

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH

(1685 – 1750)

Klavierwerke

Busoni-Ausgabe

Band XV

Aria mit 30 Veränderungen
(Goldberg-Variationen)

BWV 988

herausgegeben von Ferruccio Busoni



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Air with 30 variations

The Purpose of this Edition

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

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

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

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

Air avec 30 variations

Justification de cette édition

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

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

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

Aria con 30 variazioni

Motivi della presente edizione

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

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

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

Variation 2.	Free imitation, three-part	2 ^{me} variation, imitation libre, à trois voix	variazione 2 ^{da} : libera imitazione, a tre parti
3.	Canon at the unison	3 ^{me} " , canon à l'unisson	» 3 ^{ra} : canone all' unisono
4.	Free imitation, four part	4 ^{me} " , imitation libre, à quatre voix	» 4 ^{ta} : libera imitazione, a quattro
6.	Canon at the second	6 ^{me} " , canon à la seconde	» 6 ^{ta} : canone alla seconda
9.	Canon at the third	9 ^{me} " , canon à la tierce	» 9 ^{na} : " " terza
10.	Fughetta I	10 ^{me} " , fughette I	» 10 ^{ma} : fughetta I ^{ma}
12.	Canon at the fourth (in contrary motion)	12 ^{me} " , canon à la quarte (mouvement contraire)	» 12 ^{ma} : canone alla quarta (al rovescio)
15.	Canon at the fifth (in contrary motion, and in minor)	15 ^{me} " , canon à la quinte (mouvement contraire et en mineur)	» 15 ^{ma} : " " quinta (al rovescio, ed in minore)
16.	Fughetta II (Allegro of the Overture)	16 ^{me} " , fughette II (Allegro de l'Ouverture)	» 16 ^{ma} : fughetta II ^{da} (Allegro dell' Ouverture)
18.	Canon at the sixth	18 ^{me} " , canon à la sixte	» 18 ^{ma} : canone alla sesta
19.	Free imitation, three-part	19 ^{me} " , imitation libre, à trois voix	» 19 ^{ma} : imitazione libera, a tre
21.	Canon at the seventh (and in minor)	21 ^{me} " , canon à la 7 ^{me} (et en mineur)	» 21 ^{ma} : canone alla settima (e in minore)
22.	Fugato, four-part	22 ^{me} " , fugato, à 4 voix	» 22 ^{ma} : fugato, a quattro
24.	Canon at the octave	24 ^{me} " , canon à l'octave	» 24 ^{ma} : canone all' ottava
27.	Canon at the ninth two-part	27 ^{me} " , canon à la neuvième, à 2 voix	» 27 ^{ma} : " alla nona, a due
30.	"Quodlibet" Compare the Explanation	30 ^{me} " , quolibet (voyez l'explication).	» 30 ^{ma} : Quodlibet (si veda la spiegazione).

The "comprehension" of the bass, upon which the theme is constructed, appears to the Editor of the greatest importance, for this it is, which forms the unchanging foundation of the entire work. Reduced to its simplest form, the bass reads as follows:

Nous tenons pour essentiel le fait de «reconnaitre» la basse qui porte le thème, puisque c'est là l'élément fondamental de toute l'œuvre. En sa forme primitive, la basse se présente ainsi:

Importante sembra all' editore che si riconosca bene il basso che porta il tema, formando questo il costante fondamento di tutta la composizione. Nella sua forma primaria e più semplice, egli si presenta così:



Together with the theme, it consists of 2 parts, each of which contains two portions of eight bars, this structural plan remains unchanged throughout all the pieces, except in one or two cases, where the time-signature demands that the number should be doubled or halved.

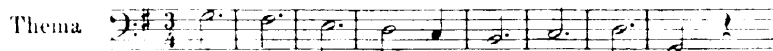
Le thème compris, elle se compose de 2 périodes de 8 mesures chacune; ce plan ne subit aucune altération sauf dans quelques rares pièces où le genre de mesure exige soit le redoublement soit la section des temps.

Esso consiste, col tema, in due periodi contenenti ognuna due gruppi di otto battute; questo schema rimane invariabile per tutti i pezzi, a meno che in alcuni isolati fra essi - il genere della misura non richieda la moltiplicazione o divisione del numero per due.

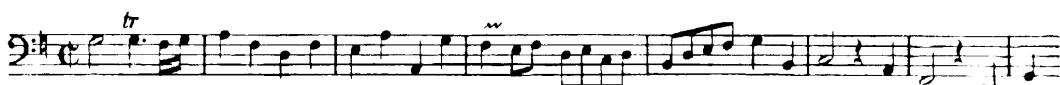
Some of the transformations of the bass:

Voici quelques modifications de la basse:

Ecco alcune metamorfosi del basso:



Var. 8 

Var. 10 

Var. 13 

Var. 15 

Var. 21 

Var. 24 

Var. 25 

Var. 26 

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

might come immediately after the buoyant Allegro (8).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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trebbe seguire immediatamente il brioso Allegro.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

30. The inner part louder than the upper part.

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

To be accurate, either the imitation should read thus:



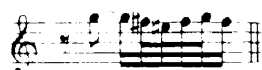
or the leading voice should enunciate:



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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



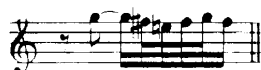
ou alors la voix conductrice devrait annoncer:



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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

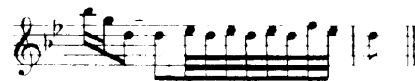
Se l'imitazione fosse assolutamente esatta, o ella dovrebbe avere questa forma, o la



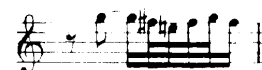
parte conduttrice dovrebbe indicare questa:



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



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



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

33. Noi proponiamo di fondere in uno l'ultima battuta del Grave colla prima dell'Allegro; così si elimina la battuta 2/8

ted bar in $\frac{3}{8}$ time would be eliminated, and the tempo of the following movement established.

mesure interpolée à $\frac{3}{8}$ et donne l'indication du mouvement suivant:

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



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

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

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

The middle part somewhat louder than the upper part.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

La voix intermédiaire plus en dehors que la partie supérieure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Folk-song 1 = V. L. I.

" " II = V. L. II.

Basso obbligato = B. O.

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



English Translation by Mevanwy Roberts.

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

62. Au concert: nous proposons la version suivante.

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

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

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

Chant populaire I = V. L. I.

" " II = V. L. II.

Basso obbligato = B. O.

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



F. Busoni

Traduction française de Gaston Knosp.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Basso obbligato = B. O.

71. Volendo ripetere la prima parte.



Traduzione italiana di F. Spino.

Reihenfolge für den Konzertvortrag

A R I A

Veränderungen. ERSTE GRUPPE:

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

ZWEITE GRUPPE:

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

DRITTE GRUPPE:

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

Aria mit 30 Veränderungen (Goldberg-Variationen) für das Klavier

Johann Sebastian Bach BWV 988
herausgegeben von Ferruccio Busoni

Aria Largamente e cantato





Allegro con freschezza, e deciso

Frisch

Variatio 1

Ossia

Ossia

Ossia

Ossia

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece, featuring five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

System 1: The first system shows a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a half note. The bass staff has a half note followed by a quarter note.

System 2: The second system continues the melody. The treble staff has a half note followed by a quarter note. The bass staff has a half note followed by a quarter note. The word *poco legato* is written below the bass staff.

System 3: The third system features a treble staff with a half note followed by a quarter note. The bass staff has a half note followed by a quarter note. The word *dolce* is written above the treble staff, and *Ossia* is written below the treble staff.

System 4: The fourth system shows a treble staff with a half note followed by a quarter note. The bass staff has a half note followed by a quarter note. The word *Ossia* is written below the bass staff.

System 5: The fifth system shows a treble staff with a half note followed by a quarter note. The bass staff has a half note followed by a quarter note. The word *Ossia* is written below the bass staff.

Andantino, dolce

Variatio 2

p

Ossia *p*

5

2 3 3 4 5

4

1. 2.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece. It consists of seven systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

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

Andante con eleganza e con moto
quasi Oboe

Variatio 3

Canone
all' Unisono

mf
mano destra
Rechte Hand

quasi Flauto
p

sotto voce
legato



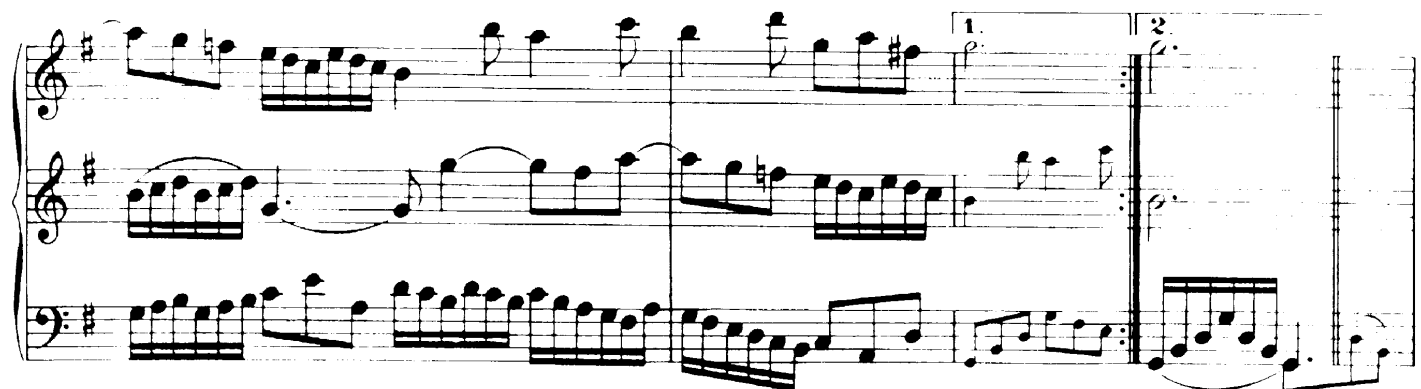
First system of musical notation, featuring three staves (treble, middle, and bass) in G major. The music includes various melodic lines, some with slurs and ties, and rests.



Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with three staves. It features complex melodic patterns and rests.



Third system of musical notation, featuring three staves. It includes melodic lines and rests. The notation includes the markings "m. s." and "m. d." below the middle staff.



Fourth system of musical notation, featuring three staves. It includes melodic lines and rests. The notation includes first and second endings, marked "1." and "2." above the staves.

Lo stesso movimento

Variatio 4

The musical score for Variatio 4 is written for piano and treble staves. It begins with the tempo instruction "Lo stesso movimento" and the dynamic marking *mf*. The score consists of five systems of music. The first system includes a treble staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/8 time signature, and a bass staff. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system features a repeat sign and first/second endings. The fourth system continues the piece. The fifth system concludes with a first/second ending and a final measure marked *p*. The score is published by Edition Breitkopf.

mf

p

p

p

Ossia
attacca

Allegro, non troppo

Variatio 5

kräftig (robustamente)

legg.

Ossia

2 3 4 5 2 1

2 5

The musical score is written for piano and violin. The piano part is in the left hand, and the violin part is in the right hand. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro, non troppo'. The score is divided into five systems. The first system is labeled 'Variatio 5' and 'kräftig (robustamente)'. The second system is marked 'legg.'. The third system is marked 'Ossia' and includes a sequence of notes numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 2, 1. The fourth system includes a sequence of notes numbered 2, 5. The score concludes with a double bar line.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The notation includes a repeat sign at the beginning. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 5, 2, and 5. An "Ossia" marking is present below the second measure.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The notation includes trills marked with "tr".

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The notation includes a trill marked with "tr".

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The notation includes a trill marked with "tr". An "ossia (8)" marking is present below the first measure of the system.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The notation includes a trill marked with "tr". An "Ossia" marking is present above the first measure of the system.

Allegro scherzando

Variatio 7

mf

poco cresc.

poco più f

dim.

più p

5 2

Variatio 8
a 2 Clav.
Original



Variatio 8
Bearbeitung





* Ausführung:







beim Konzert -
Vortrag: attacca
la Fughetta (10)

Variatio 9

Canone
alla Terza

Moderato

Variatio 10
Fughetta I

Alla breve

quasi f, tenuto

Ossia

poco più f

*) Ossia

*) Ausführung

Variatio 11
a 2 Clav.
Original.

Variatio 11
Bearbeitung)

Lo stesso tempo, più vivace

Musical score for piano, page 21. The score is in G major and 3/4 time. It consists of two systems of three staves each. The first system contains measures 1-3, the second system measures 4-6, and the third system measures 7-9. The music features intricate piano textures with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several trills and triplets. The word "Ossia" appears in the middle of the second system and at the end of the third system. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Ossia

NB

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

1

5

Ossia

Ossia

2

1

1

5

Beim Konzertvortrag: Attacca l'Andante (13.)

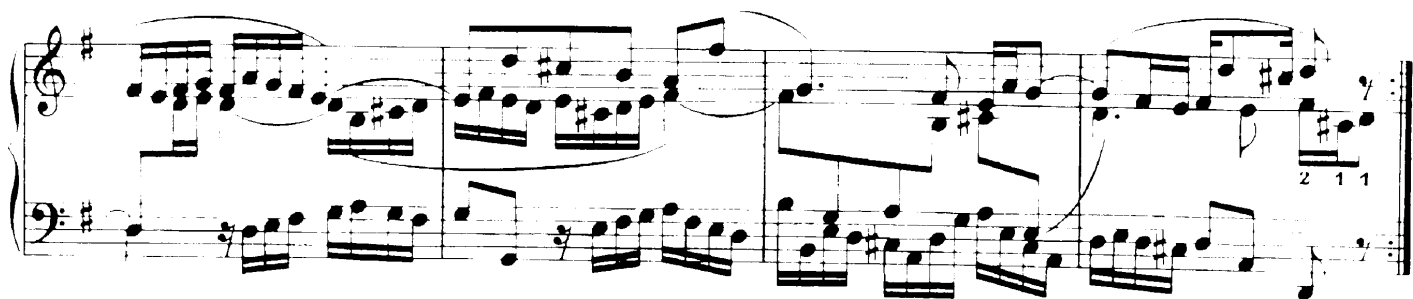
Canone alla Quarta e per moto contrario

Moderato
quasi f

Variatio 12

*dolce**quasi p*

Ossia



(Inversio) *quasi p (sempre)*

quasi f (sempre)

Ossia

Ossia

espress.

Andante con grazia

Variatio 13

mezza voce

Red. *

Red. *

poco cresc.

delicatamente

Ossia.

Freie Stimme

1 5 2

1 5 2 5 1 4

ten.

Freie Stimme

Red. *

più legato Red. *

Ossia

poco rit. dimin.

Ossia

*Allegro ritenuto
non legato*

Variatio 14*

f
con Ped.

con 8^a bassa

Ossia

con 8^a

fz *fz* *fz*

Ossia

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



Quasi Adagio

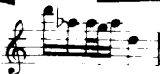
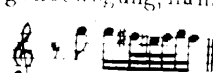
Variatio 15
 Canone alla Quinta
 in moto contrario

Die Mittelstimme stärker als die Oberstimme *)

NB.

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

(quasi canonico)

NB Korrekterweise müßte die Nachahmung entweder so lauten  oder es müßte die führende Stimme ansagen:  Im achten Takte sollte die Antwort auf den Triller erfolgen, und zwar in der Gegenbewegung, nämlich  Endlich würde, bei kanonischer Strenge, der letzte Takt so ausklingen: 



Original-Baß: 



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

Variatio 16
Ouverture

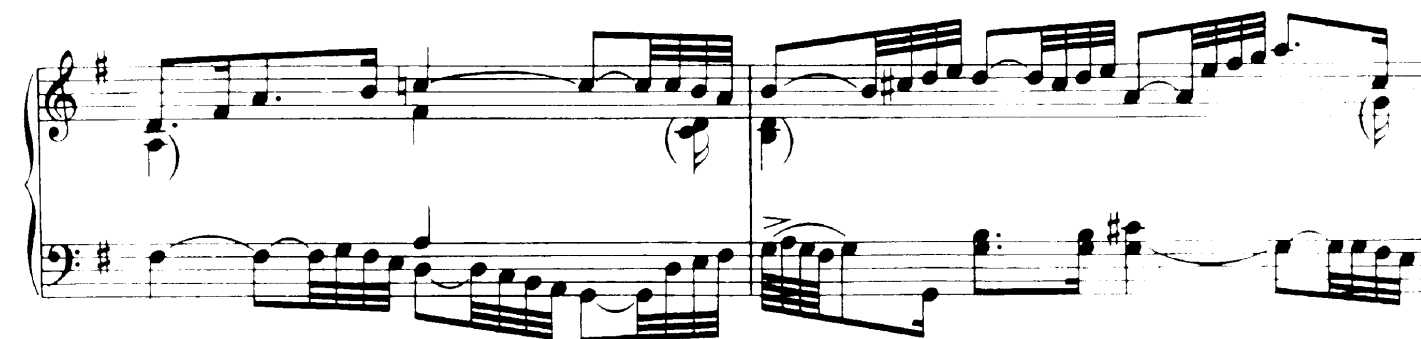
Grave

First system of musical notation for Variatio 16, Ouverture. It features a treble and bass staff in G major. The treble staff begins with a trill (tr) on a dotted half note. The bass staff has a forte (f) dynamic and a tenuto mark. The music is in a slow, somber tempo.

Second system of musical notation for Variatio 16, Ouverture. The treble staff continues with a melodic line, and the bass staff features a trill (tr) on a dotted half note. The tempo remains Grave.

Third system of musical notation for Variatio 16, Ouverture. Both staves show complex rhythmic patterns with triplets (3) and slurs. The tempo remains Grave.

Fourth system of musical notation for Variatio 16, Ouverture. The music continues with intricate melodic and harmonic development in both staves. The tempo remains Grave.



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



Allegro moderato scherzoso (Fughetta II)

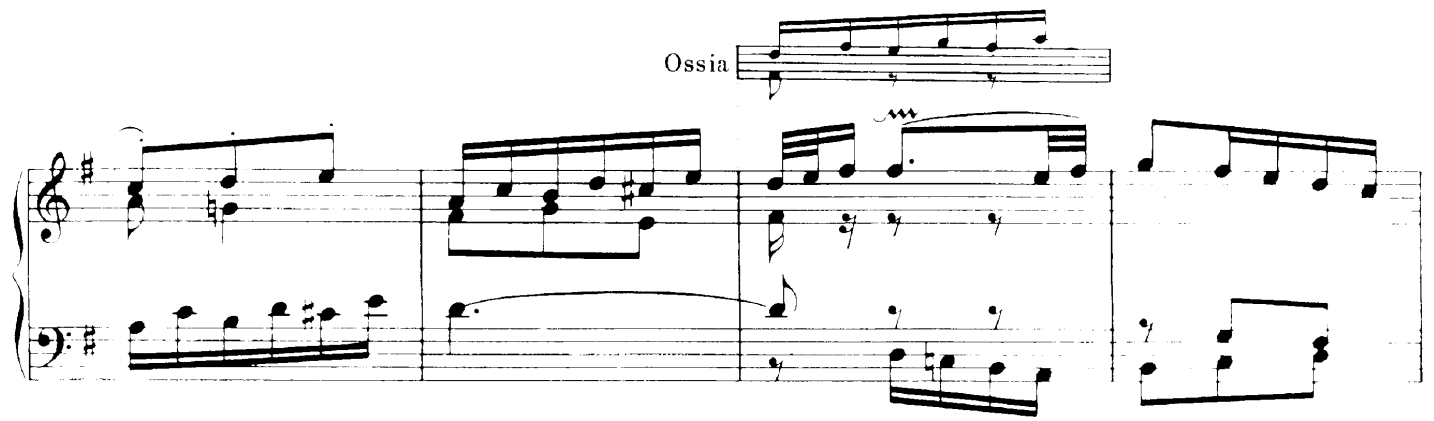
2. *mf (p)* *non legato*

3

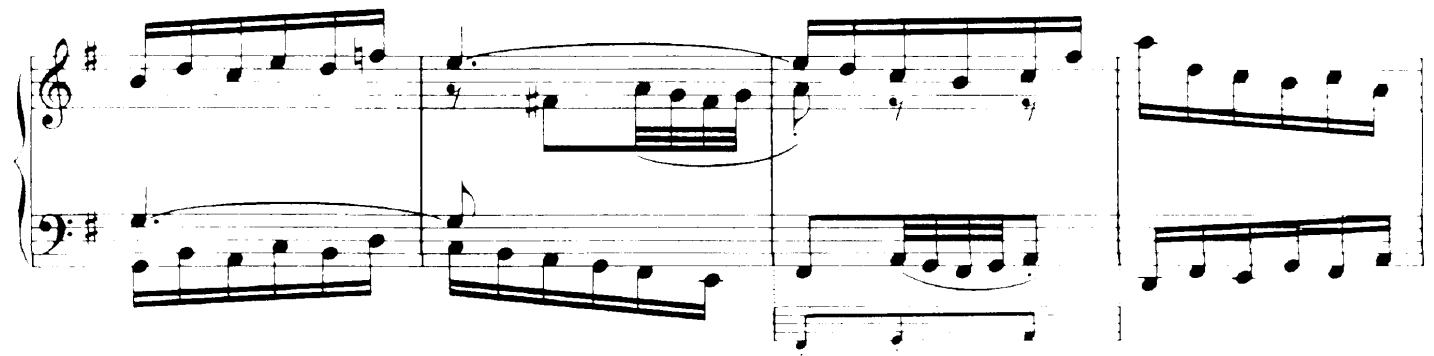
Ossia

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

Ossia



First system of a musical score. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). Above the staff, the word "Ossia" is written. The system contains four measures of music. The first measure has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with eighth notes. The second measure has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note. The third measure has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note. The fourth measure has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note.



Second system of the musical score. It continues the piece with four measures. The first measure has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with eighth notes. The second measure has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note. The third measure has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note. The fourth measure has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note.



Third system of the musical score. It continues the piece with four measures. The first measure has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with eighth notes. The second measure has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note. The third measure has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note. The fourth measure has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note.



Fourth system of the musical score. It contains four measures. The first measure has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with eighth notes. The second measure has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note. The third measure has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note. The fourth measure has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half note. Below the main system, there is an "Ossia" section with two measures of music.

Variatio 17
a 2 Clav
Original



Allegro slanciato

Variatio 17
Bearbeitung



8

1 5

8

p

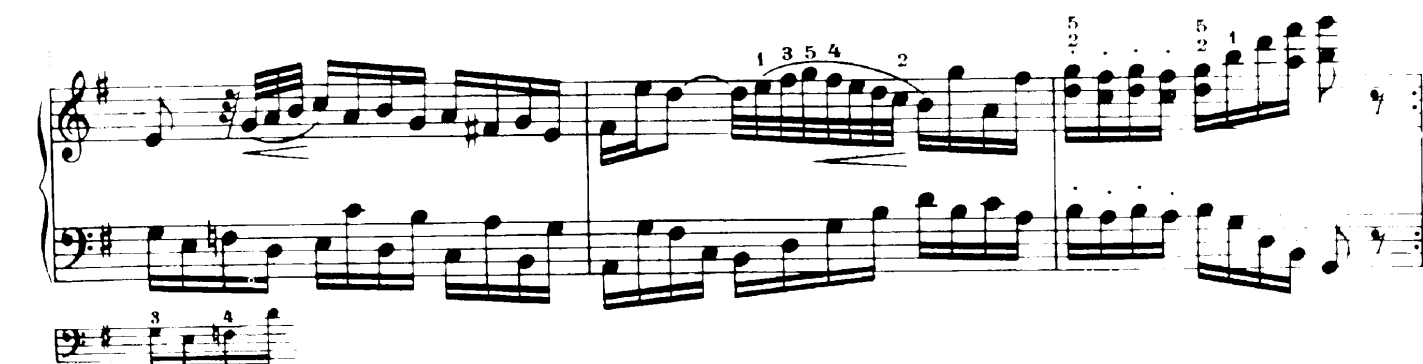
cresc.

2 3 1 4 2 3 2 1

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of two staves, one with a treble clef and one with a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble and a supporting line in the bass. The second system begins with a forte dynamic marking (*f*) and includes fingerings (1, 5, 5, 4, 3) in the bass. The third and fourth systems continue the melodic and harmonic development. The fifth and sixth systems feature more complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines in both hands.



Ossia



Tempo giusto, alla breve

Variatio 18

Canone
alla Sesta

quasi f

il basso caratteristicamente

Ossia

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

Allegretto piacevole

Variatio 19

mp

Ossia

poco

imitierend:



attacca.

Ossia



Allegretto vivace

Variatio 20

First system of musical notation for Variatio 20. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in the treble, and a more active bass line with eighth notes and some sixteenth-note runs.

Variante
des Herausgebers

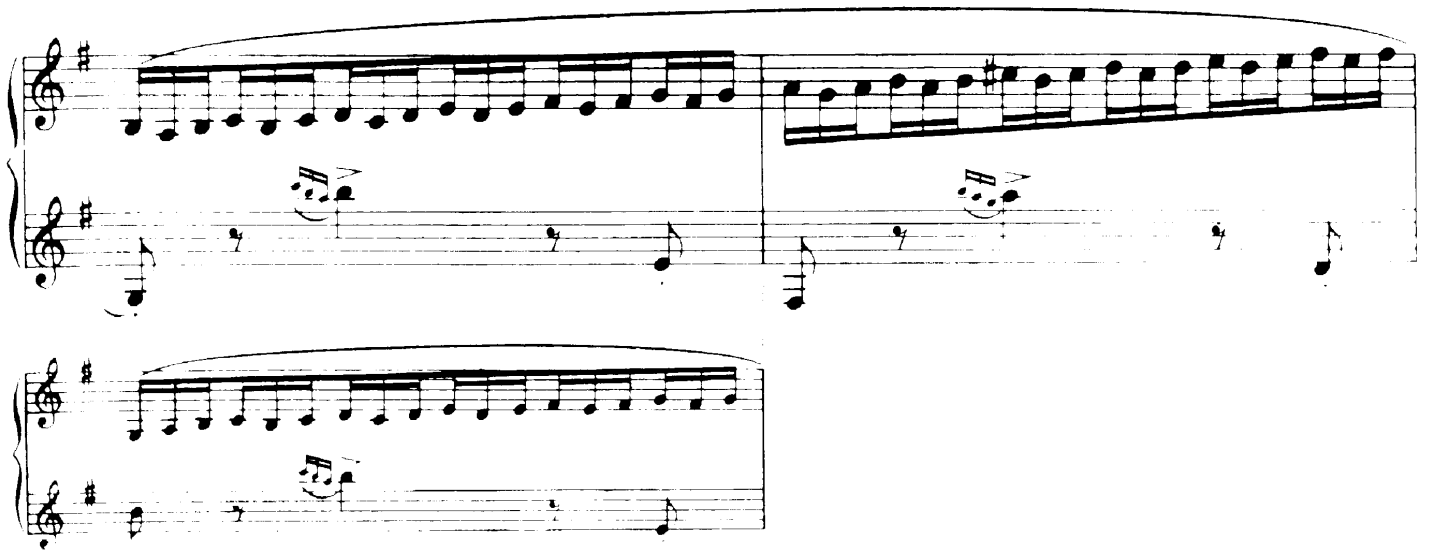
First system of musical notation for Variante des Herausgebers. It is a grand staff in F# major, 3/4 time. The treble staff is marked 'articolato' and includes fingerings (4, 2, 3) and a dynamic marking 'p'. The bass staff is marked 'con Pedale' and also has a 'p' dynamic. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages in the treble and a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass.

Second system of musical notation for Variatio 20. The treble staff continues with its rhythmic pattern, while the bass staff features a more complex texture with sixteenth-note runs and some rests.

Second system of musical notation for Variante des Herausgebers. Both staves continue with their respective rhythmic patterns, maintaining the 'p' dynamic.

Third system of musical notation for Variatio 20. The treble staff shows a continuation of the eighth-note pattern, while the bass staff has a more active role with sixteenth-note passages.

Third system of musical notation for Variante des Herausgebers. The piece concludes with a final cadence in both staves, marked with a double bar line.



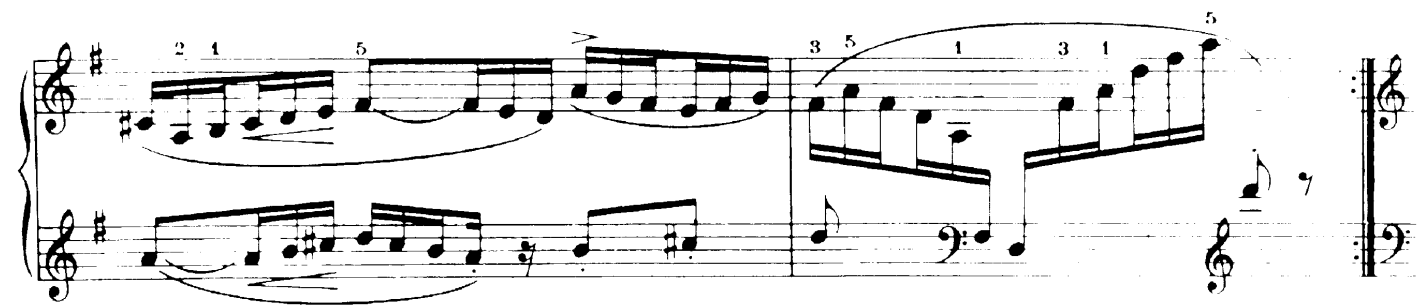
The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and contains a sparse accompaniment with occasional chords and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



The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains a melody with some rests. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering numbers 3, 1, 4, and 2 are visible at the end of the system.



The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains a descending eighth-note melody. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and contains a simple accompaniment of quarter notes.



The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains a complex melody with slurs and fingering numbers (2, 4, 5, 3, 5, 1, 3, 1, 5). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and contains a complex accompaniment with slurs and fingering numbers. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

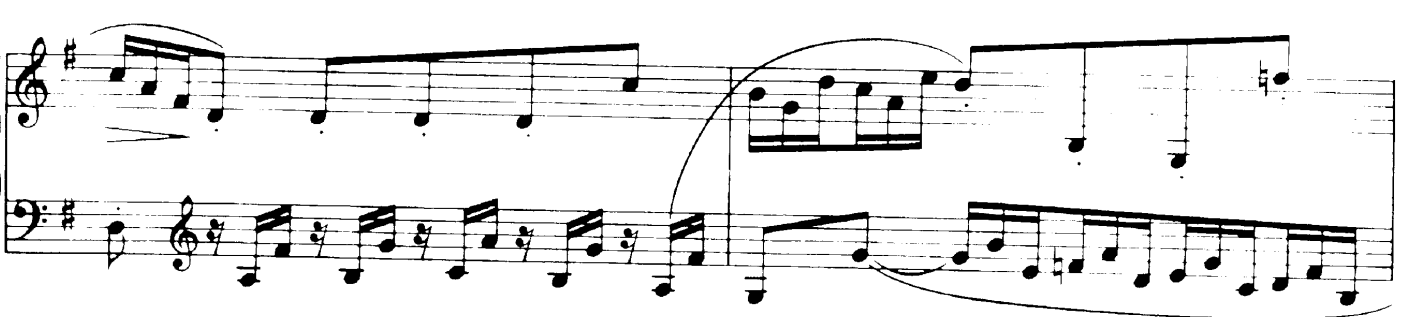
Ossia 

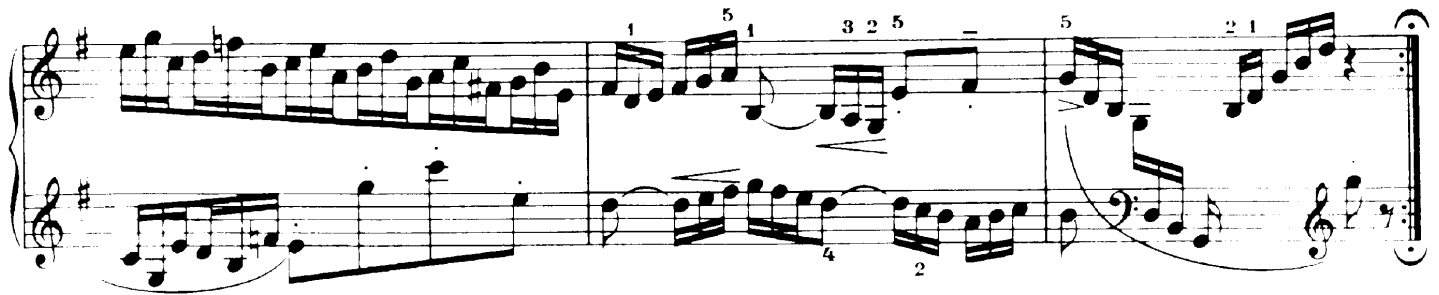
p subito

Ossia 

Ossia 

Ossia 

Ossia 

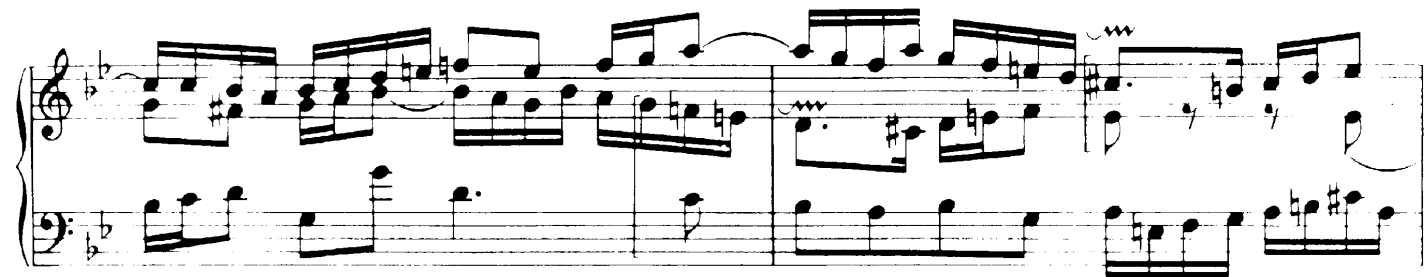


NB. Um die Wirkung von dem Eintritt des Adagio (25) nicht zu schmälern, wäre es vielleicht angezeigt, auch die folgende Moll-Variation beim Konzertvortrag zu übergehen, umso mehr als sie in Stimmung und Bewegung mit der früheren (15) starke Ähnlichkeit hat.

Andante con moto, non troppo dolce

Variatio 21

Canone
alla Settima,
semi cromatico



*) Die Mittelstimme ein wenig lauter als die Oberstimme

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

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. A slur connects the first two measures of the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features similar rhythmic complexity with many beamed notes in both staves. A slur is present in the treble staff across the first two measures.

Third system of musical notation. It includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano) in the bass staff at the start of the second measure and *p* in the treble staff at the start of the third measure. The instruction *più espress.* (more expressive) is written above the treble staff in the third measure. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation. It begins with the tempo marking *allarg.* (allargando) above the treble staff. The system concludes with the instruction *Ossia attacca 22* above the treble staff, followed by a small musical fragment.

Variatio 22
Fugato

Alla breve

f non legato

marcato assai

Fifth system of musical notation, titled 'Variatio 22 Fugato'. The tempo is marked *Alla breve*. The treble staff has a dynamic marking of *f non legato* and a footnote marker (*). The bass staff has a dynamic marking of *marcato assai*. The system ends with a double bar line.

* Das Thema beginnt erst auf der Hälfte des zweiten Taktes

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves with complex chords and melodic lines. A fermata is present over the final measure.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves with complex chords and melodic lines. A fermata is present over the final measure.

Ossia

Ossia line for the second system, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves with complex chords and melodic lines.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves with complex chords and melodic lines. A fermata is present over the final measure.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves with complex chords and melodic lines. A fermata is present over the final measure.

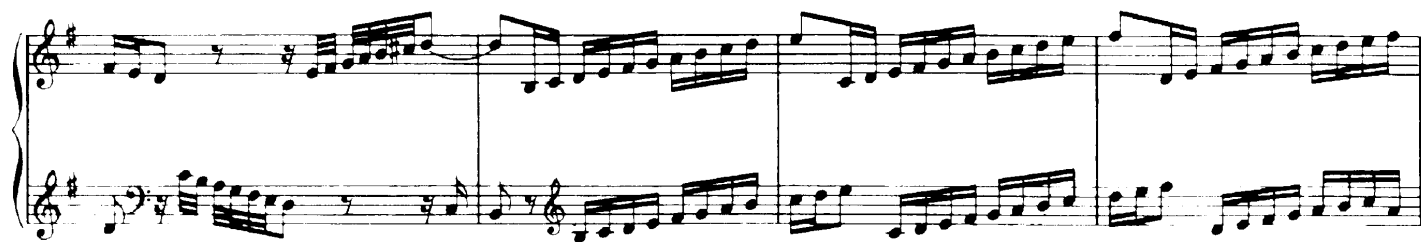
Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves with complex chords and melodic lines. A fermata is present over the final measure.

(m.d.)

Ossia linke Hand

Ossia line for the fifth system, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves with complex chords and melodic lines.

Vivace ♩ = 100.

Variatio 23
a 2 Clav.
Original



Non Allegro

Variatio 23

Bearbeitung)

distaccato, mf legg.

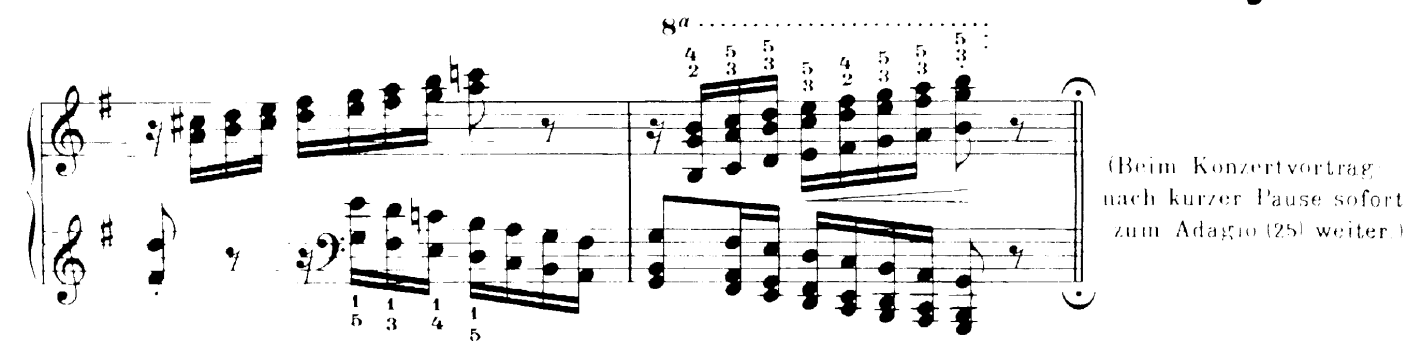
piu legg.

8^a alta ad lib.

p scherzando

8^a ad lib.

The musical score is written for piano and violin. The piano part is in G major, 3/4 time, and consists of six systems. The violin part is in G major, 3/4 time, and consists of six systems. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The tempo is marked 'Non Allegro'. The score is titled 'Variatio 23' and is a 'Bearbeitung' (arrangement) of a piece by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is published by Edition Breitkopf.



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

Variatio 24

Canone all' Ottava

Allegretto

*dolce, quasi Clarinetto
non troppo legato, pastorale*

dolce, quasi Fagotto

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



Adagio

Variatio 25

quasi f

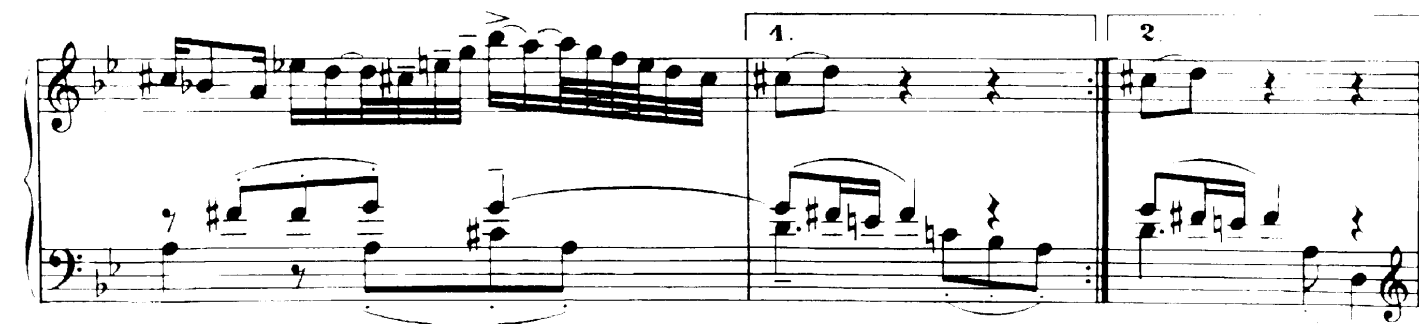
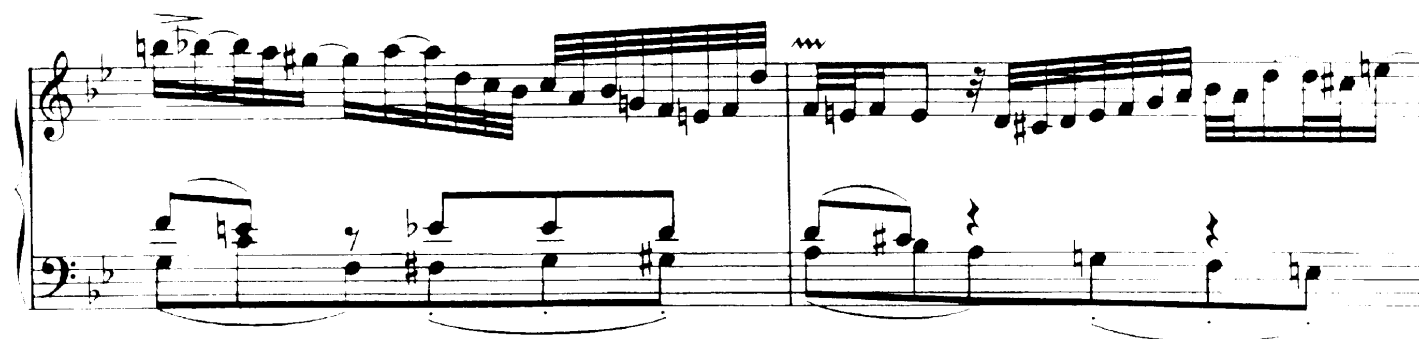
m.d. (♩) sotto voce

largamente

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

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

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



meno f

raddole.

dim.

piano

rinforz.

(au - - men - tan - - do e

al - - lar - - gan - - do)

Ossia

1.

2.

p

Allegro corrente

Variatio 26

p e leggiero

(sopra) dolce

m

1 3 2 3 1

1 2 5 1

m.s.

p e legg.

simile

(sopra)

5 3 4 2 1

Ossia

Ossia

Ossia

f

p senza Ped.

Ossia

f

m. d.

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

Variatio 27
Canone alla Nona

Moderato ma vivacemente

non troppo p

(Inversio)

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in rapid passages. The first system begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second system includes a trill (tr) in the right hand. The third system also features a trill (tr) in the left hand. The fourth system continues the intricate melodic development. The fifth system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The overall texture is dense and technically demanding.

Andante brillante

Variatio 28
Original *

The musical score is written for piano and violin. It consists of six systems of staves. The piano part is written in the bass clef, and the violin part is written in the treble clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante brillante'. The piano part features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The violin part has a more melodic line with some slurs and accents.

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

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble and a more active line in the bass. The second and third systems feature dense, rapid passages in both hands, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The fourth system has a more melodic treble part and a rhythmic bass part. The fifth system continues with complex textures in both hands. The sixth system concludes with a final cadence in both staves.

Andante brillante

Variatio 28

Version des
Herausgebers

piano ma brillante *simile*

2 Pedali

(sopra) (senza Ped.)

3 1 2

8

3 3 3 3

(senza Ped.)

5

4 1 3 4 5 2

(senza Ped.)

sempre dim.

(senza Ped.)

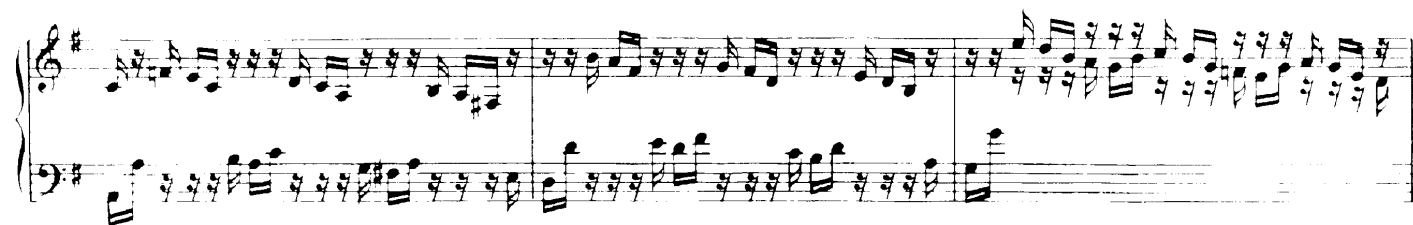
1 2 1 3 2 4 4

Variatio 29
(Original)*

Allegro finale (non troppo)

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems. Each system contains a treble staff and a bass staff. The time signature is 3/4, and the key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro finale (non troppo)'. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and triplet notes, as well as complex chordal structures. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the sixth system.

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



Variatio 30
Quodlibet



Aria da Capo e Fine.

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

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

Volkslied I = V.L. I.

Volkslied II = V.L. II.

Basso obligato = B.O.

The musical score is presented in four systems, each containing five staves. The staves are labeled as follows: V.L. I. (Volkslied I), V.L. II. (Volkslied II), V.L. I. (Volkslied I), V.L. II. (Volkslied II), and B.O. (Basso obligato). The music is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first system shows the initial entry of the bass motif. The subsequent systems show the development of the contrapuntal texture, with the bass motif being repeated and varied throughout. The score is written in a clear, analytical style, with each part labeled accordingly.

Allegro finale, Quodlibet e Ripresa

Allegro non troppo
quasi Trombe

The musical score is written for piano and features five systems of staves. The first system includes a tempo and mood instruction: 'Allegro non troppo' and '*quasi Trombe*'. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte). The score consists of five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system shows a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed notes. The second system continues this pattern with some rests. The third system shows a change in the bass line. The fourth and fifth systems show a more melodic and rhythmic development of the themes.

*)

The musical score is written for piano. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The first system consists of two bass staves. The second system also consists of two bass staves. The third system consists of a treble and a bass staff. The fourth system consists of a treble and a bass staff. The fifth system consists of a treble and a bass staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'marc.' and 'f'. There are also some performance instructions like 'marc.' and 'f'.

*Im Falle einer Wiederholung des I. Teiles:

This block shows the first part of the first system of the musical score, specifically the bass staff. It includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation shows a series of notes and rests.

Frisch und volkstümlich, doch nicht ohne Würde

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff in G major (one sharp) and common time. The music begins with a rest in the treble and a quarter note in the bass, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff features a triplet of eighth notes marked with a 'tr' (trill) and a '7' (seventh). A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present. The system concludes with a dotted line and the text *con 8*.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff features a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff features a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff features a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present. The system concludes with a double bar line and the text *Ossia*.

più largo - - - - - *rit.*

Largamente (Aria)

f
ampiamente
tenuto
non troppo f

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The second system is marked "Ossia" and features a treble staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The third system is a grand staff with a treble and bass staff, both with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The fourth system is a grand staff with a treble and bass staff, both with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The fifth system is a grand staff with a treble and bass staff, both with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The sixth system is a grand staff with a treble and bass staff, both with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature, and is marked "molto rit.".

Ossia.

molto rit.