

Erster Teil

Johann Sebastian Bach
herausgegeben von Bruno Mugellini

Preludio I

BWV 846

Andante con moto (♩ = 108)

Andante con moto ($\text{♩} = 108$)

p legato, molto tenuto ed uguale

a)

(*Rd.*) * (*Rd.*) * (*segue similmente*)

[illegible]

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two measures, and the second system consists of two measures. The music is written for piano on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The first measure of the first system is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and the second measure is marked *p* (piano). The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The melody features a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure of the first system and a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure of the second system. The bass line features a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure of the first system and a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure of the second system. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a single system with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody is characterized by eighth-note patterns, often beamed together in groups of four. The bass line consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The score includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano) at the start of the second measure and *mp* (mezzo-piano) at the start of the fourth measure. There are also fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5 below the notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the second measure of the fourth bar.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for piano and voice. The piano part is in the left hand, and the voice part is in the right hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part features a repeating eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The voice part consists of a single melodic line. The score includes dynamic markings: *pp* (pianissimo) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The piano part has a 4-measure rest at the beginning and a 3-measure rest at the end. The voice part has a 4-measure rest at the beginning and a 3-measure rest at the end.

a) Die Bewegung der Finger sei so gering wie möglich. Der Arbeiter hält in diesem Stück den Gebrauch des Pedals, den er jedoch zwischen Parenthesen bezeichnet, für erlaubt.

a) The movement of the fingers should be as little as possible. The reviser admits, for this piece, the use of the Pedal, but he indicates it in brackets ().

a) L'articolazione delle dita sia minore per quanto è possibile. Il revisore ritiene lecito, per questo pezzo, l'uso del Pedale segnandolo però fra parentesi.

a) On veillera à ce que l'articulation des doigts soit aussi petite que possible. L'auteur de cette édition admet parfaitement l'emploi de la pédale, dans ce prélude, mais il s'est borné à l'indiquer entre parenthèses.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Performance instructions like *cresc. a poco a poco*, *mf sempre cresc.*, *più f*, *dim. a poco a poco*, and *allargando* are present. The piece concludes with a final chord marked *p*.

Below the staves, there are performance instructions in German, Italian, and French:

b) Die tiefste Note muß am meisten hervor gehoben werden.
 b) The lower note must be the more sonorous.

b) La nota più grave dev'essere la più sonora.
 b) Le son le plus grave doit être aussi le plus sonore.

Fuga I

Andante (♩ = 66)

mf *legatissimo, con perfetta uguaglianza di suono*

(a 4 voci)

sempre legatissimo

marc. *mf* *marc.* *f* *marc.* *mf* *cresc.* *marc.*

Tema. *soggetto*

1716

Die Sechszehntel des zweiten Taktes des Themas ... der zweiten batt. del Tema danno origine al pas-
sprung für den Gang der Oberstimme im 4. Takt, und ... so ... te acuta nella batt. 4^a, ed a tutti gli altri dello stesso
dern der gleichen Form. Von dem thematischen Fragment ... gno. Dal frammento tematico ... ha origine il Basso
stammt der Baß im 12. Takt ab: ...

From the semiquavers in the second bar of the Theme is formed
the passage of the upper part in the 4th bar, and all the others
the same design. ... thematic fragment ... original
the Bass in the 12th ...

- a) Die Schüler gleiten meist zu schnell über diese beiden w
unddreißigstel hin
b) Dies kleine diminuendo läßt besser den Eintritt des Themas
im Sopran hervortreten.
c) Der 3. Finger muß ohne jeden Sprung über den kleinen Fin-
ger gesetzt werden, bei vollkommener Bindung.
d) Der 4. Finger muß unter den dritten gleiten.
e) Hier endigt die Einführung, und es beginnt eine Folge von Durch-
führungen, in denen das Thema immer in Kanonform wiederholt wird.
f) Das fis muß viel leichter angeschlagen werden als die Noten des

Themas, sonst würde der Gang so erscheinen:

- a) The student generally plays these two demisemiquavers too ra-
pidly.
b) This little diminuendo makes the entry of the Theme in the
Soprano more conspicuous.
c) The 3rd finger must pass under the 5th without jumping off,
slurring exactly.
d) The 4th finger must pass under the 3rd.
e) The Exposition ends here and begins a series of episodes in
which the Theme is always repeated in Canon.

- f) The F# should be played more softly than the notes of the
Theme, or else the passage will sound thus

La partie supérieure de la 4^{ème} mesure est issue, de même que
tous les autres dessins analogues, des doubles croches de la secon-
de mesure du sujet. Le fragment thématique ... donne nais-
sance à la base de la mesure 2:3 ...
Gli allievi ... queste due biscrome.

- b) Questo piccolo diminuendo fa spiccare meglio l'entrata del Tema
fatta dal Soprano.
c) Il 3^o dito deve passare sopra al mignolo senza il minimo sal-
to, legando esattamente.
d) È necessario che il 4^o dito passi sotto al 3^o.
e) Qui termina l'Esposizione, e comincia una serie di sviluppi nei
quali il Tema è sempre ripetuto a Canone.
f) Il Fa# deve suonarsi molto più leggero delle note del Tema, di-

versamente il passo sembrerà scritto così:

- a) La plupart des élèves glissent trop rapidement sur ces deux
triples croches.
b) Ce petit diminuendo fera mieux ressortir la réponse du so-
prano.
c) Le 3^{ème} doigt passera sur le 5^{ème}, sans le moindre saut, en
liant absolument.
d) Il est nécessaire de passer le 4^{ème} doigt sous le 3^{ème}.
e) C'est ici la fin de l'exposition et le début d'une série d'épiso-
des dans lesquels le sujet et la réponse sont constamment repris,
en manière de canon.

- f) On jouera le fa# beaucoup plus piano que les notes du sujet, pour é-
viter que le passage ne sonne de la manière suivante:

The image shows a sample page of a musical score, likely for a harpsichord, featuring multiple systems of music. The score includes various ornaments and performance instructions. A large, semi-transparent watermark is overlaid across the center of the page, reading "Leseprobe" and "Sample page".

g) Hin und wieder hat der Bearbeiter die Hinzufügung einer Verzierung für nötig gehalten, die nicht in Bachs Manuskript zu finden ist. Er hat sie dann in Parenthese gestellt.

h) Dies *a* darf nicht abgestoßen, sondern muß bis zum folgenden *a* ausgehalten werden.

i) Bei diesem C muß der Daumen der rechten Hand mit dem der linken vertauscht werden, ohne den Ton von neuem anzuschlagen.

l) Engführung; Orgelpunkt auf der Tonika.

g) Whenever the reviser deems needful an ornamentation, not marked in Bach's manuscripts, he puts it in brackets ().

h) This *A* must not be played staccato, but held down until the next *A*.

i) The thumb of the left hand must replace that of the right without repeating the note.

l) Stretto; Pedal on the Tonic.

g) Ogui qual volta il revisore ritiene necessario un abbellimento che non figura nei manoscritti di Bach, lo ha segnato fra parentesi.

h) Questo *la* non deve essere stacc., ma tenuto sino al *la* seguente.

i) Questo *Do* deve essere scambiato (sostituito) fra il pollice della mano destra e quello della sinistra senza farlo risuonare.

l) Stretto; Pedale sulla Tonica.

g) Il nous a paru nécessaire d'ajouter ici et là quelques ornements qui ne se trouvent pas dans le manuscrit de Bach; le signe d'ornement est noté alors entre parenthèses.

h) Ce *la* ne doit pas être détaché, mais bien soutenu jusqu'au *la* suivant.

i) Le pouce de la main gauche remplacera sur cet *ut* le pouce de la main droite, sans répéter le son.

l) Strette; pédale sur la tonique.