



# BACH-BUSONI

THE FIRST TWENTY-FOUR

*Preludes and Fugues*

OF

*The Well-Tempered  
Clavichord*

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G. SCHIRMER, INC.  
*New York*

THE  
WELL-TEMPERED CLAVICHORD

BY

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH

REVISED, ANNOTATED, AND PROVIDED WITH PARALLEL EXAMPLES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR  
THE STUDY OF MODERN PIANOFORTE-TECHNIQUE

BY

FERRUCCIO B. BUSONI



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# Introduction.

To the foundations of the edifice of Music, JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH contributed huge blocks, firmly and unshakably laid one upon the other. And in this same foundation of our present style of composition is to be sought the inception of modern pianoforte-playing. Outsoaring his time by generations, his thoughts and feelings reached proportions for whose expression the means then at command were inadequate. This alone can explain the fact, that the broader arrangement, the "modernizing", of certain of his works (by Liszt, Tausig, and others) does not violate the "Bach style" — indeed, rather seems to bring it to full perfection; — it explains how ventures like that undertaken by Raff, for instance, with the *Chaconne*\* are possible without degenerating into caricature.

Bach's successors, HAYDN and MOZART, are actually more remote from us, and belong wholly to their period. Rearrangements of any of their works in the sense of the Bach transcriptions just noticed, would be sad blunders. The clavier-compositions of Mozart and Haydn permit in no way of adaptation to our pianoforte-style; to their *entire* conception the original setting is the only fit and appropriate one.

The spirit of Mozart's piano-style is handed down, in a form internally weakened but externally enriched, by HUMMEL. With the latter begins that phase of musical history which deserves to be termed "feminine", wherein Bach's influence, and consequently his connection with the composing virtuosi of the pianoforte, grows weaker and weaker — parallel with the comprehension of these gentlemen for Bach's music.

The unhappy leaning towards "elegant sentimentality", then spreading wider and wider (with ramifications into our own time), reaches its climax in Field, Henselt, Thalberg and Chopin\*\*, attaining, by its peculiar brilliancy of style and tone, to almost independent importance in the history of pianoforte-literature.

But with BEETHOVEN, on the other hand, new points of contact with the Master of Eisenach were evoked, bringing the advance of music nearer and ever nearer to the latter; nearest of all in Liszt and Wagner\*\*\*, the characteristics in the style of either pointing directly Bach-ward, and completing the circle which he began. The attainments of modern *pianoforte-making*, and our command of their wide resources, at length render it possible for us to give full and perfect expression to Bach's undoubted intentions.

It therefore seemed to me the proper course to pursue, to begin with a digression from the "Well-tempered Clavichord" — a work of so high importance for the pianoforte and of such comprehensive musical value —, that I might trace and show (from the very trunk, as it were) the manifold outbranchings of modern pianoforte-technic.

Although we owe to CARL CZERNY — a man whose importance is derivable in no small measure from the fact, that he forms the intermediate link between Beethoven and Liszt — the resurrection, so to speak, of the "Well-tempered Clavichord", this admirable pedagogue handed us the work in a garb cut too much after the fashion of his period; hence, neither his conception nor his method of notation can pass unchallenged at the present time. BÜLOW and TAUSIG, advancing on the path opened by the revelations of their master,

\* This piece, originally written by Bach for solo violin, was arranged by Raff for full orchestra.

\*\* Chopin's puissant inspiration, however, forced its way through the slough of enervating, melodious phrase-writing and the dazzling euphony of mere virtuose sleight-of-hand, to the height of teeming individuality. In harmonic insight he makes a long stride toward the mighty Sebastian.

Mendelssohn's "Hummelized" piano-style, overflowing with smoothly specious counterpoint, has naught in common with Bach's rock-stirring polyphony, all earlier and persistent arguments to the contrary notwithstanding. On the other hand, Mendelssohn's successful efforts to inaugurate performances of Bach's works, must be set down as redounding to his credit.

\*\*\* The truth of this assertion, as regards Liszt, shows most clearly in his magnificent *Variations a motive from Bach* („Weinen, Klagen“), and in the *Fantasia and Fugue on B, A, C, H.*

Conversely, the *recitatives* in Bach's Passions stand nearest, among all classico-musical productions, to Wagner's spirit, both in respect to their expressional form and depth of feeling. [Comp. Note 3 to Prelude VI.]

Liszt, by his interpretations of the classics, were the first to attain to fully satisfactory results in the editing of Bach's works. This is abundantly proved, in particular, by Bülow's masterly edition of the *Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue*, and Tausig's *Selection* from these Preludes and Fugues.

Much will be met with, in the course of this work, which substantially agrees with Tausig; but identical passages are rare. In this connection I beg to quote from a letter written by the poet Grabbe to Immermann concerning a proposed translation of Shakespeare: "Where I could use Schlegel", he writes, "I did so; for it is ridiculous, stupid, or vain in a translator to leap aside over hedges and ditches, where his predecessor has made a path for him".

The need of an edition as complete\* and correct in form as possible has induced the editor, in this attempt to furnish such an one, to bestow upon his work the most painstaking and conscientious attention, reinforced by more than ten years' study of this particular subject. The present edition, however, also aims in a certain sense at re-founding, as it were, this inexhaustible material into an advanced method, on broad lines, of pianoforte-playing; this aim will, however, be carried out principally in Part. I, that being preponderant in the variety of its technical motives.\*\*

The present work is also intended as a connecting link between the editor's earlier edition (publ. by Breitkopf and Härtel) of Bach's *Inventions*, forming on the one hand a **preparatory school**, and his concert-editions of Bach's *Organ-fugues in D and E♭*, and of the *Violin-Clacorne*, which will serve, on the other hand, as a **close** to the course herein proposed.

Following these last, the study of further *pianoforte-arrangements of Bach's organ-works* is recommended, namely:

Liszt, *Six Preludes and Fugues*.

— *Fantasia and Fugue, G-minor*.

Tausig, *Toccatà and Fugue, D-minor*.

d'Albert, *Passacaglia*.

When these works have been thoroughly learned, both musically and technically, every really ambitious student of the piano ought to take up the still unarranged organ-compositions of Bach, and try reading them *at sight* with as great completeness and richness of harmony as is possible on the pianoforte (doubling the pedal-part in octaves wherever feasible). The manner in which this is to be executed, is suggested in the *Examples of Transcription* given as an Appendix to Part I.

Still, this comprehensive course of study in Bach's piano-music forms but a *part* of that which is necessary to make a thorough pianist of a person naturally gifted. If this truth were stated in plain terms by every conscientious teacher to zealous beginners, the standard wherewith people are now-a-days content to compare the artistic and moral capacities of students would speedily be raised to a height inconveniently beyond the reach of the generality. By such means a barrier might gradually be built up against dilettantism and mediocrity, and thus against the degeneration of art, — a barrier which might cause many to pause and reflect, more carefully than present conditions render needful, before risking a leap and a possible breaking of their necks.

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\* Tausig unfortunately left the *greater half* of the work untouched, several keys being unrepresented in his Collection; even the monumental B♭-minor fugue in Part II (to mention one instance) is omitted; neither can he escape the censure of having reproduced certain incorrect readings of the Czerny text. — Bischoff's and Kroll's praiseworthy efforts were confined for the most part to a critical textual revision. Recent good editions are those by Franz and Dresel, Louis Köhler, Jadassohn, Reinecke and Riemann. The chief aim of this last revision is analytical phrasing and anatomization. Analyses in book-form have also been published by Riemann and still earlier by van Bruyck.

\*\* The editor does not for a moment imagine that he is able to exhaustively accomplish this task alone. He will be well satisfied if he should succeed in disclosing a broader horizon for the study of Bach's works, and in formulating a plan for successfully bridging over the interval between the "Well-tempered Clavichord" and modern piano-technic.



# "The Well-tempered Clavichord"

by

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH.

Revised, annotated, and provided with parallel exercises and accompanying directions for the study of modern pianoforte-technic

by

FERRUCCIO B. BUSONI.

## Prelude I.

Moderato.

Part I.

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The right-hand staff (treble clef) begins with a series of sixteenth-note chords, with fingerings 1, 2, 4, and 1 indicated above the notes. The left-hand staff (bass clef) plays a steady accompaniment of eighth notes, with fingerings 3, 1, 3, 2 indicated below. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' and the dynamics 'p' (piano) and 'ben tenuto' (very sustained). The first measure is marked with a '1)' and the second with a '1 3 5'. There are asterisks in the bottom staff indicating pedal points.

The second system continues the piece. The right-hand staff has fingerings 2, 4, 3, 5 above the notes. The left-hand staff has fingerings 4, 2, 3, 1 below. The dynamics change to 'poco rinf.' (poco rinforzando) with a '3)' marking. The tempo remains 'Moderato'. The system ends with a '(simile) 2)' marking.

1) The flowing and even movement in sixteenth notes must be kept up between the 8th and 9th notes in each measure, and between the successive measures; do not play:

The text shows two musical examples. The first shows a sequence of sixteenth notes with a slur that is too loose, resulting in a choppy sound. The second shows a similar sequence but with a tighter slur, resulting in a smoother, more flowing sound. The text says 'or thus (!):' followed by the second example.

2) The Editor recommends abstention from the use of the pedal up to the 5th measure of the 3d section, and the strict holding-down of the left-hand notes instead, which very nearly gives the effect of the pedal.

3) Tausig's conception of this prelude, requiring a pianissimo execution throughout, is likewise deserving of notice, and forms an entirely new study.

**NB. I.** For the attainment of a perfect legato, practice the figure first in *andantino* tempo, with a somewhat firm touch, and in such a way that each tone in the right hand is successively held down through the true duration of the next, thus assuming the time-value of an eighth-note:

A musical figure in 7/8 time, consisting of a sequence of eighth notes in the right hand (r.h.) and left hand (l.h.). The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4 in the right hand, and F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2 in the left hand. The notes are slurred together to show the intended legato effect.

II. Then try to obtain the effect of the original notation by playing the figure thus:

The second part of the exercise is in 7/8 time and marked 'Allegro, leggiermente'. It consists of two staves: 'right hand.' and 'left hand.'. The right-hand part is a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 2, 3, 1, 2, 4, 5 above. The left-hand part is a sequence of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 5, 3, 2 below. The exercise is repeated several times, with the final measure ending with 'etc.'.

*p subito*

*poco rinf.*

*p*

*mp*

*p*

*mp*

*p*

*poco*

III. This Prelude is also adapted for the practice of an energetic staccato in the following arrangement. In practicing this staccato, care must be taken to render the interchanging of the hands perfectly smooth and even.

*Allegro moderato.*

etc.

IV. Finally, this Prelude may also be usefully employed for the study of the lightest staccato (in close imitation of the "springing bow" on the violin). The following arrangement will serve as a preparation for the 4th number of the Liszt-Paganini études.

*Allegro vivace, leggierrissimo.*

etc.

*tenuto, quasi effetto di pedale.*

(ossia: *fz sempre forte*)

(ossia: *ff.* - *molto largamente ed armonioso* - *allarg.* - *ff.*)

4) The Editor desires to caution against an over-valuation, or possible under-valuation, of this piece. To quote from Riemann, it is simply a "portal" to the entire work; forming, however, in its euphony and structural finish, a highly satisfactory musical introduction.



System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Dynamics: *mp*, *mf poco espress.*, *pochissimo riten.*. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout. A double bar line is present in the middle of the system.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef. Dynamics: *mf*, *marc. B*. Performance instructions: *a tempo, meno legato ma sempre molto tenuto*. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef. Dynamics: *f*. Performance instructions: *calmando*, *dolce*, *ten.*. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef. Dynamics: *grec.*, *marc.*. Performance instructions: *calmando*, *dolce*, *ten.*. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef. Dynamics: *grec.*, *marc.*. Performance instructions: *calmando*, *dolce*, *ten.*. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

3) The 3<sup>d</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarters in the bass originally conceived thematically:

4) According to the formal structure, the double-bar belongs here; according to the polyphonic form, the soprano and bass close half a measure further on.

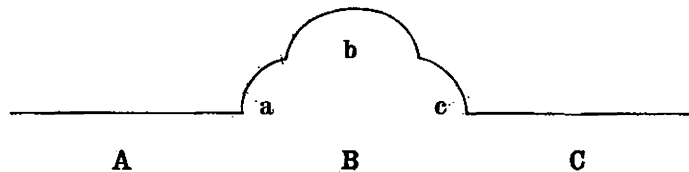
5) The bass phrase is a mutilation of the theme; here the stretto simply grows freer. In the last measure of the development but one, the tenor alone remains "thematic" - the sole survivor, as it were, of the battle between the parts; in the last measure we even lose every trace of the theme.

(after Tausig)

**NB.** A fugue so architectonically perfect in construction as this will be met with, in the course of Part I, in possibly one other case—that of the notable *E♭*-minor fugue, whose “architectural style” is, to be sure, entirely different. Here the culminating effect is massed in the middle; whereas in the *E♭*-minor fugue the insatiable upward striving presses onward to the very last measure.

The exposition (the successive appearance of the theme in each of the four parts, with alternation between the tonic and dominant keys) embraces 6 measures, and may be represented graphically by a straight line. The development then follows in three sections, the middle one being that most replete with contrapuntal devices, while the third development-section gradually leads back into the “straight line” (Coda).

Retaining our architectonic comparison, we feel tempted to illustrate the scheme of this fugue by means of the annexed figure:



conformably to which we have

A = Exposition, 6 measures

B = Development, 17 measures

}	a = 7 measures = Stretto
	b = 5 measures = continually narrowing Stretto (climax)
	c = 5 measures = simple Stretto again, and return to rest.

C = Coda. 4 measures = Organ-point on the tonic.



# Prelude II.

*Allegro con fuoco.*

**NB.** The technical utility of this Prelude—which is comparable to an agitated stream reflecting the flames of a conflagration—may be enhanced: a) by a strict holding of the notes with both little fingers; b) by a martellato variation of the principal figure with an “alternate striking of the hands in double notes” (Zweigriffen); or c) by added octaves, thus rendering the whole a study of sixths in “transcendent execution”. This Prelude (as Bach wrote it) also makes an excellent preparation for the study of the trill with the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>d</sup>, and 3<sup>d</sup>

fingers, e. g.

### Studie. (Etude.)

a)

### Studie. (Etude.)

b)

### Takt 10. (Measure 10)





*robustamente*

(Coda)

*allargando*

Ped. \*

**Studie. (Etude.)**

*Allegro moderato.*

c)

(Measure 10)

etc.

(Measure 14)

(Measure 16)

(Measure 19)

etc.

(Measure 25)

r.

Ped.

*Lo stesso tempo.*

Pedal III.

Pedal III.

Adagio.

# Fuga II, a 3.

Allegretto, vivacemete.

The musical score is presented in four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is G minor (two flats) and the time signature is 3/4. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first system includes a counterpoint in eighth notes in the bass staff and a main theme in the treble staff. The second system features a *poco* marking and continues the counterpoint and theme. The third system includes a *quasi stacc.* marking and continues the counterpoint and theme. The fourth system includes a *p subit* marking and continues the counterpoint and theme. The score is filled with various musical notations, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

1) The counterpoint in eighth-notes to be played staccato throughout.

2) At first sight, one is easily tempted to take the first half of this measure in the Soprano for a continuation of the preceding sequence, — the more so, because the sequence actually goes on in the bass for another half-measure. It is for the player to separate, in the phrasing, the entrance of the theme on the second eighth-note from the episode, and to bring it out by proper stress on the notes.

**B.** Its pleasing, almost dance-like rhythm, its subject progressing by the simplest of intervals, and hence easy of apprehension, and its striking economy of contrapuntal devices, have made this fugue, perhaps, the most popular one in the whole collection. Taken as a whole, the development may be regarded as a single long episode (*divertimento*), which is thrice divided, at regular intervals of time, into shorter sections by the entrance of the theme. So much for the polyphonic form; according to its formal structure, this part consists of twice 8 measures.

3) 3 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 1 5 2 *p*

*meno legg.* 5 3 4 2 4 2 4 1 5 3 2 5 1 5 1 3) 3 5 4 2 5 3 1 3 4 5 1 2 1 4

(2) 3 1 4 2 1 2 3 5 2 1 3 4 *poco a poco cresc.*

4 2 4 2 5 1 4 2 5 1 4 1 5 1 3 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 (4) 4) *f non legg.*

(5 4 3 2) 5 1 5 2 4 3 4 3 1 3 1 5 2 (4 3) 3 2 4 2 5 4 1 2 *poco largamente* (Coda) *rall.* *ten.* *ff*

3) The two passages to which attention is called are not exactly easy to play correctly,—the counterpoint in a light staccato, the theme in due relief, the syncopation strictly observed. Practice slowly, in this way:

2 4 5 4 5 *ten.*  
3 1 2 2 1 2



4) The added octaves in the bass were brought into vogue by Czerny. The Editor, however, agrees with Franz and Dresel in allowing them first to enter with the entrance of the theme, and also supports the opinion, that this addition cannot be considered a violation of Bach's style.



# Prelude III.

*Veloce e leggiero.*

1) This reading is also authentic, and finds logical confirmation in the 2<sup>d</sup> measure of the 2<sup>d</sup> section:

2)  is later consistently transformed into eighth-notes in the up-beat, thus: 

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The system contains five measures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 4, 5, 3, 2, 3, 4, 4. There are 'x' marks above some notes in the bass line.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: three sharps. The system contains five measures. Fingerings include 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 4, 2, 2. There are 'x' marks above some notes in the bass line.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: three sharps. The system contains five measures. Fingerings include 4, 5, 3, 2, 1, 3, 1, 8, 5, 1, 3, 1. There are 'x' marks above some notes in the bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: three sharps. The system contains five measures. The first measure has the dynamic marking *più p*. Fingerings include 1, 3, 5, 9, 1, 3, 4, 1, 4, 5, 2, 5, 1, 5, 2. There are 'x' marks above some notes in the bass line.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: three sharps. The system contains five measures. The first measure has a first ending bracket labeled '1)'. The second measure has the dynamic marking *pp*. The third measure has the dynamic marking *p*. Fingerings include 1, 2, 1, 5. There are 'x' marks above some notes in the bass line.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: three sharps. The system contains five measures. The first measure has a first ending bracket labeled '1)'. The second measure has a first ending bracket labeled '2)'. The system contains continuous sixteenth-note passages in both staves.

*p* *simile* *poco*  
*poco cresc.* *p*  
*poco*  
*cresc.* *p subito* *cresc.*  
*più cresc.*  
*f* *deciso* *in tempo*  
*Ossia:* *r.H.*

3) The Editor plays this after-struck  $g^{\frac{1}{2}}$  with the clean thumb-stroke from the joint, keeping the wrist quiet but not rigid. The rhythm is marked and supported by the broken-chord figure in the left hand, which must be struck with precision.

4) The 8 eighth-notes of this measure are commonly played in an undefinable species of time, according to which each of them has a time-value of approximately 8 sixteenth-notes. This mistake is inevitable when the sixteenth-note figures in the foregoing 6 measures are conceived as triplets—a weakness to which dilettantes and the like are prone to succumb. The cadence must be played strictly in time and with strong emphasis, sounding, as it were, like a sudden resolve.

# Studie. Etude.

Technische Varianten zu Praeludium III.<sup>1)</sup>

*Technical Variants of Prelude III.*

*Da eseguirsi il più fedelmente possibile in tempo e carattere del pezzo originale.*

The first system of the study consists of two staves. The treble staff contains a series of eighth-note chords and single notes, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes.

The second system continues the piece and includes an 'Ossia' section. This section features a more complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed notes. Fingerings are meticulously marked throughout.

The third system shows further technical development with various articulations and dynamic markings. The bass line continues with a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

The fourth system features complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings, maintaining the technical challenge of the piece.

The fifth system continues the technical exercise with similar rhythmic and fingering challenges.

The sixth system includes another 'Ossia' section with detailed fingering instructions, such as '1 2 1 2 3' and '5 3', to guide the performer through the complex passages.

1) This study must not be taken up until the original, which requires what might be termed a "flying" execution, is fully mastered technically.

A further preliminary exercise is obtained by transposing the latter into C-major.

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a treble staff with a melodic line featuring eighth-note patterns and slurs, a middle staff with a complex accompaniment of chords and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A dynamic marking *p subito* is present in the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of two staves: a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. Dynamic markings *cresc.* and *più cresc.* are present in the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of two staves: a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A dynamic marking *f legg.* is present in the bass staff. An *Ossia* section is indicated above the treble staff with a melodic line and fingerings.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of two staves: a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. Dynamic markings *mf legg.* and *cresc.* are present in the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. It consists of two staves: a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A dynamic marking *ff* is present in the bass staff. An *Ossia* section is indicated above the treble staff with a melodic line.

Sixth system of musical notation. It consists of two staves: a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. Dynamic markings *f* and *f* are present in the bass staff.

# Fuga III, a 3.

Allegro moderato.<sup>1)</sup>

*At first smoothly and gracefully; then with a gradual intensification.*

*mp sempre distintamente il ritmo.*

*Other phrasings of the theme, e. g.,*  *may be equally correct.*

*mf*

*ten.*

*mf*

*mezza voce*


*poco*

*p*

*legg.*

*poco pronunciato*

1) Riemann's proposed tempo-mark "Andantino piacevole" might easily lead to a certain inappropriate lassitude of movement and expression very prejudicial to this fugue in which rhythmical culminating-points and strongly marked phrasing are indispensable.

2) Literal execution  the next measure in same way.



*egualmente*

*marcato ma sotto voce*

*ritenutamente poco espress.*

*a tempo*

*dolce*

Ossia

Ossia

*più energico*

*mf*

or, acc. to the parallel passage:

3) Through  $3\frac{1}{2}$  measures the key is equivalent (on the piano) to *F*-minor. This idea will facilitate playing them by heart.

4) Here the downward leap of a seventh in the theme is inverted to the upward step of a second.

*legg.*

*tutto egualmente dolce*

*p legg.*

*subito*



*f*

*marcato*

*acc. to Tausig in two parts.*

*f energico e misuratamente*

*acc. to Tausig.*

5) The authentic readings are  $b\sharp$  in the left hand and, in the next measure,  $g\sharp$  in the right; not  and  the ordinary and incorrect readings.



## Prelude IV.

Andante serioso, non troppo sostenuto ed espressivo.

mezza voce

(Ped. .... \*)

dolce

(Ped. .... \*)

poco marcato

sempre sostenuto

poco cresc.

dolce

espress.

poco pesante

slentando  
(ma poco)

dim.

a tempo

dolce

semplice

P

poco cresc.

dim.

più cresc.

cresc.

meno f

poco cresc.

1) The time is to be imagined as having two beats to the measure ( $\text{♩} \times 2$ ) to prevent a possible dragging of the tempo.

4 3 2 1 6 1 1 3 2 #2

2 2 1 4) 3 1 2 2) NB.

*egualmente f, molto espress.*

*dim. sosten. f*

*poco a poco cresc. - largamente (with large Tone)*

*f, mit grossem Ton.*

*f poco lamentoso*

*ten. f*

*f dolce NB. 2) 2) 4) 5) 1 2 5*

*più p sosten.*

*f (4 3) f (5 2)*

2) The measures between the two NB's are, formally speaking, only a melodic prolongation of the cadence, — an interpolation somewhat in "recitative-style," forming in any event a highly effective deferment; and thus an enhancement, of the final strain. The movement as originally conceived, supposing this "parenthesis" omitted, may be reconstructed as below, plainly showing the internal connection of the measures immediately preceding and following the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>d</sup> NB. respectively:

NB. Through the chaste melancholy of these tones there sounds a note of suppressed pain, bursting forth only at rare intervals, — a Passion-like strain for whose expression a truly devotional mood, and an earnest conception of the full depth and grandeur of Bach's style, can alone suffice. Ingeniously devised nuances will not avail; even mature artistic powers cannot dispense with what is termed, in common parlance, "mood," "inspiration". It follows, that the marks of expression and shading which occur throughout the piece are meant, and can serve, merely as suggestions, and not as absolute directions.

## Fuga IV, a 5.

Gravemente e sostenuto, ma non troppo.<sup>1)</sup>

*sotto voce, misterioso*

*T poco pesante*

*B poco pesante*

A.II. 4) 3) 5) 2) 1) 2) 4)

A.I. 5) 3) 5) 4) 3) 2) 1) 2) 4)

M.D. poco


S 5) 5) 5)

M.D.

T 2) 1) 1)

5) 4) 3) 4)

1) The eighth-notes of the counter-subject should roll on in a tranquil, stately movement, to which the general tempo must conform.

2) The counter-subject  plays, in the first section of the exposition, an important (almost obbligato) rôle, which is to be borne in mind in the execution.

3) Wherever a moving part touches, in its course, a tied note in another, so that they sound in unison, the note in question is to be struck again, out of regard for the moving part.

4) We willingly assent to Riemann's view, that the next 13½ measures may be considered as a second exposition, albeit one incomplete in fact and effect on account of the omission of the soprano and of the 1<sup>st</sup> alto. In place of these, however, the 2<sup>d</sup> alto in this supplementary exposition brings out the theme twice; this 2<sup>d</sup> alto — not the 1<sup>st</sup>, as Riemann asserts — is to be regarded as the final exponent of the theme.

By the partial notation of the theme on three staves, the Editor hopes to facilitate a comprehension of the contrapuntal scheme.





Counter subject II.

*poco marc.*

(C.I.)

S

7) A.I.

(C.I.)

S (5)

C.I.

S

*marcato*

*poco cresc.*

ten.

8)

*dolente*

*dolente*

*dim.*

6) From this point up to the Coda, the 1<sup>st</sup> counter-subject plays an entirely obligato rôle; i. e., it becomes the persistent and constant companion of the principal theme.

Likewise obligato up to the very end. Do not make the two staccato quarter-notes too short.

7) Follow out the beautiful leading of the 1<sup>st</sup> alto, which takes up successively the principal theme, and the 2<sup>d</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> contra-subject. Also follow the bass at beginning of 3<sup>d</sup> section; here the succession is different.

8) The chromatic imitation between soprano and 1<sup>st</sup> alto, commencing here and continuing to the end of the second section, should be brought out prominently.



System 1: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). *S* *ben marcato*. Bass clef, *A.I.* *ben marc.*. *B* *ben marcato*. Includes fingering numbers and dynamic markings like *f*.

System 2: Treble clef, *ten.* *fz* *espress.*. Bass clef, *T* *marc.*. Includes fingering numbers and dynamic markings.

System 3: Treble clef, *S* *largamente* *fz*. Bass clef, *sempre f.*. Includes fingering numbers and dynamic markings. Note: *(voll) (full tone)* is written below the bass line.

System 4: Treble clef, *A.I.*. Bass clef, *breit broad*. Includes fingering numbers and dynamic markings.

oder:  
or:

NB. In this fugue we seem to be borne upward, out-of the crypt of a mighty cathedral, through the broad nave and onward to the extreme height of the vaulted dome. Midway in our flight, the unadorned gloom of the beginning, is supplanted by cheerful ornamentation; mounting to the close, the structure grows in austere sublimity; yet the presence of the unifying idea is felt everywhere,— the single fundamental motive leaves its impress on every part.

## Prelude V.

Allegro con spirito e molto scorrevole (Quasi „alla breve“).1)

2) 2 5 5 3 4 5 1 3 2 3 (3 2 1 2 3 4 5) 1 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 (3 2 1 2 3 4 5) 1 4 3 2 1

*leggiere, granulato*


*p*

(1 3 5 2 4 3 1 2) 4 5 1 3 2 1 2 (1 4 3 2 3 1) 1 2 3 4 5 1 (5 2 3 1 2 1) 1 4 3 1 5 (3 5 2 6 4 3) 1 3 (1) 2 4

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

*simile*

1) The rising and falling of the figuration (in the first section) should be accompanied by a corresponding swell and subsidence in the dynamic shading-nuances, which, being felt rather than audibly expressed, are too ethereal for expression by written signs.

2) In view of the intimate relations between this figural motive and that of the well-known *A*-minor fugue (publ. separately) by the same master  the latter—a five-finger exercise par excellence—should be taken up together with this prelude. The left hand taking its full share in the execution of the figure, the following transcription of the prelude, for both hands, will offer few difficulties after the fugue-study is completely mastered.

Allegro vivace.

2 5 1 3 2 6 2 1 2 1 2 1 4 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 9 1 3 5 1 3 2 4

1 2 1 3 2 3 4 1 3 2 1 (1 2 1) etc.

or thus:  etc.

To the "positive" of this perpetuum mobile Chopin's Etude Op. 25, No. 2, and the Finale to his *B*-minor Sonata, furnish the comparative and superlative. Of course, this comparison refers chiefly to the technical form, less to the musical content, of these pieces, so different in many respects. But all three are alike in happiness of conception and unity of mood.

ossia:

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

ossia:

2 2 5 3 1 4  
1  
(2 1 3 2)  
4 1 3 5 2 4 3 1 2 3 4 5  
5  
1 3  
5  
2

*dim.* *pp*

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

*poco a poco cresc.*

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

*sempre più cresc.*  
*ten.*

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

*ten.*  
*f*  
*poco stentando*

Adagio.

3 1 3 3 4 1 5 1 2  
1 4

*fz* *fz* *ff*

Execution, without changing the tempo (sempre allegro)

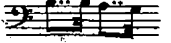

3 2 1 3 3 1 1 3 1 3

*f* *veloce e forte* *l.H.* *short and sharp together sfz* *ff*

## Fuga V, a 4.

Allegro moderato ed eroico, piuttosto Andante.<sup>1)</sup>

1) The tempo may be approximately determined by stating, that the 32<sup>d</sup> notes of the Fugue are about equal to the sixteenth-notes of the Prelude.

2) Take care not to play the dotted note too long, or the sixteenth-note too short—mistakes to which teachers' ears have long since grown accustomed; not this way  but so  When accompanied by the figure in 32<sup>d</sup> notes, the proper execution is sufficiently obvious.

NB. Thanks to its rhythmico-plastic forcefulness and the exceeding simplicity of its contrapuntal construction (note, for instance, the carelessness with which the four-part structure is held together in the 3<sup>d</sup> section), this fugue divides the honors of popularity with its rival, the fugue in C-minor. However, it is none the less a characteristic piece of the first rank, and finds most effective expression in this fugal form.

Besides this, the thematic relations between Prelude and Fugue are closer than may generally be assumed; their common harmonic basis would render it possible to superimpose the one piece on the other, (of course, with some modifications). E. g.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (2, 4, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 5, 4, 5). The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings (4, 2, 1, 5).

Second system of musical notation. Continuation of the piece. The right hand has slurs and fingerings (4, 2, 5, 3, 5, 5, 3, 5, 3, 4). The left hand has fingerings (4, 5, 2, 2, 5).

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has slurs and fingerings (4, 5, 2, 2, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 2, 1, 2). The left hand has fingerings (2, 2).

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has slurs and fingerings (2, 1, 3, 4, 3, 1, 3, 2, 5, 3, 5, 4, 5). The left hand has fingerings (5, 2).

Fifth system of musical notation. Starts with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking. The right hand has slurs and fingerings (4, 5, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 4, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2). The left hand has slurs and fingerings (3, 1, 4, 3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 5, 4). The tempo marking *in tempo* is present.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has slurs and fingerings (2, 1, 3, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5, 1, 3, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5, 1, 3, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5, 4, 5, 4, 4, 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 5). The left hand has slurs and fingerings (1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5). The dynamic marking *ff* and the tempo marking *sempre in tempo* are present. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.





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

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

3 1 5 2 2 5 4 2 1 4 5

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

*poco cresc.* *ten.*

Close acc. to: Friedemann Bach's

The chase after an ideal legato is a relic of that period in which Spohr's violin-method and the Italian art of song held despotic sway over the style of execution. There obtained (and still obtains) among musicians the erroneous notion, that instrumental technic ought to be modelled after the rules of singing, and that it the more nearly approaches perfection, the more closely it copies this model so arbitrarily set up for imitation. But the conditions—the taking breath, the necessary joining or dividing of syllables, words, and sentences, the difference in the registers—on which the art of singing is based, lose greatly in importance even when applied to the violin, and are not in the least binding for the pianoforte. Other laws, however, produce other characteristic effects. These latter, therefore, are to be cherished and developed by preference, in order that the native character of the instrument may make itself duly felt. In proof of the staccato nature of the pianoforte, we instance the enormous development which has come about, within a few decades, in wrist-technics and octave-playing, to receive detailed mention under Fugue X.

By regularly transposing the first note of each triplet into its higher octave, this prelude is transformed into a modern Étude for broken chords in open harmony. In this form, it may (and should) serve as a preparation for the similar larger Études by Chopin and Henselt

Vivace legg.

etc.



# Fuga VI, a 3.

Andante espressivo.

1) In this Fugue, and those coming after, 2 denotes the inversion of the theme in the Soprano (theme in contrary motion), V= in the Alto, L= in the Tenor, B= in the Bass.

2) The Bass, in this measure, should be conceived as a transcription (or rather a corruption) of the theme: 

3) In each case, the trill belonging to the theme is to be executed as shown in the Exposition.

4) Both of the two 4-measure periods so marked (at the close of the development, 1<sup>st</sup> section, and the conclusion of the fugue) are perfectly symmetrical as compared one with the other. The second (Tonic) is an exact transposition of the first (Domin). This method of procedure, so frequently employed by Bach, is important as typical of the sonata-form later evolved.

General View:

I. Exposition = 9 measures (the Bass finishes the period a measure before).

Episode = 3 measures.

II. Development. {Section 1 = 8 measures (close in dominant key)  
 {Section 2 = 8 measures (in 8<sup>th</sup> measure, alto begins the 3<sup>d</sup> division)

III. Coda. {Section 1 = 10 measures;  
 {Section 2 = 6 measures (the first 4 identical with the closing measures of Devel., Sec. 1.)

## Prelude VII.

(Introduction.)

Allegro-deciso.<sup>1)</sup>

1) The tempo-marks, and also the perfectly logical division of this Prelude into an "Introduction" and "Fugue" are to be credited to Riemann, and were taken from his analysis of the "Well-tempered Clavichord?"

2) In the coming Fugue we shall see this figure in sixteenth-notes utilized as the counter-subject to the theme.

3) According to Kroll and Bischoff, this tied eighth-note is not  $c^2$  but  $d^2$ . This idea, however, appears equally contradictory to the scheme observed in the foregoing 4 measures and to our harmonic sense, which hears in this figuration the dominant seventh-chord of  $B^b$ -major. Consequently, we write  $c^2$  in the place in question.

4) The theme of the coming Fugue, and also to a certain extent the "skeleton" of its development and stretto, are presented here in advance; this might be compared to a chapter-heading briefly setting forth its contents.

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

4 4 5 5 1 4 6

3 2 1 4 5 4

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

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

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

1 5 3 4 1 5 4 2 5 poco riten.

5 2 2 3 4 5 4 6 5

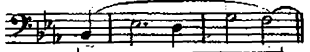
**Tempo I**<sup>1)</sup>  
**(Fuga a 4)**  
 (C.S.)

non f

B

2 3 2 5 5 4 5 5

6) 4 3 4 1 3

5) Here the fugal theme is quite fully presented  Its rhythmic form, however, has still to undergo a transformation.

6) Kroll and Bischoff let the Tenor enter here on  $e^b$  (in unison with the Bass). Riemann, instead, erroneously substitutes the Alto, making it skip down from  $e^b$  to  $a^b$ , while the Tenor breaks off entirely. In reality, the Alto does not take up the theme till the 6th measure; at first, from its position, apparently taking the place of the Tenor part it resumes in the next-following measure the place in which it naturally belongs. The Soprano does not participate in the Exposition of the theme.











First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. A '6' is written below the bass clef.

Second system of musical notation. Includes the instruction *meno fe più legato* and *T ten*. Fingerings are indicated above notes. A 'B' is written below the bass clef.

Third system of musical notation. Includes the instruction *meno f*. Fingerings are indicated above notes. A '3' is written below the bass clef.

Fourth system of musical notation. Includes the instruction *dim.* and a circled '2)'. Fingerings are indicated above notes.

A comparison of the themes in question is calculated to support the editor's opinion.

It will also be of interest to note, that the subject of the great *E♭*-major (triple) Fugue for the organ must likewise be considered as belonging to this same family of themes. This subject reads:

in Division I:  
and in Division III  
even:

Three short musical excerpts for comparison. The first is labeled 'Prelude (from Part I.)', the second 'Fugue (from Part II.)', and the third is a comparison of the subject in Division I and III. A note below states '(rhythmically identical with our Prelude.)'

An obbligato counter-subject in sixteenth-notes, developed in Division III of the Organ-Fugue, completes the resemblance of the latter with the Prelude now under consideration.

We are, therefore, fully justified in the conception, that these 3 *E♭*-major fugues form (intellectually) one work, or at least 3 workings-out of one and the same idea - as 3 branches from one parent stem, - a conception wherein Bach's inexhaustibility is presented to our renewed astonishment.

As mentioned in the Introduction, an arrangement of this triple organ-fugue is embraced in the course of study mapped out by the Editor.

2) We here meet with a rare example. The second section of the executory part shows a point of rest. This becomes the more conspicuous and effective owing to the contrapunctal development being resumed with full energy in the tenor part.





*non legato*  
*più deciso ma sempre largamente*  
*più dim.*

*non legato senza Pedale*  
*f*  
*(as above)*

*dolce*  
*tr*  
*cresc. subito*  
*f drammatico*

*pp* *p* *mf* *f*

*appassionato ritenuto*  
*fz ten.*  
*dr*  
*espress.*

*ff* *p* *una corda* *p*

6) *f* *p*

7) *p*

8) The  $e^b$  in the Soprano ought fairly to "sing"; give the middle part expression, but less prominence.

9) The soft pedal need not be retaken till the entrance of the "misterioso", 3 measures further on.

**NB.** This deeply emotional movement, emanating from the inspiration of a devout dreamer, is Bach's prophetic forecast that in the fullness of time a Chopin would arise. Whoever is able to look beyond the external form, or to penetrate into the depths, will admit the mysterious affinities subsisting between this Prelude and Chopin's Étude Op. 25, No 7.

The execution of long-breathed melodies on the pianoforte is not only difficult, but positively unnatural. In no case can a tone be evenly sustained, and a swell is still less possible; yet these are two indispensable conditions for the rendering of cantabile passages, and impossible of fulfilment on the piano. The connection of one sustained tone with a following tone is perfect to a certain extent only when the second tone is struck with a softness precisely corresponding to the natural decrease in tone of the first ( $\overset{p}{\text{—}} \text{—} \text{—}$ ). While the tone of the pianoforte, by reason of the instrument's mechanism, naturally increases in power and sonorousness in the descending scale, the melody requires, on the other hand, that intensifications, as a general rule, shall be accompanied by an increase of tone-power when ascending;— but beyond a certain pitch the duration of the piano-tone becomes so short, that pauses and breaks in the melodic continuity are absolutely unavoidable. It is the function of the touch, to overcome these difficulties and to counteract these defects as far as may be. To avoid plagiarization of various remarks made by Thalberg on this point, I quote literally a few passages from the Preface to his "L'Art du Chant appliqué au Piano". This course appears to be the best, in view of the fact, that these remarks are noteworthy, and yet already forgotten.

5

*pp*

*misterioso*

*allargando*

*ppp*  
*una corda*

10)

L.H.

3 corde

<<1) One of the first requisites for the acquisition of a sonorous style of playing, and a tone at once full and adaptable to all nuances, consists in the attainment of perfect freedom from rigidity. It is, therefore, indispensable to possess, in the forearm, wrist, and fingers, the eminent suppleness and versatile flexibility that characterize the voice of a skilful singer. (See Note on pag. 85.)

2) In broad, chaste, dramatic melodies very much must be exacted from the instrument and as full a tone as possible drawn from it; yet this ought never to be sought by striking the keys hard, but by taking them with a short stroke and pressing them down deep with a warm, powerful, energetic touch. For simple, tender melodies the keyboard should be kneaded, as it were, with a boneless hand and fingers of velvet; in this case the keys must be felt of rather than struck.

5) Always avoid in playing that ridiculous and tasteless mannerism in which the melody-notes are struck at an exaggerated interval of time after their accompaniment, so that from beginning to end of the piece the impression of a continuous succession of syncopations is produced.... We urgently advise that the notes be sustained, giving to each its full time-value. To this end, especially in playing polyphonic compositions, a change of fingers on keys already held down must be diligently looked to. In this connection, we cannot too highly recommend to youthful artists the slow and conscientious study of the Fugue, as the sole method of training the hand for the proper mastery of the polyphonic style.... The performance of a simple 3 or 4-part Fugue, and its correct and appropriate interpretation in moderato tempo, requires and gives proof of more talent than the execution of the most brilliant, swift, and intricate pianoforte-movement.>>

The infinite diversity in the minute shadings of the tones, which is at the command of the best-equipped modern pianist, is not applicable, however, in its full extent to the interpretation of Bach's "concert-pieces". The successive shades should follow each other in a more abrupt and unprepared fashion, like changes in registration; in most cases, too, the same shade of expression should extend unvaried throughout an entire movement.

The method of marking the (indispensable) pedal which we have adopted for this piece is not absolutely binding, but will serve as a point d'appui for individual applications.



Fuga VIII,<sup>1)</sup> a 3.

Andante penseroso, non troppo accentato.

*p mezza voce*

*p*

*B mf, dolce*

*poco espress.*

*legato*

*poco*

*più distintamente*

*mf*

1) Stated briefly, this Fugue is the most important in the Book—perhaps in the whole First Part. This is mentioned in order that the player may be aware, from the very start, of the full moment of the task to which he addresses himself.

2) According to the Editor's analysis, there are three sections within the Development which form dividing-lines; of these, that in the middle is nearly as long as the two others combined. Thus, the proportions are similar here to those in the development-section of the C#-major Fugue (the third in this book.) The general analysis follows:

*più marcato*

*dolce*

*(sotto)*

*dim.*

I = 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  measures — Stretto in similar motion.  
 Development II = 22 measures — Developm. and Stretto in contrary motion.  
 III = 10 measures — Stretto in both the above varieties.

The third division of the fugue contains an effective intensification of what goes before; the augmentation of the theme is here added to all the devices employed up to this point, entwined in an intricate contrapuntal maze; the trouble of following out these combinations will be richly repaid.—

Special attention should be paid to the masterly construction of the Fugue.



First system of musical notation. Treble clef on the upper staff, bass clef on the lower staff. The music features a complex melodic line with many slurs and fingerings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A large slur spans across the top of the system.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef on the upper staff, bass clef on the lower staff. The upper staff begins with a section marked 'A' and 'molto marc.'. The music continues with intricate fingerings and slurs.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef on the upper staff, bass clef on the lower staff. The upper staff has a section marked 'A' and 'meno f'. The lower staff has a section marked 'espress.'. The music is highly technical with many slurs and fingerings.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef on the upper staff, bass clef on the lower staff. The upper staff has a section marked 'S' and 'molto marc.'. The lower staff has a section marked 'f'. The music features a mix of melodic and harmonic textures.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef on the upper staff, bass clef on the lower staff. The upper staff has a section marked 'A'. The music continues with complex fingerings and slurs.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef on the upper staff, bass clef on the lower staff. The upper staff has a section marked 'ff'. The lower staff has a section marked 'allargando'. The music concludes with a final flourish.

Ossia

Ossia musical notation consisting of a single line of notes in a different clef, providing an alternative version of the final part of the piece.

# "The Well-tempered Clavichord"

by

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH.

Revised, annotated, and provided with parallel exercises and accompanying directions for the study of modern pianoforte-technic

by

FERRUCCIO B. BUSONI.

## Prelude IX

Part II.

Allegretto, in modo pastorale.

1) In this passage, and analogous ones, the sign  $\llcorner$  was written over the note. The writing-out in small notes shows how the sign is to be understood. The unfortunate necessity for such pedantic minuteness was recognized by Bülow, and still earlier by C. Ph. Em. Bach, from whose "Essay on the true method of playing the Clavier" (1787) we quote, in this connection, the following remarks, which are quite as applicable to our own time:

"All embellishments indicated by small notes belong to the following note; consequently, the preceding note must never be robbed of any portion of its time-value, and the following note loses only so much as the small notes call for. This observation is the more pertinent, the more generally the rule is disregarded.... From this rule it follows, that these small notes, and not the following principal note, are to be struck together with the bass or the other parts. Through them we glide ("slide") into the following note; this, too, is far too often neglected.... However superfluous it may seem to insist that the other parts, together with the bass, should be struck with the first note of any embellishment, it is, nevertheless, a rule which is very often disregarded" (Part I, Chap. 2, §§ 23 and 24.)

2) The "poco ritenuto" before the cadences in *B*-major and *E*-major must be treated with the utmost taste and discretion; the given fingering is the natural one for the style of touch required here.

N. B. Bach, after touching, in the contents of Part I (according to our edition), the principal degrees in the scale of musical feeling, and giving expression to the heroic, melancholy, vehement, reflective, and humoristic moods in a form which likewise gave full scope to the technical virtuosity of his time, presents in this Prelude, for the first time, a picture of idyllic color and tender simplicity of expression, in whose performance these same attributes should be reflected.

What Bülow said about Beethoven, with reference to his "Diabelli Variations", may be applied, with equal appropriateness to this work as a whole: we see in it "the microcosm of Bach's genius".

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First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), dynamics (*f*, *mf*), and a measure with a fermata. A small inset shows a bass line variation.

nach Kroll:  
acc. to Kroll:

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), dynamics (*f*), and a measure with a fermata.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), dynamics (*p*), and the instruction *poco espress.*

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), dynamics (*f*), and a measure with a fermata.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), dynamics (*fz*), and the instruction *ten.* A small inset shows a bass line variation.

Bassstimme nach Kroll:  
Bass part acc. to Kroll:

ossia  
ad lib.

4) By the assumption of the alto figuration, the entrance of the theme in the soprano suffers mutilation. Hence, an alteration of this passage, somewhat as follows, would not be wholly unjustifiable:

Small musical notation snippet showing an alternative phrasing for the soprano part.

It is, however, inexcusable that Czerny, without further ceremony, makes a similar change in the text.

5) Some persons with a mania for emendation and a horror of parallel fourths (but not of any piece of presumptuousness), have smoothed out the third beat in the last measure but one as follows:

Small musical notation snippet showing a smoothed-out phrasing for the third beat.

a crime all the greater, because this passage is to be understood *thematically*.

In the counterpoint, the realm of individualism, any part which has anything to say may go its own way. To this principle, which affords an explanation of the "harshnesses" in Bach's music, the master adhered by preference.

**N.B.** The piece requires a fresh, lively, "solid" style of execution, with an energetic and characteristic marking of each entrance of the theme. A retardation of the tempo at the end of the last measure but one, is unallowable, as repugnant to the style of the piece.



# Prelude X

Sostenuto, quasi Andante.\*)

1) The *forte* which Tausig requires, in all the parts, up to the entrance of *A*-minor, applies really, in the main, to the soprano alone, which is in the true sense of the term a "singing" part (for this point we refer to our detailed discussion in the N.B. to Prelude VIII); the inner parts should be struck more softly, and as *perfectly solid* (not broken) chords; the bass figuration should flow on calmly and evenly, unswerved by the changing emotions of the melody. The *expression* (we have abstained from using the, in this case, insufficient expression-mark *espressivo*) rises, at certain points of this grandly and broadly conceived melody, almost to passion. The piece breathes melancholy, but not sentimentality or discouragement. There must be no fond pining away, no soft suspense, no lingering. For the grieving of a strong nature finds expression in very different tones from that of a languid, sickly soul. Make this distinction between Bach and Chopin, even where the former permits transient repose to the full energy of his powers; here it breaks out unexpectedly, like a fountain of living water from the earth, like the flame of a hidden fire. This sudden reversal of the mood (or, as one might say, this outbreak of a forced and desperate humor) does not allow the player to use the two transitional measures at (3) for a carefully worked up *crescendo*, interposed between the contrasting passages; he ought rather to retain the first tranquil tempo until immediately before the *Presto*.

2) Carefully observe the *rest* between trill and after-beat; this peculiar, and very expressive interruption of the melodic line was misunderstood even by Tausig.

\* The figures in 16th-notes should neither be hurried over without expression, nor pathetically retarded.

*ten.*

*ten.*

*ten. poco agitato*

*p*

*cresc.*

*allarg.*

*pù sosten.*

*f*

*ossia forte:*

*f<sup>pp</sup>*

*p tranquillo*

*3)*

*Close given in*

Presto.  $\text{♩} = \text{♩} \text{ 4)}$ 

The musical score is presented in two systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system (measures 1-4) is marked *fz* and *f*. The second system (measures 5-7) is marked *simile*. The third system (measures 8-17) includes fingerings  $2\ 1\ 3\ 2\ 3\ 1\ 2$  in the first staff. The piece ends with a cadence-like organ-point in the final measure.

<sup>3</sup> 4) Despite its altered character, the contents of the *Presto* are most intimately related to those of the slow movement. On the one hand, the 16th-note figures are a direct continuation of the former accompaniment-motive; on the other, the two parts have the inner bond of an *harmonic basis common*, taken all in all, to both. Thus, the first four measures of the *Presto* are (viewed harmonically) a transition into the subdominant of the opening measures of the Prelude. Meas. 5-7 of the *Presto* contain a "contraction" of meas. 10-14 of the *Andante*, in the original key. In the *Presto*, meas. 8, 9, and half of 10, correspond exactly to meas. 15, 16, and half of 17, in the preceding movement. From here onward, the movement frees itself from harmonic constraint, and the tempestuous sweep reaches a climax in a cadence-like organ-point. This last effect, no less than the typical figurate half-measure motive with its consistent repetition and peculiar phrasing as an *aufтакт*-motive, vividly remind us of the C-minor Prelude (N<sup>o</sup> II), which we advise the student to repeat as this juncture; whereas the slow part of this piece has a yet completer model in the middle movement of the "Italian Concerto", which may be introduced here as a valuable side-study. (Compare "Appendix" on next page.)

5) By a doubling of the note-values in the closing measure, the Cadence would lose nothing in energy, and might possibly gain not inconsiderably in firmness:

let the player decide, whether this form is not more congenial to his rhythmico-symmetric sense, than the original one, and choose accordingly. No compromise (in the shape of an indefinite "Allargando") is permissible. In either case, the tempo must be strictly observed.

### Appendix.

From C. Ph. E. Bach's "Essay on the true method of playing the Clavier".  
(Part I, Chapter 3.)

§ 7. "On account of the want of a sustained tone, and of a perfect *crescendo* and *decrescendo*, which have been not inaptly compared to light and shade, it is no easy task to execute a singing *Adagio* on our instrument, without growing tedious and showing too great simplicity through chariness of ornamentation, or becoming indistinct and ridiculous through overmuch embellishment.... The golden mean is hard to find, it is true, but not impossible.... But all these graces must be executed in such a rounded and finished style, as to make the listener think he is hearing mere plain notes. To this end, a freedom in execution is necessary which shall exclude all servile imitation or mere mechanical dexterity. One must play from the heart, and not like a trained bird.

§ 18. "As a musician cannot move others without himself feeling emotion, he must be able to arouse in himself all the emotions which he would impart to his hearers; he makes them understand his feelings, and can in this way best excite them to sympathy.... This becomes more especially his duty in pieces of an expressive cast, ... in playing which he must feel the same passions that moved the composer when penning the composition".

It will be seen that these opinions of the younger Bach are in complete accord with those advanced in the N. B.'s to Preludes IV and VIII. From them, therefore, the latter receive confirmation, and are set by them in the right light.


# Fuga X, a 2.

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Allegro deciso.<sup>1)</sup>

Counter-subject 3)

<sup>10</sup> 1) The Editor is very sensible of the difficulty of finding the correct interpretation and explanation for much which is left, in this work, to intuition;— especially in view of the conflicting opinions already advanced by eminent authorities, each of which merits full confidence, and which are, nevertheless, wholly irreconcilable. While Riemann holds that this fugue has, “on the whole, a contemplative character”, Tausig expresses an opinion diametrically opposed to this by his expression-mark “Allegro con fuoco”; and Bischoff differs from both, choosing to express his idea of its interpretation by “Allegro capriccioso”. The Editor inclines to Tausig’s view, but for the “con fuoco” would prefer to substitute “deciso”. He considers that dynamic refinement and variety are of less importance than a transparently distinct execution of the figuration; *forte*, with light and shade appropriately distributed, should prevail throughout.

2) It seems to the Editor that *both* of the final eighth-notes  also belong to the theme, although Riemann passes over this point in silence.

3) This fugue surpasses all the others in simplicity

It is the only one in two parts; contains neither inversions nor stretti;

And abstains from a manifold variation of the counterpoint in its consistent retention of the first counter subject.

\*“The vivacity of the *Allegro* is commonly expressed by detached notes”.— C. Ph. E. Bach.— Compare the N. B. to Prelude VI.



## Appendix to Fugue X.

The Editor proposes to transform this fugue, by doubling the soprano in the higher octave and the bass in the lower octave, into a Study in Octaves, the usefulness of which, on account of the peculiar structure of the figuration, should be very great.

Though the rôle of octave-technique in modern piano-playing is a very prominent one, and in spite of the many extant methods and examples, but little has been taught or written concerning the *manner* in which octaves ought to be played. At this juncture, therefore, the Editor considers it appropriate to offer a few remarks on the most important points. These are:

1. **The position of the hand.** The back of the hand, together with the first joints of the fingers, should form an even, nearly horizontal plane, having a slight downward inclination from the wrist. The three middle fingers, which are mostly unemployed, should be held in a loose group, with their tips drawn inward, so that the disagreeable scuffling across the intervening keys in the octave may be avoided. While the wrist should move with perfect freedom and looseness, care must be taken to keep the thumb and little finger at exactly the right distance apart, and in position for striking.

2. **The movements,** of which there are three:

a) The striking of the key,— a sharp, decided *downward* movement of the wrist. On this the Editor wishes to lay special stress; while the *rebound* of the hand from the keyboard should be *involuntary*, effected solely by the combined elasticity of the hand and the pianoforte-action. (Though the above applies chiefly to detached octave-playing, the characteristic element of octave-technique, the principle therein contained is equally applicable to the subspecies of the *Portamento*, *legato* octave-playing.)

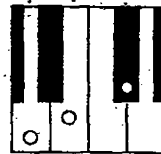
b) The second kind of movement is that of the arm. It is the function of the latter to follow the hand sideways and horizontally, and to carry it over the place where the down-stroke is to be made. This renders it possible to strike the keys *vertically* and exactly in the middle. The movement of the arm, which principally affects the forearm, must likewise be perfectly free and loose.

c) The third kind of movement is the turning of the wrist, carrying the hand with it, to either side, the arm remaining quiet; also, the slight shifting from white to black keys, and vice versa. The former occurs when the distance between the keys to be struck is too small to require a shifting in the position of the arm, for instance in appoggiaturas, trills, or in figures revolving about a central tone, e. g.



Position of hand, on central tone *d*.      on central tone *g*.

In passing from white keys to the black keys lying further back, the point where the key is struck should be so shifted as to carry the hand gradually from the edge of the keyboard to the middle. For example, the way which the hand would take in playing the octaves:



D E f#

might be represented about as follows:


In such cases another rule is to be observed, namely, that the wrist is to remain at *the same* height for striking both the white and the black keys, consequently, the fall of the hand is less for the latter than for the former.

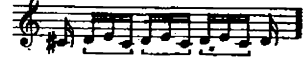
Above all, however, the player must seek to acquire an equal and even stroke both in tone and rhythm, and an *equal power of tone in both notes of the octave*.

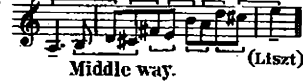
Finally, one of the most important points in learning octave-playing is



3. **The Phrasing,\*** i. e., the grouping of the tones of a passage in conformity (a) with the musical motives, (b) with the position of the notes on the keyboard, or (c) with the change in the direction. This grouping, however, should be audible only to the player, and in public performances should properly form only a mental, not a physical, factor.

\* To the best of my knowledge, this valuable expedient—which, besides, is entirely independent of the *musical* phrasing—has not as yet been theoretically exploited.

**EXAMPLES:**  Taken thus, each group requires only a simple sideways movement (up) and the easy successive seconds are retained.

The phrasing:  on the contrary, would require a twofold shifting of the hand, and exhibit an ascending second followed by a descending leap of a third.

In the following passage:  the upper phrase-marks show leaps of fourths and fifths, while those below give successive seconds.

The example quoted above, from Chopin's Nocturne, is to be phrased in such a way that the hand remains, in each group, quietly over the same tone:  whereas the following passage:  can be best executed, as marked above, by letting the hand glide easily between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> tones of each group, from the black key, to the white one.

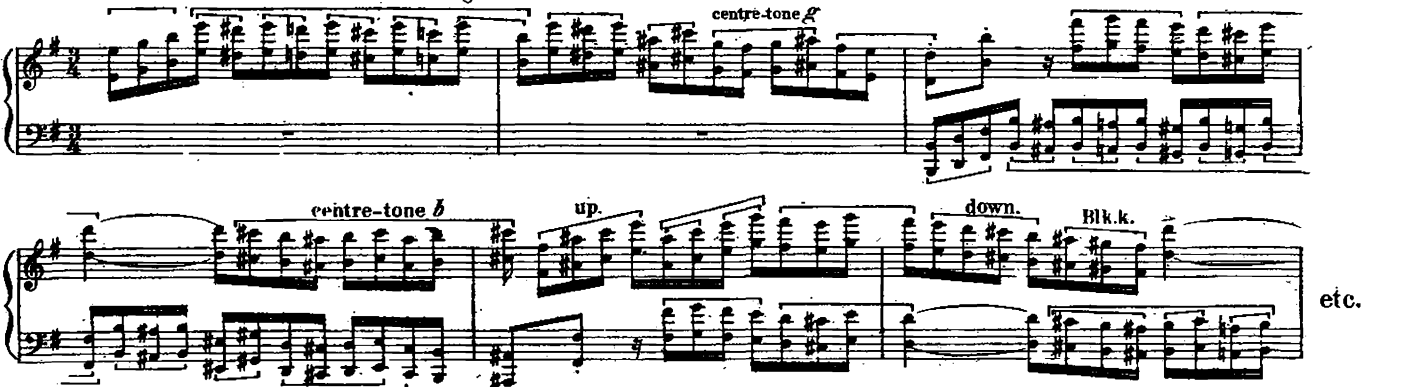
Further examples in phrasing (all to be imagined in octaves) are:

To a)  (Liszt) (Liszt)

To b)  3. 4. 5. down. slide. Blk. Wh.k. slide  
6. 7. 8. 9. Thir ds. Thir ds. Blk.keys. Wh.keys. Blk.keys. Blk. Wh.k. Blk. Wh.k.  
10. 11. Seconds on black keys. chrom. (Liszt)

To c)  12. up. down. 13. 14. Allegro deciso. down. down. (Liszt) (Liszt)  
15. 16. up. down. centre-tone d (Rubinstein) up. down. O centre-tone c. (Henselt)

Now, applying these principles to our fugue, we obtain the following result:

Moderato.  centre-tone G  
centre-tone b up. down. Blk.k. etc.

Even should the player not avail himself, in the present case, of this critique of octave-playing, it will prove extremely useful in executing Bach's organ-pieces on the piano. (Also compare Appendix to Vol. I.)



# Prelude XI.

## Allegro giocoso.

*quasi f, con spirito*

*legg. 2)*

*staccato*

*staccato*

1) The original conception of this half-measure thematic figure is a purely *chordal* one:

The insertion of a changing or passing-note in each group of quarter-notes gives it its present appearance:

2) "Lightly", but not feebly or affectedly; such is the meaning of this expression-mark in Bach, and the performance of the whole piece is to be shaped accordingly.

3) With regard to the trills, we refer, in general, to the Appendix to this Prelude, and, in particular, to N<sup>o</sup> 12 of the Two-part Inventions (in the Editor's edition) as an admirable preliminary study.

**N.B.** This Prelude affords material for three different exercises: Flowing Chord-figuration, Studies on the Trill, and the Springing Staccato—contrasts which the player should seek to combine to a Whole.

<sup>15</sup> 4) As in the case of the first Three-part Invention, the Editor found it impossible to formulate any scheme for the formal division of this Prelude. It is one of those Bach "sketches" which cannot be adapted to fit dogmatic rules, and which, by their genuinely "preludial" character, afford the best justification for their name.

5) Many editions have *f* here instead of *g*; the former would indicate an organ-point, which, however, is not intended here; the latter gives the fundamental part the following form:

Whereas octave-technique (comp. App. to the preceding Fugue) assumed importance only in modern piano-literature, Trills have at all times played a leading part. But what transformations the trill has undergone— from a simple adornment of the melody up to a self-subsistent feat of virtuosity— is revealed with phenomenal clearness in Bach, Beethoven, and Liszt. In my opinion, the most diversified and complicated tasks for the study of the trill are to be found in Beethoven's Sonatas, Concertos, and Variations.— With special reference to the trill as exemplified in Bach, we quote first of all the following remarks from the work by C.Ph.E.Bach, already cited above at Prelude IX:

§ 3. (Chap. 2). "A good clavier-style distinguishes three different kinds of trills;— the ordinary trill, the trill from above, the trill from below, and the inverted mordent.

§ 7. Trills are the most difficult graces. Not everyone can master them. They must be assiduously practised in youth. Their beats must, above all, be even and rapid. A rapid trill is always preferable to a slow one....

§ 8. In practising the trill, do not lift the fingers too high.... [Make a note of this!] Begin it quite slowly, gradually increasing in rapidity, but always smoothly; the nerves [muscles] must also be relaxed, otherwise a goat-like, unequal trill is produced. Many try to force the trill. In practising, the rapidity should not be increased until the trill is entirely smooth and even. The higher tone, when played for the last time, is snapped off; i.e., after striking it, the finger-tip, bent as far inward as possible, is withdrawn from the key with the utmost swiftness, with a slide.\*

§ 9. The trill must be industriously practised with all fingers.... for sustained trills sometimes occur in the extreme parts, in which one has not a choice of fingers, the others being employed in carrying out other parts....

§ 12. A trill over a note of any considerable length, whether it progresses up or down, always takes an after-beat.... A trill not followed by another note, e.g., at the close, or over a fermata, etc., always takes an after-beat."— Bach declares it to be wrong

§ 21. .... "not to sustain a trill properly; for all kinds of trills, down to the inverted mordent, should occupy the full time-value of the note over which they are set...."

To the above must be added, that each and every trill ought to contain a *determinate number of notes*, and should be rhythmically grouped; only by this means can absolute evenness be attained.

The following *scheme of systematic trill-exercises* may be modified to suit individual needs.

Differ. fingerings.

2 white keys. 2 black keys. 1 white key 1 black key 1 white key 1 black key  
1 black key 1 black key 1 white key 1 white key  
min.second maj.second min.second maj.second

Same, with alternating pairs of fingers:  
1213 - 1323 - 1423 - 2423 - 2434 - 2534 - 3435 - 3545;  
with different accentuation, in various combinations, e.g.  
and with changing seconds, e.g.

As a preparation for trills in thirds the Editor recommends:

a) simple trills with sustained tones, e.g.

b) disjoined double trills:

Trills in thirds follow next:

In pairs of — 2 maj. Thirds 2 maj. Thirds 1 min. Third 2 min. Thirds 1 min. and 1 maj. and  
With interval of — 1 semitone 1 whole tone 1 semitone 1 whole tone 1 maj. Third 1 min. Third

to be transposed to all degrees of the octave.

Then follow Trills in all species of fourths, fifths, and sixths; and Trills above, below, or between 2 or more held tones, e.g.

Double Trills in contrary motion and with chord-intervals; e.g.

(comp. Coda of Beethoven's Concerto in E<sup>b</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup> movem.)

Trills with a changing number of parts (simulated double trill), e.g.

(Liszt) (Alkan) (Liszt)

Trills with a second *obligato* part, e.g.

(Liszt) (Liszt)

to which class melodies over an organ-point formed by a trill also belong (see Beethoven, Op<sup>us</sup> 53, 109, 111).

Finally, the desire to produce trills in three or more parts led to the idea of:

Chord-trills executed by the alternate striking of the hands, e.g.

an idea transferred later to one-part trills and Octave-trills:

As a supplementary study we must notice the Tremolo, which is properly a *trill in wider intervals*. (Compare Liszt's *Transcendental Tremolo-Etude* on Paganini's *Caprice*.)

\* It was considered best not to suppress the mention of this peculiarity of technique, so characteristic of that time; though hardly any modern pianist will be able to follow the given directions.

## Fuga XI, a 3.

Allegretto, ben misurato, con semplicità.

mezza voce

Th. C.S.

2 3 1 2

mf dolce

5 3 2 3 4 2 5

3 5 4 3 4 3

2 4 3

5 4 2 5 4 3 1 2

5 1

2 3 1

dr

1 2 3 1 2 3

1 2

poco marc.

5 2 1 2 2 1

3 4


4 2 3

3 2

dr

poco marc.

<sup>17</sup> N.B. Despite its careful polyphonic working-out, this fugue belongs to the pleasing and less exacting class. As the exponent of a type of character it is not the peer of the *E*-minor Fugue, although the latter commands only comparatively modest resources of expression. The Editor felt obliged to suppress the "elegant"

phrasing of the first 5 eighth-notes  which is in such vogue, and for which Czerny is probably responsible, in favor of a more justifiable mode of execution.



## Prelude XII.

Andante<sup>1)</sup>

*with round, full tone  
largamente, espressivo*

*poco sentito*

*più pieno*

*p cresc. con affetto  
espressivo molto*

*dim.*

*ossia*

<sup>1)</sup> *Andante* (moderately slow) is to be supplemented, in the further course of the piece, by the qualifying words "tranquillo, espressivo, mesto, appassionato".

2) Rests have been added by the Editor to fill out breaks in the full number of parts.

3) The Editor conceives the form which makes its appearance here as belonging to the tripartite type, and has arranged his scheme of division accordingly. Thus the first part embraces  $5\frac{1}{2}$  measures, supplemented by an external appendage of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  measures more; the second part contains two divisions of 4 and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  measures respectively; and the third part extends to the close.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff with various notes and rests. A dynamic marking *p* is present in the right-hand staff.

Second system of musical notation. A dynamic marking *più dolce* is written in the left-hand staff.

Close, acc. to Forkel:

Third system of musical notation, showing a continuation of the piece with a treble and bass staff.

*poco slentando a tempo*

Fourth system of musical notation. A dynamic marking *più subito* is written in the left-hand staff.

*Ad.* \* *Ad.* \*

Fifth system of musical notation, continuing the piece with a treble and bass staff.

*sempre sostenuto e con grand'accento*

*più sostenuto - ten.*

Sixth system of musical notation. Dynamic markings *molto cresc.* and *fma non strepitoso* are present in the left and right staves respectively.

*ossia ad lib.*

*Ad.* \* *Ad.* \*

*etc.*  
U. S. W.


# Fuga XII, a 4.

Molto sostenuto, ma fermo *in tempo e carattere.*

Riemann: Adagio penseroso =  $\phi$ )

1) The following arrangement, derived from a crossing of the hands, will materially promote a distinct enunciation of the theme:

2) A writing-out in score plainly shows the interrelationship of the theme and the three counter-themes, and is given here as an aid to the student:

The connecting-link  does not belong to any one of the counter-themes in particular, and is inserted alternately before the second and third.



3) From the beginning of the second development, a certain rigidity in the form and monotony in the harmonic and contrapuntal evolution are perceptible, which gradually ruin the effect of the magnificent and promising first part. For this, in our opinion, the unbroken *tripartite* rhythm ( $= 1\frac{3}{4}$ ) is chiefly to blame. And then comes the monotonous succession of the alternate entrances of the theme and the episodes; one follows the other with pedantically strict regularity. The episodes themselves elaborate unchangingly a motive of not exactly remarkable rhythmic charm, based on an harmonic sequence either ascending or descending.— Avoid, in this last-mentioned motive, a too pronounced marking of its *anapestic* character (by detaching the eighth-notes)

a method of execution which, in the frequent repetitions, would endanger the grave character of the piece; and adhere as closely as possible to the Editor's phrasing.

4) Here the tripartite rhythm is abbreviated by half a measure, which causes a shifting of the fundamental rhythm; this abridgment of the symmetrical form is, however, made good in the next episode by the insertion of two quarter-notes. A similar diversion appears before and after the entrance of the theme in  $E\flat$  major.

(N.B. Counter-subject III)

N.B. To the very evident relationship subsisting between this fugue and the ninth of the Three-part Inventions, the similarity in key may, first of all, contribute in some measure. But a still closer bond appears on comparing the thematic material of these two pieces. For example, both in the Invention and the Fugue the principle theme is composed of quarter-notes in chromatic succession:

Fugue: Invention:

In either case, the counter-theme progresses upwards by degrees and in half-measure groups, the latter separated by rests on the strong beats:

Fugue: Invention:

The similarity is rendered still more striking by the agreement in the construction of the two compositions. For in both a second *obbligato* counter-theme comes to the aid of the first; and the play of the continual superposition (contrapuntal inversion) of the three motives goes on, in both cases, without further development properly so called. Finally, each of these pieces is dominated by the sustained emotion of thoughtful gravity comprehended in the Italian expression-mark "grave"; though the depth and sublimity of feeling, and the intensification of expression, revealed in the Invention, are not reached in the Fugue. (Compare Notes 3 and 5 to this Fugue, and the N.B. to N<sup>o</sup> 9 of the 3-part Inventions, in the Editor's edition.)

sempre *f*

*mf*

*p* (Alt.)

*dotato* (Tenor)

*poco a poco - cresc.*

*f*

(3 4 5)  
4 5 4  
2 1 1

*sostenuto sino al Fine*

ten.

5) With a very delicate employment of the pedal, it would be quite feasible to double the bass part in the octave. The Editor has repeatedly insisted on the admissibility of this procedure in Bach. Some instances may be found in Fugues II, V, VII, and the ninth of the 3-part Inventions:

*mf*

*poco a poco - cresc.*

*f*

*sostenuto sino al Fine*

ten.

## Prelude XIII.

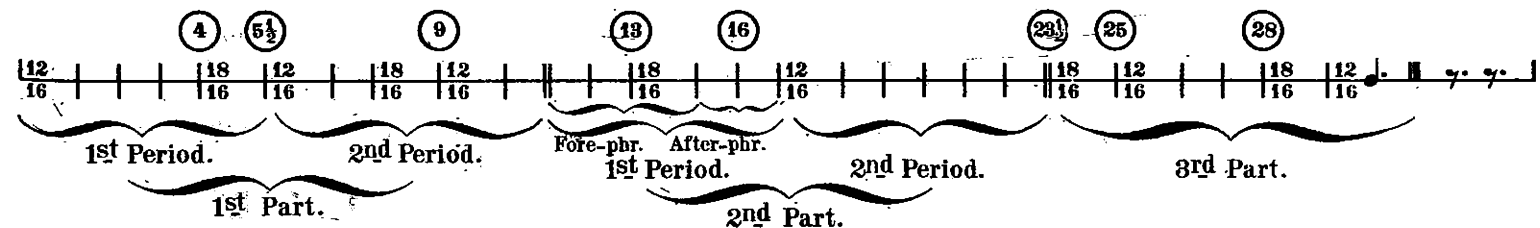
Andantino tranquillo ma scorrevole ( $\frac{4}{8}$ ).

1) With this Prelude begins a little series of "elementary" review-studies, with which the two following fugues may also be classed. After these we would recommend, as a closing exercise, the 6-16 Fugue in Bach's *D*-major Toccata (Bischoff's edition, Vol. 1, No 6), which affords a decidedly difficult task in "repeated notes".—The 16th-note before the quarter-note must not be detached, for that would give too great weight to this "lightest syllable"; it ought rather to be struck very gently, and slurred over, as it were, to the succeeding note, which can be effected without trouble by employing the given fingering.

2) The figure is composed of regularly syncopated triplets in 16th-notes:  After this explanation, the Editor considers it superfluous to transcribe the whole Prelude in this manner.

3) The trills may—as none such appears at first in the theme—be omitted here and further on; more especially because the effect of interrupting the smooth flow of the 16th-notes by hastier rhythms may perhaps appear unpleasant.

**N.B.** In this piece the rhythm affords the doubly unusual phenomenon of complete independence of the 4-measure period-structure, and of a continual change in the time ( $\frac{12}{16} : \frac{18}{16}$ ). We have attempted to display our conception of the latter in the diagram below. The vertical lines indicate bars, and the spaces between them, measures; the figures surrounded by circles state the number of  $\frac{12}{16}$  measures, and correspond with the similar figures in the musical text. Thus the first period, for instance, consists of 4  $\frac{12}{16}$  measures and 1  $\frac{18}{16}$  measure, corresponding to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  measures of the original.



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

*poco*

(tr) (tr) 13 *p*

16 *p*

(tr) 23 *quasif* *p* *poco*

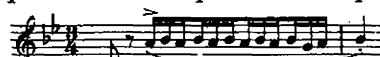
25 *pp*



(tr) 28 *p subito*


(Led. \* una corda)

## Fuga XIII, a 3.

Allegretto piacevole e scherzoso. NB)  
N.B.

1) Where the trill is a constituent element of the theme, no variants are permissible in its repetitions, for such would be an alteration of the theme itself. Consequently, that form of the trill should be chosen which can be most faithfully retained even in the most intricate combinations. Perhaps the most plastic example of this kind is to be found in the concluding fugue of Beethoven's Sonata Op. 106: 

2) Take special care not to yield to the temptation to phrase "trochaically" ; the proper phrasing here is "iambic" (syncopated): 

3) Thematically correct execution: 

N.B. The terms "piacevole" and "scherzoso" are divided, in their application to the Exposition and the first episode; but are united, from the second part onward, in a continuous contrasting play.

80

4)

5 2 1 4

41 5

3

2

2

*p* *più f*

5

5

4

2

1

3

2

1

3

5)

3 2 5

ten.

2 5 4

3

3

4 3 2

2

5

2

5

*meno f*

1 2 3

5 2 1 2

5

*un poco pesante*

(tr)

*poco a poco dim.*

*p*

4 2 5 5 2 1 4 3

2 1

2 1

4 3

*mf*

(tr)

2

1

3

4

2

1

*dolce*

*p*

2 4 8 5 1

5 1

4 3 (tr)

3 4 5 2

5

4 3 1 5

4 5 4 3 2 4 5 2

5

4 3 5

3 2 1

5

*p* *più risoluto* *f*

4)

5

4

1 3 2 3 2 1 2

5) In the second part, the Editor distinguishes two development-groups, the first leading from the fundamental key to its relative, and the second from this latter back into the tonic.

## Prelude XIV.

Allegro con spirito.

*f*decisamente, poco legato 1)

*meno f*

1) In contradistinction to "un poco legato" (somewhat connected), this "poco legato" is to be conceived negatively, in the sense of "slightly (hardly) connected". Play, therefore, a trifle more smoothly than an absolute "non legato".



The image shows a musical score for piano, page 82, in D major. It consists of four systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system includes a 'poco' marking. The second system has a 'tr' marking. The third system has 'f' and '3)' markings. The fourth system has 'in tempo' and 'fz' markings.

2) "A dotted note, followed in ascending progression by short one, may also take a trill with an after-beat. Instead, however, of slurring over the last note of the after-beat with the greatest rapidity to the next note, in the present case (with a dotted note) this is not done, because a very minute space of time must intervene between the last note of the after-beat and the following note. This space should be so measured, that one can just barely hear that the after-beat and the next note are two separate things..... This comes from the execution of dotted notes,.... according to which the short notes succeeding the dot are always dismissed more briefly than the notation actually demands". (C. Ph. E. Bach.)

Example:  or:  without after-beat: 

3) Strike as nearly as possible together.





*poco a poco cresc.*

*dim.*

*poco marc.*

*p dolce*

5) This and all the following trills have been added by the Editor in conformity with the thematic model.

6)  is to be understood as an abbreviated and figurative form of the theme: 

**N.B.** The Editor is unable to comprehend why Riemann seriously attempts to stretch the form of this Fugue into three parts (divisions); for he himself must admit the difficulties confronting him in the task. These difficulties vanish as soon as the *bipartite* form is assumed and acknowledged; the outline of the Fugue then stands out plastically, like a relief-map of a mountain-region.

In either division, each part brings out the theme once; and, in the Coda, the soprano repeats it for the last time in the smooth, simple form heard at the beginning of the Fugue. This is the scheme:

1 <sup>st</sup> Part	{ Tenor ( <i>dux</i> ), Alto ( <i>comes</i> ) Bass ( <i>dux</i> ) Soprano ( <i>dux</i> )	1 meas. modulation
		Episode of 4 measures
		Modulation and transition, $2\frac{1}{2}$ measures
2 <sup>nd</sup> Part	{ Alto ( <i>comes</i> , in contrary motion) Soprano ( <i>comes</i> , in direct motion) Tenor ( <i>dux</i> ) Bass ( <i>dux</i> , in contrary motion)	Episode ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ measures)
		1 meas. modulation (agreeing with same in 1 <sup>st</sup> Part)
		Transition (2 measures)
		Coda ---- Soprano ( <i>dux</i> )

(Aside from slight deviations to the subdominant, there are no modulations into any other key.)

We refer to our remarks to the *E*-minor Fugue, Note 4, and repeat our objection to the introduction and application of an average rule of measurement. The yardstick of the tripartite form, which is, as we have shown, too long for this piece, would be (for instance) altogether inadequate for the Beethoven Sonata Op.106, which transcends all set bounds.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The right hand features a complex melodic line with many slurs and ties, and includes fingering numbers (1-5) and a trill marked "(tr)". The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation. Continues the piece with similar notation. The right hand has a trill "(tr)" and a dynamic marking of *quasi f*. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a dynamic marking of *meno f*. The left hand has a dynamic marking of *marc.* (marcato). The system includes various fingering numbers and a trill "(tr)" in the right hand.

Fourth system of musical notation. The left hand has a dynamic marking of *marc.*. The right hand features a trill "(tr)" at the end of the system.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a dynamic marking of *dim.* (diminuendo). The left hand has a dynamic marking of *cresc.* (crescendo). The system includes a fermata over a note in the right hand.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) and a tempo marking of *allarg.* (allargando). The system includes a trill "(tr)" and a fermata over a note in the right hand.

## Prelude XV.

Allegro.

NB

*f rapidamente, ma robusto*

**N.B.** Firmness of touch and certainty of aim are the most necessary conditions for playing 3- and 4-part broken chords. The hand should feel the position of the notes in advance,— indeed, the full chord should be in readiness in the fingers, just as if all the parts were to be struck simultaneously; by this means the possibility of unevenness and wrong notes will be cut off. It therefore appears advisable to practise the figure, first

of all, in flat chords: a)

the following variants will then enable the student to derive the most varied benefits from the same.

etc.

It is of no merely subordinate interest (if we may be allowed to make a brief digression) to trace the changes which the employment of broken chords as accompaniment-figures has undergone in the evolution of piano-forte-literature. While

**Mozart** limits himself to the spreading of a sustained harmony within the range of an octave (*D*-minor Concerto, last movem., Coda),

**Beethoven** already reveals to us the charm of tonal effect and the significance of position (Op. 53, Rondo; Op. 109, conclusion of the trill-variation; 32 *C*-minor Variations, XXXI and XXXII);

**Chopin** employs broken chords for passionately intensifying his melodies, for which the left-hand part in the Finale to the *B*-minor Sonata, in its three intensified forms, affords us a remarkable example; by

**Henselt** the spread of the stretches is pushed to its utmost extent, and he invests them with the brilliancy and bravura of the virtuoso-style (*Études*, Op. 2, N<sup>o</sup> 1); and finally,

**Liszt** gathers all the attainments of his predecessors together, in a finished pianistic style, and exalts the "arpeggio", by accentuating its characteristic and tonally picturesque points, into a higher sphere of ornamentation. (As examples we mention "Bénédiction de Dieu dans la solitude", Part III; *Norma* fantasia, *B*-minor movem.-*C*, "arpeggiando con grandezza"; the *Études Vision*, *Waldesrauschen*, *D*<sub>b</sub>-major (*de concert*); "St. François marchant sur les flots", development-part; etc., etc.; in which Liszt employs the entire range of the keyboard.)

It was repugnant to Bach's thoroughly polyphonic nature to let his accompaniment-parts progress, measure after measure, in smooth chord-figures; when he used chords, he chose forms like those in the Preludes in *E*<sub>b</sub>-minor and *E*-minor. On the other hand, he was fond of taking figurate broken chords as *independent themes*; the Preludes in *C* and *G*-major and *D*-minor may be considered as types of this description.

We find the arpeggio employed in this same manner by Beethoven, particularly in his development-movements; even in more modern literature (Chopin) similar instances are not lacking. At this juncture we recommend the student to take up the grand *crescendo* before the *Prestissimo*, in the Rondo of Beethoven's Op. 53, as a side-study, and to practise the passage in all the keys with the same fingering.

1)

*più legg.*

*cresc.*

*Close, acc. to Forkel:*

*più f*

*ff*

1) Here, it is true, one can plainly perceive a "dividing-line" in the form, which latter, nevertheless, can no more be forced into set limits than in the case of the *F*-major Prelude.

# Ⓐ Fuga XV, a 3.<sup>1)</sup>

Allegretto scherzoso.

*p*  
*sempre staccato, non troppo leggero*

*with an even touch.*


*mp* *mf*

*mf*

*mf*

*poco marc.*

<sup>36</sup> 1) This Fugue, originally, was the 15th in Part II. While in the case of the  $E\flat$  Fugue the Editor was influenced chiefly by *aesthetic* reasons for a like change in the pairing, in this case *technical* reasons are the moving cause. The relation between these motives ("pointed" chord-figures, as we called them in a Note to

the last Invention):  is, indeed, indisputable. By setting them side by side, and together

with the following variants, we obtain a cycle of Études belonging to the same class. Now, therefore, the Editor needed only to investigate the *aesthetic* value of his new arrangement; this investigation shows a surprisingly harmonious relationship of the fugue to the prelude. The last scruple—concerning the mutual suitability of the prelude and fugue then left over—also appears to us to be removed after a comparison of their common light character.

5

*dim.*

*p*

*sempre p*

*tr*

*poco a poco cresc.*

2)

*tr*

3) *cresc.*

*f*

1 2 3 4 5

*risoluto*

<sup>87</sup> 2) The entrance of the dominant organ-point — as previously remarked — announces, in contrapuntal pieces, the beginning of the Third Part.

3) The successive entrances of the three parts in this run, which has its root in the bass and its climax in the soprano, might be variously exhibited. We select, for pianistic reasons, the following method of division:

*con bravura*



## (B) A Study in Composition.<sup>1)</sup>

Another form of Fugue XV, according to Kellner's copy.

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "A Study in Composition." The score is written for piano and consists of seven systems of music. Each system contains two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/8. The music is a fugue, characterized by its intricate counterpoint and repetitive motifs. The first system shows the initial entry of the subject in the treble clef. Subsequent systems show the subject being taken up by the bass clef and then by the treble clef again, illustrating the fugue's structure. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like accents and slurs. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the seventh system.

1) The form of the Fugue here given, which permits us to peep into the workshop of genius, so to speak, and may well be regarded as a finished sketch for the preceding piece, should be taken at its real value as a study in composition. Its naïve style of expression is decidedly not without charm; so many desirable features moved the Editor to include this "Fughetta" in the collection.

# © Study. Étude.<sup>1)</sup>

Arrangement of Fugue XV for two Pianofortes.

Pianoforte I.

*staccato*

Pianoforte II.

The musical score is presented in three systems. The first system features Pianoforte I with a staccato marking and Pianoforte II with a blank staff. The second system shows both pianofortes with complex rhythmic patterns. The third system continues the piece, with Pianoforte I and II both playing, and a staccato marking appearing in the lower part of Pianoforte I.

1) The figuration quite closely follows the pattern of genuine Bach *organ-pedal passages*; and even though the light, humorous composition hardly bears, in view of its character, such a weighting-down as it has in this arrangement, we can, nevertheless, not permit this opportunity to pass without embracing it to present a style of study in technique which will be found very helpful in transcriptions of Bach's organ-pieces. Yet the Fugue, even in this shape, will lose none of its grace or transparency, if properly played. We emphatically repeat, as we have said again and again, that the technical enrichments which Bach's music is capable of taking on ought never to be made the vehicle for the exhibition of virtuosity; but that they, as the medium for an effective presentation of the Master's grandeur of style, appear not only justifiable, but indispensable.

First system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The upper staff contains a complex melodic line with many beamed notes and slurs. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. There are some handwritten annotations above the first staff, possibly indicating fingerings or articulation.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. This system features more intricate melodic patterns in the upper staff, including slurs and accents. The lower staff continues the accompaniment. The word "ten." is written above the upper staff in two places, indicating a tenuto mark. Fingering numbers like "1 2 1" and "2 1" are visible above the lower staff.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The upper staff continues with a series of chords and melodic fragments. The lower staff has a more active bass line. The system concludes with a dense chordal texture in the upper staff.

ossia  
Pianoforte II.

A small musical notation fragment for the second piano part, showing a few notes on a staff.



## Prelude XVI

Larghetto, senza troppa espressione. <sup>(N.B.)</sup>  
 NB)

The musical score is presented in four systems, each with a piano (p) part on the upper staff and an organ (tr) part on the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes the following performance instructions and markings:

- System 1:** *tr* (organ), *egualmente mezza voce* (piano), *tr* (organ).
- System 2:** *also:* (piano), *poco cresc.* (piano), *poco slent. a tempo* (piano).
- System 3:** *dolce* (piano), *tr* (organ).
- System 4:** *pp* (piano), *tr* (organ).

The score features various musical notations including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The organ part often includes trills and grace notes. The piano part shows a progression of dynamics from *mezza voce* to *pp*.

<sup>42</sup> N.B. Though the direction "without special expression" may at first appear singular, or, to many, even distasteful, we wrote it down with a full consciousness of its import. Enough music is spoiled by too much "feeling", especially in cases where real expression is wanting. Consequently it seems a duty, at times, to guard against rampant exhibitions of sentimentality. Even if the performance of this Prelude—which is, in a sense, a counterpart to the *F*-minor Prelude—ought to disregard neither the swelling dynamic lines, nor an intensification and a climax, the character of the composition points, on the whole, to an even, rather dark registration, which should predominate in all the details of shading. Study the soft registers of the organ, and their treatment, especially in Bach's works. We take the tempo-mark *Larghetto* from Riemann's analysis.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

Second system of musical notation, including the instruction *più pieno e espressivo* on the right side.

Third system of musical notation, including the instructions *crescendo* and *largamente*.

ossia: sempre *f* e largamente sino al Fine.

Fourth system of musical notation, including the instruction *allargando* and *quasi Adagio 1)*. A small diagram above the staff shows a sequence of notes with fingerings: 5, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 2, 1.

<sup>43</sup> 1) "A trill without following notes, e. g., at a close, over a fermata, etc., always takes an after-beat" (C. Ph.E. Bach.)

Execution of this closing trill, including the whole duration of the fermata:

A diagram showing the execution of a closing trill over a fermata, with notes and a trill symbol.

Fuga XVI, a 4. 1)  
Andante con moto.

1) According to Tausig.

2) Leading of the parts:

3) The distribution of the parts on the two staves in this measure is copied from Tausig:

The student should compare this reading with ours, and — as soon as he can master both technically — choose between them.

4) This stretto between bass and alto is not noticed in Riemann's analysis.

Ossia: *P dolce*

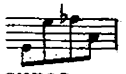
*mf* *egualmente*

*cresc.*

*f menò legato*

*più cresc.*

Ossia: (Variante des H's)  
(Variant by the Ed.)

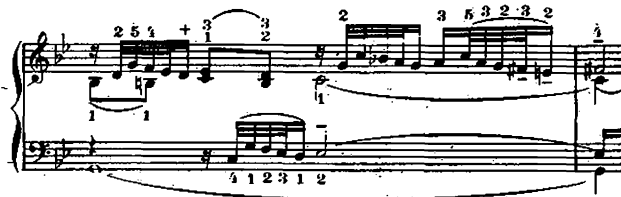
5) The notation of the autograph resolves a possible doubt as to whether we have to do, in the next 8 measures, with a tenor or a bass part; as it exhibits the first four eighth-notes with joined stems:  and therefore, judging from the preceding, decides for the bass. The tenor pauses exactly 10 full measures.

6) From harmonic considerations we have written here in the theme a tied note, in place of the original eighth-rest.

7) The addition of a free, "superermerary" part for the attainment of greater fullness and compactness of tone, shows indubitably that a *fortissimo* is required in the two final measures.



**Prelude XVI.** It would seem advisable to employ the soft pedal throughout the number, excepting for the last phrase before the Coda. It follows, that from the passage marked "*più pieno ed espressivo*" up to the next double-bar, the soft pedal should be raised. If the Coda is to sound broad and loud (the editor has noted this *nuance* as a variant), the soft pedal will not, of course, be used here either. Employ the following fingering in the first measure of the Coda:



+ This D is wrongly engraved as an eighth-note.



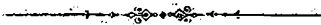
To the observations on Fingering of Thirds (Fugue IX, Note 1) should be added, that for scales in Thirds which, played with the ordinary fingering, are intended to sound legato, it is most important in ascending to play the *higher* part legato, and in descending to play the *lower* part legato:



2. The strictest legato for diatonic runs in thirds (v. Ex. in notes, Fugue XI, Note 1):



the 3rd octave like the first, the fourth like the second, etc.



Finally, we omitted to remark, that the different forms of Bars used to mark divisions in the form have the following significations:

Close of any Part:	Division in a Part:	Sections or Periods important to indicate:	or:	Close, or End:
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To the editions of the "Well-tempered Clavichord" mentioned in a Note to our "Introductory Remarks" should be added a new revision of the work, edited by Prof. Karl Klindworth, and an analytic "Edition of the Fugues in Score," by Dr. F. Stade, which have appeared since we went to press.

# "The Well-tempered Clavichord"

by

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH.

Revised, annotated, and provided with parallel exercises and accompanying directions for the study of modern pianoforte - technic

by

FERRUCCIO B. BUSONI.

## Prelude XVII.

Part III.

*With a certain solemnity.*

**N.B.** This introductory number strikes us as solemn and "ceremonious", although its somewhat meagre setting does not allow full scope to these characteristics. To their fuller development, an amplification of the pianoforte-score would seem desirable, which might assume the following form:

The tempo somewhat broader than in the original

Meas. 9.

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a vocal line at the top and two piano accompaniment staves below. The piano part features intricate fingerings: 1 3, 2 1 3, 1 3 2 3, and 1. The instruction *più p cresc.* is written in the right-hand piano staff.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piano accompaniment. It includes fingerings 2, 5, 2 4 3, and 2. The piano part continues with a similar rhythmic and melodic pattern.

Third system of musical notation. The vocal line begins with a forte *f* dynamic. The piano accompaniment includes fingerings 3, 1 3 2 4, and 1. The piano part features a more active bass line with some syncopation.

Fourth system of musical notation. The vocal line is marked *più robusto* and the piano part is marked *poco legato*. The system concludes with the instruction *più robusto* in the piano part.

Fifth system of musical notation, labeled *after Hoffmeister:*. It shows a continuation of the piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note pattern in both hands.

(26)

*f, poco a poco dim.*

*cresc.*

or: 

(39)

*f*

*f energico*

*non legato*

*tenuto*

Meas. 26.

Meas. 39.




U. S. W.  
etc.

# Fuga XVII, a 4.

Moderato.

*With deliberation, but not draggingly.*

The musical score is presented in five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a treble clef and a bass clef, with a common time signature. The first staff has a 'T' marking and a '1)' above it. The second staff has a 'B' marking and a 'mf' dynamic. The first system concludes with the instruction 'più dolce' above the treble staff and 'più legato' below the bass staff. The second system features a 'S' marking and a 'mf' dynamic, with a 'ten.' instruction above the treble staff. The third system includes a 'ten.' instruction above the treble staff. The fourth system has a '3) dolce' marking above the treble staff and 'ten.' and 'tenutamente' instructions below the bass staff. The fifth system begins with 'poco marcato' and 'A' markings above the treble staff. The score is filled with complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and slurs, with various fingerings and articulation marks throughout.

1) The theme is developed from the motive  and its intensified repetition . In spite of this, it appears in trochaic form . The modifications in the succession of the intervals in the theme, according as this latter appears as subject or answer, in minor or in major, exhibit a noteworthy variety, and require special attention.

2) As the 16th-note figure plays an *obligato* rôle, it is important, and should be brought out distinctly, even rather obtrusively (on no account sentimentally!).

3) In this three-part episode (sequence) and the following three repetitions of the same, lies the characteristic feature for the development of this fugue. Compare these passages with those in the Second Part of the E.-major fugue (IX). Note 8, to which they are related both in spirit and form.

The musical score is arranged in four systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat).

- System 1:** The right hand features a melodic line with various fingerings (e.g., 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 2, 5, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2). The left hand provides harmonic support. Dynamics include *dolce* and *marc.* (marcato).
- System 2:** The right hand has a section marked *ten.* (tenuissimo) with fingerings like 1, 3, 2, 1. The left hand has a section marked *l.H. più dolce* with fingerings like 3, 1, 2, 1. A section in the right hand is marked *A* with a dashed line pointing to a specific figure.
- System 3:** The right hand has a section marked *ten.* with fingerings like 1, 3, 4, 2, 1, 1. The left hand has a section marked *r.H. poco cresc.* (ritornello, poco crescendo).
- System 4:** The right hand has a section marked *A* and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The left hand has a section marked *più f* (più forte).

Throughout the score, there are numerous fingerings and articulation marks such as accents and slurs. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests.

*più cresc.*

*f*

B  
5) *marcato*

*ten.*

*un poco affrettando*

*sempre più cresc.*

*in tempo*


*ff*

*ten.*

*fz*

*con 8<sup>a</sup> bassa ad libitum*

5) Notice the ascending thematic chain in the regular succession of the four parts.

6) The "inner part" which makes itself felt in the resolution, should be imagined thus: 

**N. B.** The editor analyzes the form as follows:

**1st Part.** Exposition = 6 measures.

Coda = 3 measures.

Division 1. Tenor, I. 3-part episode (sequence) = 3 measures.

Alto, II. 3-part episode = 3 measures.

**2nd Part.** Division 2. Free measure. Tenor. Alto, III. 3-part episode = 5 measures.

Modulatory thematic transition = 2 measures.

Division 3. Alto. Soprano, IV. 3-part episode = 4 and one-fourth measures.

**3rd Part.** Ascending thematic chain - Bass, Tenor, Alto, Soprano = 4 measures (see Note 5).

(begins on the 2nd beat) Episode. Soprano. Resolution. = 5 measures.

The relative length of the three parts, 1-2-1 (=9-17-9 measures), is the most satisfactory mode of division.

# Prelude XVIII.

Andantino, lusingando.

*legatissimo, egualmente*

*poco cresc.*

*decresc.*

*pochiss. slentando*

*a tempo*

1) Excepting the following 7 eighths, and the closing measure and one-half, which are written in four parts, this Prelude (which we classify as an "Invention") is written in three parts (triple counterpoint).



*poco cresc.*
*molto espress.**a poco a poco decresc.*

3) a

*cresc.*

3) b

3) c

*largo e forte**fz (molto tenuto)**meno f**poco rit.**più p*

2) Emphasize the development of the inverted motive (alto, soprano, bass).

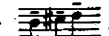
- 3) The formula of the sequence at first appears as a whole measure (a), and later in diminution as a half-measure (b) and quarter-measure (c)

## Fuga XVIII, a 4.

Andante (non troppo) con un certo sentimento severo.

The musical score is presented in grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs). It consists of six systems of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo and mood are indicated as "Andante (non troppo) con un certo sentimento severo." The score includes various performance instructions and markings:

- System 1:** Starts with a dynamic of *non f*. The principal theme (T) is introduced. The counter-theme (S) is also present. Performance instructions include *quasi stacc.* and *poco legato*. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are shown.
- System 2:** The counter-theme (S) is marked *mp*. The principal theme (T) continues. Performance instructions include *poco legato* and *p*. The left hand (l.H.) is indicated. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are shown.
- System 3:** The counter-theme (S) is marked *p*. The principal theme (T) continues. Performance instructions include *p* and *più p*. The right hand (r.H.) and left hand (l.H.) are indicated. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are shown.
- System 4:** The counter-theme (S) is marked *un poco cresc.*. The principal theme (T) continues. Performance instructions include *un poco cresc.* and *p*. The right hand (r.H.) and left hand (l.H.) are indicated. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are shown.
- System 5:** The counter-theme (S) is marked *poco dim.*. The principal theme (T) continues. Performance instructions include *poco dim.* and *poco legato*. The right hand (r.H.) and left hand (l.H.) are indicated. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are shown.
- System 6:** The counter-theme (S) is marked *espr.*. The principal theme (T) continues. Performance instructions include *espr.* and *sotto voce*. The right hand (r.H.) and left hand (l.H.) are indicated. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are shown.

1) The motive , while not properly belonging to the theme, almost always follows on its heels, although often in another part from that having the theme.

2) This extremely expressive counter-theme may almost rival the principal theme in the importance accorded it in performance.

3) These chords (the closing formula of the first counter-subject), should be struck very solidly, and not too short.

*animando ed aumentando di forza*

4) 5) *quasi f*

6) *ten.* *f*

*dim.* *p* *dolce*

*meno p* *più f*

*pesante* *fz* *largamente fz* *f pesante*

4) The motive of the episode is derived from a free inversion of the theme: The changed phrasing is accounted for by the fact, that the short (unaccented) final note of the theme-motive becomes a long (principal) note in the new form (+). The æsthetic law of "contrast" likewise justifies the alteration.

5) By means of an harmonic device, the otherwise interrogative character of the descending second in the theme becomes affirmative here.

6) If this step of a second were to be referred to the theme it would have to be played as if slurred. But we consider it as derived from the redundant thematic motive (comp. Note 1).

Prelude XIX. (Fughetta a tre soggetti ed a tre voci.) NB.  
Allegretto sereno e spiritoso.

**N.B.** It would seem that the nature of this Prelude has hitherto not been fully recognized. We regard it as a Fughetta, built up in the most elegant style on three subjects, the two comparatively slow ones being treated with greater freedom, though not made subordinate on that account. The exposition is complete, for each of the three themes appears in each part. The development-section is less fully worked out, to be sure, and—apart from the classical three-part counterpoint, which is the basic idea of the whole number—without polyphonic arts; but this very circumstance stamps the Prelude as a Fughetta, distinguishing it from the higher class of the Fugue.\* The structural analysis follows:

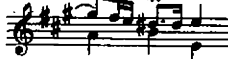
**1st Part.** Exposition, 10 measures + 1 modulatory measure = 11 measures.

**2nd Part.** { Div.1. The 3 themes in F# minor. 3-meas. Episode = 5½  
Div.2. The theme appears twice in the tonic = 5

Coda. Free close of the 1st theme.

The two parts are, therefore, of like length.

\*) Compare, in Bach's Thirty Variations in G major, No. 10 (in fughetta-form), which consists of only two developments without episode or coda.

1) Transposed thus for the sake of euphony. The true reading would be 

2) To render the passage practicable, the entrance of the third subject is anticipated by a 16th. (The editor embraces this opportunity to recommend a study of the interesting variants of the 2nd and 3rd subjects throughout the fughetta.)

The three subjects, distinguished in the text by Roman numerals for the sake of clearness, are as follows:

In this connection, compare No. IX of the 3-part Inventions (F minor), which is very similar in form, the theme in quarter-notes being nearly identical with the 2nd subject here.

3) In order to bring out distinctly the two-part character of the two themes interwoven here (and further on), a brief special "side-study" is requisite. Hitherto we have only heard this "a due" passage hammered out thus:

as follows:

# Fuga XIX, a 3.

Tranquillo e piacevole.

*flexibly*  
1) *sotto voce, dolcemente*  
*sempre legato.*

od: or:  
B  
4  
3  
5  
1  
3  
1 2  
5  
4  
1 2

*sempre egualmente*  
5  
4  
3  
4 tr  
1 2  
1  
1  
1  
1

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

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

*poco cresc.*  
*poco marc.*

4  
3 5  
3  
4  
3 4  
3  
3  
3  
5  
4

*poco cresc.*  
*fuller più pieno*

i) Of the coarse "sforzato" on the first eighth-note of the theme, given in most editions "true to Czerny", there is no trace in Bach.

*un poco allarg.* *a tempo* *non cresc.*

*scorrevolmente* *legato* *dolce*

*scorrevolmente*

*or:* *marc. l'Alto*

2) It being evidently the inner part which carries out the figurate counter-theme, the part now entering must, consequently, be the highest part. It would sound most "un-Bach-like" if the Alto (which replies in the third measure thereafter) were to take the theme twice in one breath and in the same position. This erroneous idea has been taken up by Riemann.

3)

*poco*

*poco*

*cresc.*

3) The development-section of the fugue comprises two divisions, one quiet, the other rapid. The latter may, in turn, be divided into a fore-phrase and an after-phrase, the boundaries of which meet at this point.




*piu f*

*poco slentando con affabilita dim.*

*a tempo*

*(Coda) dolce*

*espress. l'Alto*

4) Despite the deceptive  $F^\#$  minor chord of the first three eighths, the fundamental key of A major already predominates, and continues from here to the close. (A "more correct" thematic entrance would be: ). The Third Part, which begins here, turns out to be a copy of the Second in diminution.

5) Bischoff calls this  $G^\#$  "rather peculiar", and, in company with Kroll, allows himself to be misled into preferring an E. One has merely to compare the soprano in meas. 6 and 7 of the Third Part, in order to recognize beyond cavil the legitimacy of the  $G^\#$ .

**M.B. 1.** This lack of rhythmical contrasts and rhythmic concatenation, and the velvety flexibility of the tone-figures, appear strange in solid, angular Bach. For once the performer need not hesitate to display the "femininity" in his art.

**M.B. 2.** The editor considers the thematic affinity of the Preludes and Fugues in A major, in Vol. I and Vol. II, worthy of remark. Compare the following:

Prelude in Vol. I.	Fugue in Vol. I.
	
Fugue in Vol. II.	Prelude in Vol. II.
	

# Prelude XX.

Allegro (impetuoso.)

*with sweeping impetuosity.*

1) The following notation would lend a stronger movement to the phrasing:

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. It consists of two staves with various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a forte *f* dynamic, followed by a *più p* (piano) marking. The bass staff also features a forte *f* dynamic. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout.


Third system of musical notation. It includes a *più p* marking in the bass staff and a forte *f* marking in the treble staff. The music continues with complex rhythmic and melodic structures.

Fourth system of musical notation, showing intricate rhythmic patterns in both staves. The treble staff has a forte *f* dynamic, and the bass staff has a *più p* dynamic. Fingerings and accents are clearly indicated.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff is marked with a fortissimo *ff* dynamic. The system includes several numbered phrases (1, 2, 3) and a *non rall.* (non-ritardando) instruction. The bass staff also features a forte *f* dynamic.

2) The editor employs the following thematico-symmetrical form:

A small musical diagram illustrating a thematico-symmetrical form, showing a sequence of notes in a treble clef.

8) The thematic E in the tenor should be emphasized, for which reason it is doubled. Otherwise  would sound better.

## Fuga XX, a 4.

Moderato deciso, con fermezza e gravità.

## I. Exposition.

First system of the Exposition, measures 1-3. The treble clef part is marked *non legato* and the bass clef part is marked *mf*. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

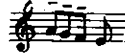
Second system of the Exposition, measures 4-6. The treble clef part is marked *non legato*.



Third system of the Exposition, measures 7-9. Includes fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a '2)' marking.


Fourth system of the Exposition, measures 10-12. The treble clef part is marked *B gravemente* and the bass clef part is marked *T*.

II<sup>A</sup> Inversion.

Fifth system of the Exposition, measures 13-15. The treble clef part is marked *meho pesante*.

1) Considerable stress should be laid on the first motive in the counter-theme:  which runs through the entire fugue.

2) This is an enriched form of the minor scale which appears here in the alto part. It might be called the "harmonic-melodic", or "combined" minor scale. Its peculiarity resides in the employment of both sixths, minor and major:  There is a wealth in practical harmony, which the meagre formulæ of the theorists cannot contain. For example, the scale  really exists (only recall the everyday harmonic formula:

 but in the text-books it is nowhere mentioned.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part includes a 4-measure chordal figure with a 'V' marking and a 2-1-2-1 fingering. The bass clef part includes a 1-2-1 fingering. The system concludes with a double bar line and a 'T' marking.

Second system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part includes a 5-measure chordal figure with a 'V' marking and a 3-1-5 fingering. The bass clef part includes a 1-1 fingering. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The bass clef part includes a 3-2-4-1 fingering. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part includes a 4-2-5-5-1 fingering and a 'V' marking. The bass clef part includes a 3-5-4-1-4-5 fingering. The system concludes with a double bar line and a '2' marking.

*III Stretto.*

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part includes a 5-measure chordal figure with a 'V' marking and a 4-2-5-1 fingering. The bass clef part includes a 4-5-1-1-5 fingering. The system concludes with a double bar line and a 'T' marking. The text *in direct motion* is written above the treble clef, and *molto misurato* is written below the bass clef.

The first system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains several measures of music, including a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and contains corresponding notes and fingerings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A slur is present over the first few notes of the treble staff.

The second system continues the piece. It features two staves with complex rhythmic patterns. A dynamic marking 'A' is placed above the treble staff in the second measure. A dynamic marking 'B' is placed below the bass staff in the second measure. There are several slurs and fingerings throughout the system. A circled 'S' is visible above a note in the treble staff.

The third system shows further development of the melodic lines. It consists of two staves with various note values and slurs. Fingerings are clearly marked throughout. The key signature remains one sharp.

The fourth system contains two staves of music. A dynamic marking 'A' is placed above the treble staff in the first measure, and a dynamic marking 'B' is placed below the bass staff in the second measure. The notation includes slurs and various fingerings.

The fifth and final system on the page. It begins with two staves. The instruction *poco dimin.* is written in the middle of the system. The notation includes slurs and fingerings. The system concludes with a final note in the bass staff.

*più f*

*cresc.*

1 2 3 4 5 3 2 1 4 2 5 3 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 2 1 4 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

*T*

*A*

*III Stretto.*

1 2 3 4 5 3 2 1 4 2 5 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 2 1 4 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

*in contrary motion.*

*ten.*

1 2 3 4 5 3 2 1 4 2 5 3 1 2 3 4 5 2 1 4 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

*L*

*ten.*

*tr*

1 2 3 4 5 3 2 1 4 2 5 3 1 2 3 4 5 2 1 4 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

*tr*

*tr*

1 2 3 4 5 3 2 1 4 2 5 3 1 2 3 4 5 2 1 4 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a trill (tr) indicated at the end of the first staff.

Second system of musical notation, including fingering numbers (1-5) and a 'V' marking. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, showing a change in dynamics.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a *meno f, cresc.* marking and various fingering numbers. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, showing a change in dynamics.

Fourth system of musical notation, including a *f* marking and a small inset staff at the bottom right. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, showing a change in dynamics.

### III. Closest stretto.

Fifth system of musical notation, including a *p* marking and a *B) sotto voce, poco u poco cresc. fino alla Coda* instruction. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, showing a change in dynamics.

3) The stretto beginning here really shows a contrapuntal intensification, inasmuch as the imitation in the second part contains, at the same time, the Dominant answer to the first (canon at the twelfth), and also because the next stretto between soprano and alto (in the inversion) enters before the former one is finished.



2

7

V

7

This system contains the first two measures of the piece. The right hand starts with a whole rest followed by a quarter note G4, then eighth notes A4-B4-C5, and a quarter note D5. The left hand has a quarter note G3, eighth notes A3-B3-C4, and a quarter note D4. The second measure continues with eighth notes in the right hand and quarter notes in the left hand. A fermata is placed over the final notes of both hands.

4

(b)

1 1

4 3 2 1 2

2 3

2 3

This system contains measures 3 and 4. The right hand features a melodic line with a fermata over the final note. The left hand has a bass line with a fermata over the final note. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. A dynamic marking '(b)' is present above the first measure.

ten.

ten.

3

5 4 2

1

4 3 2 5

1 2

3 2

4

This system contains measures 5 and 6. The right hand has a melodic line with a fermata over the final note. The left hand has a bass line with a fermata over the final note. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. Dynamic markings 'ten.' are placed above the first and second measures.

4

1 3 2

2 1 3 1 2 1

5 5

5 4

1 1 1

2 1

This system contains measures 7 and 8. The right hand has a melodic line with a fermata over the final note. The left hand has a bass line with a fermata over the final note. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A dynamic marking 'V' is present above the first measure.

*più cresc.*  
*ten.*  
*Resolution and Coda.*

This system shows the first two staves of a musical score. The upper staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (e.g., 4 2, 5 3 5). The lower staff features a bass line with a *ten.* marking. A *Resolution and Coda.* section is indicated with a double bar line and a fermata.

*allarg.*  
*f*  
*ff*

This system continues the musical score. It includes a *allarg.* (ritardando) marking and dynamic markings of *f* and *ff*. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings.

*largamente*  
*ten.*  
*sostenuto*  
*sempre forte*  
*e robustamente*

This system features a *largamente* (ad libitum) tempo marking and a *ten.* marking. The dynamics range from *sostenuto* to *sempre forte* and *e robustamente*. The notation includes a *fermata* over a note and various fingerings.

Modern rendering of the organ-point:

This section shows a modern rendering of the organ-point, consisting of a single melodic line on a grand staff.

*Più largo.*

This system begins with a *Più largo.* tempo marking. It contains complex rhythmic and melodic passages with numerous fingerings and ornaments.

4) Fermata:

A musical notation showing a fermata over a note on a grand staff.

5) Stretti between bass and tenor in contrary motion, then between soprano and alto in direct motion. The organ-point is treated like a free pedal-part.

## Prelude XXI. (Toccata) B♭.

Allegro volante.

1) This figure gives a foundation for exercises in wide leaps. At Bach's time, leaps were regarded as feats of *bravura*; they are, for instance, a prominent feature in the Scarlatti technic. We recommend the study of a few of this master's sonatas in connection with the following variants:

We have repeatedly employed this mode of notation (which divides the figures into anticipating and after-striking notes for both hands alternately), e. g., in the variations to the Preludes in C minor, C♯, and the Fugue in G.— Since Liszt gave this style of technique a novel tone, by an intended imitation of the cymbals, it has taken on a very modern sound— so much so, indeed, that it might seem a mistake to bring it up in connection with Bach. Its origin, however, is earlier, as it goes back to Bach, and has its root in the clavichord with double manual. In com-

*p* *più p* *cresc.*  
*più cresc.* *con fermezza*  
*f* *Tad*

positions written by Bach for that instrument, passages of this kind are to be found. Although we no longer have a double manual, we have learned to play such passages on a single one. The following examples, from Bach's "80 Variations", are adduced in proof of the above.

d)

e)

Even the cross-fingerings peculiar to the notation for double manual, can (with slight alterations) be executed on our pianos; any lack of smoothness which may be noticeable, is attributable to a want of practice in this style. Do not neglect to try the master's "80 Variations" (in G), which have a strong leaning to this technic; they broaden the intellectual and technical faculties.

First system of the musical score. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The tempo is marked *rapido*. The dynamics include *fz* (forzando) and *Red \** (Reduction). The music consists of complex rhythmic patterns with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Second system of the musical score, continuing the complex rhythmic and melodic lines from the first system.

Third system of the musical score. The left hand is specifically marked *L.H.*. The dynamics include *fz* and *Red*. The music continues with intricate fingerings and rhythmic patterns.

Fourth system of the musical score. The left hand is again marked *L.H.*. The dynamics include *fz* and *Red \**. The tempo is marked *very firmly non legg.* (very firmly, not leggiero). The music features a mix of staccato and legato passages.

Fifth system of the musical score. The tempo is marked *poco più largam.* (poco più largamente). The dynamics include *fz* and *Red \**. The music includes a section marked *after Forkel:* with a handwritten note *Uso non...*. The system concludes with a *L.H.* marking.

Sixth system of the musical score. The dynamics include *con forza*. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The system ends with a *L.H.* marking.

Execution:

Two diagrams illustrating alternative execution techniques for the final part of the piece. The first diagram shows a sequence of notes with a slur and a fermata. The second diagram shows a similar sequence with a different articulation. Both diagrams are labeled with *or:*.

N.B. From its display of virtuosity, we call this number a "Toccatà". But even virtuoso-pieces (in the Bach sense) are to be taken seriously. This one should be interpreted "playfully", yet not "frivolously".

# Study.

## Technical Variants to Praeludium XXI.

Moderato vivace.

D

*legg.*  
(sopra)  
(sotto)

*sempre stacc.*

First system of musical notation. Treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. The left hand plays a simple bass line. The instruction *più p* is written in the lower left.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the eighth-note pattern in the right hand and the bass line in the left hand.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand begins a *rólante* section with a slower eighth-note pattern. The left hand continues with a bass line. The instruction *rólante* is written in the lower left.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. The left hand has a bass line with some rests. The instruction *1. H.* is written in the lower left.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a sequence of notes with fingerings: 1 2 3 5 4 8 2 1. The left hand has a sequence of notes with fingerings: 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5. The instruction *r. H.* is written in the lower left.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has a sequence of notes with fingerings: 4 5 5 8 4 2 1 2. The left hand has a sequence of notes with fingerings: 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5. The instruction *Ossia* is written in the lower left. The instruction *legato* is written in the lower middle. The instruction *rinforz.* is written in the lower right.

**N. B.** Broken chords wider than the octave, played without turning the thumb under, require a continuously fixed position of the fingers, a flexible wrist, and lightness of touch (which naturally increases with the swiftness of the movement, and must not degenerate into feebleness of tone).

As a preliminary and companion-study to the above, the editor proposes the figures below, or similar ones, in various transpositions:

Moderato — Allegrissimo. *simile*

a.

b.

c.

d.

e. *Più lento.*

As the climax of this style of study may be mentioned Chopin's Étude op.10, No.11 (which we recommend to practise in ascending and descending broken chords), and Liszt's "Vision".



# Fuga XXI, a 3.

Allegretto semplice.

**N.B.** This Fugue employs, strictly and exclusively, the theme and its two counter-subjects; no other motive-material is used, even transiently. Here the "development" means simply the continuous contrapuntal inversion of the three subjects. From the last measures of the theme, sequences are elaborated which fill out the episodes; series of sequences, forming the counterpoint to the above, also spring from the inversion of the first measure of the theme. Only the last five beats (the closing cadence) of the Fugue are free.

Theme.

Counter-subj. I.

Counter-subj. II.

(From here on dependent on the Theme.)

5 4 3 4 5 1 5 3 5 3

*poco a poco dim.*

*cresc.*

*piu f*

*Andantino*

*risoluto*

*ff*

or, acc. to Hoffmeister:  
(facilitated)

This number retains throughout an easygoing character, without intellectual elevation or depth, and still without becoming shallow; its form displays smoothness and roundness.

1) This and the following entrance of the theme — *dur* and *comes* transposed to the subdominant — belong together; we regard them as the opening of the Third Part of the Fugue.

## Prelude XXII.

Andante mistico.

*Molto sostenuto e con raccoglimento.*
*flebile, tranquillamente.**poco marc. espress.**ten.**(poco crescendo)*

10

12

*più pieno e sostenuto*

**N. B.** Both the Prelude and the Fugue are in the lofty vein of those in C# minor and E $\flat$  minor. While the C# minor Fugue awakens the conception of a mighty cathedral; the two numbers in B $\flat$  minor may be likened to artistically wrought side-chapels— vaults in which things most precious are kept.

In the Prelude, we note particularly the perfection of form; nor can we refrain from giving an outline of the salient points.

The theme in soprano ascends stepwise over an organ-point, and is freely imitated by the bass in meas. 3 and 4. An episode of 2½ measures leads back again, so to speak, to the beginning. The soprano resumes the theme, but this time descending stepwise, and modulating; in meas. 10 it is imitated by the alto (as before by the bass). Meas. 12 closes the First Part in the dominant key, the again ascending theme in the alto being interrupted.

or:  
(execution)

*aumentando, ma sempre sostenuto*

*p dolce*

or:  
(execution)

*poco a poco diminuendo*

*poco*

*più dim.*

*relato*

*pp*

*di nuovo cresc.*

*slargando*

*f (tenero) pieno e.*

(Coda)  
*ten.*

*largam.*

*sempre dim.*

What now follows is, in a certain sense, a development with the motives of the theme; it continues through 7 measures, reaching its climax exactly in the middle of the fourth. From that point the line again falls, and is arrested before an organ-point on F, upon which the theme for the last time begins to ascend. Fermata, resolution, and coda are most intimately related with the G# minor Prelude. It is the extremely difficult task of the player, to hit the golden mean between severity and resignation in expression, and to invest this latter with the twilight of an unmaterial tone-color.

## Fuga XXII, à 5.

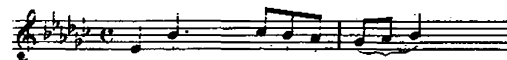
Andante pensoso e sostenuto.

mezza voce, sempre legato e tenuto assai.

ten.

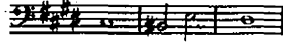
S. A. T. B. I. B. II.

1) This Fugue is related, not only spiritually but also thematically, to the one in E $\flat$  minor. The resemblance between the themes is so evident, that—possibly for that very reason—the commentators do not specially mention it:

Fugue in E $\flat$  minor:

Fugue in B $\flat$  minor:  
(transposed for comparison)



Our theme also has a certain relation to that in the C $\sharp$  minor Fugue:  these two might be blended together in a double-fugue, without much difficulty:

*(stretto)*

U. S. W.

2) As regards the melody, the four next-following quarter-notes doubtless belong to the theme; contrapuntally considered, they are of subordinate rank, though the chief feature of this “after-theme”—the quarter-note movement, descending at first, and then ascending—is retained nearly throughout.

3) Without the above distribution on three staves, it would be impossible to exhibit distinctly the early and obstinate crossing between alto and tenor; by this means, too, the inner parts are rendered easily distinguishable, whereas, in all former editions and analyses, their limits were more or less indefinite.

System 1: Treble clef, bass clef, and a separate staff labeled "or:". The music is in a key with two flats. The first staff has a *ten.* marking. The second staff has a *ten.* marking. The third staff has a *ten.* marking. The *or.* staff is a short melodic line. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

System 2: Treble clef, bass clef. The first staff has a *S dolce* marking. The second staff has a *A dolce* marking. The third staff has a *ten.* marking. The fourth staff has a *tenuto assai* marking. The fifth staff has a *r. H.* marking. The sixth staff has a *B. I.* marking. The seventh staff has a *B. II.* marking. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

System 3: Treble clef, bass clef. The first staff has a *B. II.* marking. The second staff has a *B. I.* marking. The third staff has a *B. II.* marking. The fourth staff has a *B. I.* marking. The fifth staff has a *B. II.* marking. The sixth staff has a *B. I.* marking. The seventh staff has a *B. II.* marking. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

System 4: Treble clef, bass clef. The first staff has a *r. H.* marking. The second staff has a *poco crescendo* marking. The third staff has a *poco crescendo* marking. The fourth staff has a *poco crescendo* marking. The fifth staff has a *poco crescendo* marking. The sixth staff has a *poco crescendo* marking. The seventh staff has a *poco crescendo* marking. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

4) This Eb in the tenor is to be held 4 beats, on account of the corresponding note in the soprano.

*poco più chiaro*

3 4 5 4 5 3

T

1 2 1 1

1. H.

(2 3 1)

A

B. II.

(5)

*più dolce*

5 3 5 4 3 4 3 5

r. H.

(5 3 4 4 2 3)

dim.

dim.

T

A

B. I.

(B. II.)

5

(b) (b)

1 1 2 2

3 4 5 5

*ten.* *ten.*

5

3 3

2 3 4

1 2 1

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

ten. *f* *ten.* *f*

Soprano.

Alto.

Tenor.

Bass I.

Bass II.

*Detailed presentation of the stretto.*

(Hoffmeister)  
Variant I.

*ten.*

*più fe sostenuto*

(Schwenke)  
Variant II.

(5) This C has to be struck again, because of the reëntry of the part upon it.

**M.B.** The exposition and its "postlude" end with the 24th measure, in the relative key.

The development-section consists of two long and symmetrically formed divisions, each containing, in its first half, a development of the theme, and, in its second half, a single entrance of the theme followed by a somewhat extended episode. The second division of the development-section is an intensified copy of the first, the development (first half) being enriched by two strettos, while the single theme-entrance (second half) appears in two parts together, and the following episode is written in four parts instead of three.

In the Third Part, a certain lack of breath is fully made up for by profundity (the extremely close 5-part stretto).



# Prelude XXIII. N.B.

Andantino idillico.

*Tranquillo e scorrendo.*

*dolce*

*p*

**N.B.** This might well be termed a "Study in Tone and Mood". In the first respect, the player should strive to develop a tender touch, taking the tones of the soft wood-wind for his model, and thus enveloping the tone-world in a quiet half-light. Do not disturb the unity of mood by a "forcedly musical" emphasizing of the imitations, which take only a subordinate rôle here.

System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The system contains two measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on G#4, marked with a '5' above it, and a bass staff with a supporting line. The second measure continues the melodic line with a '4' above it, followed by a '5 3' above it, and then a '3 1 3 4 5' above it. The bass staff continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of three sharps. The system contains two measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on G#4, marked with a '5' above it, and a bass staff with a supporting line. The second measure continues the melodic line with a '4' above it, followed by a '5 3' above it, and then a '3 1 3 4 5' above it. The bass staff continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of three sharps. The system contains two measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on G#4, marked with a '5' above it, and a bass staff with a supporting line. The second measure continues the melodic line with a '4' above it, followed by a '5 3' above it, and then a '3 1 3 4 5' above it. The bass staff continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of three sharps. The system contains two measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on G#4, marked with a '5' above it, and a bass staff with a supporting line. The second measure continues the melodic line with a '4' above it, followed by a '5 3' above it, and then a '3 1 3 4 5' above it. The bass staff continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of three sharps. The system contains two measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a melodic line starting on G#4, marked with a '5' above it, and a bass staff with a supporting line. The second measure continues the melodic line with a '4' above it, followed by a '5 3' above it, and then a '3 1 3 4 5' above it. The bass staff continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

# Fuga XXIII, à 4.

Poco Andante.

*dolce, ma serio.*

1) *tenuto*  
*mf* *tr* *mf*

(tr)

2 1 3 1 2 3 5  
 3 4

*dolce*  
 (tr)

*ten.* *poco marc.*

(tr) (1)

1) Prelude and Fugue have at bottom one and the same theme:

The musical score consists of six systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

- System 1:** Features a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. An inset titled "Execution:" shows a close-up of a fingering sequence: 4 2, 3 5, 5 4 1, 5 3.
- System 2:** Includes the instruction *poco marc.* and contains several triplet markings (3 1, 3 1, 5 2, 3).
- System 3:** Continues the melodic and bass lines with various articulations.
- System 4:** Includes the instruction *marc.* and features complex fingering such as 4 2, 3 4 5 1, 4 2, 1 2, 5 1, 1 3 4.
- System 5:** Contains a trill marking *(tr)* and further complex fingering like 3 4 3, 4, 5 4, 3, 3 1 2, 1 2, 1 2 3 1, 2 3.
- System 6:** Concludes the page with a final melodic phrase and bass line, including fingering like 2 3 1, 2 3, 1, 2 5 1 3 4, 5 1, 4 1.

2) The position of the theme answers here to the subdominant key; but its harmony is that of C# minor.

*dolce* *cresc.*

*or:*

*più f*

*allarg.* *ff*

3) Here, as at the close of the  $A\flat$  Fugue, the editor hears an "inner part" sounding through the harmony of the last three measures, and lending it the character of a stretto:

The idea might be written out as follows:

**N.B.** The exposition closes together with the theme in the fourth part. The Second Part is undeniably spiritless and slow, and of peculiar stiffness in the partial symmetry of its construction.

An episode of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  measures, closed by an isolated entrance of the theme, appears three times in the course of the development, the second time (directly after the first) in contrapuntal inversion and transposed into the dominant key, and the third time in the subdominant key (here extended to three measures, and without the theme-entrance).

Between episodes 1 and 2 a complete development of the theme is interposed: Soprano and alto in contrary motion, bass and tenor in similar motion.

The Third Part represents a third (but incomplete) development (in this connection compare Note 3).



First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various intervals and a fermata. The bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff includes a measure with a fermata and a measure with a '2)' annotation above it. The bass staff continues the accompaniment with similar rhythmic patterns.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff features a measure with a fermata and a measure with a 'mf' dynamic marking. The bass staff includes a measure with a fermata and a measure with a '2' annotation below it.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff includes a measure with a fermata and a measure with a 'p' dynamic marking. The bass staff includes a measure with a fermata and a measure with a 'p' dynamic marking. The system concludes with the instruction 'poco a poco'.

2) In this measure we find repeated the motive of the episodes in the Fugue; note for note in the higher parts, and varied in the bass. This is not the sole point of resemblance to the Fugue; compare Note 3.

*cresc.*

*più cresc. sempre largamente*

*poco*

*f*

3) *lamentoso*

(Còda)

*pp*

*p*

*quasi f rit.*

3) *più lento*

*p*

3) Both in the syncopated motive, and in the eighth-note figure in the soprano (meas. before the last), we perceive a presage of the following fugue—the “shadow cast before” by the approaching fugue-theme.

In the Prelude.

In the Fugue.

In the Prelude.

In the Fugue.

a

b

c

c

b

a

Intentional or not (and, if unintentional, the more characteristic of Bach's genius), this thematic premonition forms one of the most æsthetically justified transitions with which we are acquainted. The chromatic bass, a variation of the original movement in quarter-notes, is, both harmonically and contrapuntally, of extreme beauty. Play it in somewhat retarded tempo, and with expressive phrasing, so that each harmonic detail may be intelligible to the listener.



## Fuga XXIV, a 4.

(Largo.)<sup>1)</sup> Andante grave e solenne.

1) The tempo-mark "Largo" is by Bach himself, who also wrote the whole Fugue in "C" (common time).

In the editor's experience, the oft-recurring figures in 16th-notes induce the effect, through the eye, of an allegro movement, thus tempting the player to undue rapidity. Our notation shows more clearly the grave, ponderous element intended by Bach, and promotes adherence to a steady, solemnly measured movement. — The short slurs — trochaic phrasing — are also by Bach's hand.

2) Who is not reminded here of the Fugue on B-A-C-H?

N.B.

The relationship to the B-A-C-H motive is no merely superficial one, but of a close harmonic description; as is proved by a few experiments with the themes; e. g.:

2<sup>d</sup>) The "Bach" motive, employed as a counter-subject, occurs once in the present Fugue, at the beginning of the Third Part, and in a form in closest affinity to that of our example b):

Soprano.  
Tenor.

3) The *obligato* codetta of the first counter-subject might almost be elevated to the importance of a second theme:

First system of a musical score in G major. The right hand (RH) plays a melodic line with slurs and ties. The left hand (LH) plays a complex accompaniment with slurs and ties. Fingerings are indicated: 4, 1 2 4 5, 1, 3, and B. The text "r. H." is written above the second measure of the RH staff.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand (RH) features a melodic line with slurs and ties. The left hand (LH) has a more active accompaniment with slurs and ties. Fingerings include 4) and tr. The text "delicato zart" is written above the first measure of the RH staff.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand (RH) has a melodic line with slurs and ties. The left hand (LH) has a more active accompaniment with slurs and ties. The text "s" is written above the first measure of the RH staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand (RH) has a melodic line with slurs and ties. The left hand (LH) has a more active accompaniment with slurs and ties. Fingerings include (tr), (p), (1 4), 2 1, 5 3 2, and 5. The text "(tr)" is written above the first measure of the RH staff.

4) Execution: Execution diagram showing a sequence of notes with fingerings: 1, 3, 5, 4.

Musical score for piano and voice, measures 1-12. The score includes a vocal line with lyrics "ten." and "r. H. Alto.", and piano accompaniment with markings "dim.", "dolce", and "poco cresc.".

5) These oft-repeated episodic sequences would be of too slight importance, and, above all, would be too loosely related to the principal divisions of the Fugue, if they were not regarded as ornamental presentations of a thematic conception. They might be compared with the architectural leaf-ornamentation, from which, on closer inspection, all kinds of oddly contorted figures of men and animals peep out.

Musical score for piano, measures 13-15, showing the original notation and an interpretation with "Free Bass".

6) *dim. dolce*

Tenor

*poco cresc.*

*A meno severo*

*or:*

*Idea.*

*marcato*

B

(b)

Detailed description: This is a page of musical notation for a fugue. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system shows the piano (p) and tenor (T) parts. The piano part has a 'dim. dolce' instruction. The tenor part has a 'Tenor' label and a '1 2 5' fingering. The second system continues the piano and tenor parts, with a 'poco cresc.' instruction. The third system shows the piano part with a '4 1 2 5' fingering and the tenor part with a '5 1 2' fingering. The fourth system shows the piano part with a '5 2 3 4 1 5' fingering and the tenor part with a '1 3 2 1 2' fingering. There are also some 'or:' and 'Idea.' markings. The page is numbered '149' at the top.

6) In more extended fugues (which are not invariably the most artistic ones), it is one of Bach's peculiarities - not to say "mannerisms" - to repeat entire episodic periods transposed to the dominant, and thus to introduce a certain symmetrical order into the contrapuntal undulation. Such is the case here.

System 1: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The piece begins with a piano introduction marked *meno severo*. The right hand features a sequence of notes with fingerings 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Section markers 'A' and 'B' are present. The word *ten.* (tension) is written above the right hand.

System 2: Treble clef. The tempo is marked *marcato*. The right hand has a more active melodic line with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. Section marker 'T' is present.

System 3: Treble clef. The right hand has a melodic line with a *ten.* marking. The left hand has a steady accompaniment with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. Section marker 'B.' is present.

System 4: Treble clef. The right hand has a melodic line with a *ten.* marking. The left hand has a steady accompaniment with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. Section marker 'B.' is present.

System 5: Treble clef. The right hand has a melodic line with a *ten.* marking. The left hand has a steady accompaniment with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. Section marker 'T' is present.

System 6: Treble clef. The right hand has a melodic line with a *ten.* marking. The left hand has a steady accompaniment with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. Section marker 'B.' is present.

4 3 1 2 3 1 2 1 3 4 3 4 1 4 2b) 5

3 5 4 3 1 2 3 1 2 1 3 4 3 4 1 4 2b) 5

4 5 4 3 5 3 4 2 2 1 7) (tr) 1 5

*dim.* *dolce* *cresc.*

*più f* *più cresc.* *ten.*

7) The harmonico-melodic quintessence of this measure and the next may be reduced to the following form:

Compare herewith the Coda of the Prelude; and the Note appended thereto.

8) The theme, at first taken up by the alto, and continued by the soprano on the third and fourth quarters of the last measure but one, may be imagined as sounding on to the close:

### GENERAL VIEW OF THE FORM.

The harmonic basis of the theme is simpler than appears at first glance. On laying bare its sinews, so to speak, it takes on the following appearance:

Observe that meas. 8 contains in itself, as it were, the answer to the first.

**First Part.** Exposition: Alto, Tenor, Bass, Soprano = 10 measures (ends with unresolved semicadence).

}	Div. 1. 1st Episode (v. Note 5) Theme-entrance of Alto = 7 measures. Imitative modulatory transition = 2 measures.
	2nd Episode (v. Note 6) Theme-entrance of Tenor = 7 measures. Imitative modulatory transition = 1 measure.
}	Div. 2. Imit. w. fragment of theme betw. A. and S., imitative modulatory transition, theme-entrance in Bass = 7 measures. Imit. w. fragment of theme betw. S., A. and B., entrance of T. ( <i>dux</i> , D major), answer by the B. ( <i>comes</i> , A major) = $9\frac{1}{2}$ measures.
	Div. 3. Imitat modul. transition extended to a 8-measure episode. Theme-entrance of T., transition. Theme-entr. of B. (end in tonic) = 10 meas.

}	Div. 1. Theme in Tenor (B minor), 8rd Episode (like Ep. 1 and 2 = Sp.) = $8\frac{1}{2}$ meas.
	Div. 2. Fragm. of theme in T., theme in B. (from E min. to B min.), Theme in A. = 8 meas.

We distinguish two kinds of episodes, differing from each other in construction and motives.

The first kind (classified as Episodes 1, 2 and 3) is the more important; it has been analyzed in detail in Notes 5 and 6.

The second kind, which we term, for the sake of distinction, "imitative modulatory transitions", is derived from the closing arabesque in the first counter-subject , a motive usually developed in three or four parts:

Finally, we mention a third (subordinate) kind of episode-motive (a continuation of the 1st counter-subject), which occurs in the exposition, and at the beginning of the development-section, in combination with the motive of the second kind, then disappearing almost entirely.

It is very interesting to trace the harmonic web of this fugue, with its remarkable display of "magnificent disregard" typical of the genus.

\*) Notice, besides, the features common to this first episode (meas. 7 and 8) and the episode in measures 6 and 9 of the B $\flat$  minor Fugue.





## First Appendix to Volume I.

### On the Transcription of Bach's Organ-works for the Pianoforte.

\* \* \* The editor regards the interpretation of Bach's organ-pieces on the pianoforte as essential to a complete pianistic study of Bach. He demands, that every piano-player should not only know and master all such transcriptions hitherto published, but should also be able independently to transcribe for the pianoforte organ-compositions by Bach. Should he neglect to do so, he will only half know Bach.

\* \* \* The clavichord had many limitations. Profound thought found corresponding breadth of expression only on the organ. But Bach's thought goes, as a grand unifying element, through all his works. The forms in which it embodies itself, whether on the organ or on the piano, discover a difference only in dimensions—hardly in character or form. This one phase of difference is, however, often powerful enough to lend his musical physiognomy a far mightier stamp.

\* \* \* Among the master's organ-works one finds pieces written rather in piano-style, and again, among the piano-fugues, numbers in typical organ-style. His technical manner of writing is, at bottom, the same for both instruments, aside from a few obvious *nuances*, among which some pedal-passages are the most prominent.

In making transcriptions for the pianoforte of Bach's organ-works, there can, therefore, be no question as to æsthetic propriety.

\* \* \* The admissibility of such transcriptions once recognized, however, our gain therefrom is very considerable. Piano-literature is augmented by the most eminent works belonging to this branch of art. So much for the artist. To the student, on the other hand, is opened a technical field of the widest extent, which, following along the lines of the "Well-tempered Clavichord," permits increased freedom of movement in every direction.

\* \* \* Both Liszt and Tausig have given satisfactory proofs, that such transcriptions can be made without sinking to the level of mere mutilations of their originals. We desire to reinforce and perfect these proofs, and to provide the happy thought of the Prince of Pianists with a basis of systematic analysis. \*)

In pursuing this aim, many an unexpected and difficult problem in piano-technic may be encountered; but the striving after the right solution will surely lead to new pianistic acquisitions.

\* \* \* But difficulties are not found everywhere. The piano possesses certain characteristics which give it an advantage over the organ: Rhythmic precision; emphatic exactness of entrance; greater impetuosity and distinctness in passage-playing; ability of modulating the touch: clearness in involved situations; rapidity, where required; \*\*) a simpler mechanism, always ready, and everywhere at hand. The ability to sustain tones on the piano is, with artistic treatment, less limited than one would suppose, considering the bad name of the instrument in this regard. The bass tones are really capable of great prolongation, and may be sustained *ad libitum* by skillfully repeated and imperceptible finger-pressure. Fortunately, the majority of the Bach organ-fugues are written in a more or less lively figurate style; thus the prolongation of tones, the chief element of antagonism between organ and piano, is so much the less in evidence.

\* \* \* Before attempting the piano-transcription for an organ-piece, one ought, first of all, to acquaint oneself with its effect on the organ when played in masterly fashion. Listen to its performance by some excellent organist. Then experiment yourself on the organ, trying the different stops and their various combinations. Study and note the acoustic effects of the "couplers" and "mixtures," and endeavor to imitate them successfully. In the choice of the position of the chords, of the intervals to be doubled, and of the octave-transpositions, important characteristic features for imitating the organ-effects are to be considered. A single tone of the flute-stop sounds deceptively like a real flute; but play a polyphonic passage with this register, and the entire individuality of the organ is manifested.

\* \* \* This Appendix is not intended for a separate volume, which might easily outvie the main work in size and importance; we must content ourselves with a concise presentation of the principal points, accompanied by illustrative examples. These points are the following:

1. Doublings.
2. Registration.
3. Additions, Omissions, Liberties.
4. Use of the piano-pedals.
5. Interpretation (style of playing).

\*) We have often mentioned Liszt—perhaps not often enough, for contemporary pianism owes him almost everything. Musical commoners still delight in decrying modern virtuosi as spoilers of the classics; and yet Liszt and his pupils. (Bülow, Tausig) have done things for spreading a general understanding for Bach and Beethoven, beside which all theoretico-practical pedantry seems bungling, and all brow-puckering cogitations of stiffly solemn professors unfruitful.

\*\*) "It is an advantage of the piano, that one can obtain a greater degree of rapidity upon it than upon any other instrument." C. Ph. E. Bach.

# 1. Doublings.

## I. Simple doubling of the pedal-part.

Pedal-tones, almost without exception, are to be considered as 8-foot and 16-foot stops, i. e., as doubled in the lower octave; this corresponds to the ordinary mode of writing for 'cello and double-bass in the orchestra. In conformity with the pedal-technic, the pedal-parts are to be performed in a bold *non legato*; a strict *legato* would, indeed, be wholly out of keeping:

a. Quiet movement, sustained throughout.

Example 1.

(Original.)

Organ. Manuals. Pedal.

(Transcription.) Pianoforte.

b. Quiet movement, interrupted by participation of l. h. in manual-parts.

Example 2.

Example 3.

Organ.

Pianoforte.

(molto sost il basso)

c. Figurate bass, doubled throughout.

Example 4.

Organ.

Pianoforte.

Allegro. (non arpegg.)

d. Figurate bass, with alternate double and single tones (simulated octaves).

This easy mode of notation is well adapted for the doubling of chord-figures. The incompleteness of the higher octave is unnoticeable in rapid passages, as the lower tone contains the higher as an "overtone". On the other hand, the interruption lower octave would have a most disturbing effect.

Example 5.

Organ

Pianoforte.

Example 6.

Organ.

Pianoforte.  
not so good:

(Tausig)

e. Bass accompaniment (example of dividing parts between r. and l. hand).

Example 7

Lentamente.

Organ.

Pianoforte.

u.s.w. etc.

ten. \* \* \* \* \*

II. Simple doubling of the Manual-parts. (The taste of the transcriber, or the requirements of the musical situation, will decide whether the octave-doubling shall take place above or below. The doubling in the higher octave, however, should be regarded as the norm—imitating a 4-foot stop.)

Example 8.

(Fantasia) Très vite ment.

Organ.

Pianoforte.

Anticipation and after-striking of both hands in simulated octaves.

Example 9.

Presto.

Organ.

Pianoforte.

*f quasi legato*

Also compare the first 5 measures of the E-minor Prelude in App. II to Volume I.

b. In two parts.

Example 10.

Example 11.

Organ.

(Manuals.)

Pianoforte.

*legato*

When both parts are in parallel octaves (see next Ex.), the lower part is already doubled in unison with the higher; we therefore have only to add a third real octave-part.

Example 12.

Organ.  
(Manuals.)

Correct Transcription.

Free (pianistic) transcription by Tausig.

*legato*

*Simulated (interrupted) octave-doubling of passages in sixths (chords).*

Example 13.

Organ.  
(Manuals.)

Pianoforte. 1<sup>st</sup> Version.

Pianoforte. 2<sup>d</sup> Version.

Tausig's Version.

*ff*

*(Free treatment of the intervals, and neglect of the organ-tone.)*

If possible, avoid writing octave-passages for one hand alone in these two-part manual-doublings (more especially in the soprano or inner parts). Their purely pianistic character, and the impossibility of obtaining a perfect legato, are the reasons for the avoidance.

Example 14.

Organ.  
(Manuals.)

Incorrect transcription.

Correct transcription.

Example 15.

Organ.  
(Manuals.)

Pianoforte.

Detailed description: This musical score for Example 15 is in G major and 3/4 time. The Organ (Manuals) part consists of a single melodic line in the right hand with a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand. The Pianoforte part features a more complex texture with multiple voices in both hands, including some sixteenth-note passages and a prominent bass line.

Example 16.

Organ.  
(Manuals.)

Pianoforte.

Detailed description: This musical score for Example 16 is in E-flat major and 4/4 time. The Organ (Manuals) part has a melodic line in the right hand with a simple accompaniment in the left hand. The Pianoforte part is more intricate, with a busy right hand and a bass line that includes some staccato notes.

In many *piano* passages, the doubling of the lowest part may be omitted. The first overtone is sufficiently prominent to cause the illusory effect of an actual octave. In the following example, this method is especially justified by the staccato character of the bass.

Example 17

Organ.  
(Manuals.)

Pianoforte.

Detailed description: This musical score for Example 17 is in E-flat major and 4/4 time. The Organ (Manuals) part has a melodic line in the right hand with a simple accompaniment in the left hand. The Pianoforte part is marked *legato* and features a complex texture with multiple voices in both hands. There are annotations 'u. s. w. etc.' in the right hand of both parts.

(the after-striking *a* in the r. h. represents the doubling of the inner part)

Also compare the 3-part passage towards the close of the *E minor Fugue* in *Appendix II to Vol. I.*

Example 18.

Organ.  
(Manuals.)

Pianoforte.

Detailed description: This musical score for Example 18 is in G major and 3/4 time. The Organ (Manuals) part has a melodic line in the right hand with a simple accompaniment in the left hand. The Pianoforte part is marked *ten.* and features a complex texture with multiple voices in both hands. There is an annotation '(the after-striking "a" in the r. h. represents the doubling of the inner part)' above the right hand of the Pianoforte part. The name '(Tausig)' is written at the bottom right.

III. Doubling in the Octave of all Pedal- and Manual-parts. (Seldom practicable throughout. To render it possible, the doubling must alternate between the lower and the higher octaves.)

a. The manual-parts doubled in the lower octaves.

Example 19.

Organ.

Pianoforte.

*tranquillo*

*dolce legato*

Detailed description: This musical score is for Example 19, illustrating manual parts doubled in the lower octave. It features two systems of staves. The first system is for the Organ, with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) containing a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The second system is for the Pianoforte, also with a grand staff. The upper staff of the Pianoforte part is marked 'tranquillo' and contains a melodic line similar to the Organ's. The lower staff of the Pianoforte part is marked 'dolce legato' and contains a bass line. The Organ part is written in a key with two flats and a 3/4 time signature. The Pianoforte part is in the same key and time signature.

b. The manual-parts doubled in the higher octave.

Example 20.

Organ.

Pianoforte.

*L.h.*

*R.H.*

Detailed description: This musical score is for Example 20, illustrating manual parts doubled in the higher octave. It features two systems of staves. The first system is for the Organ, with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) containing a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The second system is for the Pianoforte, also with a grand staff. The upper staff of the Pianoforte part is marked 'L.h.' and contains a melodic line similar to the Organ's. The lower staff of the Pianoforte part is marked 'R.H.' and contains a bass line. The Organ part is written in a key with two flats and a 3/4 time signature. The Pianoforte part is in the same key and time signature.

c. The manual-parts doubled partly in the higher, partly in the lower octave.

Example 21.

Organ.

Pianoforte.

The score for Example 21 consists of two systems. The first system is for the Organ, with a treble clef staff containing a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment of quarter notes. The second system is for the Pianoforte, with a treble clef staff containing a more complex melodic line with slurs and ties, and a bass clef staff with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

d. In simulated octave-doubling throughout.

Example 22.

Example 22 is presented in two systems. The first system shows a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment. The second system shows a more complex arrangement with multiple staves, including a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a rhythmic accompaniment, illustrating simulated octave-doubling.

Example 23.

Organ.

Pianoforte.

The score for Example 23 consists of two systems. The first system is for the Organ, with a treble clef staff containing a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a simple accompaniment. The second system is for the Pianoforte, with a treble clef staff containing a melodic line with slurs and ties, and a bass clef staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.



IV. The tripling in Octaves of any part is commonly employed only in unison passages. It is hardly practicable with more than one part. True, passages in thirds or sixths ("two-part") can be executed in triple octaves ("six parts"); but the character of pianistic bravura is then altogether too marked. (For tripling 3-part passages, compare Section 3 of this Appendix.) In this sort of transcription it is advisable to add a lower and a higher octave to the original part. In the case of pedal solos, two lower octaves may be added (16-foot and 32-foot stops).

a. Pedal-part, in triple octaves throughout.

Example 24.

b. Pedal-part in triple octaves divided between the hands (legato effect).

Example 25.

c. Pedal-part in anticipating and after-striking octaves (imitation of pedal-technic).

Example 26.

Example 27.

Example 28.

Example 29

Organ (Pedal.)

Correct Execution:

More practical execution:

Musical notation for Example 29. It features two systems of staves. The first system shows a bass staff labeled 'Organ (Pedal.)' and a grand staff (treble and bass) labeled 'Correct Execution:'. The second system shows a grand staff labeled 'More practical execution:'. The music consists of rhythmic patterns with fingerings (e.g., '2', '2') and articulation marks.

Pedal-examples b and c may also be transferred to manual-parts, d, Manual-part, in simulated triple octaves (legato).

Example 30.

Manual.

Musical notation for Example 30. It consists of three staves in a grand staff format. The top staff is labeled 'Manual.' and contains a melodic line with slurs and accents. The middle and bottom staves contain accompaniment with various articulations and fingerings.

Example 31.

Organ (Manuals.)

Tausig's transcription (very free).

Variant by the ed.

legato

Musical notation for Example 31. It features four systems of staves. The first system is labeled 'Organ (Manuals.)' and shows a grand staff with complex rhythmic patterns. The second system is labeled 'Tausig's transcription (very free)' and shows a different arrangement of the same material. The third system is labeled 'Variant by the ed.' and includes a 'legato' marking. The fourth system continues the variant with detailed fingerings and articulations. A question mark '?' is present in the second system of the fourth system.

e. At an interval of two octaves; single manual-part. By reason of the acoustic laws already mentioned, the omission of the middle octave will not cause an empty effect. This mode of notation, which must be classed among the "triplings", is really extremely well adapted for rapid running passages. To quiet *piano* movements it lends a peculiar tone-color, which may be happily utilized in Registration (*q. v.*)

Example 32.

Organ (Manual.)

Velocemente. 8

flegato

f. At an interval of two octaves; two manual-parts.

Example 33.

Organ.

Pianoforte.

*mf*

strike and hold.

Example 34.

Organ (Manual.)

8

Pianoforte. (Tausig.)

g. Combination of d and e.

Example 35.

Organ (Manual)

Piano.

h. Other combinations.

Example 36.

Maestoso.

Organ.

Pianoforte.

flegato

Example 37.

marcatiss.

Organ.

Pianoforte.

N. B. (Pedalton nachschlagend) N. B. (Pedal-tone belated)

i. Attempt at tripling all parts (not to be recommended).

Example 38.

Organ

Pianoforte.

The score for Example 38 is divided into two main sections. The top section is for the Organ, consisting of three staves: a single treble staff and a double bass staff. The bottom section is for the Pianoforte, consisting of four staves: two treble staves and two bass staves. The music is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of two flats. The Organ part has a melodic line with some triplets. The Pianoforte part is more complex, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) and *legato*. There are also markings for the right hand (*r.H.*) and left hand (*l.H.*) of the piano.

V. Doubling of one manual-part, the rest remaining unchanged.

Though it seems best, in general, to apply any attempted doubling to all the parts equally as far as possible, the leading part may occasionally be doubled alone, for the sake of emphasizing the theme.

a. Doubled Soprano.

Example 39.

Organ.

(Manuals.)

Pianoforte.

The score for Example 39 is divided into two main sections. The top section is for the Organ, consisting of two staves: a single treble staff and a double bass staff. The bottom section is for the Pianoforte, consisting of two staves: a single treble staff and a double bass staff. The music is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of two flats. The Organ part has a melodic line. The Pianoforte part has a more complex accompaniment with many triplets. Dynamic markings include *dolce* and *legato*. There are also fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5.

b. Doubled Alto.

Example 40.

Musical score for Example 40, featuring Organ and Pianoforte parts. The Organ part is written on a grand staff with a treble clef and a 12/8 time signature. The Pianoforte part is also written on a grand staff with a treble clef and a 12/8 time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and articulation marks.

c. Doubled Tenor.

Example 41.

Musical score for Example 41, featuring Organ and Pianoforte parts. The Organ part is written on a grand staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. The Pianoforte part is also written on a grand staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and articulation marks.

d. Doubled Bass (later doubled Alto.)

Example 42.

Musical score for Example 42, featuring Organ (Manuals) and Pianoforte parts. The Organ (Manuals) part is written on a grand staff with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The Pianoforte part is also written on a grand staff with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and articulation marks.

## 2. Registration.

In the registration of an organ-piece the transcriber should, first of all, consider the usages of organ-playing and the well-grounded traditions of organists. His decision as to how far he shall follow them, and what shall be substituted for anything he may reject, constitutes precisely the artistic and reflective side of his task. He must compare the tone-material of the piano with that of the organ, and arrive at a compromise between the effect demanded and the means at his disposal.

The fundamental contrasts in the organ-registers may be thus classified:

Simple foundation-stops — Mutation-stops

Flue-stops (Flute-work) — Reed-stops

We shall not attempt an enumeration of the intermediate gradations and combinations, whose possibilities are well-nigh infinite.

The transcriber should consider whether darker or lighter, stronger or weaker, milder or sharper tone-effects are to be chosen; whether doublings are to be employed, and, if so, what kind; the position — high or low, dispersed or close; how the pedals are to be used; exactly what dynamic signs are needed. He should provide for diversity in his combinations of doublings and style of writing, seeking variety and contrast.

The fundamental requirements are Organ-effect, Observance of the Organ-style, and Playability; these must be adhered to under all conditions.

If any one rule is to be observed (it is not the editor's intention to pose as a law-giver), let it be this: To refrain from doublings in the Exposition of the fugue, and likewise generally in the Episodes, and gradually to cumulate the dynamic effects towards the close. By this means will be realized that continuous intensification which is in general — in the editor's opinion — suited to this species of composition.

The change of registers — the increase and decrease in fullness — should take place in sharply marked gradations, abruptly ("in terrace-form"), without petty dynamic transitions; this style reproduces one of the most characteristic peculiarities of the organ.

In this style of playing — the art of pianoforte-touch — is found an important adjunct to the registration. Compare Section 5 of this Appendix.

Were we to attempt, by the aid of quotations from Bach, to give illustrations of all classes of registration, the result would be either incomplete, or excessive in detail.\* We have, therefore constructed one specimen-example, in which a number of possible shadings can be displayed. These latter are tabulated by themselves.

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\*) The editor, in his transcriptions of the Preludes and Fugues in D, E $\flat$ , and E $\flat$  minor, has devoted much care to the registration, and begs to call attention to them as a series of examples in point. His piano-transcription of Bach's Chaconne for violin may also be added to this series, inasmuch as the editor has, in both cases, treated the tonal effects from the standpoint of organ-tone. This procedure, which has been variously attacked; was justified, firstly, by the breadth of conception, which is not fully displayed by the violin; and, secondly, by the example set by Bach himself in the transcription for organ of his own violin-fugue in G minor. On this head Griepenkerl remarks: "It is important to observe, that the Fugue by J. S. Bach was, in all probability, originally written for violin. In this form it is found among the well-known six sonatas for solo violin, and in the key of G minor; whereas it had to be transposed for organ to D minor, for the sake of effect and of ease in execution. The Prelude is an entirely different one, and in the Fugue all passages peculiar to violin-technic have been altered to suit the organ-keyboard; aside from these deviations, however, the resemblance is extremely great".

Example 43.

Organ.

1. *2. Same, an octave higher.* (con 8va bassa)

3. *4. & 5. Same, 1 octave, or 2 octaves, higher.*

10. *11. & 12. Same, an octave higher, or an octave lower*

13. *14. Same, an octave higher.*

15. *16. Same, an octave higher*

Complete each of these examples by a contrasting transcription of the after-phrase.

Each of these 16 examples in registration, may be multiplied by other variants, different dynamic marking (*p-mf-f*), or by occasional use of the soft pedal.

### 3. Additions, Omissions, Liberties.

#### I. Additions.

Fillings, or completion of the harmony, occur for the following reasons: To obtain greater fullness of tone; where two parts are too far apart; for cumulative effects, and climaxes; as a substitute for doublings, when the latter are impracticable of execution: to enrich the piano-effect; etc., etc. They are usually harmonic or figurative; seldom of a contrapuntal, melodic, or in any way independent nature. The natural introduction of additions, without violating the style, is a touchstone of the transcriber's taste.

Example 44.

Example 45.

Organ.

Pianoforte.

The image displays two musical examples, 44 and 45, each consisting of two systems of staves. The first system in each example is labeled 'Organ' and the second is labeled 'Pianoforte'. Example 44 shows the Organ part with a melodic line and the Pianoforte part with a rhythmic accompaniment. Example 45 shows more complex rhythmic patterns in both parts, with the Organ part featuring a more active melodic line and the Pianoforte part providing a dense accompaniment.

Example 46.

Example 46 consists of two systems of staves. The first system is labeled 'Organ' and the second is labeled 'Pianoforte'. Both parts feature complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The Organ part has a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The Pianoforte part has a dense accompaniment with many beamed notes. Dynamic markings such as *ff* and *di.* are present.

Example 47.

Organ.

Pianoforte.

*non legato*

Example 47 consists of two systems of staves. The first system is labeled 'Organ' and the second is labeled 'Pianoforte'. The Organ part has a melodic line with rhythmic patterns. The Pianoforte part has a rhythmic accompaniment with the instruction *non legato* written above the staff.



Example 48.

(Manuals.)  
Organ.

(Pedal.)

Pianoforte.  
(Tausig.)

Example 49.

Organ (Manuals.)

Pianoforte.  
(Tausig.)

N. B. (rhythmic addition)

Example 50.

Organ (Manuals.)

Pianoforte.  
(Tausig.)

Example 51.

Organ (Manuals.)

Pianoforte.

mf (?)

7.H. 4

l.H. con Pedale

Pedal.

Example 52.

Organ (Manuals.)

Pianoforte.

mf



## II. Omissions.

Hiatuses in part-progression, incomplete doublings, inexact reproduction of the positions of chords, and belated or anticipated entrances, necessarily arise:— From the limited stretching capacity of the hands; or from facilitations in playing; or where there are too many parts. Frequently only a single tone is omitted, transposed into the octave, or replaced by some other harmonic interval. With careful treatment, the effect of such omissions is not very disturbing, except in the part having the theme, which part should, therefore, be spared wherever possible.

Example 54.

Organ.

Pianoforte.

Example 55.

Example 56.

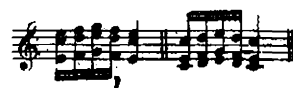
Example 57

a)

b)

Under this head we also reckon those one-sided, but useful, doublings of runs in thirds and sixths, which can be executed with one hand:

Also the occasionally unavoidable omission of appoggiaturas, mordents, and other ornaments.





### III. Liberties.

Free arrangements are, in view of some irreconcilable diversities in the two instruments, not inadmissible. They may be of a technical or of a formal nature: "Technical", when they consist in an extension of the passages, or an alteration of certain figures and rhythms; "formal", when they occasion harmonic, contrapuntal, thematic,\* or other modifications of the musical structure. Of such liberties the Preludes and Fugues in D and E $\flat$  (as transcribed by the editor) contain three examples, of which, in turn, three subclasses might be distinguished:

1. In the E $\flat$  Prelude, a skip of 18 measures previously heard;
2. An harmonic suspension (instead of a full close) at the end of the same Prelude, followed by a cadence-like transition to the Fugue;
3. In the D major Fugue, an added "Coda", faithfully imitated from an Episode in the Prelude. (Compare the above-mentioned passages in the published works.)

Illustrations of the first kind.

Example 61.

Manual.

Pedal.

(Tausig)

Example 62.

a.)

b.)

(Adagio.)

ff

MB.

Example 63.

Organ=

Pedal.

Piano.

Left hand.

*rinforzando*

(Liszt)

Example 64.

\* In Bach we repeatedly meet with the theme taken up in simplified form by the pedal; e. g.:

instead of:

Illustration of the second kind. (The reason for choosing this form is, to give the theme the greatest emphasis at the culminating point of the Fugue.)

Example 65.

Organ.

Exact piano-transcription.

(Tausig.)

Free piano-transcription.

*ff*

*ff*

*ff*

*ff*

Illustrations of both kinds.

Detailed description: This musical score for Example 65 is presented in three systems. The first system is for Organ, featuring a treble and bass staff with a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line. The second system is an 'Exact piano-transcription' by Tausig, showing a more complex texture with multiple voices in both hands, marked with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The third system is a 'Free piano-transcription', which simplifies the texture, focusing on the main melodic and harmonic lines, also marked with *ff*. A large slur spans across the bottom of the piano-transcription systems, indicating a continuous melodic line.

Illustrations of both kinds.

Example 66.

Organ.

Pianoforte.

*Presto.\**

Detailed description: This musical score for Example 66 is presented in three systems. The first system is for Organ, showing a treble and bass staff with a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line. The second system is for Pianoforte, showing a treble and bass staff with a complex texture of multiple voices in both hands. The third system is a continuation of the Pianoforte part, marked with a tempo change to 'Presto.\*'. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

\*) "The embellished cadences are like a bit of improvisation. They are executed at the close of a piece, without strict adherence to the tempo".

## 4. Use of the Piano-pedals.

### (a) The Damper-pedal (loud pedal).

Do not believe in the legendary tradition, that Bach must be played without pedal.\*

While the pedal is sometimes necessary in Bach's piano-works, it is absolutely essential in these transcribed organ-pieces. True, in the piano-works the inaudible use of the pedal is the only proper one. By this we mean the employment of the pedal for binding two successive single tones or chords, for emphasizing a suspension; for sustaining a single part, etc.; a manner of treatment by which no specific pedal-effect is brought out. Indispensable in the legato polyphonic style, its employment is also fully justifiable where the instruction "*senza pedale*" is generally observed; the pedal being, as it were, a substitute for a missing finger.

(That the *disuse* of the pedal is often its best use, is a saying applicable not only to Bach-playing, but likewise to piano-playing in general.)

Wherever possible, sustain the tones with the hands rather than with the pedal.

Sweeping pedal-effects in a pianistic sense are foreign to the style.

Where chords (solid or broken) are taken with the pedal, lift the hands simultaneously with the pedal. A vaguely prolonged sound is contrary to the nature of the organ.

In passages intended to imitate magnificent "full organ" effects, the pedal is indispensable. The raised dampers produce no ill effect with passing- and changing-notes, and the like. Consider, that the mixtures opened with the full organ contain the fifth and octave, or even the third and seventh, of every tone struck. An approximate imitation of these tone-blendings (tone-tangles) can be obtained, on the piano, only by using the pedal.

Example 67.

Adagio.

Example 68.

Example 69.

\* It is kept alive by people who also demand that Bach should be played only on the spinet or clavichord. These are the same persons who irritably asseverate, that much playing of Liszt injures a pianist; that Beethoven's power of invention, in his third period, was enfeebled by age; that chromatic trumpets are unmusical instruments;— all debatable opinions, which we intentionally refrain from contradicting, as the aim of this work is neither controversial nor to provoke controversy.

Example 70.

Example 71.

ff p pp u. s. w. etc.

(For the use of the damper-Pedal, compare (in general) Liszt's transcription of the G minor Fantasia.)

(b) The soft pedal.

Touching the soft, or left, pedal (marked "una corda" or "u. c.") let us say at the outset, that it may be used not only for the last gradations of "pianissimo", but also in "mezzo forte" and all the intermediate dynamic shadings. The case may even occur, that some passages are played more softly without the soft pedal than others with it. The effect intended here is not softness of tone, but the peculiar quality of tone obtained. (Compare "Registration".)

Example 72.

Adagio.

p senza Pedale pp mp p II. Ped. u. c. senza Ped. u. c.

Example 73.

poco legato

p f tenuto p f p II. Ped. u. c. Ped. Ped. Ped. II. Ped. u. c.

Example 74.

f mf piu tenuto p f mf p II. Ped. u. c. Ped. II. Ped. u. c.

Example 75.

Moderato maestoso.  
len.

tre corde

una corda

mf p II. Ped. u. c. Ped.

(Compare the Coda to the editors transcr. of the D major Prelude, and the E minor Fugue in App. II to Vol. I.)

The entrance of the organ-pedal-part in the exposition of a fugue may, as a rule, be advantageously supported by the soft pedal. The exposition as a whole, and also the episodes, are usually benefitted by the soft pedal. (Comp. the Fugue in E $\flat$  = C.) The editor plays, for instance, the repetition of the secondary theme (beginning in F minor) in the G minor Fantasia, with soft pedal and in the evenest "piano" up to the semicadence in G minor (i.e., 6 full measures)



(c) The Sustaining-pedal.

Many modern instruments are furnished with a pedal, by the aid of which single tones may be sustained (their dampers lifted from the strings) while all the rest of the keyboard is playing "senza pedale". In order to effect this, the sustaining-pedal is pressed down just after the notes to be sustained are struck audibly or inaudibly; and they sound as long as the pedal is held, and with greater purity of tone than with the ordinary loud pedal, because the other strings cannot vibrate with them. The loud pedal can be employed at pleasure while the sustaining-pedal is held, as it does not interfere with the action of the latter. In playing any figure containing the tones held by the sustaining-pedal, their sound is reinforced and prolonged with each repetition; when they are repeated at regular intervals of time, their tone is indefinitely prolonged.

(Notes for the sustaining-pedal are square.)

Example 76.

Example 76 shows a musical score for piano. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth notes. The left hand plays a bass line with chords. The instruction "senza Pedale" is written above the first measure. A forte (f) dynamic marking is present in the first measure of the left hand.

Example 77.

Sust.-ped.  
senza Pedale

Example 77 illustrates the use of the sustaining pedal. The right hand part starts with a piano (p) dynamic and a "senza Pedale" instruction. A note is marked "strike silently, take sust.-pedal, then lift hand." The left hand part starts with a piano (p) dynamic and a "senza Pedale" instruction. The right hand then plays a melodic line with a forte (f) dynamic, and the left hand plays a bass line with a forte (f) dynamic. The word "(effect)" is written between the staves.

Example 78.

Example 78 shows a musical score for piano. The right hand part starts with a "dolce" instruction and a piano (p) dynamic. The left hand part starts with a piano (p) dynamic and a "senza Pedale" instruction. The right hand then plays a melodic line with a forte (f) dynamic, and the left hand plays a bass line with a forte (f) dynamic. The word "effect" is written between the staves.

Real organ-effects can be obtained only by the combined action of the three pedals.

As might be supposed, the editor has not succeeded in discovering all the hidden possibilities of the sustaining-pedal; the following illustrations will show the results of his investigations hitherto.

Example 79.

Sust.-pedal alone.

Example 79 shows a musical score for piano. The right hand part starts with a "legato" instruction and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The left hand part starts with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and a "senza Pedale" instruction. The right hand then plays a melodic line with a forte (f) dynamic, and the left hand plays a bass line with a forte (f) dynamic.

Example 80.

Adagio. *Sust.-ped. and loud Pedal.*

III. Ped.  
*Sust.-pedal continually held with left foot.*

Example 81.

*ff* III. Ped. *Sust.-ped.*

*energicamente*

*ff*

\* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

\* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

Example 82.

*Sust.-ped. and soft pedal.*

*una corda* *Sust.-ped. with right foot.*

*mf* III. Ped.

(Liszt)

Example 83.

Grave. *mf* *espress.*

II. Ped. *u. c.* \* *p* II. Ped. *u. c.* \*

(Liszt)

Example 84.

Adagio. *Sust.-ped. (r. foot)*

*p* III. Ped. *ped.*

*una corda* *pp*

Example 85.

3 Pedale. *ten.*

*ff* Ped. \* *ten.* Fuga. *p*

Ped. \* *una corda*

*Sust.-ped.*

*Also see Ex. 91.*

Example 86.

Andante sostenuto.

Example 86 is a piano accompaniment piece in 3/4 time, marked 'Andante sostenuto'. The score consists of four measures. The right hand plays a series of chords, with the first measure marked 'p dolce III. Ped. Sust.-ped.' and the subsequent measures marked '\* III. Ped. Sust.-ped.'. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The instruction 'una corda' is written below the first measure of the left hand.

Example 87.

Andante

*dolciss.*

Example 87 is a piano accompaniment piece in 3/4 time, marked 'Andante'. The score consists of four measures. The right hand plays a melodic line with a 'dolciss.' marking. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The instruction 'una corda' is written below the first measure of the left hand. The right hand is marked 'dolce una corda'. The left hand is marked 'III. Ped. Sust.-ped.' in each measure.

Example 88.

Example 88 is a piano accompaniment piece in 4/4 time. The score consists of five measures. The right hand plays a melodic line with a 'fz' marking in the first three measures and 'ffz' in the last two. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The instruction 'una corda' is written below the first measure of the left hand.

Example 89.

Example 89 is a piano accompaniment piece in 3/4 time. The score consists of four measures. The right hand plays a melodic line with a 'mf' marking. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The instruction 'senza ped.' is written below the first measure of the right hand.

Example 90.

Example 90 is a piano accompaniment piece in 3/4 time. The score consists of four measures. The right hand plays a melodic line with a 'f' marking. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The instruction 'una corda' is written below the first measure of the left hand. The number '8' is written above the first measure of the right hand.

## 5. Interpretation (style of playing).

Let the interpretation be on broad lines, full and firm, and rather hard than too tender.

"Elegant" nuances, such as a sentimental swell of the phrases, a coquettish hastening and retarding, excessively light staccato, over-flexible legato, over-employment of the pedal, and the like, are bad habits wherever they occur; in Bach-playing, they are offensive mistakes. On the other hand, a certain elasticity in the tempo, when applied on a large scale, lends to the interpretation that trait of freedom which characterizes every artistic performance;— for instance, Bach's organ-fantasias ought not to be played from beginning to end with stiff metronomic precision.

The study of touch\* is of the first importance for our purpose. The student is required to acquire as complete a scale of dynamic gradations as possible, with the ability to maintain unimpeachable evenness in each gradation. More especially in the soft registers (which call for great variety of shading), a dull and rigid monotony of tone is demanded.

In the organ, the pipes belonging to one and the same registers are "equalized" with the utmost care; any tone even a very little louder than the rest would fairly scream in comparison.

When any part, on the piano, is to be rendered more prominent than the others (theme, imitation), let this contrasting register— like a solo-stop on the organ— be likewise, and in all its tones, perfectly smooth and even in quality.

One advantage which the piano has over the organ is, the ability to render prominent (accent) one tone above the general level; and it would be foolish not to utilize this advantage where its use is musically justifiable. The melodic episodes, too, should breathe inspiration and feeling, and powerful intensifications should pulse and vibrate with life.

Be specially careful to strike all the tones of a (solid) chord together. Arpeggios, or the hasty anticipation of the bass, are of very doubtful taste; firstly, because contrary to the character of the organ; secondly, because they produce the effect of over-exertion. Moreover, such basses lack the necessary weight. For these faults the transcriptions themselves are usually answerable; it is the editor's business to forestall such awkward difficulties.

Example 91.

The musical score for Example 91 is presented in three systems. The first system is labeled "Organ." and shows a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The second system is labeled "Pianoforte. (not good)" and shows the same piece on piano, but with a less effective bass line and some awkward phrasing. The third system is labeled "better." and shows the piece on piano with a more effective bass line and a tempo marking of "Adagio molto." The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Example 92.

The musical score for Example 92 is presented in two systems. The first system is labeled "not so good." and shows a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The second system is labeled "ossia" and shows an alternative version of the piece on piano, with a more effective bass line and a tempo marking of "Adagio molto." The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

\* On the organ, the performer must skilfully select his registers; on the piano, they must arise under his very fingers.

Organ.

not good.

better.

still better.

Pianoforte-transcription.

(Also comp. numerous examples in the transcr. of the Eb Prelude and Fugue.)

Another help in imitating the organ, is the inaudible repetition of sustained tones in passages like that shown below:

Example 94.

Adagio.

sempre una corda.

pp

p

III. Red.

Sust.-ped.

\* Red.

\* Red. silently \*

Colza

Molto lentamente

*mf* *p*

Pedal und  
Pedal and  
una corda together.

Execution of  
the inner part.  
(silent)

Example 96.

Allegro.

*ff* *pp*

*una corda*

Executi

(silent)

(More on Interpretation in the chapters on *Registration* and *Use of the Pedals*.)

6. Supplementary.

Higher demands are made by the transcription of certain kinds of organ-pieces which cannot be thoroughly mastered by one player on the piano (taking into consideration the necessary doublings) because of their too intricate polyphony, or which, because intended for two manuals, present other insuperable difficulties in practice. In either case, the problem of transcription may be solved by arranging them for two pianos.\* (Also compare the Variant to Fugue XV.)

Example 97.

Organ.

Pianoforte I

*f legato*

Pianoforte II.

*f*

\*) Bach himself, for similar reasons, once took refuge in this expedient; it was in the two fugues before the last, in his contrapuntal bequest "The art of Fugue"

This page of musical notation, numbered 184, contains six systems of music. Each system consists of three staves: a top staff with a treble clef, a middle staff with a treble clef, and a bottom staff with a bass clef. The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and ornaments. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) and *ten.* (ritardando). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word *Red.* (ritardando) written below the bottom staff.

Example 98.

Allegro (sostenuto.)

Choir org.

Organ.

Pianoforte I.

una coraa pp

Ped.

Pianoforte II.

mf molto tenuto

The chords with soft pedal. (very gently).

Ped.



Our problem is presented in a wholly different aspect when we have to metamorphose an organ-piece, by transcription for piano, wholly into the style and character of a piano-piece—actually to translate it into the language of the piano. Just as in the case of “orchestration,” our success will now be the greater, the less the nature of the pianoforte is disowned, and the closer the musical thoughts are made to conform to it: they should not be simply translated, but re-poetized.

All the resources of the instrument are to be utilized where they can enhance the effect; the freedom of transcription gains wider limits, becoming wellnigh unlimited when—as in the following model examples—the transcriber works with his own compositions\*.

Example 99.

Organ.

*All notes held.*

*Trillo*

\* From this standpoint the editor has attempted a transcription of Liszt's *Fantasia and Fugue on the chorale in Meyerbeer's Prophet*.

Pianoforte.

*sempre ff e presto*

The first system of the score consists of two staves. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various notes, including some with accidentals (sharps and naturals). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

The second system continues the musical piece. It features similar notation to the first system, with a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff has some notes with a fermata-like symbol above them. The bass staff continues with chords and single notes.

The third system continues the musical piece. It features similar notation to the previous systems, with a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff has some notes with a fermata-like symbol above them. The bass staff continues with chords and single notes.

The fourth system is a trill section. The treble staff has a melodic line with a trill. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The text *fff Trillo* and *(ben in tempo)* is written above the treble staff. The number 12 is written above the treble staff and below the bass staff, indicating the number of notes in the trill. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

The fifth system continues the musical piece. It features similar notation to the previous systems, with a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff has some notes with a fermata-like symbol above them. The bass staff continues with chords and single notes. The text *ff* is written at the end of the system. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Example 100.

Organ.

pp

pp

pp

*poco*

*a*

*poco*

*cre*

*Full organ*

*f*

*scen*

*do*

*tenuto*

*ten.*

*ff*

*ff*

*ten.*

*ten.*

*ten.*

*ten.*

*ten.*

## Quasi Allegro moderato.

Pianoforte.

tranne sotto voce gemendo

pp

Red. \*

sempre pp

poco a poco cresc. -

Red. \*

e un poco acceler. il tempo

f marc.

Red. \*

sempre più agitato e cresc.

rinforz.

Red. \*

Red. \*

stringendo

Red. \*

marcatissimo

Red. \*

più rinforzando

Red. \*

F. Liszt.

As acceptable tasks of considerable magnitude, we recommend for transcription Bach's Toccata in F, the Toccata e Fuga in C, the Fantasia in G, and, for a 4-hand arrangement for two pianos, the Passacaglia.

Pieces from which the preceding  
Examples are quoted:

Numbers:

Organ-works

Bach's E $\flat$ major Prelude & Fugue .....	2. 3. 5. 11. 16. 17. 21. 40. 42. 44. 45. 46. 52. 55. 56. 57. 68. 74. 75. 85.
” D major Prelude & Fugue .....	4. 10. 15. 24. 33. 41. 47. 51. 69. 70. 71. 73. 79. 80. 94.
” D minor Toccata & Fugue .....	6. 9. 12. 13. 18. 31. 34. 48. 49. 50. 54. 61. 62. 64. 65.
” Passacaglia .....	1. 19. 20. 38. 39. 93. 97.
” Fantasia in G major .....	7. 8. 30.
” Toccata in F major .....	22. 23. 26. 53. 58. 59. 81.
” Toccata & Fugue in C major .....	14. 25. 28. 35. 36. 37.
” Fantasia & Fugue in G minor .....	63. 83. 92.
” Fugue (Violin-fugue) in D minor .....	66. 91.
” Prelude in A minor .....	82.
” Toccata (“Doric”) in D minor .....	60.
” Prelude in G minor .....	32.
” Prelude in E minor .....	29.
” 2nd Concerto in A minor (acc. to Vivaldi)	98.
” Chaconne .....	72.
Beethoven's 4th Symphony .....	84.
Liszt's Fugue on the Name “BACH” .....	99.
Liszt's Variations on “WEINEN & KLAGEN” .....	100.
(on a Motive by Bach)	

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Original .....

27. 43. 67. 76. 77. 78. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 95. 96.

# Second Appendix to Volume I.

## Prelude and Fugue.

(Example of transcription from the organ for the pianoforte.)

**Organ. (Original)**

**Pianoforte. Transcription.**

*Moderato deciso. non legato*

*mf*

*ma tenutamente*

*(sotto)*

*(sopra)*

*or.*

*non allegro.*

*l. H.*

*ten.*

*ten.*

*ten.*

*ten.*

*or.*

*pesante*

*ten.*

*sosten.*

*r. H.*

*l. H.*

*or.*

First system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line. The middle and bottom staves are a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music features complex rhythmic patterns and chromatic movement.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle and bottom staves are a grand staff. This system includes dynamic markings: *f*, *p tenuto*, *non legato*, *più f*, and *ff*. There are also performance instructions like *ten. ten.* and *ten.*. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with the number 3. The system concludes with the notes *8a 8a 8a*.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle and bottom staves are a grand staff. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle and bottom staves are a grand staff. This system includes the marking *non leg.* and a section labeled *L.H.* (Left Hand). The system concludes with the instruction *Sust. Ped.* (Sustaining Pedal).





*sempre dolce*

*morbidissimo*

*ten.* *ten.* *ten.* *pp* *dolciss.* *ppp subito*

*ppp subito*

This Fugue should sound as if played without pedal.

Limit the use of the pedal to binding tones difficult of connection, and to prolonging tones which cannot be sustained by the hand; the time-value must in no case be lengthened or abbreviated.

# Third Appendix to Volume I.

Analytical exposition  
of the Fugue in Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 106. N. B.

## 1st Part: A. = Exposition.

Theme (1) *f* (2)

Motive A      Motive B      B      c, 1      c, 2      c, 3

Motive C

*crescendo*

Extension of the theme (free)

Th. *f*

Motive (a) *f*      (a, 1) *f*      a, 2      Motive (b, 1)      b, 2 \*)

Countersubject I.      free extension.      *cresc.*      (contraction of b, 1)

N. B. We should not regard the study of the piano-fugue (which is, in fact, the chief aim of the Well-tempered Clavichord) as completely concluded, without a mention of the climax of all piano-fugue composition, the last movement of Beethoven's opus 106 — a work of elementary power.

By the illumination of its formal structure, light is also thrown on its conception; nothing in this fugue is so obscure and turbid as to explain its undeniable unpopularity. (We should rather ascribe it to the immanent feeling of unrest — the lack of pleasurable ease.)

Only frequent and finished performance, and the provision of a complete view of Beethoven's intellectual procedure, can make head against, and possibly overcome, this unpopularity. The editor has tried both ways, in order to lift this piece, decried as "ugly and unpianistic" but really masterful and full of genius, to its rightful place before the public. In this he has merely followed Hans von Bülow, whose model edition of this Fugue is supplemented here in one direction.

(1) The theme comprises only 6 measures. Of this we furnish two proofs: (1) In the course of the Fugue, the theme is never exactly reproduced beyond the sixth measure; (2) the "canon cancrizans" in the third part, begins the theme with the sixth measure.

Theme

Theme has 3 motives:

Motive A. Motive B. Motive C.

Motive C can be subdivided thus:

Motive c, 1. c, 2. c, 3.

(2) In this Fugue, the movement in sixteenths in itself, without reference to the succession of its intervals, is regarded as thematic. At the same time, a special type of the diatonic passages is retained.

\*) (to meas: 17). This is employed in three forms:

C.S. I.

Countersubject II.  
Motive a.  
Th. *f sf*

Episode: Sequence-like imitations of C.S.I.b,2  
C.S. II. b. C.S. I. b 2

Motive b.  
free extension.

in diminution.

in diminution.  
in diminution.  
Th. A.

Free form of Th. C.

1st Part, B. = second Ex.

Th. A *sf* Theme

position (incomplete) in a remote key.

The rhythm anticipated by one

rept. at the tenth.  
free counterpoint.  
C.S. I. Motive b.  
beat.

[C.S. I. b, 2 with shifted rhythm.]

thematic movem. in 16ths.

Imitation of inner part.  
Imitation of soprano.



2nd Part. Augmentation.

Counter-subj. I and II in augment., set in one part.

Theme in augmentation (doubled values).  
12 measures.

Th. in cpt. at the tenth.

C.S.I. b. Free Imitation of Theme C (extension) Fragment Th.  
C.S.I. b. Frag. Th. B. Th. B.  
C.S.I. b.

of a stretto, in contrary motion and augmentation, between Soprano and Bass. Stretto-like play with thematic motive

(Domin. Answ.)  
Th.

(Th. A) in augmentation.  
C.S.I. b.  
C.S.I. b. in original value.  
(Idea)

Second independent episode.

(Symmetrical counterpart to 1st Episode.)

p cresc. p cresc.

Sequence of 4 separate measures.

Inversion in parts of Sequence, Soprano

Transformation of (b)

and Alto imitating (3-meas.) Extension of 1-meas. sequence-motive to 2 measures. Four repetitions of the same.

Imitation of the preceding 4 beats, and transition.

3rd Part. Canon cancrizans.  
New Counter-subject: (III.)

1)

matic movem. in 16ths.

Answer in the relative key.

Development with Theme-fragments in the Canon cancrizans.  
Th. B. in Canon cancr.

(1) That is, inversion of the succession of the tones, retaining their original time-value and the intervals. E.g.:

(2) F# is both the last note of counter-subject III, and the first of the theme.

(3) This counterpoint, a rhythmic variation of C. S. III, enters before the latter, and thus forms a unique canon.

Sequence. 11 repetitions of a 1-meas. formula.

Th. B. in the contr. motion of the canon cancrizans.

Th. B. in the contr. motion of the Original.

*cresc.*

*f hen legato*

Th. B. in the cont. mot. of the can. cancr.

Th. B. in the canon cancr.

Imitatory variants.

Contraction.

free transition (3 meas.)

New counterpoint in

Augm. of last link of counterpoint in the Alto.

Theme in the original form.

Sopr. and Alto. (imitating closely)

N.B.

N.B. Sequence-like progression of 5th thematic measure.

4th Part. Inversion.

Transition. Theme in Contrary motion.

*dolce*

*cresc.*

C.S.II. contr. mot.

C.S.I. contr. mot.

Continuation of the themat. Sequence in the inner part.

(free)

N.B. Meas. 6 of theme is omitted here.

Variation of C.S.I.  
in contr. motion.

Imitat. and continuation.

Sequence (3-meas.)

Inversion of the Sequence.  
Varied Imitation of the Bass.

Theme in contr. motion in remote key. Parallel passage to 1st Part, B (incomplete). Free continuation.

Imitatory intensification. (2-part.)

(3-part.)

1) Diminution (of Th. A. to  
one-half of time-value.)

Free semi-cadence.

(1) Bülow regards the trills as "a triple diminution of the theme." If this were the case, the notes in the *auftritt* would have to be sixteenths. We perceive, consequently, only a simple diminution (the half of the original note-value), and regard the trills as quarter-notes abbreviated by rests. An unabridged presentation of this passage would, therefore, probably be thus:

It was not written so, because of its impracticability on the pianoforte.



5th Part, A. Novation.

New Counter-subject (IV), at first as an independent fugue-theme. (1)

Transition and Modulation.

Idea of the Imitations in Soprano and Alto.

5th Part, B. Double Fugato. (Return to original key.)

a tempo

C.S. IV.

C. S. IV.

Th. A. and B.

*trium*

C. S. IV. cre -

- scen -

tutte le corde

Th. A. and B. cre -

- scen

Sequence with fragments of C. S. IV. and Theme B. The Bass in 3/4 time,

higher parts in 2/4 time.

Contraction.

(1) A Fughetta in the Fugue; like a theatre on the stage, on which an independent piece is played in connection with, and affecting the plot of, the principal play.

5th Part, C. Stretto in direct and contrary motion.

Theme in direct motion, rhythm belated by 2 beats.

Theme in contrary motion, rhythm belated by one beat.

free

Th. in contrary motion.

free

Theme in direct motion.

N. B.

Direct motion.

Sequence (3 meas.)

Inversion.

Free inversion of the Sequence.

Another inversion of the Sequence.

Reëntry of Counter-subject I.

thematic.

Inversion of the organ-point Episode.

Imitation of Bass (fragmentary)

(1) The dominant organ-point, which, as a rule, closes the fugue, is here only an alarm-signal preparatory to the appearance of the serious and final organ-point. Though lasting, for the ear, only through four measures, it really extends, for the mind, through twelve measures and two beats — if not even to the commencement of Part VI.

(2) The soprano is set here in two parts; in the fifth measure thereafter the bass is doubled in the octave. Imagine the passage for string-orchestra, the violins *divisi* in places, and the bass part taken by the cello and double-basses.

still closer (ascending)

Imit. ( ) ( ) *f*

Contracted repetition (descending)

6th Part. Conclusion.\*

Imitation (Sop. and Bass) (Th.) *tr* C.S.I.

Harmonic torpor.

(Suspension) Th. C.S.II.

(Th.) *tr*

Idéa: ( )

Theme in direct and contrary motion simultaneously.

*cresc.* - - *fin cresc.* - *f*

Th. *tr* C.S.I.

Three-part stretto of themes A and B. (Idéa: )

Th. *tr*

(Idéa: )

\*"At this point the so-called stretta begins," says Bülow with a mistaken choice of terms. In *contrapuntal* terminology, with which we now have to do, the *stretta* or *stretto* signifies a "close" leading of the theme in several parts. In the homophonic forms, on the other hand, we do, in point of fact, understand under the term "stretta" that portion of the Coda which, in accelerated tempo and intensified expression, "hastens" toward the close (*stringendo* = hastening; accelerating). The distinction between Coda and Stretta is, for example, very evident in the great *Leonora* overture.

(1) Here the soprano completes the theme interrupted in the alto, by taking up the sixth measure an octave higher.

Th.

*f*

C.S. II.

C.S. I.

C.S. II.

*ff*

*ff*

Reso-  
lution.

Cadenza.

*p cresc.*

*ff*

Harmonic Suspension, figurate.

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

comp. close of Part. V.

*ff*

Organ-point. C.S. I. and II set together in one part (see Part II, meas. 3 and 4).

C.S. I. (imit.)

C.S. I.

Themr

*ritardando*

Poco Adagio.

Free Coda.

Tempo I.

*pp*

Rhythm of four quarter-notes.

*f*

Idea:

\*) Here the polyphony, and therewith the Fugue proper, comes to an end. The coda now following, so brilliant and impetuous in pianistic effect and conception, closes what might be called the series composing the Sonata for Hammerclavier.

## Appendix IV to Volume I.

In Kellner's copy the following "Praeludium" precedes the "Fughetta" appended, as a study in composition, to Fugue XV.

## Prelude

(Allegro)

*leggiermente*

3\* 3

*susurrando*

*saltando*

From here, play each successive measure of the following

6 somewhat louder.

4

*f risoluto* *p subito*

3 4

*sempre crescendo molto* *misuratamente*

4

more probably:

*f* *p subito*

3

*f* *con sf ad lib.*

3

attacca la Fughetta (XV) (B)

\* In this charming and pianistically acceptable little piece, the alternation between three- and four-measure rhythm is noteworthy. We have indicated it by figures at the beginning of each group of measures.

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