the first system. The vocal part is marked with "p" (piano) in the first system. The piano part is marked with "pp" (pianissimo) in the second system. The vocal part is marked with "p" (piano) in the second system. The piano part is marked with "pp" (pianissimo) in the third system. The vocal part is marked with "p" (piano) in the third system. The piano part is marked with "pp" (pianissimo) in the fourth system. The vocal part is marked with "p" (piano) in the fourth system. The piano part is marked with "pp" (pianissimo) in the fourth system. The vocal part is marked with "p" (piano) in the fourth system. The piano part is marked with "pp" (pianissimo) in the fourth system.

The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piano part features complex chordal textures and melodic lines. The vocal part features a melodic line with various intervals and rests. The score is marked with "Lento" at the beginning. The piano part is marked with "pp leg." in the first system. The vocal part is marked with "p" in the first system. The piano part is marked with "pp" in the second system. The vocal part is marked with "p" in the second system. The piano part is marked with "pp" in the third system. The vocal part is marked with "p" in the third system. The piano part is marked with "pp" in the fourth system. The vocal part is marked with "p" in the fourth system. The piano part is marked with "pp" in the fourth system. The vocal part is marked with "p" in the fourth system. The piano part is marked with "pp" in the fourth system.

19 *cresc.* *f*

23 *dim.* *p* *pp* *dim.* *p* *pp* *dim.* *p*

26 *p* (*pp*) *mf espr.* *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.*

30 *f* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *trm* *f* *cresc.*

Detailed description: This page contains musical notation for measures 19 through 30. The score is written for voice (soprano and bass staves) and piano (treble and bass staves). The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 19 shows a piano introduction with a crescendo and fortissimo (f) dynamic. Measures 23-26 feature a vocal melody with dynamics ranging from piano (p) to pianissimo (pp) and mezzo-forte (mf), with expressive markings like 'espr.' and 'cresc.'. The piano accompaniment includes complex textures with triplets and chords. Measure 30 begins with a trill (trm) in the piano part, followed by a fortissimo (f) dynamic and a crescendo.

34

p espr.

L

38

(mf) espr.

f marc.

L

41

cresc.

f

L

46

ff

p espr.

p

pp

L

This musical score page contains measures 51 through 63. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The vocal line begins in measure 51 with a 'cant.' marking. The piano accompaniment starts in measure 51 with a 'p' (piano) dynamic. In measure 55, the piano part begins with a 'f' (forte) dynamic. Measures 59 and 60 are marked with a box containing the letter 'M'. The piano part in measure 59 includes a 's' (sforzando) marking. The score concludes in measure 63 with a 'ff' (fortissimo) dynamic. The piano accompaniment consists of complex chordal textures and melodic lines in both hands.

51 *p* *cant.*

55 *f*

59 *M* *s*

63 *ff*

67

p *(pp)*

70

mf *mf*

74

(p) espr. **N** *p* **N**

77

mf(espr.) *f* *espr.* *(p)* *f*

This musical score page contains measures 80 through 91. It is written for piano and voice. The piano part is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. Measures 80-83 show a complex piano texture with triplets and sixteenth notes. Measures 84-87 feature a more rhythmic piano part with triplets and sixteenth notes, while the voice part has a melodic line with slurs. Measures 88-91 show the piano part with a melodic line and the voice part with a long, sustained note. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, triplets, and dynamic markings like *ff* and *sf*. There are also some performance instructions like *trm* and *tr*.

80

84

88

91

92

sf *(sf)* *sf*

93

dim. *dim.* *dim.*

94

0 *(mf)* *(mf)* *cant.*

95

cresc. *f cant.* *cresc.*

Detailed description: This page contains musical notation for measures 92 through 95. Each measure is represented by a system of staves. Measures 92 and 93 are piano accompaniment. Measures 94 and 95 include both piano accompaniment and a vocal line. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 92 features a piano introduction with a forte (*sf*) dynamic. Measure 93 shows a piano accompaniment with a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking. Measure 94 begins with a vocal line marked '0' and *(mf)*, followed by piano accompaniment. Measure 95 continues the vocal line with a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a forte cantabile (*f cant.*) section.

This musical score page contains measures 96 through 101. It is written for a piano and a voice part. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part is in the lower staves, and the voice part is in the upper staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings.

Measures 96-97: The piano part features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a simpler bass line in the left hand. The voice part has a melodic line with a slur over measures 96 and 97. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *sf* (sforzando).

Measures 98-99: The piano part continues with the eighth-note pattern. The voice part has a melodic line with a slur over measures 98 and 99. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo).

Measures 100-101: The piano part continues with the eighth-note pattern. The voice part has a melodic line with a slur over measures 100 and 101. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *sf* (sforzando).

103

dim.

dim.

dim.

tr

tr

105

sul G

p

pizz.

p

arco

p

espr.

108

p espr.

p

110

mf

mf

espr. mf

sf

Lev.

Presto¹⁾

Measures 6 to 19 of the musical score. The tempo is **Presto¹⁾**. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The time signature is 2/4. The score includes dynamics such as *sf*, *ff*, *p*, and *cresc.*. There are also markings for *Q* (quasi) in measures 15 and 17.

1) (non troppo!)

24

sf

sf

p

30

mf

mf

p espr.

(p) espr.

p

35

R

f

R

41

mf

20

Detailed description: This page contains musical notation for measures 24 through 41. The score is written for voice and piano. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The piano part features complex textures with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often in the bass register. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p espr.* (piano with spirit), *(p) espr.*, and *f* (forte). There are two rehearsal marks, each consisting of a capital 'R' inside a square box, located at the beginning of measures 37 and 40. Measure numbers 24, 30, 35, and 41 are printed on the left margin. A '20' is written below the piano staff in measure 40.

47

54

60

66

72

dim. cresc. f

dim. mf

p cresc.

76

f

80

S p cresc.

S p cresc.

ped.

84

f f sf

ped.

*

92

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for three parts: Soprano, Alto, and Piano. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The Soprano part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps, followed by a series of whole notes. The Alto part begins with a bass clef and a key signature of three sharps, followed by a series of eighth notes. The Piano part begins with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a key signature of three sharps, followed by a series of eighth notes. The score is marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic. The page number '92' is written in the left margin.

97

102

110

p cresc. *f*

p cresc. *f*

f *p* *cresc.* *f*

116

dim. *p* *mf espr.*

dim. *p*

p

senza Ped.

122

mf *espr.*

mf *espr.*

127

mf *espr.*

mf *espr.*

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system consists of a vocal line in the treble clef and a piano accompaniment in the bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The piano accompaniment is mostly rests, with a few notes appearing later in the system. The second system continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The third system, starting at measure 132, features a more complex piano accompaniment with sixteenth notes and eighth notes, while the vocal line continues with a similar melodic pattern. The score concludes with a final measure in the third system.

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment line (bass clef). The second system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment line (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The vocal line in the first system starts with a "T" in a box, indicating a Tenor part. The piano accompaniment in the first system starts with a "f" (forte) dynamic. The second system also has a "T" in a box for the vocal line. The piano accompaniment in the second system starts with a "f" (forte) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

154

sf *sf*

p

160

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *p*

166

pp *pp* *pp* *pp*

170

pp *pp* *pp*

U

U

176 *p* *cant.*

182 *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *ff* *sf* *sf*

187 *R. H. legato* *p*

192 *cresc.* *f* *p*

198

cresc. *f*

205

ff

211

p

216

mf *p espr.*

p

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, numbered 48, contains measures 198 through 216. The score is written for piano and strings. The piano part is in treble and bass clefs, while the strings are in four staves (two for each hand). The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked with a common time signature (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. Measure 198 starts with a piano introduction marked 'cresc.' and 'f'. Measure 205 features a forte section marked 'ff'. Measure 211 begins a piano section marked 'p'. Measure 216 includes a mezzo-forte section marked 'mf' and a piano section marked 'p' with 'espr.' (espressivo) markings. The score concludes with a piano section marked 'p'.

222

228

235

241

dim. *p* *cresc.*

dim. *p* *cresc.*

dim. *p* *cresc.*

f

f con affetto

V

V

This musical score page contains measures 248 through 264. It is written for a piano and a voice part. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part features complex chordal textures with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often with slurs and accents. The voice part consists of a single melodic line with various dynamics and phrasing. Measure numbers 248, 255, 259, and 264 are printed on the left margin. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), and *ff* (fortissimo). A *tr* (trill) is marked in measure 262. A *Red.* (Reduction) marking appears at the end of measure 259.

248

255

259

264

p *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.*

f *ff* *sf* *p*

cresc. *tr*

cresc.

269 *sf* *sf* *Red.* *

273 *ff* *p* *ff* *sf* *p*

278 *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

283 *f* *p* *(cresc.)* *f* *(dim.)* *p*

W *W*

ff *p* *ff* *sf* *p*

f *p* *(cresc.)* *f* *(dim.)* *p*

Red. *

292

X

p

più p

p espr.

299

Y

306

p

marc.

cresc.

(2)

p(mf)

f

312

cresc.

sf

f

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

317

323

328

333

Z

339

p *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.* *f*

345

ff

ff

ff

355

sf

sf

sf

REVISIONSBERICHT

Alle Zusätze zu dem in der einzigen Vorlage, der im Vorwort erwähnten Abschrift, gegebenen Notenbild wurden in der Partitur (zugleich Klavierstimme) in Klammern gesetzt, alle sonstigen Änderungen sind unten im einzelnen vermerkt. Auch Zusätze, die selbstverständlich sind, weil sie offensichtlich auf Flüchtigkeit des Abschreibers und vielleicht schon auf solcher von Brahms selbst beruhen. Es ist nach dem Zustande der Abschrift wahrscheinlich, daß die Abschrift vom Brahms' Autograph, nicht von einer Zwischenabschrift genommen ist. So war immerhin ein Neudruck zu erreichen, der mit Sicherheit bis vielleicht auf wenige unwesentliche Kleinigkeiten dem dereinstigen, von Brahms wohl selbst vernichteten Autograph völlig entspricht, jedenfalls aber die künstlerischen Absichten des Komponisten getreu weitergibt. Es sollte aber auch der Zustand der Abschrift kenntlich bleiben, um weiteren Untersuchungen über die Herkunft des Trios dienlich zu sein.

In bezug auf dynamische Zeichen ist Brahms, wie in allen seinen Werken, so auch in unserm Trio sicher streckenweise sparsam gewesen, so fein abgewogen er sie auch hier wiederum stellenweise anwendet. Um das originale Notenbild nicht zu sehr durch Zusätze zu belasten, sind Zeichen im allgemeinen nur dort ergänzt worden, wo sie offensichtlich vom Abschreiber versehentlich ausgelassen sind.

Da nicht zu erwarten ist, daß das Autograph jemals noch zutage tritt, wird eine endgültige Entscheidung über einige Zeichensetzungen nie ganz möglich sein. Über die Stellung von Brahms zu den Problemen der Artikulation und des Aufbaues der Motive aus den kleinsten Motiven sowie deren Abgrenzung, was alles Hugo Riemann zum Versuch einer „Phrasierungslehre“ veranlaßte, gibt gerade auch unser Trio beachtliche Aufschlüsse. Daß bei der Revision solche Probleme sich aufdrängen, und zwar als wichtig für die ganze Substanz der Musik, kann ganz besonders für Brahms' Autorschaft zeugen, vielleicht noch mehr, als alle die vielen Anklänge an seine sonstigen Werke, und führt zu besonderer Einsicht in die Meisterschaft, die man im Formalen, Harmonischen und Kontrapunktischen (letzter Satz!) sowie besonders im Metrischen ohne weiteres als einzig auf Brahmsweisend empfindet. Man fühlt sich bei diesem Werk im Banne „absoluter Musik“, wie sie kein Zeitgenosse von Brahms in solcher

Reinheit und strenger Eigengesetzlichkeit hervorgebracht hat. Hugo Riemann hat es ja unternommen, die Baugesetze der Musik als einer Kunst der unmittelbaren Aussprache seelischer Empfindung aufzuzeigen. Man kann sicherlich seine Vorliebe für Brahms'sche Musik, die er auch seinem Schüler Max Reger als kompositorisches Vorbild nahebrachte, auf die Erkenntnis zurückführen, daß es sich hier um Musik handelt, die von vornherein auf restloses Aufgehen in der musikalischen Form gerichtet ist. Brahms vermochte es, seinen anfangs von der Romantik befruchteten Phantasie-reichtum stimmungs- und bildmäßiger Art dieser formalen Geschlossenheit vollkommen einzuordnen. Allerdings gibt die künstlerische Intuition einer rationalistischen Erfassung der Gesetzmäßigkeiten, auf die Riemann dann doch hinzielt, immer wieder Rätsel auf, die nicht lösbar sind. Sie findet letzten Endes eine Mannigfaltigkeit, die sich jedem Schema entzieht.

Man könnte an sich unser Trio im 1. Satze etwa auf ein rheinisches Landschaftsbild, im 2. auf eine Intermezzo-Ballade, im 3. auf religiöse und ritterliche Romantik, im letzten auf Schilderung eines froh bewegten Lebens und Treibens im rheinischen Raume deuten. Aber alles ist doch seelische Aussprache oder wenigstens rein in Musik eingegangenes Empfinden, aber auch, und gerade deshalb, durchgebildete Form, aus keimkräftigen Themen und deren logischer Weiterführung und Abwandlung ohne irgendeinen Rest entwickelt. Freilich formal-konstruktiv ist diese Musik so wenig, als sie auf äußere Vorgänge gegenständlich-poetischer Art bezogen werden braucht, um ihren vollen Sinn zu entfalten. Es handelt sich hier um die freie, unmittelbare Aussprache des Wahrhaftigkeitsgefühls der ungeteilten Persönlichkeit mit seiner Verantwortung, seiner Sehnsucht, seinen Fragen und Schmerzen, seinem Glauben und Streben, seiner Kraft und Unerschöpflichkeit, seinem tiefen Wissen um die religiöse Gebundenheit an ewige Gesetze organischen Bauens und Wachsens, die allein überzeitliche Gültigkeit eines Kunstwerkes gewährleisten.¹

¹ Es sei hier an einen Satz Regers gegen Riemanns Ansicht, daß Brahms das Komplement der historisierenden Bestrebungen der Musikwissenschaft gewesen sei, erinnert: „Was Brahms die Unsterblichkeit sichert, ist nie und nimmer die Anlehnung an alte Meister, sondern nur die Tatsache, daß er neue ungeahnte seelische Stimmungen auszulösen wußte auf Grund seiner eigenen seelischen Persönlichkeit!“ (Vgl. Max Reger: „Degeneration und Regeneration

Dabei findet sich aber auch schon hier eine volle Ausnutzung der Klangeigenschaften der Streichinstrumente und ihr völlig gekonntes Zusammenfügen mit den Klangeigenschaften des Klaviers. Man kann es verstehen, daß bald nach der Zeit der Entstehung des Trios, als es sich um die Frage der Herausgabe von Schumanns spätem Violinkonzert handelte, Brahms wenn auch zögernd denen zustimmte, die es in bezug auf die Klanguisnutzung für allzu zurückhaltend ansahen. Bei unserm Trio würde niemand auf den Gedanken kommen, Lagen der Violine zu ändern, wie es (sicherlich mit Unrecht, da es einen Eingriff in Schumanns Art und Absicht darstellt) letztthin beim nunmehr veröffentlichten Violinkonzert Schumanns in Aufführungen geschehen ist. Gerade das Bewußtsein von der Eigenart der Violine wie auch des Cellos hat Brahms auch zu den langen Bögen zur Bezeichnung eines Legato, das in Wirklichkeit durch mehrere Bogenstriche unterzuteilen ist (z. B. S. 15, T. 170—172), veranlaßt.

So finden sich bei einer genauen Durchsicht und Betrachtung des Trios eine Fülle von Momenten, die es ohne weiteres verbieten, irgendeiner vermeintlichen Unvollkommenheit aufhelfen zu wollen, die als Grund dafür anzusehen wäre, daß Brahms dieses kostbare Werk als nicht vollgültiges Frühwerk ansah. Es ist auch keine Möglichkeit der Zuweisung an irgendeinen anderen Komponisten, etwa einen Nachahmer, vorhanden. Diese Tonsprache ist in ihrer Art einmalig und ganz der Persönlichkeit von Brahms und seiner besonderen geschichtlichen Aufgabe zugehörig.

Erwähnt sei noch, daß die Revision sich nicht nur auf das Notenbild stützt, sondern auch auf die Erfahrungen mit dem lebendigen Klang, die bei den beiden Aufführungen gemacht wurden, die im Jahre 1937 in der Staatlichen Hochschule für Musik in Köln und in einem Brahmskonzerte in Schloß Burg a. d. Wupper aus der Originalvorlage stattfanden.

Über Einzelheiten ist noch folgendes zu berichten:

S. 1: Die Überschrift *Moderato* darf nicht als ein verkapptes *Allegro moderato* angesehen werden. Es handelt sich hier um ein sehr ruhiges Zeitmaß. Man fühlt sich bei der Reihenfolge der Sätze an die Reihe „Langsam, schnell, langsam, schnell“ der alten, zuletzt von Bach vertieften und individualisierten Kammersonate erinnert, deren Nachfolge

in der Musik“, Leipzig, Herbst 1907, abgedruckt in: Karl Hasse: „Max Reger“, Leipzig, C. F. W. Siegels Musikalienhandlung.)

Brahms zugleich mit der von Beethovens Sonatenart in gewissem Sinne auch antritt. Von „Ideen“ weiter entfernt als Beethoven, ebenso aber auch vom konzertierenden Stil der Anfänge der Wiener Sonate, sieht sich Brahms veranlaßt, aus der Verpflichtung zur Absolutheit der Musik heraus die Sätze etwas anders auszubalancieren. Mag Brahms auch bewußt sich Beethoven anschließen, unbewußt ergreift er Bachsche Grundsätze.

S. 1, T. 2: Die Viertelpause fürs Cello, die für die Repetition nötig ist, fehlt in der Vorlage.

S. 2, letzter Takt: Die drei Noten des zweiten Viertels im Cello sind in der Vorlage durch einen Bogen verbunden, der aber nur dadurch entstanden ist, daß der Schreiber die Zahl 3 der Triolenbezeichnung hier versehentlich ausgelassen hat.

S. 4, T. 41, l. H. des Klaviers: Die erste Note des dritten Viertels ist vom Schreiber versehentlich als *g* geschrieben, einer der Beweise für seine rein mechanische, wenn auch gewandt-flüchtige Arbeitsweise. So schreibt er auch im Takt 44 auf dieser Seite den ersten Griff der l. H. des Klaviers versehentlich als Dezime statt Oktave (*e g* statt *g g*).

S. 12, T. 135: Im dritten Akkord der r. H. des Klaviers stand *b* statt *cis*, wieder ein Zeichen für mechanisches Abschreiben, indem die Form des vorhergehenden Akkords versehentlich einen Ton tiefer wiederholt wurde. Im gleichen Takt schreibt der Schreiber in der l. H. des Klaviers aufs dritte Viertel die Sexte *fis d* statt des Oktavgriffs *d d*.

S. 16: Die statt des 178. (sechszehnten) Taktes der Vorlage (vgl. Vorwort) von anderer mit gebildeter, auf Geistigkeit schließen lassender Handschrift offenbar einige Zeit nach der Entstehung der Abschrift eingesetzten zwei Takte lauten so:

The image shows a musical score for the piano part of the Trio. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has two staves (treble and bass clef) with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second system has three staves (treble, bass, and a grand staff). The first two staves of the second system are marked *espr.* and the third is marked *cresc.*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *espr.* (espressivo).

Diese Handschrift ist keinesfalls etwa die von Brahms. Die Einfügung stört den elementaren Verlauf der durch An- und Abschwollen und Auf- und Absteigen sowie zuletzt Verklingen des ursprünglichen Überleitungsmotives gebildeten Generalkoda des ersten Satzes und bringt ein formalistisches Element in dessen ganz aus der Seele strömendes Gesamtbild. Die Verbreiterung der Notenwerte am Schlusse eines Stückes ist bezeichnend für Brahms' Stil, worauf schon H. Riemann aufmerksam gemacht hat, der darin eine Art von ausgeschriebenem Ritardando sah. (Ein anderes Kriterium für Brahms' Schreib- und Empfindungsart ist der häufige Wechsel von $4/6$ und $3/2$ mitten im Verlauf oder in kadenzartigen Takten, der auch in unserem Trio typisch vertreten ist, besonders im Trio des 2. Satzes.)

S. 17, T. 4, r. H., letzte Note: Der Stakkato-Punkt hier ist der einzige, der in der Vorlage zur Auftaktnote des Hauptthemas gesetzt ist. Es wurde davon abgesehen, ihn an allen entsprechenden Stellen, also auch zur ersten Note des ganzen Satzes, zuzufügen, da das *sf* bis zu einem gewissen Grade einem kurzen, trockenen Stakkato auf diesem Ton entgegensteht und eine Festlegung auf eine ganz bestimmte Ausführung für jede Wiederkehr des Themas vermieden werden muß, wenn kein klarerer Beweis für eine Brahms'sche Absicht dieser Art vorliegt. Ähnliches gilt auch für den Legato-Bogen im zweiten Takt.

S. 21 und 28: In den drei bzw. vier letzten Takten ist unter Umständen eine Erleichterung für die linke Hand des Klavierspielers am Platze:



S. 24, T. 157: Hier steht in der Vorlage für die r. H. des

Klaviers . Eine solche Variante wäre im-

merhin denkbar. Aber warum gerade nur an dieser Stelle? Im übrigen wurden für alle Stellen, wo andere Varianten dieses Themas vorkommen, die Fassungen der Vorlage beibehalten.

S. 28, T. 238 auf 239 fehlen in der Vorlage alle Bindebögen über den Taktstrich hinweg.

S. 29: Die richtige Auffassung des Tempos „Lento“ ergibt sich aus einem klar bleibenden Vortrag der Zweiund-dreißigstelnoten im Klavier S. 36 (T. 96—98) sowie der dadurch möglichen poetischen Ausführung der darauf folgenden Sechzehntel-Triolen, an jener ergreifenden Stelle wo diese das zum religiösen Dankgesang, zum Ausdruck innerlichster Empfindung gewordene Thema der Streicher umspielen. Das Überströmen des Gefühls, das sich, wie überall sonst im Trio, so ganz besonders hier und anschließend bis zum Schlusse des Adagios offenbart, ist in dieser Art so typisch für Brahms, daß nur er selbst als Komponist denkbar ist.

S. 30: In T. 27 steht in der Vorlage das Kreuz vor *ais* in der r. H. des Klaviers erst vorm zweiten Viertel, statt am Anfange des Taktes.

S. 33, T. 78: Im Cello ist in der Vorlage der Bogen über die vier Sechzehntel des dritten Viertels verlängert bis zum Anfange des nächsten Bogens, offenbar ein Versehen wohl des Abschreibers.

S. 36, T. 100 und 101: Das Fehlen der Bögen zwischen dem jeweils ersten und zweiten Achtel in Violine und Cello ergibt eine beträchtliche, von Brahms im Hinblick auf die besondere Klavierfiguration sicher beabsichtigte Variierung des Motivs. Ob freilich das Fehlen des Bogens in der Violine vom Auftakt zur ersten Note des T. 102, wodurch der Eintritt des Forte intensiviert wird, von Brahms gewollt ist, erscheint fraglich. Den Bogen im Cello könnte man keinesfalls ebenso weglassen, ohne die Noblesse der Stelle zu gefährden.

S. 37, T. 105: Der Vorschlag, hier auf dem letzten Viertel *b* statt *b* zu spielen, beruht auf dem Gefühl und kann durch keinen Beweis gestützt werden. Wer anders fühlt, möge dem Buchstaben folgen und *b* spielen; immerhin ist es notwendig, zwei Schreibfehler anzunehmen, um das *b* zu rechtfertigen.

S. 39: Die Tempobezeichnung „Presto“ darf nicht im Sinne eines „so schnell als möglich“ aufgefaßt werden. Ein überstürzter Vortrag bringt dieses Finale um seine besten Wirkungen. Die Bezeichnung ist eher auf die Viertel als auf die Halben zu beziehen, trotz des Alla-breve-Charakters und der entsprechenden Taktvorzeichnung. Man beachte bereits die Markierung der Viertel des Cellos am

Anfang und der linken Hand des Klaviers im fünften Takt! Wenn die Sicherheit gegeben wäre, daß nichts Schleppendes in den Vortrag kommt, wäre fast die Vorschrift: „Ruhige Halbe“ denkbar. Stellen wie S. 52 (T. 309—312) oder S. 54 (T. 341—346) zeigen, daß eine eigentliche „Presto“-Auffassung auf Halbe berechnet die motivische Klarheit unterbinden müßte.

S. 43, T. 92: Die dritte Note der l. H. des Klaviers wird mit Recht *e* heißen wegen des *gis* der Violine, anstatt bereits *gis*, wie S. 40 (T. 28). Das Herabsteigen der Violine bekommt durch das Aufsteigen der Spitzentöne der scheinbar zuerst nur als Begleitfiguration auftretenden Figur schon von diesem ersten Takte an sein kontrapunktisches Gegengewicht (vgl. auch S. 51, T. 275).

S. 44, T. 121 und 130: Das *a* bzw. *dis* der Begleitung unmittelbar vorm *as* bzw. *d* der Melodie wird durch die Bezeichnung „senza Ped.“ in T. 119 gerechtfertigt, beweist außerdem wiederum, daß das „Presto“-Tempo nicht stürmend, sondern mit Klarheit und Ruhe zu behandeln ist.

S. 46, T. 162: Im zweiten Akkord der r. H. des Klaviers ist vom Abschreiber anstatt *es* ein *d* geschrieben worden. Die Korrektur hat offenbar bereits jene Hand vorgenommen, die den Änderungsvorschlag am Schlusse des 1. Satzes gemacht hat. Diese Hand scheint es auch zu sein, die S. 9 in den zwei letzten Takten die in Klammern gesetzten Schwellzeichen zu den Streichstimmen zugefügt sowie ein-

mal noch eine falsche Note richtiggestellt hat. (Sonst finden sich in der Vorlage noch Korrekturen und Ergänzungen mit Bleistift und Blaustift, die zumeist von der im Vorwort erwähnten Aufführung von 1925 herrühren.) S. 47, T. 187: Im Klavier steht dort, wo jetzt R. H. (rechte Hand) steht, in der Vorlage nur der Buchstabe R.

S. 47, letzter Takt und S. 48, T. 198 und 199: Die Verschiedenheiten der Bogensetzung im Klavier, auch gegenüber S. 39 (T. 14—17) können teilweise auf Versehen des Abschreibers beruhen.

S. 48, T. 211: Die Bögen für die l. H. treten hier für dieses Motiv erstmalig im Klavier auf, trotzdem es nicht zweifelhaft sein kann, daß auch schon S. 40 von T. 5 an diese Ausführung die richtige ist.

S. 49, T. 240—244: Die Mannigfaltigkeit der durch die Artikulation hier in den Streichstimmen zum Ausdruck kommenden Phrasierung zugunsten einer Gleichmäßigkeit der Behandlung des Motivs zu ändern, wie es in Korrekturen im Jahre 1925 offenbar in der Annahme von Versehen des Abschreibers versucht worden ist, wurde jetzt vermieden. Eine ungleich größere Kraft des Ausdrucks und der Steigerung liegt in der sicherlich von Brahms stammenden steten Änderung der Bogenführung. Vergleiche auch S. 50, die Takte 256 und 261 im Klavier, wo naturgemäß etwas andere Verhältnisse vorliegen, als in den Streichern, auch S. 41, T. 55—60.

Köln, im August 1938

Karl Hasse

NOTES ON THE REVISION

All additions to the sole extant copy of the text (the MS. mentioned in the preface) have been printed in brackets in the score (also the piano part); all other variations are dealt with in detail below, including additions that are self-evident, being caused by the carelessness of the copyist, or perhaps even of Brahms himself. The condition of the MS. makes it seem probable that it was copied direct from Brahms' autograph and not from an intermediate copy. Thus it has been possible to print a score that fully and with certainty corresponds (apart perhaps from a few insignificant details) to the autograph that was apparently destroyed by Brahms himself; at all events, it is a faithful reproduction of the composer's artistic intentions. At the same time, it is desirable that record be made of the condition and circumstances of the MS., for the convenience of future investigations into the origin of the trio.

With regard to marks of expression, Brahms was certainly sparing in this trio, as in all his works, though here and there they are applied with nicely calculated intention. In order not to encumber the original score with an unwieldy accumulation of additions, marks of expression have been added as a rule only there, where their omission was obviously due to an oversight of the copyist.

Since there is no likelihood of the autograph's ever coming to light, a final decision over some of the directions will never be possible. Our trio supplies some valuable information concerning Brahms' views on the problems of articulation, and of the building up of motifs out of the smallest component parts, as well as of their demarcation, all of which were conducive to Hugo Riemann's essays in the "Theory of Phrasing". The fact that such problems obtrude themselves in the course of the revision, as important factors intrinsically bound up with the substance of the music, proves Brahms' authorship even more than the many marks of kinship with the rest of his works, and leads to an especial insight into the mastery of form, harmony, counterpoint (N.B. the last movement) and particularly of metre, which draws the mind of the hearer immediately and irresistibly to Brahms. This work creates the impression of an "absolute music" of such integrity and strict inner logic as no contemporary of Brahms ever produced. Hugo Riemann has undertaken to expound the laws

of musical construction as an art implying the direct expression of spiritual emotion. His delight in the music of Brahms, which he used to recommend to his pupil Max Reger as a model of composition, can be referred to the recognition that this is music whose fundamental principle is unrelenting obedience to the dictates of musical form. Brahms, whose first inspirations were strongly impregnated with the pictorial, impressionistic ideas of the romantics, was able to range the wealth of his imagination entirely within the limits of this formal discipline. The intuition of the artist, it is true, sets some insoluble riddles to the rationalistic conception of a comprehensive system of rules, such as was Riemann's ultimate aim. The infinite variety of the artist's imagination will always elude the punctiliously woven meshes of academic classification.

It would not be too far-fetched to see in the first movement of our trio a Rhenish landscape, in the second an Intermezzo-Ballade, in the third a religious and chivalrous romance, and in the last a portrayal of gay life and movement in the Rhine valley. It is all none the less spiritual expression, or at any rate feeling entirely transformed into music, — it is also, for this very reason, deliberately considered form, growing out of the organic development of prolific themes and their transformation, with never a single irrelevance or superfluity. Of course, this music is as far from mere formalism and constructionalism as it is from the need of a poetical, "programmatic" interpretation of its import. It is concerned with the direct, untrammelled expression of truth by the undivided personality with its conscience of responsibility, its desire, its questioning and suffering, its faith and aspiration, with its strength and infinite capacity, its deep consciousness of a religious subjection to eternal laws of organic conception and growth, which alone can secure for a work of art a significance transcending the attrition of time¹.

¹ Here may be called to mind a sentence of Reger's, directed against Riemann's view that Brahms represented the complement of the historical tendency in musical criticism: "What assures Brahms of immortality is not, and never has been, his indebtedness to the old masters, but only the fact that he understood how to give utterance to new, hitherto unimagined spiritual facets, by reason of his own distinctive spiritual personality!"

But in the instrumentation too we find a full utilization of the whole range of string colour, as well as a complete mastery in blending the strings with the idioms of the pianoforte. It is easy to understand that, shortly after trio's completion, when the question of publishing Schumann's late violin concerto was being discussed, Brahms with some hesitation conformed in his opinion to those who found it too reserved in its exploitation of the instrument. No one would light on the idea, in the trio, of transposing passages in the violin part, as has been done in performances of the recently published violin concerto of Schumann (an unjustifiable procedure for all that, and a perversion of Schumann's methods and intentions). It is not ignorance on the part of Brahms, but on the contrary his knowledge of the characteristics of the violin, as of the 'cello, which actually occasioned his use of long slurs to indicate a legato, where the execution in fact requires several bows (e.g. p. 15, bars 170—172).

To sum up, an exact perusal and consideration of the trio reveal a wealth of significant, masterly ideas, and leave no ground whatsoever for supposing that Brahms regarded the validity of this valuable work to be in any way impaired through immaturity. Neither is there any possibility of attributing it to any other composer or imitator. It speaks a language that is unique, and that belongs exclusively to the personality of Brahms and his particular function in musical history.

It remains to mention that the editing is based not only on the text, but also upon experience gained from the text's realization when it was performed in 1937 at the Municipal School of Music in Cologne and at a Brahms concert in Burg Castle, on the Wupper, the MS. being used at both performances.

The following notes deal with various details in the text.

P. 1. The title *Moderato* must not be regarded as a disguised *Allegro moderato*. A very quiet tempo is intended. There is a feeling of the traditional alternation of movements "Slow, quick, slow, quick", a recollection of the sublimated, individualized chamber-sonata of Bach, to which, just as much as to the Beethoven sonata, Brahms can claim succession. Farther removed from "ideas" than Beethoven, as well as from the "concerto" style of the early Viennese sonata, Brahms finds himself forced by his allegiance to absolute music to adopt a different method of balancing his movements. If Brahms was consciously a

follower of Beethoven, unconsciously he appropriated principles inherited from Bach.

P. 1, bar 2. The crotchet rest for the 'cello, necessary for the repetition, is wanting in the MS.

P. 2, last bar. The three notes of the second crotchet in the 'cello are bound in the MS. by a slur, which arose, however, only through the copyist's omission of the number 3 from what was intended to be a triplet notation.

P. 4, bar 41, left hand of the piano. The first note of the third crotchet is written as a *G* by the copyist, an oversight which proves his purely mechanical, though superficially skilful, mode of working. Thus he also writes the first interval of the left hand in bar 44 as a tenth instead of an octave (*EG* instead of *GG*).

P. 12, bar 135. In the third chord of the right hand in the piano part stands *B* instead of *C#*, another sign of mechanical copying whereby the form of the preceding chord is repeated a tone lower. In the same bar, at the third crotchet of the left hand, the copyist writes the sixth *F#D* instead of the octave *DD*.

P. 16, bar 178. To two bars that were substituted for the sixth bar from the end (see preface), apparently some time after the transcription of the MS., and in a hand that shews signs of a cultured intellect, run as follows:



This handwriting is not Brahms'. The insertion interrupts the elemental flow of the grand coda of the first movement, with its undulating gradations and final dying away based on the original transition-motive, and introduces an element of formalism into a passage that is dedicated to the deep emotions of the soul. The broadening of the note-values at the end of a piece is characteristic of Brahms' style; Riemann has drawn attention to it, and saw in it a

kind of written out *ritardando*. (Another criterion for Brahms' manner of feeling and expression is the frequent change between 6/4 and 3/2 in the course of a movement or in cadential bars, a device which is typically represented in this work, especially in the trio of the second movement.)

P. 17, bar 4, right hand, last note. The staccatodot here is the only one placed in the original over the initial note of the principal subject. It was decided to refrain from applying it at all corresponding points, including the first note of the whole movement, since the *sf* to a certain extent contradicts a short, dry staccato on this note, and the insistence upon a completely uniform execution for every return of the theme is to be avoided, in the absence of clearer proof that this was Brahms' intention. A similar principle applies to the legato phrasing in the second bar.

Pp. 21 and 28. In the three and four final bars respectively an easier reading for the left hand may be substituted:



P. 24, bar 157. The following stands in the MS. for the

right hand . Such a variation is not incon-

ceivable. But why only at this point? At all points where other variations of the theme occur the versions of the original have been retained.

P. 28, bars 238—239. All the slurs across the bar line are wanting in the MS.

P. 29. The right interpretation of the tempo "*Lento*" depends upon a clear execution of the demisemiquavers in the piano on p. 36 (bars 96—98), and a poetical performance of the following semiquaver triplets, in the moving passage where they play round the theme, enhancing its devout and intimate expression of thanksgiving. The effusiveness of emotion found everywhere in the trio, but with especial intensity here and in the succeeding bars that bring the *Adagio* to its close, is so typical of Brahms as to render inconceivable its attribution to any other composer.

P. 30. In bar 27 in the MS. the sharp of the right hand's $A^\sharp$ in the piano part is placed before the second crotchet instead of at the beginning of the bar.

P. 33, bar 78. The prolonging in the MS. of the bowing over the four semiquavers of the third crotchet in the 'cello as far as the beginning of the next bowmark is presumably a copyist's error.

P. 36, bars 100 and 101. The omission in both bars of the slurs binding the first and second quavers in the violin and 'cello parts forms a variation of the motif which brings out the individuality of the pianoforte figuration, and was certainly intended by Brahms. It seems questionable whether the omission in the violin part of the slur from the upbeat to the first note of bar 102, with the effect of intensifying the entry of the forte, is deliberate. The slur in the 'cello could on no account be left out without endangering the nobility of the passage.

P. 37, bar 105. The suggestion of playing $B\flat$ instead of $B\sharp$ at the last crotchet relies on the instinct, and cannot be supported by any evidence. Whoever feels the passage otherwise may follow the letter and play $B\sharp$; it is certainly necessary to assume two misprints, in order to justify the $B\flat$.

P. 39. "*Presto*" must not be taken to mean "as quickly as possible". A precipitous interpretation robs this finale of its best effects. The direction is rather to be referred to the crotchets than to the minims, in spite of the alla-breve character and the corresponding time-signature. The emphasis of the crotchets is at once remarkable at the beginning in the 'cello, and in the left hand of the piano in the fifth bar. With the provision that the movement must not be allowed to drag, a good direction might almost be "steady minims". Passages like those on p. 52 (bars 309 to 312) or p. 54 (bars 341—346) shew that a genuine "presto" interpretation based on minims would impair the thematic clarity.

P. 43, bar 92. The third note in the left hand of the pianoforte is correctly to be read as E , on account of the violin's $G^\sharp$, and not $G^\sharp$, as on p. 40 (bar 28). The descent of the violin already finds its contrapuntal counterbalance in these first bars, through the climbing contours of a figure which is at first apparently to be used only as accompaniment-figuration (cf. also p. 51, bar 275).

P. 44, bars 121 and 130. The A and $D^\sharp$ respectively in the accompaniment, immediately preceding the $A\flat$ and D of

the melody, are justified by the direction "senza Ped." in bar 119, and incidentally provide a fresh proof that the "presto" tempo is not to be treated stormily, but with steadiness and clarity.

P. 46, bar 162. In the second chord of the right hand of the piano part, the copyist wrote *D* instead of *E♭*. The correction had already been made, apparently by the same hand that made the suggested alteration at the end of the first movement. This hand seems also to have been responsible for the swell-marks in brackets in the last two bars of the string parts on p. 9, as well as for the correction of another wrong note. (Further corrections and supplements are marked in the MS. in lead pencil and blue pencil, and date from the 1925 performance mentioned in the preface.)

P. 47, bar 187. At the point in the pianoforte part where R. H. (right hand) is marked in the present edition, the original has only the letter R.

P. 47, last bar and p. 48, 1st and 2nd bars. The inconsistencies in the phrasing of the piano part, in comparison also with p. 39 (bars 14—17) can partly be ascribed to the copyist's carelessness.

P. 48, bar 211. The slurs in the left hand of the piano occur here for the first time for this motif, though there can be no doubt of the propriety of this phrasing for the similar passage on p. 40, from bar 5 onwards.

P. 49, bars 240—244. The variety of phrasing arising here through the articulation of the strings has been kept. The attempt to alter it in favour of a consistent treatment of the motif was made in corrections of 1925, apparently on the assumption of a copyist's oversight. A far greater strength of expression and gradation is latent in the continual variation of the bowing, which certainly rests on Brahms' authority. Compare also p. 50, bars 256 and 261 in the piano part, where naturally the conditions are somewhat different from those affecting the strings; also p. 41, bars 55 to 60.

Cologne, August 1938

Karl Hasse

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(Nachgelassenes Werk)

Herausgegeben und durchgesehen von

Ernst Bücken und Karl Hasse



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Trio

für Pianoforte, Violine und Violoncello

Violine

Johannes Brahms
(nachgelassen, veröffentlicht 1938)

Moderato

Violoncello (Vcl.)

Measures 1-58:

- Measures 1-5: Vcl. part, *f*, *dim.*, *p*.
- Measure 10: *f*.
- Measures 15-21: *cresc.*, *ff*, *dim.*, *sf*, *(p)*.
- Measures 22-26: Vcl. part, *f*, *ten.*, *ten. ff sf sf*.
- Measures 27-32: *sf*, *p*, *p*, *mf*.
- Measures 33-36: *f*, *p cresc.*, *A*.
- Measures 37-41: *p cresc.*, *f*, *ff*, *p cresc.*.
- Measures 42-46: *f*, *(più f)*, *cresc.*, *p*.
- Measures 47-52: *f*, *p cresc.*, *f*.
- Measures 53-58: *mf*, *dim.*, *mf*, first and second endings.

Violine

3

59 *p* *p* 3 3 *p*

64 *cresc.* *f* 3 3 3 3

68 *(p)* *p cresc.* *f* **B**

72 *ff* *mf* 3 3 *p cresc.*

77 *f* *mf* 3 *cresc.*

82 *f*

85 *ff* *sf*

88 *Vcl.* 2 *cant.* *p*

93 *f* *p* *mf* *dim.* *espr.*

99 *(p)* *espr.* *sf*

107 *f* *dim.* *sf* *(p)* *sf* *Vcl.* **C**

Violine

114 *ten.* *ff*

118 *ff* *sf* *p* *mf*

124 *f* *p cresc.*

128 *p cresc.* *ff* *(p) (poco cresc.)* **D**

133 *f* *cresc.* *p*

137 *f espr.* *f*

141 *(mp) cresc.* *f* *mf*

147 *dim.* *p* *p < f* *p* **E**

155 *cresc.* *f* *sf* *sf* *Vcl.*

162 *f* *ff* *f* *Vcl.*

168 *p* *mf cresc.* *f* *sf*

174 *(p) < f > p* *< f > p* *< ff* *f dim.* *p* *pp*

Violine

5

Vivace¹⁾
Klav.

7

13

18

25

35

44

52

66

74

80

86

p *sf* *p* *sf* *(p)* *f* *p* *mf* *cresc.* *f* *p* *p* *f* *dim.* *p* *cresc.* *sf (cresc.)* *ff* *sf* *sf* *con fuoco* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

F **G**

1) (Nicht zu schnell!)

Violine

TRIO

95 *mf*

108 *espr.* 6

121 *f*

129 *espr.* *p sempre*

136 3

145 *f espr.* *dim.* *p* 4 Klav. 6/8

Vivace

154 *p*

159 *f* *sf*

165 *sf* *f* *p*

171 *f* *mf* *p* 2 2 2

177 *cresc.* *f* *H*

Violine

7

186 *cresc.* *ff*

191 *sf* *sf*

195 *mf dolce*

201 *dolce (poco) cresc.* *p* *(mf) espr.*

208 *p espr.* *sf*

Vivace

215 *p cresc.* *sf* *ff con fuoco*

223 ^(b)

229 ²

235

240 *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

Violine

Lento
Klav.

8 *p* *pp* *p*

16 **K** *mf* *cresc.* *f*

22 *dim.* *p* *pp* *mf espr.*

28 *cresc.* *f*

33 *cresc.* *tr* **L** *p espr.*

37 *Vcl.* *f*

41 *cresc.* *f* *sf* *sf* *ff sf*

47 *p espr.* *Vcl.* *f*

55 **M** *Vcl.* *f*

63 *ff* *p*

68 *(pp)* *mf*

74 *(p) espr.* **N**

77 *f* Vcl. 1

82 *ff sf sf sf sf*

89 *sf sf sf dim. (mf) cant. f* **0**

96 *p cresc.*

102 *f dim. sul G p p*

108 *p espr.*

111 *mf p* **P**

118 *cresc. ff dim. p cresc. f dim. p con affetto*

127 *p p pp pp*

Presto¹⁾

Measures 1-100 of the Violin score. The score includes the following details:

- Measures 1-8:** *sf ff*, *sf sf sf p*
- Measure 9:** *cresc.*, *f*, *p*
- Measures 17-23:** *cresc.*, *f*, *ff*, *sf*, *sf*
- Measures 24-29:** *sf*, *3* (triple), *Klav.*, *mf*
- Measures 35-40:** *p espr.*
- Measures 41-47:** *f*, *f*, *6* (sextuplet), *p cresc.*
- Measures 58-65:** *f*, *f con affetto*
- Measures 69-76:** *dim.*, *cresc.*, *f*
- Measures 77-83:** *p*, *cresc.*, *f*
- Measures 88-94:** *ff*, *p*, *cresc.*
- Measures 100:** *f*, *p cresc.*, *f*, *dim.*, *p*

1) (non troppo!)

110 Klav. *p cresc.* *f* *dim.* 5 Vcl.

125 (*mf*) *espr.*

136 **T**

147 1

155

162 *p* *p*

171 **U** *pp* *pp*

177

182 *cresc.* *f* *sf*

188 *p* *cresc.*

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

204 *sf* *sf* *ff* *sf* 3 Klav.

Violine

Violin score for measures 215-280. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics, articulation, and performance instructions.

Measures 215-220: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p espr.* (piano, esprimo).

Measure 227: *f* (forte), **V** (Vibrato).

Measures 235-240: *dim.* (diminuendo), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo).

Measures 242-248: *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo).

Measures 255-260: *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte).

Measures 260-268: *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo).

Measures 269-278: *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo).

Measures 280-285: *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo).

289 *p*

304 *p espr.* *Vcl. p cresc.*

314 *sf sf sf sf sf sf*

321 *sf sf dim.*

326 *p f ff*

331 *ff*

336 *dim.*

341 *p cresc. f ff*

347

352 *sf sf sf sf sf sf*

X

Y

Z

JOHANNES BRAHMS

Trio A-Dur

für Klavier, Violine und Violoncello

(Nachgelassenes Werk)

Herausgegeben und durchgesehen von

Ernst Bücken und Karl Hasse



VEB BREITKOPF & HÄRTEL MUSIKVERLAG LEIPZIG

Trio

für Pianoforte, Violine und Violoncello

Violoncello

Johannes Brahms

(nachgelassen, veröffentlicht 1938)

Moderato

Violoncello part of Brahms' Trio, measures 1-47. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The piece begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The notation includes various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), *sf* (sforzando), *ff* (fortissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *espr.* (espressivo), and *cant.* (cantabile). There are also markings for *(2do.)*, *(p)*, *(staccato)*, *(più f)*, and *(mf) cresc.*. The score features several triplet markings (3) and slurs. A section marked 'A' begins at measure 36. The piece concludes with a final crescendo and a fermata.

Violoncello

3

52 *f* *mf* *dolce* *dim.* *mf*

58 *p*

62 *p* *3* *3* *3* *p* *cresc.* *f*

66 *p* *p cresc.*

71 *f* *ff* *mf* *3*

75 *p cresc.* *f* *mf* *3* *cresc.*

80 *f* *ff*

84 *f*

86 *ff* *sf* *cant.*

90 *mf* *f* *p* *p*

93 *f* *p* *f* *mf* *dim.*

Violoncello

99 *espr. mf sf*

107 *< f dim. sf (p) sf f sf sf*

115 *sf sf ff*

119 *sf mf*

123 *f p cresc. p cresc.*

129 *ff p (poco cresc.) f*

134 *cresc. p (espr.) sf*

139 *f (mf) cresc. f > mf*

146 *dolce dim. p (<=>) p f p*

155 *cresc. f sf f*

163 *ff mf cresc. sf*

167 *f p cresc. p*

C

D

E

Violoncello

5

174 *<f>p < <f>p < <ff f dim. p pp*

Vivace⁴⁾
Klav.

8 *p p*

15 *espr.*

23 *cant. dim. p 2 2 2 cresc. f*

35 **F** *p p f*

45

52 *dim. p 2 2 cresc.*

60 *f (cresc.)*

68 **G** *ff sf sf*

75 *sf sf sf*

87 *sf*

4) (Nicht zu schnell!)

Violoncello

TRIO

95 *mf espr.* *cresc.*

105 *f* *(mf)*

115 *mf*

121 *espr.* *mf*

131 *p sempre*

139 *espr.*

145 *f* *dim. p mf espr.* *dim.* *Klav.*

Vivace

154 *p* *Klav.*

159 *f*

166 *cantabile*

173 *dim. p* *cresc.* *f*

Violoncello

7

H

182 *f* *cresc.*

188 *ff* *sf*

193 *sf* *mf dolce*

197

202 *(espr.) cresc.* *f*

207 *dolce* *(mf) dim.* *p*

Vivace

215 *p cresc.*

220 *I* *(ff) sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

227 *sf* *sf* *sf*

235 *sf* *sf*

243 *sf*

Violoncello

9

70 *mf* *tr* **N** 2 Klav. *mf* (*espr.*)

78 *f*

81 *ff* *sf* *tr* *tr* *tr* (4)

86 *sf*

91 *sf* *dim.* (*mf*) *cant.* *cresc.* *f*

97 *p* *cresc.*

102 *f* *dim.* *pizz.* *p* *arco* *p*

108 *mf*

114 **P** *p* *cresc.* *ff* *dim.*

122 *p cresc. f* *dim.* *p* *p*

129 *pp* *pp*

Violoncello

Presto¹⁾

Measures 10-100 of the Violoncello score. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features various dynamics (sf, ff, f, p, cresc., dim., mf, p espr., con affetto), articulations (accents, slurs), and performance markings (Q, R, S, 1, 2, 3, 4). Measure 100 ends with a repeat sign.

1) (non troppo!)

Violoncello

11

110 Klav. *p cresc.* *f* *dim.* *p* *mf espr.*

120 Viol. *4*

132 *p* *p* *p* *p* **T**

143 Viol. *f*

150

159 *p*

167 **U** *pp* *pp*

176 *(p) cant.* *cresc.* *f*

185 *sf* *sf* *sf* *p*

192 *cresc.* *f* *p*

199 *cresc.* *f*

206 *ff* *3* Klav.

Violoncello

Violoncello musical score, measures 215-273. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music features various dynamics and articulations.

Measures 215-221: *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p espr.* (piano, esprimo).

Measure 227: *f* (forte). A box labeled 'V' is present above the staff.

Measures 235-241: *dim.* (diminuendo), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *f* (forte). A box labeled '1' is present above the staff.

Measures 248-254: *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo). A box labeled '(h)' is present above the staff.

Measures 259-265: *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), and *p* (piano). A box labeled 'W' is present above the staff.

Measures 273-279: *ff* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano).

280 *cresc.* *f* *p cresc.* *f* 1

288 *dim.* *p* **X** 3 Klav.

299 *p espr.*

309 **Y** Klav. 2 *p* *(mf)* *f*

317 *sf*

323 *sf* *dim.* *p* *sf* *ff*

331 *ff* *f* *dim.*

339 *p* *cresc.* *f* *ff* **Z**

346

353 1 *sf* *sf* 1 *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

