

Rheinberger · Sämtliche Werke
Band 41

Bearbeitungen eigener Werke I

PROBE-PARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Josef Gabriel Rheinberger

Sämtliche Werke

Herausgegeben
vom Josef Rheinberger
Vaduz

Abteilung
Bearbeitung

P
B

gener Werke I
vier bzw. zwei
Orgelsonaten 2–10)

Carus-Verlag



PROBE-PARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Bearbeitungen eigener Werke I

für Klavier zu vier
bzw. zwei Händen

Orgelsonate Nr. 2 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 3 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 4 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 5 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 6 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 7 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 8 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 9 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 10 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 11 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 12 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 13 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 14 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 15 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 16 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 17 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 18 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 19 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 20 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 21 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 22 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 23 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 24 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 25 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 26 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 27 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 28 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 29 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 30 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 31 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 32 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 33 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 34 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 35 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 36 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 37 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 38 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 39 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 40 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 41 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 42 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 43 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 44 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 45 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 46 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 47 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 48 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 49 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 50 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 51 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 52 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 53 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 54 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 55 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 56 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 57 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 58 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 59 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 60 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 61 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 62 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 63 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 64 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 65 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 66 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 67 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 68 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 69 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 70 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 71 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 72 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 73 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 74 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 75 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 76 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 77 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 78 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 79 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 80 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 81 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 82 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 83 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 84 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 85 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 86 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 87 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 88 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 89 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 90 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 91 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 92 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 93 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 94 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 95 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 96 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 97 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 98 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 99 op. 132
Orgelsonate Nr. 100 op. 132

ausgegeben von
Sebastien Hammelsbeck

PROBE-PARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



Die Finanzierung der Josef-Gabriel-
Rheinberger-Gesamtausgabe
erfolgt durch das Land Liechtenstein

Editionsleitung:
Günter Graulich und Hannfried

Redaktion:
Editionsstelle
Josef-Gabriel-Rhein.
Stuttgart, Leinfelden

Gestaltung:
Gesetzlich in
Sachsen

Übungen
Stuttgart – CV 50.241
Fürstentums Liechtenstein
jeglicher Art sind gesetzlich verboten
and reproduction is prohibited by law
vorbehalten / All rights reserved
Printed in Germany
ISBN 978-3-89948-040-5

PROBE-PARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Inhalt

	Biografische Übersicht / Vorrede	
	Vorwort	
	Foreword	
	Avant-propos	
	Abbildungen	
Sonate Nr. 2 in As-Dur op. 65 für Orgel (Fantasie-Sonate) arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen	I. Grave · Allegro II. Adagio espressivo III. Finale	14
Sonate Nr. 3 in G-Dur op. 88 für Orgel (Pastoral-Sonate) arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen	I. Grave II. Andante con r III. Fuge	22 26 28
Sonate Nr. 4 in a-Moll op. 98 für Orgel arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen	I. Temp II. Intr III. Fu	38 48 54
Sonate Nr. 5 in Fis-Dur op. 111 für Orgel arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen	gro molto	60 70 78
Sonate Nr. 6 in es-Moll op. 119 arrangiert für Klavier zu v.		88 96 100 106
Sonate Nr. 7 in f arrangiert	reludio Andante III. Finale	114 126 134
Sonate Nr. 8 in g-Moll op. 108 arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen	I. Adagio · Moderato II. Intermezzo III. Scherzo IV. Passacaglia	144 152 158 164
Sonate Nr. 9 in c-Moll op. 102 arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen	I. Praeludium II. Romanze III. Fantasie und Fuge	178 190 196
Sonate Nr. 10 in h-Moll op. 146 für Orgel arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen	I. Praeludium und Fuge II. Thema mit Veränderungen III. Fantasie und Finale	210 222 228
Sonate Nr. 11 in d-Moll op. 109 arrangiert für Klavier zu zwei Händen	Adagio · Molto moderato	244
	Kritischer Bericht	255
	Critical Report / Apparat critique	272

PROBEN
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Josef Gabriel Rheinberger

Biografische Übersicht

- 1839 17. März: Josef Gabriel Rheinberger (Taufbuch: C) wird in Vaduz (Fürstentum Liechtenstein) als Sohn des kaiserlichen Rentmeisters Johann Peter (1789–1877) und Maria Elisabeth, geb. Carigiet (1801–1877), geboren.
- 1844 Erster Musikunterricht zusammen mit der Schwester Johanna (Hanni) und Amalia (Marianne) bei der Mutter Pöhly (1808–1889) aus Schaan.
- 1846 Übernahme des Organistenpostens in der Feldkirche von Vaduz. Erste kleine Kompositionen.
- 1849 Musikunterricht bei der Mutter in Feldkirch.
- 1851 Eintritt in die Hofkapelle des bayerischen Konservatoriums in München. Unterricht bei Leonhard Seuffert (Orgel), Emil Schalk (Harmonielehre und Kontrapunkt) und Franz Schubert (Komponieren).
- 1852 Erste Kompositionen in München.
- 1856 Klavierkonzert op. 1 (Peters in Leipzig).
- 1857 Lehre, Kontrapunkt und Musikgeschichte bei Franz Schubert.
- 1860 Mitgliedschaft im Konservatorienvereins (bis 1877). Solorepitor am Hofkapellmeisteramt in München (bis 1867).
- 1861 Zeit mit der verwitweten Fanny (Franziska) von Hoffnaaß, geb. Jägerhuber (1831–92). 1871 Professor und Inspektor an der Kgl. Musikschule. Schwere Erkrankung der rechten Hand.
- Leiter der Kirchenmusik in der Allerheiligen-Hofkirche; Hofkapellmeister.
- 1892 31. Dezember: Tod der Gattin.
- 1895 1. Januar: Komturkreuz des Bayerischen Kronenordens, verbunden mit dem persönlichen Adel.
- 1899 Zum 60. Geburtstag Dr. phil. h. c. der Philosophischen Fakultät der Universität München.
- 1901 25. November: Josef Gabriel Rheinberger stirbt in München; 28. November: Beisetzung auf dem Südfriedhof in München.
- 1944 5. Juni: Gründung des Josef Rheinberger-Archivs in Vaduz.
- 1949 Nach Zerstörung der Grabstätte im 2. Weltkrieg Überführung der Gebeine von Rheinberger und seiner Gattin nach Vaduz. Beisetzung in einem Ehrengrab auf dem Friedhof in Vaduz.
- 1988 Der erste Band der Gesamtausgabe erscheint im Carus-Verlag.
- 2000 Gründung der Rheinberger-Editionsstelle im Carus-Verlag.
- 2008 Abschluss der Gesamtausgabe (48 Bände).

Vorrede

Die vorliegende erste Gesamtausgabe der Werke Josef Gabriel Rheinbergers wurde 1987 von Harald Wangler, dem Leiter des Rheinberger-Archiv Vaduz, und Günter Graulich, dem Leiter des Carus-Verlag, ins Leben gerufen, um das weitgehend unbekannte Schaffen des Komponisten wieder zugänglich zu machen. Sie bringt in ihrer Hauptreihe sämtliche Werke von Josef Rheinberger mit Opuszahlen versehen und Werke ohne Opuszahlen in einer Supplementreihe vorgelegt. Die Gesamtausgabe ist in neun Abteilungen:

- I Geistliche Vokale
- II Oratorien
- III Dramatische
- IV Weltliche
- V Opern
- VI Kammermusik
- VII Instrumentalmusik

Die Edition beruht auf einem in auf einen gut erhaltenen Quellen- der durch Hans-Josef Irmens *Thema- der musikalischen Werke Gabriel Josef Regensburg 1974, weitgehend erschlossen* wu- Notentext stützt sich auf die von Rheinberger gierten Erstausgaben unter kritischer Hinzuziehung Photographen, der originalen Aufführungsmaterialien, der Vorlagen und der Skizzen. Über die Unterschiede in den Quellen geben die jeweiligen Kritischen Berichte detailliert Auskunft, über Werkgestalt, historische Zusammenhänge und Überlieferung informieren die Vorworte. Für die musikalische Praxis wird die Gesamtausgabe von Einzelausgaben mit Aufführungsmaterial flankiert.

Die Edition sämtlicher Werke Josef Gabriel Rheinbergers wäre nicht möglich ohne Förderung von öffentlicher und privater Seite. Herausgeber und Verlag sind der Regierung des Fürstentums Liechtenstein zu besonderem Dank verpflichtet. Unser Dank gilt auch zahlreichen Bibliotheken, vor allem den beiden Institutionen, die Rheinbergers Nachlass verwahren: dem heute im Liechtensteinischen Landesarchiv Vaduz angesiedelten Josef Rheinberger-Archiv und der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek in München, die den überwiegenden Teil der musikalischen Handschriften Rheinbergers aufbewahrt.

Vorwort

Das kompositorische Schaffen Josef Gabriel Rheinbergers geriet im Verlauf des 20. Jahrhunderts mehr und mehr in Vergessenheit.¹ Insbesondere in den Jahren zwischen 1920 und 1970 versiegte der Fluss der Überlieferung seiner Werke fast vollständig. Weite Teile seines umfangreichen Œuvres – dramatische Musik, Lieder, weltliche Chormusik, Klavier- und Orchestermusik – waren in diesen fünf Jahrzehnten von den Konzertprogrammen so gut wie verschwunden. Nur zwei Schaffensbereiche bildeten hier eine gewisse Ausnahme: die Kirchenmusik und die Orgelmusik – „jenes Gebiet, in dem Rheinberger [...] nie ganz vergessen war“². Wenigstens ausschnittsweise konnte sich die Musik dieser beiden Werkbereiche kontinuierlich im Repertoire halten, allerdings mit regional bzw. national unterschiedlichen Gewichtungen. So tat sich z. B. in Deutschland auch die Orgelmusik in dieser Zeit insgesamt schwerer als in England und den USA, wo sie sich schon immer großer Beliebtheit erfreute und in lebendiger Tradierung gepflegt wurde. Dies verdankt sich zum einen jenen Organisten aus dem angelsächsischen Raum, die einst Schüler Rheinbergers gewesen waren, zum anderen dem Umstand, dass der „Sturm“ der Orgelbewegung in diesen Ländern weitgehend vorbeigegangen ist. Man wird wohl lässt sich generell feststellen, dass es – abgesehen von der geistlichen Chormusik, die sich vor allem in den Kirchendiensten Süddeutschlands, Österreichs und der Schweiz einen Platz sichern konnte – Rheinbergers Orgelmusik die dafür sorgte, dass sein Name in den Rezipientenkreisen durchgehend präsent ist. Und die Orgelmusik war der zentrale Ansatzpunkt der „Rheinberger-Revival“-Bewegung der sechziger Jahre des 20. Jahrhunderts. Von ihr ausgehend erfolgte die Wiederentdeckung der Kompositionen Rheinbergers, die wieder ins Blickfeld der Orgelisten zwischen in v. Rheinberger-Gesamtwerk. Rheinberger erfuhr und bis heute konstataren, dass trotz der Wiederentdeckung und Erschließung seines Œuvres die Orgelwerke – insbesondere die Orgelsonaten – nach wie vor am wenigsten und auch heute noch am wenigsten auf Tonträger eingespielten Instrumenten zählen.

Die Bekanntheit weniger bekannt dürfte hingegen sein, dass fast allen Orgelsonaten (Nr. 2–17) auch Bearbeitungen Rheinbergers für Klavier zu vier Händen vorliegen. Im ersten Moment erscheint es vielleicht etwas überra-

schend, dass Rheinberger solcherart von einem Instrument auf das andere transkribierte, zumal die Orgel heute spontan primär mit dem kirchlichen dienstlichen Bereich verbunden und unter Umständen Übertragung auf das dem häuslichen Konzertsaal zugeordnete Klavier ungewöhnlich anmutet. Für die Orgel jedoch scheinen die Bearbeitungen für Klavier zu vier Händen eine Übung gewesen zu sein, die im 18. Jahrhundert vorkam. Entgegen dem Vorurteil der Kompositionen Rheinbergers, die im Anschluss an die Orgel in einer Bearbeitung für Klavier zu vier Händen entstanden, ist es durch die Bearbeitung von Felix Mendelssohn in *Sechs Sonaten für die Orgel* (1845) als grundlegend für die Gattung der Orgelsonate angesehen werden kann – die Orgelsonaten für Klavier zu vier Händen, ebenso wie die *Claviersoludien und Fugen für Orgel* op. 37.⁵ Franz Liszt veröffentlichte seine berühmte *Fantasie und Fuge über das Thema B-A-C-H* auch in einer Bearbeitung für Klavier zu zwei Händen;⁶ vom selben Werk erschien außerdem ein Arrangement eines fremden Bearbeiters für zwei Klaviere.⁷ Auch die *Elf Choral-Vorspiele für die Orgel* op. posth. 122 von Johannes Brahms erfuhren eine Bear-

¹ Zur Rezeptionsgeschichte der Werke Rheinbergers vgl. Hanns Steger, *Vor allem Klangsönheit. Die Musikanschauung Josef Rheinbergers, dargestellt an seinem Klavierschaffen*, Hildesheim/Zürich/New York 2001, S. 17f und 39–54.

² Harald Wanger, „Josef Gabriel Rheinberger. Ein Lebensbild zu seinem 100. Todestag“, in: *Singende Kirche* 48 (2001), Heft 4, S. 188–191, Zitat S. 190.

³ Vgl. Wolfgang Bretschneider, „Ihr gehörte seine ganze Liebe“. Rheinbergers Orgelschaffen: bewundert – vergessen – wiederentdeckt“, in: *Singende Kirche* 48 (2001), Heft 3, S. 127–130, hier S. 127.

⁴ Impulsgebend war hier eine von Martin Weyer herausgegebene Auswahl Ausgabe (*Josef Rheinberger, Ausgewählte Orgelwerke*, 2 Bde., Bad Godesberg [Forberg] 1965).

⁵ Vgl. *Thematisches Verzeichnis der im Druck erschienenen Compositionen von Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy*, dritte, vervollständigte Ausgabe, Leipzig 1882; Nachdruck Schaan/Liechtenstein 1982, S. 40f bzw. 22f. Nicht verzeichnet ist, ob diese Bearbeitungen vom Komponisten selbst oder einem fremden Bearbeiter stammen.

⁶ Vgl. *Handbuch Orgelmusik*, hrsg. v. Rudolf Faber u. Philip Hartmann, Kassel 2002, S. 281.

⁷ Vgl. *Thematisches Verzeichniss der Werke, Bearbeitungen und Transcriptionen von F. Liszt*, neue, vervollst. Ausg., Leipzig 1877, Nachdruck London 1965, S. 24. Die Bearbeitung stammt von Carl Thern (1817–1886).

beitung für Klavier zu zwei Händen;⁸ desgleichen wurden viele der Orgelwerke von Rheinbergers französischen Kollegen César Franck und Camille Saint-Saëns in Alternativfassungen für Klavier zu zwei und vier Händen veröffentlicht.⁹

Dieser Tatbestand lässt darauf schließen, dass auch die Orgelmusik von der „Bearbeitungswelle“ erfasst wurde, die den Musikbetrieb dieser Zeit insgesamt prägte:

Das Arrangieren von Kompositionen für eine andere als die ursprünglich vorgesehene Besetzung wurde mit dem Aufkommen der bürgerlichen Musikkultur im späten 18. Jahrhundert eine zunehmend wichtige Tätigkeit sowohl der Komponisten selbst als auch fremder Bearbeiter; sie diente – sofern es nicht um die Anpassung an eine veränderte Auführungssituation ging – in den meisten Fällen der größeren Verbreitung der Werke durch Erschließung neuer Käuferschichten. [...] Die Bearbeitung für Klavier (zwei- und vor allem vierhändig) wurde dabei die mit Abstand wichtigste Form und erfüllte in dieser Hinsicht im 19. Jahrhundert eine ähnliche Funktion, wie sie im darauf folgenden die Tonträger übernahmen.¹⁰

Diese Blüte der Klavierbearbeitung ging Hand in Hand mit einer immer größeren, geradezu massenhaften Verbreitung des Klaviers selbst, die vor allem damit zusammenhing, dass Salon und Konzertsaal als zentrale Repräsentationsorte des Bildungsbürgertums sowie die zunehmende Beliebtheit des häuslichen Musizierens in den bürgerlichen Wohnzimmern „hervorragende Bedingungen für einen kontinuierlich expandierenden Markt für Instrumente und Musikalien“ hervorbrachten. „Was heute oft übersehen wird, ist die Tatsache, daß das Klavier neben Eisenbahndampfmaschinen-gestützter Industrie und Telegraf die bedeutendsten Wirtschaftsfaktoren der Epoche stellte.“¹¹ Durch die wachsende Zahl von Klavieren und ihr Bedürfnis nach leichteren Werken wurde in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts das vierhändige Musizieren „Tummelplatz für teure und Dilettanten“ mit einer entsprechenden Nachfrage nach geeignetem „Repertoire zur Unterhaltung“¹². In diesem Zusammenhang sind auch die Bearbeitungen in Form von Klavierbüchern, die Liebhabern erlaubten, sich an Opern, Oratorien, aber auch an eigenen Werken zu beteiligen, zu sehen. So ist es nicht verwunderlich, dass die Klavierbearbeitung von Orgelwerken zu Klavier zu zwei Händen eine wichtige Rolle spielte. Gerade für Rheinberger, der in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts als einer der ersten deutschen Komponisten und Verleger in der Klavierbearbeitung hervorgetreten war, war dies ein wichtiger Aspekt seiner Tätigkeit.

Die Klavierbearbeitung von Orgelwerken durch das Klavier zu zwei Händen war eine wichtige Rolle für Rheinberger, der in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts als einer der ersten deutschen Komponisten und Verleger in der Klavierbearbeitung hervorgetreten war. Gerade für Rheinberger, der in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts als einer der ersten deutschen Komponisten und Verleger in der Klavierbearbeitung hervorgetreten war, war dies ein wichtiger Aspekt seiner Tätigkeit.

In seiner Funktion als Bearbeitungsinstrument war das Klavier auch von [...] stilhistorischen Prägungen weitgehend dispensiert. Darum wurde die Klavierbearbeitung einer Orgelsonate oder [...] eines Orgeltrios mit oder ohne Orchester keineswegs als Stilbruch empfunden, sondern war für viele Musikinteressierte wohl die einzige Möglichkeit, ein Orgelwerk Rheinbergers in Ruhe studieren und genießen zu können.¹⁴

Es kommt aber noch ein weiterer Aspekt hinzu: Rheinbergers Orgelsonaten waren von vornherein primär für den Konzertsaal und nicht oder allenfalls auch für Liturgie bestimmt, sodass schon von daher die Übertragung auf das Klavier nichts Außergewöhnliches war. Rheinbergers entschiedene Hinwendung zum konzertanten Orgelspiel geschah in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts und ihre Literatur zu aktualisieren in Anknüpfung an Mendelssohns Vorbild. Die Klavierbearbeitungen hatten das alte Ansehen und Glanz zu verlieren. Sie hatten ihr einstiges Prestige von Aufklärung, Rationalität und liturgischen Formen gelöst hatten, war überkommene lang anhaltend und Orgel war noch So... Möglichkeit, auf den Konzertsaal also, wo inzwischen die Musik erklang und wo immer häufiger... waren. Gerade für Rheinberger... insofern nahe, als der Münchner... 1865 als einer der ersten deutschen Kon-

Johannes Brahms, *Elf Choral-Vorspiele für die Orgel op. 122* [...] Bearbeitung für Pianoforte zu zwei Händen, eingerichtet von Paul Juon (1872–1940), 2 Hefte, Berlin (Simrock) 1902.

⁹ Vgl. Wilhelm Mohr, *César Franck*, 2., erg. Aufl., Tutzing 1969, S. 233–269; Sabina Teller Ratner, *Camille Saint-Saëns, 1835–1921. A thematic catalogue of his complete works*, Bd. 1: *The instrumental works*, Oxford 2002, S. 93–134. Die Arrangements stammen jeweils nicht von den Komponisten selbst, sondern von fremden Bearbeitern.

¹⁰ Felix Loy, Vorwort zu Band 46 der Rheinberger-Gesamtausgabe, *Bearbeitungen eigener Werke VI für Klavier zu vier Händen (Kammermusik)*, Stuttgart 2007, S. VIII.

¹¹ Arnfried Edler, *Gattungen der Musik für Tasteninstrumente, Teil 3: Von 1830 bis zur Gegenwart*, unter Mitarb. von Siegfried Mauser, Laaber 2004 (= Handbuch der musikalischen Gattungen, Bd. 7), S. 14f.

¹² Marianne Stoelzel, Artikel „Klaviermusik / Für ein Klavier vierhändig“, in: *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, 2., neubearb. Aufl., hrsg. v. Ludwig Finscher, Sachteil, Bd. 5, Kassel et al. 1996, Sp. 407.

¹³ Klaus Burmeister / Richard Schaal, Artikel „Klavierauszug“, in: *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, Bd. 5 (wie vorangehend Anm.), Sp. 318.

¹⁴ Han Theill, Vorwort zu Band 47 der Rheinberger-Gesamtausgabe, *Bearbeitungen eigener Werke VII für zwei Klaviere*, Stuttgart 2007, S. XI.

¹⁵ Vgl. dazu Martin Weyer, *Die deutsche Orgelsonate von Mendelssohn bis Reger*, Regensburg 1969 (= Kölner Beiträge zur Musikforschung, Bd. LV), insbes. S. 1ff und 135f; ders., *Die Orgelwerke Josef Rheinbergers. Ein Handbuch für Organisten*, Wilhelmshaven 1994 (= Taschenbücher zur Musikwissenschaft, Bd. 118), S. 11; ders., „Josef Rheinberger (1839–1901)“, in: *Ars Organi* 49 (2001), S. 134–140, hier S. 139.

zertsäle mit einer Orgel ausgestattet war.¹⁶ In formaler Hinsicht lässt sich Rheinbergers Anliegen einer Aktualisierung der Orgelliteratur vor allem in dem für die Orgelsonaten so charakteristischen Streben nach einer Synthese verschiedener historischer Gesetzmäßigkeiten festmachen: einer „Zusammenfassung barocker (Fuge, Passacaglia), klassischer (Sonatenhauptsatz) und romantischer (Charakterstück) Formen“, mit deren Hilfe die „Lücke geschlossen“ werden sollte, „die sich seit 1750 in zunehmendem Maß zwischen der Orgelmusik und der sonstigen musikalischen Produktion aufgetan hatte“¹⁷. Die formalen Eigentümlichkeiten, die sich im Einzelnen aus diesem Ansatz ergeben, können hier nicht erörtert werden; es sei in diesem Zusammenhang auf die einschlägige Literatur verwiesen.¹⁸

Wie verhalten sich nun die Arrangements für Klavier zu den Originalfassungen? Welche Bearbeitungsprinzipien, welche Strategien bei der Übertragung von der Orgel auf das Klavier lassen sich verifizieren? Diese Frage ist in Band 42 der Gesamtausgabe für die Sonaten 11–17 erörtert¹⁹ und lässt sich ganz ähnlich auch für die hier vorgelegten Arrangements der Sonaten 2–10 beantworten, die sich ebenfalls vor allem durch folgende Charakteristika auszeichnen: deutlich elaboriertere Dynamik als in den Originalversionen (vielfacher dynamischer Wechsel, immer wieder eingefügte Crescendi, Decrescendi und Schweller-gabeln); tendenziell kleingliedrigere, prononciertere Phrasierung; überhaupt mehr Phrasierung und Artikulation (Bögen, Staccati, Portati, Akzente etc.); häufige Erweiterung des Orgelsatzes durch Oktavverdoppelungen sonsten jedoch meist enge Orientierung des Nr. an den Originalfassungen.

Besondere Erwähnung aufgrund ihres anderen verdient allerdings die ebenfalls in d... n Band... lichte Bearbeitung der *Passacaglia* zu zwei Händen, die Rheinber... gen Version dieser Sonate er... Concertvortrag als *Freie Orgelsonate in E Moll* Transkription tend... vorgelegten Arrang... die über die... Läufe in de... ergibt sich... obwohl... (gr... Original evtl. gemindert...)

...reststellen, dass die Klavierarrange... in sie für Rheinberger bald zu einer... Schreipflicht geworden sein mögen –... geführt sind und damit als Zeichen der hohen... zung angesehen werden können, die der Kom... dieser Werkgruppe entgegenbrachte. Für diese... Wertschätzung spricht auch das Faktum, dass er die Or-

gelsonaten in so großer Zahl bearbeitete (nur die Nummern 1 und 18–20 blieben ohne Arrangements), dass ihm also die Verbreitung dieser Werke offensichtlich sehr am Herzen lag. In dieselbe Richtung weist schließlich auch die Tatsache, dass er die Arrangements keinen fremden Bearbeitern überließ, sondern sie trotz seiner vielen Aufgaben und Pflichten, denen er nachzukommen hatte, selbst einrichtete (oder allenfalls seine Frau Fann... den Sonaten Nr. 2 und 4, zur Unterstützung h...

¹⁶ Vgl. Heinrich Habel, *Das Odeon in München und der ehemaligen Konzertsaalbaus*, Berlin 1967, S. 60. „... klangen denn auch tatsächlich Orgelsonaten... am 6. Dezember 1890 als Erstaufführung... Schönhardt (nach Hans-Josef Irmen, *T... kalischen Werke Gabriel Josef Rhe...* Dass es sich bei Rheinbergers O... handelt, heißt jedoch nicht, d... führt worden wären. Als v... überkonfessionelle Orgr... Rheinbergers sowohl in Kr... Organisten... Einen Beleg dafür... am Leipziger Gr... Schreiben ki... Monat in... in „14... wer... Rheinbergeriana I, Bd. 14, Nr. 13 „im nächsten... ert vortragen“ und... „wandhaus“ spielen... *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 14, Nr. 13, S. 135. Vgl. *Orgelwerke Josef Rheinbergers* an solch prominenten... welche bedeutende Rolle sie im... ahmen. *Orgelsonate* (wie Anm. 15), S. 135. Vgl. *Entwicklungen der Musik für Tasteninstrumente*... darauf hinweist, dass die Orgel „an der... nchtlichen Entwicklung – die im Bereich der... n der Dominanz der Klaviersonate geprägt war –...“ hatte. „Die Idee, Sonaten für Orgel zu komponie... chnenderweise erst in dem historischen Moment auf, in... ominanz ihrerseits der Vergangenheit angehörte.“ Das war... der Fall, dem Erscheinungsjahr der bereits erwähnten *Sechs... n für die Orgel* op. 65 von Mendelssohn. a. Martin Weyers Monographie *Die Orgelwerke Josef Rheinbergers* (wie Anm. 15), wo auf S. 40–121 die Orgelsonaten im Einzelnen besprochen werden. Ferner: Irmind Capelle, „Zur zyklischen Anlage und zur ‚Sonatenform‘ in den Orgelsonaten von Josef Gabriel Rheinberger“, in: *Josef Gabriel Rheinberger. Werk und Wirkung*. Bericht über das Internationale Symposium München 2001, hrsg. v. Stefan Hörner u. Hartmut Schick, Tutzing 2004, S. 337–354; Birger Petersen-Mikkelsen, „Formale Lösungen in den Finalsätzen der späten Orgelsonaten Gabriel Josef Rheinbergers“, in: *Gabriel Josef Rheinberger und seine Zeit*, hrsg. v. Birger Petersen-Mikkelsen u. Martin West, Eutin 2002, S. 66–98; Peter Gawol, „Zum Verständnis der Orgelsonaten Rheinbergers“, in: *Musik und Kirche* 68 (1998), S. 78–87. Anregende analytische Gedanken finden sich auch bei Hanns Steger, *Vor allem Klangschönheit* (wie Anm. 1), S. 149–162. Zu den Fugen, v. a. im Hinblick auf die Überlagerung von Fugen- und Sonatengesetzlichkeit, vgl. auch Klaus Trapp, *Die Fuge in der deutschen Romantik von Schubert bis Reger*, Frankfurt am Main 1958, S. 163–166 – hier freilich mit durchaus kritischer Einschätzung, was das Gelingen der von Rheinberger angestrebten Synthese von Fuge und Sonate, Barock und Klassik betrifft.

¹⁹ Vgl. Vorwort zu Band 42 der Rheinberger-Gesamtausgabe, *Bearbeitungen eigener Werke II für Klavier zu vier Händen (Orgelsonaten 11–17)*, hrsg. v. Sebastian Hammelsbeck, Stuttgart 2008, S. Xf.

²⁰ Die *Passacaglia* wurde auch in der Orgelfassung des Öfteren separat aufgeführt, und zwar dann ebenfalls mit der langsamen Einleitung aus dem ersten Satz der Sonate, so wie die *Passacaglia* auch in der zweihändigen Bearbeitung eröffnet wird; vgl. Felix Loy, Vorwort zu Band 26 der Rheinberger-Gesamtausgabe, *Orchesterfassungen eigener Werke*, Stuttgart 2006, S. XII, Fußnote 42.

²¹ So die übereinstimmenden Titel von Autograph und Erstausgabe; vgl. die Quellenbeschreibungen zur *Passacaglia* im Kritischen Bericht, S. 271.

²² Vgl. die unten folgenden Abschnitte zu diesen beiden Sonaten.

Sonate Nr. 2 in As-Dur op. 65

Die zweite Orgelsonate, auch *Fantasie-Sonate* genannt,²³ komponierte Rheinberger im Juli 1871.²⁴ Sie ist die erste seiner Orgelsonaten, zu der – mit einiger zeitlicher Verzögerung gegenüber der Originalkomposition – auch eine Bearbeitung für Klavier zu vier Händen entstand. Es war allerdings nicht Rheinberger selbst, der das Arrangement erstellte; vielmehr überließ er diese Aufgabe seiner Frau Fanny, die am 21. November 1872 in ihrem Tagebuch notierte: „Curt [= Kosenamenname Fannys für ihren Mann] macht gegenwärtig das 4-händige Arrangement seines Requiems [op. 60] und ich das Arrangement seiner Orgelsonate [op. 65]“.²⁵ Mit dieser Arbeit war Fanny dann offensichtlich einige Zeit beschäftigt: Eine erhaltene Skizze zum vierhändigen Arrangement von op. 65 ist mit dem 17.1.1873 datiert, die ebenfalls von Fanny angefertigte Reinschrift datiert vom Februar 1873. Letztere entstand aber erst nach gründlicher Revision der Fanny'schen Bearbeitung durch den Komponisten. So zeigt die erwähnte Skizze Fannys eine ganze Reihe von – meistens die Stimmverteilung betreffenden – Korrekturen, die wohl auf Veranlassung des Komponisten, zumindest aber in Absprache zwischen Fanny und ihrem Mann angebracht wurden; außerdem enthält sie viele wahrscheinlich von dessen Hand hinzugefügte dynamische Angaben.²⁶ Originalfassung und Arrangement erschienen im Oktober 1873 bei Josef Aibl, München, im Druck.²⁷

Sonate Nr. 3 in G-Dur op. 88

Die dritte Orgelsonate, der Rheinberger den Beinamen *Pastoral-Sonate* gab (so benannt nach dem ersten Satz einer *Pastorale*²⁸), entstand binnen weniger Tage im Juli 1875. Noch Ende desselben Monats bot Rheinberger sein Werk Robert Forberg in Leipzig zum Kauf an. Im Juli 1875 erklärt sich der Verleger, das Werk für 250 Mark mitschickend, zur Übernahme an und fügt an: „Es wäre mir außerordentlich lieb, wenn Sie die 4händige Bearbeitung der Sonate Nr. 3 für Klavier zu vier Händen selbst fertig stellen könnten, da ich eine Arbeit, die erst von Ihnen fertig gestellt ist, nicht als Autograph annehmen kann.“²⁹ Das betreffende Arrangement für Orgel erschien im Februar 1876, das Klavierarrangement im März 1876.³⁰

Die dritte Orgelsonate komponierte Rheinberger vom Juli bis August 1875 und widmete sie dem englischen Komponisten John Egerton, der gerade sein Schüler geworden und bald Bedeutung für ihn als wichtiger Propagandist seiner Werke in England erlangen sollte.³² Die Originalfassung der Sonate erschien im Februar 1877 bei

Forberg im Druck.³³ Ihre Einrichtung für Klavier zu vier Händen überließ Rheinberger dieses Mal wieder seiner Frau, die sich im Januar 1877 an die Arbeit machte. Anders als im Falle von op. 65 weist die betreffende Skizze – auch sie hat sich glücklicherweise erhalten – nur ganz wenige Korrekturen auf. Vor Drucklegung aber hat der Komponist Fannys Bearbeitung dann ganz offensichtlich doch noch einmal gründlich durchgesehen und Änderungen angebracht; darauf lassen zumindest zahlreiche, insbesondere Phrasierung und Dynamik, aber auch die Stimmverteilung betreffende Unterschiede zwischen der Anfangs- und der später von Fanny angefertigten Reinschrift und dem Arrangement desselben Jahres³⁴ bei Forberg erschienen des Arrangements schließen.³⁵

Sonate Nr. 5 in Fis-Dur op. 181

Die Sonate Nr. 5 entstand im Juli 1878, im dritten Jahr der Klavierbearbeitung, die

²³ Bereits vor der Fertigstellung der Orgelsonate im Juli 1871, die im Titel begegnet (op. 181), nicht aber bei der Klavierbearbeitung (op. 154) ebenfalls als ersten Satz der Orgelsonate in der Ausgabe von Josef Aibl, München, im Druck.

²⁴ Hofmeister, *Musikalisch-literarischer Monatsbericht neuer Musik*, Leipzig (im Folgenden zit. als „Hofmeister“), Jg. 1873, S. 312. Die Manuskripte beider Fassungen hatte Rheinberger dem Verleger vorher mit Angabe seines Honorarwunsches an Aibl gegeben, wie ein Brief des Verlagsinhabers Eugen Spitzweg an Rheinberger vom 20. Februar 1873 zeigt, in dem es heißt: „Einverstanden mit dem mir mitgetheilten Honorar von 5 Friedr. d'or für Ihr op. 65 Orgel, u. 4 Friedr. d'or für die Klavierbearbeitung.“ (*Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 2, Nr. 247). Hans-Josef Irmen, *Thematisches Verzeichnis* (wie Anm. 16), S. 176, gibt das Erscheinungsjahr für op. 65 (Orgelfassung) aus unbekanntem Grund mit 1871 an. Sowohl die Angaben bei Hofmeister als auch der zitierte Brief von Spitzweg belegen, dass diese Datierung falsch ist.

²⁵ Diese Satzbezeichnung taucht allerdings nur in der Orgelfassung auf; in der Klavierfassung blieb der erste Satz dagegen ohne Überschrift.

²⁶ *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 4, Nr. 72.

²⁷ Hofmeister, Jg. 1875, S. 257.

²⁸ Am 8. Februar 1876 übersandte Forberg dem Komponisten „6 Freixemplare Ihres Op. 88 à 4 ms“; *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 4, Nr. 145. Wenige Tage später, am 14. Februar 1876, bedankte sich der Widmungsträger der Sonate, Rheinbergers alter Orgellehrer aus Vaduzer Tagen Sebastian Pöhly, beim Komponisten für Übersendung und Dedikation des Werkes (Brief abgedruckt in *B&D*, Bd. V, S. 37–39).

²⁹ Vgl. *B&D*, Bd. V, S. 45.

³⁰ Hofmeister, Jg. 1877, S. 41. Seine Freixemplare erhielt Rheinberger aber wohl erst zwei Monate später (mit Brief vom 13. April 1877 schickte Forberg dem Komponisten „6 Freix. Ihres [...] Op. 98“; *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 5, Nr. 116).

³¹ Mit Brief vom 17. Dezember 1877 übersandte Forberg dem Komponisten „3 Freix. der Partitur, Clavierarrang. der Sonate zu 4 Händen [op. 98]“; *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 5, Nr. 260. Bei Hofmeister, Jg. 1878, S. 8, ist die Ausgabe erst unter „Januar 1878“ gelistet.

³² Vgl. auch Kritischen Bericht, S. 256 und 261f, sowie das Faksimile auf S. XXVII.

stellte – so wie dann auch die Arrangements aller folgenden, in alternativen Klavierfassungen vorgelegten Orgelsonaten (= Sonaten Nr. 6–17). Im Dezember 1878 erschien die Sonate in beiden Fassungen beim Leipziger Verleger Friedrich Kistner im Druck.³⁶ Gewidmet ist sie dem französischen Komponisten Theodor Gouvy, der seinem Münchner Kollegen in seinem Dankesbrief vom 11. Dezember 1878 berichtet: „[...] Ihre schöne Sonate habe ich schon mehrmals allein, auch vierhändig mit meiner Schwägerin durchgespielt und sie hat uns sehr gefallen.“³⁷

Sonate Nr. 6 in es-Moll op. 119

Die Komposition der Sonate Nr. 6 fiel in die Pfingstwoche 1880, die autographe Reinschrift der Orgelfassung ist datiert mit dem 26.5.1880. Das Autograph der vierhändigen Bearbeitung hat sich leider nicht erhalten; es ist aber anzunehmen, dass es in zeitlicher Nähe zur Komposition der Originalfassung, wahrscheinlich sogar im direkten Anschluss daran, entstand. Für die Veröffentlichung seiner neuen Sonate wandte sich Rheinberger wieder an Kistner in Leipzig, der sich am 19. Juni zur Übernahme des Werkes bereit erklärte und dem Komponisten „gewünschte 300 M[ark]“ als Honorar übersandte.³⁸ Vermutlich hatte Rheinberger mit der Originalkomposition zusammen auch schon die Klavierbearbeitung an Kistner geschickt (in dem betreffenden Schreiben des Verlegers vom 19. Juni ist es von allerdings nicht explizit die Rede³⁹); jedenfalls erschienen die Ausgaben beider Fassungen zeitgleich, nämlich später, im Oktober 1880.⁴⁰

Sonate Nr. 7 in f-Moll op. 127

Die Sonate Nr. 7 komponierte Rheinberger am 14. Oktober 1881; wenig später, nämlich im Februar 1882, übersandte er dem Verleger [Freiexemplare] der Orgel- und im vierhändige Klavierfassung.

Sonate Nr. 8

Die Sonate Nr. 8 war Rheinberger am 22. Juni 1882 beschäftigt, wenig später, nämlich am 29. Juni, übersandte er dem Verleger das vierhändige Arrangement. Nur kurze Zeit später, am 1. Juli, teilte Rheinberger sein Arrangement der Orgel- und Klavierfassung sowie Bearbeitung der *Passacaglia* mit dem Verleger. Am 6. Februar des folgenden Jahres bei Robert Forberg im Druck,⁴³ während sich das ebenfalls von Forberg gedruckte vierhändige Arrangement der Sonate im Juni 1883 im Stich befand⁴⁴ und erst im August 1883 als Druckausgabe vorlag.⁴⁵

Sonate Nr. 9 in b-Moll op. 142

Am 14. Mai 1885 fertigte Rheinberger erste Skizzen zur neunten Orgelsonate an, am 24. Mai vollendete er die Reinschrift der Originalkomposition, am 2. Juni das Autograph des vierhändigen Arrangements. Am 4. September desselben Jahres schickte Forberg dem Komponisten drei Freiexemplare Ihres soeben aus der Presse hervorgehenden Op. 142. Sonate No. 9 f. Orgel“⁴⁶. Dabei handelt es sich allerdings lediglich um die Ausgabe der Orgelsonate; denn wie sich aus der Verlagskorrektur lässt, lag die Druckausgabe der Klavierfassung im Februar des darauf folgenden Jahres vor. Der Träger der Sonate hatte Rheinberger seinen Kollegen Alexandre Guilmannt freundschaftliche Korrespondenz dankte sich am 2. Oktober 1885 eine Dedikation „dieses sonnettes“ (sic); es werde ihm ein „très grand plaisir dans l’exécution de votre sonnettes“ (sic) zu sein. In seinen Konzerten in Leipzig, die auch von Rheinbergers befreundeten Familienmitgliedern besucht wurden, spielte er ebenfalls ein Exemplar der Sonate. In einem Brief vom 12. Februar 1886, der Freude, die ihnen die Klavierausgabe bereitet hätte:

„[...] Die Sonate! Da sieht man wieder, daß die Orgelsonate am 2. Abend haben wir die Sonate 4 mal nachgespielt und noch einmal die Romanze; denn wir wollten noch mehr hören.“⁴⁹

Am 11. Dezember 1878 übersandte Kistner dem Komponisten drei Freiexemplare beider Ausgaben“ der Sonate; *Rheinbergeriana I*, Bd. 7, Nr. 166. *B&D*, Bd. V, S. 101. *Rheinbergeriana I*, Bd. 7, Nr. 141.

³⁶ Gurckhaus spricht lediglich von der „mir mit Ihrem Geehrten [Schreiben] vom 16 Juni überschieden Sonate für Orgel (No. 6)“; ebd.

³⁷ Hofmeister, Jg. 1880, S. 294 bzw. 282.

³⁸ Brief von Carl Gurckhaus an Rheinberger, *Rheinbergeriana I*, Bd. 8, Nr. 138. Am 5. Februar dankte der Widmungsträger der Sonate, der Münchner Domkapellmeister Carl Greith, dem Komponisten für Übersendung und Dedikation des Werkes; *Rheinbergeriana I*, Bd. 8, Nr. 136.

³⁹ Fünf Jahre später, im Jahr 1887, arrangierte Rheinberger die *Passacaglia* auch für großes Orchester und ließ sie 1888 bei Forberg im Druck erscheinen; diese Fassung ist in kritischer Edition veröffentlicht in Band 26 der Rheinberger-Gesamtausgabe (wie Anm. 20).

⁴⁰ Hofmeister, Jg. 1883, S. 35 bzw. 30.

⁴¹ Am 6. Juni 1883 teilte Forberg dem Komponisten mit, „daß sich die vierhändige Bearbeitung Ihrer E-moll Orgelsonate im Stich befindet und werde ich mir erlauben Ihnen die Revision derselben in einigen Wochen zu übersenden“; *Rheinbergeriana I*, Bd. 9, Nr. 82.

⁴² Hofmeister, Jg. 1883, S. 188. – Aufgrund eines speziellen Abkommens zwischen Verleger und Komponist erschienen ab Nr. 8 alle Orgelsonaten (sowohl die Orgel- als auch die Klavierfassungen) ausnahmslos bei Robert Forberg in Leipzig; vgl. Vorwort zu Band 42 der Gesamtausgabe (wie Anm. 19), S. XI.

⁴³ *Rheinbergeriana I*, Bd. 11, Nr. 94.

⁴⁴ Das zeigt ein Brief Forbergs an Rheinberger vom 6. Februar 1886, in dem es heißt: „[...] Gleichzeitig empfangen Sie auch die Freiexemplare der vierhändigen Bearbeitung Ihrer neunten Orgelsonate Op. 142.“; *Rheinbergeriana I*, Bd. 12, Nr. 28.

⁴⁵ Zit. n. *B&D*, Bd. VI, S. 22.

⁴⁶ Brief vom 12. Februar 1886, *Rheinbergeriana I*, Bd. 12, Nr. 37; auch abgedruckt in *B&D*, Bd. VI, S. 37.

Sonate Nr. 10 in h-Moll op. 146

Rheinberger komponierte die Sonate Nr. 10 im Juni 1886; das Autograph der Klavierbearbeitung ist mit dem 3. Juli 1886 datiert. Am 19. Juli dankt Forberg dem Komponisten „für d[ie] Uebersendung der neuen Orgel-Sonate“, erklärt sich zu ihrer Herausgabe bereit und überweist das vereinbarte Honorar von 450 Mark. Weiter schreibt er:

Eine Bedingung muß ich aber an die Uebernahme dieses Werkes knüpfen! Nämlich, daß ich dasselbe bis Anfang nächsten Jahres liegen lassen darf, da ich gegenwärtig geradezu noch mit einem ganzen Berg von Manuscripten versehen bin und nicht weiß, wo ich zuerst anfangen soll, um mich damit durchzuarbeiten!⁵⁰

Anscheinend hatte Forberg dann aber doch genügend Kapazitäten frei, um zumindest die Freixemplare für den Komponisten noch im selben Jahr fertig zu stellen; dies zumindest legt die Angabe „1886 November“ als Erscheinungsdatum für die Ausgabe der Sonate in Fannys Verzeichnis der Werke ihres Mannes nahe.⁵¹ Im Handel erhältlich aber war die Sonate, und zwar sowohl die Orgel- als auch die Klavierfassung, wohl erst im Februar des folgenden Jahres.⁵²

Wie eingangs erwähnt, sind die Orgelsonaten auch nach dem Tode Rheinbergers nie ganz der Vergessenheit anheimgefallen – anders als der Großteil seines sonstigen Œuvres. Aber warum gerade die Orgelsonaten? Vielleicht mag eine Aussage Harald Wangers bei dieser Frage weiterhelfen: „Sind seine anderen Kompositionen bei a“ Individualität eher rückwärts gewandt, so war ihr Orgel gegeben, Neues zu schaffen.“⁵³ Auf dem Orgelsonate war Rheinberger regelrecht gezwungen, wenig begangene Wege zu gehen, und tüchtig an gewisse Vorleistungen anderte, so war es dennoch insgesamt b land, das er betrat“⁵⁴. Und das sc in einer besonderen Qualität

Auch wenn zu Rheinbe kompositorischen Hinte, nicht abzusehen v künftige Weite gezeichnet ge wie der Weim, Wilhel, G Auch wenn zu Rheinbe kompositorischen Hinte, nicht abzusehen v künftige Weite gezeichnet ge wie der Weim, Wilhel, G

26 Jahren – gegenüber Rheinberger bekennt: „[...] ich bewundere und verehere seit langem in Ihnen den *einzig deutschen* Meister der Orgel, dessen Werke hineinragen werden in künftige Jahrhunderte [...]“⁵⁶.

Wenn nun im Rahmen der Gesamtausgabe auch die vierhändigen Arrangements wieder zugänglich werden, so kann darin eine interessante Erweiterung unserer Kenntn dieser Werke gesehen werden – zum einen in dem dass sich Rückkoppelungseffekte in Bezug auf di sungen ergeben können,⁵⁷ zum anderen insof Klavierfassungen diesen Kompositionen gan Aspekte abgewinnen. Sie können von d eigenständige Werke – auch als lohr Repertoires für Klavier zu vier Här

Mein herzlicher Dank geh in Vaduz sowie an Her lung der Erstdrucke unserer Ausgabe München dan' Quellen un' Gedankt Kolle

Sebastian Hammelsbeck

⁵⁰ *Rheinbergeriana* I, Bd. 12, Nr. 120.

⁵¹ *Catalog der herausgegebenen Compositionen von Josef Rheinberger* (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München, *Mus. ms. 4734*); handschriftliches Werkverzeichnis, das (mindestens) bis op. 164 von Fanny Rheinberger geführt und im Jahr 1902 von Gottfried Schulz vervollständigt wurde.

⁵² Bei Hofmeister, Jg. 1887, S. 101 bzw. 85, sind sowohl die Originalfassung als auch die Klavierbearbeitung unter „Februar 1887“ gelistet.

⁵³ „Josef Gabriel Rheinberger“ (wie Anm. 2), S. 190.

⁵⁴ Ebd.

⁵⁵ Brief an Rheinberger, 16. Juni 1888, *Rheinbergeriana* II, Gottschalg, Nr. 4.

⁵⁶ Brief vom 23. März 1899, zit. n. *B&D*, Bd. VII, S. 110.

⁵⁷ Vgl. dazu auch Martin Weyers Hinweis auf die in den Klavierfassungen „differenziertere Dynamik, die auch dem Organisten zu denken geben sollte“ (Vorwort zu Bd. 38 der Rheinberger-Gesamtausgabe, *Orgelsonaten 1–10*, 2., rev. Aufl., Stuttgart 2001, S. X).

Foreword

Josef Gabriel Rheinberger's music fell increasingly into oblivion in the course of the twentieth century.¹ In particular, the transmission of his works ceased almost entirely between 1920 and 1970. In these five decades, large parts of his voluminous oeuvre – dramatic music, lieder, secular choral music, piano music, and orchestral works – virtually disappeared from concert programs. Only two fields formed a certain exception in this respect: church music, and organ music, “the area in which Rheinberger [...] was never entirely forgotten.”² His music in these two areas remained continuously in the repertoire, at least in excerpt, albeit with different regional and national emphases. In Germany, for example, the organ music generally had more difficult making headway during these years than in England and the United States, where it has always enjoyed great popularity and has formed part of a living tradition. This was due partly to those organists from the Anglo-Saxon countries who had studied with Rheinberger, and partly to the fact that the “upheaval” of the Organ Movement largely bypassed these two countries.³ Nonetheless, it may be generally stated that, besides his sacred choral music, which retained a foothold especially in the church services of southern Germany and Switzerland, it was primarily Rheinberger's organ works that ensured that his name would not be forgotten at least within certain circles of recipients. Accidentally it was his organ works that formed the starting point for the “Rheinberger renaissance” beginning in the 1970s. Proceeding from the organ music, rediscoveries in other areas came increasingly. As the renaissance progressed – a noticeable impetus through the complete Edition of his works – a gradual rediscovery and is quite obvious in his piano works, and ever more so in his chamber and recorder

... probably less aware that (Nos. 2–17) have come down to us in piano four-hands by Rheinberger. Such arrangements seem somewhat surprising in the context of the time. It would transcribe music from one key to another in this fashion, especially when the organ is automatically associated with the instrument. A transcription for the piano, an arrangement linked with domestic music-making and the concert hall, may seem slightly unusual. For the composer himself, however, these arrangements were apparently a

routine exercise that formed what we might regard as a part of the compositional process. If the piano arrangements of Sonatas No. 2 through 4 arose in this way, then their organ counterparts, beginning with Sonata No. 1, were no doubt no less so. In the case of Sonata Rheinberger turned out the same way. Immediately after finishing the respective organ work, he took a single breath with the organist and then turned to the piano, certainly as a matter of course. The piano version to cover Rheinberger's organ music was apparently cut out of it was apparently cut out of the movements of organ works. In the case of Bartholdy's *Six Sonatas for Organ*, the work generally referred to as the romantic organ sonata, the piano version is a four-hand arrangement of his famous *Fantasy for Organ*. In the case of Franck's *The Organ*, the piano version also appeared in a version by Johannes Brahms. Similarly, Johannes Brahms' *Preludes for the Organ* op. post. 101 were arranged for solo piano.⁸ The same applies to the organ works of Rheinberger's contemporaries, such as César Franck and Camille Saint-Saëns, who were published in alternative versions for solo piano four-hands.⁹ This state of affairs leads us to

¹ The reception history of Rheinberger's music is discussed in Hanns Steger, *Vor allem Klangschönheit. Die Musikanschauung Josef Rheinbergers, dargestellt an seinem Klavierschaffen*, Hildesheim, Zurich and New York, 2001, pp. 17f and 39–54.

² Harald Wanger, “Josef Gabriel Rheinberger. Ein Lebensbild zu seinem 100. Todestag,” in: *Singende Kirche* 48 (2001), no. 4, pp. 188–191, quote on p. 190.

³ See Wolfgang Bretschneider, “‘Ihr gehörte seine ganze Liebe’. Rheinbergers Orgelschaffen: bewundert – vergessen – wiederentdeckt,” in: *Singende Kirche* 48 (2001), no. 3, pp. 127–130, esp. 127.

⁴ The formative impulse was given by Martin Weyer's two-volume selective edition: *Josef Rheinberger, Ausgewählte Orgelwerke*, Bad Godesberg (Forberg), 1965.

⁵ See *Thematisches Verzeichnis der im Druck erschienenen Compositionen von Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy*, rev. 3rd edn., Leipzig, 1882; repr. Schaan, Liechtenstein, 1982, pp. 40f and 22f. It is not stated whether these arrangements stem from the composer or someone else.

⁶ See *Handbuch Orgelmusik*, ed. Rudolf Faber and Philip Hartmann, Kassel, 2002, p. 281.

⁷ See *Thematisches Verzeichniss der Werke, Bearbeitungen und Transcriptionen von F. Liszt*, rev. edn., Leipzig, 1877; repr. London, 1965, p. 24. The arrangement was prepared by Carl Thern (1817–1886).

⁸ Johannes Brahms, *Elf Choral-Vorspiele für die Orgel op. 122 [...] Bearbeitung für Pianoforte zu zwei Händen*, prepared by Paul Juon (1872–1940), 2 vols., Berlin (Simrock), 1902.

⁹ See Wilhelm Mohr, *César Franck*, rev. 2nd edn., Tutzing, 1969, pp. 233 to 269; and Sabina Teller Ratner, *Camille Saint-Saëns, 1835–1921. A thematic catalogue of his complete works*, vol. 1: *The instrumental works*, Oxford, 2002, pp. 93–134. None of the arrangements were prepared by the composers themselves.

conclude that organ music, too, was seized by the widespread "arrangement craze" that marked the music industry as a whole in Rheinberger's day:

With the rise of bourgeois musical culture in the late eighteenth century, arranging works for forces other than those originally intended became an increasingly important activity, both for the composers themselves and for professional arrangers. In most cases, assuming that more was involved than adapting the piece to the circumstances of a new performance, the arrangements helped the works to achieve wider dissemination by opening up new circle of potential buyers. [...] Arrangements for piano, and especially piano duet, were by far the most important species in the nineteenth century, fulfilling a function similar to the sound recording in the twentieth.¹⁰

The heyday of the piano arrangement went hand in hand with the increasingly widespread, indeed, almost mass distribution of the piano itself. This was primarily due to the fact that the salon and concert hall – the main sites of public display for the educated classes – and the increasing popularity of household music-making in bourgeois living rooms offered "outstanding conditions for an ongoing expansion of the market for instruments and sheet music. What is often overlooked is the fact that the piano was one of the most significant economic factors of the age, along with the railway, the telegraph, and steam-powered industrial production."¹¹ As the number of piano players and their need for relatively easy music continued to grow, piano duets in particular became a "playground for amateurs and dilettantes" with a corresponding demand for a suitable "repertoire for purposes of teaching and entertainment."¹² In this connection, arrangements in the form of piano reductions now played a central role, allowing amateurs to form an acquaintance with large-scale orchestral works, operas, oratorios, and even chamber music from the past and the present and to explore them by playing them at home. It therefore comes as no surprise to learn that "such arrangements from various genres had grown to become an important business for publishing houses."¹³

In this sense, the arranger helped composers and their works to a larger public via the piano. As Han Theill has rightly assumed, the piano was regarded

Further, [the] repertoire was largely devoid of arrangements of an organ or orchestra was thus not like the contrary, for many musicians at they could study and enjoy an arrangement.¹⁴

the sonata must also be considered. Rheinberger's sonata conceived from the very outset primarily for concert hall, or at best *additionally* for church worship. As a result, their transcription for piano was nothing remarkable. Rheinberger's decisive turn in favor of secular organ recitals took place in an

effort to make the organ and its literature more in tune with the times, to open up new areas of exploration for the instrument along the same lines as Mendelssohn's organ sonatas, and to help restore the organ to its former reputation and glory.¹⁵ For the organ had lost much of its former prestige: in the wake of the Age of Enlightenment, Rationalism, and Liberalism, the old liturgical forms and attachments had increasingly broken down, and organ music lost its many outdated functions. This led to a sustained decline in organ building, organ playing, and organ composition. At the same time, a situation arose in which church services offered scarcely any room for independent high-quality organ playing. In his efforts to renew the art of the organ, Rheinberger had only one option: the concert hall. Public music was now played and heard with ever-increasing frequency. In particular, this "flight" was exemplified by the Odeon, which in 1807 became, in Germany to be equaled, the first concert hall. Rheinberger was concerned with the organ as an instrument for the concert hall, and the instrument's reputation declined in formal terms in the process. The repertoire of various historical principles of organ composition from the Baroque Era (fugue, sonata-allegro

Rheinberger Complete Edition, *Die Orgelwerke Josef Rheinbergers. Ein Handbuch für Klavier zu vier Händen (Kammermusik, Band 13)*, Laaber, 2004, pp. 14f. *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, 2nd edn., ed. Ludwig Finscher, vol. 5, Kassel et al., 1996, col. 407. *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, vol. 5 (see note 12), col. 318. Theill, Foreword to vol. 47 of the Rheinberger Complete Edition, *Bearbeitungen eigener Werke VII für zwei Klaviere*, Stuttgart, 2007, p. XIX.

¹⁵ See Martin Weyer, *Die deutsche Orgelsonate von Mendelssohn bis Reger* (= Kölner Beiträge zur Musikforschung, vol. LV), Regensburg, 1969, esp. pp. 1ff and 135f; idem, *Die Orgelwerke Josef Rheinbergers. Ein Handbuch für Organisten* (= Taschenbücher zur Musikwissenschaft, vol. 118), Wilhelmshaven, 1994, p. 11; and idem, "Josef Rheinberger (1839–1901)," in: *Ars Organi* 49 (2001), pp. 134–140, esp. 139.

¹⁶ See Heinrich Habel, *Das Odeon in München und die Frühzeit des öffentlichen Konzertsaalbaus*, Berlin, 1967, pp. 60–62. Rheinberger's organ sonatas were indeed heard in the Odeon, including Arnold Schönhardt's first performance of the Twelfth Sonata on 6 December 1890; see Hans-Josef Irmen, *Thematisches Verzeichnis der musikalischen Werke Gabriel Josef Rheinbergers*, Regensburg, 1974, p. 372. That Rheinberger's organ sonatas are essentially concert music does not mean, however, that they were performed exclusively in concert halls. Being free of liturgical connections, and hence nondenominational, they were heard both in concert halls and in Protestant and Catholic churches during his lifetime. Proof of this is provided by a letter of 11 February 1890 to Rheinberger from Paul Homeyer, the organist of the Leipziger Gewandhaus, announcing that he would play the Thirteenth Sonata "in a recital at the local Thomaskirche next month" and "the E-flat minor Sonata [No. 6] in the Gewandhaus two weeks later"; Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich, *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 14, no. 156; see also Martin Weyer, *Die Orgelwerke Josef Rheinbergers* (see note 15), pp. 100f. The fact that the organ sonatas were performed at such major venues also serves as evidence of the important role they played in the repertoire of the time.

form), and Romanticism (character piece).” This quest is fully characteristic of his organ sonatas. The synthesis would make it possible to “close the gap which, beginning in 1750, had increasingly widened between organ music and other types of musical composition.”¹⁷ This is not, however, the place to detail the formal peculiarities that arose from this approach, and interested readers are referred to the standard literature on the subject.¹⁸

How do the piano arrangements relate to the originals? What principles and strategies can be described in the transcriptions from organ to piano? This question was raised for Sonatas Nos. 11 to 17 in volume 42 of our Complete Edition¹⁹ and can be given much the same answer for the present arrangements of Sonatas Nos. 2 to 10. These arrangements, too, are distinguished in particular by the following characteristics: far more elaborate dynamics than in the original versions (many changes of dynamic level, frequent insertion of crescendo/decrescendo marks); a tendency toward shorter and more pronounced phrasing; altogether more phrase marks and articulation signs (slurs, staccato, portato, accents, etc.); frequent expansion of the organ texture by means of octave doubling; but otherwise a generally faithful adherence to the musical text of the originals.

Nonetheless, special mention should be made of the arrangement of the *Passacaglia* from Sonata No. 8 for piano, an arrangement which Rheinberger prepared in addition to his duet arrangement of the same sonata²⁰ which likewise appears in this volume.²⁰ Composed for recital purposes” as a “free arrangement of the first movement of the Organ Sonata in E minor, this transcription tends to be more virtuosic than others in our volume, as can be seen e.g. in the 3rd run in mm. 137–144, which go on for some time. But the more virtuosic character is not intended, since there is no apparent similarity to the original texture although the arrangement is written on two staves, rather than the original arrangements, and the texture is essentially unaltered in this respect.

On the whole, however, the piano arrangements, even if they are not always of the composer's routine duties, are nevertheless to be regarded as a natural outgrowth of his high regard for the organ. This high regard is reflected in the fact that many of his organ sonatas were left without piano arrangements, thus obviously intent on having them disseminated. Finally, much the same can be drawn from the fact that he did not entrust the task of arranging them to someone else, but did so himself, despite the many obligations and duties incumbent upon him. At the most, he sought the assistance of his wife Fanny, as in Sonatas Nos. 2 and 4.²²

Sonata No. 2 in A-flat major, op. 65

The Second Organ Sonata, also called *Fantasie-Sonate*,²³ was composed in July 1871.²⁴ It is the first of Rheinberger's organ sonatas to be arranged for piano four-hands, albeit somewhat later than the original composition. However, it was not Rheinberger who prepared the arrangement; instead, he entrusted this task to his wife Fanny, who noted in her diary on 21 November 1871: “Fanny [i. e. Fanny's nickname for her husband] is arranging a four-hand arrangement of his *Requiem*. I am doing the Organ Sonata [op. 65]. I have spent some time at this task, for a duet arrangement of op. 65 is difficult, while the fair copy, likewise is.”²⁵

¹⁷ Martin Weyer, *Die Orgelwerke Josef Rheinbergers* (see note 1), p. 135. See also Arnfried Edler, *Der Organist als Komponist* (see note 11), p. 13. The fact that Rheinberger participated in the more recent organ literature as keyboard instrumenter is, however, not surprising, since the dominance of the piano in composing sonatas for the organ at this time had in turn, as the case around 1845, the year in which the above-mentioned *Six Sonatas for the Organ* were composed, been completely reversed. In the monograph *Die Orgelwerke Josef Rheinbergers*, the organ sonatas are discussed in detail on the basis of the information in Irmgard Capelle, “Zur zyklischen Anordnung der Orgelsonaten von Josef Gabriel Rheinberger,” in *Die Orgelsonaten von Josef Gabriel Rheinberger. Werk und Wirkung*. Bericht der 2. Internationalen Symposion München 2001, ed. Stefan Hörner, ed. Birger Petersen and Hans-Joachim Schick, Tutzing, 2004, pp. 337–354; Birger Petersen, “Formale Lösungen in den Finalsätzen der späten Orgelsonaten von Josef Gabriel Rheinbergers,” in *Gabriel Josef Rheinberger und seine Zeit*, ed. Birger Petersen-Mikkelsen and Martin West, Eutin, 2002, pp. 66–98; and Peter Gawol, “Zum Verständnis der Orgelsonaten Rheinbergers,” in *Musik und Kirche* 68 (1998), pp. 78–87. I also find stimulating analytical thoughts in Hanns Steger, *Vor allem Klangschönheit* (see note 1), pp. 149–162. On the superposition of fugal and sonata forms in the fugues see Klaus Trapp, *Die Fuge in der deutschen Romantik von Schubert bis Reger*, Frankfurt/Main, 1958, pp. 163–166, to be sure with a fairly critical assessment of the success of Rheinberger's attempt to form a synthesis of fugue and sonata form, i. e. the baroque and classical styles.

¹⁹ See the Foreword to volume 42 of the Rheinberger Complete Edition, *Bearbeitungen eigener Werke II für Klavier zu vier Händen (Orgelsonaten 11–17)*, ed. Sebastian Hammelsbeck, Stuttgart, 2008, pp. XVIII f.
²⁰ The *Passacaglia* was performed fairly often separately in the original version as well, likewise with the slow introduction from the sonata's first movement, as in the solo piano arrangement. See Felix Loy, Foreword to volume 26 of the Rheinberger Complete Edition, *Orchesterfassungen eigener Werke*, Stuttgart, 2006, p. XXI, footnote 42.
²¹ Thus the identical title of the autograph and the first edition; see the source descriptions of the *Passacaglia* in the Critical Report, p. 271.
²² See below the following sections concerning the two sonatas.
²³ The term originated with Rheinberger himself. “Why op. 65 is called a ‘Fantasy’-Sonata is difficult to explain. We find the same addendum to the title later in Sonata No. 17 (op. 181), but not in the others, even when they likewise have a ‘Fantasy’ as their opening movement (e. g. No. 12, op. 154).” Martin Weyer, *Die Orgelwerke Josef Rheinbergers* (see note 15), p. 45.
²⁴ See the Critical Report, pp. 258 ff., regarding the dates of composition.
²⁵ Quoted from Harald Wanger and Hans-Josef Irmen (eds.), *Josef Gabriel Rheinberger. Briefe und Dokumente seines Lebens*, 9 vols., Vaduz, 1982–1988 (hereinafter *B&D*), vol. IV, p. 139.

bruary 1873. The latter arose, however, only after Fanny's arrangement had been thoroughly revised by the composer. As a result, her aforementioned sketch reveals a large number of corrections, usually regarding the distribution of the voices. They were probably made at her husband's behest or at least in consultation with him. The sketch also contains many added dynamic marks, probably in Rheinberger's hand.²⁶ Both the original version and the arrangement were published by Josef Aibl, Munich, in October 1873.²⁷

Sonata No. 3 in G major, op. 88

The Third Organ Sonata, which Rheinberger nicknamed the *Pastoral-Sonate* (after the work's opening movement, a *Pastorale*²⁸), was written within the space of a few days in May 1875. At the end of the same month Rheinberger offered the work to the publisher Robert Forberg in Leipzig, who accepted it in a letter of 1 June 1875, enclosing the desired fee of 250 marks and adding that he would be "very pleased to receive as well the proposed piano-duet arrangement of the above work."²⁹ It was probably only then that Rheinberger set about arranging the sonata for piano four-hands – a task that he took on himself this time rather than delegating it to Fanny. Exactly when he completed the arrangement is unknown as the autograph score is undated. The original organ version appeared in November 1875,³⁰ followed a short while later, in February 1876, by the first edition of the duet arrangement.³¹

Sonata No. 4 in A minor, op. 98

Rheinberger composed his Fourth Organ Sonata between 14 June to 2 July 1876 and dedicated it to the conductor Seymour Egerton, who was at the time and would soon become the main propagator of his music. The original version of the sonata was published in Leipzig in 1877.³³ Once again Rheinberger set to work on it in Leipzig. The piano-duet arrangement of op. 65, however, was completed in Vaduz, Switzerland, too, has fortunately survived. Nevertheless, the piano-duet arrangement is a thorough re-arrangement and made a considerable difference at the very least in the phrasing of the voices between Fanny's arrangement of 1877 and the first edition³⁴ issued in 1877.³⁵

Sonata No. 5 in F-sharp major, op. 111

The Fifth Organ Sonata was written in the final week of May 1878. It was immediately followed by the piano-duet arrangement, prepared once again by the composer himself, as were the arrangements of all the following organ sonatas existing in alternative versions for piano (i. e. Sonatas Nos. 6–17). Both versions of this sonata were published in December 1878 by Friedrich Kistner in Leipzig. It is dedicated to the French composer Theodor Kullak, who thanked his Munich colleague in a letter of 11 December 1878: "I've played through your sonata several times alone and in piano duet with great pleasure. We like it very much."³⁷

Sonata No. 6 in E-flat major, op. 116

The Sixth Organ Sonata was written in the week of Pentecost in 1878. It was immediately followed by the piano-duet arrangement, prepared once again by the composer himself, as were the arrangements of all the following organ sonatas existing in alternative versions for piano (i. e. Sonatas Nos. 6–17). Both versions of this sonata were published in December 1878 by Friedrich Kistner in Leipzig. It is dedicated to the French composer Theodor Kullak, who thanked his Munich colleague in a letter of 11 December 1878: "I've played through your sonata several times alone and in piano duet with great pleasure. We like it very much."³⁷

²⁶ Hofmeister, *Musikalisch-literarischer Monatsbericht*, Leipzig (hereinafter "Hofmeister"), 1873, pp. 330 and 331. Eight months earlier Rheinberger had sent Aibl the manuscript of both versions and stated his desired fee. This is shown by a letter of 20 February 1873 by the owner of the publishing house, Eugen Spitzweg, who wrote: "In agreement with your desired fee of 5 *friedrichs d'or* for your op. 65 organ sonata and four-hands arrangement. I plan to begin immediately with the engraving and hope to send proof copies very soon" (*Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 2, p. 247). For unknown reasons Hans-Josef Irmen, in his *Thematisches Verzeichnis* (see note 16), p. 176, gives the year of publication of op. 65 (organ version) as 1871. Both the information in Hofmeister and the Spitzweg letter quoted above prove that this date is incorrect.

²⁸ This heading only occurs, however, in the organ version; the piano version leaves the movement untitled.

²⁹ *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 4, no. 72.

³⁰ Hofmeister, 1875, p. 257.

³¹ On 8 February 1876 Forberg sent the composer "six free copies of your op. 88 à 4 ms"; *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 4, no. 145. A few days later, on 14 February 1876, the sonata's dedicatee Sebastian Pöhly, Rheinberger's old organ teacher from his days in Vaduz, thanked the composer both for the print and the dedication; letter reproduced in *B&D*, vol. V, pp. 37–39.

³² See *B&D*, vol. V, p. 45.

³³ Hofmeister, 1877, p. 41. Rheinberger probably did not receive his free copies until two months later; Forberg sent him "six free copies of your [...] op. 98" in a letter of 13 April 1877 (*Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 5, no. 116).

³⁴ In a letter of 17 December 1877 Forberg sent the composer "three free copies in score [of your] piano-duet arrangement of the sonata [op. 98]"; *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 5, no. 260. Hofmeister, 1878, p. 8, does not list the print until "January 1878."

³⁵ See also Critical Report, p. 271, and facsimile, p. XXVII.

³⁶ In a letter of 3 December 1878 Kistner sent the composer "six free copies each of the two editions" of the sonata; *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 6, no. 166.

³⁷ Quoted from *B&D*, vol. V, p. 101.

er the “desired 300 marks” as a fee.³⁸ Rheinberger presumably forwarded the piano arrangement to Kistner along with the original composition, though this is not explicitly stated in the publisher’s above-mentioned letter of 19 June.³⁹ Whatever the case, both versions appeared in print simultaneously four months later, in October 1880.⁴⁰

Sonata No. 7 in F minor, op. 127

Rheinberger composed his Seventh Organ Sonata from 6 to 14 October 1881 and finished the duet arrangement a short while later on 23 October. On 2 February 1882 Kistner sent the composer “six free copies of the organ sonata [op. 127], both in the original and in the four-hand arrangement.”⁴¹

Sonata No. 8 in E minor, op. 132

Rheinberger was occupied with the composition of his Eighth Organ Sonata from 7 to 20 October 1882 and finished the duet arrangement a short while later on 27 October. Again a short while later, on 31 October, he completed his solo piano arrangement of the *Passacaglia* from the same sonata.⁴² Both the original and the arrangement of the *Passacaglia* were published by Robert Forberg in February of the following year.⁴³ The duet arrangement of the sonata, likewise issued by Forberg, was still being engraved in June⁴⁴ and did not appear until August 1883.⁴⁵

Sonata No. 9 in B-flat minor, op. 141

Rheinberger produced the initial copy of the original composition of the Ninth Organ Sonata on 14 May 1883. On 4 September of the same year he sent the composer “the free copy of the Ninth Organ Sonata, fresh from the publisher’s hands; however, only the duet arrangement of the sonata was published until February of the following year.”⁴⁶ Rheinberger dedicated the sonata to Alexandre Guilmant, with whom he had a long correspondence. On 2 October 1883 he wrote to the composer for the dedication: “this work” (“cette belle œuvre”), “I and you will take great pleasure in playing it in the future. I will jouerai avec un très grand plaisir dans la suite.”⁴⁷ Equally enthusiastic were Rheinberger’s friends, including his wife Anna and Mila Mayer, a married couple from Leipzig, whom the composer had likewise sent a copy of the sonata. Mila, in a letter to Fanny, spoke of the joy they experienced in playing the sonata on the piano:

Ah, how lovely this sonata is! One sees yet again that patience brings forth roses. Yesterday evening we played the sonata four times in a row, then the romance once again, and after that we didn’t want to hear anything else.⁴⁹

Sonata No. 10 in B minor, op. 146

Rheinberger composed the Tenth Organ Sonata in B minor in 1886; the autograph of the piano arrangement was dated 3 July 1886. On 19 July Forberg thanked the composer “for forwarding the new organ sonata,” and expressed his willingness to publish it and transferring the copyright for a fee of 450 marks. He then went on to say:

But I must attach a condition to my offer, namely, that I may be allowed to let it rest at present I have a mountain of work where to begin if I am to see

But apparently Forberg was unable at least to finish the arrangement of the sonata by the year was out. This was suggested by the date “1887” entered for the sonata in the catalogue of her husband’s compositions in February of the following year. The sonata was available for publication in the piano version.⁵²

... the firm’s proprietor Carl Gurckhaus; *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 8, no. 141. The catalogue only of the “sonata for organ (no. 6) which was published with your honored [letter] of 16 June.”⁵⁰ *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 8, pp. 294 and 282, respectively. On 5 February the sonata’s dedicatee, the Munich Domkapellmeister Carl Greith, thanked the composer both for the print and the dedication; *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 8, no. 136. Several years later, in 1887, Rheinberger arranged the *Passacaglia* for full orchestra and had it published by Forberg in 1888; a scholarly edition of this version can be found in volume 26 of the Rheinberger Complete Edition (see note 20).

⁴³ Hofmeister, 1883, pp. 35 and 30, respectively.
⁴⁴ On 6 June 1883 Forberg informed the composer “that the duet arrangement of your E-minor Organ Sonata is currently being engraved, and I will grant myself the liberty of sending you the proofs for it in a few weeks’ time”; *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 9, no. 82.
⁴⁵ Hofmeister, 1883, p. 188. – Owing to a special agreement between the publisher and the composer, beginning with no. 8, all of the organ sonatas (including both the original and the piano versions) were published, without exception, by Robert Forberg in Leipzig; see the Foreword to vol. 42 of the Complete Edition (see note 19), p. XIX.
⁴⁶ *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 11, no. 94.
⁴⁷ As shown by a letter of 6 February 1886 from Forberg to Rheinberger, in which we read: “[...] At the same time I am sending you the free copies of the duet arrangement of your Ninth Organ Sonata, op. 142”; *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 12, no. 28.
⁴⁸ Quoted from *B&D*, vol. VI, p. 22.
⁴⁹ Letter of 12 February 1886, *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 12, no. 37; also reproduced in *B&D*, vol. 6, p. 37.
⁵⁰ *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 12, no. 120.
⁵¹ *Catalog der herausgegebenen Compositionen von Josef Rheinberger*, preserved in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich, shelf mark *Mus. ms. 4734*. Fanny Rheinberger maintained this handwritten catalogue (at least) up to op. 164; it was completed by Gottfried Schulz in 1902.
⁵² Hofmeister, 1887, pp. 101 and 85, respectively, lists both the original version and the piano arrangement under “February 1887.”

At the beginning of our preface, we mentioned that the organ sonatas, unlike the bulk of Rheinberger's oeuvre, never fell entirely into oblivion after his death. But why the organ sonatas in particular? To answer this question, we might usefully turn to a statement by Harald Wanger: "If his other compositions rather tend to look backwards, notwithstanding their individuality, it was granted to him to be innovative on the organ."⁵³ In the organ sonata, Rheinberger was virtually forced to travel less well-trodden paths, and even if he could draw on certain previous achievements by other composers, it was, all in all, "truly uncharted territory that he entered."⁵⁴ This quite obviously lent these works a special quality.

If the subsequent fate that posterity prepared for his oeuvre was still unforeseen in his lifetime, the future viability of the organ sonatas seemed even then almost pre-ordained. It is especially telling that a man such as August Wilhelm Gottschalg (1827–1908), the court organist in Weimar and music critic, once described Rheinberger as "beyond peradventure the most significant organ composer of our day on classical ground."⁵⁵ Gottschalg knew what he was talking about: he was, after all, the editor of *Urania*, the leading trade journal for the organ in the latter half of the nineteenth century and a true connoisseur of the "scene." It is also interesting to note that Gottschalg was of a thoroughly "progressive" frame of mind, not least of all through his close connection with Franz Liszt. Equally relevant is the commitment to Rheinberger evinced by Karl Straube, a leading organist who, at this time, was still a young man of twenty-six: "In you, I long admired and honored the *only German master organist* whose works will rise up into future centuries."

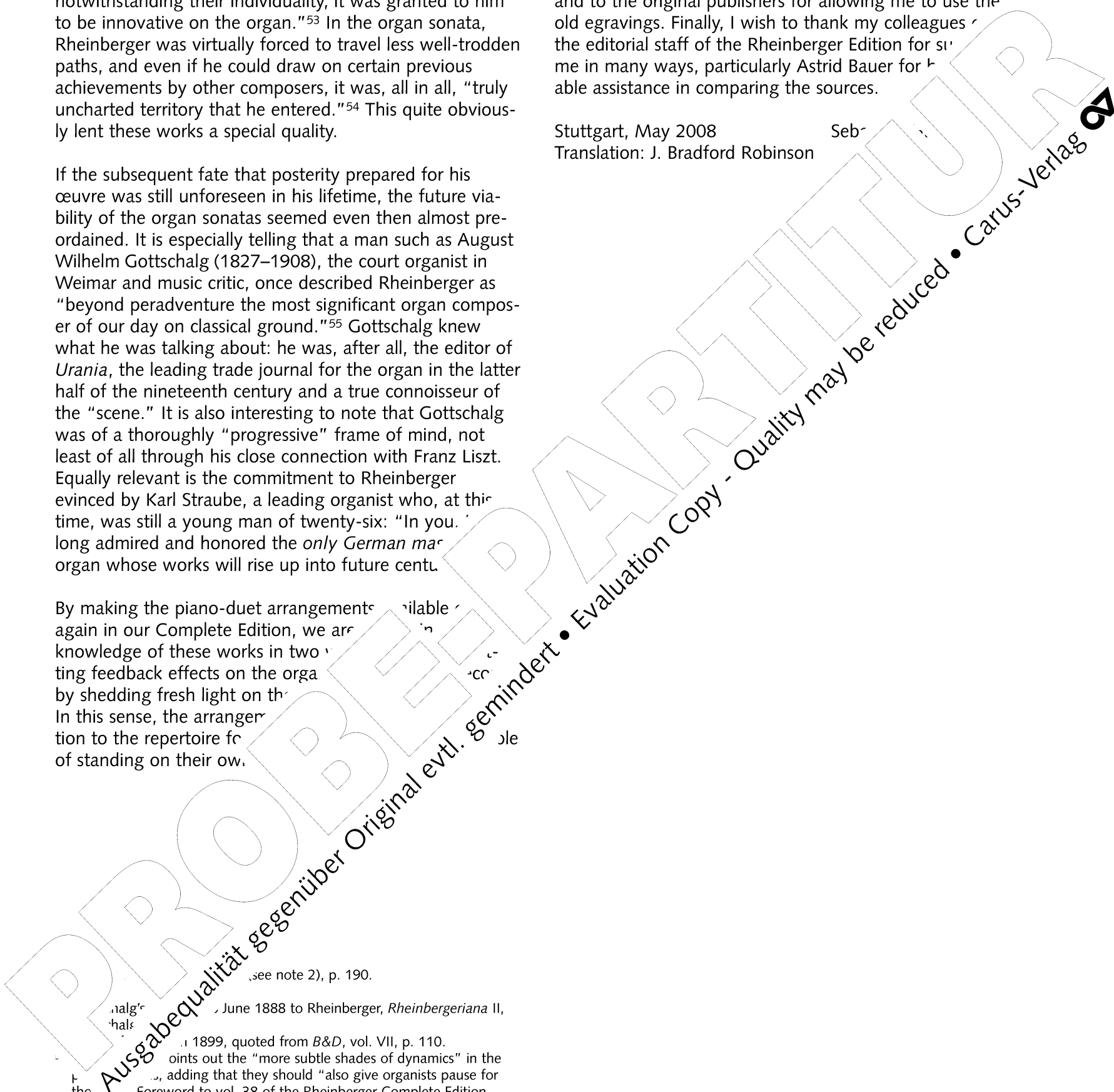
By making the piano-duet arrangements available again in our Complete Edition, we are increasing our knowledge of these works in two ways: first, by creating a new performance tradition, and second, by shedding fresh light on the original. In this sense, the arrangement is a contribution to the repertoire for the organ, and a contribution to the repertoire for the piano, by standing on their own.

I wish to express my warm gratitude to the Josef Rheinberger-Archiv in Vaduz and to Harald Wanger for providing the first editions that served as models for the present reprint. My thanks also extend to the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Munich for allowing me to consult autograph sources and letters and for granting permission to publish, and to the original publishers for allowing me to use the old engravings. Finally, I wish to thank my colleagues and the editorial staff of the Rheinberger Edition for supporting me in many ways, particularly Astrid Bauer for her valuable assistance in comparing the sources.

Stuttgart, May 2008

Sebastian

Translation: J. Bradford Robinson



⁵³ see note 2), p. 190.

⁵⁴ August Wilhelm Gottschalg, "Rheinberger's Organ Sonatas," June 1888 to Rheinberger, *Rheinbergeriana* II,

1899, quoted from *B&D*, vol. VII, p. 110.

⁵⁵ Gottschalg points out the "more subtle shades of dynamics" in the sonatas, adding that they should "also give organists pause for thought." See the Foreword to vol. 38 of the Rheinberger Complete Edition, *Organ Sonaten 1–10*, rev. 2nd edn., Stuttgart, 2001, p. XIX.

Avant-propos

L'œuvre créatrice de Josef Gabriel Rheinberger tombe toujours plus dans l'oubli au cours du XX^{ème} siècle.¹ Notamment entre les années 1920 et 1970, ses œuvres ne sont pratiquement plus transmises. Des pans entiers de sa volumineuse création – musique dramatique, lieds, musique chorale profane, musique pour piano et orchestre – disparaissent presque entièrement des programmes de concerts au cours de ces cinq décennies. Seuls deux genres constituent ici une exception : la musique sacrée et la musique d'orgue – « ce terrain sur lequel Rheinberger [...] n'a jamais été tout à fait oublié »². Tout au moins fragmentairement, la musique de ces deux domaines s'est maintenue au répertoire, toutefois avec plus ou moins de poids selon les régions ou les pays. Par exemple en Allemagne, la musique d'orgue a en général plus de mal à s'imposer qu'en Angleterre ou aux États-Unis, où elle a toujours été très appréciée et entretenue dans une pratique vivante. Le mérite en revient d'une part aux organistes de l'espace anglosaxon qui avaient été élèves de Rheinberger, d'autre part au fait que la « tempête » qui bouleverse la conception de l'orgue n'a fait qu'effleuré ces pays.³ Néanmoins on constate en général qu'en dehors de la musique chrétienne sacrée qui sait acquérir sa place surtout dans les milieux religieux dans le sud de l'Allemagne, en Autriche et en Suisse, c'est à la musique d'orgue que le nom de Rheinberger doit d'être resté en mémoire dans ce pays. Et la musique d'orgue, qui est l'origine de la « Renaissance Rheinberger » qui a pris son essor à la fin des années soixante-dix du XX^{ème} siècle, est d'elle, sur la lancée de la redécouverte des compositions des autres domaines, aussi survenue à la surface, une évolution qui a aujourd'hui une impulsion nouvelle. La musique d'orgue de Rheinberger a aussi constaté qu'en dépit de la mise en valeur de la musique d'orgue de Rheinberger, les vingt Sonates pour orgue de son œuvre du compositeur ne sont pas encore les plus

généralement moins connu qu'il l'est. Les Sonates pour orgue sont donc des œuvres pour piano à quatre mains composées par le compositeur lui-même. Au premier abord, il est étonnant que Rheinberger ait transposé un genre qui est habituellement réservé à l'orgue sur un autre, d'autant que nous associons aujourd'hui spontanément l'orgue à un contexte religieux. Cette transposition sur le piano que l'on associe à la musique domestique ou en salle de concert peut donc nous sembler quelque peu insolite. Mais pour le

compositeur, les arrangements semblent avoir été faits d'un geste normal d'écriture, faisant quasiment partie intégrante de la composition : alors que les arrangements pour piano des Sonates 2–4 ont été écrits un peu plus tard que le temps par rapport à la composition respective, à partir de la Sonate 1, le compositeur élabore toujours directement à partir de l'œuvre originale respective, pour ainsi dire, sans que cela ressemble à quelque chose allant à l'encontre de la perspective au contexte général de la composition. On s'aperçoit cependant que dans les arrangements de compositeur à l'époque : Les arrangements de Felix Mendelssohn pour piano de ses Sonates pour orgue peuvent être considérés comme des arrangements de sonate pour orgue. Dans des arrangements pour piano de ses *Trois Sonates* op. 37.⁵ Franz Liszt publie des arrangements pour piano à deux mains⁶ ; de la même manière, un remaniement d'un arrangement pour piano à deux mains.⁷ Également les *Onze Préludes pour l'orgue* op. posth. 122 de Johannes Brahms arrangés pour piano à deux mains⁸ ; de même un groupe de pièces d'orgue des collègues français

¹ Sur l'historique de la réception des œuvres de Rheinberger, cf. Hanns Steger, *Vor allem Klangschönheit. Die Musikanschauung Josef Rheinbergers, dargestellt an seinem Klavierschaffen*, Hildesheim/Zürich/New York 2001, p. 17 sq. et 39–54.

² Harald Wanger, « Josef Gabriel Rheinberger. Ein Lebensbild zu seinem 100. Todestag », dans : *Singende Kirche* 48 (2001), n° 4, p. 188–191, citation p. 190.

³ Cf. Wolfgang Bretschneider, « «Ihr gehörte seine ganze Liebe». Rheinbergers Orgelschaffen: bewundert – vergessen – wiederentdeckt », dans : *Singende Kirche* 48 (2001), n° 3, p. 127–130, ici p. 127.

⁴ Une édition choisie éditée par Martin Weyer a donné ici l'impulsion (*Josef Rheinberger, Ausgewählte Orgelwerke*, 2 vol., Bad Godesberg [Forberg] 1965).

⁵ Cf. *Thematisches Verzeichnis der im Druck erschienenen Compositionen von Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy*, troisième édition complétée, Leipzig 1882 ; réimpression Schaan/Liechtenstein 1982, p. 40 sq. ou 22 sq. N'est pas mentionné si ces arrangements sont du compositeur ou d'un autre arrangeur.

⁶ Cf. *Handbuch Orgelmusik*, éd. p. Rudolf Faber et Philip Hartmann, Kassel 2002, p. 281.

⁷ Cf. *Thematisches Verzeichniss der Werke, Bearbeitungen und Transcriptionen von F. Liszt*, nouvelle éd. compl., Leipzig 1877, réimpression Londres 1965, p. 24. L'arrangement est de Carl Thern (1817–1886).

⁸ Johannes Brahms, *Elf Choral-Vorspiele für die Orgel op. 122 [...] Bearbeitung für Pianoforte zu zwei Händen*, agencé par Paul Juon (1872–1940), 2 cahiers, Berlin (Simrock) 1902.

de Rheinberger, César Franck et Camille Saint-Saëns sont publiées dans des versions alternatives pour piano à deux et à quatre mains.⁹

Cet état de fait laisse supposer que la musique d'orgue est elle aussi saisie d'un engouement pour les arrangements qui marque dans l'ensemble le « commerce musical » de l'époque :

L'arrangement de compositions pour une autre distribution que celle prévue à l'origine est devenue avec l'avènement de la culture musicale bourgeoise à la fin du XVIII^{ème} siècle une activité toujours plus importante, autant des compositeurs que des arrangeurs étrangers ; il servait – dans la mesure où il ne s'agissait pas d'une adaptation à une situation de représentation modifiée – dans la plupart des cas à la plus grande diffusion des œuvres en les proposant à un plus large public d'acquéreurs. [...] L'arrangement pour piano (à deux et surtout à quatre mains) est devenu ici et de loin la forme majeure et a rempli à ce point de vue au XIX^{ème} siècle une fonction similaire à celle des supports sonores par la suite.¹⁰

Cette apogée de l'arrangement de piano va de pair avec une diffusion toujours plus grande, voire de masse de l'instrument en question, à savoir du piano, due surtout au fait que le salon et la salle de concert comme lieux centraux de représentation de la bourgeoisie cultivée, ainsi que l'engouement toujours plus grand pour la pratique musicale domestique dans les salons bourgeois offraient « des conditions idéales à un marché en expansion constante pour les instruments et les notes de musique. [...] On oublie souvent aujourd'hui le fait qu'en dehors des chemins de fer, de l'industrie reposant sur les machines à vapeur et le télégraphe, le piano est lui aussi l'un des facteurs économiques majeurs de l'époque. »¹¹ Grâce au nombre croissant de pianistes et à leur besoin en œuvres faciles, notamment la pratique à quatre mains, vient « le rendez-vous des amateurs et des mélomanes avec une demande correspondante en l'enseignement et le divertissement ». Dans ce contexte, les arrangements jouent un rôle important sous la forme de réarrangements permettant au piano de couvrir en jouant eux-mêmes les opéras, oratorios, symphonies, contemporaires et autres. Il est étonnant que « les divers soient d'importance importante ».

Darüber hinaus sind die Kompositionen d'orgue seit dem 19. Jahrhundert von Komponisten, die für ein breites Publikum schreiben, in der Regel für das Piano transponiert worden. Diese Transpositionen von Musik für das Piano waren nicht besonders spürbar, wie Han Theill anmerkt.

Dans sa fonction d'instrument d'arrangement, le piano était aussi [...] largement dispensé d'influences stylistiques historiques. C'est pourquoi l'arrangement de piano d'une sonate pour orgue ou [...] d'un trio avec orgue, avec ou sans orchestre n'était pas du tout ressenti comme une rupture de style, mais était pour beaucoup de mélomanes la seule possibilité d'étudier et de savourer tranquillement une pièce pour orgue de Rheinberger.¹⁴

A cela vient s'ajouter un autre aspect : les Sonates pour orgue de Rheinberger sont destinées dès le départ à la salle de concert et non pas, ou tout au plus au lieu de culte et à l'office religieux, si bien que leur transfert au piano n'a rien d'exceptionnel. L'affinité de Rheinberger au jeu d'orgue concertant dans son effort d'actualiser l'orgue et de donner à cet instrument de nouvelles Sonates pour orgue de Mendelssohn et de retrouver une considération que l'orgue avait perdue au XIX^{ème} siècle, des Lumières, du romantisme et des anciennes formes est plus en plus dissimulée. La musique d'orgue de son époque a entraîné un développement de l'orgue, du jeu d'orgue et de la musique religieuse. En même temps, le jeu d'orgue religieux n'offrait plus la possibilité de s'en tenir à la possibilité de s'en tenir à la musique publique et où l'on rencontre plus fréquemment des orgues. Justement chez Rheinberger, ce « report » est d'autant plus prévisible que la salle de l'Odéon à Munich est l'une des salles de concert allemandes à être dotée d'un

⁹ Cf. Wilhelm Mohr, *César Franck*, 2^{ème} tirage compl., Tutzing 1969, p. 233–269 ; Sabina Teller Ratner, *Camille Saint-Saëns, 1835–1921. A thematic catalogue of his complete works*, vol. 1 : *The instrumental works*, Oxford 2002, p. 93–134. Les arrangements ne sont pas du compositeur mais d'arrangeurs étrangers.
¹⁰ Felix Loy, Avant-propos au volume 46 de l'Édition intégrale Rheinberger, *Bearbeitungen eigener Werke VI für Klavier zu vier Händen (Kammermusik)*, Stuttgart 2007, p. XVIII.
¹¹ Arnfried Edler, *Gattungen der Musik für Tasteninstrumente, Teil 3: Von 1830 bis zur Gegenwart*, avec la part. de Siegfried Mauser, Laaber 2004 (= *Handbuch der musikalischen Gattungen*, vol. 7), p. 14 sq.
¹² Marianne Stoelzel, article « Klaviermusik / Für ein Klavier vierhändig », dans : *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, 2^{ème} tirage révisé, éd. p. Ludwig Finscher, Sachteil, vol. 5, Kassel et al. 1996, col. 407.
¹³ Klaus Burmeister / Richard Schaal, article « Klavierauszug », dans : *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, vol. 5 (comme remarque précédente), col. 318.
¹⁴ Han Theill, Avant-propos au volume 47 de l'Édition intégrale Rheinberger, *Bearbeitungen eigener Werke VII für zwei Klaviere*, Stuttgart 2007, p. XXVII.
¹⁵ Voir à ce propos Martin Weyer, *Die deutsche Orgelsonate von Mendelssohn bis Reger*, Ratisbonne 1969 (= *Kölner Beiträge zur Musikforschung*, vol. LV), not. p. 1 sqq. et 135 sq. ; id., *Die Orgelwerke Josef Rheinbergers. Ein Handbuch für Organisten*, Wilhelmshaven 1994 (= *Taschenbücher zur Musikwissenschaft*, vol. 118), p. 11 ; id., « Josef Rheinberger (1839–1901) », dans : *Ars Organi* 49 (2001), p. 134–140, ici p. 139.

orgue dès 1865.¹⁶ Si donc Rheinberger avait en tête de réhabiliter l'orgue comme instrument de la « grande » musique et d'actualiser par là même le répertoire pour orgue, cet intérêt est visible d'un point de vue formel surtout dans l'effort caractéristique des Sonates d'orgue d'opérer une synthèse de diverses lois historiques : une « récapitulation de formes baroques (fugue, passacaglia), classiques (mouvement principal de sonate) et romantiques (pièce de caractère) » à l'aide de laquelle devait être comblée la « lacune qui s'était toujours plus creusée depuis 1750 entre la musique d'orgue et la production musicale par ailleurs »¹⁷. Les traits distinctifs formels qui résultent individuellement de cette approche ne peuvent pas être discutés ici ; il est renvoyé dans ce contexte à la littérature correspondante.¹⁸

Comment les arrangements pour piano se comportent-ils par rapport aux versions originales ? Quels principes d'arrangement, quelles stratégies se laissent-ils vérifier dans la transposition de l'orgue sur le piano ? Cette question est discutée dans le volume 42 de l'Édition intégrale pour les Sonates 11–17¹⁹ et une réponse très similaire y est apportée aussi pour les arrangements des Sonates 2–10 ici présentes qui se distinguent également et surtout par les caractéristiques suivantes : une dynamique sensiblement plus élaborée que dans les versions originales (changement dynamique fréquent, insert de crescendi et decrescendi) ; phrasé de tendance plus fragmentée, plus prononcée ; général plus de phrasé et d'articulation (liaisons, staccato, portati, accents etc.) ; agrandissement fréquent de la position d'orgue par des doubléments d'octave ailleurs, une orientation étroite du texte musical par rapport aux versions originales.

L'arrangement également publié dans le volume 42 de l'Édition intégrale pour piano de la *Passacaglia* du n° 8 pour piano à deux mains, élaboré en plus de la version à quatre mains, mérite toutefois d'être mentionné pour son caractère différent.²⁰ Comparé à l'original, il se présente comme libre arrangement pour piano, avec un effet plus virtuose que l'original. Les gammes au-delà du caractère de la sonate originale ne sont représentées que dans les autres arrangements. Aucune simplification reconstruite de composition reste la même que dans l'original, la transposition au piano.

Ensemble que les arrangements pour piano de ces Sonates doivent devenir bientôt pour Rheinberger, l'écriture allant de soi – sont travaillés et peuvent être considérés comme le signe de l'estime que le compositeur avait envers ce genre. L'auteur de cette estime parle aussi le fait qu'il arrange les sonates pour orgue en si grand nombre (seuls les

numéros 1 et 18–20 sont restés sans arrangements) que la diffusion de ces œuvres lui tient apparemment très à cœur. Le fait qu'il n'ait pas laissé le soin de ces arrangements à des mains étrangères abonde dans ce sens, car il les agence lui-même (ou tout au plus sa femme Fanny qui lui prête assistance pour les Sonates n° 2 et 4²²), en dépit de ses nombreuses tâches et obligations.

¹⁶ Cf. Heinrich Habel, *Das Odeon in München und die ersten Konzerte im Odeon*, Berlin 1967, p. 60–62. – Les arrangements de Rheinberger furent effectivement données à l'orgue le 6 décembre 1890 en première la n° 12, in *Themen und Quellen* (d'après Hans-Josef Irmen, *Thematisches Verzeichnis der Werke Gabriel Josef Rheinbergers*, RISM, 1998). Les Sonates pour orgue de Rheinberger jouées en concert, ne signifie cependant pas qu'elles ont déjà été jouées en salle de concert. Elles ont été jouées dans des églises des deux villes de Paul Homeyer, orgue n° 11.2.1890. Dans le volume 42 de l'Édition intégrale, la sonate n° 13 « le mineur » est jouée la 5.1.1890 à la ville lors d'un concert de la Gewandhausorchester, dirigé par Franz Liszt, *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 1, p. 135. (comme rem. 15), p. 135. Voir aussi la monographie de Martin Weyer, *Die Orgelwerke Josef Rheinbergers* (comme rem. 15), où les Sonates pour orgue sont discutées en détail aux pages 40–121. En outre : Irmlind Capelle, « Zur zyklischen Anlage und zur „Sonatenform“ in den Orgelsonaten von Josef Gabriel Rheinberger », dans : *Josef Gabriel Rheinberger. Werk und Wirkung. Bericht über das Symposium International Munich, 2001*, éd. p. Stefan Hörner et Hartmut Schick, Tutzing 2004, p. 337–354 ; Birger Petersen-Mikkelsen, « Formale Lösungen in den Finalsätzen der späten Orgelsonaten Gabriel Josef Rheinbergers », dans : *Gabriel Josef Rheinberger und seine Zeit*, éd. p. Birger Petersen-Mikkelsen et Martin West, Eutin 2002, p. 66–98 ; Peter Gawol, « Zum Verständnis der Orgelsonaten Rheinbergers », dans : *Musik und Kirche* 68 (1998), p. 78–87. Des idées analytiques intéressantes se trouvent aussi chez Hanns Steger, *Vor allem Klangschönheit* (comme rem. 1), p. 149–162. Sur les Fugues, surtout en ce qui concerne le chevauchement de la loi des fugues et des sonates voir aussi Klaus Trapp, *Die Fuge in der deutschen Romantik von Schubert bis Reger*, Frankfurt/Main 1958, p. 163–166 – ici certes avec estimation tout à fait critique, en ce qui concerne la réussite de la synthèse visée par Rheinberger de la fugue et de la sonate, du baroque et du classique.

¹⁷ Cf. Avant-propos au volume 42 de l'Édition intégrale Rheinberger, *Bearbeitungen eigener Werke II für Klavier zu vier Händen (Orgelsonaten 11–17)*, éd. p. Sebastian Hammelsbeck, Stuttgart 2008, p. XXVI sq.

¹⁸ La *Passacaglia* fut aussi souvent jouée séparément dans la version pour orgue, et ce également avec la lente introduction du premier mouvement de la Sonate, comme la *Passacaglia* est introduite dans l'arrangement à deux mains ; cf. Felix Loy, Avant-propos au volume 26 de l'Édition intégrale, *Orchesterfassungen eigener Werke*, Stuttgart 2006, p. XXX, note de bas de page 42.

¹⁹ Cf. Avant-propos au volume 42 de l'Édition intégrale Rheinberger, *Bearbeitungen eigener Werke II für Klavier zu vier Händen (Orgelsonaten 11–17)*, éd. p. Sebastian Hammelsbeck, Stuttgart 2008, p. XXVI sq.

²⁰ La *Passacaglia* fut aussi souvent jouée séparément dans la version pour orgue, et ce également avec la lente introduction du premier mouvement de la Sonate, comme la *Passacaglia* est introduite dans l'arrangement à deux mains ; cf. Felix Loy, Avant-propos au volume 26 de l'Édition intégrale, *Orchesterfassungen eigener Werke*, Stuttgart 2006, p. XXX, note de bas de page 42.

²¹ Ainsi les titres concordants de l'autographe et de la première édition ; cf. les descriptions de sources à la *Passacaglia* dans l'Apparat critique, p. 271.

²² Voir les passages ci-dessous concernant ces deux Sonates.

Sonate n° 2 en la bémol majeur op. 65

La deuxième Sonate pour orgue, appelée aussi *Fantasie-Sonate*,²³ est composée en juillet 1871.²⁴ Elle est la première des sonates pour orgue pour laquelle – avec un certain retard par rapport à la composition originale – un arrangement pour piano à quatre mains a également été fait. L'arrangement n'est toutefois pas de la main de Rheinberger ; il en laisse le soin à sa femme Fanny, qui note dans son journal intime le 21 novembre 1872 : « Curt [= surnom de Fanny pour son époux] fait actuellement l'arrangement à 4 mains de son Requiem [op. 60] et moi l'arrangement de sa Sonate pour orgue [op. 65] ». ²⁵ Fanny passe manifestement du temps à cette tâche : une ébauche conservée de l'arrangement à quatre mains de l'op. 65 est datée du 17.1.1873, la copie au propre elle aussi rédigée par Fanny est datée de février 1873. Mais cette dernière n'est faite qu'après correction approfondie de l'arrangement de Fanny par le compositeur. L'ébauche mentionnée de Fanny comporte toute une série de corrections – concernant le plus souvent la répartition des voix – qui ont été faites probablement à l'initiative du compositeur, ou tout au moins après concertation entre Fanny et son mari ; en outre, elle renferme beaucoup d'indications dynamiques qu'il a vraisemblablement rajoutées.²⁶ La version originale et l'arrangement paraissent en gravure en octobre 1873 chez Josef Aibl à Munich.²⁷

Sonate n° 3 en sol majeur op. 88

La troisième Sonate pour orgue que Rheinberger *Pastoral-Sonate* (d'après le premier mouvement, *torale*²⁸), est composée en quelques jours de mai. Encore à la fin du même mois, Rheinberger propose l'œuvre à Robert Forberg de Leipzig, en envoyant les honoraires demandés. Forberg se déclare prêt à graver la Sonate et se déclare également agréable d'obtenir la Sonate à quatre mains envisagé de l'œuvre. Forberg propose alors que Rheinberger compose la Sonate pour piano à quatre mains, et Rheinberger délègue pas à Forberg. On ne sait pas si l'arrangement est daté. La version pour piano à quatre mains est datée en novembre 1875,³⁰ et Forberg, qui succède la place de Forberg, lui succède la place de Forberg.³¹

Forberg compose sa quatrième Sonate pour orgue du 1876 et la dédie au chef d'orchestre Edward Egerton, qui était son élève depuis peu et qui a bientôt devenir un important diffuseur de ses œuvres en Angleterre.³² La version originale de la Sonate paraît en gravure en février 1877 chez Forberg.³³ Rhein-

berger confie à nouveau la transposition pour piano à quatre mains à sa femme qui se met au travail en janvier 1877. Contrairement au cas de l'op. 65, l'esquisse en question – qui par bonheur a été conservée elle aussi – ne comporte que de rares corrections. Mais avant la mise sous presse, le compositeur a selon toute apparence quand même examiné encore une fois en détail l'arrangement de Fanny et apporté des changements ; c'est ce qui laisse tout au moins supposer de nombreuses différences concernant notamment le phrasé et la dynamique, ainsi que la répartition des voix entre la copie au propre rédigée début mai 1877 par Fanny et la version finale de l'arrangement parue en décembre 1877 chez Forberg.³⁵

Sonate n° 5 en fa dièse majeur

La Sonate n° 5 est composée en mai de l'an 1878, et paraît en gravure pour quatre mains en mai 1878.

²³ Déjà intitulé *Fantasie-Sonate* dans la version originale. Le titre *Fantasie-Sonate* n'est apparu que dans la version pour piano à quatre mains. Cf. Apparatus Criticus, p. 258 sqq. Josef Irmen (éd.), *Josef Gabriel Rheinberger, seine Werke*, Vaduz 1982–1988, vol. IV, p. 139.

²⁴ Cf. Apparatus Criticus, p. 258 sqq. Josef Irmen (éd.), *Josef Gabriel Rheinberger, seine Werke*, Vaduz 1982–1988, vol. IV, p. 139.

²⁵ Cf. Apparatus Criticus, p. 258 sqq. Josef Irmen (éd.), *Josef Gabriel Rheinberger, seine Werke*, Vaduz 1982–1988, vol. IV, p. 139.

²⁶ Cet intitulé de mouvement n'apparaît toutefois que dans la version pour orgue ; dans la version pour piano, le premier mouvement est par contre resté sans titre.

²⁷ *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 4, n° 72.

²⁸ Hofmeister, an. 1875, p. 257.

²⁹ Le 8 février 1876, Forberg envoie au compositeur « 6 exemplaires gratuits de votre Op. 88 à 4 ms » ; *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 4, n° 145. Quelques jours plus tard, le 14 février 1876, le dédicataire de la Sonate, Sebastian Pöhly, ancien professeur d'orgue de Rheinberger à Vaduz, remercie le compositeur de l'envoi et de la dédicace de l'œuvre (lettre imprimée dans *B&D*, vol. V, p. 37–39).

³⁰ Cf. *B&D*, vol. V, p. 45.

³¹ Hofmeister, an. 1877, p. 41. Mais Rheinberger n'a reçu ses exemplaires gratuits que deux mois plus tard (avec la lettre du 13 avril 1877, Forberg envoie au compositeur « 6 ex. gratuits de votre [...] Op. 98 » ; *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 5, n° 116).

³² Avec lettre du 17 décembre 1877, Forberg envoie au compositeur « 3 ex. gratuits de la partition, arrang. pour piano de la Sonate à 4 mains [op. 98] » ; *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 5, n° 260. Chez Hofmeister, an. 1878, p. 8, l'édition n'est répertoriée qu'à « Janvier 1878 ».

³³ Voir aussi Apparatus Criticus, p. 273 et fac-similé, p. XXVII.

lui-même – de même que les arrangements de toutes les sonates pour orgue suivantes présentées dans des versions pour piano alternatives (= Sonates Nos. 6–17). La Sonate paraît en gravure en décembre 1878 dans les deux versions aux éditions Friedrich Kistner de Leipzig.³⁶ Elle est dédiée au compositeur français Théodore Gouvy, qui rapporte à son collègue munichois dans sa lettre de remerciement du 11 décembre 1878 : « [...] J'ai déjà joué entièrement votre belle Sonate plusieurs fois seul, et aussi à quatre mains avec ma belle-sœur ; elle nous a beaucoup plu. »³⁷

Sonate n° 6 en mi bémol mineur op. 119

La composition de la Sonate n° 6 se situe dans la semaine de la Pentecôte 1880, la copie au propre autographe de la version pour orgue est datée du 26.5.1880. L'autographe de l'arrangement à quatre mains n'a malheureusement pas été conservé ; mais on peut supposer qu'il fut rédigé peu de temps après la composition de la version originale, sans doute même directement après. Pour la publication de sa nouvelle Sonate, Rheinberger se tourne à nouveau vers Kistner à Leipzig qui se déclare prêt à éditer l'œuvre le 19 juin et envoie au compositeur les honoraires « souhaités de 300 M[ark] ». ³⁸ Sans doute Rheinberger avait-il envoyé à Kistner l'arrangement pour piano en même temps que la composition originale (il n'en est toutefois pas question explicitement dans la lettre correspondant de l'éditeur du 19 juin³⁹) ; quoi qu'il en soit, les éditions des deux versions paraissent simultanément qu'un peu plus tard, en octobre 1880.⁴⁰

Sonate n° 7 en fa mineur op. 127

Rheinberger compose la Sonate n° 7 en fa mineur op. 127 en 1881 ; un peu plus tard, le 2.12.1881, l'autographe à quatre mains est prêt et très vite envoyé au compositeur [gratuits] de la Sonate n° 7 et dans l'arrangement à quatre mains original.

Sonate n° 8

Rheinberger compose la Sonate n° 8 en fa mineur op. 135 en 1882, peu après, le 2.12.1882, l'autographe à quatre mains est prêt et très vite Rheinberger achève son arrangement à quatre mains de cette Sonate pour piano à deux mains. L'autographe original ainsi que l'arrangement de la version pour piano sont en février de l'année suivante chez Kistner à Leipzig.⁴³ L'arrangement à quatre mains par Forberg est encore en cours de gravure en 1883 et paraît en édition imprimée qu'en août 1883.⁴⁵

Sonate n° 9 en si bémol mineur op. 142

Le 14 mai 1885, Rheinberger achève les premières ébauches de la neuvième Sonate pour orgue, le 24 mai, il achève la copie au propre de la composition originale, le 2 juin, l'autographe de l'arrangement à quatre mains. Le 4 septembre de la même année, Forberg envoie au compositeur « les exemplaires gratuits de votre Op. 142, Sonate n° 9 en si bémol mineur pour orgue tout juste sorti de la presse »⁴⁶. Il ne s'agit toutefois que de l'édition de la version originale, comme le révèle la correspondance de la Sonate n° 9 : l'édition gravée de l'arrangement pour piano paraît qu'en février de l'année suivante.⁴⁷ Rheinberger est le collègue français d'Edmond Guilmant avec qui il entretient une correspondance. Guilmant le remercie le 12.12.1885 : « de cette belle œuvre que j'ai eu le grand plaisir dans mon voyage à Vienne d'offrir à un couple viennois et à son entourage leur enthousiasme. »⁴⁸ Guilmant avait parvenu à Fanny, Mila et au piano de la Sonate n° 9.

A l'occasion de la composition de la Sonate n° 9, Rheinberger est encore une fois que la patience et a joué la Sonate 4 fois de suite puis il n'entend plus rien d'autre.

Le 11 décembre 1878, Kistner envoie au compositeur les honoraires gratuits de chacune des deux éditions » de la Sonate n° 6 ; *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 6, n° 166.

³⁶ Hofmeister, an. B&D, vol. V, p. 101.

³⁷ Lettre du propriétaire des éditions Carl Gurckhaus à Rheinberger, *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 7, n° 141.

³⁸ Gurckhaus parle seulement de la « Sonate pour orgue (No. 6) que vous m'avez envoyée avec votre honorée [lettre] du 16 juin » ; *ibid.*

⁴⁰ Hofmeister, an. 1880, p. 294 ou 282.

⁴¹ Lettre de Carl Gurckhaus à Rheinberger, *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 8, n° 138. Le 5 février, le dédicataire, Carl Greith, maître de chapelle de la cathédrale de Munich, remercie le compositeur de l'envoi et de la dédicace de l'œuvre ; *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 8, n° 136.

⁴² Cinq ans plus tard, en 1887, Rheinberger arrange la *Passacaglia* pour grand orchestre et la fait éditer en 1888 chez Forberg ; cette version est publiée en édition critique dans le volume 26 de l'Édition intégrale Rheinberger (comme rem. 20).

⁴³ Hofmeister, an. 1883, p. 35 ou 30.

⁴⁴ Le 6 juin 1883, Forberg informe le compositeur « que l'arrangement pour quatre mains de votre Sonate pour orgue en mi mineur est en cours de gravure, et que je vais me permettre de vous en envoyer les épreuves dans quelques semaines » ; *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 9, n° 82.

⁴⁵ Hofmeister, an. 1883, p. 188. – En raison d'un accord spécial entre éditeur et compositeur, toutes les Sonates pour orgue à partir du n° 8 paraissent sans exception chez Robert Forberg de Leipzig (aussi bien les versions pour orgue que les versions pour piano) ; cf. Avant-propos au volume 42 de l'Édition intégrale (comme rem. 19), p. XXVII.

⁴⁶ *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 11, n° 94.

⁴⁷ C'est ce que montre une lettre de Forberg à Rheinberger du 6 février 1886, disant : « [...] Veuillez en même temps recevoir les exemplaires gratuits de l'arrangement pour quatre mains de votre neuvième Sonate pour orgue Op. 142. » ; *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 12, n° 28.

⁴⁸ Cit. d'ap. B&D, vol. VI, p. 22.

⁴⁹ Lettre du 12 février 1886, *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 12, n° 37 ; aussi imprimé dans B&D, vol. VI, p. 37.

Sonate n° 10 en si mineur op. 146

Rheinberger compose la Sonate n° 10 en juin 1886 ; l'autographe de l'arrangement pour piano est daté du 3 juillet 1886. Le 19 juillet, Forberg remercie le compositeur « de l'envoi de la nouvelle Sonate pour orgue », se déclare prêt à l'éditer et envoie les honoraires convenus de 450 marks. Plus loin il écrit :

Je pose cependant une condition à l'édition de cette œuvre ! Qu'elle puisse attendre jusqu'au début de l'année prochaine, car j'ai encore actuellement des tonnes de manuscrits à étudier et je ne sais pas où commencer pour abattre la tâche !⁵⁰

Mais apparemment, Forberg a encore assez de marge pour confectionner au moins les exemplaires gratuits à l'attention du compositeur la même année ; c'est ce que laisse supposer la mention « 1886 Novembre » comme date de parution pour l'édition de la Sonate dans le répertoire de Fanny des œuvres de son mari.⁵¹ Mais la Sonate, dans la version et pour orgue et pour piano, n'est en vente dans le commerce qu'en février de l'année suivante.⁵²

Comme évoqué au début, les Sonates pour orgue ne sont jamais tout à fait tombées dans l'oubli également après la mort de Rheinberger – contrairement à la majeure partie de son œuvre. Mais pourquoi justement les Sonates pour orgue ? Une phrase de Harald Wanger en fournit peut-être un élément de réponse : « Alors qu'en dépit de leur individualité, ses autres compositions étaient plutôt tournées vers le passé, il lui fut donné de créer quelque chose de nouveau sur l'orgue. »⁵³ Dans le domaine de la Sonate pour orgue, Rheinberger est bel et bien obligé de sur des voies encore peu empruntées, et même s'il peut s'appuyer sur certaines œuvres antérieures de compositeurs, « il s'aventure sur un terrain peu connu bien considéré.⁵⁴ Et cela s'exprime par la qualité particulière des morceaux.

Même si du temps de Rheinberger la Sonate pour orgue semble presque pourtarquer un homme tel que Carl Fuchs (1908) qualifie Rheinberger « compositeur d'orgue contemporain de la musique classique »⁵⁵, cela a été un fait pour l'orgue dans la Sonate pour orgue, un connaisseur intime de quoi il parle. Un aspect de la Sonate pour orgue est aussi son étroite collaboration avec Carl Fuchs, un jeune organiste et à l'époque encore un jeune homme, donne lui aussi à réfléchir : « [...] j'adresse depuis longtemps en vous le *seul maître aller* de l'orgue, dont les œuvres traverseront les siècles futurs [...] »⁵⁶.

Si donc dans le cadre de l'Édition intégrale, les arrangements à quatre mains redeviennent accessibles, cela peut être considéré comme un élargissement intéressant de notre connaissance de ces pièces – d'une part dans le sens que des effets rétroactifs puissent survenir en relation avec les versions d'orgue,⁵⁷ d'autre part dans la mesure où les versions pour piano peuvent révéler de tout nouveaux aspects spécifiques à ces compositions. Elles peuvent – comme œuvres autonomes – être aussi considéré comme un enrichissement gratifiant du répertoire pour piano à quatre mains.

J'adresse mes remerciements chaleureux au Carus-Verlag de Vaduz, ainsi qu'à Carl Fuchs pour la transmission des originaux de la Sonate pour orgue. Je remercie également le Carus-Verlag de Munich pour la fourniture des lettres autographes et pour la remise de la plaque de dédicace. Mes collègues pour leur soutien à la publication de cette œuvre. Strid Bauer pour son aide et ses sources.

Sebastian Hammelsbeck

⁵⁰ *Rheinbergeriana* I, vol. 12, n° 120.

⁵¹ *Catalog der herausgegebenen Compositionen von Josef Rheinberger* (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich, *Mus. ms.* 4734) ; répertoire manuscrit des œuvres de Rheinberger tenu par Fanny Rheinberger (au moins) jusqu'à l'op. 164 et complété en 1902 par Gottfried Schulz.

⁵² Chez Hofmeister, an. 1887, p. 101 ou 85, sont répertoriées aussi bien la version originale que l'arrangement de piano à « Février 1887 ».

⁵³ « Josef Gabriel Rheinberger » (comme rem. 2), p. 190.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Lettre à Rheinberger, 16 juin 1888, *Rheinbergeriana* II, Gottschalg, n° 4.

⁵⁶ Lettre du 23 mars 1899 ; cité d'après *B&D*, vol. VII, p. 110.

⁵⁷ Voir aussi à ce propos la remarque de Martin Weyer sur la « dynamique différenciée qui devrait aussi faire réfléchir l'organiste » dans les versions pour piano (Avant-propos au volume 38 de l'Édition intégrale Rheinberger, *Orgelsonaten 1–10*, 2^{ème} tirage rév., Stuttgart 2001, p. XXVIII).

Fantasia - Sonate.

1.

Abb. 1: Reg. ... it ... eisonate Nr. 2 op. 65 für Klavier zu vier Händen; Skizze von Fanny Rheinberger.
Die ... iaten 2 und 4 entstanden in Gemeinschaftsarbeit von Rheinbergers Ehefrau Fanny und dem ...
... idlegende Arbeit bei der Übertragung von der Orgel auf das Klavier, ihr Mann unterzog diese ...
... ig jeweils einer gründlichen Revision.
... it der Nr. 2 weist viele Korrekturen auf, die meist die Stimmverteilung betreffen. Bei größeren Korrekturen ...
... sagen durchgestrichen, mit einer Nummer versehen und auf mehreren Extra-Blättern die korrigierten ...
... abgebildeten Seite weist die Ziffer 1.) oben vor Takt 5 (nur schwach erkennbar) auf die entsprechende ...
... neinen auch die Korrekturen von Fannys Hand zu stammen (eine zweifelsfreie Aussage dazu ist allerdings wegen ...
... Notenhandschriften von Fanny und Josef Rheinberger kaum möglich); es ist jedoch zu vermuten, dass sie sie auf ...
... Komponisten eingetragen hat. Ziemlich sicher von Josef Rheinbergers Hand stammen hingegen viele Angaben zur ...
... wahrscheinlich sämtliche dynamische Zeichen in der zweiten und dritten Akkolade der abgebildeten Seite, bei denen es sich ...
... s um Zusätze zur Originalfassung für Orgel handelt. Die eindeutig von Fanny geschriebenen dynamischen Angaben in der ...
... Akkolade sind dagegen aus der Orgelfassung übernommen.
Bayrische Staatsbibliothek München, Mus. ms. 4739 a-4, S. [291] (= Quelle Sk-F bei Sonate Nr. 2 op. 65 im Kritischen Bericht).

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced

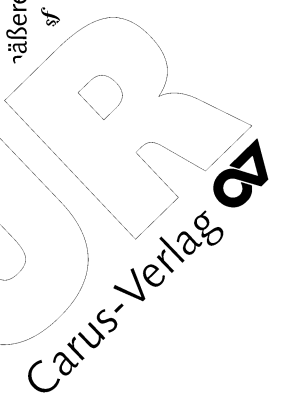
2

F. Rheinberger op. 98.

Tempo moderato.

Fin. mos.

Abb. 2: Beginn des Arrangements der Orgelsonate Nr. 4 op. 98 für Klavier zu vier Händen; Reinschrift von Fanny's Arrangement hält sich in Bezug auf Phrasierungsbögen, Haltebögen und Notenwerte noch eng an die Original – eine Beobachtung, die darauf schließen lässt, dass Rheinbergers eigentliche Durchsicht der Fanny'sche, im Kontext der Erstellung der Vorlage für die Notenstecher, erfolgte. So sind z. B. die aus der Originalkomposition ü. 8 (jeweils oberes System) und 21–22 (unteres System) in der Druckfassung des Arrangements nicht mehr vorhanden, Vortragsanweisung *marc.*: im Secondo (zweite Akkolade) und die folgenden dynamischen Angaben sowohl im Secondo als stammten wahrscheinlich von Josef Rheinbergers Hand. Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München, *Mus. ms. 4572*, S. 1f (= Quelle **R-F** bei Sonate Nr. 4 op. 98 im Kritischen Bericht).



12.

The image displays a handwritten musical score for a four-hand piano piece, consisting of two systems of staves. Each system contains two grand staves (treble and bass clef) for each hand. The notation is dense, featuring various rhythmic values, slurs, and articulation marks. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system continues the piece with similar notation. The handwriting is clear and professional, typical of a composer's autograph.

Sonate Nr. 3 op. 88 für Klavier zu vier Händen von Josef Gabriel Rheinberger, S. 12 mit den Takten
 autographe Partitur.

Drucken (und zu Fannys Reinschriften der Arrangements von Nr. 2 und 4) sind hier die beiden Klavierparts
 ineinander notiert, also jeweils zu einer Akkolade zusammengefasst, so wie dies Rheinberger in seinen vier-
 hands meistens zu tun pflegte.

Bei der Interpretation der Rheinberger'schen Autographe bereiten immer wieder die oft ungenau notierten Phrasie-
 der abgebildeten Seite findet sich dafür ein anschauliches Beispiel: Aufgrund uneindeutiger Bogensetzung bei der
 wiederkehrenden Figur Achtel mit Akzent + 4 Sechzehntel + punktierte Viertel in der mittleren Akkolade lässt sich keine
 Aussage zur eigentlich intendierten Artikulation treffen (zur Lesart des Erstdrucks bzw. der vorliegenden Edition an dieser Stelle
 siehe den Notenteil, S. 38f, und die dazugehörige Anmerkung im Kritischen Bericht, S. 261).

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München, Mus. ms. 4563/1 (= Quelle A bei Sonate Nr. 3 op. 88 im Kritischen Bericht).

FANTASIE-SONATE

FÜR

ORGEL

comp.

JOSEF AIBL

2085.

Pr. 2 Mark 25 Pf.

erlegers für alle Länder.

n im Vereins-Archiv.

MÜNCHEN, JOS. AIBL.

lavierarrangement zu vier Händen } Pr. 2 Mark 50 Pf.

vom Componisten.

2086.

Ab. 4: Erstdruck des Arrangements der Orgelsonate Nr. 2 op. 65, erschienen 1873 bei Josef Aibl in München, Titelseite. Wiedergabe nach dem Exemplar aus dem Privatbesitz von Harald Wanger, Schaan/Liechtenstein.

Sonate Nr.2 in As-Dur für Orgel (Fantasie-Sonate)

arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

I.

Josef Gahr
1824

Grave. ♩ = 60.

Secondo.

Sonate Nr.2 in As-Dur für Orgel (Fantasie-Sonate)

arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

I.

Primo.

Josef Gab...

Grave. ♩ = 60.

Musical notation for measures 1-6. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a slow tempo of 60 beats per minute. The music is written for two staves, with the right hand playing a melodic line and the left hand providing harmonic support. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present.

Musical notation for measures 7-12. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *cresc.* (crescendo) is present.

Musical notation for measures 13-18. The music continues with a melodic line in the right hand and accompaniment in the left. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present.

Musical notation for measures 19-24. The right hand has a more prominent melodic role. A dynamic marking of *rit.* (ritardando) is present.

Musical notation for measures 25-30. The music continues with a melodic line in the right hand and accompaniment in the left.

Musical notation for measures 31-36. The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment.

Secondo.

40

Musical notation for measures 40-48, featuring a piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note bass line and a treble line with various melodic figures.

49

Musical notation for measures 49-57, marked *ff* (fortissimo). The bass line features a prominent eighth-note pattern, and the treble line has more complex melodic lines.

58

Musical notation for measures 58-67, marked *p* (piano). The texture is lighter, with a more active treble line and a simpler bass line.

68

Musical notation for measures 68-76, marked *cresc.* (crescendo). The dynamics increase, with a more pronounced bass line and treble accompaniment.

77

Musical notation for measures 77-84, marked *pp* (pianissimo). The music becomes very soft and delicate, with a sparse accompaniment.

85

Musical notation for measures 85-93, marked *alleg* (allegretto). The tempo is slightly faster, and the accompaniment is more rhythmic.

Musical notation for measures 94-102, marked *p* (piano). The piece concludes with a soft, melodic passage in both hands.

Primo.

40

Musical notation for measures 40-45. The right hand features a melodic line with a long slur, while the left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

46

Musical notation for measures 46-53. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present in measure 53.

54

Musical notation for measures 54-64. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur. The left hand has a simpler accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *dim.* (diminuendo) and *p* (piano).

65

Musical notation for measures 65-74. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in measure 74.

75

Musical notation for measures 75-84. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo) and *f* (forte).

85

Musical notation for measures 85-94. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in measure 94.

Musical notation for measures 95-104. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

PROBEKOPPIE
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

105

Musical notation for measures 105-115. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics including *p*, *f*, and *pp*. The lower staff contains a complex accompaniment with many sixteenth notes.

116

Musical notation for measures 116-123. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with a *f* dynamic. The lower staff continues the accompaniment.

124

Musical notation for measures 124-132. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with a *f* dynamic. The lower staff has a complex accompaniment.

133

Musical notation for measures 133-141. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with a *f* dynamic. The lower staff has a complex accompaniment.

142

Musical notation for measures 142-150. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with a *f* dynamic. The lower staff has a complex accompaniment.

151

Musical notation for measures 151-159. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with a *f* dynamic. The lower staff has a complex accompaniment.

Primo.

105

Musical notation for measures 105-116. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics including *p*, *f*, and *pp*. The lower staff contains a bass line with chords and single notes.

117

Musical notation for measures 117-126. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with a long slur and a fermata. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

127

Musical notation for measures 127-133. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The lower staff has a bass line with chords and eighth-note accompaniment.

134

Musical notation for measures 134-142. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The lower staff has a bass line with chords and eighth-note accompaniment.

143

Musical notation for measures 143-152. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The lower staff has a bass line with chords and eighth-note accompaniment.

1

Musical notation for measures 153-162. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The lower staff has a bass line with chords and eighth-note accompaniment.

PROBENPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

163

Musical score for measures 163-172. The piece is in a minor key. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings of *f* and *p*. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

173

Musical score for measures 173-180. The right hand continues with a melodic line, while the left hand features a series of chords with a rhythmic pattern. Dynamic markings include *f*.

181

Musical score for measures 181-190. The right hand has a melodic line with dynamic markings of *ff*, *dim.*, *p*, and *pp*. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment with chords.

192

Musical score for measures 192-201. The right hand features a melodic line with dynamic markings of *ff* and *p*. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment with chords.

203

Musical score for measures 203-212. The right hand has a melodic line with dynamic markings of *f*. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment with chords.

Musical score for measures 213-222. The right hand features a melodic line with dynamic markings of *rit.*. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment with chords.

Primo.

163

Musical notation for measures 163-172. The system consists of two staves. The right hand plays a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and ending with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

173

Musical notation for measures 173-181. The right hand features a complex melodic passage with many ornaments and slurs, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

182

Musical notation for measures 182-193. The right hand has a melodic line with ornaments and slurs, starting with a *dim.* (diminuendo) dynamic and moving to a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand has a simple accompaniment.

194

Musical notation for measures 194-203. The right hand has a melodic line with ornaments and slurs, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and moving to a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The left hand has a simple accompaniment.

204

Musical notation for measures 204-213. The right hand has a melodic line with ornaments and slurs, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and moving to a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The left hand has a simple accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 214-223. The right hand has a melodic line with ornaments and slurs, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and moving to a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. The system ends with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking.

PROBEPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

II. Adagio espressivo

Secondo.

$\text{♩} = 69.$

p

Musical notation for measures 1-9, featuring a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#).

10

pp

Musical notation for measures 10-17, featuring a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The score is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps.

18

cresc. *ff*

Musical notation for measures 18-25, featuring a crescendo (*cresc.*) and fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The score is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps.

26

f

Musical notation for measures 26-33, featuring a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. The score is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps.

34

p *f*

Musical notation for measures 34-41, featuring piano (*p*) and fortissimo (*f*) dynamics. The score is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps.

p *p*

Musical notation for measures 42-49, featuring piano (*p*) dynamics. The score is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps.

II. Adagio espressivo

Primo.

♩ = 69.

4

12

dolce

21

tim.

28

p

36

p

p

Secondo.

52

Musical notation for measures 52-58, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes in both hands.

59

Musical notation for measures 59-64, including dynamic markings *p* and *f*.

65

Musical notation for measures 65-73, including the instruction *rit. - - - f la melodia marcata*.

74

Musical notation for measures 74-80, showing a continuation of the complex rhythmic texture.

81

Musical notation for measures 81-86, including dynamic markings *p* and *f*.

Musical notation for measures 87-92, including dynamic markings *f* and *pp*.

Primo.

52

Musical notation for measures 52-57. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present in measure 55.

58

Musical notation for measures 58-64. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p* in measure 58 and *f* in measure 62.

65

Musical notation for measures 65-70. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur, and the left hand has a simple accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *rit.* in measure 65 and *pp* in measure 68.

71

Musical notation for measures 71-77. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur, and the left hand has a simple accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* in measure 75 and *dim.* in measure 77.

78

Musical notation for measures 78-84. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur, and the left hand has a simple accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* is present in measure 80.

Musical notation for measures 85-90. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur, and the left hand has a simple accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present in measure 88.

PROBEPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

III. Finale

Secondo.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 72$

Musical notation for measures 1-8, featuring a piano introduction with a forte dynamic marking.

Musical notation for measures 9-17, continuing the piano introduction.

Musical notation for measures 18-25, continuing the piano introduction.

Musical notation for measures 26-34, continuing the piano introduction.

Musical notation for measures 35-43, continuing the piano introduction.

Musical notation for measures 44-52, including a section with a 4/4 time signature and a mezzo-forte dynamic marking.

III. Finale

Primo.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 72.$

Musical notation for measures 1-14. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The first staff is the treble clef and the second is the bass clef. Measure 1 contains an 8-measure rest in the treble. The music begins in measure 2 with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Musical notation for measures 15-22. Measure 15 contains a 1-measure rest in the treble. The music continues with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Musical notation for measures 23-29. The music features a melodic line in the treble with a slur and a crescendo hairpin.

Musical notation for measures 30-36. The music continues with a melodic line in the treble and a crescendo hairpin.

Musical notation for measures 37-43. Measure 37 contains a 4-measure rest in the treble. The music continues with a melodic line in the treble and a crescendo hairpin. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is present in measure 41.

Musical notation for measures 44-50. The music continues with a melodic line in the treble and a crescendo hairpin.

PROBEPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

52

61

69

76

83

Primo.

52

Musical notation for measures 52-58. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with a long slur spanning from measure 52 to 58. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with various rhythmic patterns.

59

Musical notation for measures 59-66. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains chords and melodic fragments, while the lower staff continues the accompaniment.

67

Musical notation for measures 67-76. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff shows complex chordal structures and melodic lines, and the lower staff provides a steady accompaniment.

77

Musical notation for measures 77-85. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff includes a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a repeat sign. The lower staff continues the accompaniment.

86

Musical notation for measures 86-91. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the lower staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 92-97. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with a long slur, and the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

PROBEKOPPIE
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

100

Musical notation for measures 100-107. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present.

108

Musical notation for measures 108-114. The right hand continues the melodic line. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present, along with the instruction *poco rit.*

115

Musical notation for measures 115-122. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present.

123

Musical notation for measures 123-131. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present, along with the instruction *dim.*

132

Musical notation for measures 132-143. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties. A dynamic marking of *dim.* is present, along with the instruction *rit.* The tempo marking **Adagio.** is also present.

144

Musical notation for measures 144-153. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties. A dynamic marking of *f* is present.

154

Musical notation for measures 154-163. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties. A dynamic marking of *f* is present.

Primo.

100

Musical notation for measures 100-106. The piece is in a minor key with a 3/4 time signature. It features a complex texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present in measure 103.

107

Musical notation for measures 107-113. The texture continues with intricate patterns. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present in measure 110. The tempo marking *poco rit.* is placed below the staff in measure 111.

114

Musical notation for measures 114-121. This section includes a four-measure rest in the right hand, indicated by a '4' above the staff. The texture remains dense with sixteenth notes.

122

Musical notation for measures 122-131. The piece becomes more sparse. Dynamic markings include *dim.* in measure 123, *p* in measure 124, and *pp* in measure 128.

132 **Adagio.**

Musical notation for measures 132-143. The tempo is marked **Adagio**. The music is significantly slower and features long, flowing lines. Dynamic markings include *f* in measure 134 and *rit. dim.* in measure 141.

144 **Tempo**

Musical notation for measures 144-153. The tempo is marked **Tempo**. The music returns to a more active, rhythmic character with sixteenth-note patterns.

Musical notation for measures 154-163. The piece concludes with a final melodic flourish in the right hand and a sustained bass line in the left hand.

PROBEKOPPIERUNG
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

160

Musical notation for measures 160-168. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics including *cresc.* and *f*. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords and some ornaments.

169

Musical notation for measures 169-177. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with ornaments and dynamics including *cresc.* and *ff*. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords and ornaments.

180

Musical notation for measures 180-188. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with ornaments and dynamics including *ff*. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords and ornaments.

189

Musical notation for measures 189-197. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with ornaments and dynamics including *cresc.* and *rit.*. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords and ornaments.

198

Musical notation for measures 198-206. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with ornaments and dynamics including *ff*. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords and ornaments.

207

Musical notation for measures 207-215. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with ornaments and dynamics including *ff*. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords and ornaments.

Primo.

160

Musical notation for measures 160-167. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with a long slur over measures 160-162, followed by a fermata and a second slur. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of *f* is present in measure 162.

168

Musical notation for measures 168-176. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present in measure 169.

177

Musical notation for measures 177-186. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* is present in measure 180.

187

Musical notation for measures 187-195. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *cresc.* is present in measure 190.

196

Musical notation for measures 196-204. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* is present in measure 197.

205

Musical notation for measures 205-213. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* is present in measure 206.

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Sonate Nr.3 in G-Dur für Orgel (Pastoral-Sonate)

arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

I.

Grave. ♩ = 80. **Secondo** Josef Gabriele' nar'

PIANO. *ff*

7

11

16

20

p *f* *dim.* *ff* *p* *pp*

Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

*) Der achte Psalnton.

Sonate Nr.3 in G-Dur für Orgel (Pastoral-Sonate)

arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

I.

Primo.

Josef Gabriel Rhein'
nach op. 26

PIANO

Grave. $\text{♩} = 80$

4 *f*

9

13 *cresc.*

17 *dim.*

21

p *pp*

Secondo.

32

Musical notation for measures 32-36. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many triplets and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with some triplet patterns.

37

Musical notation for measures 37-42. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns and triplets. The left hand has a more rhythmic accompaniment.

43

Musical notation for measures 43-47. The right hand has a more active melodic line. The left hand features a series of chords and some triplet patterns.

48

Musical notation for measures 48-52. The right hand has a melodic line with triplets. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *dim.*, *p*, and *resc.*

53

Musical notation for measures 53-58. The right hand has a melodic line with triplets. The left hand has a steady accompaniment.

59

Musical notation for measures 59-64. The right hand has a melodic line with triplets. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *dim.*

Musical notation for measures 65-70. The right hand has a melodic line with triplets. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *ff* and *Grave.*

Primo.

32

37

42

48

53

58

Grave.

ff

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

II.

Secondo.

Andante con moto. ♩=96.

Musical notation for measures 1-10. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present at the beginning of the first system.

Musical notation for measures 11-20. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand accompaniment includes some chords. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) appears at the end of the second system.

Musical notation for measures 21-28. The right hand has a more active melodic line. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is shown in the middle of the system, followed by a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.

Musical notation for measures 29-36. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present, followed by a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.

Musical notation for measures 37-44. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is at the beginning, followed by a *p* (piano) marking at the end of the system.

II.

Primo.

Andante con moto. ♩ = 96.

Musical notation for measures 1-11. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Andante con moto' with a metronome marking of ♩ = 96. The dynamics are marked 'p' (piano) at the beginning. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, with various phrasing slurs and accents.

Musical notation for measures 12-21. The notation continues with similar melodic and harmonic structures. There are some dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f' (forte) interspersed throughout the system.

Musical notation for measures 22-30. The music shows a progression of dynamics, including 'f' and 'cresc.' (crescendo) markings, indicating a build-up in intensity.

Musical notation for measures 31-40. This section includes dynamic markings for 'f' (forte), 'cresc.' (crescendo), and 'ff' (fortissimo), reaching a peak of volume.

Musical notation for measures 41-50. The dynamics decrease, marked with 'dim.' (diminuendo) and 'p' (piano), leading to a softer conclusion of the piece.

PROBEPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

49

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents. The lower staff contains a bass line with chords. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *f*. There are also hairpins indicating volume changes.

57

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff has a more active bass line. Dynamics include *p*. There are accents and slurs throughout.

III. Fuge

Non troppo allegro. $\text{♩} = 112.$

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff has a rhythmic pattern with slurs. The lower staff has a steady bass line. Dynamics include *f*. A '4' is written in the lower staff.

8

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs. The lower staff has a bass line with some rests.

12

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs. The lower staff has a bass line with some rests.

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs. The lower staff has a bass line with some rests.

Primo.

49

cresc. *f* *dim.*

Musical score for measures 49-55. The piece is in B-flat major and 3/4 time. The first system shows a piano introduction with a crescendo, a forte section, and a decrescendo. The right hand features a melodic line with grace notes, while the left hand provides harmonic support.

56

p

Musical score for measures 56-62. The piano continues with a piano dynamic. The right hand has a more active melodic line, and the left hand has a steady bass line.

III. Fuge

Non troppo allegro. ♩ = 112.

f

Musical score for measures 1-4 of the Fugue. The piece is in G major and 3/4 time. It begins with a forte dynamic. The right hand has a complex, rhythmic melody, and the left hand has a simple bass line.

5

Musical score for measures 5-10 of the Fugue. The right hand continues its melodic development, and the left hand remains simple.

11

f

Musical score for measures 11-16 of the Fugue. The right hand has a more active melodic line, and the left hand has a steady bass line.

Musical score for measures 17-22 of the Fugue. The right hand continues its melodic development, and the left hand remains simple.

PROBEPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

20

Musical notation for measures 20-23. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

24

Musical notation for measures 24-28. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand features a more active accompaniment with slurs and accents. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in measure 28.

29

Musical notation for measures 29-34. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes, and the left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* is visible in measure 30.

35

Musical notation for measures 35-40. The right hand features a melodic line with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in measure 37. The left hand provides a consistent accompaniment.

41

Musical notation for measures 41-46. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand features a more complex accompaniment with slurs and ties. A dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) is present in measure 46.

Musical notation for measures 47-52. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand provides a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present in measure 52.

Primo.

20

Musical notation for measures 20-25. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

26

Musical notation for measures 26-30. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and ties, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment.

31

Musical notation for measures 31-37. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment.

38

Musical notation for measures 38-42. A crescendo (*cresc.*) marking is present. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment.

43

Musical notation for measures 43-47. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment.

4

Musical notation for measures 48-52. A piano (*pp*) dynamic marking and a *dolce* marking are present. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment.

PROBEKOPPIE
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

54

Musical notation for measures 54-63. The system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and slurs. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present in the lower right of the system.

64

Musical notation for measures 64-72. The system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music continues with complex textures and slurs.

73

Musical notation for measures 73-79. The system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one sharp (F#). A dynamic marking of *mf* is present in the lower left of the system.

80

Musical notation for measures 80-86. The system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features complex textures and slurs.

87

Musical notation for measures 87-93. The system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one sharp (F#). A dynamic marking of *f* is present in the lower right of the system.

Musical notation for measures 94-100. The system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features complex textures and slurs.

Primo.

54

Musical notation for measures 54-63, featuring a treble and bass staff with various notes and rests.

64

Musical notation for measures 64-72, featuring a treble and bass staff with various notes and rests.

73

Musical notation for measures 73-81, featuring a treble and bass staff with various notes and rests.

82

Musical notation for measures 82-86, featuring a treble and bass staff with various notes and rests.

87

Musical notation for measures 87-96, featuring a treble and bass staff with various notes and rests.

Musical notation for measures 97-106, featuring a treble and bass staff with various notes and rests.

PROBENPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

97

Musical notation for measures 97-102. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The right hand features a complex, flowing melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and crescendo (*cresc.*).

103

Musical notation for measures 103-109. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns. The left hand has a more active role with frequent sixteenth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include forte (*f*).

110

Musical notation for measures 110-115. The right hand has a more melodic focus with some slurs. The left hand continues with rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include piano (*p*).

116

Musical notation for measures 116-119. The right hand features a melodic line with some grace notes. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include piano (*p*).

120

Musical notation for measures 120-123. The right hand has a melodic line with some slurs. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include fortissimo (*ff*).

124

Musical notation for measures 124-130. The right hand has a melodic line with some slurs. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include piano (*p*).

Primo.

97

Musical notation for measures 97-100. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. Measure 97 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

101

Musical notation for measures 101-104. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment. A crescendo (*cresc.*) is indicated in measure 101, and a forte (*f*) dynamic is marked in measure 104.

105

Musical notation for measures 105-108. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. There are accents (>) over notes in both hands.

109

Musical notation for measures 109-112. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. There are accents (>) over notes in both hands.

113

Musical notation for measures 113-116. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. There are accents (>) over notes in both hands.

119

Musical notation for measures 119-122. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. A forte (*f*) dynamic is marked in measure 119.

Musical notation for measures 123-126. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. There are accents (>) over notes in both hands.

PROBENPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

133

Musical notation for measures 133-136. The piece is in G major (one sharp). The right hand features a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes, often beamed in groups of four. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present in measure 135.

137

Musical notation for measures 137-141. The right hand continues with intricate sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand has some rests in measures 137 and 138. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present in measure 139. The system ends with a repeat sign.

142

Musical notation for measures 142-147. The right hand has a melodic line with some slurs. A dynamic marking of *cresc.* (crescendo) is present in measure 143. The left hand has rests in measures 142 and 143. The system ends with a repeat sign.

148

Musical notation for measures 148-154. The right hand has a melodic line with some slurs. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present in measure 148. The left hand has rests in measures 148 and 149. The system ends with a repeat sign.

155

Musical notation for measures 155-161. The right hand has a melodic line with some slurs. The left hand has rests in measures 155 and 156. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 162-168. The right hand has a melodic line with some slurs. The left hand has rests in measures 162 and 163. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Primo.

133

Musical notation for measures 133-139. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The lower staff contains a bass line with chords and rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) in measures 134 and 139.

140

Musical notation for measures 140-144. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a complex melodic line with many slurs and ornaments. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) in measure 141 and *cresc.* (crescendo) in measure 144.

145

Musical notation for measures 145-149. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The lower staff has a steady bass line. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present in measure 148.

150

Musical notation for measures 150-153. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The lower staff has a bass line with chords. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present in measure 153.

154

Musical notation for measures 154-157. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The lower staff has a bass line with chords. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present in measure 157.

158

Musical notation for measures 158-164. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The lower staff has a bass line with chords. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present in measure 162. There are also markings for triplets (3) in measures 163 and 164.

PROBEKOPPIE - Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced - Carus-Verlag

Sonate Nr. 4 in a-Moll für Orgel

arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

I.

Secondo.

Josef Gabri
na

Tempo moderato.

Piano.

8

16

21

f

marc.

p

f

p

Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy • Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Sonate Nr. 4 in a-Moll für Orgel

arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

I.

Primo.

Josef Gabriel P'
nach c

Tempo moderato.

Piano.

Musical notation for measures 1-5. The score is in C major, 4/4 time. The right hand starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand has a half note C4, followed by quarter notes D4, E4, F4, G4, F4, E4, D4. Dynamics include a forte (f) dynamic in the first measure.

Musical notation for measures 6-10. Measures 6-8 feature a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand (G4, A4, B4) and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand (C4, D4, E4). Measure 9 has a half note G4 in the right hand and a half note C4 in the left hand. Measure 10 has a half note F4 in the right hand and a half note B3 in the left hand.

Musical notation for measures 11-15. Measure 11 starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand has a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand has a half note C4, followed by quarter notes D4, E4, F4, G4, F4, E4, D4. Measure 12 has a half note G4 in the right hand and a half note C4 in the left hand. Measure 13 has a half note F4 in the right hand and a half note B3 in the left hand. Measure 14 has a half note E4 in the right hand and a half note A3 in the left hand. Measure 15 has a half note D4 in the right hand and a half note G3 in the left hand.

Musical notation for measures 16-20. Measure 16 starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand has a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand has a half note C4, followed by quarter notes D4, E4, F4, G4, F4, E4, D4. Measure 17 has a half note G4 in the right hand and a half note C4 in the left hand. Measure 18 has a half note F4 in the right hand and a half note B3 in the left hand. Measure 19 has a half note E4 in the right hand and a half note A3 in the left hand. Measure 20 has a half note D4 in the right hand and a half note G3 in the left hand.

Musical notation for measures 21-25. Measure 21 starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand has a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand has a half note C4, followed by quarter notes D4, E4, F4, G4, F4, E4, D4. Measure 22 has a half note G4 in the right hand and a half note C4 in the left hand. Measure 23 has a half note F4 in the right hand and a half note B3 in the left hand. Measure 24 has a half note E4 in the right hand and a half note A3 in the left hand. Measure 25 has a half note D4 in the right hand and a half note G3 in the left hand.

PROBEPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

27

31

37

48

53

Primo.

27

Musical notation for measures 27-30. Treble and bass clefs. Includes dynamic markings 'f' and 'ff'.

31

Musical notation for measures 31-33. Treble and bass clefs.

34

Musical notation for measures 34-41. Treble and bass clefs.

42

Musical notation for measures 42-49. Treble and bass clefs. Includes dynamic marking 'mf'.

50

Musical notation for measures 50-55. Treble and bass clefs.

56

Musical notation for measures 56-63. Treble and bass clefs.

Musical notation for measures 64-71. Treble and bass clefs.

*) Der neunte Psalmton, genannt „tonus peregrinus“

Secondo.

65

f

70

f
p
f

78

f

83

f

87

f

sempre f
rit.

Primo.

65

Musical notation for measures 65-68. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings *f* and *sf*. The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

69

Musical notation for measures 69-74. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings *f* and *sf*. The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment.

75

Musical notation for measures 75-79. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings *f* and *sf*. The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment.

80

Musical notation for measures 80-83. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings *f* and *sf*. The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment.

84

Musical notation for measures 84-88. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings *f* and *sf*. The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment.

89

Musical notation for measures 89-93. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings *f* and *sf*. The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 94-98. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings *f* and *sf*. The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment. The system concludes with a *rit.* marking.

PROBEPAPIER - Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert •

Secondo.

99

f

105

ff

112

rit.
cresc.

a tempo
116

ff

ff

Primo.

99

Musical notation for measures 99-103. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It begins with a forte dynamic marking 'f'. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music features a melodic line in the upper staff and a supporting bass line in the lower staff, with various rhythmic patterns and phrasing.

104

Musical notation for measures 104-107. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It features a melodic line with triplets and slurs. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a rhythmic accompaniment. The music continues with complex phrasing and articulation.

108

Musical notation for measures 108-113. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. It features a melodic line with slurs and phrasing. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a rhythmic accompaniment. The music continues with complex phrasing and articulation.

114 *rit.*

Musical notation for measures 114-117. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. It begins with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music features a melodic line with slurs and phrasing, and a supporting bass line.

Musical notation for measures 118-121. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. It features a melodic line with slurs and phrasing. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a rhythmic accompaniment. The music continues with complex phrasing and articulation.

PROBEPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

124

Musical notation for measures 124-127. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

128

Musical notation for measures 128-132. The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand has a dynamic marking of *sempre f* and features a series of chords.

133

Musical notation for measures 133-137. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a dynamic marking of *all f* and features a series of chords.

138

Musical notation for measures 138-142. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a dynamic marking of *all f* and features a series of chords.

143

Musical notation for measures 143-147. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a dynamic marking of *all f* and features a series of chords. A tempo change is indicated with *rit.* and *a tempo*.

Primo.

124

128

134

139

144

PROBE
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

//. Intermezzo

Secondo.

Andantino. $\text{♩} = 108.$

pp

11

21

f

31

dimin.

p

41

mf

pp

mf

II. Intermezzo

Primo.

Andantino. $\text{♩} = 108.$

Musical notation for measures 1-9. The piece begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a 3/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andantino' with a quarter note equal to 108 beats per minute. The first measure starts with a piano (*p*) and dolce dynamic. The melody is primarily in the right hand, with some accompaniment in the left hand.

Musical notation for measures 10-19. Measure 10 is marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The melody continues with various articulations and phrasing. A *dimin.* (diminuendo) marking appears in measure 17. The piece concludes with a fermata over the final note.

Musical notation for measures 20-29. Measure 20 is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody features a prominent trill in measure 21. The piece ends with a fermata over the final note.

Musical notation for measures 30-40. Measure 30 is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody includes a trill in measure 31. A *dimin.* marking is present in measure 37, and the piece concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a fermata.

Musical notation for measures 41-50. Measure 41 is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody continues with various articulations and phrasing. The piece concludes with a fermata over the final note.

Musical notation for measures 51-60. Measure 51 is marked with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The melody features a trill in measure 52. The piece concludes with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a fermata.

PROBEKOPPIE
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

60

66

72

78

84

91

ff

dimin.

p

Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy • Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Primo.

60

Musical notation for measures 60-67. The piece is in a minor key. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

68

Musical notation for measures 68-75. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment includes dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando).

76

Musical notation for measures 76-83. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo).

84

Musical notation for measures 84-90. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment includes dynamic markings such as *cresc.* (crescendo).

91

Musical notation for measures 91-98. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment includes dynamic markings such as *dimin.* (diminuendo), *f* (forte), and *cresc.* (crescendo).

Musical notation for measures 99-106. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment includes dynamic markings such as *dimin.* (diminuendo).

PROBENPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

104

113

119

126

133

Primo.

104

pp

This system contains measures 104 to 109. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes. A piano (*pp*) dynamic marking is present in measure 108.

110

This system contains measures 110 to 117. The right hand continues with intricate sixteenth-note patterns, while the left hand maintains a consistent accompaniment. The dynamics remain consistent with the previous system.

118

This system contains measures 118 to 125. The right hand has a more melodic feel with longer note values and slurs, while the left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

126

This system contains measures 126 to 133. The right hand features a series of slurred sixteenth-note runs. The left hand accompaniment is consistent.

134

134

pp

This system contains measures 134 to 141. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests. The left hand accompaniment is consistent. A piano (*pp*) dynamic marking is present in measure 138.

ppp

This system contains measures 142 to 149. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests. The left hand accompaniment is consistent. A pianissimo (*ppp*) dynamic marking is present in measure 146.

III. Fuga cromatica

Secondo.

Tempo moderato. ♩ = 88.

Measures 1-8 of the fugue. The right hand (treble clef) features a chromatic descending line: G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3. The left hand (bass clef) provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4.

Measures 9-16. The right hand continues the chromatic line: F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3. The left hand continues with eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4.

Measures 17-23. The right hand continues: E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3. The left hand continues with eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4.

Measures 24-30. The right hand continues: D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3. The left hand continues with eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4.

Measures 31-36. The right hand continues: C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3. The left hand continues with eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4.

Measures 37-42. The right hand continues: B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2. The left hand continues with eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4.

Measures 43-48. The right hand continues: A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2. The left hand continues with eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4.

III. Fuga cromatica

Primo.

Tempo moderato. ♩ = 88.

Musical notation for measures 1-10. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand plays a series of whole notes, while the left hand plays a chromatic descending line starting on G4.

Musical notation for measures 11-18. The chromatic line continues, with the right hand providing harmonic support through chords and moving lines.

Musical notation for measures 19-25. The chromatic line continues, with the right hand providing harmonic support through chords and moving lines.

Musical notation for measures 26-30. The chromatic line continues, with the right hand providing harmonic support through chords and moving lines.

Musical notation for measures 31-35. The chromatic line continues, with the right hand providing harmonic support through chords and moving lines. A *cresc.* marking is present.

Musical notation for measures 36-40. The chromatic line continues, with the right hand providing harmonic support through chords and moving lines.

Musical notation for measures 41-45. The chromatic line continues, with the right hand providing harmonic support through chords and moving lines.

Secondo.

47

Musical notation for measures 47-52. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a harmonic accompaniment with chords and some melodic fragments.

53

Musical notation for measures 53-60. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a harmonic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present in measure 58.

61

Musical notation for measures 61-67. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a harmonic accompaniment.

68

Musical notation for measures 68-73. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a harmonic accompaniment.

74

Musical notation for measures 74-80. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a harmonic accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 81-86. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a harmonic accompaniment.

Primo.

47

Musical notation for measures 47-51. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes slurs and accents. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

52

Musical notation for measures 52-56. Similar to the previous system, it shows a melodic line in the upper staff and accompaniment in the lower staff, with various rhythmic values and articulation marks.

57

Musical notation for measures 57-62. The notation continues with complex rhythmic patterns and phrasing across the two staves.

63

Musical notation for measures 63-68. This system shows further development of the musical themes, with dynamic markings and phrasing slurs.

69

Musical notation for measures 69-74. The upper staff begins with a **ff** dynamic marking. The notation includes complex chordal textures and melodic lines.

75

Musical notation for measures 75-80. The system continues with intricate musical notation, including slurs and dynamic markings.

Musical notation for measures 81-86. The final system on the page, showing the continuation of the musical piece with complex phrasing and dynamics.

PROBENPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

86

cresc.

This system contains measures 86 through 91. The right hand features a melodic line with various intervals and accidentals, including a trill in measure 87. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present in measure 91.

92

f *rit.*

This system contains measures 92 through 98. The right hand continues the melodic development with a trill in measure 93. The left hand has a more active accompaniment. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is in measure 92, and a *rit.* (ritardando) marking is in measure 95.

99

This system contains measures 99 through 104. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines. A *rit.* marking is also present in measure 100.

105

This system contains measures 105 through 110. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill in measure 106. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and moving lines. A *rit.* marking is in measure 105.

110

This system contains measures 110 through 115. The right hand has a melodic line with a trill in measure 111. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and moving lines. A *rit.* marking is in measure 110.

This system contains measures 115 through 120. The right hand has a melodic line with a trill in measure 116. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and moving lines. A *rit.* marking is in measure 115.

Primo.

86

Musical notation for measures 86-91. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo) in measures 89 and 90.

92

Musical notation for measures 92-96. The right hand has a melodic line with accents, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in measure 93 and *rit* (ritardando) in measure 96.

Molto moderato.

97

Musical notation for measures 97-102. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) in measure 97.

103

Musical notation for measures 103-107. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment.

108

Musical notation for measures 108-112. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) in measure 108.

Musical notation for measures 113-117. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment.

Sonate Nr. 5 in Fis-Dur für Orgel

arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

I.

Josef Gabriel
nach

Grave. M.M. ♩ = 66.

Zweiter Spieler.

Musical notation for the second player, measures 1-7. The score is in F# major and common time. It features a series of chords and moving lines in the bass clef. A dynamic marking of *f* is present at the beginning.

Musical notation for the first player, measures 8-14. The score is in F# major and common time. It features a series of chords and moving lines in the treble clef. A dynamic marking of *f* is present at the beginning.

Musical notation for the second player, measures 15-21. The score is in F# major and common time. It features a series of chords and moving lines in the bass clef. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present at the beginning.

Musical notation for the first player, measures 22-28. The score is in F# major and common time. It features a series of chords and moving lines in the treble clef. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present at the beginning.

Musical notation for the second player, measures 29-35. The score is in F# major and common time. It features a series of chords and moving lines in the bass clef. A dynamic marking of *p* is present at the beginning.

Sonate Nr. 5 in Fis-Dur für Orgel

arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

I.

Josef Gabriel Rhein
nach op. 1

Grave. M.M. ♩ = 66.

Erster Spieler.

The image shows the first system of a musical score for a four-hand piano arrangement of a sonata for organ. The score is written for two staves per hand, with a grand staff bracket on the left. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Grave' with a metronome marking of ♩ = 66. The first system is labeled 'Erster Spieler.' and begins with a dynamic marking of *f*. The second system starts at measure 6 and includes markings for *p* and *dolce*. The third system starts at measure 14 and includes markings for *ff* and *pp*. The fourth system starts at measure 20 and includes markings for *mf*, *ff*, *p*, and *rit.*. The score is overlaid with a large, diagonal watermark that reads 'PROBEPARTITUR' and 'Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag'. The Carus-Verlag logo is visible in the top right corner.

Allegro moderato ♩=120.

34

f *p* *cresc.*

40

f *dim.* *p*

46

f

55

f

62

p

p

PROBEPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Allegro moderato ♩ = 120.

34

5 *f* *dim.* *p*

Musical notation for measures 34-45, including a five-measure rest in the right hand.

46

f

Musical notation for measures 46-50.

51

ff

Musical notation for measures 51-57.

58

Musical notation for measures 58-62.

63

Musical notation for measures 63-70.

p

Musical notation for measures 71-78.

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

75

allegro

81

più f

87

93

102

75

Musical score for measures 75-81. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present above the right hand in measure 78, and a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) appears in measure 81.

82

Musical score for measures 82-87. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* is present in measure 85.

88

Musical score for measures 88-93. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* is present in measure 91.

94

Musical score for measures 94-99. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* is present in measure 97.

100

Musical score for measures 100-105. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* is present in measure 103.

Musical score for measures 106-111. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* is present in measure 109.

PROBEKOPPIE
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

114

Musical score for measures 114-119. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include piano (*p*), crescendo (*cresc.*), and forte (*f*). A repeat sign with first and second endings is present at the end of the system.

120

Musical score for measures 120-125. The right hand continues with a melodic line, showing a change in dynamics from forte (*ff*) to piano (*p*). The left hand has a steady accompaniment. A crescendo (*cresc.*) is indicated. A repeat sign with first and second endings is present at the end of the system.

126

Musical score for measures 126-131. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include forte (*f*) and piano (*p*). A repeat sign with first and second endings is present at the end of the system.

132

Musical score for measures 132-137. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and forte (*f*). A repeat sign with first and second endings is present at the end of the system.

138

Musical score for measures 138-143. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and forte (*ff*). A repeat sign with first and second endings is present at the end of the system.

114

p *cresc.* *f*

Musical score for measures 114-119. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics range from piano (*p*) to forte (*f*), with a crescendo (*cresc.*) in between.

120

ff *p* *cresc.*

Musical score for measures 120-126. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include fortissimo (*ff*), piano (*p*), and a crescendo (*cresc.*).

127

p *f*

Musical score for measures 127-132. The right hand has a melodic line with accents, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics range from piano (*p*) to forte (*f*).

133

f *ff*

Musical score for measures 133-138. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics range from forte (*f*) to fortissimo (*ff*).

139

ff

Musical score for measures 139-144. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. The dynamic is fortissimo (*ff*).

PROBE PAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

144

marc. rit.

8 8 8 8

This system contains measures 144 through 150. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill in measure 144 and a fermata in measure 145. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with octaves in measures 144-145 and chords in measures 146-150. Performance markings include *marc.* and *rit.*

150

ff

8 8 8 8

This system contains measures 150 through 157. The right hand has a melodic line with a fermata in measure 150. The left hand features a rhythmic accompaniment with octaves in measures 150-151 and chords in measures 152-157. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present.

157

f dim.

8 8 8 8

1

This system contains measures 157 through 165. The right hand has a melodic line with a fermata in measure 157. The left hand features a rhythmic accompaniment with octaves in measures 157-158 and chords in measures 159-165. A dynamic marking of *f dim.* is present, and a first ending bracket is shown in measure 165.

165

p *pp* *ppp rit.*

8 8 8 8

This system contains measures 165 through 172. The right hand has a melodic line with a fermata in measure 165. The left hand features a rhythmic accompaniment with octaves in measures 165-166 and chords in measures 167-172. Dynamic markings include *p*, *pp*, and *ppp rit.*

p *pp* *ppp rit.*

8 8 8 8

This system contains measures 172 through 179. The right hand has a melodic line with a fermata in measure 172. The left hand features a rhythmic accompaniment with octaves in measures 172-173 and chords in measures 174-179. Dynamic markings include *p*, *pp*, and *ppp rit.*

144

sf sf sf

rit. tr

150

sf

157

sf dim.

163

pp

171

p pp ppp rit.

PROBE PAPIER

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

II.

Adagio non troppo. $\text{♩} = 72$.

Musical notation for measures 1-12. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is Adagio non troppo, with a quarter note equal to 72 beats. The first measure is marked with a first ending bracket and a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The bass line features octaves, indicated by the number 8 and circled 8s.

Musical notation for measures 13-24. The notation continues with various dynamics including *mf*. The bass line continues with octaves.

Musical notation for measures 25-35. The notation continues with various dynamics including *mf*. The bass line continues with octaves.

Musical notation for measures 36-46. The notation includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and a first ending bracket. The bass line continues with octaves.

Musical notation for measures 47-56. The notation continues with various dynamics including *pp*, *f*, and *sf*. The bass line continues with octaves.

Musical notation for measures 57-70. The notation continues with various dynamics including *pp*, *f*, and *sf*. The bass line continues with octaves.

II.

Adagio non troppo. ♩ = 72.

Musical notation for measures 1-12. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is Adagio non troppo, with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked *p dolce*. The notation includes a treble and bass clef, a key signature, and a time signature. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and ties.

Musical notation for measures 13-24. The notation continues from the previous system, maintaining the same key signature and tempo. The dynamics remain *p dolce*. The melody continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including slurs and ties.

Musical notation for measures 25-35. The notation continues from the previous system. The dynamics remain *p dolce*. The melody continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including slurs and ties.

Musical notation for measures 36-46. The notation continues from the previous system. A first ending bracket labeled '1' is present in measure 36. The dynamics are marked *dolce*. The melody continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including slurs and ties.

Musical notation for measures 47-56. The notation continues from the previous system. The dynamics are marked *pp*. The melody continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including slurs and ties.

Musical notation for measures 57-66. The notation continues from the previous system. The dynamics are marked *pp*, *f*, and *ff*. The melody continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including slurs and ties.

Allegro molto.

69

Musical notation for measures 69-78. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music is written in bass clef. Measure 69 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 71 and 75 contain first endings, marked with a '1' and ending with a repeat sign. The piece concludes at measure 78 with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

79

Musical notation for measures 79-88. The music continues in the same key and time signature. Measure 79 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. A first ending is marked with a '1' and a repeat sign at measure 85. The section ends at measure 88 with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

89

Musical notation for measures 89-99. The music features more complex rhythmic patterns and dynamics, including a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation includes various articulations and phrasing slurs.

100

Musical notation for measures 100-110. This section is characterized by sustained chords and a steady rhythmic accompaniment. The dynamics are primarily piano (*p*).

111

Musical notation for measures 111-120. The music features a mix of dynamics, including forte (*f*) and piano (*p*). The notation includes various articulations and phrasing slurs.

Musical notation for measures 121-130. The music continues with a mix of dynamics, including forte (*f*) and piano (*p*). The notation includes various articulations and phrasing slurs.

69 **Allegro molto.**

Musical notation for measures 69-79. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a strong dynamic contrast, starting with a fortissimo (*f*) in the first measure and ending with a piano (*p*) in the last measure. The notation includes various chordal textures and melodic lines in both hands.

Musical notation for measures 80-90. The music continues with a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) section. The right hand features more complex chordal structures, while the left hand maintains a steady rhythmic accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 91-100. This section includes accents (^) and dynamic markings such as *f* and *p*. The melodic lines in both hands are more active, with some slurs and ties.

Musical notation for measures 101-111. The music features a variety of dynamics, including *f*, *sf*, and *p*. The texture is dense with many notes in both hands, creating a rich harmonic sound.

Musical notation for measures 112-121. This section includes a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages in the right hand and a more melodic line in the left hand.

Musical notation for measures 122-131. The music concludes with a variety of dynamics, including *p*, *f*, *p*, and *sf*. The final measures show a clear resolution of the musical ideas presented throughout the piece.

PROBEKOPPIE
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

133

Musical score for measures 133-142. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. Measure 133 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

143

Musical score for measures 143-153. The melody in the right hand begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, followed by a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking, and ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

154

Musical score for measures 154-164. The right hand features a melodic line with accents (^) and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand provides a consistent accompaniment. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

165

Musical score for measures 165-174. The right hand has a melodic line with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

133

mf *cresc.* *f*

143

mf *dim.* *p*

154

f

165

mf *p*

176

mf *p*

PROBEPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

187

cresc.

f

1

200

f

p

Lo stesso tempo.

212

p

220

cresc.

227

p

ff

dim.

pp

ppp

187

cresc. *f*

198

f *marc.*

Lo stesso tempo.

210

p *dolce*

220

p *dolce*

229

p dolce *cresc.*

239

dim. *pp* *ppp*

PROBEKOPPIE
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

III. Finale

Allegro maestoso. ♩ = 100.

7

15

20

dim. *p* *ff*

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

III. Finale

Allegro maestoso. ♩ = 100.

Musical notation for measures 1-5. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro maestoso' with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The music features a strong melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, with dynamic markings of *f* (forte).

Musical notation for measures 6-11. The notation continues with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings of *f* (forte). The piece maintains its grand and majestic character.

Musical notation for measures 12-17. The dynamics shift to *dim.* (diminuendo), indicating a gradual decrease in volume. The melodic lines continue to be intricate.

Musical notation for measures 18-23. The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, creating a sense of forward motion.

Musical notation for measures 24-29. This section includes dynamic markings of *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), *p* (piano), and *ff* (fortissimo). The music concludes with a powerful and dramatic flourish.

31

Musical notation for measures 31-36. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. Measure 31 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with some slurs and accents.

37

Musical notation for measures 37-42. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. Measure 37 starts with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some slurs.

43

Musical notation for measures 43-49. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. Measure 43 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations.

50

Musical notation for measures 50-54. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and accents.

55

Musical notation for measures 55-60. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

Musical notation for measures 61-65. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents. Dynamic markings include *dim.*, *p*, and *cresc.* in the lower staff.

31

Musical notation for measures 31-36. Treble and bass staves. Includes accents (^) and dynamic markings *p* and *f*.

37

Musical notation for measures 37-42. Treble and bass staves. Includes dynamic marking *ff*.

43

Musical notation for measures 43-48. Treble and bass staves. Includes dynamic marking *p* and a first ending bracket labeled 8.

49

Musical notation for measures 49-54. Treble and bass staves. Includes dynamic marking *f*.

55

Musical notation for measures 55-60. Treble and bass staves. Includes dynamic marking *dim.*

Musical notation for measures 61-66. Treble and bass staves. Includes dynamic marking *cresc.*

PROBEPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

67

Musical notation for measures 67-73. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in measure 73.

74

Musical notation for measures 74-79. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present in measure 78.

80

Musical notation for measures 80-85. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamic markings of *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are present.

86

Musical notation for measures 86-91. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present.

92

Musical notation for measures 92-97. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *cresc.* (crescendo) is present in measure 97.

Musical notation for measures 98-103. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *1* is present in measure 98.

67

f

Musical notation for measures 67-74, featuring a treble and bass staff with a 3/8 time signature and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

75

ff *p*

Musical notation for measures 75-80, continuing the piece with dynamic markings of *ff* and *p*.

81

mf *p*

Musical notation for measures 81-86, featuring dynamic markings of *mf* and *p*.

87

mf

Musical notation for measures 87-93, including dynamic markings of *mf*.

94

ff

Musical notation for measures 94-100, featuring dynamic markings of *ff*.

Musical notation for measures 101-107, concluding the page with various note values and rests.

PROBENPAPIER

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

105

Musical score for measures 105-110. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music features a complex melodic line in the upper staff with many beamed notes and slurs, and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staff. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.

111

Musical score for measures 111-117. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has three sharps. Dynamics include *p*, *mf*, and *f*.

118

Musical score for measures 118-123. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has three sharps. Dynamics include *f*.

124

Musical score for measures 124-130. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has three sharps. Dynamics include *f*.

Musical score for measures 131-137. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has three sharps. Dynamics include *f*. There is a *rit.* marking and a *12^v* marking at the end of the system.

105

Musical score for measures 105-111. The piece is in E major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. Measure 105 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns and slurs. The bass line provides harmonic support with chords and eighth notes. Measure 111 ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

112

Musical score for measures 112-117. The melody continues with eighth-note patterns. Measure 112 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 117 ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

118

Musical score for measures 118-123. Measure 118 includes an 8-measure rest in the right hand. The piece continues with eighth-note patterns in both hands.

124

Musical score for measures 124-129. The melody features eighth-note patterns with slurs. Measure 129 ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

130

Musical score for measures 130-135. Measure 130 includes a first ending bracket. The piece continues with eighth-note patterns. Measure 135 ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

PROBE-PAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

136

ff

p

143

p

pp

cresc.

149

155

pp

ff

136

ff

8

This system contains measures 136 to 141. It features a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The music is characterized by long, flowing lines with many slurs and ties. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present. An 8-measure repeat sign is indicated at the end of the system.

142

p *dolce* *pp*

8

This system contains measures 142 to 147. The key signature changes to two sharps. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *pp* (pianissimo). The *dolce* (dolce) marking is used. The music continues with long, expressive lines. An 8-measure repeat sign is indicated at the beginning of the system.

148

cresc. *f*

This system contains measures 148 to 152. The dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f* (forte). The music features more rhythmic activity and shorter phrases compared to the previous systems.

153

8

This system contains measures 153 to 158. It includes a triplet of eighth notes in measure 156. The music concludes with a final cadence. An 8-measure repeat sign is indicated at the end of the system.

159

pp *ff*

8

This system contains measures 159 to 164. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *ff* (fortissimo). The music features a variety of textures, including chords and moving lines. An 8-measure repeat sign is indicated at the end of the system.

PROBEKOPPIE
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Sonate Nr. 6 in es-Moll für Orgel

arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

I. Preludio

Andante. M.M. ♩ = 63.

SECONDO.

Josef Gabriel P.
nach c

Musical notation for measures 1-7 of the first system. The score is in E-flat major (three flats) and 4/4 time. It features a grand staff with two bass clefs. The first system includes dynamic markings *f* and *p*. The notation includes chords, single notes, and some slurs.

Musical notation for measures 8-14 of the second system. The notation continues with various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings, including a *ff* marking in measure 14.

Musical notation for measures 15-21 of the third system. The notation includes complex rhythmic figures and dynamic markings such as *ff*.

Musical notation for measures 22-28 of the fourth system. The notation features intricate rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings.

Musical notation for measures 29-35 of the fifth system. The notation concludes the piece with various rhythmic and melodic elements.

Sonate Nr. 6 in es-Moll für Orgel

arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

I. Preludio

Andante. M.M. ♩ = 63.

PRIMO.

Josef Gabriel Rheinbr
nach op. 119

The musical score consists of two staves. The first system (measures 1-4) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system (measures 5-10) includes a *dolce* marking. The third system (measures 11-15) features a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic. The fourth system (measures 16-20) continues with various dynamics and articulation. The fifth system (measures 21-25) includes a *sf* dynamic. The sixth system (measures 26-30) concludes the page with various dynamics and articulation.

SECONDO.

33

sempre f

37

42

pp

50

cresc. *ff*

p *mf*

PRIMO.

33

40

p *pp*

48

f *cresc.*

54

mf

59

sopra *sf* *p* *sf*

PROBE PARTIUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

66

Musical notation for measures 66-71. The score is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats. It features a complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *f* (forte). Pedal markings (*Ped.*) and asterisks (*) are present.

72

Musical notation for measures 72-79. The notation continues with similar rhythmic complexity. Dynamics include *riten.* (ritardando) and *ffa tempo* (fortissimo tempo). Pedal markings and asterisks are also present.

80

Musical notation for measures 80-84. The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation shows a continuation of the intricate rhythmic patterns.

85

Musical notation for measures 85-88. The notation continues with similar rhythmic complexity and dynamics.

89

Musical notation for measures 89-91. The notation continues with similar rhythmic complexity and dynamics.

Musical notation for measures 92-94. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f* (forte). The notation continues with similar rhythmic complexity.

PRIMO.

66

Musical notation for measures 66-70. The piece is in a minor key with a 3/4 time signature. The music features a complex texture with sixteenth-note runs in the right hand and a steady accompaniment in the left hand. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and accents (*>*) are used throughout.

71

Musical notation for measures 71-75. The texture continues with intricate sixteenth-note patterns. A *riten.* (ritardando) marking is present in measure 74, indicating a gradual slowing down of the tempo.

76

Musical notation for measures 76-80. The music features a change in dynamics, with a *p* (piano) marking in measure 78 and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking in measure 80. The texture remains dense with sixteenth-note figures.

81

Musical notation for measures 81-87. The piece continues with its characteristic sixteenth-note texture. There are several accents (*>*) and dynamic markings, including a *p* (piano) marking in measure 84.

88

Musical notation for measures 88-92. The music features a *p* (piano) marking in measure 89. The texture is consistent with the previous measures, showing complex sixteenth-note patterns.

Musical notation for measures 93-97. The piece concludes with a *f* (forte) marking in measure 95. The final measures show a continuation of the intricate sixteenth-note texture.

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

101

ff

Musical notation for measures 101-106, featuring a piano introduction with a forte (ff) dynamic marking.

107

Musical notation for measures 107-113, continuing the piano introduction.

114

114

marcato

Musical notation for measures 114-118, marked *marcato*.

119

119

f

1

3

1

f

Ad.

Musical notation for measures 119-126, featuring first and third endings, a forte (f) dynamic, and an *Ad.* marking.

127

127

ato

Musical notation for measures 127-133, marked *ato*.

Lento

Musical notation for measures 134-140, marked *Lento*.

PRIMO.

101

ff

108

3

113

3

117

3

120

ff

122

1

Lento

PROBENPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

II. Intermezzo

SECONDO.

Andantino amabile. (♩ = 138.)

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The first system (measures 1-6) is marked *p dolce* and *p*. The second system (measures 7-13) is marked *f* and *p*. The third system (measures 14-20) is marked *dimin.*. The fourth system (measures 21-28) is marked *ff* and *dimin. p*. The fifth system (measures 29-35) is marked *sf*, *p*, *f*, and *sf*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

//. Intermezzo

PRIMO.

Andantino amabile. (♩ = 138.)

4 *p dolce*

10 *p* *mf* *dim.*

16 *p*

23 *f* *p*

29 *f* *sf* *p* *dolce*

f *sf*

SECONDO.

44

sf *sf* *pp*

Musical notation for measures 44-50, featuring piano and bass staves with various dynamics and articulation.

51

f *rit.* *a tempo* *p*

Musical notation for measures 51-57, including a *rit.* (ritardando) and *a tempo* marking.

58

Musical notation for measures 58-63, continuing the piano and bass staves.

64

p *cresc.* *ff*

Musical notation for measures 64-70, featuring a *cresc.* (crescendo) and *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic.

71

sf *f* *dimin.* *p*

Musical notation for measures 71-76, including a *dimin.* (diminuendo) marking.

pp *morendo*

Musical notation for measures 77-83, ending with a *morendo* (decrescendo) marking.

PRIMO.

44

sf *fff* *pp* *dolce*

Musical notation for measures 44-50, featuring a treble and bass staff with various dynamics and articulations.

51

f *riten.* *at* *dim*

Musical notation for measures 51-56, including a *riten.* marking and a fermata over the final measure.

57

Musical notation for measures 57-63, showing a melodic line in the treble staff and accompaniment in the bass staff.

64

p cresc. *ff*

Musical notation for measures 64-70, featuring a *p cresc.* marking and a *ff* dynamic.

71

sf *sf (dimin.)*

Musical notation for measures 71-76, including a *sf* dynamic and a *sf (dimin.)* marking.

p *pp* *morendo*

Musical notation for measures 77-83, ending with a *morendo* marking and a final chord.

III. Marcia Religiosa

SECONDO.

Moderato. (♩ = 96.)

f *mf* *ff* *sf* *sf* *marcato* *pp* *p* *mf*

III. Marcia Religiosa

PRIMO.

Moderato. (♩ = 96.)

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of two staves each. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is Moderato with a quarter note equal to 96 beats per minute. The score includes various dynamics and performance instructions:

- System 1: *f* (forte) in the first measure, *mf* (mezzo-forte) in the fifth measure.
- System 2: *ff* (fortissimo) in the fourth measure.
- System 3: *cresc.* (crescendo) in the eighth measure.
- System 4: *sf* (sforzando) in the first and second measures, *ff* in the fifth measure, and a first ending bracket labeled **1** in the sixth measure.
- System 5: *pp* (pianissimo) in the second measure, and *mf dolce espress.* (mezzo-forte, dolce, espressivo) in the sixth measure.

Measure numbers 7, 13, 19, and 25 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. A watermark 'PROBEKOPPIERUNG' is visible diagonally across the page, and a copyright notice 'Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag' is also present.

SECONDO.

39

Musical score for measures 39-44. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, and *dimin.*

45

Musical score for measures 45-50. The right hand continues with a melodic line. The left hand has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *poco marcato*, and *mf*. A *(c.)* marking is present.

51

Musical score for measures 51-56. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment is simpler. Dynamics include *f* and *dimin.*

57

Musical score for measures 57-63. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment is active. Dynamics include *p*.

64

Musical score for measures 64-73. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment is active. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *dimin.*

74

Musical score for measures 74-83. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment is active. Dynamics include *pp*.

PRIMO.

39

Musical score for measures 39-46. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. Measure 39 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody features a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, and *p*. There are hairpins for crescendo and decrescendo.

47

Musical score for measures 47-54. The melody continues with a triplet. Dynamics include *mf cresc.* and *f*. There are hairpins for crescendo and decrescendo.

55

Musical score for measures 55-62. The melody is marked *p dolce*. There are hairpins for crescendo and decrescendo.

63

Musical score for measures 63-70. The melody is marked *p**. Dynamics include *f* and *dimin.*. There are hairpins for crescendo and decrescendo.

71

Musical score for measures 71-78. The melody is marked *pp*. There are hairpins for crescendo and decrescendo.

* Im Erstdruck (irrtümlich?) *f*.

SECONDO.

77

77-83

f sf mf f

Musical notation for measures 77-83, featuring a melodic line in the upper voice and a supporting bass line. Dynamics include *f*, *sf*, *mf*, and *f*. A fermata is present over measure 83.

84

84-90

ff

Musical notation for measures 84-90, featuring a melodic line in the upper voice and a supporting bass line. Dynamics include *ff*. A fermata is present over measure 90.

91

91-96

p

Musical notation for measures 91-96, featuring a melodic line in the upper voice and a supporting bass line. Dynamics include *p*. A fermata is present over measure 96.

97

97-101

Musical notation for measures 97-101, featuring a melodic line in the upper voice and a supporting bass line. A fermata is present over measure 101.

102

102-108

mf

Musical notation for measures 102-108, featuring a melodic line in the upper voice and a supporting bass line. Dynamics include *mf*. A fermata is present over measure 108.

109-115

pp p

Musical notation for measures 109-115, featuring a melodic line in the upper voice and a supporting bass line. Dynamics include *pp* and *p*. A fermata is present over measure 115.

PRIMO.

77

Musical notation for measures 77-82. The piece is in a minor key with a 3/4 time signature. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *f*, *sf*, and *mf*.

83

Musical notation for measures 83-88. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and accents. The left hand has a more active role with chords and eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

90

Musical notation for measures 90-95. The right hand has a more melodic and lyrical feel with slurs. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *sf*.

96

Musical notation for measures 96-101. This system includes first and second endings. The right hand has slurs and accents. The left hand has chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *sf*, *sf*, and *sf*. A first ending bracket is marked with '1' and a second ending bracket is marked with '8'.

102

Musical notation for measures 102-107. The right hand has slurs and accents. The left hand has chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *sf* and *mf*.

Musical notation for measures 108-113. The right hand has slurs and accents. The left hand has chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *pp* and *p dolce*.

SECONDO.

115

Musical notation for measures 115-119. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 117. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *dimin.*

120

Musical notation for measures 120-123. The right hand continues the melodic line, while the left hand has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *pp*.

124

Musical notation for measures 124-127. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. Dynamics include *più ler*.

Con moto. (♩ = 72.)

Musical notation for measures 128-131. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. Dynamics include *f marcato*.

9

Musical notation for measures 132-135. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a simple accompaniment.

9

Musical notation for measures 136-139. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a simple accompaniment.

PRIMO.

115

Musical score for measures 115-122. The piece is in G minor (three flats) and 3/4 time. It features a piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note bass line and a treble line with triplets and slurs. Dynamics include *mf* and *pp*. There are hairpins for crescendo and decrescendo.

123

Musical score for measures 123-129. The piano accompaniment continues with a similar rhythmic pattern. Dynamics include *f* and *pp*. The tempo marking *più lento* is present above the staff.

IV. Fug

Con moto. (♩ = 72.)

Musical score for the beginning of the fugue. It is in G minor and 3/4 time. The tempo is *Con moto* with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The dynamics are *f* (marcato). The score shows the first few measures of the fugue.

13

Musical score for measures 13-17. The fugue continues with a melodic line in the treble and a bass line in the bass. Dynamics include *f*.

18

Musical score for measures 18-22. The fugue continues with a melodic line in the treble and a bass line in the bass. Dynamics include *f*.

SECONDO.

24

Musical notation for measures 24-31, featuring a piano accompaniment with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

32

Musical notation for measures 32-38, continuing the piano accompaniment.

39

Musical notation for measures 39-46, including a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

47

Musical notation for measures 47-53, continuing the piano accompaniment.

54

Musical notation for measures 54-60, continuing the piano accompaniment.

61

Musical notation for measures 61-67, including a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

Musical notation for measures 68-74, including dynamic markings: *dimin.*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *f marcato*.

PRIMO.

24

First system of musical notation, measures 24-31. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a melody in the upper staff with slurs and a bass line in the lower staff. A dynamic marking *f* is present at the beginning.

32

Second system of musical notation, measures 32-38. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music continues with a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff.

39

Third system of musical notation, measures 39-46. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music continues with a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff.

47

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 47-54. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music continues with a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff.

55

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 55-62. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music continues with a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff. There are accents (>) over some notes.

63

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 63-70. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music continues with a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff.

Seventh system of musical notation, measures 71-78. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music continues with a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff. Dynamic markings *cresc.* and *f* are present.

PROBEPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

75

Musical notation for measures 75-82. The right hand features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note pattern with slurs and ties. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

83

Musical notation for measures 83-89. The right hand continues with intricate sixteenth-note passages. A dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando) is present in measure 85. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and moving lines.

90

Musical notation for measures 90-95. The right hand has a series of slurred sixteenth-note runs. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords and rhythmic patterns.

96

Musical notation for measures 96-101. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note passages. The left hand accompaniment features chords and moving lines.

102

Musical notation for measures 102-107. The right hand has sixteenth-note passages with slurs. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and rhythmic patterns.

108

Musical notation for measures 108-110. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note passages. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings *p*, *cresc.*, and *f* are present.

PRIMO.

Musical score for PRIMO, measures 75-112. The score is written for piano and includes dynamic markings such as *sf*, *f*, *p*, and *cresc.*. The music features complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page. The Carus-Verlag logo is visible in the top right corner.

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

122

p

This system contains measures 122 through 128. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present at the end of the system.

129

cresc. *f*

This system contains measures 129 through 136. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns. The left hand accompaniment is consistent. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f* (forte).

137

f *riten.*

This system contains measures 137 through 143. The right hand has a more active melodic line. The left hand accompaniment includes some rests. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *riten.* (ritardando).

144

Tempo! *p* *cresc.*

This system contains measures 144 through 150. A tempo change is indicated by the instruction **Tempo!**. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment is active. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo).

151

mf

This system contains measures 151 through 157. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment is active. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present.

pp *ppp*

This system contains measures 158 through 164. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment is active. Dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo) and *ppp* (pianississimo).

PRIMO.

122

marcato

128

p *cresc.* *f*

134

ff

140

147

cresc.

152

mf *f* *marcato*

pp *ppp*

PROBEPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Sonate Nr. 7 in f-Moll für Orgel

arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

I. Preludio

SECONDO.

Allegro non troppo. M.M. ♩ = 108.

Josef

First system of musical notation, measures 1-6. The score is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). It features a forte (**ff**) dynamic marking. The right hand plays a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. A watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is visible across the page.

Second system of musical notation, measures 7-13. The score continues in bass clef with a common time signature. It includes a piano (**p**) dynamic marking. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. A watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is visible across the page.

Third system of musical notation, measures 14-20. The score continues in bass clef with a common time signature. It includes a piano (**p**) dynamic marking and a crescendo (**cresc.**) marking. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. A watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is visible across the page.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 21-27. The score continues in bass clef with a common time signature. It includes a fortissimo (**ff**) dynamic marking. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. A watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is visible across the page.

Sonate Nr. 7 in f-Moll für Orgel

arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

I. Preludio

PRIMO.

Allegro non troppo. M.M. ♩ = 108.

Josef Gabriel R^l
nach op

The musical score consists of two staves. The first system (measures 1-5) begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The second system (measures 6-10) features a slur over measures 6-8 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 7. The third system (measures 11-16) includes a slur over measures 11-13 and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking in measure 14. The fourth system (measures 17-21) starts with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and continues with various rhythmic patterns and phrasing.

SECONDO.

27 *a tempo*

p f p ff marc. poco rit. - - f

This system contains measures 27 through 36. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many beamed notes and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Dynamic markings include *p*, *f*, *p*, *ff marc.*, *poco rit.*, and *f*. The tempo marking *a tempo* is at the top right.

37

This system contains measures 37 through 45. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns. The left hand has several measures with a whole note chord, indicated by a large oval. Dynamic markings include *f* and *mf*.

46

This system contains measures 46 through 50. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a whole note chord marked *ped.* and another marked with an asterisk. Dynamic markings include *f* and *mf*.

51

This system contains measures 51 through 60. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a whole note chord marked *ped.* and another marked with an asterisk. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *f*.

This system contains measures 61 through 70. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a whole note chord marked *ped.* and another marked with an asterisk. Dynamic markings include *sf* and *mf*.

PRIMO.

27

p *f* *p* *ff*

Musical notation for measures 27-32, featuring piano (*p*), forte (*f*), piano (*p*), and fortissimo (*ff*) dynamics.

33

poco rit. *f* *a tempo*

Musical notation for measures 33-37, including *poco rit.*, *f*, and *a tempo* markings.

38

Musical notation for measures 38-42.

43

Musical notation for measures 43-47.

48

Musical notation for measures 48-52.

sf

Musical notation for measures 53-57, including *sf* dynamic marking.

PROBENPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy • Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

60

Musical notation for measures 60-68. The score is in two staves (treble and bass clefs). Measure 60 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and slurs.

69

Musical notation for measures 69-78. Measure 69 begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The texture continues with intricate patterns. Dynamics change to piano (*p*) in measure 71 and remain there through measure 78.

79

Musical notation for measures 79-85. Measure 79 starts with piano (*p*) dynamics. The tempo is marked *allegro* in both staves. A fortissimo (*f*) dynamic appears in measure 81. The piece returns to piano (*p*) dynamics by measure 85.

86

Musical notation for measures 86-95. Measure 86 starts with pianissimo (*pp*) dynamics. The tempo is marked *allegro*. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic appears in measure 88. The piece concludes with a long, sweeping slur across measures 94 and 95.

Musical notation for measures 96-105. The score continues with piano (*p*) dynamics. A *dimin.* (diminuendo) marking is present in measure 97. The tempo is marked *allegro* in both staves. The piece ends with a final flourish in measure 105.

PRIMO.

60

p dolce *mf*

Musical notation for measures 60-68, featuring a treble and bass clef with various dynamics and articulations.

69

Musical notation for measures 69-76, continuing the piece with complex rhythmic patterns.

77

p

Musical notation for measures 77-83, including a dynamic marking of *p*.

84

p *pp*

Musical notation for measures 84-91, featuring dynamic markings *p* and *pp*.

92

p

Musical notation for measures 92-99, including a dynamic marking of *p*.

PROBEPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

97

102

107

sempre f

113

rit.

a te

119

mf

dimin.

PRIMO.

97

Musical notation for measures 97-104. The piece is in a minor key with a 3/4 time signature. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) at the beginning and end of the system.

105

Musical notation for measures 105-110. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment is consistent. A dynamic marking of *sempre f* (sempre forte) is present.

111

Musical notation for measures 111-115. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment includes some chords. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) and a *tempo* marking.

116

Musical notation for measures 116-120. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment includes some chords. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present.

121

Musical notation for measures 121-124. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and a triplet in measure 124. The left hand accompaniment includes some chords. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano).

PROBEKOPPIE
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

128

132

137

145

154

PRIMO.

128

marc.

This system contains measures 128 to 134. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of two flats and a 3/4 time signature. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations. A dynamic marking of *marc.* (marcato) is present in measure 132.

135

p dolce

This system contains measures 135 to 142. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of two flats and a 3/4 time signature. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations. A dynamic marking of *p dolce* (piano dolce) is present in measure 136.

143

mf

This system contains measures 143 to 150. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of two flats and a 3/4 time signature. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present in measure 144.

151

f

This system contains measures 151 to 154. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of two flats and a 3/4 time signature. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in measure 152.

155

ff

This system contains measures 155 to 162. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of two flats and a 3/4 time signature. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present in measure 156.

PROBE-PAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

167

Musical score for measures 167-175. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and rests. Dynamics include *sf* and *cresc.*. There are two asterisks below the lower staff.

176

Musical score for measures 176-183. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and rests. Dynamics include *sf*. There are two asterisks below the lower staff.

184

Musical score for measures 184-189. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and rests. Dynamics include *sf*. There are two asterisks below the lower staff.

190

Musical score for measures 190-200. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and rests. Dynamics include *sf*. There are two asterisks below the lower staff.

Musical score for measures 201-210. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and rests. Dynamics include *sf* and *Grave.*. There are two asterisks below the lower staff.

PRIMO.

167

172

176

185

190

195

PROBEKOPPIE
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

II.

SECONDO.

Andante. ♩ = 80.

Musical notation for measures 1-10. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked 'pp' (pianissimo). The music features a melodic line in the right hand with slurs and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

Musical notation for measures 11-20. The dynamics are marked 'pp'. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

Musical notation for measures 21-30. The dynamics are marked 'f' (forte) and 'dimin.' (diminuendo). The music shows a dynamic contrast between the two hands.

Musical notation for measures 31-38. The dynamics are marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'f'. The melodic line in the right hand becomes more active.

Musical notation for measures 39-46. The dynamics are marked 'p' (piano) and 'pp'. The music features a 'Ped.' (pedal) instruction with an asterisk, indicating a sustained pedal point.

Musical notation for measures 47-54. The dynamics are marked 'p dolce' (piano dolce). The piece concludes with a soft, melodic passage in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand.

II.

PRIMO.

Andante. ♩ = 80.

Musical notation for measures 1-10. The score is in 3/8 time and features a piano accompaniment with a melody in the right hand. Dynamics include *pp* and *dolce*.

Musical notation for measures 11-19. The melody continues with various articulations and dynamics.

Musical notation for measures 20-28. Includes a first ending bracket over measures 20-23 and a *dimin.* dynamic marking.

Musical notation for measures 29-36. Dynamics include *mf*, *dolce*, and *mf*.

Musical notation for measures 37-43. The melody features a trill in measure 37.

Musical notation for measures 44-48. Dynamics include *dolce*, *mf*, and *dimin.*. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 48.

PROBEKOPPIERT
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

poco animato

58

Musical notation for measures 58-63, featuring piano accompaniment in the left hand and a melodic line in the right hand. The key signature has two flats and the time signature is 3/4.

64

Musical notation for measures 64-69, continuing the piano accompaniment and melodic line. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present.

70

Musical notation for measures 70-76, featuring piano accompaniment and melodic line. A dynamic marking of *sempre f* is present.

77

Musical notation for measures 77-79, featuring piano accompaniment and melodic line.

80

Musical notation for measures 80-85, featuring piano accompaniment and melodic line.

Musical notation for measures 86-91, featuring piano accompaniment and melodic line. A dynamic marking of *p* is present.

PRIMO.

poco animato

58

Musical notation for measures 58-65. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes slurs and accents. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present in measure 60.

66

Musical notation for measures 66-70. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with slurs and accents. The lower staff continues the accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present in measure 66.

71

Musical notation for measures 71-73. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff continues the accompaniment.

74

Musical notation for measures 74-77. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff continues the accompaniment.

78

Musical notation for measures 78-83. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff continues the accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p* in measure 83.

PROBE-PAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

86

Musical notation for measures 86-90, bass clef. The right hand features complex arpeggiated patterns, while the left hand has a simple bass line.

91

pp

Musical notation for measures 91-94, treble clef. Starts with a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking. The right hand has arpeggiated patterns, and the left hand has a simple bass line.

95

Musical notation for measures 95-98, bass clef. Continues the arpeggiated patterns in the right hand and the simple bass line in the left hand.

99

Musical notation for measures 99-103, bass clef. Continues the arpeggiated patterns in the right hand and the simple bass line in the left hand.

104

Musical notation for measures 104-107, bass clef. Continues the arpeggiated patterns in the right hand and the simple bass line in the left hand.

Musical notation for measures 108-111, bass clef. Continues the arpeggiated patterns in the right hand and the simple bass line in the left hand.

PRIMO.

86

Musical notation for measures 86-90. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

91

p dolce

Musical notation for measures 91-97. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line, marked with a piano (*p*) and dolce (*dolce*) dynamic. The lower staff continues the accompaniment.

98

Musical notation for measures 98-102. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The lower staff continues the accompaniment.

103

Musical notation for measures 103-107. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The lower staff continues the accompaniment.

107

Musical notation for measures 107-111. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The lower staff continues the accompaniment.

PROBEPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

112

ff *dimin.*

This system contains measures 112 through 117. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment. Dynamics range from fortissimo (*ff*) to diminuendo (*dimin.*).

118

cresc. *me.* *Ped.**

This system contains measures 118 through 126. The right hand continues with intricate sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include crescendo (*cresc.*) and mezzo-forte (*me.*). A pedal point is indicated by *Ped.** at the end of the system.

127

2 *pp* *cresc.*

This system contains measures 127 through 138. It begins with a second ending bracket labeled '2'. Dynamics include pianissimo (*pp*) and crescendo (*cresc.*).

139

pp

This system contains measures 139 through 148. The right hand has a melodic line with some slurs, and the left hand has a simple accompaniment. The dynamic is pianissimo (*pp*).

sempre pp *una corda* *attacca*

*Ped.**

This system contains measures 149 through 158. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs. Dynamics include *sempre pp* and *una corda*. The system ends with *attacca*. A pedal point is indicated by *Ped.** at the beginning of the system.

PRIMO.

112

ff

115

dimin.

123

dimin. pp dolce

133

cresc. *p*

142

ppp

attacca

PROBEKOPPIE
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

III. Finale

SECONDO.

Grave.

Vivo. $\text{♩} = 112.$

The musical score is written for two piano parts. It begins with a **Grave** tempo and a key signature of one flat. The first system shows the initial chords and a melodic line in the right hand. A **Cadenza sempre f** is indicated. The tempo changes to **Vivo** at measure 5, with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 112$. The score continues with various musical notations including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like *sempre f* and *rit.*. The piece concludes with a **rit.** marking and a final cadence.

III. Finale

PRIMO.

Grave.

Vivo. $\text{♩} = 112.$

ff

Cadenza sempre f

5

7

9

11 *poco a poco rit.*

più moderato

sf sempre f

14

rit.

SECONDO.

FUGA.
Moderato. $\text{♩} = 66.$

21

Musical notation for measures 21-26. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes and slurs. The left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes. A dynamic marking of *f* is present at the beginning.

27

Musical notation for measures 27-32. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* is present.

33

Musical notation for measures 33-39. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* is present.

40

Musical notation for measures 40-46. The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* is present.

47

Musical notation for measures 47-52. The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* is present.

Musical notation for measures 53-58. The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present.

PRIMO.

FUGA.

21 **Moderato.** ♩ = 66.

Musical notation for measures 21-29. The score is in 3/2 time and B-flat major. Measure 21 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' and a forte 'f' dynamic. The piece concludes with a fermata over a whole note chord in the final measure.

Musical notation for measures 30-35. The melody in the treble clef features a series of eighth-note runs. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes. A fermata is placed over the final measure of this system.

Musical notation for measures 36-41. The treble clef part has a melodic line with some rests, while the bass clef part continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. A fermata is present at the end of the system.

Musical notation for measures 42-46. The treble clef part has a melodic line with some rests, while the bass clef part continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. A fermata is present at the end of the system.

Musical notation for measures 47-51. The treble clef part has a melodic line with some rests, while the bass clef part continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. A fermata is present at the end of the system.

Musical notation for measures 52-56. The treble clef part has a melodic line with some rests, while the bass clef part continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. A fermata is present at the end of the system.

PROBEPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

59

p *f*

Musical notation for measures 59-64, featuring piano (*p*) and forte (*f*) dynamics.

65

rit.

Musical notation for measures 65-69, including a *rit.* (ritardando) marking.

70

mf

Musical notation for measures 70-73, including a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

74

Musical notation for measures 74-77.

78

Musical notation for measures 78-81.

82

Musical notation for measures 82-85.

Musical notation for measures 86-89.

PRIMO.

59

p *f*

Musical notation for measures 59-64, featuring piano (*p*) and forte (*f*) dynamics.

65

rit *a tempo*

Musical notation for measures 65-71, including a ritardando (*rit*) and a tempo (*a tempo*) marking.

72

Musical notation for measures 72-77.

78

Musical notation for measures 78-82.

83

Musical notation for measures 83-87.

Musical notation for measures 88-93.

PROBENPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

91

95

100

103

108

PRIMO.

91

95

99

104

108

112

PROBENPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

119

Musical notation for measures 119-124. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

125

Musical notation for measures 125-130. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and accents, and the left hand maintains a steady accompaniment.

131

cresc.

Musical notation for measures 131-134. The right hand has a more active melodic line, and the left hand accompaniment becomes more rhythmic. A *cresc.* marking is present.

135

poco rit.

Musical notation for measures 135-138. The right hand features a series of slurs and a *poco rit.* marking. The left hand accompaniment is more sparse.

139

a tempo

Musical notation for measures 139-144. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand accompaniment is more rhythmic. An *a tempo* marking is present.

145

Musical notation for measures 145-150. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand accompaniment is more rhythmic.

Grave.

Musical notation for measures 151-156. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand accompaniment is more rhythmic. A *Grave.* marking is present.

PRIMO.

119

Musical notation for measures 119-124. The system consists of two staves. The right staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The left staff contains a bass line with chords and single notes.

125

Musical notation for measures 125-129. The system consists of two staves. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in measure 127. The notation includes slurs and various note values.

130

Musical notation for measures 130-133. The system consists of two staves. A dynamic marking of *cresc.* (crescendo) is present in measure 130. The notation includes slurs and various note values.

134

Musical notation for measures 134-139. The system consists of two staves. A dynamic marking of *ff marc.* (fortissimo marcato) is present in measure 138. A tempo marking of *a tempo* is present in measure 139. The notation includes slurs and various note values.

140

Musical notation for measures 140-145. The system consists of two staves. The notation includes slurs and various note values.

146

Musical notation for measures 146-151. The system consists of two staves. The notation includes slurs and various note values.

Grave.

Musical notation for measures 152-157. The system consists of two staves. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present in measure 155. The notation includes slurs and various note values.

Sonate Nr. 8 in e-Moll für Orgel

arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

I.

Adagio. ♩ = 60.

SECONDO.

Josef Ga

PIANO.

ff

♩ = 60.

ff

rit.

5

11

rit.

17

p

cresc.

f

Sonate Nr. 8 in e-Moll für Orgel

arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

I.

Josef Gabriel Rhe' nach op. 1

Adagio. $\text{♩} = 60.$

PRIMO.

PIANO.

ff

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of the first system. The piece is in 3/4 time and E minor. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking.

Musical notation for measures 5-10 of the first system. The notation includes a *f* dynamic marking and a *p* dynamic marking.

Musical notation for measures 11-16 of the first system. The notation includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking.

Moderato

Musical notation for measures 17-18 of the second system. The tempo changes to Moderato. The notation includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.

Musical notation for measures 19-24 of the second system. The notation includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.

SECONDO.

27

31

35

39

44

PRIMO.

27

31

35

39

44

dolce

pp

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

54

p *cresc.*

Musical notation for measures 54-57. The piece is in G major. Measure 54 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. A crescendo (*cresc.*) is indicated over measures 55-57.

58

ff *p*

Musical notation for measures 58-61. Measure 58 begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The right hand has a complex, rhythmic pattern, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment. The dynamic shifts to piano (*p*) in measure 60.

62

cresc.

Musical notation for measures 62-65. The right hand features a melodic line with a crescendo (*cresc.*) over measures 62-64. The left hand continues with a rhythmic accompaniment.

66

Musical notation for measures 66-69. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, while the left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment.

70

p

Musical notation for measures 70-73. Measure 70 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

f

Musical notation for measures 74-77. The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. A fortissimo (*f*) dynamic is indicated in measure 75.

PRIMO.

54

cresc.

Musical notation for measures 54-57. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. Measure 54 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. A crescendo hairpin is present in measure 57.

58

ff

Musical notation for measures 58-61. The music continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. A fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking is present in measure 59.

62

cresc.

Musical notation for measures 62-65. The music continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. A crescendo hairpin is present in measure 62.

66

Musical notation for measures 66-69. The music continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

70

Musical notation for measures 70-73. The music continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

Musical notation for measures 74-77. The music continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. A fortissimo (*f*) dynamic marking is present in measure 75.

PROBEKOPPIERUNG
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

79

79-82

f

Musical notation for measures 79-82, featuring a piano introduction with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

83

83-86

Musical notation for measures 83-86.

87

87-90

Musical notation for measures 87-90.

91

91-94

Musical notation for measures 91-94, including a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic.

95

95-98

Musical notation for measures 95-98, including accents and dynamic markings.

99-102

Musical notation for measures 99-102, including piano (*p*) dynamics.

PRIMO.

79

Musical notation for measures 79-82. Treble and bass staves with various notes and rests.

83

Musical notation for measures 83-86. Treble and bass staves with notes and dynamics like *f* and *p*.

87

Musical notation for measures 87-90. Treble and bass staves with notes and dynamics like *p*.

91

Musical notation for measures 91-94. Treble and bass staves with notes and dynamics like *ff*.

95

Musical notation for measures 95-98. Treble and bass staves with notes and dynamics like *pp*.

Musical notation for measures 99-102. Treble and bass staves with notes and dynamics like *p*.

PROBEPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

104

104-107

alleg.

Musical notation for measures 104-107, featuring a bass clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music consists of a single melodic line with various rhythmic values and slurs.

108

108-111

mf *pp* *ff*

Musical notation for measures 108-111, featuring a bass clef and a key signature of three sharps. It includes dynamic markings: *mf*, *pp*, and *ff*.

112

112-116

marc.

Musical notation for measures 112-116, featuring a bass clef and a key signature of three sharps. It includes the marking *marc.* (marcato).

117

117-121

a tempo

Musical notation for measures 117-121, featuring a bass clef and a key signature of three sharps. It includes the marking *a tempo*.

Intermezzo

122-131

Musical notation for measures 122-131, featuring a bass clef and a key signature of three sharps. The music consists of a single melodic line with various rhythmic values and slurs.

PRIMO.

104



108



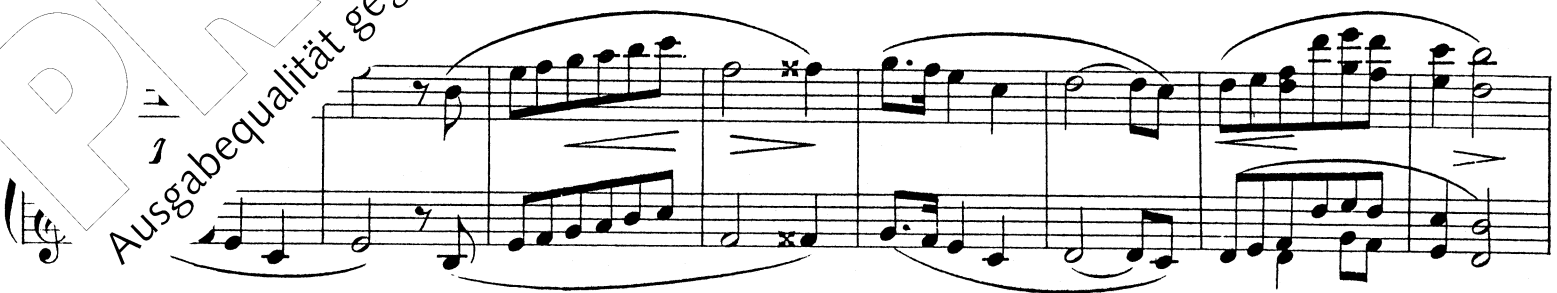
112



116



Anda



PROBEKOPPIE
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

17

p *mf*

Musical notation for measures 17-23. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics range from *p* to *mf*.

24

pp

Musical notation for measures 24-30. The right hand continues the melodic line, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp*.

31

rit. *p* *mf*

Musical notation for measures 31-37. A *rit.* marking is present above the right hand. Dynamics include *p* and *mf*.

38

mf

Musical notation for measures 38-43. Dynamics include *mf*. The right hand has a melodic line with some accidentals.

44

mf

Musical notation for measures 44-50. Dynamics include *mf*. The right hand has a melodic line with some accidentals.

mf *rit.*

Musical notation for measures 51-57. Dynamics include *mf* and *rit.*. The right hand has a melodic line with some accidentals.

PRIMO.

17 *espress.*
p *mf*

24 *pp*

31 *rit.* *p espress.* *mf*

38 *sopra*

45

mf *rit.*

PROBE
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

a tempo

60

mf p

Musical notation for measures 60-67, featuring a piano accompaniment with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The piece is in a minor key with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'a tempo'. Dynamics range from mezzo-forte (mf) to piano (p).

68

f p

Musical notation for measures 68-75. The piano accompaniment continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics range from forte (f) to piano (p).

76

mf p

Musical notation for measures 76-83. The piano accompaniment continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics range from mezzo-forte (mf) to piano (p).

84

dim. p

Musical notation for measures 84-91. The piano accompaniment continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics range from diminuendo (dim.) to piano (p). The tempo is marked 'a tempo'.

92

cresc. p

Musical notation for measures 92-99. The piano accompaniment continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics range from crescendo (cresc.) to piano (p).

100

pp

Musical notation for measures 100-107. The piano accompaniment continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics range from pianissimo (pp).

rit. a tempo p pp

Musical notation for measures 108-115. The piano accompaniment continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics range from piano (p) to pianissimo (pp). The tempo is marked 'a tempo' and 'rit.' (ritardando).

PRIMO.

60 *a tempo*

Musical notation for measures 60-67. The piece is in G major. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*.

Musical notation for measures 68-75. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns. The left hand maintains the accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

Musical notation for measures 76-83. The right hand has a more active melodic line. The left hand accompaniment is consistent. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

Musical notation for measures 84-91. The right hand features a melodic line with a *pp* dynamic marking. The left hand accompaniment includes a *dolce* marking.

Musical notation for measures 92-99. The right hand has a melodic line with a *cresc.* marking. The left hand accompaniment includes a *pp* marking.

Musical notation for measures 100-107. The right hand has a melodic line with a *pp* marking. The left hand accompaniment includes a *pp* marking.

Musical notation for measures 108-115. The right hand has a melodic line with a *pp* marking. The left hand accompaniment includes a *pp* marking. The piece concludes with a *rit. - a tempo* marking.

PROBE PAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

III. Scherzo

Allegro molto. $\text{♩} = 76.$

SECONDO.

Musical notation for measures 1-9. The score is in 3/4 time and features a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand plays a series of chords and eighth notes, while the left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 10-18. The right hand continues with chords and eighth notes, and the left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 19-28. The score includes a fortissimo (ff) dynamic marking. The right hand features more complex chordal textures, and the left hand continues with eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 29-37. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand continues with eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 38-47. The score includes a piano (p) dynamic marking. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand continues with eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 48-57. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand continues with eighth notes.

III. Scherzo

Allegro molto. $\text{♩} = 76.$

PRIMO.

The first system of musical notation, measures 1-9, is written in 3/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present at the beginning.

The second system, measures 10-18, continues the melodic and harmonic development. It includes various articulations such as slurs and accents, and a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) appears in the later measures.

The third system, measures 19-27, shows a continuation of the piece's energy. The right hand has more complex rhythmic patterns, and the left hand maintains a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *ff* is also present.

The fourth system, measures 28-37, features a change in dynamics with a marking of *ff* and includes a fermata over a measure in the right hand. The piece continues with intricate melodic lines.

The fifth system, measures 38-47, includes a dynamic marking of *f* and a fermata. The musical texture remains dense and rhythmic.

The sixth system, measures 48-57, concludes the page with a dynamic marking of *f*. The notation includes various articulations and a final cadence.

PROBEKOPPIE
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

57

Musical notation for measures 57-67. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It features a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings of *p* (piano) at measures 57 and 65. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats, providing harmonic support with chords and some melodic fragments.

68

Musical notation for measures 68-78. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats, featuring a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings of *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measure 68 and *f* (forte) at measure 74. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats, providing harmonic support.

79

Musical notation for measures 79-88. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F-sharp and C-sharp), featuring a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings of *f* (forte) at measure 79 and *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measure 85. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, providing harmonic support.

89

Musical notation for measures 89-99. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, featuring a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings of *f* (forte) at measure 89 and *p* (piano) at measure 95. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, providing harmonic support.

100

Musical notation for measures 100-109. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, featuring a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings of *f* (forte) at measure 100. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, providing harmonic support.

Musical notation for measures 110-119. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, featuring a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings of *f* (forte) at measure 110. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, providing harmonic support.

PRIMO.

57

p *dolce*

Musical notation for measures 57-66. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and *dolce*.

67

mf *f*

Musical notation for measures 67-76. The right hand continues the melodic development, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (*mf*) and forte (*f*).

77

p *f*

Musical notation for measures 77-87. The right hand has a more complex melodic texture with some chromaticism. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and forte (*f*).

88

f *p*

Musical notation for measures 88-98. The right hand features a series of chords and melodic fragments. Dynamics include forte (*f*) and piano (*p*).

99

resc. *f*

Musical notation for measures 99-108. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. Dynamics include *resc.* and forte (*f*).

Musical notation for measures 109-118. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ties. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *resc.* and forte (*f*).

SECONDO.

121

mf cresc. ff

Musical score for measures 121-132. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. Dynamics range from mezzo-forte (mf) to fortissimo (ff), with a crescendo (cresc.) marking.

133

ff 1 mf

Musical score for measures 133-141. Measure 133 begins with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. A first ending bracket (1) spans measures 134-135, leading to a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. A 'Ped.' (pedal) marking is present at the start of measure 133.

142

cresc. *

Musical score for measures 142-150. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ties. A crescendo (cresc.) marking is present. An asterisk (*) is placed above measure 144.

151

ff

Musical score for measures 151-160. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ties. A fortissimo (ff) dynamic is indicated. A second ending bracket (2) spans measures 154-155.

161

mf ff

Musical score for measures 161-170. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Dynamics range from mezzo-forte (mf) to fortissimo (ff).

Musical score for measures 171-180. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ties. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

PRIMO.

121

Musical notation for measures 121-131. The piece is in 3/4 time. The right hand features a sequence of chords and dyads, with dynamic markings *f*, *cresc.*, and *ff*. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A watermark 'PROBE' is visible across the page.

132

Musical notation for measures 132-141. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *ff*. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. A watermark 'PROBE' is visible across the page.

142

Musical notation for measures 142-151. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *cre* and *scen*. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. A watermark 'PROBE' is visible across the page.

152

Musical notation for measures 152-161. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *ff* and *mf*. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. A watermark 'PROBE' is visible across the page.

162

Musical notation for measures 162-171. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *ff*. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. A watermark 'PROBE' is visible across the page.

Musical notation for measures 172-181. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *ff*. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. A watermark 'PROBE' is visible across the page.

PROBE
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

IV. Passacaglia

Molto moderato. ♩ = 69.

SECONDO.

pp

Measures 1-9 of the second system, featuring a piano (pp) dynamic marking.

Measures 10-17 of the second system.

Measures 18-25 of the second system.

Measures 26-33 of the second system, featuring a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking.

Measures 34-41 of the second system, featuring a forte (f) dynamic marking.

Measures 42-49 of the second system, featuring a forte (f) dynamic marking.

IV. Passacaglia

PRIMO.

Molto moderato. ♩ = 69.

espress.

Musical notation for measures 1-12. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 1 contains a 7-measure rest. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *espress.* (espressivo).

Musical notation for measures 13-19. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Musical notation for measures 20-25.

Musical notation for measures 26-32. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Musical notation for measures 33-39.

Musical notation for measures 40-46. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

PROBEKOPPIE
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

47

Musical notation for measures 47-52. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp, providing harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in measure 48.

53

Musical notation for measures 53-58. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with slurs and accents. The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in measure 56.

59

Musical notation for measures 59-63. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is present in measure 59, followed by an asterisk (*) in measure 60.

64

Musical notation for measures 64-69. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in measure 64.

70

Musical notation for measures 70-76. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando) is present in measure 70.

Musical notation for measures 77-82. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment.

PRIMO.

47

sempre f

52

57

65

70

ff

mf

PROBEKOPPIE
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

81

Musical notation for measures 81-87. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with a long slur over measures 81-87. The left hand provides a simple accompaniment. The dynamic marking *mf* is present at the beginning.

88

Musical notation for measures 88-92. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a more active accompaniment. The dynamic marking *f* is present.

93

Musical notation for measures 93-96. The right hand has a more rhythmic melodic line. The left hand accompaniment is also more active. The dynamic marking *ff* is present.

97

Musical notation for measures 97-101. The right hand continues with a melodic line. The left hand accompaniment is active. The dynamic marking *p* is present.

102

Musical notation for measures 102-106. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur. The left hand accompaniment is active. The dynamic markings *dim.* and *p* are present.

PRIMO.

81

grazioso

Musical notation for measures 81-84, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth-note patterns with slurs. The bass clef contains whole notes. The tempo/mood is marked *grazioso*.

85

Musical notation for measures 85-88, continuing the piece with similar eighth-note patterns in the treble and whole notes in the bass.

89

Musical notation for measures 89-92, featuring a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) in the first measure.

93

Musical notation for measures 93-96, featuring a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) in the final measure.

97

Musical notation for measures 97-100, continuing the eighth-note melody in the treble and whole notes in the bass.

Musical notation for measures 101-104, featuring a dynamic marking of *dim.* (diminuendo) and *p* (piano) in the final measure.

PROBE-PAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

105

cresc.

This system contains measures 105 through 111. The music is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a melodic line in the upper voice with a long slur over measures 105-111 and a supporting bass line. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is placed at the end of the system.

112

ff

This system contains measures 112 through 116. The music is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp. It features a melodic line in the upper voice and a supporting bass line. A *ff* (fortissimo) marking is placed at the beginning of the system.

117

dim.

This system contains measures 117 through 120. The music is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp. It features a melodic line in the upper voice and a supporting bass line. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is placed at the end of the system.

121

This system contains measures 121 through 125. The music is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp. It features a melodic line in the upper voice and a supporting bass line.

cresc. *f*

This system contains measures 126 through 130. The music is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp. It features a melodic line in the upper voice and a supporting bass line. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is placed at the beginning of the system, followed by a *f* (forte) marking.

PRIMO.

105

Musical notation for measures 105-108. Treble and bass staves with various notes and rests.

109

Musical notation for measures 109-112. Treble and bass staves with notes and rests. A *cresc.* marking is present.

113

Musical notation for measures 113-117. Treble and bass staves with notes and rests. A *p* marking is present.

118

Musical notation for measures 118-122. Treble and bass staves with notes and rests. A *p* marking is present.

123

Musical notation for measures 123-127. Treble and bass staves with notes and rests.

Musical notation for measures 128-132. Treble and bass staves with notes and rests. *cresc.* and *f* markings are present.

PROBEKOPPIE
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

131

p

135

p

141

dolce

148

pp

ff

PRIMO.

131

Musical notation for measures 131-134. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

135

Musical notation for measures 135-138. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur and a *dolce* marking. The left hand continues with rhythmic accompaniment, including a *p* (piano) dynamic marking.

139

Musical notation for measures 139-143. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties. The left hand provides rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and ties.

144

Musical notation for measures 144-149. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur and a *legatissimo* marking. The left hand provides rhythmic accompaniment with a *dim.* (diminuendo) and *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking.

150

Musical notation for measures 150-154. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur and a *pp* dynamic marking. The left hand provides rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and ties.

1:

Musical notation for measures 155-158. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur and a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The left hand provides rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and ties.

PROBEKOPPIE
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

161

Musical notation for measures 161-166. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

167

sempre ff

Musical notation for measures 167-172. The right hand continues the melodic line, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment. The dynamic marking *sempre ff* (fortissimo) is present.

173

dim. *mf*

Musical notation for measures 173-176. The right hand has a melodic phrase that ends with a fermata. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamic markings *dim.* and *mf* are shown.

177

Musical notation for measures 177-183. The right hand features a complex, rapid melodic passage with many sixteenth notes. The left hand has a simpler accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 184-190. The right hand continues with a rapid melodic line, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. The piece concludes with a fermata in the right hand.

PRIMO.

161

Musical notation for measures 161-163. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

164

Musical notation for measures 164-166. The notation continues with similar melodic and rhythmic patterns in the right and left hands.

167

Musical notation for measures 167-169. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. The instruction *sempre ff* is written above the right hand.

170

Musical notation for measures 170-172. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment.

173

Musical notation for measures 173-175. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 176-178. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. The instruction *mf* is written below the left hand.

PROBENPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

SECONDO.

183

ff

This system contains measures 183 to 186. It features a piano accompaniment with a strong rhythmic pattern in the left hand and a melodic line in the right hand. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present in measure 185.

187

This system contains measures 187 to 191. The piano accompaniment continues with a consistent rhythmic pattern, while the right hand has a more melodic and expressive line. A dynamic marking of *ff* is visible in measure 191.

192

sempre ff

This system contains measures 192 to 196. The piano accompaniment is marked *sempre ff* (sempre fortissimo). The right hand features a melodic line with some rests. A dynamic marking of *ff* is also present in measure 196.

197

rit.

This system contains measures 197 to 202. The piano accompaniment has a dynamic marking of *ff* in measure 197. The right hand has a melodic line with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking in measure 200.

203

f *ff*

This system contains measures 203 to 207. The piano accompaniment has a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) in measure 203 and *ff* in measure 205. The right hand has a melodic line with a *rit.* marking in measure 206.

f *ff* *rit.*

This system contains measures 208 to 212. The piano accompaniment has a dynamic marking of *f* in measure 208 and *ff* in measure 210. The right hand has a melodic line with a *rit.* marking in measure 211.

PRIMO.

183

ff

Musical notation for measures 183-187, featuring a piano part with a forte (ff) dynamic marking.

188

Musical notation for measures 188-192, featuring a piano part with various dynamics and articulation marks.

193

ff

Musical notation for measures 193-198, featuring a piano part with a forte (ff) dynamic marking.

199

rit. - *a tempo*

Musical notation for measures 199-203, featuring a piano part with a ritardando (rit.) marking followed by a return to tempo (a tempo).

204

Musical notation for measures 204-208, featuring a piano part with a forte (f) dynamic marking.

ff *rit.*

Musical notation for measures 209-213, featuring a piano part with a forte (ff) dynamic marking and a ritardando (rit.) marking.

PROBE PAPIER

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Sonate Nr. 9 in b-Moll für Orgel

arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

I. Praeludium

Josef Gabriel R^h
nach op

Piano.

Grave. ♩ = 72. **Secondo.**

6

11

16 **Allegro moder**

20

all *cresc.* *rit.* *dim.* *p*

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Sonate Nr. 9 in b-Moll für Orgel

arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

I. Praeludium

Primo.

Josef Gabriel Rheir'
nach op. 14

Piano.

Grave. $\text{♩} = 72.$

p espress.

cresc.

rit.
dim.

Allegro moderat
mf

dolce

dim. *f*

Secondo.

28

32

36

41 *poco meno mosso*

44

Primo.

28

32

36

41

poco meno mosso

45

PROBENPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

52

Musical notation for measures 52-55. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef and contains a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and slurs. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment of chords and single notes. The word *sempref* is written above the lower staff.

56

Musical notation for measures 56-59. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef and contains a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and slurs. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment of chords and single notes. The dynamic marking *f* is present.

60

Musical notation for measures 60-62. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with slurs. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment of chords and single notes. The dynamic marking *ff* is present.

63

Musical notation for measures 63-66. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with slurs. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment of chords and single notes. The dynamic marking *ff* is present.

67

Musical notation for measures 67-70. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with slurs. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment of chords and single notes. The dynamic marking *f* is present.

71

Musical notation for measures 71-74. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with slurs and triplets. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment of chords and single notes. The dynamic marking *f* is present.

Primo.

52

sempre
f

56

60

64

68

dol.
p

PROBEKOPPIERT
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Poco più mosso. Secondo.

81

f *dim.* *p*

81-85: Musical notation for measures 81-85. The right hand features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note pattern with many beamed notes. The left hand plays a simple bass line with quarter notes and rests. Dynamics include *f* at the start, *dim.* in measure 84, and *p* at the end.

86

pp

86-90: Musical notation for measures 86-90. The right hand continues with the sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a more active bass line with eighth notes. Dynamics include *pp* in measure 88.

91

p *f*

91-94: Musical notation for measures 91-94. The right hand pattern continues. The left hand has a mix of quarter and eighth notes. Dynamics include *p* in measure 91 and *f* in measure 94.

95

dim. *pp* *rit.*

95-100: Musical notation for measures 95-100. The right hand pattern continues. The left hand has a mix of quarter and eighth notes. Dynamics include *dim.* in measure 95, *pp* in measure 98, and *rit.* in measure 100.

101

poco men *all.* *sf*

101-105: Musical notation for measures 101-105. The right hand pattern continues. The left hand has a mix of quarter and eighth notes. Dynamics include *poco men* in measure 101, *all.* in measure 103, and *sf* in measure 105.

f

106-110: Musical notation for measures 106-110. The right hand pattern continues. The left hand has a mix of quarter and eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* in measure 108.

Primo.

81

Poco più mosso.

Musical notation for measures 81-85. The piece is in a minor key. Measure 81 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody features a series of eighth notes with slurs. A dynamic change to piano (*p*) occurs at the end of measure 85.

86

Musical notation for measures 86-90. The melody continues with slurs. A *dolce* marking is present in measure 88. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines.

91

Musical notation for measures 91-95. The melody features a triplet in measure 94. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present at the end of measure 95.

96

Musical notation for measures 96-100. The piano part includes a *pp* (pianissimo) marking in measure 97. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is present in measure 99.

101

poco meno

Musical notation for measures 101-105. The tempo is marked *poco meno*. The piano part features a triplet in measure 102.

Musical notation for measures 106-110. The piano part includes a triplet in measure 107. A *sempref* (sempre forte) marking is present in measure 109.

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

109

Measures 109-111. The right hand features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note passage with slurs and ties. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *f* is present.

112

Measures 112-114. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand has a more rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* is present.

115

Measures 115-117. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* is present.

118

Measures 118-120. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present.

121

Measures 121-123. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* is present. A *rit.* marking is also visible.

Measures 124-126. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present.

Primo.

109

dim.

Musical notation for measures 109-111. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present at the end of the system.

112

p

Musical notation for measures 112-114. The right hand continues the melodic line, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment. A *p* (piano) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of the system.

115

Musical notation for measures 115-117. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment.

118

ff

Musical notation for measures 118-120. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. A *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of the system.

121

rit.

Musical notation for measures 121-123. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is present at the beginning of the system.

f

Musical notation for measures 124-126. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. A *f* (forte) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of the system.

PROBENPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

131

Musical notation for measures 131-135. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment. A watermark 'PROBE' is visible across the page.

136

Musical notation for measures 136-140. Measure 136 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs and accents. A watermark 'PROBE' is visible across the page.

Animato.

141

Musical notation for measures 141-143. The tempo is marked *Animato*. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. A watermark 'PROBE' is visible across the page.

144

Musical notation for measures 144-148. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. A watermark 'PROBE' is visible across the page.

149

Musical notation for measures 149-153. Measure 149 includes a *marc.* (marcato) marking. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. A watermark 'PROBE' is visible across the page.

154

Musical notation for measures 154-158. Measure 154 includes a *p* (piano) marking. Measure 156 includes a *ff* (fortissimo) marking. Measure 157 includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. A watermark 'PROBE' is visible across the page.

Primo.

131

pp

136

f

141 **Animato.**

f

145

marc.
arc.

149

marc.

p
ff
rit.

PROBEKOPPIERUNG
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

II. Romanze

Andantino. $\text{♩} = 112.$

Secondo.

Musical notation for measures 1-6. The piece is in 6/8 time and B-flat major. The first system shows the right hand starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

Musical notation for measures 7-13. The right hand continues with melodic lines, featuring a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in measure 9 and returning to piano (*p*) in measure 11. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

Musical notation for measures 14-21. The right hand features more complex melodic patterns with slurs. The left hand accompaniment continues to support the melody.

Musical notation for measures 22-28. The right hand has a melodic line that ends with a *poco rit.* (slightly ritardando) marking. The left hand accompaniment continues.

Musical notation for measures 29-35. The right hand features a series of sixteenth-note passages. The left hand accompaniment continues.

Musical notation for measures 36-42. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note passages, ending with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The left hand accompaniment concludes the piece.

II. Romanze

Primo.

Andantino. $\text{♩} = 112.$

p dolce

mf p

f dim. p

poco rit. - - -

Allegretto

Allegretto

dim. p

Secondo.

37

p *cresc.*

41

p

45

cresc.

49

ff *p* *cresc.*

53

p *f* 1 *Ped.*

57

p *a tempo*

Primo.

37

dolce

42

cresc.

rit.

47

cresc.

ff

rit.

52

ff

cresc.

56

cresc.

ff

rit.

a tempo

p dolce

p dolce

Secondo.

64

mf dim.

Musical notation for measures 64-68. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *dim.*

69

p pp

Musical notation for measures 69-73. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and ties. Dynamics include *p* and *pp*.

74

Musical notation for measures 74-78. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs and ties. Dynamics include *p* and *pp*.

79

dir p f

Musical notation for measures 79-84. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties. Dynamics include *dir*, *p*, and *f*.

85

rit. pp

Musical notation for measures 85-89. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Dynamics include *rit.* and *pp*.

pp

Musical notation for measures 89-93. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Dynamics include *pp*.

Primo.

64

mf *dim.*

Musical notation for measures 64-68. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics range from *mf* to *dim.*

69

p *pp* *mf*

Musical notation for measures 69-73. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, and *mf*.

74

Musical notation for measures 74-78. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. Dynamics include *p* and *mf*.

79

p

Musical notation for measures 79-84. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. Dynamics include *p* and *mf*.

85

rit. *pp*

Musical notation for measures 85-89. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. Dynamics include *rit.* and *pp*.

smorz. *pp* *ppp*

Musical notation for measures 89-93. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. Dynamics include *smorz.*, *pp*, and *ppp*.

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

III. Fantasie und Fuge

Secondo.

Tempo moderato. $\text{♩} = 72$.

Musical notation for measures 1-6. The piece is in 3/4 time. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The tempo is marked as *Tempo moderato* with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The key signature has two flats. The notation includes various rhythmic values and articulation marks.

rit. Adagio molto.

Musical notation for measures 7-12. The tempo changes to *Adagio molto*. The dynamics range from *mf* to *ff*. The notation includes a *cresc.* marking and a fermata over measure 10.

Musical notation for measures 13-15. The tempo is *Allegro moderato*. The dynamic is marked *sempre f*. The notation includes a fermata over measure 15.

Adagio

Musical notation for measures 16-18. The tempo is *Adagio*. The dynamics range from *rit.* to *cresc.*. The notation includes a fermata over measure 18.

Allegro moder

Adagio espress.

Musical notation for measures 19-23. The tempo is *Allegro moder*. The dynamics range from *dim.* to *cresc.*. The notation includes a fermata over measure 23.

Musical notation for measures 24-28. The dynamics range from *dim.* to *cresc.*. The notation includes a fermata over measure 28.

Musical notation for measures 29-32. The tempo is *rit.*. The notation includes a fermata over measure 32.

III. Fantasie und Fuge

Primo.

Tempo moderato. ♩ = 72.

Adagio molto.

rit.

Allegro moderat

Adagio espress.

dim.

cresc.

rit.

Secondo.

32 *animato*

35 *rit. -*
dim.

Adagio molto.
39 *p* *derato.*

45 *rit. -* *Adagio* *r*
sempref

50

dim. *p* *rit. -*

Primo.

32 *animato*

37 *rit.* *Adagio molto.*
dim.

42 *rit.* *Allegro moderato.*
f

46 *Adagio molto.*
f marc.

50

dim. *p dolce* *rit.*

60 **Allegro moderato.** **Secondo.**

66 *ff poco a poco*

69 **Adagio.** *mf dim.*

73 *rit.*

Fuge. $\text{♩} = 84.$
Con moto.

5

Allegro moderato.

Primo.

60

65

69

Adagio

73

Fuge. $\text{♩} = 84.$
Con moto.

1

8

PROBEPARTITUR

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

14

Musical notation for measures 14-16. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It features a melodic line with a long slur over measures 14 and 15, and a fermata over measure 16. The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-19. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with a slur over measures 17 and 18, and a fermata over measure 19. The lower staff continues the accompaniment.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-23. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a slur over measures 21 and 22, and a fermata over measure 23. The lower staff includes a *ten.* (ritardando) marking over measures 21-23.

24

Musical notation for measures 24-26. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a slur over measures 24 and 25, and a fermata over measure 26. The lower staff includes a *ten.* marking over measure 24.

28

Musical notation for measures 28-30. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a slur over measures 28 and 29, and a fermata over measure 30. The lower staff includes a *mm.* (meno mosso) marking over measure 28 and a *p* (piano) marking over measure 29.

32

Musical notation for measures 32-34. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a slur over measures 32 and 33, and a fermata over measure 34. The lower staff includes a *f* (forte) marking over measure 32.

Musical notation for measures 35-37. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a slur over measures 35 and 36, and a fermata over measure 37. The lower staff includes a *f* marking over measure 35.

Primo.

14

Musical notation for measures 14-16. Measure 14 starts with a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 15 features a forte (ff) dynamic. The piece is in a minor key with a 3/4 time signature.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-19. Measure 17 includes a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 19 ends with a sharp sign (#).

20

Musical notation for measures 20-22. Measure 20 includes a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 22 features a trill (tr) and a fermata.

23

Musical notation for measures 23-26. Measure 23 includes a fermata. Measure 24 features a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 26 includes a trill (tr).

27

Musical notation for measures 27-30. Measure 27 includes a fermata. Measure 29 features a decrescendo (dim.) dynamic. Measure 30 includes a fermata.

31

Musical notation for measures 31-33. Measure 31 includes a fermata. Measure 32 features a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 33 includes a fermata.

Musical notation for measures 34-36. Measure 34 includes a fermata. Measure 35 features a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 36 includes a fermata.

PROBENPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

38

p

f

41

cresc.

f

45

all.

48

f

p

51

ff

all.

55

f

p

p

f

Primo.

38

f *p* *cresc.*

Musical notation for measures 38-41, featuring a piano part with a dynamic range from *f* to *p* and a *cresc.* marking.

42

f

Musical notation for measures 42-44, featuring a piano part with a dynamic range from *f* to *p*.

45

Musical notation for measures 45-47, featuring a piano part with a dynamic range from *f* to *p*.

48

f

Musical notation for measures 48-51, featuring a piano part with a dynamic range from *f* to *p*.

52

mf

Musical notation for measures 52-54, featuring a piano part with a dynamic range from *mf* to *p*.

55

Musical notation for measures 55-57, featuring a piano part with a dynamic range from *f* to *p*.

p

Musical notation for measures 58-60, featuring a piano part with a dynamic range from *f* to *p*.

PROBEKOPPIERTUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

63

cresc.

63-65: Musical notation for measures 63-65. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment of chords. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present above the staff.

66

ff

66-68: Musical notation for measures 66-68. The right hand continues the melodic line with some slurs. The left hand accompaniment is consistent. A *ff* (fortissimo) marking is present above the staff.

69

69-71: Musical notation for measures 69-71. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment continues. A *ff* marking is present above the staff.

72

press

72-75: Musical notation for measures 72-75. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests. The left hand accompaniment is active. A *press* marking is present above the staff.

76

76-78: Musical notation for measures 76-78. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment continues. A *ff* marking is present above the staff.

79-81: Musical notation for measures 79-81. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment continues. A *ff* marking is present above the staff.

Primo.

63

cresc.

Musical notation for measures 63-65. The right hand features a melodic line with a long slur and a crescendo marking. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

66

ff

Musical notation for measures 66-68. The right hand has a complex, rapid melodic passage. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. A fortissimo (*ff*) marking is present.

69

p.

Musical notation for measures 69-72. The right hand has a melodic line with a piano (*p.*) marking. The left hand has a more active accompaniment.

73

sembr. ff

Musical notation for measures 73-75. The right hand has a melodic line with a *sembr. ff* marking. The left hand features a triplet accompaniment.

76

Musical notation for measures 76-78. The right hand has a melodic line with a fermata. The left hand features a triplet accompaniment.

p

Musical notation for measures 79-81. The right hand has a melodic line with a piano (*p*) marking. The left hand features a triplet accompaniment.

PROBEPARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

81

p *cresc.*

84

87

cresc. 1.

90

meno mosso

93

Maestoso

> 1.

> 1.

Primo.

81

cresc.

Musical notation for measures 81-83, featuring a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. A *cresc.* marking is present in the right hand.

84

Musical notation for measures 84-86, including fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and a *cresc.* marking in the right hand.

87

cresc.

Musical notation for measures 87-89, featuring triplets in both hands and a *cresc.* marking in the right hand.

90

meno mosso

Musical notation for measures 90-92, featuring triplets in both hands and a *meno mosso* marking in the right hand.

Maestoso.

93

Musical notation for measures 93-95, starting with a **Maestoso.** marking and featuring a melodic line in the right hand.

Musical notation for measures 96-98, including fingering numbers (I, II, III, IV, V) and a *cresc.* marking in the right hand.

PROBEKOPPIERUNG
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Sonate Nr. 10 in h-Moll für Orgel

arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

I. Praeludium und Fuge

Secondo.

Josef Gabri
nar'

Molto moderato. $\text{♩} = 96.$

The musical score consists of two systems, each with four staves. The first system starts at measure 1 and ends at measure 8. The second system starts at measure 5 and ends at measure 12. The third system starts at measure 9 and ends at measure 12. The fourth system starts at measure 13 and ends at measure 16. The score includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *dim.* (diminuendo). The tempo is marked 'Molto moderato' with a quarter note equal to 96 beats per minute. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major/C minor) and the time signature is 3/4. A large diagonal watermark 'PROBEKOPPIERUNG' is overlaid on the page.

Sonate Nr. 10 in h-Moll für Orgel

arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

I. Praeludium und Fuge

Primo.

Josef Gabriel Rheinberger
nach op. 1

Molto moderato. ♩ = 96.

The musical score is presented in two systems, each with a piano (p) part on the left and an organ part on the right. The piano part begins with a *p* dynamic and features a melodic line with slurs and ties. The organ part starts with a *mf* dynamic and includes a *cresc.* marking. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 5, 9, 13, and 17 indicated. A *dim.* marking is present in the final system. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. A large watermark 'PROBEKOPPIERUNG' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Secondo.

25

cresc.

Musical notation for measures 25-28, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests. A dynamic marking of *cresc.* is present.

29

Musical notation for measures 29-32, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

33

Musical notation for measures 33-35, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

36

Musical notation for measures 36-38, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

39

Musical notation for measures 39-42, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests. A dynamic marking of *marc.* is present.

Musical notation for measures 43-46, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests. Dynamic markings of *cresc.* and *rit.* are present.

Primo.

25

p *cresc.*

28

31

34

38

cresc. *rit.*

PROBEKOPPIERUNG
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

45

ff a tempo

48

marc.

52

55

p

58

rit.

cresc.

Primo.

45

ff *al tempo*

Musical notation for measures 45-48, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music is in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The first measure is marked with a forte dynamic (*ff*) and the tempo marking *al tempo*. The notation includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs.

49

Musical notation for measures 49-51, continuing the piece with similar rhythmic patterns and phrasing.

52

Musical notation for measures 52-54, showing further development of the musical theme.

55

55

p

cre.

Musical notation for measures 55-57. The first measure is marked with a piano dynamic (*p*). A *cre.* (crescendo) marking is present in the second measure. The notation includes a fermata over a note in the second measure.

58

58

rit.

Musical notation for measures 58-61. The first measure is marked with a piano dynamic (*p*). A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is present in the second measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a 6/4 time signature.

1

1

p

Musical notation for measures 62-65, starting with a first ending bracket and a piano dynamic (*p*) marking.

Secondo.

69

Musical notation for measures 69-72. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and a dynamic marking of *f*. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

73

Musical notation for measures 73-77. The right hand continues the melodic line with a dynamic marking of *p*. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and single notes.

78

Musical notation for measures 78-82. The right hand features a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f*. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and single notes.

83

Musical notation for measures 83-86. The right hand features a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *ff*. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and single notes.

87

Musical notation for measures 87-90. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and a dynamic marking of *ff*. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and single notes.

Musical notation for measures 91-94. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and a dynamic marking of *ff*. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and single notes. A first ending bracket labeled '1' is present at the end of the system.

Primo.

69

mf *cresc.* *f*

Musical notation for measures 69-73, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music includes dynamic markings *mf*, *cresc.*, and *f*.

74

dim. *p*

Musical notation for measures 74-77, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music includes dynamic markings *dim.* and *p*.

78

f

Musical notation for measures 78-81, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music includes a dynamic marking *f*.

82

ff *sf*

Musical notation for measures 82-86, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music includes dynamic markings *ff* and *sf*.

87

f

Musical notation for measures 87-91, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music includes a dynamic marking *f*.

p *sf* *sf*

Musical notation for measures 92-96, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music includes dynamic markings *p*, *sf*, and *sf*.

Secondo.

96

4 *mf*

Musical notation for measures 96-103. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The right hand features a complex melodic line with many slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

104

f

Musical notation for measures 104-111. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns, and the left hand has a more active role with some chords and moving lines.

108

f

Musical notation for measures 108-112. The right hand has a series of slurs and ties, and the left hand has some rests and chords.

113

f *p*

Musical notation for measures 113-116. The right hand has a series of slurs and ties, and the left hand has some rests and chords.

117

cresc. *f*

Musical notation for measures 117-124. The right hand has a series of slurs and ties, and the left hand has some rests and chords.

p

Musical notation for measures 125-132. The right hand has a series of slurs and ties, and the left hand has some rests and chords.

Primo.

96

sf sf poco a poco cresc.

Musical score for measures 96-99. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The dynamic marking is *sf* (sforzando), and the instruction is *poco a poco cresc.* (poco a poco crescendo).

100

Musical score for measures 100-104. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. The dynamic marking is *sf*.

105

105

Musical score for measures 105-109. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. The dynamic marking is *sf*.

110

110

ff

acc.

Musical score for measures 110-114. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. The dynamic marking is *ff* (fortissimo), and the instruction is *acc.* (accrescendo).

115

115

Musical score for measures 115-119. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. The dynamic marking is *ff*.

Musical score for measures 120-124. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. The dynamic marking is *p* (piano).

Secondo.

126

cresc.

130

134

137

cresc.

141

ff marc.

Adagio.

Primo.

126

cresc.

Musical notation for measures 126-129. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The melody in the right hand features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a crescendo marking. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

130

Musical notation for measures 130-132. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

133

ff

Musical notation for measures 133-136. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth notes, marked with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The left hand continues with eighth notes.

137

p *cresc.*

Musical notation for measures 137-140. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, marked piano (*p*) and then crescendo (*cresc.*). The left hand accompaniment is present.

141

Musical notation for measures 141-143. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment is present.

ff *Adagio.*

Musical notation for measures 144-146. The piece transitions to Adagio. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, marked fortissimo (*ff*). The left hand accompaniment is present.

II. Thema mit Veränderungen

Secondo.

Andante. $\text{♩} = 72.$

Musical notation for measures 1-10. The score is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The first measure is marked with a first ending bracket and the dynamic 'p espress.'. The music features a melodic line in the upper voice and a supporting bass line in the lower voice.

Musical notation for measures 11-21. The score continues with a first ending bracket in measure 11 and a dynamic marking of 'p'. The melodic line shows some chromatic movement and phrasing changes.

Musical notation for measures 22-30. The score begins with a dynamic marking of 'ppp' and includes the instruction 'dolce marc.'. The music features a mix of melodic and harmonic textures.

Musical notation for measures 31-39. The score continues with various dynamic markings and phrasing. The melodic line remains prominent.

Musical notation for measures 40-49. The score includes a dynamic marking of 'pp' and a first ending bracket in measure 49. The music shows a transition in mood or texture.

Musical notation for measures 50-59. The score features a dynamic marking of 'f' and a first ending bracket in measure 59. The music concludes with a strong melodic statement.

II. Thema mit Veränderungen

Primo.

Andante. ♩ = 72.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-10. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Dynamics include *p* and *espress.*

Second system of musical notation, measures 11-20. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Dynamics include *sf* and *p*.

Third system of musical notation, measures 21-31. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Dynamics include *ppp* and *p*. A first ending bracket labeled '1' is present.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 32-40. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Dynamics include *ten.*

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 41-50. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Dynamics include *d.*, *pp*, and *mf*. Triplet markings are present.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 51-60. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Dynamics include *sf*, *f*, and *dim.*. Triplet markings are present.

Secondo.

58

mf *f* *dim.* *p*

68

fp *f* *energico* *

75

82

ff *

86

p *rit.* *

* In den Takten 73–96 folgt in der Originalfassung für Orgel eine Variation, die Rheinberger in der Klavierfassung ausgelassen hat. Die Takte 73ff des vierhändigen Arrangements entsprechen demnach den Takten 97ff der Orgelfassung.

Primo.

58

63

69

77

83

* In den Takten 73–96 folgt in der Originalfassung für Orgel eine Variation, die Rheinberger in der Klavierfassung ausgelassen hat. Die Takte 73ff des vierhändigen Arrangements entsprechen demnach den Takten 97ff der Orgelfassung.

Secondo.

97

ten. *ff* *p*

This system contains measures 97 to 102. It features a treble and bass clef. The treble clef has a *ten.* marking above the first measure. The bass clef has a *ff* marking in the first measure and a *p* marking in the fourth measure. There are asterisks under the bass clef in measures 98 and 100.

103

cresc. *ff*

This system contains measures 103 to 109. The bass clef has a *cresc.* marking in the first measure and a *ff* marking in the fourth measure. There are asterisks under the bass clef in measures 104 and 106.

110

ff

This system contains measures 110 to 114. The bass clef has a *ff* marking in the fourth measure. There is an asterisk under the bass clef in measure 111.

115

rit. *p*

This system contains measures 115 to 120. The treble clef has a *rit.* marking above the first measure. The bass clef has a *p* marking in the fourth measure. There are asterisks under the bass clef in measures 116 and 118.

121

1 *dim.*

This system contains measures 121 to 126. The bass clef has a *1* marking in the fourth measure and a *dim.* marking in the sixth measure. There is an asterisk under the bass clef in measure 122.

pp

This system contains measures 127 to 132. The bass clef has a *pp* marking in the fourth measure. There is an asterisk under the bass clef in measure 128.

Primo.

97

ff marc. *p* *cresc.*

Musical score for measures 97-104. The piece is in G major and 2/4 time. It features a piano introduction with a forte (*ff*) and marcato (*marc.*) dynamic. The melody is characterized by eighth-note patterns and chords. The dynamic shifts to piano (*p*) and then crescendos (*cresc.*) towards the end of the section.

105

ff *f*

Musical score for measures 105-112. The dynamics are *ff* and *f*. The music continues with similar eighth-note patterns and chords, maintaining a strong rhythmic drive.

113

Musical score for measures 113-120. The music continues with eighth-note patterns and chords, showing a slight change in texture.

121

dolce
p una corda

Musical score for measures 121-128. The dynamics are *dolce* and *p una corda*. The music becomes softer and more lyrical, with a change in the piano accompaniment.

130

dim. *p*

Musical score for measures 130-137. The dynamics are *dim.* and *p*. The music continues with a soft, lyrical quality.

pp

Musical score for measures 138-145. The dynamic is *pp*. The music concludes with a very soft, delicate texture.

Secondo.

145

pp dim. ff

Musical score for measures 145-154. The piece is in G major. Measure 145 starts with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The score includes various articulations such as slurs and accents. Measure 154 features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes.

155

Musical score for measures 155-159. The piece continues in G major. Measure 159 features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a slur over a group of notes.

160

160

Musical score for measures 160-166. The piece continues in G major. Measure 166 features a piano (*p*) dynamic and a slur over a group of notes.

167 rit. a tempo perdendosi

167 rit. a tempo perdendosi

Musical score for measures 167-176. The piece continues in G major. Measure 167 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *rit.* marking. Measure 168 is marked *a tempo*. Measure 176 ends with a pianissimo (*ppp*) dynamic and a *perdendosi* marking.

Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Musical score for measures 177-186. The piece continues in G major. Measure 186 features a piano (*p*) dynamic and a slur over a group of notes.

Primo.

145 *tutte corde*
p dolce
dim. *ff*

154

164 *rit.* *dim.*

171

und Finale

Quasi
tutte

p

Secondo.

11 *poco rit.* - - - *a tempo*

18

22

27

31

poco rit. - - - *a tempo*

Primo.

11 *dolce* *poco rit.*

16 *a tempo* *f*

20 *um.*

24 *p dolce*

28 *f*

poco rit. *a tempo* *ff*

Secondo.

39

dim. p

ped. *

Musical notation for measures 39-42, featuring a piano accompaniment with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The right hand has a *dim.* marking and a *p* dynamic. The left hand has a *ped.* marking and an asterisk.

43

cresc.

Musical notation for measures 43-46, continuing the piano accompaniment. A *cresc.* marking is present.

47

a tempo p

Musical notation for measures 47-50, continuing the piano accompaniment. A *a tempo* marking and a *p* dynamic are present.

51

ped. *

Musical notation for measures 51-55, continuing the piano accompaniment. A *ped.* marking and an asterisk are present.

56

1 ff sf p poco a poco accel.

Musical notation for measures 56-60, continuing the piano accompaniment. A *1* marking, *ff* and *sf* dynamics, and a *poco a poco accel.* marking are present.

cresc. rit. sf pp

Musical notation for measures 61-65, continuing the piano accompaniment. A *cresc.* marking, *rit.* marking, and *sf* and *pp* dynamics are present.

Primo.

39

dim. p

Musical notation for measures 39-43, featuring a piano (p) dynamic and a decrescendo (dim.) marking.

44

cresc. f

Musical notation for measures 44-48, featuring a crescendo (cresc.) and forte (f) dynamic.

49

poco rit. a tempo dim. p dolce

Musical notation for measures 49-53, featuring a tempo change to poco rit. a tempo, a decrescendo (dim.), piano (p), and dolce marking.

54

f

Musical notation for measures 54-58, featuring a forte (f) dynamic.

59

poco a poco accel. ff p cresc.

Musical notation for measures 59-63, featuring a tempo change to poco a poco accel., fortissimo (ff), piano (p), and crescendo (cresc.) markings.

64

rit. - f pp

Musical notation for measures 64-68, featuring a tempo change to rit. - (ritardando), forte (f), and pianissimo (pp) dynamics.

Allegro non troppo. $\text{♩} = 63$.

Secondo.

71/2

Musical notation for measures 71-76. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features a complex melodic line with many slurs and accents. The lower staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*. Measure numbers 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, and 76 are indicated below the staves.

78

Musical notation for measures 77-83. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the complex melodic line from the previous system. The lower staff continues the accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*. Measure numbers 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, and 83 are indicated below the staves.

84

Musical notation for measures 84-90. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The lower staff has a more active accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *f* and *dim.*. Measure numbers 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, and 90 are indicated below the staves.

91

Musical notation for measures 91-96. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The lower staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *dim.* and *p*. Measure numbers 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, and 96 are indicated below the staves.

97

Musical notation for measures 97-102. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The lower staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *cresc.*, *f*, and *dim.*. Measure numbers 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, and 102 are indicated below the staves.

Musical notation for measures 103-108. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The lower staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *cresc.*. Measure numbers 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 108 are indicated below the staves.

Primo.

Allegro non troppo. $\text{♩} = 63.$

71/2

Musical notation for measures 71/2. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music features a piano dynamic (f) in the first measure, followed by a crescendo leading to a piano dynamic (p) in the second measure, and then another crescendo back to f in the third measure. The melody is primarily in the right hand, with accompaniment in the left hand.

78

Musical notation for measures 78. The music continues with a piano dynamic (f) and a crescendo. The right hand has a more active melody with eighth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

85

Musical notation for measures 85. The music features a piano dynamic (f) and a crescendo. The right hand has a more active melody with eighth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

91

Musical notation for measures 91. The music features a piano dynamic (p) and a crescendo. The right hand has a more active melody with eighth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

99

Musical notation for measures 99. The music features a piano dynamic (p) and a crescendo. The right hand has a more active melody with eighth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

dim. p f

Musical notation for measures 99. The music features a piano dynamic (p) and a crescendo. The right hand has a more active melody with eighth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

PROBENPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

108

ff marc. *p*

allegro

This system contains measures 108 to 113. It features a piano accompaniment in the left hand and a melodic line in the right hand. The right hand starts with a forte (*ff*) *marcato* (*marc.*) dynamic and a series of eighth notes. The tempo is marked *allegro*. A dynamic shift to piano (*p*) occurs at measure 111. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 113.

114

cresc. *ff*

allegro

This system contains measures 114 to 116. The right hand begins with a *crescendo* (*cresc.*) and reaches a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The tempo remains *allegro*. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 116.

117

This system contains measures 117 to 119. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand provides harmonic support. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 119.

120

rit.

This system contains measures 120 to 128. The right hand features a melodic line with a *ritardando* (*rit.*) marking. The left hand continues with harmonic accompaniment. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 128.

129

rit. - - - a tempo *ff*

This system contains measures 129 to 137. The right hand has a melodic line with a *ritardando* (*rit.*) marking that ends with a *ritardando - - - a tempo* instruction. The dynamic is fortissimo (*ff*). The left hand continues with harmonic accompaniment. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 137.

This system contains measures 138 to 146. The right hand features a melodic line with a *f* dynamic. The left hand continues with harmonic accompaniment. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 146.

Primo.

108

115

121

128

136

Secondo.

144

151

156

163

172

Primo.

144

Musical notation for measures 144-149. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. Measure 144 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody features a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with some slurs. The bass line consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics change to *sf* (sforzando) in measures 145 and 146.

150

Musical notation for measures 150-156. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). A dotted line above the staff in measure 151 indicates a first ending or repeat.

157

Musical notation for measures 157-161. The melody features a series of eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *sf* (sforzando).

162

Musical notation for measures 162-165. The melody features triplet eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

166

Musical notation for measures 166-169. The melody features a series of eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

170

Musical notation for measures 170-176. The melody features a series of eighth notes. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo). The piece concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking.

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Secondo.

180 *a tempo*

185

191

198 *poco rit.*

mare.

204

Primo.

180 *a tempo*

187

194

200

207 *poco rit. a tempo*

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

220 *rit.* *a tempo* **Secondo.**

227 *cresc.*

233 *ff*

238 *ad lib.*

243 *ad lib.*

251 *Grave.* *ff*

Adagio. *marc.*

Primo.

220 *rit.* - - - *u tempo*

228

237

245

252

Adagio.

Passacaglia

aus Sonate Nr. 8 in e-Moll für Orgel

arrangiert für Klavier zu zwei Händen

Josef Gabriel Rheinberger
nach op. 132

PIANO.

Adagio. ♩ = 60.

5

10

15

Molto moderato. ♩ = 69.

ff

p

espress.

dim.

29

Musical notation for measures 29-34. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line. Dynamics include *mf* and *cresc.*. There are several slurs and phrasing marks.

35

Musical notation for measures 35-40. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music continues with a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line. There are several slurs and phrasing marks.

41

Musical notation for measures 41-45. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music continues with a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line. There are several slurs and phrasing marks.

46

Musical notation for measures 46-50. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music continues with a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line. There are several slurs and phrasing marks.

51

Musical notation for measures 51-55. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music continues with a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line. Dynamics include *cresc.*. There are several slurs and phrasing marks.

56

Musical notation for measures 56-60. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music continues with a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line. There are several slurs and phrasing marks.

PROBENPAPIER
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

61

ped. * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* *

65

p *cresc.*

69

dolce marc.

73

p *

77

p *

p * *p* * *p* * *p* *

85

Two staves of music in G major. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ties. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks. A dynamic marking of *ff* appears in the final measure.

89

Two staves of music in G major. The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks. A dynamic marking of *m.d.* appears in the third measure.

93

Two staves of music in G major. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *dim.* appears in the first measure. A dynamic marking of *mf* appears in the final measure.

97

Two staves of music in G major. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* appears in the final measure. The word *grazioso* is written above the first measure.

101

Two staves of music in G major. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *cresc.* appears in the second measure.

105

Two staves of music in G major. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks.

PROBENPAPIER
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

109

p *dim.* *

113

p *dim.* *

116

p *dim.* *

119

dim. *p*

122

p *a*

a

128

musical score for measures 128-131. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the lower staff contains a bass line with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *ff*, *m.s.*, and *m.d.*. Pedal markings (*Ped.*) with asterisks are present in the lower staff.

132

musical score for measures 132-135. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the lower staff contains a bass line with chords and single notes. Pedal markings (*Ped.*) with asterisks are present in the lower staff.

136

musical score for measures 136-138. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the lower staff contains a bass line with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *dim.* and *p*. Pedal markings (*Ped.*) with asterisks are present in the lower staff.

139

musical score for measures 139-141. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the lower staff contains a bass line with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *p*. Pedal markings (*Ped.*) with asterisks are present in the lower staff.

142

musical score for measures 142-145. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the lower staff contains a bass line with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*. Pedal markings (*Ped.*) with asterisks are present in the lower staff.

14

musical score for measures 146-149. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the lower staff contains a bass line with chords and single notes. Pedal markings (*Ped.*) with asterisks are present in the lower staff.

PROBEKOPPIE
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

149

mf

Ped.

This system contains measures 149 to 152. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present at the end of the system, and a *Ped.* marking is located below the bass staff.

153

dolce

cantando

p

Ped.

This system contains measures 153 to 157. The right hand has a melodic line with a *cantando* marking. The left hand has a bass line with a *p* dynamic marking. A *dolce* marking is in the left margin, and a *Ped.* marking is below the bass staff.

158

This system contains measures 158 to 162. The right hand continues the melodic line, and the left hand provides accompaniment. A *Ped.* marking is visible below the bass staff.

163

cresc.

This system contains measures 163 to 167. The right hand has a melodic line with a *cresc.* marking. The left hand has a bass line. A *Ped.* marking is below the bass staff.

168

Ped.

This system contains measures 168 to 172. The right hand has a melodic line. The left hand has a bass line. A *Ped.* marking is below the bass staff.

tutte corde

ff

Ped.

This system contains measures 173 to 177. The right hand has a melodic line with a *tutte corde* marking. The left hand has a bass line with a *ff* dynamic marking. A *Ped.* marking is below the bass staff.

177

m.s. *m.s.*

Ped. *

180

Ped. *

183

Ped. *

186

m.d. *m.d.*

Ped.

188

Ped. *

Ped. *

PROBEKOPPIERUNG
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

192

dim. *p*
legato

195

cresc.
Ped. m.d. *

198

f
Ped. *

201

marc.
ff
Ped. *

ff

209

Musical score for measures 209-213. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The right hand has a 'm. s.' (mezzo-soprano) marking above the first measure. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks below the bass line. The texture is primarily triadic and dyadic.

214

Musical score for measures 214-217. The tempo changes from 'rit.' (ritardando) to 'a tempo'. The dynamics shift to 'ff' (fortissimo) in measure 216. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks.

218

Musical score for measures 218-221. The piece continues with 'ff' dynamics. The right hand features more complex rhythmic patterns and slurs. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks.

222

Musical score for measures 222-225. The dynamics remain 'ff'. The texture is dense with many notes in both hands. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks.

226

Musical score for measures 226-321. The tempo changes to 'rit.' (ritardando). The piece concludes with a final cadence. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks.

321

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

PROBE-PARTITUR

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag 

Kritischer Bericht

PROBE-PARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag 

Kritischer Bericht

Abkürzungen

I	Primo
II	Secondo
D-Mbs	Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München, Musikabteilung
GA	Rheinberger-Gesamtausgabe
oS	oberes System
Pl.Nr.	Plattenummer
T.	Takt(e)
uS	unteres System

Die Einzelanmerkungen sind jeweils wie folgt angeordnet: Takt, System, ggf. rhythmisches Zeichen im Takt (Note oder Pause): abweichende Lesart der mit Sigle bezeichneten Quelle oder Bemerkung; ggf. wird zur Verdeutlichung die Lesart der GA nach „statt“ angeschlossen. Die Quellsiglen sind bei den einzelnen Werken erläutert.

Wenn auf die Originalfassung verwiesen wird, so ist damit der Notentext der GA in Band 38 gemeint, ohne dass hier in der Regel differenziert wird, welcher Quelle die Edition in der GA dort folgt.

I. Allgemeine Quellenlage und Edition

Der vorliegende Band enthält Rheinbergers Arrangements seiner Orgelsonaten 2–10 für Klavier. Die Bearbeitung der *Passacaglia* ist in zwei Händen.

Was die Autorschaft der Sonaten 2 und 4 betrifft, so lässt sich aus den Arrangements liegen, dass jeweils eine vollständige Klavierfassung sowie eine Orgelfassung vorliegen. Die Orgelfassungen sind als Reinschriften bezeichnet, die jeweils von Frau Fanny Rheinberger überarbeitet wurden. Die Klavierfassungen sind als Arrangements bezeichnet. Fanny Rheinberger hat selbst jedoch in den Arrangements gelesen und in die Arbeit geschah jeweils in einem gemeinsamen Durchspielen der Bearbeitung auf dem Klavier.

vier. Diese Änderungen berücksichtigte Fanny Rheinberger bei der Ausarbeitung der Reinschrift. Die Skizze zu Sonate Nr. 2 weist nur wenige Korrekturen auf, und die Reinschrift hat Rheinberger die dynamischen Angaben ergänzt. Dafür aber die Orgelfassung der Reinschrift und Erstdruck der Orgelfassung, vor allem aber die Dynamik auf (deutlich mehr als) den vorgelegten Arrangements. Die Orgelfassung, die darauf schließen lässt, dass die Korrekturdurchgänger der Vorlage für die Notation der Orgelfassung sich sagen, dass die Orgelfassung bei der Übertragung der Orgelfassung, Klavier leistete und ihr die Orgelfassung vor Drucklegung eine Orgelfassung; dementsprechend vorgelegte Orgelfassung auch als (alleiniger) Orgelfassung genannt.

Die Orgelfassung und veröffentlichten Arrangements sind von Rheinberger allein. Zu ihnen sind keine Autographen überliefert – Rheinberger hat in den Arrangements im Hinblick auf den Vergleich an den Originalfassungen und konnte sie direkt ins Reine schreiben, ohne vorher Entwürfe zeichnen zu müssen.

Von sämtlichen Werken dieses Bandes liegen zudem Erstdrucke vor. Da Rheinberger die Orgelsonaten – sowohl die Original- als auch die Klavierfassungen – selbst in Druck gegeben hat, sind die betreffenden Erstausgaben als Fassungen letzter Hand zu werten. Aus diesem Grund und auch wegen ihres qualitativ hochwertigen, historischen Notenbildes werden die Erstdrucke der Arrangements im vorliegenden Band im Reprint wiedergegeben, allerdings in revidierter Form, um die Ergebnisse des kritischen Quellenvergleichs einbeziehen zu können.

¹ Mit letzter Sicherheit lässt sich dies allerdings nicht sagen. Denn da Fanny Rheinberger sich sehr stark an die Schreibweise ihres Mannes anlehnt, ist nicht auszuschließen, dass zumindest einige Noten(korrekturen) doch von Josef Rheinbergers Hand stammen und nur wegen der sehr ähnlichen Handschrift seiner Frau als solche nicht erkennbar sind. Anders verhält es sich mit den dynamischen Angaben in Fannys Skizze: Hier hat der Komponist offensichtlich von eigener Hand Eintragungen in das Manuskript seiner Frau vorgenommen. Genauere Informationen zu den Skizzen und Reinschriften der Sonaten 2 und 4 sind den entsprechenden Quellenbeschreibungen in Teil II des Kritischen Berichts zu entnehmen. Vgl. auch die Faksimiles auf S. XXVIf.

² Das Autograph zum Arrangement der Sonate Nr. 6 op. 119 ist leider verschollen.

Bei der Wiedergabe der Originaldrucke wurde wie folgt verfahren: Unverändert blieben das originale Stichbild sowie Vorsätze, Tempoangaben und die Bezeichnungen *Primo* und *Secondo*. Die Werktitel, Satznummern und Komponistenangaben wurden hingegen aus Gründen der Einheitlichkeit ergänzt oder erneuert (ergänzte Satznummern sind kursiv gedruckt). Die Notenseiten wurden durchlaufend neu paginiert. Außerdem wurden Taktzahlen eingefügt, die in den Erstaussgaben grundsätzlich nicht vorhanden waren.

Als Ausgaben letzter Hand sind die Erstdrucke auch Hauptquelle der vorliegenden Edition. Rheinberger war jedoch, wie die Erfahrung aus der bisherigen Editionsarbeit im Rahmen der Gesamtausgabe zeigt, beim Lesen der Probeabzüge eher nachlässig und hat sich möglicherweise überhaupt auf die Kontrolle der Noten beschränkt, dagegen Dynamik, Artikulation und weitere Angaben ungeprüft gelassen. Aus diesem Grund wurden die Erstaussgaben mit den Autographen kritisch verglichen. Dabei zeigte sich zum einen, dass die Autographe in allen Fällen mit Sicherheit nicht die direkten Stichvorlagen für die Erstdrucke waren. Das beweisen manche Zusätze in den gedruckten Quellen, die in den handschriftlichen Quellen noch nicht auftauchen, insbesondere Angaben zur Artikulation und Dynamik. Es scheint demnach so, als habe Rheinberger jeweils nach Erstellen der Reinschrift, wohl bei Durchsicht der davon angefertigten Kopie für die Notenstecher, noch einige Anpassungen an die instrumentenspezifischen Gegebenheiten des Klaviers vorgenommen (ein Sonderfall liegt bei Nr. 4 vor, wie in den obigen Bemerkungen zu dieser Sonate dargelegt). Zum anderen deckte der Quellenvergleich aber auch deutliche oder wahrscheinliche Stichfehler sowie Unklarheiten und Inkonsistenzen in den Erstdrucken auf. In diesen Fällen wurden die betreffenden alternativen Lesarten der Autographe in die GA übernommen.

Gewisse Schwierigkeiten bei der Entscheidung über die Übernahme von Lesarten der Autographe in die GA sind in den folgenden Fällen zu beobachten: Fälle, wo in den Erstdrucken dynamische Angaben zu Bögen oder Angaben zur Phrasierung (Bögen, Staccati, Akzente) fehlen und wo dies eindeutig als Versehen angesehen werden kann⁴. In solchen Fällen ist es möglich, dass Rheinberger selbst in Zusammenhang mit der Erstellung der Originalvorlage, die betreffende Angabe im Autograph angebracht hat, aber sich einfach um einen Versatz bei der Übertragung in den Stichmanuskripten handelte (bzw. ob nicht ein Versehen beim Ablesen des Stichmanuskripts vorlag). Im Einzelfall neu abzuwägende editorische Entscheidungen sind erforderlich, dass die Erstdrucke durchweg fehlerfrei sind, Inkonsistenzen und Flüchtigkeitsfehler nicht vorliegen und daher generell eine kritische Überprüfung der Zuverlässigkeit angebracht erschien. Aus diesem Grund wurde in den beschriebenen Fällen oft der Lesart des Autographs der Vorzug gegeben; manchmal beließ es die GA allerdings auch bei der Lesart des Erst-

drucks, dann nämlich, wenn eine bewusste Absicht des Komponisten zumindest als nicht unwahrscheinlicher anzusehen war als ein Versehen des Notenstechers.

Eine zweite Schwierigkeit betraf die Bogensetzung, auf die sich die meisten Unterschiede zwischen Autographen und Erstdrucken beziehen. Rheinbergers Bögen sind oft unpräzise, Anfang und/oder Ende oft nicht klar angegeben. In den Einzelanmerkungen wurden daher die diesbezüglichen Unterschiede zwischen handschriftlicher und gedruckter Quelle nur dann vermerkt, wenn sich klare Unterschiede zwischen beiden zeigten. Nicht erwähnt wurden die zahlreichen Fälle, wo das Autograph möglicherweise vom Erstdruck her eine präzisere Benennung des Unterschieds aber die entsprechende Markierung in der Handschrift nicht aufweist. Dies wäre der Umfang der Einzelanmerkungen in unangemessener Weise angewachsen. In der Regel sind die Bögen in den Autographen präziser als in den GA in der Regel; dies folgt; denn auch wenn die Intention des Komponisten nicht immer ersichtbar ist, so lässt sie sich eben an den Bögen erkennen.

Die in den Einzelanmerkungen genannten Lesarten sind nicht immer übernommen worden, aber in Teil II des Autographs sind sie in der Einzelanmerkung vermerkt. Dies bezieht sich dann auf die Hinweise auf sonstigen abweichenden Lesarten gegenüber den Erstdrucken werden. In den Einzelanmerkungen erwähnt, mit Ausnahme der unklaren Bögen Rheinbergers sowie minimalen Veränderungen beim Beginn oder Ende von Dynamikangaben bei der Setzung von Pedalzeichen. Ebenfalls erwähnen finden die folgenden sowohl in den Autographen als auch in den Erstdrucken wiederholt auftretenden Versehen in Bezug auf die Bogensetzung:

- wenn ein Bogen nach Akkoladenumbruch versehentlich nicht fortgeführt wird;
- wenn der Beginn eines Bogens vor Akkoladenumbruch vergessen wurde.

Traten derartige Versehen in den Erstdrucken auf, so wurden sie ohne Nachweis korrigiert.

Herausgeber-Zusätze ohne Absicherung durch eine der Quellen wurden wie folgt gekennzeichnet: dynamische Angaben wie *f*, *p* etc. sowie Akzidentien durch Kleinstich, Crescendo- und Decrescendo-Gabeln sowie Bögen durch Strichelung, Beischriften wie *cresc.*, *dimin.* sowie Akzente, Staccatopunkte und Tenutostriche durch Klammern.

³ Die direkten Stichvorlagen haben sich leider, wie auch sonst meistens bei Rheinbergers Werken, nicht erhalten.

⁴ Von eindeutigen Stichfehlern kann man z. B. dann sprechen, wenn bei Oktavführung in einer der beiden Stimmen Bögen, Staccatopunkte o. ä. fehlen oder wenn bei ansonsten übereinstimmender Dynamik von *Primo* und *Secondo* eine dynamische Angabe bei einem der beiden Spieler plötzlich nicht auftaucht.

⁵ Vgl. auch Faksimile auf S. XXVIII.

II. Quellen und Einzelanmerkungen

Sonate Nr. 2 in As-Dur op. 65 für Orgel (Fantasie-Sonate) arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

1. Die Quellen

Sk-F Skizze von Fanny Rheinberger
in den Mappen 2 und 4 der ungebundenen Skizzenblätter
D-Mbs, *Mus. ms.* 4739 a-2, S. [103], [105]–[119]
D-Mbs, *Mus. ms.* 4739 a-4, S. [291]–[294]

Vollständige Skizze des vierhändigen Arrangements der 2. Orgelsonate von Fanny Rheinberger. S. [103] der Mappe 2 = Titelblatt mit folgender Aufschrift von Fannys Hand: *Fanny's / Skizze zum vierhändigen / Arrangement / der Orgelphantasie / comp. / von / Josef Rheinberger*. Auf S. [291]–[294] der Skizzenmappe 4 finden sich T. 1–124 des ersten Satzes, oben auf [291] Überschrift von Fannys Hand: *Fantasie=Sonate*. Fortsetzung der Skizze in Mappe 2: 1. Satz, T. 125 bis Ende, auf S. [105]–[107]; 2. Satz auf S. [108] bis [110]; 3. Satz, T. 1–185, auf S. [111]–[116], T. 186 bis Ende auf S. [119], unten auf dieser Seite Datierung von Fannys Hand: *den 17. / 73*.

Die Skizze weist viele vor allem die Stimmverteilung betreffende Korrekturen auf. Bei kleineren Änderungen wurde die neue Version direkt an der entsprechenden Stelle in die Skizze eingetragen, bei größeren Änderungen wurden dagegen die betreffenden Passagen durchgestrichen, mit einer Nummer versehen (es sind insgesamt 26) und auf mehreren Extra-Blättern dann nacheinander die jeweiligen korrigierten Versionen notiert. Erhalten haben sich davon allerdings nur die Korrekturen zum 2. und 3. Satz (= Korrekturen Nr. 18–26); sie befinden sich auf den Seiten [117] und [118] der Mappe 2. Die Seite(n) mit den korrigierten Takten des 1. Satzes hingegen (= Korrekturen Nr. 1–17) ist (sind) offensichtlich verloren gegangen.

Die Noten in den Korrekturen lassen keine wirklich signifikanten Unterschiede in ihrer Schreibart gegenüber denjenigen der sonstigen Skizze erkennen; es ist jedenfalls nicht möglich, sie plausibel einer anderen (d. h. Josef Rheinbergers) Hand zuzuordnen; vielmehr scheint es so, als seien die Noten durchgängig von Fanny geschrieben worden. Allerdings lässt sich dies mit letzter Sicherheit sagen: Wie es Fanny in ihren Notenhandschriften generell zu tun pflegte, so orientierte sie sich auch in **Sk-F** sehr stark an der Schreibweise ihres Mannes, und so ist nicht auszuschließen, dass einige der Noten(korrekturen) dort doch von Josef Rheinberger und nur wegen der sehr ähnlichen Handschrift seine nicht erkennbar sind. Wie auch immer es sich damit verhält, die Korrekturen als solche dürften jedenfalls auf Veranlassung und zumindest aber in Absprache zwischen Fanny und ihrem Mann worden sein, vielleicht beim gemeinsamen Dirigieren der Orgel.⁶

Auf Josef Rheinberger gehen außerdem dynamische Angaben (*ff*, *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *dim.*) als die eben erwähnten Korrekturen dieser Angaben darauf hin, dass die Skizze seiner Frau vorgenommen wurde, dass es sich bei all diesen eingetragenen dynamischen Angaben der Orgel um ursprüngliche von Josef Rheinberger eingezeichnete, und Haltebögen – da sie in der Originalfassung übereinstimmen – wahrscheinlich von Fanny hinzugefügt sind. Die erste Notation der vorliegenden Ausgabe ist mit je 8 Systemen, davon 22 Noten ab S. 2.

Fantasie=Sonate / für Orgel / compon. von / Josef Rheinberger. (Ziffer 4 der Opusnummer mit anderem Stift und überstrichen mit Ziffer 5) / *Clavierarrangement zu vier Händen* von Fanny Rheinberger. Oben links Aufkleber mit Bibliothekssignatur THECA / REGIA / MONACENSIS. Oben rechts von fremder Hand unter dem Titel rechts von fremder Hand (*Orgel de[est]*). Oben links Klavierparts Primo und Secondo sind wie in **E** notiert, also Sekundos, Primo rechts. Auf den ersten beiden Notenseiten (= S. 2 und 3) oben mittig jeweils der von Fanny geschriebene Titel *Phantasie-Sonate*. [auf

S. 3 *Fantasie=Sonate*.]. Auf S. 2 oben links von Fannys Hand *Bass*, auf S. 3 oben rechts ebenfalls von Fannys Hand *Josef Rheinberger op. 64*. [!]. Satzbezeichnungen und Seitenzahlen: Satz 1 (ohne Satzbezeichnung), S. 2–10, obere 3 Akkoladen (Secondo), bzw. 3–11, obere 3 Akkoladen (Primo); *Adagio espressivo*, S. 10–14 bzw. 11–15; *Finale*, S. 16–22 bzw. 17–23. Am Ende datiert: *Februar 1873*.

Ein Vergleich von **Sk-F** und **R-F** zeigt, dass Fanny bei Ausarbeitung der Reinschrift die Korrekturen und Ergänzungen aus **Sk-F** berücksichtigt. So sind in **R-F** die in **Sk-F** eingetragenen Korrekturen ausgeführt und die höchstwahrscheinlich von Rheinberger ergänzten dynamischen 7 Skizze übernommen. Darüber hinaus finden sich in **R-F** aber auch einige wenige Eintragungen, deren Schreibweise darauf hindeutet, dass sie von dem Komponisten selbst vorgenommen wurden: Zuweilen hat er dort, wo Fanny einmal eine dynamische Angabe in **R-F** vergaß, das entsprechende Zeichen ergänzt, manchmal ge zusätzliche, meist ebenfalls die Dynamik betreffende, auch die Spielanweisung *marc.*: [1. Satz, Primo].

Der Vergleich von **R-F** und **E** zeigt, dass **R-F** die gültigste Version des Arrangements darstellt. Die Unterschiede zwischen Fannys Reinschrift und der zwischen Rheinbergers eigenen Erstdrucke bei den Sonaten 3 und 4 zeigen, dass die Verhältnisse bei der Durchsicht der Reinschrift stellen sich die Verhältnisse bei den Sonaten 3 und 4. Quellenbeschreibung

E: Erstaussgabe
Josef Aibl
Pl.Nr.

20 Nr. 2085
OR
a.
Stic.
s. fu.
in Leipzig.
den faksimilierte Exemplar stammt aus
anger, Schaan/Liechtenstein.

Originalfassung für Orgel

4 der ungebundenen Skizzenblätter,
Mus. ms. 4739 a-4, S. [233]–[236].
ersten Satzes die Datierung 7.7.1871.

Originalpartitur nicht vorhanden. Erhalten hat sich eine saubere Reinschrift der Takte 1–158 des ersten Satzes in der Handschrift von Fanny Rheinberger, Mappen 2 und 4 der ungebundenen Skizzenblätter: D-Mbs, *Mus. ms.* 4739 a-2, S. [104], und *Mus. ms.* 4739 a-4, S. [334]–[338].

Erstaussgabe, Josef Aibl, München [1873], Pl.Nr. 2085.

3. Einzelanmerkungen

I.

Metronomangabe in **E** $\text{♩} = 60$; GA hält dies für einen Druckfehler und folgt **R-F** (Metronomangabe in der Originalfassung: $\text{♩} = 52$)
1–2 I/II oS: in **R-F** mit Bogen 1,1 bis 2,4 bzw. 2,3
2 I oS 2: *as*¹ in **R-F** ohne Augmentationspunkt
3, 5, 12 I: Bogen in **R-F** jeweils schon ab 1
11 II oS 3–4: in **R-F** mit Bogen, 3 mit Dachakzent
11 II uS 3–5: in **R-F** mit Decresc.-Gabel
13 I/II: in **R-F** mit *f* auf Zählzeit 2
13 II uS 1–3: in **R-F** ohne Bogen
17 I oS 3: in **E** ohne Hals nach unten; GA folgt **R-F**
19 II oS 3–4: in **E** ohne ersten Haltebogen *des*¹ – *des*¹; GA folgt **R-F** und Originalfassung
19–20 I oS: in **E** ohne Haltebogen *b*¹ – *b*¹; GA folgt **R-F** und Originalfassung
19, 21 I oS 4: *des*² in **E** jeweils ohne Hals nach unten (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach **R-F** und Originalfassung

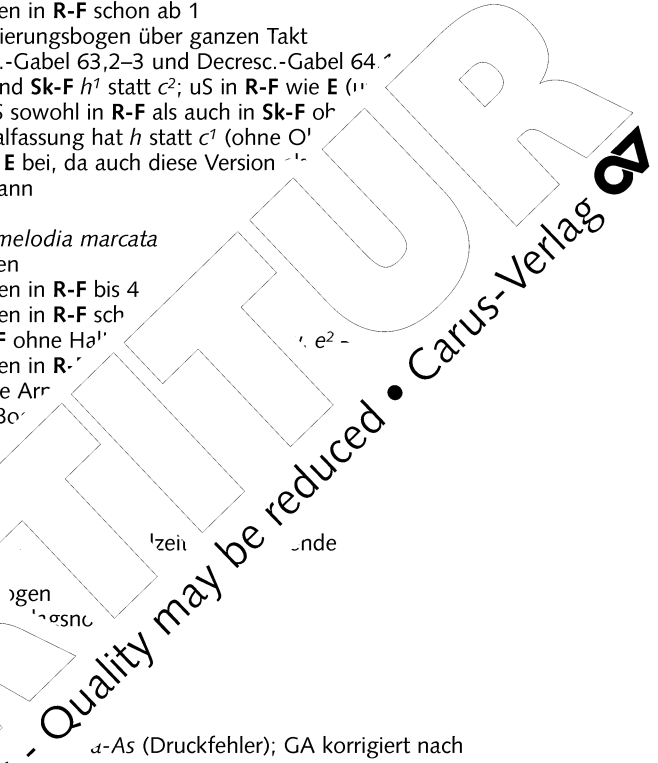
⁶ Zur Frage der Autorschaft der Klavierbearbeitungen von Nr. 2 und 4 vgl. auch die Ausführungen in Teil I des Kritischen Berichts, S. 256.

⁷ Vgl. Teil I des Kritischen Berichts, S. 257.

⁸ Zu den Datierungen der Erstdrucke vgl. Vorwort, S. Xlff.

22 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in R-F schon ab 1
 29–35 I oS: in R-F mit fünf Phrasierungsbögen über folgenden Takten:
 29–30; 31–32; 33; 34; 35
 33–34 I uS: in R-F mit Bogen 33,3 bis 34,1
 34 I uS 3–5: in R-F mit Bogen
 39 II oS: Bogen in R-F bis 40,2
 41 I uS: Phrasierungsbogen in R-F wohl bis 8
 42–43 I uS: Phrasierungsbogen in R-F schon ab 42,1 und bis 43,8
 44 I uS: Phrasierungsbogen in R-F schon ab 1
 45–46 I oS: in E ohne Haltebogen, GA folgt R-F und Originalfassung
 50–51 I uS: in E ohne Haltebogen $f^1 - f^1$; GA folgt R-F und Originalfassung
 53 II oS 4: in E ohne b ; GA folgt R-F und Originalfassung
 53–54 II oS: in E ohne Phrasierungsbogen; GA folgt R-F
 55 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in R-F schon ab 54,4
 66–67 I: in R-F ohne Haltebogen $as^1 - as^1$
 67–68 I oS: in R-F mit Phrasierungsbogen über beide Takte
 68–69 II oS: Bogen aus 67 in E nicht fortgesetzt (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach R-F
 76 II oS: Phrasierungsbogen in R-F schon ab 1
 83 II oS: Phrasierungsbogen in R-F bis 8
 84 II oS: in R-F mit Phrasierungsbogen über ganzen Takt
 92–95 II uS: in R-F ohne Phrasierungsbogen
 92–99 I oS: in R-F ohne Phrasierungsbögen
 95 II uS 2–4: in R-F ohne Portato
 116 II uS 1: in R-F mit *Kontra-B*
 124 I uS: Phrasierungsbogen in R-F schon ab 1
 127–138 I oS: in R-F mit 7 Phrasierungsbögen über folgenden Takten:
 127,5 bis 129,5; 129,5 bis 130,8; 131–132; 133–134; 135–136; 137–138
 132 II oS 2–3: in E ohne Haltebogen; GA folgt R-F und Originalfassung
 139 I uS 3: in E ohne Akzent; GA folgt R-F
 139 II oS 2: in E ohne Akzent; GA folgt R-F
 141–148 I oS: in R-F mit 2 Bögen über folgenden Takten: 141–144; 145–148
 144–145 II oS: in E ohne Haltebogen; GA folgt R-F und Originalfassung
 145–147 I uS: in R-F mit Dachakzenten
 149–150 II uS: in E ohne Haltebogen *des - des*; GA folgt R-F
 151 I uS: Bogen in R-F bis 7
 152 I uS 2: in R-F ohne Akzent
 155–156 I uS: in R-F mit Cresc.-Gabel 155,3 bis 156,2 und Decresc.-Gabel 156,3–5
 156 I uS: Bogen in R-F schon ab 155,3
 159 I uS: Akzent in E auf 2 statt auf 3; GA folgt R-F
 159–160 II uS: in E ohne zweiten Haltebogen; GA folgt R-F und Originalfassung
 167–168 II oS: in R-F ohne Haltebogen 167,3 bis 168,1
 173 II oS 1–5: in R-F mit Fingersatz 4 – 2 – 1 – 2 – 1
 173–176 II oS: in R-F mit zwei Phrasierungsbögen: 173–174; 175–176
 177 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in R-F erst ab 178,1
 185–186 II oS: in R-F mit Bogen 185,3 bis 186,1
 189–193 I oS/uS: in R-F ohne Bogen 189,2 bis 193,1
 189–193 II oS: in R-F ohne Bogen
 196 II oS 2: in E ohne b (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach R-F
 201–202 II: Cresc.-Gabel in E nur bis 201,2
 205–206 II oS: in E ohne Haltebogen
 206 II oS 1: in R-F und E Ganzefassung
 214–215 I: *rit.* in R-F ohne Verlängerungsstriche schon in T. 213 vor der Originalfassung
 214 II uS: in E ohne Verlängerungsstriche
 214–215 II: *rit.* in R-F Entsprechung zur Originalfassung
 218–219 II: *rit.* in R-F und Originalfassung

39 II oS: Phrasierungsbogen in R-F schon ab 1
 42 I oS 1–2: in R-F ohne Haltebogen
 43–44 I oS: in R-F ohne Bogen
 47 I uS 1–2: in R-F ohne Haltebogen
 47–48 I uS: in R-F Phrasierungsbogen über beide Takte statt Haltebogen $e^1 - e^1$
 50 I oS 1–3: in R-F ohne Bogen
 51 I oS 1–2: in R-F ohne Haltebogen
 56 II uS 1–2: in R-F mit Bogen, 1 mit Akzent (\Rightarrow)
 61 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in R-F schon ab 1
 63 II oS: in R-F mit Phrasierungsbogen über ganzen Takt
 63–64 I: in R-F mit Cresc.-Gabel 63,2–3 und Decresc.-Gabel 64,1
 64 I oS/uS 1: oS in R-F und Sk-F h^1 statt c^2 ; uS in R-F wie E (uS Sk-F h statt c^1 ; oS und uS sowohl in R-F als auch in Sk-F oS bzw. c^1 aus T. 63; Originalfassung hat h statt c^1 (ohne O' GA behält die Lesart von E bei, da auch diese Version voll angesehen werden kann
 64 I oS 2: in R-F ohne h^1
 66–68 II: in R-F ohne *la melodia marcata*
 70 I oS: in R-F ohne Bogen
 72 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in R-F bis 4
 73 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in R-F schon ab 1
 73–74, 75–76 I oS: in R-F ohne Haltebogen
 76 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in R-F
 76 II oS/uS 1: in R-F ohne Arrivando
 79–80 I uS: in R-F ohne Portato
 79–80 II oS: in R-F mit Portato
 81 I: in R-F ohne f
 81 II oS 1–6: in R-F
 85 II oS: Bogen in R-F
 86 II: in R-F mit ff
 90 II: ff in R-F
 91 II uS: in R-F
 92 II: in R-F
 93–95 I: in R-F mit Decresc.-Gabel von 93, Zählzeit 4, bis 95, Zählzeit 2
 96 I: in R-F mit *cresc.*: ab Zählzeit 2
 96 I oS: in R-F mit Akzent (\Rightarrow)
 96–97 I uS: in E ohne Haltebogen $as^1 - as^1$; GA folgt R-F und Originalfassung
 100 I oS: in R-F mit Akzent (\Rightarrow)
 100 II oS 1: in R-F Pause statt es
 103 I: in R-F f statt ff
 105–106 II uS: in R-F ohne unteren Haltebogen
 108 I uS 2–3 (Oberstimme): in E punktierte Halbe des^2 statt Halbe des^2 + Viertel as^1 ; GA folgt R-F
 110 I/II: *poco rit.* in II in E und R-F schon ab Anfang 109, ohne Verlängerungsstriche, in I in E ohne *poco rit.*, in R-F nur *rit.* (mit Verlängerungsstrichen), in Sk-F *poco rit.* in I und II ab Ende 109 (ohne Verlängerungsstriche); GA folgt Originalfassung
 110 I uS: in E ohne Akzente; GA folgt R-F
 111 I 1: in R-F mit erneutem ff
 111 I uS 2 (Oberstimme): in E ohne b (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach R-F
 113–114 II uS: in R-F mit Haltebögen
 114 I uS 1: in R-F ohne c^2
 115 II oS 1: in E ohne b (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach R-F und Originalfassung
 118 I uS 5: in E ohne Pause; GA folgt R-F
 118 II uS 4: in E Pause ohne Augmentationspunkt (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach R-F und Originalfassung
 119 I oS 2: in E ohne Akzent; GA folgt R-F
 120 I uS: Ganzenoten in E ohne Augmentationspunkte (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach R-F und Originalfassung



121 II uS: untere Note in E ohne Augmentationspunkt (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach R-F
 123–124 II oS: in R-F ohne oberen Haltebogen ($g - g$)
 126 I uS 1: in E ohne g und ohne Haltebogen aus 125,4; GA folgt R-F
 127 II: in R-F mit erneutem *dim.*
 127 II oS 1: in R-F c als punktierte Halbe statt als punktierte Ganze
 132 II 1: in R-F mit p
 133 I: in R-F mit p (notiert schon in 132)
 141 I: sf in E in der Mitte zwischen beiden Systemen; GA folgt R-F
 142 II: in E ohne *rit.*; von GA ergänzt
 142–143 I oS: in R-F mit Phrasierungsbogen über beide Takte
 144 I/II oS/uS: in E Taktangabe C statt C (sowohl am Akkoladenende als auch am Anfang der folgenden Akkolade; Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach R-F und Originalfassung
 153–154 I uS: in E ohne Haltebogen $des^2 - des^2$; GA folgt R-F
 155–156 I oS/uS: in R-F ohne Haltebogen $b^2 - b^2$ bzw. $b^1 - b^1$
 156 I oS 4: in R-F mit p
 165–166 I oS: in R-F ohne Haltebogen 165–166,1
 166–167 I oS: in E ohne Akzente auf 166,2 und 167,1; GA folgt R-F
 169 I uS 1–2: in E ohne Akzente; GA folgt R-F
 175 II oS 1: in E ohne \flat (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach R-F und Originalfassung
 179 II uS 2–3: in E ohne Akzente; GA folgt R-F
 184 II oS 1: in R-F Ganze b statt Halbe $b+g$
 189 I uS 3–4: in E ohne Haltebogen; GA folgt R-F und Originalfassung
 189 II oS 2: in R-F normaler Akzent (\Rightarrow) statt Dachakzent
 190 II oS 4: in E ohne \flat vor Vorschlagsnote (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach R-F und Originalfassung
 192 II oS 4: in E ohne \flat vor Vorschlagsnote (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach R-F und Originalfassung
 193 I oS/uS 4: in E g^2 bzw. g^1 statt ges^2 bzw. ges^1 (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach R-F und Originalfassung
 194 II uS 2: in E ohne beide \flat (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach R-F und Originalfassung
 196–197 I oS: in E ohne Haltebogen $as^2 - as^2$; GA folgt R-F und Originalfassung
 197 I/II: *rit.* in E ohne Verlängerungsstriche; GA folgt R-F und Originalfassung
 198 I uS: in R-F mit Vorschlagsnote es^1
 200–201 I oS/uS: in R-F mit Haltebogen $des^3 - des^3$ bzw. $des^2 - des^2$
 206 I oS/uS 1–2: in R-F ohne Akzente
 218 I/II oS/uS: in R-F Doppelganze, ohne Fermate

Sonate Nr. 3 in G-Dur op. 88 für Orgel (Pastorale) arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

1. Die Quellen

A: Autographe Partitur
 D-Mbs, Mus. ms. 4563/1

15 beschriebene Seiten im Original evtl. gemindert • Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Carus-Verlag

Titelseite und 14 Notensystemen (für Orgel) / komponiert von / 4 Händen. Obere Hand rechts daneben die Stempel BIBLIOTHECA / REGIA auf der ersten Seite. Der Titel *Pastoral-Sonate*, unterteilt in zwei Parts Primo und Secondo unterteilt in Akkolade zusammengefasst. Satz I (ohne Satzbezeichnung), S. 1–4 (obere Akkolade); datiert. 2. Ausgabe, S. XXVIII, als Faksimile

Erstausgabe, Leipzig [1876]

an, paginiert 2–17. Titelblatt: *Seinem einstigen Lehrer HERRN ... gewidmet. / Pastoral-Sonate / für / Orgel / komponiert von / ... / OP. 88. [...] Für Pianoforte zu vier Händen bearbeitet von ... Componisten. [...]*

Stich und Druck der Röder'schen Offizin in Leipzig.
 Das für die GA mit einigen Retuschen faksimilierte Exemplar stammt aus dem Bestand des Josef Rheinberger-Archivs Vaduz, Signatur RhAV A 88/2 A. Provenienz: Unten auf der Titelseite Stempel JOH. AUG. BÖHME / HAMBURG.

2. Die Quellen der Originalfassung für Orgel

Skizzen zum zweiten und dritten Satz in Mappe 2 der ungebundenen Blätter, D-Mbs, Mus. ms. 4739 a-2, S. [209], datiert mit dem (3. Satz) bzw. 18.5.1875 (2. Satz).
 Autographe Partitur, D-Mbs, Mus. ms. 4563.
 Datierung am Ende: 18.5.1875; auf dem Titelblatt: 15

Erstausgabe, Robert Forberg, Leipzig [1875], Pl. 11

3. Einzelanmerkungen

I.

6 I oS: in A ein durchgehender
 6 II oS: in A zwei Bögen statt
 7 I uS 1–5: in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen
 17–18 II: in A ohne Decresc.-Gabel
 26 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen
 27–33 II oS: in A
 30 II uS 2–3: in A
 36–37 I uS: in A
 41 I oS: in A
 41–42: in A
 42–43: in A
 43: in A
 7 II uS: in A

en
 3
 + ei.
 oh
 Dec.
 rer Ha
 rrigit
 nt fortgesetzt, unterer Halte
 en Systemen; GA folgt A
 n ab 2
 ues für einen Druckfehler und folgt A
 abeln
 ent; GA folgt E
 Phrasierungsbogen
 Phrasierungsbögen
 ne Staccato
 ne Bogen
 A ohne Bogen
 in A ohne Akzente
 in A ohne Cresc.-Gabel
 II oS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen
 I/II: in A ohne Akzente

II.

9 I/II: in A mit Decresc.-Gabel
 10 II oS 1 (Unterstimme): in A Halbe statt punktierte Halbe
 10–11 I oS: in A ohne Akzente
 13–14 II uS: in A ohne Bogen
 15–18 II oS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen
 23–26 II oS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbögen
 24 I oS: in A ohne Akzent
 25 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in A schon ab 1
 25 I uS: Bogen in A bis 26,1
 28 II oS 2: in E Decresc.-Gabel statt Akzent; GA folgt A
 35 I uS: Haltebogen aus 34 in A nach Akkoladenwechsel nicht fortgesetzt, dafür Phrasierungsbogen schon ab 1
 37 I uS: Phrasierungsbogen in A schon ab 1
 38–40 I uS: in E ohne Phrasierungsbogen; GA folgt A
 39–40 I oS: in E ohne Phrasierungsbogen; GA folgt A und Originalfassung
 39–40 II oS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen
 45 I uS: Phrasierungsbogen in E erst ab 2; GA folgt A
 51 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in E erst ab 3; GA folgt A
 56 II oS 1: in A ohne \sharp (= c^1 statt cis^1)
 62–63 II oS: in A ohne Akzente

III. Fuge

- 3 I oS: Bogen in A möglicherweise schon ab 2,9
13 I uS: *f* in E in der Mitte zwischen beiden Systemen; GA folgt A
19 II uS: *f* in E in der Mitte zwischen beiden Systemen, Bogen erst ab 20,1; GA folgt in beiden Fällen A
22 I oS 3–4: in A ohne Bogen
23 I oS: in A ohne Bogen 1–2; statt Bogen 3–5 ein Bogen 23,5 bis 24,7
24 I: Cresc.-Gabel in A schon ab 1
26–27 I uS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbögen
27 I oS 1–2: in A ohne Haltebogen
28 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in E nur bis 5; GA folgt A und Originalfassung
31 I uS 2–3: in A ohne Bogen
32–35 I uS: in E jeweils mit zusätzlichen, oben herum geführten Bögen; von GA getilgt
37–38 II oS: in A ohne Bogen *g – fis*
38–40 II oS: in A zwei Bögen statt einer: 38,2 bis 39,4; 40,1–4
44 II oS 2–4: in A ohne Bogen
45 II uS: *f* in E in der Mitte zwischen beiden Systemen; GA folgt A
46 I oS: *f* in E auf 1 in der Mitte zwischen beiden Systemen; GA folgt A
46–47 I uS: in A mit Bogen 46,3 bis 47,1
47 II uS 1: in E ohne Augmentationspunkt (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach A
48 II oS/uS: Bogen in A schon ab 1 (in uS möglicherweise schon ab 47,9)
52 I: in E ohne *dolce*; GA folgt A
61–62 I oS: in E ohne Phrasierungsbogen; GA folgt A und Originalfassung
63 I oS: in E fehlt Beginn des Phrasierungsbogens; GA korrigiert nach A und Originalfassung
65 I oS: Bogen in A schon ab 2
65–66 II: in A mit Decresc.-Gabel 65,1 bis 66,1
80 II oS 1: in E a statt *h* (Druckfehler); GA folgt A und Originalfassung
81 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in A erst ab 82,1; in E fehlt Beginn des Bogens, obwohl in 82 Fortsetzungsbogen; von GA korrigiert
81 II: *f* in E in der Mitte zwischen beiden Systemen; GA folgt A
84 I oS: Bogen in E nur bis 7; GA folgt A und Originalfassung
87 I oS: *f* in E in der Mitte zwischen beiden Systemen; GA folgt A
90–91 II oS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen
92 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in A bis 7
92 II uS: *f* in E auf 5. Taktachtel zwischen beiden Systemen; GA folgt A
93 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in A wohl erst ab 2
93 II oS 1: in E ohne Augmentationspunkt (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach A
94 I uS 1–2 (Unterstimme): in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen, *h* ohne Augmentationspunkt
94–95 I oS: zweiter Bogen T. 94 in A bis 95,1, folgender Bogen.
97 II: *p* in E schon 96, letztes Taktachtel; GA folgt A
97 II oS 1: in E a statt *h* (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach A und Originalfassung
98 I oS: in E ohne Phrasierungsbogen; GA folgt schon ab 1) und umgebenden Takten
99 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in A schon ab 1
99–100 I uS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen
102 I uS: Phrasierungsbogen in A mit
105 I oS 6–7: in E ohne Haltebogen
106–107 I uS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen
109 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in A
113 II uS 1: in A Viertelnote +
114 II: in A ohne *f*
114–122 I oS: in A ohne *mf*
119 II: in E zusätzlich *mf* – *h* (uS), sehr wahrscheinlich; GA korrigiert nach A
122 II: *ff* in E; GA folgt A
127–131 II uS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen; GA folgt A
131 II uS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen; GA folgt A
133 I: *mf* in E in der Mitte zwischen beiden Systemen; GA folgt A
133–134 II oS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen

- 136 II: *ff* in E schon 135, letztes Taktachtel; GA folgt A
136–137 I oS: in A ohne Akzente
137 II oS 1–3: in A ohne Bogen
138 I uS: Phrasierungsbogen in A schon ab 1
139–141 II oS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbögen
140 I oS: Bogen in A schon ab 139,3
145–147 II: in A ohne Cresc.-Gabel
150 I uS 2: in E ohne Pause (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach A
152–153 II uS: in E mit Haltebogen; GA folgt A
158 II oS: in E ohne erste Achtelpause (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach A
159–160 I oS: in E ohne Phrasierungsbogen 159,2 bis 160,1; GA folgt A
159–161 I uS: in E jeweils mit zusätzlichen, oben herum geführten Bögen; von GA getilgt
163 I uS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen
169 I/II oS/uS 3: in A ohne Akzente

Sonate Nr. 4 in a-Moll op. 98 für C arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Hür

1. Die Quellen

Sk-F Skizzen von Fanny Rheinberger
in Mappe 2 der ungarischen
D-Mbs, Mus. ms.

Vollständige Skizze von Fanny Rheinberger, oben rechts neoter größer in Fanny Rheinberger. Die Skizze enthält auch die Notizen: „29, auf, das 2.“ und „21) notiert.“. Es ist es auch in der Skizze zu Nr. 4, die hier nur die ersten Notizen (Korrekturen) von Josef Rheinberger enthält; vielmehr scheint auch dieses hier beschrieben worden zu sein (auch hier, dass wegen der großen Ähnlichkeit der Skizze von Fanny und Josef eine zweifelsfreie Aussage dazu möglich ist). Gleichwohl unterscheidet sich die Skizze zu Nr. 2 von der zu Nr. 4: Sie weist deutlich weniger Korrekturen auf und enthält wohl keine von Josef Rheinberger eingetragenen Zeichen oder sonstigen Vortragsanweisungen.

P Originaldruck von Fanny Rheinberger
in der Mappe 2 der ungarischen D-Mbs, Mus. ms. 4572

Die beschriebene Seiten im Hochformat mit je 12 Systemen, davon eine Rückseite und 26 Notenseiten mit originaler Paginierung ab S. 1. Die Rückseite von der Hand Fanny Rheinbergers: *Me Seymour Egerton gewidmet. / Sonate / N IV (A moll) / für / Orgel componirt / von / J. Rheinberger / und für Clavier zu vier Händen / arrangirt / von / dessen Frau. / Opus 98.* Oben links Aufkleber mit Bibliothekssignatur, rechts daneben die Signatur handschriftlich wiederholt. Im oberen Drittel Stempel *BIBLIOTHECA / REGIA / MONACENSIS*. Oben rechts von fremder Hand *op. 98*, unten rechts (*Orgel de[est]*).
Auf den ersten beiden Notenseiten (= S. 1 und 2) jeweils rechts oben von Fannys Hand *J. Rheinberger op 98*.
Die beiden Klavierparts Primo und Secondo sind wie in E notiert, also Secondo links, Primo rechts.
Satzbezeichnungen und Seitenzahlen: Satz I (ohne Satzbezeichnung), S. 1–11, obere 3 Akkoladen (Secondo), bzw. 2–12, obere 3 Akkoladen (Primo); *Intermezzo.*, S. 11–17 bzw. 12–18, am Ende datiert: *1 Mai 1877*; *Fuga cromatica.*, S. 19–25 bzw. 20–26, am Ende datiert: *5 Mai 1877*.
R-F weist gegenüber **Sk-F** keine substanziellen Änderungen auf, sondern folgt weitgehend dem dort niedergeschriebenen Notentext. Hier und da sind, vor allem im Secondo, Bögen ergänzt worden; der hauptsächliche Unterschied aber besteht in der in **R-F** deutlich elaborierteren Dynamik: Während **Sk-F** im Wesentlichen lediglich die (wenigen) diesbezüglichen Angaben der Originalfassung übernimmt, enthält **R-F** viele darüber hinausgehende dynamische Zeichen. Deren Schreibweise deutet darauf hin, dass sie vom Komponisten selbst eingetragen worden sind.
Umso größer ist jedoch der Unterschied zwischen **R-F** und **E**: Hält sich **R-F** (bzw. **Sk-F**) in Bezug auf Phrasierungsbögen, Haltebögen und Notenwerte noch eng an die Originalfassung, so entfernt sich **E** hier deutlich vom Original: Immer wieder wurde die Phrasierung geändert, wurden Haltebögen im Sinne einer dem Klavier gemäßen Schreibart weggelassen und hin und wieder

130–131 II oS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbögen
 132 II oS 1–4: in A ohne Akzente
 137 I oS 1: in A ohne Akzent
 146 II: in A ohne *marc.*
 146–148 I: *sf* in E in der Mitte zwischen beiden Systemen; GA folgt A
 150 I/II: in A ohne *ff*
 150–151 II oS: in E ohne Haltebogen; GA folgt A
 153–154 I oS/uS 1: in A ohne Akzente
 155–157 II oS: in A ohne Bögen in der Oberstimme
 157 I uS 2: in E ohne Akzent; GA folgt A
 157 II uS 3: in A ohne Akzent
 162 I oS: Bogen aus 160 in A bis 162,5
 164 I: Bogen aus 162 in E bis 165,1, zusätzlich zu Bogen in uS, letzterer in E nur bis 164,4; GA folgt A (dort Bogen in uS in 165 nach Akkoladenwechsel allerdings nicht fortgesetzt)
 171 II oS 3: in E *eis¹+cis¹* statt *cis¹+h*; GA folgt A und Originalfassung
 172–173 I oS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen 172,4 bis 173,2
 172–173 II oS/uS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbögen 172,4 bis 173,2
 176 I uS: in E ohne Bogen; GA folgt A

II.

7 II oS: in E ohne *cis*; GA folgt A und Originalfassung
 9–10 I oS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen
 12 I: in A ohne *sf*
 27–28 I oS: in E mit Haltebogen; GA folgt A
 34–35 I uS: in E ohne Bogen; GA folgt A
 42 I oS: Bogen in A nur bis 41,2
 43–44 II uS: in E ohne Bogen; GA folgt A
 45, 47 I: in A ohne Dynamikgabeln
 51 II oS: Bogen in A erst ab 52
 57–58 II oS: in A ohne Haltebogen *a – a*
 67 II oS: in A ohne Bogen
 99–100 II oS: in E ohne Haltebogen; GA folgt A und Originalfassung
 116 II: in A ohne *f*
 117 I oS: in A ohne Akzent
 145 I/II: in A ohne *mf*
 150 I oS 1–3: in E ohne Phrasierungsbogen; GA folgt A
 156–158 II oS: in E ohne Akzente; GA folgt A
 169 I: in E ohne Dynamikgabeln; GA folgt A
 175–177 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in E in 176 nicht fortgesetzt, vor Anlehnung an A ergänzt, dort Bogen allerdings erst ab 176
 176 II oS: Phrasierungsbogen in A schon ab 1
 178 I oS: zweiter Phrasierungsbogen in E erst ab 179,2; GA folgt A
 183 I: in E ohne *p*; GA folgt A
 191–192 II oS: in E ohne Phrasierungsbogen; GA folgt A
 198 I: in E ohne *f*; GA folgt A
 208 I: in A möglicherweise etwas zu groß geratet
 210 I uS: in E ohne Akzent; GA folgt A
 221–222 I: in E ohne *Cresc.*-Gabel; GA folgt A
 222 I oS 2–3: in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen
 227 I uS 1–2: in E ohne Phrasierungsbogen
 242 II oS 2–3: in A ohne Bogen
 243–245 I uS (Unterstimme):
 244–245 II oS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen

III. Finale

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

53 II oS 5: in E Halbe *as¹* statt *ges¹*, GA folgt A
 60–61 I uS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbögen
 75–76 II oS: in A ohne Akzente
 76 I oS 1: in E ohne Augmentationspunkt (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach A und Originalfassung
 78–79 II uS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen
 83 II oS: in E ohne Haltebogen; GA folgt A und Originalfassung
 91 I oS 1–2: in E ohne Phrasierungsbogen; GA folgt A und Originalfassung
 93 II: in E ohne *Cresc.*-Gabel; GA folgt A
 105–106 I oS: in A ohne Akzente
 109 I: in E ohne *Cresc.*-Gabel; GA folgt A
 111 I: in E ohne *p*; GA folgt A
 117–118 I oS/uS: zweiter Bogen in E nur bis 117,6; GA folgt A in uS allerdings nur bis Ende 117)
 117–118 II oS: Bogen in E nur bis 117,5, ohne *Staccato*;
 119 I: in E ohne *Cresc.*-Gabel; GA folgt A
 123 I uS 2: in E ohne Akzent; GA folgt A
 127 I oS/uS 4–6: in A ohne Bogen
 131 I: in E ohne *Cresc.*-Gabel; GA folgt A
 131–132 I uS: in E ohne Phrasierungsbogen
 137 I uS 2–5: in A ohne Bogen
 146 II oS 2–5: in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen
 151–152 I uS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbogen
 153 I oS: erster Bogen in A bis 4
 155 II: *mf* in E erst 156,1; GA
 156 II uS: in E ohne Pause:
 157 I oS 1: in E ohne *Staccato*
 161–163 I uS: in E ohne Bogen

Sonate N arrangement

1. Quelle

Quelle: *Sonate N* für Orgel (Nr. 6, Op. 119) von Josef Rheinberger. / Op. 119. [...] Dieselbe Sonate für vier Hände / vom / COMPONISTEN. [...] Druck von C. G. Röder. GA mit einigen Retuschen faksimilierte Exemplar stammt aus dem Besitz von Harald Wanger, Schaan/Liechtenstein.

2. Die Quellen der Originalfassung für Orgel

Skizzen im Skizzenbuch Nr. 3, D-Mbs, *Mus. ms. 4739 b-3*, S. 1–5.
 Datierungen: 18.5.1880 (1. Satz), 20.5.1880 (2. Satz), 21.5.1880 (3. Satz), am Ende nach dem 4. Satz „den 22/5 80 / In der Pfingstwoche / Mai“.

Autographe Partitur, D-Mbs, *Mus. ms. 4591*.
 Datierung auf dem Titelblatt: „den 26. Mai 1880 / Mittags 1 Uhr“.

Erstausgabe, Friedrich Kistner, Leipzig [1880], Pl.Nr. 5650.

3. Einzelanmerkungen

III. Marcia Religiosa

63 I 1: in E (irrtümlich?) *f*

Sonate Nr. 7 in f-Moll op. 127 für Orgel arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

1. Quellen

A: Autographe Partitur
D-Mbs, Mus. ms. 4691/1

32 beschriebene Seiten im Hochformat mit je 18 Systemen, autographe Paginierung ab S. 2, keine Titelseite. Oben rechts auf S. 1 *Josef Rheinberger op: 127.*

Anders als in **E** sind in **A** die beiden Klavierparts Primo und Secondo untereinander notiert, also jeweils zu einer Akkolade zusammengefasst. Satzbezeichnungen und Seitenzahlen: *I / Präludium*, S. 1–12; *II*, S. 13–20; *III / Finale*, S. 21–32.

Am Schluss die Datierung *Den 23/10 81.*

E: Erstausgabe
Friedrich Kistner, Leipzig [1882]
Pl.Nr. 5864

30 Notenseiten, paginiert 2–31. Titelblatt: *HERRN CARL GREITH / Domcapellmeister in München / freundlichst gewidmet. / SONATE / für / Orgel (Nº 7. F moll) / componirt / von / JOSEF RHEINBERGER. / Op. 127. [...] Dieselbe für Pianoforte zu vier Händen / vom / COMONISTEN. [...]* Stich von E. Aaron; Druck von C. G. Röder. Das für die GA mit einigen Retuschen faksimilierte Exemplar stammt aus dem Privatbesitz von Harald Wanger, Schaan/Liechtenstein.

2. Die Quellen der Originalfassung für Orgel

Skizzen im Skizzenbuch Nr. 3, D-Mbs, Mus. ms. 4739 b-3, S. 59–61 und 71–74.

Datierungen: 6.10.1881 (1. Satz), 14.10.1881 (am Ende).

Autographe Partitur, D-Mbs, Mus. ms. 4597.
Datierung am Ende: 16.10.1881.

Erstausgabe, Friedrich Kistner, Leipzig [1882], Pl.Nr. 5863.

3. Einzelanmerkungen

I. Preludio

Satzüberschrift in **E** ohne *I.*; in GA nach **A** ergänzt

8 I oS: Bogen aus T. 6 in **E** nur bis 7,12; GA

15 II oS 2: in **E** ohne Staccato; GA folgt

17–18 I oS: in **E** zwei Phrasierungsh

18 II oS: in **E** ohne Dynamik

29 I oS: in **E** ohne Bogen; GA

34 I uS: Bogen in **A** nur

37 I oS 1: in **E** ohne Akze

49 II: in **A** *mf* statt

50 II: in **A** mit

53 I oS/uS: Br

68–70 I uS: i

70–71

75

folgt **A** und Originalfassung

weils schon ab 1

bis 97,1

1 zwar offen, in 102 aber neu angesetzt;

weise bis 99,1

gen in **A** schon ab 2

staccato; GA folgt **A**

in Bogen von 104,6 bis 105,4

ein Bogen von 105,6 bis 106,4

ohne Staccato; GA folgt **A**

in **A** ohne Bogen

in **A** ohne Bogen

5 I uS: in **A** zwei Bögen statt einer: 123,3 bis 124,2; 124,3 bis 125,2

12→ II oS 8: in **A** *b* statt *des*¹

126 I uS: in **E** ohne Haltebogen *des*² – *des*²; GA folgt **A**

132 I: *marc.* in **E** in der Mitte zwischen beiden Systemen; GA folgt **A**

137–138 I: Phrasierungsbogen in **E** erst ab 138,1; GA folgt **A** (dass das *c*² in uS mit dem *c*³ in oS verbunden ist, wird in **E** durch zusätzlichen Schlangenberg von uS 137,2 zu oS 139,4 verdeutlicht; von GA getilgt)

145–149 I: erster Phrasierungsbogen in **E** erst ab 146,1 und bis 147,5; GA folgt **A** (dass das *c*¹ in uS mit dem *c*² in oS verbunden ist, wird in **E** durch zusätzlichen Schlangenberg von uS 145,2 zu oS 147,4 verdeutlicht; von GA getilgt); zweiter Phrasierungsbogen in **E** erst ab 148,1; GA folgt **A** in **E** ohne Cresc.-Gabel, Decresc.-Gabel nur bis Ende 148; GA folgt **A**

158 I uS 2–5: in **A** ohne Phrasierungsbogen

159 I oS 3–4: in **A** mit zum Ende hin offenem Bogen, der n sel in T. 160 aber nicht fortgesetzt wird

160–161 I uS: in **E** ohne Haltebogen; GA folgt **A** und

163 II uS 1: in **E** ohne Notenhals zwischen den beid fehler); GA korrigiert nach **A**

164 I uS 4: in **E** ohne Akzent; GA folgt **A**

165–166 I oS: in **A** möglicherweise ein durr gemeint (Bogen in T. 165 vor Akkoladen notiert)

168 II: in **A** ohne *sf*

179, 181 II 1: in **A** jeweils erneu^t

184 II oS: in **E** ohne Bogen; GA

199 II oS: Bogen in **E** nur b

II.

in **E** ohne Satz

12 I oS: Bog

31 I oS 1

33–34

37–

7

5

51

55

GA folgt

erweise aus Platzgründen),

ein Versehen und folgt **A**

2; GA folgt **A**

b 2; GA folgt **A**

Bogen; GA folgt **A**

bis 2, zusätzlicher Bogen 1–2 (Vorschlagsno

del über ganzen Takt

Bogen

A punktierte Viertel statt Viertel + Achtel

Phrasierungsbogen in **E** nur bis 8; GA folgt **A**

I oS: in **A** ohne Haltebogen; GA folgt **A** und Originalfassung

I oS: in **E** ohne Bogen; GA folgt **A**

I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in **A** schon ab 114,3

I–122 I uS: in **E** zusätzlicher, unten herum geführter Bogen *b*¹ – *a*¹; GA

korrigiert nach **A**

131–132 I oS: Bogen in **E** erst ab 131,2 und nur bis 132,1; GA folgt **A** und

Originalfassung

134–135 I uS: in **E** ohne ersten Haltebogen; GA folgt **A** und Originalfassung

139–140 II oS: in **E** zusätzlicher Phrasierungsbogen *ces*¹ – *f*; von GA getilgt

(in **A** sieht der Haltebogen so aus, als führe er von *ces*¹ nach *f*; daher wohl das Versehen in **E**)

151–152 II: in **E** ohne *sf* und *sf*; GA folgt **A**

155 I oS: Bogen in **E** nur bis 154,6; GA folgt **A** und Originalfassung

159 I/II: in **E** ohne *attacca*; GA folgt **A** und Originalfassung

III. Finale

Satzüberschrift in **E** ohne *III.*; von GA nach **A** ergänzt

6 II: *sf* in **A** über Note *ges*¹

11–12 II uS: in **A** ohne Haltebogen

11–13 I/II: in **A** ohne *poco a poco rit.* und *più moderato*

12–13 II oS: in **E** ohne Haltebogen *f* – *f*; GA folgt **A** und Originalfassung

13 II oS 1–3: in **A** ohne Phrasierungsbogen

14–19 II uS: in **A** ohne Oktavverdoppelung (= ohne 8)

15 II uS: in **E** ohne Bogen; GA folgt **A**

18 I uS 5–8: Bogen in **E** nur bis 7; GA folgt **A**

20 I oS 1–2: in **A** ohne Phrasierungsbögen

35 I oS: Bogen in **A** schon ab 1

55 II oS: in **E** ohne Bogen; GA folgt **A**

68–69 II oS: in **E** ohne Phrasierungsbogen; GA folgt **A**

71 II: in **A** ohne *mf*

75 I oS 1: in **A** ohne Staccato

84 II oS 1–2: in **A** ohne Portato

46 I: *Cresc.*-Gabel in **A** bis 47,2
 47–48 I uS: in **E** ohne Akzent, ohne Haltebogen 47,4 bis 48,1, stattdessen Phrasierungsbogen bis 48,1; GA folgt **A**
 48 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in **E** schon ab 1; GA folgt **A**
 54 I uS 3: in **E** ohne *Staccato*; GA folgt **A**
 67 II: in **E** erneut *p* auf 1; GA folgt **A**
 73 I: *Cresc.*-Gabel in **A** schon ab 72, oS 3
 75 I: in **A** ohne *mf*
 77 II uS: in **A** Halbenoten + Viertelpause statt punktierte Halbenoten
 81–82 II oS: in **E** ohne Haltebogen 81,3 bis 82,1; GA folgt **A**
 106–107 II oS: Bogen in **A** erst ab 107,1
 115 I uS: Bogen in **A** nur bis 114,4
 115 II oS: Bogen in **A** bis 116

III. Scherzo

Satzüberschrift in **A** (und Originalfassung): *Scherzoso*
 3–4 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in **A** schon ab 3,1 und möglicherweise bis 5,1
 8 II oS 2–3 (Unterstimme): in **E** ohne Bogen; GA folgt **A**
 10–11 II oS: in **A** ohne ersten Haltebogen *g* – *g*
 15 I oS: Bogen in **A** nur bis 1
 23 I oS/uS: Phrasierungsbogen in **A** schon ab 1
 32–33 I oS: in **E** ohne Haltebogen $e^1 - e^1$; GA folgt **A**
 38 I uS 3: in **A** ohne *G*
 40 II oS: in **A** Halbenoten + Viertelpause statt punktierte Halbenoten
 49 I: *f* in **E** erst auf Zählzeit 2; GA folgt **A**
 69 I: *mf* in **A** wohl zu oS 3
 71 II oS 1: in **E** ohne *b* (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach **A**
 76 II oS 1: in **E** ohne *b* (Druckfehler); GA folgt **A** und Originalfassung
 75–76 I oS: in **A** nur ein Bogen 75,1 bis 76,3 (oben herum geführt)
 79–80 I oS: in **E** mit Haltebogen, dementsprechend zweites *es* ohne *b*; GA folgt **A**
 82–83 II oS: in **E** ohne Haltebogen; GA folgt **A**
 88 I: Akzent in **E** in der Mitte zwischen beiden Systemen; GA folgt **A**
 129 II: *ff* in **E** schon 128,3; GA folgt **A**
 133 I: *fff* in **A** zu oS
 133 II: in **E** *ff* statt *fff*; GA folgt **A**
 140 II oS: Bogen in **A** nur bis 4
 142 I: in **E** ohne *Decresc.*-Gabel; GA folgt **A**
 143 II: *cresc.* in **A** schon ab Ende 142
 144–149 I: in **A** Angabe *cresc.* in 144 statt *cre-scen-do*
 148–149 II uS: in **A** mit Haltebogen (allerdings in 149 nach nicht fortgesetzt)
 160 II uS: in **A** ohne Akzent
 162 I oS: Bogen in **E** neu angesetzt; GA folgt **A**
 167 I uS: Phrasierungsbogen in **A** erst ab 2
 169 I: *ff* in **A** möglicherweise zu oS
 171 I, 175 II oS/uS 1–3: in **A** jeweils ohne *P*
 173 I oS 2: in **E** zusätzlich Hals nach oben; GA folgt Originalfassung

IV. Passacaglia

8 II: in **A** ohne *p*
 10 I: in **A** ohne *espress.*
 15 I: in **A** *Cresc.*-*C*
 17 II: in **A** ohne
 18–19 I uS: in **E** die Fortsetzung des
 Bogens aus T
 19–20 I/II: in **E**
 22 I: in **E**
 31
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 49
 50
 51
 52
 53
 54
 55
 56
 57
 58
 59
 60
 61
 62
 63
 64
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
 70
 71
 72
 73
 74
 75
 76
 77
 78
 79
 80
 81
 82
 83
 84
 85
 86
 87
 88
 89
 90
 91
 92
 93
 94
 95
 96
 97
 98
 99
 100
 101
 102
 103
 104
 105
 106
 107
 108
 109
 110
 111
 112
 113
 114
 115
 116
 117
 118
 119
 120
 121
 122
 123
 124
 125
 126
 127
 128
 129
 130
 131
 132
 133
 134
 135
 136
 137
 138
 139
 140
 141
 142
 143
 144
 145
 146
 147
 148
 149
 150
 151
 152
 153
 154
 155
 156
 157
 158
 159
 160
 161
 162
 163
 164
 165
 166
 167
 168
 169
 170
 171
 172
 173
 174
 175
 176
 177
 178
 179
 180
 181
 182
 183
 184
 185
 186
 187
 188
 189
 190
 191
 192
 193
 194
 195
 196
 197
 198
 199
 200
 201
 202
 203
 204
 205
 206
 207
 208
 209
 210
 211
 212
 213
 214
 215
 216
 217
 218
 219
 220
 221
 222
 223
 224
 225
 226
 227
 228
 229
 230
 231
 232
 233
 234
 235
 236
 237
 238
 239
 240
 241
 242
 243
 244
 245
 246
 247
 248
 249
 250
 251
 252
 253
 254
 255
 256
 257
 258
 259
 260
 261
 262
 263
 264
 265
 266
 267
 268
 269
 270
 271
 272
 273
 274
 275
 276
 277
 278
 279
 280
 281
 282
 283
 284
 285
 286
 287
 288
 289
 290
 291
 292
 293
 294
 295
 296
 297
 298
 299
 300
 301
 302
 303
 304
 305
 306
 307
 308
 309
 310
 311
 312
 313
 314
 315
 316
 317
 318
 319
 320
 321
 322
 323
 324
 325
 326
 327
 328
 329
 330
 331
 332
 333
 334
 335
 336
 337
 338
 339
 340
 341
 342
 343
 344
 345
 346
 347
 348
 349
 350
 351
 352
 353
 354
 355
 356
 357
 358
 359
 360
 361
 362
 363
 364
 365
 366
 367
 368
 369
 370
 371
 372
 373
 374
 375
 376
 377
 378
 379
 380
 381
 382
 383
 384
 385
 386
 387
 388
 389
 390
 391
 392
 393
 394
 395
 396
 397
 398
 399
 400
 401
 402
 403
 404
 405
 406
 407
 408
 409
 410
 411
 412
 413
 414
 415
 416
 417
 418
 419
 420
 421
 422
 423
 424
 425
 426
 427
 428
 429
 430
 431
 432
 433
 434
 435
 436
 437
 438
 439
 440
 441
 442
 443
 444
 445
 446
 447
 448
 449
 450
 451
 452
 453
 454
 455
 456
 457
 458
 459
 460
 461
 462
 463
 464
 465
 466
 467
 468
 469
 470
 471
 472
 473
 474
 475
 476
 477
 478
 479
 480
 481
 482
 483
 484
 485
 486
 487
 488
 489
 490
 491
 492
 493
 494
 495
 496
 497
 498
 499
 500
 501
 502
 503
 504
 505
 506
 507
 508
 509
 510
 511
 512
 513
 514
 515
 516
 517
 518
 519
 520
 521
 522
 523
 524
 525
 526
 527
 528
 529
 530
 531
 532
 533
 534
 535
 536
 537
 538
 539
 540
 541
 542
 543
 544
 545
 546
 547
 548
 549
 550
 551
 552
 553
 554
 555
 556
 557
 558
 559
 560
 561
 562
 563
 564
 565
 566
 567
 568
 569
 570
 571
 572
 573
 574
 575
 576
 577
 578
 579
 580
 581
 582
 583
 584
 585
 586
 587
 588
 589
 590
 591
 592
 593
 594
 595
 596
 597
 598
 599
 600
 601
 602
 603
 604
 605
 606
 607
 608
 609
 610
 611
 612
 613
 614
 615
 616
 617
 618
 619
 620
 621
 622
 623
 624
 625
 626
 627
 628
 629
 630
 631
 632
 633
 634
 635
 636
 637
 638
 639
 640
 641
 642
 643
 644
 645
 646
 647
 648
 649
 650
 651
 652
 653
 654
 655
 656
 657
 658
 659
 660
 661
 662
 663
 664
 665
 666
 667
 668
 669
 670
 671
 672
 673
 674
 675
 676
 677
 678
 679
 680
 681
 682
 683
 684
 685
 686
 687
 688
 689
 690
 691
 692
 693
 694
 695
 696
 697
 698
 699
 700
 701
 702
 703
 704
 705
 706
 707
 708
 709
 710
 711
 712
 713
 714
 715
 716
 717
 718
 719
 720
 721
 722
 723
 724
 725
 726
 727
 728
 729
 730
 731
 732
 733
 734
 735
 736
 737
 738
 739
 740
 741
 742
 743
 744
 745
 746
 747
 748
 749
 750
 751
 752
 753
 754
 755
 756
 757
 758
 759
 760
 761
 762
 763
 764
 765
 766
 767
 768
 769
 770
 771
 772
 773
 774
 775
 776
 777
 778
 779
 780
 781
 782
 783
 784
 785
 786
 787
 788
 789
 790
 791
 792
 793
 794
 795
 796
 797
 798
 799
 800
 801
 802
 803
 804
 805
 806
 807
 808
 809
 810
 811
 812
 813
 814
 815
 816
 817
 818
 819
 820
 821
 822
 823
 824
 825
 826
 827
 828
 829
 830
 831
 832
 833
 834
 835
 836
 837
 838
 839
 840
 841
 842
 843
 844
 845
 846
 847
 848
 849
 850
 851
 852
 853
 854
 855
 856
 857
 858
 859
 860
 861
 862
 863
 864
 865
 866
 867
 868
 869
 870
 871
 872
 873
 874
 875
 876
 877
 878
 879
 880
 881
 882
 883
 884
 885
 886
 887
 888
 889
 890
 891
 892
 893
 894
 895
 896
 897
 898
 899
 900
 901
 902
 903
 904
 905
 906
 907
 908
 909
 910
 911
 912
 913
 914
 915
 916
 917
 918
 919
 920
 921
 922
 923
 924
 925
 926
 927
 928
 929
 930
 931
 932
 933
 934
 935
 936
 937
 938
 939
 940
 941
 942
 943
 944
 945
 946
 947
 948
 949
 950
 951
 952
 953
 954
 955
 956
 957
 958
 959
 960
 961
 962
 963
 964
 965
 966
 967
 968
 969
 970
 971
 972
 973
 974
 975
 976
 977
 978
 979
 980
 981
 982
 983
 984
 985
 986
 987
 988
 989
 990
 991
 992
 993
 994
 995
 996
 997
 998
 999
 1000

99 II oS: Phrasierungsbogen in **A** erst ab 2
 100 I uS: Phrasierungsbogen in **A** erst ab 2
 102 II oS 4–7: in **A** ohne Phrasierungsbogen
 103 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in **A** nur bis 5
 108–110 I: *Cresc.*-Gabel in **A** jeweils bis 1 des nächsten Taktes, Beginn der *Decresc.*-Gabel dementsprechend jeweils etwas später
 112–118 II uS: in **A** ohne Bögen
 118 II oS 4: in **A** mit g^1 (?)
 120 I oS 2: \sharp in **E** vor h^2 statt vor d^3 (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach **A**
 120–121 II uS: Bogen in **E** in 121 nicht fortgesetzt, stattdessen *r* ab 121,2; GA korrigiert nach **A**
 129 I oS/uS: Bogen in **E** nur bis 6; GA folgt **A** und Originalf reicht in **A** in uS allerdings nur bis 6; GA interpretiert die nauigkeit⁹)
 130 II oS: Bogen in **E** nur bis 7; GA folgt **A** und Ori
 131 II oS (Unterstimme): Bogen in **E** nur bis 5; C
 132 II oS: Phrasierungsbogen in **E** erst ab 2; C nur bis 7; GA folgt der wahrscheinlichen Le ginalfassung
 133 I oS: Bogen in **A** nur bis 6
 136 I oS 1–5: Bogen in **E** nur bis 4 fehler); GA folgt in beiden Fäll
 143 I oS: Bogen aus T. 142 in
 143–144 I oS: in **E** ohne Ph
 144–145 I oS: in **E** mit Ph
 $h^1 - h^1$; GA folgt **A**
 160 I oS/uS 1: in **A**
 162–163 II oS: in
 163 I uS 11–1
 163–164 II u
 165 I: in
 168–1
 170
 171
 172
 173
 174
 175
 176
 177
 178
 179
 180
 181
 182
 183
 184
 185
 186
 187
 188
 189
 190
 191
 192
 193
 194
 195
 196
 197
 198
 199
 200
 201
 202
 203
 204
 205
 206
 207
 208
 209
 210
 211
 212
 213
 214
 215
 216
 217
 218
 219
 220
 221
 222
 223
 224
 225
 226
 227
 228
 229
 230
 231
 232
 233
 234
 235
 236
 237
 238
 239
 240
 241
 242
 243
 244
 245
 246
 247
 248
 249
 250
 251
 252
 253
 254
 255
 256
 257
 258
 259
 260
 261
 262
 263
 264
 265
 266
 267
 268
 269
 270
 271
 272
 273
 274
 275
 276
 277
 278
 279
 280
 281
 282
 283
 284
 285
 286
 287
 288
 289
 290
 291
 292
 293
 294
 295
 296
 297
 298
 299
 300
 301
 302
 303
 304
 305
 306
 307
 308
 309
 310
 311
 312
 313
 314
 315
 316
 317
 318
 319
 320
 321
 322
 323
 324
 325
 326
 327
 328
 329
 330
 331
 332
 333
 334
 335
 336
 337
 338
 339
 340
 341
 342
 343
 344
 345
 346
 347
 348
 349
 350
 351
 352
 353
 354
 355
 356
 357
 358
 359
 360
 361
 362
 363
 364
 365
 366
 367
 368
 369
 370
 371
 372
 373
 374
 375
 376
 377
 378
 379
 380
 381
 382
 383
 384
 385
 386
 387
 388
 389
 390
 391
 392
 393
 394
 395
 396
 397
 398
 399
 400
 401
 402
 403
 404
 405
 406
 407
 408
 409
 410
 411
 412
 413
 414
 415
 416
 417
 418
 419
 420

Sonate Nr. 9 in b-Moll op. 142 für Orgel arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

1. Die Quellen

A: Autographe Partitur
D-Mbs, Mus. ms. 4612

35 beschriebene Seiten im Hochformat, davon eine Titelseite mit 16 Systemen und 34 Notenseiten à 17 Systeme mit autographischer Paginierung ab S. 2. Titelseite von der Hand des Komponisten: *Sonate für Orgel / (Nr. 9 in B moll) / componirt / und / für Pianoforte zu 4 Händen / bearbeitet / von / Josef Rheinberger / op: 142.* Oben links Aufkleber mit Bibliothekssignatur, rechts daneben die Signatur handschriftlich wiederholt. Über dem Titel Stempel BIBLIOTHECA / REGIA / MONACENSIS.

Auf der ersten Notenseite oben links noch einmal Bibliotheksstempel, oben rechts autograph *Jos. Rheinberger, op: 142.*

Anders als in E sind in A die beiden Klavierparts Primo und Secondo untereinander notiert, also jeweils zu einer Akkolade zusammengefasst. Satzbezeichnungen und Seitenzahlen: I / *Praeludium.*, S. 1–13; II / *Romanze.*, S. 14–19; III / *Fantasie und Fuge.*, S. 20–34 (S. 26 oben noch einmal extra die Überschrift *Fuge.*), am Ende die Datierung *Fine den 2/6 85.*

E: Erstausgabe
Robert Forberg, Leipzig [1886]
Pl.Nr. 3525

32 Notenseiten, paginiert 2–33. Der Sonate ist ein Sammeltitleblatt vorangestellt (= Auflistung der bei Forberg bis dahin erschienenen *Compositionen für Orgel / von / JOSEF RHEINBERGER*), auf dem der Titel der Sonate Nr. 9 folgendermaßen angegeben ist: *Op. 142. Sonate Nr. IX in B-moll für Orgel. / (Praeludium, Romanze, Fantasie und Fuge.) / Dieselbe für Pianoforte zu vier Händen bearbeitet vom Componisten.*

Stich und Druck der Röder'schen Offizin in Leipzig.

Das für die GA mit einigen Retuschen faksimilierte Exemplar stammt aus dem Privatbesitz von Harald Wanger, Schaan/Liechtenstein.

Provenienz: Unten auf der Titelseite Stempel CARL LISCHER / Briefmarken-Handlung / Musikalien und Antiquariat / MÜNCHEN / Burgstrasse No. 12.

2. Die Quellen der Originalfassung für Orgel

Skizzen im Skizzenbuch Nr. 4, D-Mbs, Mus. ms. 4739 b-4, S. 1–4.
Datierungen: 14.5.1885 (1. Satz), 20.5.1885 (2. Satz), 22.5.1885 (3. Satz).

Autographe Partitur, D-Mbs, Mus. ms. 4612.

Datierung am Ende: 24.5.1885; Vermerk auf dem Titelblatt: „Zuletzt gespielt Vaduz den 5/9 85. J. Rh.“.

Erstausgabe, Robert Forberg, Leipzig [1886]

3. Einzelanmerkungen

I. Praeludium

in E auf den ersten beiden Systemen; von GA korrigiert.

2–3 II uS: in A ohne *mf*.

3 I: in A ohne *Dyr*.

6 I oS 1: in A mit *mf*.

9–10 I uS: in A ohne *mf*.

10 II uS

16 I

23

Di.

GA hält dies für einen Druckfehler und

GA hält dies für einen Druckfehler und folgt A und

Phrasierungsbogen in E nur bis 44,9, obwohl in 45 als Fortsetzung

Phrasierungsbogen in A bis 9

ohne Phrasierungsbögen ab 48,5

Phrasierungsbogen in E nur bis 49,4; GA folgt A (Bogen dort nach Seitenwechsel in 50 allerdings nicht fortgesetzt)

51 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in A möglicherweise bis 52,1

52 II oS: Phrasierungsbogen in A schon ab 1

53 I uS: Phrasierungsbogen in A schon ab 1

53 II oS: in A mit Phrasierungsbogen über ganzen Takt

54 II oS: Phrasierungsbogen in A schon ab 1

55 II uS: in A ohne Bogen

56 I/II: in A ohne *sf*

56 II oS: Phrasierungsbogen in A bis 9

57 II oS: Phrasierungsbogen in A schon ab 1

58 II oS: in A mit Phrasierungsbogen über ganzen Takt

60 I: *ff* in A erst 61,1

64 I uS 3, 7: in A versehentlich jeweils punktierte Achtel statt *Ac'*

64 I uS 6–8: in E ohne Phrasierungsbogen; GA folgt A (dort wie in den unteren beiden Haltebögen)

64–65 II uS: in A ohne Bögen

80 I 3: in E mit Angabe *poco* (Druckfehler); von GA korrigiert

85–87 II uS: in A ohne Phrasierungsbögen *F – Ges*

90–91 II uS: in A ohne Bogen *Des – Ges* (in E fehlt

in 91; von GA korrigiert)

94 II oS: Phrasierungsbogen in E nur bis 7; GA

95 II oS 3–4: in E ohne Haltebogen; GA

97 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in A 2–4

98, 99 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in A

100 I: in A ohne Dynamikgabeln

101 I uS 5–6: Haltebogen in F

nach A; Phrasierungsbogen

102 I uS: Phrasierungsbogen

107–108 II uS: in A ohne

109 II uS 1: in E mit

109–110 I: in A ohne

110 I uS 3: in A

111–112 I/II

113 I oS

117 I

117 II

117 I uS

117 II

GA folgt A und Originalfassung

GA folgt A und Originalfassung

eines Bogens (oben herum geführt); von GA in

note *d*² statt Halbenote (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert

13 I mit Tenutostrich (?)

13 I in E mit Beginn eines Bogens; von GA in Anschluss an A getilgt

uS: in A ohne Bogen 136,3 bis 137,1

A *ff* statt *f*

I: in A ohne *marc.*

I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in A bis 150,1

150 I: in A ohne *ff*

151–152 II oS: in E Phrasierungsbogen *as – ces'* statt Haltebogen *ces' – ces'*;

GA hält dies für einen Druckfehler und korrigiert nach A und Originalfassung

156 II: *rit.* in E schon ab 1; GA folgt A

II. Romanze

2–3, 6–7, 18–19, 62–63, 78–79 I: in A jeweils ohne Akzente

3–4 II uS: in E ohne Phrasierungsbogen; GA folgt A

6 I oS/uS 1: Phrasierungsbogen in E nur bis 5,5; GA folgt A und Original-

fassung (in A in 6 nach Akkoladenwechsel allerdings ohne Fortsetzung des

Bogens)

9 II: in A ohne *mf*

10 I uS 4: in E ohne Pause (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach A

10 I/II: in A ohne *p*

12 I/II: in A ohne *f*

14 I oS/uS: Phrasierungsbogen in A schon ab 2

14 II oS: Phrasierungsbogen in A nur bis 13,6

¹⁰ Die Skizzen zu dieser Sonate sind bei Hans-Josef Irmen, *Thematisches Verzeichnis der musikalischen Werke Gabriel Josef Rheinbergers*, Regensburg 1974, nicht verzeichnet.

Sonate Nr. 10 in h-Moll op. 146 für Orgel arrangiert für Klavier zu vier Händen

1. Die Quellen

A: Autographe Partitur
D-Mbs, Mus. ms. 4616

36 beschriebene Seiten im Hochformat, davon eine Titelseite mit 16 Systemen und 35 Notenseiten à 17 Systeme mit autographischer Paginierung ab S. 2.

Titelseite von der Hand des Komponisten: *Orgel-Sonate / (Nr. 10 in H moll) / componirt / und / für Clavier zu 4 Händen bearbeitet / von / Josef Rheinberger / op: 146*. Oben links Aufkleber mit Bibliothekssignatur, rechts daneben die Signatur handschriftlich wiederholt. Unter dem Titel Stempel *BIBLIOTHECA / REGIA / MONACENSIS*.

Auf der ersten Notenseite oben rechts autograph *Jos. Rheinberger / op: 146*.

Anders als in **E** sind in **A** die beiden Klavierparts Primo und Secondo untereinander notiert, also jeweils zu einer Akkolade zusammengefasst.

Satzbezeichnungen und Seitenzahlen: *I / Präludium u. Fuge., S. 1–12*, obere Akkolade (S. 6 oben noch einmal extra die Überschrift *Fuge*); *II Thema mit Veränderungen., S. 12–19*, obere Akkolade; *III Fantasie u. Finale., S. 19–35*, am Ende die Datierung *Fine 3/7 86*.

E: Erstausgabe
Robert Forberg, Leipzig [1886]
Pl.Nr. 3678

34 Notenseiten, paginiert 2–35. Der Sonate ist ein Sammeltitelblatt vorangestellt (= Auflistung der bei Forberg bis dahin erschienenen *Compositionen für Orgel / von / JOSEF RHEINBERGER*), auf dem der Titel der Sonate Nr. 10 folgendermaßen angegeben ist: *Op. 146. Sonate Nr. X in H-moll für Orgel. / (Präludium, Fuge, Fantasie und Finale) / Dieselbe für Pianoforte zu vier Händen bearbeitet vom Componisten*.

Stich und Druck der Röder'schen Offizin in Leipzig.
Das für die GA mit einigen Retuschen faksimilierte Exemplar stammt aus dem Privatbesitz von Harald Wanger, Schaan/Liechtenstein.

2. Die Quellen der Originalfassung für Orgel

Skizzen im Skizzenbuch Nr. 4, D-Mbs, Mus. ms. 4739 b-4, S.
Datierungen: 4.6.1886 (1. Satz), 7.6.1886 (2. Satz).

Autographe Partitur, D-Mbs, Mus. ms. 4616.
Datierung am Ende: 19.6.1886.

Erstausgabe, Robert Forberg, Leipzig [1886], r

3. Einzelanmerkungen

I. Praeludium und Fuge

in **E** Satzüberschrift ohne *I.*; vo.
in **E** Metronomangabe
GA hält dies für einer
Originalfassung

1 I oS: in **E** zu Beg
(Druckfehler); von

1 I/II: in **A**

9 II oS:

11 I/II

18

G, tationspunkt, ohne Akzent;

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

, 23,1–6; 24,1–3

57 I uS 1: in **E** ohne # (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach **A** und Originalfassung

60–61 II oS (Oberstimme): in **E** ohne Phrasierungsbogen; GA folgt **A**

61–63 II oS/uS: in **A** zwei Bögen statt einer: 61,1 bis 62,5; 63,1–4

75 II: in **E** ohne *p*; GA folgt **A**

75 II uS 2: Pause in **E** ohne Augmentationspunkt (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach **A**

79–82 II oS: in **A** andere Phrasierung: erster Bogen 79,1 bis 81,1; 81,2–3 ohne Bogen; zweiter Bogen 82,1–6

81–82 II uS: Phrasierungsbogen in **A** vor Akkoladenwechsel nur bis Er

82 I uS: in **E** ohne Phrasierungsbogen; GA folgt **A**

86 I: *sf* in **E** in der Mitte zwischen beiden Systemen; GA folgt **A**

86 I uS: Bogen aus 85 in **A** nur bis 1 (?)

86–87 I uS: in **A** ohne Phrasierungsbogen ab 86,3

89 I oS 1: in **E** mit Augmentationspunkten (Druckfehler); nach **A**

91–93 II oS: in **A** ohne Phrasierungsbogen

93 II oS 1–2 (Unterstimme): in **A** punktierte Halbviertelpause

93 II oS 4 (Oberstimme): in **A** Halbe *cis¹* auf

Halbe auf Zählzeit 4; in **E** ohne Akzent;

94 II oS 1: in **E** ohne Akzent; GA folgt

97–98 I uS: in **A** zwei Bögen statt e

110 I: *ff* in **A** erst auf Zählzeit 2

112 I: in **A** ohne *marc.*

112–113 II: in **A** ohne *sf*

116 I: *p* in **E** schon auf 1

116 II oS 1–2 (Unterstimme): in **E** ohne Augmentationspunkt (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach **A** und

116–117 I: in **A** ol

120 II oS 1 (U-

GA korrigiert

123–124

127–128

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

130 II uS

130 I u

– *h¹*; GA folgt **A** und Original-

st **A**

ierungsbögen statt einer: 134,1–12; 135,1–7

folgt **A**

GA folgt **A**

tebogen

ine Haltebögen; GA folgt **A**

II. Veränderungen

A ohne *espress.*

, 10–12 II oS: in **E** jeweils ohne Phrasierungsbogen; GA folgt **A**

–13 II: in **A** ohne Dynamikgabeln

13–15 I: in **A** ohne Decresc.-Gabel

15 II, 16 I: in **A** ohne *p*

19–20 II oS: in **E** mit zusätzlichem, unten herum geführten Bogen; von GA getilgt

20 II uS 2: in **E** ohne Pause (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach **A** und Originalfassung

35 II oS 1–2: in **A** ohne Phrasierungsbogen

35–36 II oS: in **E** ohne Haltebogen; GA folgt **A** und Originalfassung

36–37 II uS: in **E** mit zusätzlichem, oben herum geführten Bogen; von GA getilgt

46–47 I oS: in **A** mit Bogen 46,3 bis 47,1

47–48 I uS: in **A** ohne Phrasierungsbogen

55 I: in **E** ohne *dim.*; GA folgt **A**

55 I uS 2: in **E** ohne Akzent; GA folgt **A**

55–56 II: in **E** ohne Decresc.-Gabel; GA folgt **A**

65 I uS: Bogen in **A** erst ab 2

66 I: in **E** ohne Decresc.-Gabel; GA folgt **A**

66 II oS: Bogen in **A** bis 67,1

69 II oS: in **A** ohne die beiden unteren Haltebögen

71–72 I uS (Unterstimme): in **A** ohne Phrasierungsbogen

73 I oS 1–2: in **E** normale Akzente (⇒) statt Dachakzente; GA folgt **A**

90 II: in **E** ohne Decresc.-Gabel; GA folgt **A**

93 I oS: Phrasierungsbogen in **A** bis 5, dort mit Punkt zu Bogen

95 oS 1: in **E** ohne Akzent; GA folgt **A**

98 II uS: in **E** mit Augmentationspunkten (Druckfehler); GA korrigiert nach **A** und Originalfassung

99 I oS/uS 4: in **A** ohne Akzent

104 I uS 4: in **E** *fis¹* statt *ais¹*; GA folgt **A**



Critical Report

Abbreviations

I	Primo
II	Secondo
D-Mbs	Music Department of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich
GA	Rheinberger Complete Edition
oS	top staff
Pl.Nr.	plate number
T.	measure
uS	bottom staff

The detailed notes (please refer to Critical Report in German) are given in the following sequence: measure, staff, rhythmic sign within measure (if applicable; note or rest): alternative reading with siglum of relevant source or comment, followed by "statt" ("instead of") and the reading from GA, if necessary for purposes of clarification. The source distinguishing marks are always identified. If the original version is referred to, this signifies the musical text of volume 38 of the Complete Edition, without distinguishing, as a rule, which particular source this text reflects.

Source Material and Editorial Method

The present volume contains Rheinberger's arrangements of his Organ Sonatas Nos. 2 to 10 for piano for as well as his solo piano arrangements of Sonata No. 8.

As far as the authorship of Sonatas Nos. 2 and 4 is concerned, the handwritten sources – namely the autographs by Rheinberger's wife, Fanny, and the fair copy in her hand. The titles of these sources refer to Fanny as the author. Presumably, Fanny proofread both copies and made corrections. He did so at different times. In the autograph of Sonata No. 2 we find a great many corrections, mostly concerning the dynamics. They too seem to be in Fanny's hand. It is safe to assume that she entered the corrections in her husband's autograph, or at least after consultation with him. Perhaps after they had played through the changes on the piano. Fanny then took these changes into account when writing out the fair copy. The sketch in contrast, has very few corrections, and Rheinberger evidently added only a few dynamic marks to the corresponding fair copy. Still, the fair copy and the first

edition of this opus reveal many discrepancies in the distribution of the voices and especially in the phrasing dynamics (far more than occur in the other sonatas in our volume). This observation allows us to conclude that Rheinberger's actual proofreading took place in conjunction with the preparation of the first edition. In sum, it can be stated that Fanny's role in transcribing Sonatas Nos. 2 and 4 was not that of her husband subjected her (presumably) to a rigorous examination prior to publication. The autograph referred to as the (so-called) "original" is the first edition of each of the first editions.

In contrast, the autographs of Sonatas Nos. 3 and 4 in our volume stand in sharp contrast to those of the other sonatas. One exception is the autograph of Sonata No. 3, which is a sketch. In the autograph of Sonata No. 4, Fanny's handwriting is clearly visible. In the musical text of the original edition, Fanny was able to write them out without having to resort to preparatory work.

The autograph of Sonata No. 8 in our volume also survives in a first edition. Rheinberger himself supervised the publication of the Sonatas, both in their original versions and in their arrangements, the relevant first editions must therefore be regarded as definitive. For this reason, and because of the high quality and historical value of their appearance on the page, we reproduce the first editions of his arrangements as photographic reprints, albeit revised in order to incorporate the findings from our critical evaluation of the sources.

In reproducing the original prints, we have proceeded as follows: the original engraving, along with the preliminary information, tempo indications, and *Primo* and *Secondo* marks, has been adopted unchanged. In contrast, work titles, movement numbers, and the name of the composer have been added or modernized for the sake of consistency (added movement numbers are italicized). The main

¹ The proof of this is not always air-tight, however, for Fanny closely imitated her husband's handwriting, and the possibility cannot be discounted that at least some of the musical corrections are in Josef Rheinberger's hand but are not detectable as such owing to its great similarity with his wife's handwriting. This is not the case, however, with the dynamic marks in Fanny's sketch: here the composer obviously made entries in his own hand to his wife's manuscript. More precise information on the sketches and fair copies of Sonatas No. 2 and 4 can be found in the relevant source descriptions in Part II of the Critical Report. See also the facsimiles on pp. XXVI f.

² Unfortunately the autograph for the arrangement of Sonata No. 6, op. 119, is no longer extant.

body of the music has been given a continuous new pagination. We have also inserted bar numbers, which are found in none of the first editions.

Being definitive, these prints have also served as the principal source of our edition. However, Rheinberger, as we have learned from our previous work on the Complete Edition, tended to be a negligent proofreader, possibly limiting his attention to the notes and leaving the dynamics, articulation, and other markings unexamined. For this reason, we have critically compared the first editions with the autograph scores. From this we learned, first of all, that none of his autographs served directly as an engraver's copy for the first edition. This is proved by several additions in the printed sources that are not found in the handwritten sources, particularly in the case of dynamics and articulation marks. It would therefore seem that Rheinberger, after finishing the fair copy, made adjustments idiomatic to the piano when reading through the copy for the engraver, with Sonata No. 4 representing a special case, as already mentioned in the above commentary on this sonata.³ Secondly, our comparison of the sources also disclosed obvious or probable engraver's errors as well as inaccuracies and inconsistencies in the first editions. In all such cases, we have adopted the alternative readings from the autographs in the Complete Edition.

A certain difficulty in preparing the edition arose in those cases where, in comparison to the autograph scores, dynamic marks, ties, or instructions regarding phrasing or articulation (slurs, staccato, accents, etc.) in the first editions are missing and where this omission cannot be identified as an error by the engraver.⁴ In such cases the question arises whether Rheinberger himself made a relevant alteration to the autograph or whether it represents an engraver's error or whether it represents an engraver's error or whether it represents an engraver's error. This question had to be decided on a case-by-case basis. Each of our editions has to take into account the fact that the first editions contain a certain number of misprints and that their reliability should be judged with a critical eye. For the cases described above, we have retained the reading in the autographs if it seemed no less likely to represent the composer's intention rather than a

...ves the placement of slurs, which ...ne discrepancies between the autograph and the printed sources. Rheinberger's slurs are ...with the beginning and/or ending being ...iguous.⁵ The special comments therefore refer to such discrepancies between the handwritten and printed source only if they obviously conflict. In contrast,

we do not mention the many cases where the autograph and first edition may well differ in their placement of slurs, but the difference cannot be pinned down owing to the imprecise notation in the manuscript (otherwise the length of the special comments would grow beyond all proportion). The frequent imprecision of the slurs in the autographs has also caused us, as a rule, to follow the first edition in the placement of slurs, for even if this may occasionally depart from the composer's actual intention it is often impossible to divine his intention from the autographs.

The readings we have adopted from the autographs, if not specially indicated but are noted in the Critical Commentary. In such cases, the autograph (GA follows autograph) is inserted in the Critical Commentary on the findings for all other discrepancies between the autographs and the first editions are mentioned in the case of Rheinberger's works, as mentioned above, or at the end of dynamic markings. Nor do we follow the autographs frequently encountered in the first editions with regard to the following: a line break; omitted before a line

...in the first editions have been ...ment. ...not taken from one of the sources are ...all type in the case of accidentals or dynamic markings (*f*, *p*, etc.), broken lines in the case of ties, crescendo or decrescendo hairpins, and brackets in the case of verbal instructions such as *cresc.* oder *dimin.*, accent marks, staccato dots, and tenuto dashes.

For the description of the sources and the detailed comments see the Critical Report in German (pp. 258 ff.).

³ The engraver's copies, as is usually the case with Rheinberger's works, are unfortunately lost.
⁴ Obvious engraver's errors include cases where slurs, staccato dots, or similar signs are missing in one of the two voices of passages in parallel octaves, or where a dynamic mark suddenly vanishes in the primo or secondo part although the parts are otherwise at the same dynamic level.
⁵ See also the facsimile on p. XXVIII.

Apparat critique

Liste des abréviations

I	Primo
II	Secondo
D-Mbs	Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich, département de musique
GA	Édition intégrale des œuvres de Rheinberger
oS	système supérieur
Pl.Nr.	numéro de plaque
T.	mesure(s)
uS	système inférieur

Les remarques notées uniquement dans la version allemande sont citées dans l'ordre suivant :

Mesure, partie, signe rythmique (si nécessaire ; note ou silence) : version divergente de la source caractérisée par un sigle ou remarque ; le cas échéant pour plus de clarté, la version de l'Édition intégrale est ajoutée après « statt » (« au lieu de »). Si l'on renvoie ici à la version originale, il s'agit alors du texte musical de l'Édition intégrale dans le volume 38, sans que l'on distingue en règle générale à quelle source celui-ci correspond exactement à cet égard.

Situation générale des sources et principes

Le volume présente renferme les arrangements de ses Sonates pour orgue à quatre mains ainsi que son arrangement du n° 8 pour piano à deux mains.

En ce qui concerne la version pour piano des nos 2 et 4, les arrangements possèdent respectivement un caractère original et une qualité de Rheinberger, Fanny a fait aussi par elle-même ; sur le premier, au propre, Fanny se qualifie comme compositeur a sans doute été intervenu dans le travail de chaque fois à un stade déjà dans l'ébauche de nommant surtout la répartition des notes être de la main de Fanny (et non des par Josef Rheinberger dans l'ébauche on peut cependant supposer qu'elles ont une initiative du compositeur, et tout au moins une concertation entre Fanny et son mari, peut-être après avoir joué ensemble l'arrangement au piano. Fanny a tenu compte de ces changements dans l'élaboration de la copie

au propre. L'ébauche au n° 4 par contre ne comporte de rares corrections et aussi dans la copie au propre pondante, Rheinberger s'est contenté d'ajouter des indications dynamiques. Dans cet opus en ce qui concerne au propre et première impression comme dans les autres différences dans la répartition des notes et dans tout dans le phrasé et la dynamique. Ce n'est le cas dans les autres arrangements. Une observation qui laisse supposer que la correction de Rheinberger a été faite de la confection du manuscrit. On peut dire que Fanny a fait de son propre travail (préalablement soumis ce travail sous presse) avant la mise en vente comme l'auteur (uniquement) des premières impressions.

Les manuscrits publiés dans ce volume sont ceux de Rheinberger. A une exception près, les graphes sont conservés. Des erreurs sont connues – en ce qui concerne le texte – et ont été rigoureusement les versions originales et a pu ainsi les écrire au propre, sans devoir faire d'ébauches auparavant.

Le volume possède en outre les premières impressions de toutes les œuvres de ce volume. Comme Rheinberger a lui-même donné à graver les Sonates pour orgue – originaux comme aussi les versions pour piano –, les premières éditions correspondantes sont à considérer comme des versions de dernière main. Pour cette raison, et aussi du fait de leur graphisme musical historique d'un haut niveau de qualité, les premières impressions des arrangements sont rendues en réimpressions dans ce volume, toutefois sous forme révisée, afin de pouvoir intégrer les résultats de la comparaison critique des sources.

Il a été procédé comme suit dans le rendu des gravures originales : la gravure originale, ainsi que les altérations, indications de tempo et désignations *Primo* et *Secondo*

¹ On ne peut toutefois pas l'affirmer avec une entière certitude. Car comme Fanny suit très fidèlement l'écriture de son mari, il n'est pas exclu que tout au moins quelques (corrections de) notes soient bien de la main de Josef Rheinberger et ne soient pas reconnaissables en tant que telles à cause de l'écriture très ressemblante de sa femme. Il en va autrement des indications dynamiques dans l'ébauche de Fanny : ici, le compositeur a manifestement procédé à des ajouts dans le manuscrit de sa femme. Des informations plus précises sur les ébauches et copies au propre des Sonates 2 et 4 figurent dans les descriptions de sources correspondantes dans la Partie II de l'Apparat critique. Cf. aussi fac-similés, p. XXVI sq.

² L'autographe de l'arrangement de la Sonate n° 6 op. 119 est perdu.

sont restées inchangées. Les titres des œuvres, numéros de mouvements et notes du compositeur ont été par contre complétés ou renouvelés pour des raisons d'uniformité (des numéros de mouvements complétés sont en italique). Les pages musicales ont été renumérotées en continu. En outre, des chiffres de mesure ont été ajoutés qui ne figuraient pas foncièrement dans les premières éditions.

En tant qu'éditions de dernière main, les gravures originales sont aussi la source principale de l'édition présente. Mais comme le montre l'expérience du travail d'édition jusqu'ici dans le cadre de l'Édition intégrale, Rheinberger était plutôt négligent dans la lecture des épreuves et s'est peut-être limité à contrôler les notes, sans vérifier la dynamique, l'articulation et d'autres indications. Pour cette raison, les premières éditions ont été comparées critiquement aux autographes. Il s'est avéré d'une part que les autographes dans tous les cas n'étaient sûrement pas les modèles de gravure directs pour les premières impressions. C'est ce qu'attestent certains ajouts dans les sources imprimées qui n'apparaissent pas encore dans les sources manuscrites, notamment indications d'articulation et de dynamique. Il semble donc que Rheinberger ait encore procédé à quelques adaptations aux spécificités instrumentales du piano, chaque fois après avoir rédigé la copie au propre, sans doute en en vérifiant la copie faite pour les graveurs (le n° 4 est un cas particulier, comme il est démontré dans les remarques ci-dessus à propos de cette sonate).³ Mais d'autre part, la comparaison des sources révèle aussi des erreurs de gravure manifestes ou probables, ainsi que des imprécisions et des inconséquences dans les premières impressions ; dans ces cas les lectures alternatives afférentes des autographes sont reprises dans l'édition présente.

Une certaine difficulté représentent les premières impressions, des signes dynamiques ou indications de phrasé ou d'articulation (accents etc.) manquent par rapport à l'absence dans le contexte ne pose la question de savoir s'il s'agit d'une omission ou d'une modification effectuée à la modification de l'autographe avant la gravure ou d'une élaboration ou l'extension de l'autographe. Si bien s'il ne s'agit pas de l'attention du graveur (ou de la question a dû être réglée par le fait que les premières impressions, inconséquences et erreurs, en qu'une évaluation critique de l'autographe. Pour cette raison, on a souvent recours à la lecture de l'autographe dans les premières impressions lorsqu'une intention du compositeur ne semble tout au moins pas plus improbable qu'une erreur du graveur.

Une deuxième difficulté concerne l'emplacement des liaisons auquel se réfère la plupart des différences entre autographes et premières impressions. Les liaisons de Rheinberger sont souvent imprécises, le début et/ou la fin n'en sont souvent pas clairement indiqués.⁵ C'est pourquoi les différences afférentes entre source manuscrite et imprimée n'ont été mentionnées dans les remarques individuelles que lorsque des différences claires se révèlent entre les deux. Ne font pas l'objet d'une mention par contre les rares cas où l'autographe diverge éventuellement de la première impression dans l'emplacement de liaisons, même si la désignation claire de la différence n'est pas possible en raison de la notation imprécise du manuscrit (les remarques individuelles prendraient de l'importance). L'imprécision fréquente des autographes a aussi pour conséquence en règle générale l'emplacement des liaisons dans les premières impressions ; car même si l'auteur devait en diverger avec certitude à partir de la première impression.

Les lectures alternatives des autographes ne sont pas caractérisées dans la Partie II de l'Apparat critique, une remarque individuelle de la notation figure la note « GA » dans toutes les autres lectures par rapport aux premières impressions dans les remarques individuelles, des liaisons imprécises susmentionnées ainsi que de différences minimales de la fourches de dynamique ou dans la pédale. Les erreurs suivantes d'emplacement, survenant fréquemment dans les autographes, comme dans les premières impressions ne sont plus mentionnées :

- qu'une liaison n'est pas poursuivie par erreur après un changement d'accolade ;
- lorsque le début d'une liaison a été oublié avant un changement d'accolade.

Si des erreurs de ce genre figuraient dans les premières impressions, elles ont été corrigées tacitement.

Des ajouts de l'éditeur sans garantie par l'une des sources ont été caractérisés comme suit : indications dynamiques comme *f*, *p* etc. ainsi qu'altérations par gravure miniature, liaisons et soufflets de dynamique par hachures, ajouts comme *cresc.*, *dimin.* etc., accents, points de staccato et traits de tenue par parenthèses. – Pour les descriptions des sources et les observations de détail voir l'Apparat critique en langue allemande (p. 258 sqq.).

³ Les modèles de gravure directs n'ont malheureusement pas été conservés, comme le plus souvent d'ailleurs dans les œuvres de Rheinberger.
⁴ On peut parler p. ex. d'erreurs de gravure évidentes lorsqu'en cas de conduite à l'octave à l'une des deux voix, liaisons, points de staccato ou autre manquent, ou lorsqu'en cas de dynamique par ailleurs concordante entre Primo et Secondo, une indication dynamique est soudain absente chez l'un des exécutants.
⁵ Cf. aussi fac-similé, p. XXVIII.

PROBE-PARTITUR
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag 