



Jean-Sébastien Bach

1685-1750

LE CLAVECIN BIEN TEMPÉRÉ

48 Préludes et Fugues

transcrits à 4 mains

par

Théodore Dubois

ÉDITION MAURICE SENART & C^e, 20, Rue du Dragon, Paris

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Jean-Sébastien BACH

(1685-1750)



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48 PRÉLUDES et FUGUES

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PAR

Théodore DUBOIS

Membre de l'Institut de France

LIVRE I n° 1	Prix net : 3 fr.
LIVRE I n° 2	— 3 fr.
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INTRODUCTION

Tout le monde sait combien est difficile l'exécution du "Clavecin bien tempéré" de J.-S. Bach, si on veut la réaliser avec un style tour à tour et à la fois lié, brillant, grave, expressif, et si l'on veut faire ressortir les thèmes principaux, alors même qu'ils sont au centre de l'admirable polyphonie dont ce Maître génial et inimitable avait le secret.

De là nous est venue la pensée de transcrire ce chef-d'œuvre pour le piano à 4 mains. Il sera mis ainsi à la portée d'un plus grand nombre d'exécutants, l'interprétation en étant rendue sensiblement plus facile. — Les parties saillantes se détacheront de l'ensemble avec une entière indépendance, ce qui permettra d'en suivre la magnifique contexture avec un intérêt toujours en éveil et un plaisir toujours nouveau.

Nous pensons n'avoir pas besoin de dire avec quel respect nous avons fait cette transcription ! La seule liberté que nous nous soyons permise est la doublure à la basse, et à l'octave grave, de quelques rares passages, doublure qui nous a paru compatible avec le style de Bach, en figurant ainsi les 16 pieds de l'orgue.

La répartition des parties, leur alternance combinée dans les quatre mains, d'où doit résulter l'élégance, la clarté, l'intérêt de l'exécution, nous a surtout préoccupé et dirigé dans notre travail.

Afin de pouvoir sans hésitation, même et surtout à la lecture, mettre en lumière comme il convient certaines parties thématiques, nous avons cru devoir les souligner. Elles devront toujours avoir une intensité un peu plus grande que le reste de l'ensemble polyphonique.

Bien que J.-S. Bach n'ait indiqué aucune accentuation, aucun mouvement, aucune nuance, il est néanmoins hors de doute qu'il n'exécutait pas ses œuvres d'une façon uniforme. En raison de cette absence d'indications, une grande liberté est donc laissée à chacun d'interpréter selon son sentiment personnel. — Tant que l'exécutant est seul, il n'y a à cela aucun inconvénient, mais avec un arrangement à 4 mains, il devient indispensable que des précisions soient données, afin qu'aucune disparate, aucune contradiction ne se produisent entre les intentions de l'un et de l'autre exécutant.

Pour atteindre ce but, nous avons pris pour base de notre travail l'édition revue par Ch. Czerny, *publiée par la maison Peters, de Leipzig*. Elle nous a paru exacte et conforme, autant qu'on peut le supposer tout au moins, à la pensée de l'auteur.

Th. DUBOIS,

Membre de l'Institut de France.

REMARQUES

1.- Lorsque des notes seront affectées d'une petite croix placée soit au dessus, soit au dessous d'elles:  cela indiquera que l'exécutant doit lever rapidement la main, pour laisser la place libre à d'autres parties qui ont à se mouvoir immédiatement dans la même région.

2.- Pour la facilité et la clarté de l'exécution, nous avons souvent réparti alternativement dans les deux mains, des traits, des dessins, des passages qui, dans l'original sont joués par une seule main et ne forment qu'une seule et unique partie. En ce cas, afin de laisser à la ligne mélodique, au trait, sa physionomie, son contour, nous avons, chaque fois que nous l'avons cru opportun, omis de remplir par des pauses ou par des silences les mesures ou fragments de mesures vides de notes.

3.- Nous croyons devoir rappeler ce que nous disons dans l'Introduction: à savoir que les passages soulignés doivent être mis en relief, tout en subordonnant l'accentuation et l'intensité à la force générale de la période.

4.- En vue de l'intelligence de l'exécution, nous avons figuré parfois par un petit trait pointillé, la continuité d'un dessin qui passe d'une partie à une autre.

J. S. BACH

(1685-1750)

Le clavecin bien tempéré

LIVRE II No 2

Transcrit pour Piano
à 4 mains par
THÉODORE DUBOIS

PRELUDIO XIII

Allro con moto (♩ = 92)

f *dim.*

f *dim.*

simili *creso.*

simili *creso.*

simili *sf*

simili *sf*

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I

II

sf *dim.* *p* *cresc.*

I

II

f

I

II

sf *tr.*

I

II

sf *dim.* *p* *tr.* *dim.*

I

II

cresc.

cresc.

tr 3

I

II

ff

ff

I

II

p

cresc.

cresc.

I

II

I

II

I

II

fp dolce

otesto.

I

II

I

II

tr.

p

otesto.

FUGA XIII A 3 VOCI

I *p dolce* *mf* *p dolce*

II *p dolce* *mf* *p dolce*

I *mf* *cresc.* *f* *dim.* *p* *f*

II *cresc.* *f* *dim.* *p*

I *dim.* *f* *dim.* *p*

II *dim.* *f* *dim.* *p*

I *cresc.* *f* *tr*

II *cresc.* *f*

I *dim.* *p* *dolce* *mf* *pdolce*

II *dim.* *p* *pdolce*

I *mf* *f* *dim.* *p*

II *mf* *f* *dim.* *p*

I *cres.* *f* *dim.* *p* *cres.* *f*

II *f* *dim.* *p* *f*

I *sf* *più f* *rall.* *ff* *Lento*

II *sf* *più f* *rall.* *ff* *Lento*

PRELUDIO XIV

And^{te} con moto (♩ = 116)

I

legato.

II

legato

dim.

p

simili

simili

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

dim.

p

The musical score is written for two staves, labeled I and II. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'And^{te} con moto' with a metronome marking of 116 quarter notes per minute. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a forte dynamic and a 'legato' marking. The second system includes a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking and a 'p' (piano) dynamic, with the word 'simili' appearing above the notes. The third system features a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking and a 'p' dynamic. The fourth system includes a 'dim.' marking and a 'p' dynamic. The score is concluded with a final cadence.

I

II

cresc.

cresc.

I

II

f

dim.

f

dim. *p*

I

II

f

dim.

f

dim.

I

II

ritard.

a Tempo

p

f

simili

dim.

ritard.

a Tempo

p

f

dim.

I *p* *cresc.* *p* *cresc.*
 II *p* *cresc.* *p* *cresc.*
 I *dim.*
 II *dim.*
 I *p.* *cresc.* *rall.* *dim.* *p*
 II *p.* *cresc.* *rall.* *dim.* *p*

FUGA XIV

A 3 VOCI

All^o mod^o spiritoso (♩ = 108)

I *mf*
 II *All^o mod^o spiritoso (♩ = 108)*

I *tr* *cresc.* *f*

II *f*

I *tr* *f*

II *tr* *f*

I *dim.* *p* *cresc.* *f*

II *dim.* *p* *legato* *cresc.* *f*

I *dim.* *cresc.*

II *cresc.*

I

II

dim.

dim.

I

II

I

II

legato

cresc.

legato

cresc.

I

II

I

II

dim. *p* *criso.*

dim. *criso.*

I

II

f *p* *criso.*

f *p* *criso.*

I

II

I

II

p *tr* *criso.*

p *criso.*

I *legato* *f*

II

I *dim.* *p*

II *dim.* *p*

I *criso.* *f*

II *criso.* *f*

I *dim. e rit.* *p*

II *dim. e rit.* *p*

PRELUDIO XV

15

All° vivace (♩ = 132)

p *crsc.*

All° vivace (♩ = 132)

p *crsc.*

dim. *p*

dim. *p*

p

p

First system: Staff I and II both marked *cresc.*

Second system: Staff I and II both marked *dim.*

Third system: Staff I and II both marked *p*

Fourth system: Staff I and II both marked *dim.*

cresc.

p

cresc.

f

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

dim. *p* *cresc.*

FUGA XV A 3 VOCI

All^{to} vivace (♩ = 76)

p *leggieramente* *cresc.*

All^{to} vivace (♩ = 76)

p *cresc.*

First system: Staff I (treble clef) and Staff II (bass clef). Both staves begin with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Staff I has a melodic line with slurs and accents, while Staff II provides a harmonic accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns. A crescendo hairpin is visible in the middle of the system.

Second system: Continues the musical texture. Staff I shows a dynamic shift to mezzo-forte (*mf*) towards the end. Staff II includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*creso.*) marking.

Third system: Features multiple dynamic markings. Both staves alternate between *dim.* (diminuendo) and *p creso.* (piano crescendo). The texture remains dense with sixteenth-note figures.

Fourth system: The final system on the page. It concludes with *dim.* (diminuendo) markings in both the upper and lower staves, leading to a soft ending.

I

II

cresc.

cresc.

I

II

tr

f

tr

I

II

ff

tr

I

II

fz

dim.

p

fz

dim.

p

PRELUDIO XVI

I

Largo (♩ = 80)

f sempre legato e ben marcato

sf

II

Largo (♩ = 80)

f sempre legato e ben marcato

sf

sf dim.

dim.

p

sf

OTESO.

p

sf

OTESO.

The musical score is written for two parts, I and II, each with a piano (treble) and bass (bass) staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Largo' with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a forte dynamic and a 'sempre legato e ben marcato' instruction. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, featuring a crescendo to 'sf' followed by a decrescendo to 'dim.'. The third system shows a change in dynamics to 'p' (piano) and includes the word 'OTESO.' (likely a typo for 'OTESO' or 'OTESO' in a specific context). The score concludes with a final 'sf' (fortissimo) dynamic.

I *sf* *sf* *sf*

II *f*

I *f* *f* *f*

II *f* *f* *f*

I *dim.* *f* *dim.* *cresc.*

II *dim.* *f* *dim.* *cresc.*

I *dim.* *p* *cresc. e allarg.* *f*

II *f* *dim.* *p* *cresc. e allarg.* *f*

FUGA XVI
A 4 VOCI

And^{te} con moto (♩ = 84)

f pesante

And^{te} con moto (♩ = 84)

f pesante

dim. *p*

dim. *p*

res. *f*

res. *f*

The musical score is written for two systems, each with a piano (I) and organ (II) part. The tempo is marked 'And^{te} con moto (♩ = 84)'. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first system shows the piano part with a melodic line and the organ part with a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system continues the development of the fugue, with the piano part featuring a 'dim.' (diminuendo) and 'p' (piano) dynamic, and the organ part also marked 'dim.' and 'p'. The third system shows a 'res.' (resonance) marking and a 'f' (forte) dynamic, indicating a change in the organ's sound. The fourth system continues the fugue with similar dynamics and markings.

I

dim.

II

dim.

I

p

II

p

I

cresc.

II

cresc.

I

f

p

II

f

p

I

cresc.

II

cresc.

I

dim.

p

II

dim.

p

I

cresc.

II

cresc.

I

II

f *p* *creso.*

I

II

f *p* *f* *p*

I

II

creso. *f* *f*

I

II

dim. *p rall.* *dim.* *p rall.*

PRELUDIO XVII

And^{te} con moto (♩=69)

I

And^{te} con moto (♩=69)

II

sempre legato *cresc.* *p*

p *cresc.* *sempre legato* *fp* *fp*

cresc. *fp* *cresc.* *fp*

p dolce *f* *p dolce*

The musical score is written for two staves, labeled I and II. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'And^{te} con moto' with a metronome marking of quarter note = 69. The score is divided into four systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with piano (p) and forte (f) dynamics. The second system features a crescendo (cresc.) and piano (p) markings, with a forte-piano (fp) dynamic at the end. The third system continues the crescendo and includes a forte (f) dynamic. The fourth system concludes with a piano dolce (p dolce) dynamic. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

I

II

I

II

I

II

I

II

I

II

f *p* *p* *cresc.*

I

II

fp *fp* *fp*

I

II

cresc. *cresc.*

I

II

p dolce *f* *p* *p dolce* *f*

I

II

f

tr.

I

II

ff

tr.

I

II

dim.

p

sf

dim.

p

I

II

cresc.

cresc.

I

II

ff

dim.

ff

dim.

I

II

p

p

I

II

cresc.

f

p

tr

cresc.

f

p

FUGA XVII

A 4 VOCI

Moderato (♩ = 69)

p dolce legato

p

p

p

Moderato (♩ = 69)

II

I

cresc.

f

II

p legato cresc. *sf* *f*

I

p cresc.

II

sf *p* cresc.

I

f *p*

II

f *fz* *p*

I

II

The image displays four systems of musical notation for two staves, labeled I and II. The music is written in a minor key, indicated by the key signature (three flats). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

System 1: Staff I begins with a *cresc.* marking, followed by a *f* (forte) dynamic. Staff II also begins with a *cresc.* marking, followed by a *f* dynamic. Both staves feature complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

System 2: Staff I features a *sf* (sforzando) marking, followed by a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking, and then a *p* (piano) dynamic. Staff II features a *dim.* marking, followed by a *p* dynamic. The music continues with intricate rhythmic figures.

System 3: Staff I includes a *cresc.* marking, followed by a *f* dynamic. Staff II includes a *cresc.* marking, followed by a *f* dynamic. The music maintains its complex rhythmic texture.

System 4: Staff I features a *p* dynamic, followed by a *cresc.* marking, and then a *sf* dynamic. Staff II features a *sf* dynamic, followed by a *p* dynamic, and then a *cresc.* marking. The system concludes with a final flourish in both staves.

I *p* *f dolce*

II *p*

I *cresc.* *cresc.*

II *p* *cresc.* *sf* *f*

I *ff* *fz* *fz* *fz* *ff* *dim.*

II *ff* *fz* *fz* *fz* *ff* *dim.*

I *tr.* *rit.* *pp*

II *tr.* *rit.* *pp*

I

II

p

I

II

cresc.

I

II

f *p* *cresc.*

I

II

p *cresc.*

I

cresc.

II

cresc.

I

f *più f*

II

f

I

p *cresc.*

II

p *cresc.*

I

f *più f*

II

f *più f*

I

II

ff *rall.*

FUGA XVIII A 3 VOCI

I

II

Mod° e quieto (♩ = 56)

p dolce sempre legato

Mod° e quieto (♩ = 56)

p dolce sempre legato

I

II

pp *poco cresc.* *p*

p

I

II

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

I

II

I

II

p *dolce*

tr *dolce*

I

II

creso.

creso.

I

II

dim.

dim. *p*

I *dolce* *cresc.* *f*

II *dolce* *cresc.* *f* *tr*

I *p dolce e sempre legato* *sf* *tr* *sf*

II *p dolce e sempre legato*

I *cresc.*

II *cresc.* *sf*

I *f* *sf* *f*

II *f* *f*

The image displays a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns, specifically the section for the piano and violin. It is divided into two systems. The first system shows the piano part (I) and the violin part (II). The piano part is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) and includes dynamic markings such as 'dim.' (diminuendo) and 'cresc.' (crescendo). The violin part is written for a single staff (treble clef) and also includes dynamic markings. The second system continues the music, with the piano part (I) and the violin part (II) both showing further musical notation and dynamics. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4.

The image shows a musical score for the piece 'L'Espresso' by Franz Liszt. It consists of two staves, labeled I and II. Staff I is in treble clef and staff II is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of E major (indicated by four sharps: F#, C#, G#, D#) and 2/4 time. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Staff I features dynamics like *f*, *dim.*, *p*, *dolce*, and *sf*. Staff II features dynamics like *f*, *dim.*, and *dolce*. There are also articulation marks like slurs and accents. The score is presented in a black and white format with a decorative border.

I

p *allegro.* *allegro*

II

allegro. *f* *allegro*

I
 II

Musical score for "The Merry Widow" (No. 1). The score is written for two parts, I and II, in 2/4 time. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Part I consists of a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff. Part II consists of a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (f, p).

I

II

creso.

creso.

I

II

f *p* *creso.* *dim.* *p*

f *p* *creso.* *sf* *dim.* *p*

I

II

creso. *f* *dim.* *p* *f*

creso. *dim.* *p* *f*

I

II

sf *dim.* *p dolce* *rallent.* *pp*

dim. *p dolce* *rallent.* *pp*

PRELUDIO XIX

All^{to} moderato (♩. = 88)

p dolce *sempre legato* *cresc.*

All^{to} moderato (♩. = 88)

p *sempre legato* *cresc.*

sf *dim.* *p* *cresc.*

sf *dim.* *p* *cresc.*

dim. *p*

dim. *p*

cresc. *f* *dim.*

cresc. *f* *dim.*

The musical score is written for two staves, labeled I and II. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 12/8. The tempo is marked 'All^{to} moderato' with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The score is divided into four systems. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) and 'dolce' marking, followed by 'sempre legato' and a crescendo (*cresc.*). The second system continues with 'sempre legato' and 'cresc.'. The third system features a fortissimo (*sf*) and diminuendo (*dim.*) in the first half, followed by a piano (*p*) and crescendo (*cresc.*) in the second half. The fourth system also features a fortissimo (*f*) and diminuendo (*dim.*) in the first half, followed by a piano (*p*) and crescendo (*cresc.*) in the second half. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

I

II

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

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

I

II

f *p* *cresc.* *f*

f *p* *cresc.* *f*

I

II

dim. *p* *cresc.*

dim. *p* *cresc.*

I

II

p *cresc.* *dim.* *p*

dim. *p* *cresc.* *dim.* *p*

FUGA XIX
A 3 VOCI

All° moderato (♩ = 98)

I *f* *p* *cresc.*

II *f* *p* *cresc.*

I *f sempre legato* *f*

II *f sempre legato* *f*

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

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

I

dim. *cresc.*

II

dim. *cresc.*

I

f sf sf sf sf sf dim.

II

f dim.

I

f sf sf p

II

f p

I

cresc. sf sf sf poco ritard tr

II

cresc. sf sf sf poco ritard

PRELUDIO XX

And^{te} molto espressivo (♩=92)

pp *legatissimo sempre* *cresc.*

And^{te} molto espressivo (♩=92)

pp *legatissimo sempre* *cresc.*

pp *cresc.*

p *f* *pp* *cresc.*

p *f* *pp* *cresc.*

The musical score is divided into three systems. The first system consists of two staves, I and II, both marked 'And^{te} molto espressivo' with a tempo of 92 quarter notes per minute. Both staves begin with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and a 'legatissimo sempre' instruction. The first staff has a 'cresc.' marking. The second system also has two staves, I and II, both starting with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The first staff has a 'cresc.' marking. The third system has two staves, I and II, both starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*pp*) dynamic, followed by a 'cresc.' marking. The second staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic, a forte (*f*) dynamic, a piano (*pp*) dynamic, and a 'cresc.' marking.

I

II

f *p* *dim.*

I

II

pp *p*

I

II

dim. *pp* *tr.* *pp*

I

II

cresc. *cresc.*

I

II

I

II

I

II

I

II

FUGA XX

A 3 VOCI

And^{te} maestoso ed energico (♩=66)

I

ff

And^{te} maestoso ed energico (♩=66)

II

ff

pesante

I

tr

II

sf

I

II

I

sf

II

First system:

- Staff I: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 1-3 contain trills (*tr*) and fortissimo (*sf*) markings. Measure 3 features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note passage.
- Staff II: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 1-3 contain trills (*tr*) and fortissimo (*sf*) markings.

Second system:

- Staff I: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 4-6 contain fortissimo (*sf*) markings. Measure 6 features a trill (*tr*) and a piano (*p*) marking.
- Staff II: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 4-6 contain fortissimo (*sf*) markings. Measure 6 features a piano (*p*) marking.

Third system:

- Staff I: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 7-9 contain fortissimo (*sf*) markings. Measure 7 features a *cresc.* marking. Measure 9 features a trill (*tr*) and a fortissimo (*sf*) marking.
- Staff II: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 7-9 contain fortissimo (*sf*) markings. Measure 7 features a *cresc.* marking. Measure 9 features a trill (*tr*) and a fortissimo (*sf*) marking.

Fourth system:

- Staff I: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 10-12 contain fortissimo (*sf*) markings. Measure 11 features a *piu f* marking.
- Staff II: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 10-12 contain fortissimo (*sf*) markings. Measure 11 features a trill (*tr*) and a fortissimo (*sf*) marking.

I

II

ff

tr

tr

sf

I

II

sf

I

II

sf

I

II

sf

tr molto ritard.

sf

molto ritard.

tr

ff

PRELUDIO XXI

Vivace ($\text{♩} = 116$)

I *p dolce legato*

II *p dolce legato*

cresc. *f* *p* *tr* *~*

cresc. *f* *p*

cresc. *cresc.*

cresc. *cresc.*

The musical score is written for two staves, labeled I and II. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 12/16. The tempo is marked 'Vivace' with a quarter note equal to 116 beats per minute. The first system shows both staves starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a 'dolce legato' instruction. The second system introduces dynamics *f* and *p*, along with a trill (*tr*) and a fermata (*~*) in the right hand of staff I. The third system features a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking in both hands. The fourth system continues with 'cresc.' markings and includes dotted lines indicating a melodic connection between the two staves.

I

II

I

II

I

II

I

II

I

II

p

creso.

I

II

f

I

II

dim. *p* *creso.* *f*

dim. *p* *creso.* *f*

I

II

p *creso.* *f*

p *creso.* *f*

The musical score is written for two staves, labeled I and II. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into four systems, each with two staves.

System 1: Staff I begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and features a series of eighth-note chords with accents. Staff II has a more complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed eighth notes.

System 2: Staff I includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking followed by a *p* (piano) dynamic and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. Staff II also has a *dim.* marking followed by a *p* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking.

System 3: Staff I features a *ff* dynamic and a slur over the final two measures. Staff II continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

System 4: Both staves begin with a *più oress.* (più oressando) marking. Staff I reaches a *ff* dynamic before a final *dim.* marking. Staff II also reaches a *ff* dynamic before a final *dim.* marking.

I

rallent. *a Tempo* *cresc.* *p* *mf* *f* *sempre più f*

II

rallent. *a Tempo* *cresc.* *p* *mf* *f* *sempre più f*

I

fz

II

ff

I

sf *rall.*

II

sf *rall.*

FUGA XXI A 3 VOCI

I

All^{mo} vivace (♩ = 108) *p dolce*

II

All^{mo} vivace (♩ = 108) *p dolce*

I *sempre legato* *oreso.*

II *sempre legato* *oreso.*

mf

I *simili* *p* *oresc.*

II *simili* *p* *oresc.*

I *f* *dim.*

II *f* *tr* *dim.*

I *p* *oreso.*

II *p* *oreso.*

The musical score is written for two staves, labeled I and II. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into four systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef).

System 1: Staff I begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains a melody with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Staff II begins with a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains a melody with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

System 2: Staff I continues the melody with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Staff II continues the melody with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

System 3: Staff I includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. Staff II includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.

System 4: Staff I includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. Staff II includes a piano (*p*) dynamic.

I *cresc.* *f*

II *cresc.* *f*

I *sf*

II

I *p* *cresc.*

II *p* *cresc.*

I *f* *dim.* *rall.* *p*

II *f* *dim.* *rall.* *p*

PRELUDIO XXII

And^{te} con moto ($\text{♩} = 60$)

I

f legato *p* *f* *p*

II

f legato *p* *f* *p*

I

f *dim.* *p*

II

dim. *p*

I

f *dim.* *p*

II

f *dim.* *p*

I

creso. *f* *dim.*

II

creso. *f* *dim.*

The musical score is written for two staves, labeled I and II. The key signature has four flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat, D-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'And^{te} con moto' with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The score is divided into four systems. Each system contains two staves. The first system begins with a piano introduction marked 'f legato' on both staves, followed by a dynamic shift to 'p' and then 'f'. The second system continues with 'f' and 'dim.' markings, leading to a 'p' section. The third system features 'f' and 'dim.' markings, leading to a 'p' section. The fourth system begins with a 'creso.' (crescendo) marking, followed by 'f' and 'dim.' (decrescendo) markings. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

I

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

II

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

I

f

II

f

I

dim. *p* *f*

II

dim. *p* *f*

I

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

II

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

I

II

dim.

fz

dim.

I

II

p

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

f

I

II

dim.

p

dim.

p

I

II

cresc.

cresc.

sf

sf

I *f sf dim. p rallent. pp*

II *f dim. p rallent. pp*

FUGA XXII A 4 VOCI

I *And^e maestoso (♩=104) p legato cresc. f p p*

II *And^e maestoso (♩=104)*

I *cresc. p cresc.*

II

I *mf cresc. f p cresc.*

II *mf legato cresc. f p cresc.*

I

II

f *dim.*

I

II

p

I

II

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

I

II

cresc. *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.*

I *f* *p* *cresc.*

II *f* *p* *cresc.*

I *f* *dim.* *p* *cresc.* *f*

II *f* *dim.* *p* *cresc.* *f*

I *dim.* *p* *cresc.*

II *dim.* *p*

I *f* *dim.* *p* *cresc.*

II *f* *dim.* *p* *cresc.*

I

II

f *dim.* *p*

f *dim.* *p*

I

II

cresc.

cresc.

I

II

f *dim.*

f *dim.*

I

II

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

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

I *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *ff*

II *cresc.* *f* *cresc.*

I *p* *cresc.* *ff*

II *p* *cresc.* *ff*

I *cresc.* *f*

II *cresc.* *f*

I *ff* *ff* *ff* *ritard* *tr*

II *ff* *ff* *ff*

PRELUDIO XXIII

Allegro (♩ = 116)

I

II

tr

f

fp dolce

tr

tr

sf

sf

fp dolce

cresc.

cresc.

dim.

dim.

p

legato

cresc.

cresc.

I

II

I

II

I

II

I

II

I

II

f

fp

cresc.

f

fp

cresc.

f

sf

tr.

sf

sf

dim.

p

dim.

p

dolce poco rallent.

FUGA XXIII
A 4 VOCI

71

And^{te} maestoso ($\text{♩} = 60$)

I

II

p sempre legato

cresc. sempre legato

cresc.

dim.

f

dim.

p

The musical score is written for two staves, labeled I and II. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The score is divided into five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The first system shows both staves with a *cresc.* marking. The second system features a *dim.* marking on both staves, followed by a *p* (piano) dynamic. The third system begins with a *f* (forte) dynamic on both staves. The fourth system includes a *dim.* marking on both staves, followed by a *p* dynamic, and then a *cresc.* marking. The fifth system continues with a *cresc.* marking on both staves. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs.

I

II

I

II

dim.

p

allegro.

I

II

I

II

f

dim.

I *criso.* *f*

II *criso.* *f* *fs*

I

II

I *ff* *dim.* *p*

II *ff* *dim.* *p*

I *pp* *rallent.* *pp* *ritard.*

II *pp* *rallent.* *pp* *ritard.*

PRELUDIO XXIV

I

II

I

II

I

II

Allegro ($\text{♩} = 80$)

f

f

p

p

p

f

simili

p

f

p

cresc.

cresc.

The musical score is for Preludio XXIV, marked Allegro with a tempo of quarter note = 80. It is written for piano and harp. The piano part consists of two systems. The first system has two staves, with the right hand starting with a forte (f) dynamic and a long melodic line, and the left hand playing a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system continues the piano part with various dynamics (p, f) and articulation. The harp part also consists of two systems. The first system has two staves, with the right hand playing a melodic line and the left hand playing a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system continues the harp part with various dynamics (p, f) and articulation. The score includes dynamic markings (f, p, cresc.) and articulation (simili).

I

II

p

f

cresc.

p

cresc.

p

f

p

cresc.

cresc.

I

II

I

II

I

II

I

II

I *ff* *ritard.* *a Tempo* *p*

II *ritard.* *a Tempo* *p*

I *resc.* *f* *ff* *allarg.*

II *resc.* *f* *ff* *allarg.*

FUGA XXIV A 3 VOCI

I *All° vivace (♩ = 76)* *f* *p*

II *All° vivace (♩ = 76)* *f* *p*

I *cresc.* *simili*

II *tr.* *simili* *cresc.*

I

tr

tr

tr

f

tr

II

tr

f

I

tr

simili

f

tr

f

dim.

p

II

simili tr

dim.

I

oreso.

f

II

oreso.

f

I

p

oresc.

II

p

oresc.

I

II

I

II

I

II

I

II

I

p *cresc.*

II

cresc.

I

f

II

I

II

I

ff *allarg.*

II

ff *allarg.*