

Robert
SCHUMANN

Werke für Orgel oder Pedalflügel
Works for organ or pedal piano

Studien für den Pedalflügel op. 56
Skizzen für den Pedalflügel op. 58
Sechs Fugen über den Namen BACH für Orgel oder Pedalflügel op. 60
Albumblatt op. 124/20, Fassung für Pedalflügel

Studies for pedal piano op. 56
Sketches for pedal piano op. 58
Six Fugues on the name BACH for organ or pedal piano op. 60
Album Leaf op. 124/20, Version for pedal piano

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Urtext



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Inhalt / Contents

Vorwort Foreword	III X
Studien für den Pedalflügel op. 56 Sechs Stücke in kanonischer Form <i>Studies for pedal piano op. 56</i> <i>Six pieces in canonic form</i>	
1. Nicht zu schnell / <i>Not too fast</i>	1
2. Mit innigem Ausdruck / <i>With fervent expression</i>	4
3. Andantino	9
4. Innig / <i>Fervently</i>	12
5. Nicht zu schnell / <i>Not too fast</i>	18
6. Adagio	25
Skizzen für den Pedalflügel op. 58 <i>Sketches for pedal piano op. 58</i>	
1. Nicht schnell und sehr markiert / <i>Not fast and very marked</i>	29
2. Nicht schnell und sehr markiert / <i>Not fast and very marked</i>	32
3. Lebhaft / <i>Lively</i>	37
4. Allegretto	44
Sechs Fugen über den Namen BACH op. 60 für Orgel oder Pedalflügel <i>Six Fugues on the name BACH op. 60</i> <i>for organ or pedal piano</i>	
Fuga I	48
Fuga II	53
Fuga III	65
Fuga IV	68
Fuga V	75
Fuga VI	81
Anhang / Appendix: Canon (1845) Albumblatt op. 124,20 – Fassung für Pedalflügel <i>Album Leaf op. 124,20 – Version for pedal piano</i>	
	93
Kritischer Bericht / Critical Report	94

Vorwort

Zur Entstehung der Zyklen für Pedalflügel und Orgel

Das Jahr 1844 brachte eine große Krise in Schumanns Leben. Nach seiner Aufgabe der Leitung der *Neuen Zeitschrift für Musik* und der Lehrtätigkeit am Leipziger Conservatorium sowie der Enttäuschung, bei der Nachfolge Mendelssohns am Gewandhaus übergangen worden zu sein, entschloss sich die Familie im Dezember 1844 zum Umzug nach Dresden.

Hier nahm Schumann nach einer Unterbrechung seit 1840 seine Arbeit an Kompositionen für Klavier solo wieder auf, in Verbindung mit einer besonderen Zielsetzung: Hatte er zeit lebens schon die Beschäftigung mit der polyphonen Schreibweise als „tägliches Brot“ gesehen, so stellt er sein kompositorisches Schaffen nun ganz unter diese Maxime. Ergebnis der Arbeiten sind die Zyklen für Pedalflügel bzw. Orgel op. 56, 58 und 60 sowie die *Vier Fugen* für Klavier op. 72. Insgesamt betrachtet erstreckt sich diese Schaffensphase vom Beginn kontrapunktischer Studien am 23. Januar 1845 bis zur Vollendung der sechsten *BACH-Fuge* am 28. November 1845; einhergehend damit und bis weit ins folgende Jahr hinein kümmerte sich Schumann zudem um die Veröffentlichung der Werke.

Die kontrapunktische Übung zieht sich wie ein roter Faden durch Schumanns Leben: Skizzen aus der Zeit des Kompositionsunterrichts bei Heinrich Dorn Anfang der 1830er Jahre zeigen u. a. Abschriften aus Johann Sebastian Bachs *Wohltemperiertem Klavier*. Auch die Nähe zu Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, mit dem er sich in Leipzig nahezu täglich traf und an dessen Fugen er die Verbindung von Satztechnik und romantischem Charakterstück schätzte, wird ihn entscheidend beeinflusst haben. Dennoch wurde die eigene Beschäftigung mit der Thematik, der er ab 1842 auch zusammen mit seiner Ehefrau Clara nachging – sie selbst komponierte im Zuge dieser Arbeiten ihre *Präludien und Fugen* für Klavier op. 16 –, immer wieder unterbrochen.

Den Beginn des neuen Abschnitts beschreibt Clara in ihrem Tagebuch vom 23. Januar 1845:

Heute begannen wir [...] kontrapunktische Studien, was mir trotz der Mühe viel Freude machte, denn ich sah, was ich nie möglich geglaubt, bald eine selbst gemachte Fuge und sah bald mehrere, da wir die Studien regelmäßig alle Tage fortsetzten. [...] Er [Robert] selbst geriet aber auch in eine Fugenpassion, und bei ihm sprudelt es von schönen Themen, deren ich bis jetzt noch nicht eines finden konnte.¹

Die Anmietung eines Pédaliers zum eigenen Flügel am 24. April 1845, sowohl als Übe-Instrument für die Orgel als auch zur Inspiration für das Klavierspiel, führte zu einer Intensivierung der Tätigkeiten und zu einem kompositorischen Großprojekt: Schumann arbeitete zunächst parallel an den unterschiedlichen Zyklen im Sinne einer umfassenden Erforschung und Realisation der neuen spieltechnischen, kompositorischen und klanglichen Möglichkeiten und Perspektiven des Pedalflügels. Zwischen dem 29. April und 7. Juni 1845 komponierte er die *Vier Skizzen* und *Sechs kanonischen Studien*, zunächst in einem Manuskript in loser Folge zusammengefasst. Ab Mai scheint der Entschluss gereift zu sein, zwei getrennte Zyklen zu veröffentlichen: die *Skizzen* op. 58

¹ Zit. n. Berthold Litzmann, *Clara Schumann. Ein Künstlerleben. Nach Tagebüchern und Briefen*, Bd. 2, Leipzig 1920, S. 131.

als Sammlung klanglicher und die *Studien* op. 56 als Folge kontrapunktischer Charakterstücke (wobei freilich, wie unten näher dargelegt, die beiden Sammlungen ursprünglich in zwei Heften unter der gemeinsamen Opusnummer 56 veröffentlicht werden sollten). Die Komposition der *BACH-Fugen* op. 60 nimmt den gesamten Zeitraum in Anspruch. So schreibt Schumann am 15. März 1846 an den Verleger Friedrich Whistling:

[...] es ist dies eine Arbeit, an der ich das ganze vorige Jahr gearbeitet, um es in etwas [sic!] des hohen Namens, den es trägt, würdig zu machen, eine Arbeit, von der ich glaube, daß sie meine anderen vielleicht am längsten überleben wird.²

Wie bedeutend dieser Zyklus für Schumann war, zeigt sich auch darin, dass er das erste Manuskript im Mai/Juni 1846 noch einmal gründlich an der Orgel revidierte. In den Tage-/Haushaltsbüchern sind in dieser Zeit des Öfteren Notizen, wie z. B. „Orgeljunge – Bälgetreten“ zu finden.

Die Publikation der Werke erweist sich aufgrund der Skepsis der Verleger und der schweren Absatzbarkeit eines Zyklus für das Randinstrument Pedalflügel, dessen Popularität sich nicht in erwartetem Maße steigerte, als kompliziert. Schließlich erscheint op. 56 im September 1845 bei Friedrich Whistling in Leipzig mit Widmung an Johann Gottfried Kuntzsch, Schumanns ersten Musiklehrer. Betitelt ist die Erstausgabe wie folgt: *Studien für den Pedalflügel [...] Op. 56. Erstes Heft: Sechs Stücke in canonischer Form*. Daran zeigt sich, dass op. 56 ursprünglich zwei Teile unter dem übergeordneten Titel *Studien für den Pedalflügel* umfassen sollte, wobei als zweiter Teil der heute unter der Opusnummer 58 bekannte Zyklus vorgesehen war. Dazu kam es jedoch nicht; vielmehr erschien diese zweite Sammlung im August 1846 als eigenständige Veröffentlichung bei Julius Kistner in Leipzig unter dem Titel *Skizzen für den Pedal-Flügel Op. 58*. Die Drucklegung der *BACH-Fugen*, die im November 1846 erschienen, übernahm wiederum Friedrich Whistling.³

Whistling war den Bedenken hinsichtlich der Rezeption der Werke schon früh mit der Idee begegnet, die Orgel in allen Zyklen als Alternativinstrument zu nennen. Schumann bemerkt hierzu im Zusammenhang mit den Zyklen op. 56 und op. 58, die, wie erwähnt, ursprünglich als zwei Teile einer einzigen Sammlung erscheinen sollten: „Der Beisatz für Orgel passt zum 1sten Hefte [op. 56] nicht, wohl aber zum zweiten [op. 58].“⁴ Im Falle von op. 60 wird die Orgel im Titel der Erstausgabe explizit genannt (*Sechs Fugen über den Namen BACH für Orgel oder Pianoforte mit Pedal*).

Um den Werken zu größerer Popularität zu verhelfen, entstanden zeitnah Bearbeitungen, u. a. für Klavier zweihändig oder Klaviertrio. Das Klavier war zudem bereits auf den Titelblättern der Erstdrucke von op. 56 und 58 als Alternativinstrument genannt worden, und zwar mit folgenden Besetzungshinweisen:

² Zit. n. Hermann Eler, *Robert Schumann's Leben. Aus seinen Briefen geschildert*, 2 Bde., Leipzig 1887, Bd. 2, S. 5

³ Für Näheres zu den Umständen der Veröffentlichung der drei Zyklen, einschließlich der ursprünglichen Konzeption von op. 56 und 58 s. Robert Schumann, *Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke. Serie III: Klavier- und Orgelwerke. Werkgruppe 3: Werke für Pedalflügel oder Orgel*, hg. v. Arnfried Edler, Mainz et al. 2012, S. 113 ff.

⁴ Brief an Friedrich Whistling, 13. Juli 1845; zit. n. Robert Schumann, *Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke* (wie Anm. 3), S. 120.

Auch für das Pianoforte zu 3 oder 4 Händen (op. 56) bzw. Diese Skizzen sind auch von zwei Spielern auf dem Pianoforte auszuführen (op. 58).

Die Instrumente

Die Bedeutung von Orgel und Pedalfügel für Robert Schumann

Gehst du an einer Kirche vorbei und hörst Orgel darin spielen, so gehe hinein und höre zu. Wird es dir gar so wohl, dich selbst auf die Orgelbank setzen zu dürfen, so versuche deine kleinen Finger und staune vor dieser Allgewalt der Musik.

Versäume keine Gelegenheit dich auf der Orgel zu üben; es gibt kein Instrument, das am Unreinen und Unsauberen im Tonsatz wie im Spiel also gleich Rache nähme, als die Orgel.

Dieses Zitat aus Schumanns *Musikalischen Haus- und Lebensregeln*⁵, 1850 kurz nach der „Pedalfügel“-Phase veröffentlicht, zeigt, welche Bedeutung Schumann der Orgel für das Erlernen einer guten Spieltechnik, aber auch im Hinblick auf das Komponieren zugestand.

Neben der für die Ausbildung am Tasteninstrument unerlässlichen Entwicklung technischer Fertigkeiten und eines brillanten Klavierstils, führte v. a. die Beschäftigung mit Bachs polyphonen Werken zu einem „sauberen“, durchdachten Satz sowohl in der Interpretation, als auch gegebenenfalls in der Komposition:

Spiele fleißig Fugen guter Meister, vor Allen von Joh. Seb. Bach. „Das Wohltemperierte Klavier“ sei dein täglich Brot. Dann wirst du gewiß ein tüchtiger Musiker.⁶

Die Ideale von Orgel und Klavier fanden sich für Schumann im neuartigen Pedalfügel zusammen. Dadurch ergaben sich konkrete Visionen für die Erneuerung von Klavierspiel und -komposition:

[...] und kömmt es noch dahin (wie ich glaube), dass man bei ihm [dem Flügel], wie bei der Orgel, ein Pedal in Anwendung bringt, so entstehen dem Komponisten neue Aussichten, und sich immer mehr vom unterstützenden Orchester losmachend, wird er sich dann noch reicher, vollstimmiger und selbständiger zu bewegen wissen.⁷

Clara Schumann bestätigt:

Robert fand aber bald ein höheres Interesse für dies Instrument und komponierte einige Skizzen und Studien für den Pedalfügel, die gewiß großen Anklang als etwas ganz Neues finden werden.⁸

Noch 1869 formuliert der Klavierbauer Pleyel in einer Werbebroschüre ähnlich visionär:

Die Komponisten werden neue Möglichkeiten entdecken, wenn sie für ein solches Klavier schreiben, zumal ein Pedal jedem Flügel hinzugefügt werden kann.⁹

Die drei Zyklen Schumanns sind nicht – wie es vielleicht ihre Titel nahelegen könnten – im Sinne einer Rangfolge als Vorstudien bzw. Skizzen und fertige Werke zu verstehen. Vielmehr stehen sie für die unterschiedlichen Aspekte des Pedalfügels: Die *Skizzen* op. 58 verdeutlichen Schumanns Gedanken, dem Klavierspiel den Effekt des Orchestralen hinzuzufügen. Sie sind weniger polyphon gearbeitet als vielmehr Experimente hinsichtlich eines neuen Klavierklanges. Die *Studien* op. 56 wenden sich dem Aspekt der Polyphonie zu, hier in Form des Kanons, die in verschiedenster Ausformung (Oktav- oder Quintkanon, zwischen den Oberstimmen, zwischen Ober- und Mittelstimme etc.) stets präsent ist. Klanglich verwendet Schumann jedoch auch in diesen Stücken wieder zahlreiche Mittel des romantischen Charakterstücks. Mit den *BACH-Fugen* wollte Schumann ein Werk schaffen, dass in der zeittypischen Stilistik die polyphonen Qualitäten der Werke Johann Sebastian Bachs neu interpretiert.

Orgeln im Umfeld Robert Schumanns

Wie durch Tagebucheinträge, Briefe und Berichte überliefert ist, besuchte Schumann gelegentlich Orgeln in seinem Umfeld als Hörer und als Interpret. Ob er das neue Instrument der Marienkirche in seiner Heimatstadt Zwickau gespielt hat, ist nicht bekannt. Allerdings lässt sich annehmen, dass er sich mit seinem oben bereits erwähnten ehemaligen Lehrer, dem Marienorganisten Johann Gottfried Kuntsch, zu dem er zeitlebens Kontakt hielt, über die Orgel von Carl Eduard Jehmlich aus dem Jahr 1842 (also kurz vor Entstehung der Pedalfügel- bzw. Orgelwerke) ausgetauscht hat. Das Instrument zeigt die zeittypische Verbindung von mitteldeutsch-barocken Elementen mit einer breiten Palette von Ausdrucks-Klangfarben:

Hauptwerk	Manual II	Pedal
Principal 16	Quintatön 16	Untersatz 32
Bordun 16	Prinzipal 8	Prinzipal 16
Prinzipal 8	Gedackt 8	Subbass 16
Rohrflöte 8	Quintatön 8	Oktavbass 8
Gemshorn 8	Salicional 8	Violonbass 8
Gambe 8	Prinzipal 4	Quintbass 51/3
Oktave 4	Schwiegel 4	Oktavbass 4
Spitzflöte 4	Rohrflöte 4	Posaunenbass 16
Salicet 4	Nasat 2 ^{2/3}	Trompetenbass 8
Quinte 2 ^{2/3}	Oktave 2	Clarinbass 4
Oktave 2	Hohlflöte 2	
Terz 1 ^{3/5}	Quinte 1 ^{1/3}	
Kornett V ab c ¹	Sifflöte 1	
Mixtur V	Mixtur III	
Zimbel IV		
Trompete 8		Manualkoppel, Pedalkoppel (I), Tremulant, 3 Sperrventile, Klingel

In Leipzig besuchte Schumann u. a. die Orgeln der Johannis- und der Thomaskirche, wo er vom Benefizkonzert Mendelssohns zugunsten des Bachdenkmals vom 6. August 1840 höchst beeindruckt war. Besonders angeregt berichtet er von einer Exkursion zu den bedeutenden Orgeln Gottfried Silbermanns im Dom und in St. Petri in Freiberg im Juli 1841:

Vorher [...] besahen wir auch die vortreffliche Silbermann'sche Orgel; der Organist präluirte u. postluirte eine Fuge v. Bach in D Moll, mit Cis Moll, was uns sehr lachen machte. Klara spielte auch und wäre wohl bald die tüchtigste Spielerin.¹⁰

⁵ Robert Schumann, *Musikalische Haus- und Lebensregeln*, Faksimile mit Übertragung und Textabdruck, eingel. u. hg. v. Gerd Nauhaus, Sinzig 2002 (= Schumann-Studien, Sonderband 2).

⁶ Ebd.

⁷ Robert Schumann, in: *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, Leipzig, 4. Januar 1839, S. 1 f.

⁸ Zit. n. Berthold Litzmann, *Clara Schumann* (wie Anm. 1), S. 132.

⁹ Zit. n. Peter van Heirsele, *Der Pedalfügel von Pleyel*, Booklettext zur CD mit dem Gesamtwerk Schumanns für Pedalfügel, eingespielt von Martin Schmeding, Ratingen 2005.

¹⁰ Robert Schumann, *Tagebücher*, Band II: 1836–1854, hg. v. Gerd Nauhaus, Leipzig 1987, S. 174.

Auch die im März 1842 besichtigte Orgel im Hamburger Michel, im Wesentlichen noch in der klanglichen Gestalt, die ihr Johann Gottfried Hildebrandt 1768 gegeben hatte (mit Oberwerk im Schweller), wurde von Schumann sehr gelobt.

In Dresden (1844–1850) beschäftigte sich Schumann hauptsächlich mit dem Pedalfügel. Im Juni 1846 spielte er im Rahmen der Revision der *BACH*-Fugen öfters die Orgel in der Dorfkirche Maxen bei Kreischa. Darüber hinaus besuchten Clara und Robert Konzerte des befreundeten Hoforganisten Johann Gottlob Schneider an den Silbermann-Orgeln der Dresdener Hofkirche und Sophienkirche.

Als städtischer Musikdirektor in Düsseldorf (1850–1854) war Schumann auch für die Gestaltung der festlichen Kirchenmusik der Innenstadtkirchen zuständig. Die beiden Hauptorgeln waren das im rheinischen Spätbarockstil gestaltete Instrument des Kölner Orgelbauers Christian Ludwig König in der Maxkirche (1753, Umbau 1831) und die Orgel der Firma Ibach in St. Lambertus (1848) mit frühromantischem Charakter, deren Bau noch durch Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy initiiert worden war. Hier spielte ihm der befreundete Musiker Robert Radecke am 5. Juni 1851 aus seinen *BACH*-Fugen vor.

Düsseldorf, St. Maximilian (Maxkirche), Christian Ludwig König 1753:

Hauptwerk	Positiv	Echowerk	Pedal
Bordun 16 B/D	Bordun	Großgedackt 8	Subbass 16
Praestant 8	Flaut-	Kleingedackt 4	Praestant 8
Violdigamba 8	traversier 8D	Octav 2	Violdigamba 8
Rohrgedackt 8	Principal 4	Vox angelica 1 B	Rohrflauten-
Octav 4	Salicional 4	Cymbal II	bass 8
Quintgedackt 3	Flauto douce 4	Carillon II D	Mixtur 1
Superoctav 2	Quint 2	Klein-	Posaunen-
Sesquialtra II	Superoctav 2	trompete 8D	bass 16
Mixtur IV 2	Quintflaut 1 ^{1/2}	Vox humana 8	Trompeten-
Cornet III an c ¹	Cymbel III	Tremulant	bass 8
Trompete 8 B/D	Vox humana 8		Claronbass 4
	Huobis 8		
	Clarong 4 B		
	Tremulant		

Die Disposition der kurz nach dem Instrument in St. Lambertus – dessen exakte Klanggestalt ist nicht überliefert – entstandenen Ibach-Orgel der Neanderkirche von 1853 soll als Beispiel des in Schumanns Umfeld vorhandenen zeitgenössischen Instrumententypus angeführt werden:

Hauptwerk	Oberwerk	Pedal
Bordun 16	Liebligh Gedackt 16 ab c°	Violon 16
Principal 8	Rohrflöte 8	Subbass 16
Gedackt 8	Salicional 8	Principalbass 8
Hohlfloit 8	Flaut travers 8	Quinte 5 ^{1/3}
Gamba 8	Principal 4	Octave 4
Octave 4	Spitzflöte 4	Posaune 16
Rohrflöte 4	Gemshorn 2	
Quinte 2 ^{2/3}		
Octave 2		
Cornett III-IV ab g°		
Mixtur IV		
Trompete 8		

Am 9. Dezember 1853 äußerte sich Schumann nach einem Besuch eines Orgelkonzerts des niederländischen Orgelvirtuosen Jan Albert van Eyken in Rotterdam begeistert darüber, dass vier seiner Orgelwerke auf dem Programm standen. Wie bedeutend die Orgel für ihn war, lässt sich daran erkennen, dass

Clara Schumann noch kurz vor seinem Tod mit dem Gedanken spielte, wieder Orgel zu üben, um ihn mit einigen seiner Werke aufzumuntern.

Insgesamt betrachtet zeigt sich, dass Schumanns Orgelbild im Wesentlichen durch den in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts immer noch vorherrschenden spätbarocken, am Silbermannschen Ideal orientierten Stil geprägt wurde. Hier sind v.a. das markante, glänzende Prinzipalplenum und charakteristische Einzelstimmen im Flöten- und Streicherbereich zu nennen. Aber auch die aufkommenden Errungenschaften und der Wandel der Orgelklänge, die Mendelssohn „sanfte Stimmen“ nannte, sind ihm nicht fremd geblieben, hatte er doch, wie dargelegt, mit entsprechenden Orgeln Umgang. Eine hoch- bzw. spätromantische Orchesterklangvorstellung mit stufenloser Übergangsdynamik und überwiegender Betonung der Grundstimmenfarben war ihm dagegen mit Sicherheit fremd.

Der Pedalfügel

Die Vorformen des Pedalfügels, das Pedalclavichord bzw. -cembalo, reichen bis ins 15. Jahrhundert zurück. Jakob Adlung schreibt hierzu: „Bey der Lehre soll billig ein Clavichordien-Pedal darunter gestellt werden.“¹¹ Während das Pedalclavichord noch bis ca. 1830 späte Nachläufer aufweisen kann, liegen die exakten Anfänge des Pedalklaviers bzw. -flügels im Dunkeln. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart ließ sich vom Wiener Klavierbauer Anton Walter 1785 ein unabhängiges Pedalklavier unter seinen Flügel bauen, das er in diversen Konzerten vor allem zum Improvisieren einsetzte. Neben dem Aufeinanderstellen zweier selbständiger Instrumente, bei denen das Pédalier grundsätzlich auf 16'-Basis stand, gab es auch Modelle, deren Saiten unterhalb des eigentlichen Klavierkorpus angebracht waren und dort mit Hilfe einer Pedalmechanik zum Klingen gebracht wurden, so z. B. bei einem Instrument von Johann Schmid (1790) aus dem Salzburger Musikinstrumenten-Museum. Als dritter Typus des Pedalfügels wäre das Instrument zu nennen, bei dem die Pedalklavatur über eine Tangentenmechanik lediglich mit der Mechanik des Oberteils verbunden ist und somit dieselben Saiten erklingen, eventuell durch eine spezielle Erweiterung des Systems in Oktaven verdoppelt.

Tagebucheinträge der Schumanns belegen, dass sie sich ein selbstständiges Pédalier zu ihrem Flügel mieteten. In Alfred Dolges Abhandlung über Klavierbau und -bauer ist jedoch in Bezug auf Schumann von einem aufrechten Pedalklavier aus der Werkstatt Louis Schönes die Rede; der Pedalumfange habe 29 Noten umfasst und sei mit einer Mechanik an der Rückseite des Pianos verbunden gewesen, wo ein spezieller Resonanzboden mit 29 Saiten in das Gehäuse eingebaut gewesen sei.¹²

¹¹ Jakob Adlung, *Anleitung zu der musikalischen Gelahrtheit*, Erfurt 1758, S. 568.

¹² Alfred Dolge, *Pianos and their makers*, Covina (California) 1911, S. 191. Die entsprechende Stelle lautet im Zusammenhang: „[In 1843 Louis Schöne] constructed pedal pianos for Robert Schumann and Felix Mendessohn at Leipsic. Schöne constructed, for Mendelssohn, a pedal mechanism to be used with a grand piano, but Robert Schumann preferred his pedal action connected with the regular upright pedal piano. The keyboard for pedaling was placed under the keyboard for manual playing, had 29 notes and was connected with an action placed at the back of the piano where a special soundboard, covered with 29 strings, was built into the case.“

Neben dem Gedanken des Übens – der noch dadurch unterstrichen wird, dass Schumann Mendelssohn Bartholdy empfahl, einen Pedalfügel für die Orgelausbildung am 1843 neu gegründeten Leipziger Conservatorium anzuschaffen – entwickelten sich seit dem Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts zwei weitere Aspekte im Zusammenhang mit dem Pedalfügel: Zum einen wurde er als klangliche Unterstützung des Orchesterbasses betrachtet. Zum anderen erhofften sich zahlreiche Komponisten durch verschiedene Weiterentwicklungen des Klaviers (u. a. durch Kombination mit anderen Instrumenten oder Hinzufügen des Pédaliers) eine Revolution der Klavier-Komposition. In Deutschland ist neben Robert Schumann v. a. Franz Liszt zu nennen, dessen *Fantasie und Fuge über „Ad nos, ad salutarem undam“* laut Titel des Erstdruckes alternativ zur Orgel auch mit dem Pedalfügel ausgeführt werden kann.

Dass der Pedalfügel in Frankreich noch stärker in Gebrauch war, zeigen die zahlreichen Erwähnungen von Pédaliers in den Listen der zeitgenössischen Industrieausstellungen, auf denen die Instrumentenbauer ihre neuesten Entwicklungen präsentierten. Wie die Werke von Charles Gounod belegen, wurde das Instrument auch mit Orchesterbegleitung eingesetzt. Außerdem beweist der Schwierigkeitsgrad der Werke u. a. von Charles Valentin Alkan, dass der Stand des Pedalfügelspiels im Land der zahlreichen Pianisten und Organisten sehr hoch gewesen sein muss. Um das Jahr 1895 reißt allerdings die Liste der Kompositionen für Pedalfügel ab. Das Instrument selbst wurde vor allem als Übe-Instrument noch bis in die zwanziger Jahre des 20. Jahrhunderts gebaut.

Zur Interpretation

Über die Darstellung von op. 56 und op. 58 auf der Orgel

Klang (Registrierung, Manualverteilung)

Bei der klanglichen Realisation der Pedalfügelwerke auf der Orgel stellt sich zunächst die Frage, ob man in der mitteldeutsch-barock geprägten Orgelklangvorstellung bleibt, oder in wieweit man die Dynamik des Pedalfügelklangs mit moderneren Mitteln (Klangfarben, Schweller, Registerwechsel) verwirklicht. Ebenso muss über die Verteilung des Notentextes auf die Manuale entschieden werden. Der Pedalklang sollte aufgrund der Besaitung des selbständigen Pédaliers stets auf 16'-Basis gestellt werden.

Richtet man sich nach der durch Mendelssohn überlieferten Registrierpraxis, müssten die Rahmenteile der ersten beiden Sätze aus **op. 58** mit dem vollen Werk (*fortissimo*) bzw. ohne einige der stärksten Stimmen (*forte*) dargestellt werden. Denkbar wäre, die *ff*-Passagen einmal als Mixtur-, das andere Mal als Zungen-Plenum zu registrieren. Orientiert man sich am Klavierklang, wäre eine differenzierte Grundstimmenregistrierung im 16'-, 8'-, 4'-Bereich ebenso möglich. Die Vielzahl der Wiederholungen legt eine stetige, wenn auch nur geringfügige Differenzierung der Farben, aber auch der agogischen Gestaltung etc. nahe, wie sie z. B. Carl Czerny in seiner Abhandlung „Von dem Vortrage“ (3. Teil seiner *Pianoforte-Schule* op. 500¹³) beispielhaft aufzeigt:

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "Andante". The score is in G major and 3/4 time. It features a treble and bass staff. Dynamic markings include *pp*, *molto cresc.*, *mf*, and *dim.*. Below the score, there is a list of four performance styles (Vortragsarten) for the piece:

1. in Tempo -
2. in Tempo - un poco - ritenuto - - amorzando -
3. in Tempo - poco accel. - rando - - rit. - - lenzando -
4. in Tempo - molto - rit. - - tar - dando - - per - dando -

Der Mittelteil der ersten *Skizze* lässt sich hervorragend zweimanualig darstellen, wobei die Bassstimme charakteristische Farben (z. B. Streichermischung, leise Zunge oder Quintadena) erhält, im Kontrast zu Grundstimmen 8'+4' in der rechten Hand. Die erste Hälfte des Mittelteils von *Skizze 2* stellt den Interpreten vor ein spezielles Problem, da im Klaviersatz in beiden Händen zwischen Innen- und Außenstimmen differenziert werden müsste (leisere Sechzehntel gegenüber lauterer Melodie). Bei der Realisation auf der Orgel ergeben sich drei Varianten: a) Spiel auf einem Manual, dabei etwas kürzere Innenstimmenartikulation; b) Spiel auf zwei Manualen; c) Neu-Arrangement: Melodiestimmen rechts (mit Oktavversetzung), Begleitung in Akkordbrechungen nach dem vorliegenden harmonischen Muster an die technischen Möglichkeiten der linken Hand angepasst. Der zweite Teil des mittleren Abschnitts erfordert eine zweimanualige Darstellung, die sich durch phrasenweises Auf- bzw. Abregistrieren dynamisch entwickelt, aber innerhalb der Grundfarbe bleibt. Auf modernen Orgeln wäre hier der Einsatz des Schwellers denkbar, der ein Crescendo und Decrescendo innerhalb derselben Klangfarbe ermöglicht.

Dem Charakter entsprechend, sollte das Forte der dritten *Skizze* zu Beginn nicht zu hell, aber intensiv registriert werden (z. B. 16' bis 2', eventuell Zungen). Im zweiten Teil muss trotz der Anweisung „sempre forte“ abregistriert werden, um das Crescendo realisieren zu können. Damit der Orgelpunkt nicht zu durchdringend klingt, sollte er ebenfalls zurückgenommen werden. Die Rahmenteile des B-Abschnitts können zweimanualig dargestellt werden, um die Basslage ähnlich dem Klavierklang zurückzunehmen. Für die Unisono-Passagen empfiehlt sich ein Wechsel auf ein Manual zur klanglichen Intensivierung. Im mittleren Teil sollten die solistischen Partien der linken Hand ab T. 77 herausgehoben werden.

Die vierte *Skizze* erfordert eine von den ersten beiden Nummern unterschiedene Interpretation der Forte-Anweisung. Ausgehend von leisen Flötenfarben (eventuell auch unter Beimischung dezentere Streicherklänge) führt das Forte maximal zur Addition kräftigerer Grundstimmen (Gambe 8', Prinzipal 8', eventuell weitere Streicher oder 4'), ohne das Plenum zu erreichen. Der Mittelteil legt wiederum zweimanualiges Spiel mit charakteristischen Farben nahe. Im Takt vor der Reprise lässt sich die linke Hand, die den Umfang der Orgel überschreitet, entweder durch einen Manual-16' oder die Übernahme ins Pedal realisieren. Denkbar ist auch, die tiefe Oktave in der Orgelversion auszusparen.

Für **op. 56** empfiehlt sich die Unterscheidung von Kanon und Begleitung. Ob dabei die Kanonstimmen selbst noch auf verschiedenen Manualen dargestellt werden sollten, darf bezweifelt werden, da diese Technik stilistisch wesentlich später anzusetzen ist und einer Natürlichkeit der Darstellung entgegenwirkt.

¹³ Carl Czerny, *Vollständige theoretisch-practische Pianoforte-Schule von dem ersten Anfange bis zur höchsten Ausbildung fortschreitend* [...] op. 500, 3. Teil, Wien [1839], S. 26.

Nr. 1: zweimanualig mit leicht unterschiedlichen, leisen Grundstimmfarben, eventuell im B-Teil leicht variiert; ab T. 39,2 vielleicht auf einem Manual, leiser (eventuell Schweller).

Nr. 2: T. 1–18 zweimanualig (rechts Solofarbe); T. 18–22 auf einem Manual, dynamische Steigerung (eventuell mit Schwel-
lereinsatz), Parallelstellen entsprechend; T. 39 Mitte auf leisem Nebenmanual, Reprise zweimanualig (leiser als Beginn), Schlussakkorde auf Nebenmanual.

Nr. 3: Anfang und Ende auf einem Manual, Mittelteil lässt sich komplett zweimanualig darstellen. Bei Griffschwierigkeiten wegen großer Intervalle kann entweder mit dem Daumen der linken Hand auf dem Solomanual abgegriffen werden oder kurzzeitig auf einem Manual gespielt werden (T. 11,3 / 13,1 / 21,3).

Nr. 4: A-Teil auf zwei Manualen (Solo / Begleitung), T. 19,1+ auf leisem Nebenmanual; Forte-Teil auf einem Manual, zur Reprise in der linken Hand (T. 44,1+) wieder auf Nebenmanual wechseln, ab T. 57,1+ wieder auf einem Manual.

Nr. 5: Zwei Manuale mit charakteristischen Farben (links z. B. Zunge oder Quintadena); T. 1 auf einem Manual, ab T. 2 Unterstimme auf anderem Manual; *sf*-Akkorde zur Darstellung des Akzentes immer komplett auf dem lauterem Manual, danach wieder aufteilen, eventuell ab T. 101 aus Gründen der klanglichen Einheit auf einem Manual.

Nr. 6: Kanonstimme im Tenor klanglich hervorheben (z. B. Streicher), dabei kann der Beginn entweder durch Abgreifen auf einem anderen Manual oder Umlegung der Akkordtöne realisiert werden (T. 1–5); Mittelteil auf einem Manual, ab T. 41 wieder zweimanualige Ausführung möglich, ab T. 53,3 dialogische Manualverteilung; Schluss auf einem Manual

Akzentuierung, Artikulation, Phrasierung

Schumann erreicht durch drei unterschiedliche Akzentzeichen eine Differenzierung des Klaviersatzes: > / <> / *sf*. Auf der Orgel können diese auf verschiedene Weise umgesetzt werden: a) Artikulationspause; b) Dehnung; c) Agogik/Timing; d) Registrierung.

Die Artikulationsbezeichnungen legen eine Differenzierung ähnlich den Beschreibungen in Czernys *Von dem Vortrage* nahe:

Das Halten, Tragen und Abstossen der Tasten kann [...] in fünf Grade eingetheilt werden, nämlich: a.) Das *Legatissimo* [...] b.) Das *Legato* [...] c.) Das *Halb-Staccato* [...] d.) Das *Staccato* [...] e.) Das *Marcatissimo* [...] zwischen diesen fünf Ausdrucksgraden liegen unzählige Schattierungen [...]

Czerny beschreibt diese Anschlagsarten charakteristisch:

Das *Legatissimo*; wobei jeder Finger länger als die Dauer der Note vorschreibt, auf den Tasten liegen bleibt. Dieses ist nur bei gebrochenen *Accorden* eigentlich anwendbar [...]

Das *Legato*; durch dieses wird auf dem *Pianoforte* der Gesang, so wie die gebundene Harmonie hervorgebracht, und der Spieler hat, indem er jeden Ton genau so lange hält, bis der nächstfolgende kommt, [...] die Wirkung der Menschenstimme [...] nachzuahmen. Das *Halb-Staccato*, oder getragenes Spiel, das zwischen Schleifen und Stossen in der Mitte liegt, und jedem Ton ein besonderes Gewicht gibt, ohne ihn an den Folgenden zu binden. Die auf diese Art angeschlagenen Töne erhalten eine besondere Bedeutung, eine Wichtigkeit [...]

Das *Staccato*. Das Abstossen der Töne bringt ein frisches Leben in die Musik, und das Ermüdend Abspannende, welches ein immerwährendes Binden der Töne auf den Hörer zuletzt hervorbringen müsste, wird durch das abwechselnde Absondern, und die dadurch bewirkten Ruhepunkte, vermieden.

Das *Marcatissimo*, (*martellato*, gehämmert) steigert dieses Abstossen, am gehörigen Orte, bis zum kürzesten Aufblitzen der einzelnen Töne, und legt, selbst in die, an sich leichten, unbedeutenden Stellen, die Wirkung glänzender *Bravour* und Überwindung grosser Schwierigkeit.¹⁴

Eine intensive Beschäftigung mit den in den zeitgenössischen Klavierschulen beschriebenen Anschlagstechniken wird empfohlen, um auch einen differenzierten Orgelklang zu erreichen.

Hinsichtlich der Bogensetzung zeigen Schumanns Pedalflügel- und Orgelwerke die gesamte Bandbreite der interpretatorischen Möglichkeiten auf: Die Bedeutungen der Bögen reichen von Artikulationsbögen im barocken Sinn (mit *Decrescendo* und Verkürzung am Bogenende) über die Kennzeichnung von Phrasengliederungen bis hin zum Hinweis auf ein durchgehendes *Legato* bei taktweiser Setzung. Hier empfiehlt sich eine detaillierte Analyse, die der differenzierten zeitgenössischen Sichtweise gerecht wird.

Tempo und agogische Gestaltung

Den *Studien* op. 56 hat Schumann eigene Metronomangaben hinzugefügt. Auch wenn die grundsätzliche Korrektheit von Schumanns Anweisungen häufig angezweifelt wurde, lässt sich ein Funktionsfehler seines Metronoms nicht nachweisen, so dass wir die Angaben zunächst einmal als originale Quelle zum Vortrag ernst nehmen sollten. Ähnlich wie bei Mendelssohn zeigen sich im Wesentlichen drei Tempoebenen: eine langsame in der Nähe des Pulsschlags (Nr. 2 = 60, Nr. 4 = 68, Nr. 6 = 62), eine erhöhte (Nr. 1 = 88) und eine schnelle (Nr. 3 = 100, Nr. 5 = 96). Dabei stehen sich gefühlt schnelle Tempi (Nr. 3) und sehr „innige“ Momente (Nr. 2, 4) gegenüber: vielleicht auch ein besonderes Charakteristikum der Schumann'schen Tonsprache. Diese Angaben lassen auch Rückschlüsse auf die anderen Sätze in op. 58 und 60 zu, denen Schumann keine genauen Tempoangaben voranstellte. Darüber hinaus lohnt sich der Vergleich mit Metronomisierungen anderer Werke Schumanns, die teilweise ähnlichen Charakter besitzen.

Klavierspezifische Effekte

Spezielle „Klaviereffekte“ werden durch die Verwendung des linken und rechten Pedals erreicht (siehe u. a. op. 56, Nr. 2, Takt 39 + 55). Auf der Orgel können hier ein Überlegato bzw. Schließen des Schwellers (Echo-Effekt) zum Einsatz kommen.

Die BACH-Fugen auf der Orgel

Dynamik und Klang (Registrierung)

Im Unterschied zu den anderen Zyklen verlangt Schumann in op. 60 keine pianistische Übergangsdynamik. Drei Fugen (Nr. 1, 4 und 6) gehen von einem Mezzoforte aus, das in einer am Streichorchesterklang orientierten Grundstimmregistrierung 8' und 4' (eventuell sogar mit 16') umgesetzt werden sollte. Diese Mischung kann trotz gleicher dynamischer Anweisung

¹⁴ Ebd., S. 14 f.

sehr unterschiedliche Register beinhalten: mit bzw. ohne Prinzipal 8', Gambe 8' als Prinzipalersatz, mehr Flöten- oder Streicher-betont, differenzierte 4'-Beimischung (Flöte, eventuell mit oder ohne Streicher bzw. Prinzipal). In ähnlicher Weise wie in Mendelssohns dritter Orgelsonate wird an motivisch geeigneten Punkten sukzessiv bis zum Plenum aufregistriert: laute 4'-Register / leise 2^{2/3}'- und 2'-Register / labiale 16'- und laute 2'-Register / leise Zungen / leise Mixturen / lautere Zungen / höhere Mixturen eventuell allmählich tiefere Aliquoten (z.B. 5^{1/3}') / Cornett – Pedalregistrierungen entsprechend.

Die zweite Fuge erfordert ein bewegliches, nicht zu massives Plenum (*forte*) mit oder ohne Mixtur oder sogar – dem Charakter entsprechend – eher im Zungenklang. Die piano-Stellen sollten auf dem Nebenwerk erklingen (nach Mendelssohn: *piano* = mehrere sanfte 8'), Aufregistrieren wieder motivisch organisiert. In T. 113 ergibt sich ein Problem, das zeigt, wie sehr Schumann doch im Klavierdenken verhaftet ist: Das Pedal führt innerhalb eines Viertelschlags linear vom Forte zum Piano – auf dem Pedalflügel ist dies wegen des Verklingens unproblematisch, auf der Orgel müsste abregistriert werden, damit kein Bruch entsteht.

Die dritte Fuge entspricht in ihrer Betitelung „Mit sanften Stimmen“ ganz den Vorstellungen Mendelssohns von mehreren sanften 8'-Registern, z.B. Gedackt oder Flöte + Streicher (Gemshorn, Salicional o. ä.).

In der fünften Fuge muss *mezzoforte* aufgrund des Scherzo-Charakters anders interpretiert werden: denkbar wären Flöten 8', 4' und 2', eventuell im 4' Bereich durch ein prinzipalisches Register unterstützt. Problematisch ist die Frage, inwiefern man die BACH-Motive (z.T. mit Akzenten versehen) hervorheben kann. Dies lässt sich entweder durch die Spielweise (*marcato*) realisieren oder durch Ausführung auf einem gesonderten Manual (z.B. mit Zungenstimme). Dabei müsste man aber z.T. recht unbequeme Handpositionen oder den Einsatz des Pedals als Manualaushilfe in Kauf nehmen. Die letzten elf Takte können verklingend mit 8' + 4'-Flötenfarben dargestellt werden.

Manualverteilung

Schumann macht keine konkreten Angaben zur Manualverteilung. Die zweite Fuge zeigt dies durch den *f/p*-Kontrast deutlich an, offen bleibt nur, an welcher Stelle man – möglichst bruchlos – wieder auf das Hauptwerk zurückwechselt (z.B. T. 86,3 oder T. 92,2). Eventuell wäre auch darüber nachzudenken, die Einwürfe des Haupt-Themenkopfes in den *p*-Satz (T. 80/83/86) mit anderer Registrierung bzw. auf einem anderen Manual abzusetzen.

Auch Fuge 3 ist unkompliziert, da sie durchgehend mit leisen 8'-Grundstimmen erklingt – Manual- bzw. Farbwechsel (im Rahmen des Piano) könnten z.B. am Ende der jeweiligen Pedalkadenzierungen erfolgen, z.B. T. 22 und T. 35,1+.

Die komplizierte Kontrapunktik zu Beginn von Fuge 4 erfordert klangliche Geschlossenheit. Zum Piano sollte ein Manualwechsel erfolgen. Auch hier zeigt sich wiederum Schumanns pianistische Seite, indem er die dynamische Anweisung direkt auf Zählzeit 1 setzt. Ein nahtloser Übergang auf der Orgel könnte durch

einen verschränkten Wechsel erfolgen: Sopran = Zählzeit 1, Alt = schon bei den drei auftaktigen Achteln, Tenor = Zählzeit 2, Manualbass = noch im alten Klang bei Taktbeginn.

Auf eine eventuelle Themendarstellung auf einem gesonderten Manual in Fuge 5 wurde schon hingewiesen. Die formale Zweiteiligkeit von Fuge 6 sollte sich auch in der Manualverteilung widerspiegeln. Sowohl diese Fuge als auch Fuge 1 könnten zu einer mehr analytischen Ausführung mit Manualwechseln und Themenhervorhebung führen. Diese Aufführungspraxis ist formal durchaus interessant, lässt sich aber nicht unbedingt aus den Quellen und zeitgenössischen Anweisungen ableiten. Im ersten Teil der Anfangsfuge wäre es denkbar, die Zwischenspiele T. 9 bis 12,1 und T. 15,2 bis 18,3 durch einen Manualwechsel bei gleichbleibender Dynamik farblich abzusetzen.

Phrasierung, Artikulation, Akzentuierung

Carl Czerny unterscheidet zwischen Fugen für die Orgel, die – im „alten Stil“ mit überwiegend langen Notenwerten geschrieben – *legato* und eher ruhig auszuführen sind, und modernen Klavierfugen mit schneller Bewegung, die zügigeres Tempo und lebhaftere Artikulation bis hin zum durchgehenden Staccato erfordern.¹⁵ Beide Arten finden sich in op. 60: Als Orgelfugen im „Stile antico“ (der jedoch immer wieder in das Charakterstück wechselt) können Nr. 1, 4 und 6 angesehen werden, lebhaft artikulierte Klavierfugen sind Nr. 2 und 5. Nr. 3 kann durch die sanfte Registrierung und den seltenen Pedaleinsatz als eine Art „Lied ohne Worte“ mit größerer agogischer Freiheit angesehen werden. Während die schnellen Notenwerte in Nr. 2 als „non legato“ eine Kürzung ähnlich dem barocken „ordentlichen Fortgehen“ verlangen, sollte das „staccato“ in Nr. 5 mit höchst aktiven Fingern ausgeführt werden. Kontrastierend ist zum einen kantables Legato, in Nr. 5 aber auch ein mit Akzenten schwer betontes Legato vorgesehen.

Die Bögen in den Orgelfugen zeigen zunächst größere Phrasenzusammenhänge an. Bei gleichmäßiger (takt- oder zweitaktweiser) Setzung können sie auch auf ein durchgehendes Legatospiel hinweisen. Dass dieses Legato jedoch auch innerhalb der Bögen manchmal ein Absetzen an charakteristischen Motiven (z.B. Synkopen, Sprüngen) beinhaltet, zeigen die Fingersätze in Czernys Beispielfugen. Phrasierungsbögen stimmen also nicht automatisch mit Artikulationsbögen überein, sondern müssen lebendig interpretiert und gestaltet werden.

Zu Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts stehen Akzente zunächst noch in der barocken Tradition der Taktverdeutlichung und Klarheit. Dynamisches Entwicklungsdenken, sowie die agogische und dynamische Unterstützung besonderer harmonischer, melodischer oder rhythmischer Momente („oratorische und pathetische Akzente“) lösen dieses klare Gerüst jedoch immer stärker auf. In der zweiten Fuge zeigt Schumann durch seine taktweisen Akzente diesen Konflikt auf: Musikalisch spannend wäre eine Verschiebung entsprechend dem hemiolischen Harmoniewechsel – aus Gründen der Deutlichkeit und Klarheit entscheidet sich der Komponist jedoch für die „klassische“ taktweise Akzentuierung.

¹⁵ Vgl. ebd., S. 66.

Tempo und agogische Gestaltung

Für die Tempowahl können zum einen das barocke Tactus-/Puls-System, zum anderen die Entwicklungen Mendelssohns, wie sie in den Orgelsonaten zu sehen sind, als Vorbild dienen. Die Fugen im „Alten Stil“ Nr. 1 und 6 könnten ihre Steigerung vom Alla breve-Puls (Halbe = ca. 60) ausgehend nehmen. Für die lebhaftere zweite Fuge bietet sich ein Tempo in der Nähe des Mendelssohnschen Allegro-Tempos 100 an. Interpretiert man Nr. 3 als Fuge mit Andante-Charakter, wirken die Mendelssohn-Andante-Tempi zwischen 63 und 72 sehr überzeugend. Schumann möchte Nr. 4 „Mäßig, aber nicht zu langsam“ ausgeführt wissen. Das Tempo der Fuge in Mendelssohns sechster Orgelsonate (Viertel = 96) würde zu dem gewünschten Effekt führen. Um den lebhaften Charakter der 5. Fuge zu erreichen, müsste der Puls für die punktierte Viertel gegenüber dem Grundpuls erhöht sein, z. B. bei ca. 80.

Die agogische Ausgestaltung beschränkt Czerny in den Vortragsanweisungen seiner Beispielfugen auf formale Absätze – ähnlich wird es in den Fugen Nr. 1, 4 und 6 von op. 60 zu handhaben sein, wobei die erste und letzte noch die allgemeine Temposteigerung beinhalten. Insgesamt sollte jedoch auch hier nicht auf differenzierte Gestaltung melodisch und harmonisch wichtiger Momente verzichtet werden. Durch die lebhaftere Motorik in Nr. 2 und 5 ist die rhythmische Freiheit ebenso eingeschränkt, kann jedoch v. a. in Nr. 2 in den kontrastierenden Abschnitten umso mehr hervortreten. Die subtile Gestaltung in Bezug auf das Tempo wird v. a. in Fuge 3 verstärkt zum Einsatz kommen.

Zur Neuedition der Werke

Die Neuedition der Orgel- und Pedalflügelwerke Robert Schumanns möchte dem Interpreten neben einem Notentext auf der Basis der überlieferten Quellen Hinweise zur Interpretation und wichtige Informationen zur Instrumentengeschichte, Übertragung auf die Orgel und zeitgenössische Vortragskonventionen vermitteln.

Darüber hinaus werden im Kritischen Bericht interessante Varianten sowie im Anhang die rekonstruierte Urfassung des *Albumblattes* op. 124,20 in der Pedalflügel-Version vermittelt. So stehen dem Interpreten der Zyklen op. 56, 58 und 60 alle Materialien zu einer eigenständigen Deutung dieser gewichtigen Werkgruppe zur Verfügung.

Leipzig, im Oktober 2020

Martin Schmeding

Foreword

On the creation of the cycles for pedal piano and organ

The year 1844 saw a great crisis in Schumann's life. After he had given up his position as director of the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* and his teaching post at the Leipzig Conservatory, and after the disappointment of having been passed over when Mendelssohn succeeded him at the Gewandhaus, the family decided to move to Dresden in December 1844.

Here, after a hiatus beginning in 1840, Schumann resumed his work on compositions for solo piano, in connection with a particular objective: throughout his life, he had already regarded his occupation with polyphonic writing as his "daily bread"; now he set this maxim entirely over his compositional work. This project resulted in the cycles for pedal piano and organ op. 56, 58 and 60 and the *Four Fugues* for piano op. 72. Overall, this creative phase extended from the beginning of his contrapuntal studies on 23 January 1845 to the completion of the sixth BACH fugue on 28 November 1845; at the same time – and well into the following year – Schumann also took care of the publication of the works.

The exercise of counterpoint runs like a leitmotif through Schumann's life: sketches from the composition lessons with Heinrich Dorn in the early 1830s show, among other things, copies of Johann Sebastian Bach's *Well-Tempered Clavier*. Schumann's proximity to Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, with whom he met almost daily in Leipzig and in whose fugues he appreciated the combination of compositional technique and Romantic character piece, will also have had a decisive influence on him. Nevertheless, his own preoccupation with the subject matter, which he also pursued together with his wife Clara from 1842 onwards – she herself composed her *Preludes and Fugues* for piano op. 16 in the course of this work –, was interrupted repeatedly.

The beginning of the new phase was described by Clara in her diary on 23 January 1845:

Today we began [...] contrapuntal studies, which I enjoyed a lot despite the effort, because I soon saw what I never thought possible, a fugue made by myself, and then several more, since we continued the studies regularly every day. [...] He [Robert] himself, however, also fell into a fugue passion, and with him there are beautiful themes bubbling up such as I have not yet been able to find a single one.¹

The rental of a pedalboard for Schumann's own grand piano on 24 April 1845, both as a practice instrument for the organ and as an inspiration for piano playing, led to an intensification of activities and to a major compositional project: Schumann initially worked in parallel on the various cycles in the sense of a comprehensive exploration and realization of the new technical, compositional and tonal possibilities and perspectives of the pedal piano. Between 29 April and 7 June 1845 he composed the *Four Sketches* and *Six Canonical Studies*, initially combined in a loose order into one manuscript. From May onwards, the decision seems to have matured to publish two separate cycles: the *Sketches* op. 58 as a collection of timbral character pieces and the *Studies* op. 56 as a series of contrapuntal character

pieces (although, as explained in more detail below, the two collections were originally intended to be published in two issues under the common opus number 56). The composition of the BACH Fugues op. 60 continued during this entire period. On 15 March 1846, Schumann wrote to the publisher Friedrich Whistling:

[...] it is a work on which I worked all last year to make it in some way worthy of the high name it bears, a work which I believe will perhaps survive my others for the longest time.²

How important this cycle was to Schumann is also shown by the fact that in May/June 1846, he thoroughly revised the first manuscript once more at the organ. In the diaries/household accounts of this period, entries such as "organ boy – working the bellows" are found frequently.

The publication of the works proved to be complicated due to the skepticism of the publishers and the difficulty of marketing a cycle for the pedal grand piano, a marginal instrument whose popularity did not increase as much as expected. Op. 56 was finally published in September 1845 by Friedrich Whistling in Leipzig with a dedication to Johann Gottfried Kuntzsch, Schumann's first music teacher. The first edition is titled as follows: *Studies for the pedal piano [...] Op. 56. First volume: Six pieces in canonic form*. This shows that op. 56 was originally intended to comprise two parts under the superordinate title *Studies for the pedal piano*, the second part being the cycle known today as op. 58. However, this did not come to pass; rather, the second collection appeared in August 1846 as an independent publication by Julius Kistner in Leipzig under the title *Sketches for the pedal piano Op. 58*. The publication of the BACH Fugues, which appeared in November 1846, was once again accomplished by Friedrich Whistling.³

The latter had met the concerns about the reception of the works early on with the idea of naming the organ as an alternative instrument in all cycles. In connection with the cycles op. 56 and op. 58, which, as mentioned, were originally intended to appear as two parts of a single collection, Schumann remarked: "The endorsement for organ does not fit the first volume [op. 56]; however, it does fit the second [op. 58]."⁴ In the case of op. 60, the organ is explicitly mentioned in the title of the first edition (*Six Fugues on the name BACH for organ or pedal piano*).

In order to help the works gain greater popularity, arrangements were soon made for two-handed piano or piano trio, among others. The piano had already been mentioned as an alternative instrument on the title pages of the first editions of op. 56 and 58, with the following indications for instrumentation: *Also for the pianoforte for three or four hands* (op. 56) and *These sketches can also be performed by two players on the pianoforte* (op. 58).

² Quoted after Hermann Eler, *Robert Schumann's Leben. Aus seinen Briefen geschildert*, 2 vols., Leipzig, 1887, vol. 2, p. 5.

³ For more details regarding the circumstances surrounding the publication of the three cycles, including the original conception of op. 56 and 58, see: Robert Schumann, *Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke. Serie III: Klavier- und Orgelwerke. Werkgruppe 3: Werke für Pedalflügel oder Orgel*, ed. by Arnfried Edler, Mainz et al., 2012, pp. 113 ff.

⁴ Letter to Friedrich Whistling dated 13 July 1845; quoted after Robert Schumann, *Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke* (see fn. 3), p. 120.

¹ Quoted after Berthold Litzmann, *Clara Schumann. Ein Künstlerleben. Nach Tagebüchern und Briefen*, vol. 2, Leipzig, 1920, p. 131.

The Instruments

The significance of the organ and pedal piano for Schumann

If you walk past a church and hear an organ playing in it, go inside and listen. If you are so privileged as to sit down on the organ bench yourself, try your little fingers and be astounded by the omnipotence of music.

Do not miss any opportunity to practice on the organ; there is no other instrument that takes revenge on the impure and unclean in both intonation and playing as the organ does.

This quotation from the *Musikalische Haus- und Lebensregeln*⁵ (Musical House and Life Rules), published in 1850 shortly after the “pedal piano” phase, shows the importance Schumann placed on the organ, not only in terms of learning a good playing technique, but also in terms of composition.

In addition to the development of technical skills and a brilliant piano style which is indispensable for training on the keyboard instrument, it was above all the study of Bach’s polyphonic works that led to a “clean” and well considered setting, both in interpretation and, where applicable, in composition:

Play fugues of good masters diligently, especially by Joh. Seb. Bach. Let “The Well-Tempered Clavier” be your daily bread. Then you will certainly become a proficient musician.⁶

For Schumann, the ideals of organ and piano were combined in the new pedal piano. This resulted in concrete visions for the renewal of piano playing and piano composition:

[...] and if it comes to the point (as I believe) that a pedal is used on it [the grand piano], as on the organ, new prospects arise for the composer, and if he increasingly liberates himself from the supporting orchestra he will then be able to move even more sumptuously, more opulently and independently.⁷

Clara Schumann confirmed:

Robert, however, soon found a greater interest in this instrument and composed some sketches and studies for the pedal piano, which will certainly find great approval as something entirely new.⁸

As late as 1869 the piano builder Pleyel expressed himself in a similarly visionary manner in an advertising brochure:

Composers will discover new possibilities when they write for such a piano, especially since a pedal can be added to any grand piano.⁹

Schumann’s three cycles are not – as their titles might suggest – to be understood in the sense of a ranking as preliminary studies or sketches and finished works. Rather, they represent the different aspects of the pedal piano: the *Sketches* op. 58 illustrate Schumann’s idea of adding orchestral effects to piano playing. They are not so much polyphonic works as experiments with a new pianistic sonority. The *Studies* op. 56 focus on the aspect of polyphony, here in the form of the canon, which is always present in various forms (canon at the octave or fifth, between

the upper voices, between the upper and middle voices, etc.). In terms of sonority, however, Schumann again employed a large number of means typical of Romantic character pieces in these works. With the *BACH* fugues, Schumann wanted to create a work that, in the style typical of the period, would present the polyphonic qualities of the works of Johann Sebastian Bach’s works in a new interpretation.

Organs associated with Robert Schumann

As we know from diary entries, letters and reports, Schumann occasionally visited organs in his vicinity both as a listener and as a performer. It is not known whether he played the new instrument of St. Mary’s Church in his home town Zwickau. It can be assumed, however, that he exchanged ideas with the organist of St. Mary’s Church, his former teacher Johann Gottfried Kuntsch, with whom he maintained contact throughout his life, about the organ of Carl Eduard Jehmlich from 1842 (i. e., shortly before the pedal piano or organ works were written). The instrument shows the typical combination of Central German Baroque elements with a wide range of expressive tonal colors:

Hauptwerk	Manual II	Pedal
Principal 16	Quintatön 16	Untersatz 32
Bordun 16	Prinzpal 8	Prinzpal 16
Prinzpal 8	Gedackt 8	Subbass 16
Rohrflöte 8	Quintatön 8	Oktavbass 8
Gemshorn 8	Salicional 8	Violonbass 8
Gambe 8	Prinzpal 4	Quintbass 5 ¹ / ₃
Oktave 4	Schwiegel 4	Oktavbass 4
Spitzflöte 4	Rohrflöte 4	Posaunenbass 16
Salicet 4	Nasat 2 ² / ₃	Trompetenbass 8
Quinte 2 ² / ₃	Oktave 2	Clarinbass 4
Oktave 2	Hohlflöte 2	
Terz 1 ³ / ₅	Quinte 1 ¹ / ₃	
Kornett V ab c ⁷	Sifflöte 1	
Mixtur V	Mixtur III	
Zimbel IV		
Trompete 8		Manual couplers, Pedal coupler (I), Tremulant, 3 Sperrventils, Bell

In Leipzig, Schumann visited the organs of St. John’s and St. Thomas’s Churches, among others, where he was most impressed by Mendelssohn’s benefit concert for the Bach monument on 6 August 1840. He reported with particular enthusiasm about an excursion to Freiberg in July 1841, to see the renowned organs of Gottfried Silbermann in the cathedral and in St. Peter’s Church:

Previously [...] we also saw the excellent Silbermann organ; the organist preluded and postluded a fugue by Bach in D minor, with C sharp minor, which made us laugh very much. Clara also played and would probably soon turn into a most capable player.¹⁰

Schumann also praised the organ in the Hamburg “Michel” very highly; he examined it in March 1842, essentially still in the tonal form that Johann Gottfried Hildebrandt had given it in 1768 (with Oberwerk in the Schweller).

In Dresden (1844–1850), Schumann focused mainly on the pedal grand piano. In June 1846, during the revision of the *BACH* fugues, he often played the organ in the village church Maxen near Kreischa. In addition, Clara and Robert attend-

⁵ Robert Schumann, *Musikalische Haus- und Lebensregeln*, facsimile with translation and text reprinting, introduced and edited by Gerd Nauhaus, Sinzig, 2002 (= Schumann-Studien, Sonderband 2).

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Robert Schumann, in: *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, Leipzig, 4 January 1839, pp. 1 f.

⁸ Quoted after Berthold Litzmann, *Clara Schumann* (see fn. 1), p. 132.

⁹ Quoted after Peter van Heirsele, *Der Pedalflügel von Pleyel*, booklet text for the CD with the complete works of Schumann for pedal piano, recorded by Martin Schmeding, Ratingen, 2005.

¹⁰ Robert Schumann, *Tagebücher*, vol. II: 1836–1854, ed. by Gerd Nauhaus, Leipzig, 1987, p. 174.

ed concerts by their friend, the court organist Johann Gottlob Schneider, on the Silbermann organs of the Dresden court church and St. Sophia's Church.

As municipal music director in Düsseldorf (1850–1854), Schumann was also responsible for the planning of festive church music for the inner city churches. The two most important organs were the instrument by the Cologne organ builder Christian Ludwig König in St. Maximilian's Church (1753, rebuilt in 1831), designed in the Rhenish Late Baroque style, and the organ by the Ibach company in St. Lambertus (1848) with an early Romantic character, the construction of which had been initiated by Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy. Here Schumann heard his *BACH* fugues performed by his friend, the musician Robert Radecke, on June 5, 1851.

Düsseldorf, St. Maximilian's Church, Christian Ludwig König 1753:

Hauptwerk	Positiv	Echowerk	Pedal
Bordun 16 B/D	Bordun	Großgedackt 8	Subbass 16
Praestant 8	Flaut-	Kleingedackt 4	Praestant 8
Violdigamba 8	traversier 8D	Octav 2	Violdigamba 8
Rohrgedackt 8	Principal 4	Vox angelica 1B	Rohrflauten-
Octav 4	Salicional 4	Cymbal II	bass 8
Quintgedackt 3	Flauto douce 4	Carillon II D	Mixtur 1
Superoctav 2	Quint 2	Klein-	Posaunen-
Sesquialtra II	Superoctav 2	trompete 8D	bass 16
Mixtur IV 2	Quintflaut 1 1/2	Vox humana 8	Trompeten-
Cornet III an c ¹	Cymbel III	Tremulant	bass 8
Trompete 8 B/D	Vox humana 8		Clarongbass 4
	Hubois 8		
	Clarong 4 B		
	Tremulant		

The exact disposition of the instrument in St. Lambertus has not been handed down; however, the Ibach organ of the Neander Church of 1853, which was built shortly after the St. Lambertus instrument, may be cited as an example of the contemporary instrument type to be found in Schumann's environment:

Hauptwerk	Oberwerk	Pedal
Bordun 16	Lieblich Gedackt 16 ab c°	Violon 16
Principal 8	Rohrflöte 8	Subbass 16
Gedackt 8	Salicional 8	Principalbass 8
Hohlflaut 8	Flaut travers 8	Quinte 5 1/3
Gamba 8	Pripical 4	Octave 4
Octave 4	Spitzflöte 4	Posaune 16
Rohrflöte 4	Gemshorn 2	
Quinte 2 2/3		
Octave 2		
Cornett III-IV ab g°		
Mixtur IV		
Trompete 8		

On 9 December 1853, after attending an organ concert by the Dutch organ virtuoso Jan Albert van Eyken in Rotterdam, Schumann expressed his delight that four of his organ works were on the program. How important the organ was for him is shown by the fact that shortly before his death, Clara Schumann was still playing with the idea of taking up the organ again to cheer him up with some of his works.

All in all, it can be seen that Schumann's organ concept was essentially shaped by the late Baroque style, still predominant in the first half of the 19th century, which was oriented after Silbermann's ideals. The striking, shining principal plenum and characteristic single voices in the flute and string section are

particularly noteworthy. But also the newly emerging developments and the change in organ sonorities, which Mendelssohn called "gentle voices," did not remain foreign to Schumann, since, as mentioned above, he had dealings with corresponding organs. On the other hand, a high or late Romantic orchestral sound conception with infinitely variable transition dynamics and predominant emphasis on the basic voice colors was certainly unknown to him.

The Pedal Piano

The early forms of the pedal grand, the pedal clavichord or harpsichord, date back to the 15th century. Jakob Adlung writes: "In the course of teaching, a clavichord pedal should preferably be placed underneath."¹¹ While late successors to the pedal clavichord can still be found until about 1830, the exact beginnings of the pedal piano or grand piano are veiled in obscurity. In 1785 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart had an independent pedal piano built beneath his grand piano by the Viennese piano maker Anton Walter, which he used in various concerts primarily for improvisation. In addition to placing two independent instruments on top of each other – in which case the pedal would be on a 16' basis – there were also models whose strings were mounted underneath the actual piano body, where they were made to sound with the help of a pedal mechanism, for example, an instrument by Johann Schmid (1790) from the Salzburg Musical Instrument Museum. The third type of pedal grand piano is an instrument in which the pedal keyboard is only connected to the mechanics of the upper part via a tangent mechanism, thus causing the same strings to sound, possibly doubled in octaves by a special extension of the system.

Diary entries by the Schumanns document that they rented an independent pedalboard for their piano. However, Alfred Dolge, in his treatise on piano construction and piano builders, mentions an upright pedal piano from Louis Schöne's workshop in reference to Schumann:

[In 1843 Louis Schöne] constructed pedal pianos for Robert Schumann and Felix Mendessohn at Leipsic. Schöne constructed, for Mendelsohn, a pedal mechanism to be used with a grand piano, but Robert Schumann preferred his pedal action connected with the regular upright pedal piano. The keyboard for pedaling was placed under the keyboard for manual playing, had 29 notes and was connected with an action placed at the back of the piano where a special soundboard, covered with 29 strings, was built into the case.¹²

In addition to the idea of practicing – which is further emphasised by the fact that Schumann recommended to Mendelssohn Bartholdy to purchase a pedal piano for organ training at the Leipzig Conservatory, which had been newly founded in 1843 – two further aspects related to the pedal piano developed since the beginning of the 19th century: On the one hand, it was regarded as tonal support for the orchestral bass. On the other hand, many composers hoped that various further developments of the piano (including combining it with other instruments or adding the pedalboard) would revolutionize piano composition. In Germany, in addition to Robert Schumann, Franz Liszt must particularly be mentioned, whose *Fantasy and*

¹¹ Jakob Adlung, *Anleitung zu der musikalischen Gelahrtheit*, Erfurt, 1758, p. 568.

¹² Alfred Dolge, *Pianos and their makers*, Covina (California), 1911, S. 191.

Fugue on "Ad nos, ad salutarem undam", according to the title of the first edition, can also be performed on the pedal piano as an alternative to the organ.

The fact that the pedal grand was used even more extensively in France is demonstrated by the numerous mentions of pedalboards in the lists of contemporary industrial exhibitions in which instrument makers presented their latest developments. As can be seen in the compositions of Charles Gounod, the instrument was also used with orchestral accompaniment. Moreover, the level of difficulty of the works of Charles Valentin Alkan, among others, proves that the level of pedal grand piano playing must have been very high indeed in the land of countless pianists/organists. Around 1895, however, the list of compositions for pedal piano ends abruptly. The instrument itself was still built until the twenties of the 20th century, especially as a practice instrument.

On interpretation

Regarding the performance of op. 56 and op. 58 on the organ

Sound (registration, manual distribution)

When realizing the sonorities of compositions for pedal grand on the organ, the first question to be asked is whether one should remain with the organ sound conception that was influenced by Central German Baroque, or to what extent the dynamics of the pedal grand sound should be realized with more modern means (timbres, swell, register changes). The distribution of the music among the manuals must also be determined. The pedal sound should always be based on 16' due to the stringing of the independent pedalboard.

If one follows the registration practice handed down by Mendelssohn, the framing sections of the first two movements of **op. 58** would have to be performed on full organ (*fortissimo*) or without some of the strongest voices (*forte*). It would be conceivable to register the *ff* passages once as a mixture and the other time as a reed plenum. If one orients oneself according to the piano sound, a differentiated foundation stop registration in the 16', 8', and 4' range would also be possible. The large number of repetitions suggests a constant, even if only slight, differentiation of colors, but also of agogic interpretation etc., as Carl Czerny, for example, demonstrated in his treatise "Von dem Vortrage" (On the performance; 3rd part of the *Pianoforte School* op. 500¹³):

4 verschiedene Vortragsarten.	1.	in Tempo	-	-	-	-	-	
	2.	in Tempo	-	un poco	-	ritenuto	-	smorzando
	3.	in Tempo	-	poco accel.	-	rando	-	rit. e lenzando
	4.	in Tempo	-	molto rit.	-	star. dando	-	per e dendo

¹³ Carl Czerny, *Vollständige theoretisch-practische Pianoforte-Schule von dem ersten Anfange bis zur höchsten Ausbildung fortschreitend* [...] op. 500, 3rd part, Vienna [1839], p. 26.

The middle section of *Sketch 1* can be performed excellently on two manuals, with the bass voice being given characteristic timbres (e. g., string combination, soft reed or Quintadena), in contrast to fundamental stops 8' + 4' in the right hand.

The first half of the middle section of *Sketch 2* presents the performer with a special problem, since a distinction would have to be made between inner and outer voices in both hands (quieter semiquavers as opposed to louder melody) in piano writing. There are three alternatives for performing this on the organ: a) playing on one manual, with a somewhat shorter inner voice articulation; b) playing on two manuals; c) a new arrangement: melody parts in the right hand (with octave displacement), arpeggiated accompaniment according to the present harmonic pattern adapted to the technical possibilities of the left hand. The second part of the middle section requires a two-manual performance, which develops dynamically by registering up or down in phrase units, but remains within the basic timbre. On modern organs, the use of the swell, which allows crescendo and decrescendo within the same timbre, would be conceivable here.

In accordance with the character, the *forte* of the *Sketch 3* should initially be registered not too brightly, but with intensity (e. g., 16' to 2', possibly reeds). In the second section, in spite of the instruction "sempre forte," the registration must be reduced in order to realize the crescendo. To avoid the pedal-point sounding too penetrating, it should also be registered down. The framing parts of the B-section can be performed on two manuals in order to reduce the bass register, corresponding to the piano sound. For the unison passages it is recommended to change to one manual in order to intensify the sound. In the middle section, the solo phrases in the left hand should be highlighted from measure 77 on.

Sketch 4 requires a different interpretation of the *forte* statement from the first two numbers. Starting with soft flute colors (possibly with the addition of subtle string sounds) the *forte* leads at most to the addition of stronger fundamental stops (gamba 8', principal 8', possibly further strings or 4') without reaching the plenum. The middle section again suggests two-manual playing with characteristic colors. In the measure before the recapitulation, the left hand, which exceeds the range of the organ, can be realized either by a manual 16' or by taking it over into the pedal. It is also conceivable to leave out the low octave in the organ version.

For **op. 56** it is advisable to distinguish between canon and accompaniment. It is doubtful whether the canon voices themselves should also be played on different manuals, since this technique belongs stylistically to a much later epoch and counteracts the naturalness of the performance.

No. 1: two-manual with slightly contrasting, quiet fundamental stop colors, possibly slightly varied in the B-section; from measure 39,2 optionally on one manual, quieter (possibly swell).

No. 2: mm. 1–18 two-manual (solo color in the right hand); mm. 18–22 on one manual, dynamic increase (possibly using swell), parallel passages registered correspondingly; the middle of m. 39 on a soft secondary manual, recapitulation two-manual (softer than the beginning), final chords on secondary manual.

No. 3: Beginning and ending on one manual, middle section can be completely two-manual. In case of fingering difficulties due to large intervals, the thumb of the left hand can either cross onto the solo manual or a brief passage can be played on one manual (mm. 11,3 / 13,1 / 21,3).

No. 4: A-section on two manuals (solo / accompaniment), mm. 19,1 ff. on soft secondary manual; *forte* section on one manual, change to secondary manual again for recapitulation in the left hand (mm. 44,1 ff.), from mm. 57,1 ff. again on one manual.

No. 5: Two manuals with characteristic colors (left e. g., reed or Quintadena); m. 1 on one manual, from m. 2 lower voice on another manual; *sf* chords to create the accent always entirely on the louder manual, then split again; from m. 101 onwards possibly on one manual for reasons of tonal unity.

No. 6: Emphasize the canonic voice in the tenor (e. g., strings), the beginning can be realized either by crossing onto another manual or by shifting the chord tones (mm. 1–5); middle section on one manual, from m. 41 onwards a two-manual performance is possible again, from m. 53,3 onwards a dialog-style manual distribution; end on one manual.

Accentuation, articulation, phrasing

Schumann achieved a differentiation of the piano setting by means of three different accent marks: > / <> / *sf*. On the organ these can be realized in different ways: a) articulation pause; b) stretching; c) agogics/timing; d) registration.

The articulation designations suggest a differentiation similar to the descriptions in Czerny's "Von dem Vortrage":

The attacking, sustaining, and releasing of the keys can [...] be divided into five degrees, namely; a) *legatissimo* [...] b) *legato* [...] c) *semi-staccato* [...] d) *staccato* [...] e) *marcatissimo* [...] between these five degrees of expression lie innumerable nuances [...]

He describes these types of touch in a characteristic way:

The *legatissimo*; in which each finger remains on the keys longer than the duration of the note prescribes. This can actually only to be used on broken *chords* [...]

The *legato*; by which singing and tied harmonies are created on the *pianoforte*, and the player has to imitate the effect of the human voice [...] by holding each tone exactly until the next one comes [...]

The *semi-staccato*, or sustained playing, which is located halfway between slurring and detached playing, giving each note a special weight without binding it to the next one. The notes struck in this way acquire a special meaning, an importance [...]

The *staccato*. The detaching of the notes brings fresh life into the music, and the tedious exhaustion caused in the listener by perpetual slurring of the notes is avoided by alternating this with detached articulation and the resting points created thereby.

The *marcatissimo*, (*martellato*, hammered) increases this detached articulation, used on the right occasions, to the briefest flash of the individual notes, and creates, even in the, in itself easy, insignificant passages, the effect of brilliant *bravura* and of overcoming great difficulties.¹⁴

An intensive study of the touch techniques described in contemporary piano schools is recommended in order to achieve a differentiated organ sound.

¹⁴ Ibid., pp. 14 f.

With regard to phrasing, Schumann's pedal piano and organ works show the entire range of interpretational possibilities: The intentions of the phrase marks range from articulation slurs in the Baroque sense (with decrescendo and shortening at the end of the slur) to the marking of phrase divisions and the indication of continuous legato in the case of per-measure indications. Here, a detailed analysis is recommended which does justice to the differentiated contemporary view.

Tempo and agogic structure

Schumann added his own metronome indications to the *Studies* op. 56. Even though the fundamental correctness of Schumann's instructions was often doubted, a malfunction of his metronome cannot be proven, so that we should first of all take the indications seriously as an original source for performance. Similar to Mendelssohn, there are essentially three tempo levels: a slow one near the pulse beat (No. 2 = 60, No. 4 = 68, No. 6 = 62), a raised one (No. 1 = 88) and a fast one (No. 3 = 100, No. 5 = 96). Within these, tempos perceived as fast (No. 3) and very "intimate" moments (Nos. 2, 4) are juxtaposed: perhaps this is also a special characteristic of Schumann's tonal language. These indications also allow us to draw conclusions about the other movements in op. 58 and 60, which Schumann did not furnish with exact tempo indications. In addition, it is worth making comparisons with metronome indications of other works by Schumann, some of which have a similar character.

Piano-specific effects

Special "piano effects" are achieved by using the left and right pedals (see among others op. 56, No. 2, mm. 39 + 55). On the organ, an overlegato or closing of the swell (echo effect) can be used here.

The BACH Fugues on the organ

Dynamics and sound (registration)

In contrast to the other cycles, Schumann's op. 60 does not demand pianistic transition dynamics. Three fugues (Nos. 1, 4 and 6) are based on a *mezzoforte*, which should be realized in a fundamental stop registration of 8' and 4' (possibly even 16') oriented to the string orchestra sound. This mixture can contain very different registers despite the same dynamic instruction: with or without principal 8', gamba 8' as principal replacement, more flute or string emphasis, differentiated 4' addition (flute, possibly with or without strings or principal). In a similar way to Mendelssohn's third organ sonata, the registration is gradually increased at motivically suitable points up to the plenum: loud 4' stops / soft 2²/₃' and 2' / labial 16' and loud 2' / soft reeds / soft mixtures / louder reeds / higher mixtures, possibly gradually lower aliquots (e. g. 5¹/₃') / cornet – pedal registrations corresponding.

Fugue 2 requires a flexible, not too massive plenum (*forte*) with or without mixture or even – in accordance with the character – more of a reed sound. The *piano* passages should be played on the Nebenwerk (according to Mendelssohn: *piano* = several gentle 8'), increasing registration once again organized according to motives. In m. 113, a problem arises that shows how much Schumann is rooted in piano thinking after all: the pedal

leads directly from *forte* to *piano* within a quarter beat – on the pedal grand this is unproblematic because of the fading, on the organ it would have to be registered down to avoid a break.

Fugue 3, titled “With gentle voices,” corresponds entirely to Mendelssohn’s ideas of several gentle 8’ registers, e. g. Gedackt or Flute + Strings (Gemshorn, Salicional or similar).

In Fugue 5, *mezzoforte* must be interpreted differently because of the scherzo character: conceivable options would be flutes 8’, 4’ and 2’, possibly supported in the 4’ range by a principal register. The question of the extent to which the *BACH* motifs (partly with accents) can be emphasized is problematic. This can be achieved either by playing the instrument in a marcato manner or by using a separate manual (e. g. with reed). In this case, however, one would have to accept quite uncomfortable hand positions at times, or the use of the pedal as a supplement to the manual. The fading away in the last eleven measures can be achieved with 8’ + 4’ flute colors.

Manual distribution

Schumann does not give any concrete information about manual distribution. Fugue 2 clearly indicates this through the *f/p* juxtaposition; the only question that remains open is at which point one switches – as seamlessly as possible – back to the Hauptwerk (e. g., measure 86,3 or measure 92,2). It might be worth considering highlighting the interjections of the principal subject head into the *p* setting (measures 80/83/86) by means of a different registration or on a different manual.

Fugue 3 is also uncomplicated, since it is played throughout with quiet 8’ fundamental stops – manual or color changes (within the *piano*) could be made at the end of the respective pedal cadences, e. g., m. 22 and m. 35,1+.

The complicated counterpoint at the beginning of Fugue 4 requires a unified sonority. A manual change should be made at the *piano*. Here again, Schumann’s pianistic side shows itself by setting the dynamic instruction directly on the first beat. A more seamless transition on the organ could be achieved by an interlocked change: Soprano = beat 1, alto = already at the three upbeat eighth notes, tenor = beat 2, manual bass = still in the old sound at the beginning of the measure.

We have already mentioned the possibility of playing the subject on a separate manual in Fugue 5. The formal two-part nature of Fugue 6 should also be reflected in the manual distribution. Both this Fugue and Fugue 1 could lead to a more analytical performance with manual changes and thematic highlighting. This performance practice is formally quite interesting, but cannot necessarily be justified according to the sources and contemporary instructions. In the first part of the opening Fugue it would be conceivable to set off the interludes mm. 9 to 12,1 and mm. 15,2 to 18,3 timbrally by a manual change while maintaining the same dynamics.

Phrasing, articulation, accentuation

Carl Czerny distinguishes between fugues for the organ, which – written in the “old style” with predominantly long note values – are to be performed legato and rather tranquilly, and modern piano fugues with rapid movement, which require a faster tempo and more lively articulation up to a continuous staccato.¹⁵ Both types can be found in op. 60: Nos. 1, 4 and 6 can be regarded as organ fugues in the “stile antico” (while, however, frequently changing into character pieces); Nos. 2 and 5 are vividly articulated piano fugues; No. 3 can be regarded as a kind of “song without words” with greater agogic freedom due to the gentle registration and the infrequent use of pedals. While the fast note values in No. 2, as “non legato,” demand a shortening similar to the Baroque “true release,” the “staccato” in No. 5 should be performed with highly active fingers. Contrast is created by a cantabile legato, and in No. 5 also a legato with heavy accents.

The phrasing marks in the organ fugues initially indicate larger phrase contexts. Where they are evenly spaced (in single or two-bar units), they may also indicate continuous legato playing. However, the fingerings in Czerny’s example fugues show that this legato sometimes includes notes set off for characteristic motives (e.g., syncopations, leaps) even within the phrases. Thus, phrasing marks do not automatically correspond to articulation marks, but must be interpreted and performed in a vibrant manner.

At the beginning of the 19th century, accents were initially still formulated in the Baroque tradition of emphasis of meter and clarity. Dynamic developmental thinking, as well as the agogic and dynamic support of special harmonic, melodic or rhythmic moments (“oratorical and pathetic accents”), however, increasingly replaced this clear framework. In Fugue 2, Schumann demonstrates this conflict by means of bar-by-bar accents: a shift corresponding to the hemiolitic harmonic changes would be musically exciting – for reasons of lucidity and clarity, however, the composer chose the “classical” bar-by-bar accentuation.

Tempo and agogic performance

For the choice of tempo, the baroque tactus/pulse system on the one hand, and Mendelssohn’s developments as seen in the organ sonatas on the other, can serve as a model. The fugues in the “old style” Nos. 1 and 6 could take their increase starting from the *alla breve* pulse (half note = approx. 60). For the lively Fugue 2, a tempo close to Mendelssohn’s *Alllegro* tempo 100 would be suitable. If No. 3 is interpreted as a fugue with Andante character, the Mendelssohn Andante tempi between 63 and 72 are very convincing. Schumann wanted No. 4 to be performed “moderately, but not too slowly.” The tempo of the fugue in Mendelssohn’s sixth organ sonata (quarter note = 96) would lead to the desired effect. In order to achieve the lively character of Fugue 5, the pulse for the dotted quarter note would have to be higher than the basic pulse, e. g., at about 80.

Czerny restricts the agogic construction in the performance instructions for his example fugues to formal paragraphs – the Fugues 1, 4 and 6 of op. 60 will have to be treated in a similar way, whereby the first and last still contain a general increase of tempo. Here too, however, one should not forego a differenti-

¹⁵ See *ibid.*, p. 66.

ated interpretation of melodically and harmonically important moments in the overall view. Due to the lively motoric activity in Nos. 2 and 5, rhythmic liberty is equally constrained, but can become all the more prominent in the contrasting sections, especially in No. 2. A subtle design with respect to tempo will be needed all the more in Fugue 3.

Regarding the new edition of the works

The new edition of Robert Schumann's organ and pedal piano works is intended to provide the interpreter with a musical text based on the sources handed down, as well as guidelines regarding interpretation and important information on the history of the instrument, transfer to the organ and contemporary performance conventions.

In addition, the Critical Report presents interesting variants and, in the Appendix, the reconstructed original version of the *Albumblatt* (Album Leaf) op. 124,20 in the pedal piano version. Thus, the interpreter of the cycles op. 56, 58 and 60 will have all the material at his disposal for an autonomous interpretation of this important group of works.

Leipzig, in October 2020

Martin Schmeding

Translation: Gudrun and David Kosviner

Studien für den Pedalflügel

Sechs Stücke in kanonischer Form

Studies for pedal piano

Six pieces in canonic form

op. 56

Robert Schumann

1810–1856

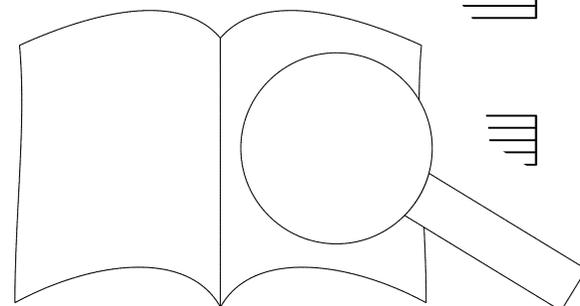
1.

Nicht zu schnell * ♩ = 88

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It begins with a piano (p) dynamic marking and contains a series of eighth-note chords. The middle staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C) and contains a series of eighth-note chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C) and contains a single note. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the score.

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C) and contains a series of eighth-note chords. The middle staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C) and contains a series of eighth-note chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C) and contains a single note. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the score.

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C) and contains a series of eighth-note chords. The middle staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C) and contains a series of eighth-note chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C) and contains a single note. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the score.



Auffüh. Duration: ca. 20 min.

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Urtext,
edited by Martin Schmeding

9

Musical notation for measures 9-11. Treble clef with eighth-note patterns, bass clef with eighth-note accompaniment, and a grand staff with a whole note bass line.

12

Musical notation for measures 12-14. Treble clef with eighth-note patterns, bass clef with eighth-note accompaniment, and a grand staff with a whole note bass line.

15

Musical notation for measures 15-17. Treble clef with trills and eighth-note patterns, bass clef with eighth-note accompaniment, and a grand staff with a whole note bass line.

18

Musical notation for measures 18-20. Treble clef with trills and eighth-note patterns, bass clef with eighth-note accompaniment, and a grand staff with a whole note bass line.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-23. Treble clef with eighth-note patterns, bass clef with eighth-note accompaniment, and a grand staff with a whole note bass line.

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24

27

30

33

36

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* Siehe die Einzelanmerkungen im Kritischen Bericht. / See the "Einzelanmerkungen" in the Critic.

2.

Mit innigem Ausdruck * ♩. = 60

Musical score for measures 1-3. The piece is in 12/8 time. The first system consists of three measures. The right hand (treble clef) features a melodic line with a half note followed by eighth notes, and a final quarter note. The left hand (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in both staves.

Musical score for measures 4-6. The right hand continues the melodic line with eighth notes and quarter notes. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and moving lines. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure.

Musical score for measures 7-9. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and quarter notes. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and moving lines. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure.

* *expression*

10

ritard.

a tempo

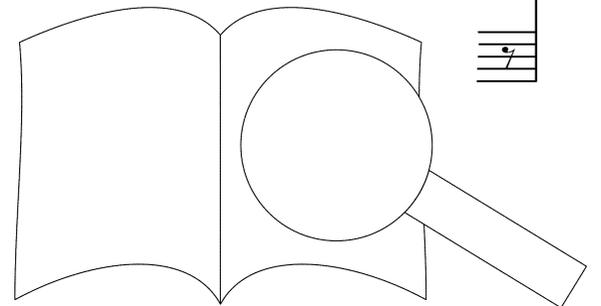
Musical score for measures 10-12. The top system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The middle system is a single bass clef line. The bottom system is another single bass clef line. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations and slurs.

13

Musical score for measures 13-15. The top system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The middle system is a single bass clef line. The bottom system is another single bass clef line. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and articulations.

16

Musical score for measures 16-18. The top system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The middle system is a single bass clef line. The bottom system is another single bass clef line. The music concludes with a final cadence.



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19

cresc. *sf* *dim.*

22

25

28

* Siehe Einzelanmerkungen im Kritischen Bericht. / See the "Einzelanmerkungen" in the ...

31

34

37

40

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43

Musical score for measures 43-46. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. Measure 43 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and some triplets. There are dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*. The bottom staff has a simple bass line with quarter and eighth notes.

47

Musical score for measures 47-50. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. Measure 47 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns. There are dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*. The bottom staff has a simple bass line with quarter and eighth notes.

50

ritard.

Musical score for measures 51-52. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. Measure 51 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The music features complex rhythmic patterns. There is a *ritard.* marking above the top staff. The bottom staff has a simple bass line with quarter and eighth notes.

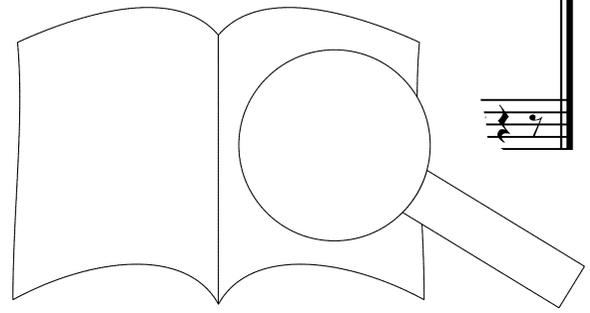
53

ritard

Musical score for measures 53-56. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. Measure 53 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features complex rhythmic patterns. There is a *ritard* marking above the top staff. The bottom staff has a simple bass line with quarter and eighth notes.

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3.

Andantino ♩ = 80

Etwas schneller * ♩ = 100

Musical score for measures 1-3. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 1 starts with a forte piano (*fp*) dynamic. Measure 2 features a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 3 begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes a slur over the first two notes.

Musical score for measures 4-6. Measure 4 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measures 5 and 6 continue with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The bass line features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical score for measures 7-9. Measure 7 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measures 8 and 9 continue with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The bass line features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical score for measures 10-12. Measure 10 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measures 11 and 12 continue with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The bass line features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

* Somew
er



13 *p*

16

19 *mf*

22

24

Musical score for measures 24-25. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music features a complex melodic line in the treble clef with slurs and ties, and a rhythmic accompaniment in the bass clef staff consisting of eighth-note chords.

26

Musical score for measures 26-27. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music continues with a complex melodic line in the treble clef and a rhythmic accompaniment in the bass clef staff.

28

Musical score for measures 28-30. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music features a complex melodic line in the treble clef with slurs and ties, and a rhythmic accompaniment in the bass clef staff. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present below the bass clef staff in measure 30.

31

Tempo I

Musical score for measures 31-32. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music features a complex melodic line in the treble clef with slurs and ties, and a rhythmic accompaniment in the bass clef staff. A *Tempo I* marking is present above the treble clef staff in measure 31.



4.

Innig* ♩ = 68

p

Musical score for measures 4-5. The score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). It features a treble clef with a melody and a bass clef with a piano accompaniment. The piano part consists of dense chords and arpeggiated figures. A dynamic marking of *p* is present at the beginning of the piano part.

5

Musical score for measures 6-7. The notation continues from the previous system, showing the melodic and piano accompaniment parts.

9

Musical score for measures 8-9. The score concludes with a final chord in the piano part. A dynamic marking of *sf* is present above the final note of the melody. A *cr.* (crescendo) marking is also visible.

* Fer

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13

sf *p*

17

ritard. *f*

21

sf *dim.*

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* Some... agitatedly

24

Musical score for measures 24-25. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The middle staff is a single bass clef line. The bottom staff is a single bass clef line. The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and slurs.

26

Musical score for measures 26-27. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The middle and bottom staves are single bass clef lines. The music continues with complex textures and slurs.

28

Musical score for measures 28-29. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The middle and bottom staves are single bass clef lines. The music features complex textures and slurs.

30

Musical score for measures 30-31. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The middle and bottom staves are single bass clef lines. The music features complex textures and slurs.

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32

Musical score for measures 32-33. The system consists of three staves: two treble clefs (upper and middle) and one bass clef (lower). The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 32 features a complex texture with sixteenth-note runs in the upper treble and a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the lower treble and bass. Measure 33 continues this texture with some melodic movement in the upper treble.

34

Musical score for measures 34-35. The system consists of three staves. Measure 34 shows a melodic line in the upper treble with a slur over it, and a more active accompaniment in the lower treble. Measure 35 features a melodic phrase in the upper treble and a simpler accompaniment in the lower treble and bass.

36

Musical score for measures 36-37. The system consists of three staves. Measure 36 is marked with *sf* (sforzando) in all three staves. It features a dense texture with sixteenth-note runs in the upper treble and a steady accompaniment in the lower treble and bass. Measure 37 continues this texture with a melodic phrase in the upper treble.

38

Musical score for measures 38-39. The system consists of three staves. Measure 38 features a melodic line in the upper treble with a slur, and a more active accompaniment in the lower treble. Measure 39 continues this texture with a melodic phrase in the upper treble and a simpler accompaniment in the lower treble and bass.

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40

cresc.

cresc.

43

3

46

3

50

3

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54

58

61

63

5.

Nicht zu schnell * ♩ = 96

fp
fp
p

4

fp
fp

8

fp
fp

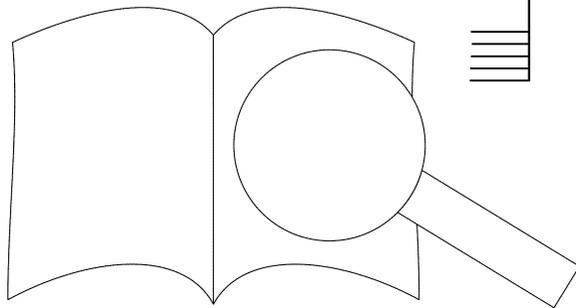
* *Noi* *t*

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12

16

20



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24

Musical score for measures 24-27. The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of *sfp* (sforzando piano) is present in the right hand of the grand staff at measure 26.

28

Musical score for measures 28-31. The score continues from the previous system. It features similar rhythmic patterns and chordal textures. A dynamic marking of *sfp* is also present in the right hand of the grand staff at measure 30.

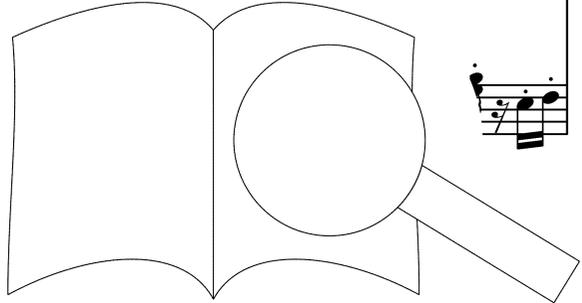
32

Musical score for measures 32-35. The score continues with more complex rhythmic figures and chordal structures. A dynamic marking of *sfp* is present in the right hand of the grand staff at measure 34.

36

Musical score for measures 36-39. The score concludes with a final cadence. A dynamic marking of *sfp* is present in the right hand of the grand staff at measure 37.

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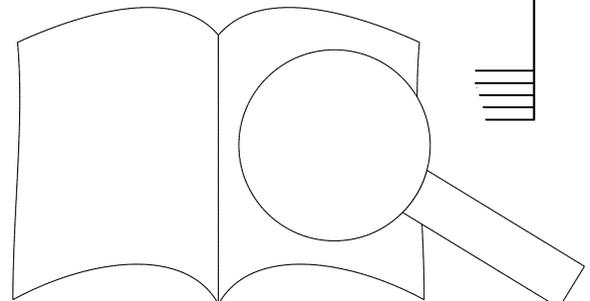
41

45

50

55

* Siehe d. Einzelanmerkungen im Kritischen Bericht. / See the "Einzelanmerkungen" in the Criti.



60

Musical score for measures 60-63. The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp). It consists of two systems. The first system has a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef line below. The second system also has a grand staff and a separate bass clef line. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords and a fermata over a note in measure 63.

64

Musical score for measures 64-67. The score is written for piano in G major. It consists of two systems. The first system has a grand staff and a separate bass clef line. The second system also has a grand staff and a separate bass clef line. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including a fermata in measure 67.

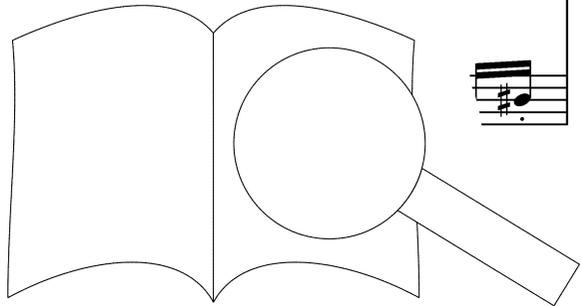
68

Musical score for measures 68-71. The score is written for piano in G major. It consists of two systems. The first system has a grand staff and a separate bass clef line. The second system also has a grand staff and a separate bass clef line. The music features more complex rhythmic patterns and chords.

72

Musical score for measures 72-75. The score is written for piano in G major. It consists of two systems. The first system has a grand staff and a separate bass clef line. The second system also has a grand staff and a separate bass clef line. The music concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

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75

Musical score for measures 75-78. The score is written for piano and features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music is divided into two systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line.

79

Musical score for measures 79-82. The score continues with a similar complex rhythmic pattern. It is divided into two systems, each with a grand staff and a separate bass line. A large watermark is visible across the page.

83

Musical score for measures 83-86. The score continues with a similar complex rhythmic pattern. It is divided into two systems, each with a grand staff and a separate bass line. The dynamic marking *sf* (sforzando) is present in the first system. A large watermark is visible across the page.

87

Musical score for measures 87-90. The score continues with a similar complex rhythmic pattern. It is divided into two systems, each with a grand staff and a separate bass line. A large watermark is visible across the page.

91

Musical score for measures 91-95. The score is written for piano and includes dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando) and *p* (piano). The music features complex rhythmic patterns and chordal textures.

96

Musical score for measures 96-100. The score continues with intricate piano textures and includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. A large watermark is visible across the page.

101

Musical score for measures 101-105. The score features more complex piano textures and includes a *rit.* marking. A large watermark is visible across the page.

106

Musical score for measures 106-110. The score concludes with a *rit.* marking and a final cadence. A large watermark is visible across the page.

6.

Adagio ♩ = 62

Musical score for measures 6-12. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is Adagio with a metronome marking of ♩ = 62. The score features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *p* (piano). A *< sf >* marking is present over a measure in the upper staff.

Musical score for measures 13-19. The score continues with a grand staff. Dynamics include *dim.* (diminuendo) in both the upper and lower staves. A large watermark 'PROBENPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Musical score for measures 20-25. The score continues with a grand staff. Dynamics include *mpre p* (mezzo-piano) and *tr* (trill). A large watermark 'PROBENPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Musical score for measures 26-29. The score continues with a grand staff. Dynamics include *tr* (trill). A large watermark 'PROBENPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

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25

30

35

40

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45

50

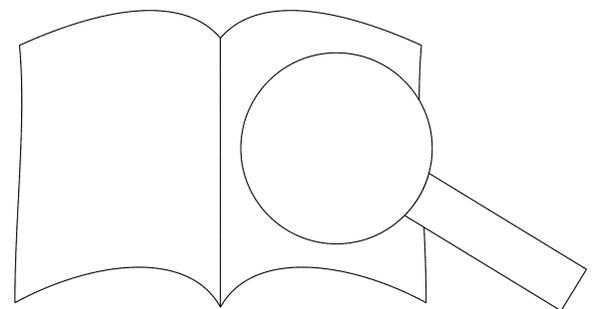
55

60

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Skizzen für den Pedalflügel

Sketches for pedal piano
op. 58

1.

Robert Schumann
1810–1856

Nicht schnell und sehr markiert *

Musical score for measures 1-5. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The first two staves are marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The music features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass clef staff and chords in the grand staff.

Musical score for measures 6-11. The second system continues the piece. The grand staff is marked with a piano *p* dynamic. The accompaniment in the bass clef staff remains steady. A large watermark 'PROBENFÜR' is visible across the page.

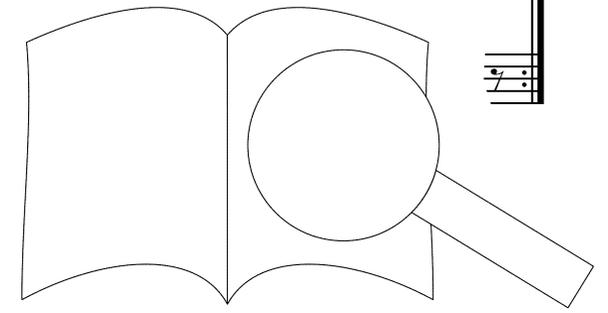
Musical score for measures 12-16. The third system includes a repeat sign at measure 12. The grand staff is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The piece concludes with a final chord in the grand staff.

Musical score for measures 17-20. The fourth system continues the piece. The grand staff is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The piece concludes with a final chord in the grand staff.

* Not, arked

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Aufführung, er / Duration: ca. 16 min.



22

Musical score for measures 22-26. The treble clef part features chords and melodic lines, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass clef part has a steady eighth-note accompaniment, also marked *p*.

27

Musical score for measures 27-31. The treble clef part shows a crescendo (*cresc.*) dynamic. The bass clef part continues with a piano accompaniment.

32

Musical score for measures 32-36. The treble clef part features chords and melodic lines, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass clef part has a steady eighth-note accompaniment, also marked *p*.

37

Musical score for measures 37-41. The treble clef part features chords and melodic lines, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass clef part has a steady eighth-note accompaniment, also marked *p*.

42

Musical score for measures 42-46. The treble clef part features chords and melodic lines, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) dynamic. The bass clef part has a steady eighth-note accompaniment, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) dynamic.

30

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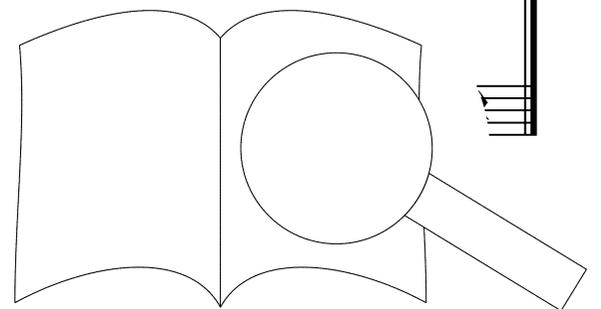
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47

53

58

63



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Nicht schnell und sehr markiert*

First system of musical notation, measures 1-6. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, and a separate bass line. The music is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The tempo/style is indicated as 'Nicht schnell und sehr markiert*'. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

Second system of musical notation, measures 7-12. It continues the grand staff and bass line from the first system. The forte *f* dynamic is maintained.

Third system of musical notation, measures 13-18. It continues the grand staff and bass line. The dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando) and *ff* (fortissimo).

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 19-24. It continues the grand staff and bass line. The music concludes with a large graphic of an open book and a magnifying glass.

* No. *.a* very marked

25

1.

30b 2.

p

p

2.

34

37

+

2.

39

Musical score for measures 39-42. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern. The left hand has a bass line with a *cresc.* marking.

43

Musical score for measures 43-46. Includes dynamic markings *sf* and *p*.

47

Musical score for measures 47-50. Includes dynamic markings *sf* and *p*.

51

Musical score for measures 51-54. Includes dynamic markings *dim.* and a first ending bracket.

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54b 2.

f

60

sf
ff

66

sf

72

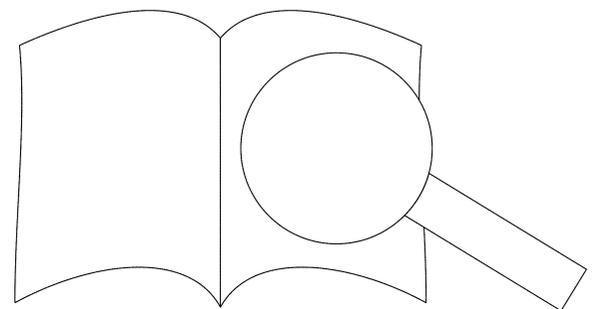
sf

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bleibt diese Seite unbedruckt.

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Lebhaft *

Musical score for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The tempo is marked 'Lebhaft' (lively) and the dynamics are 'f' (forte). The score consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The grand staff contains a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The separate bass clef staff contains a low register bass line. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords and rests.

Musical score for measures 5-8. The notation continues from the previous system, maintaining the same key signature and tempo. The dynamics remain 'f'. The melody in the right hand continues with eighth notes, while the bass line in the left hand and the separate bass clef staff provide harmonic support.

Musical score for measures 9-12. The notation continues from the previous system. The dynamics remain 'f'. The melody in the right hand continues with eighth notes, while the bass line in the left hand and the separate bass clef staff provide harmonic support.

Musical score for measures 13-16. The notation continues from the previous system. The dynamics remain 'f'. The melody in the right hand continues with eighth notes, while the bass line in the left hand and the separate bass clef staff provide harmonic support. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

* Lively



17

Musical score for measures 17-22. The piece is in a minor key (three flats). The upper staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked *sempre f*. The lower staff (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines, marked *f*. A large, sustained chord is held in the bass line across these measures.

23

Musical score for measures 23-28. The upper staff continues with a melodic line, showing some chromatic movement. The lower staff maintains the accompaniment with sustained chords in the bass line.

29

Musical score for measures 29-34. The upper staff has a melodic line with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The lower staff continues with the accompaniment, including a *v.* (accents) marking.

35

Musical score for measures 35-41. The upper staff features a melodic line with a *v.* marking. The lower staff continues with the accompaniment, including a *v.* marking.

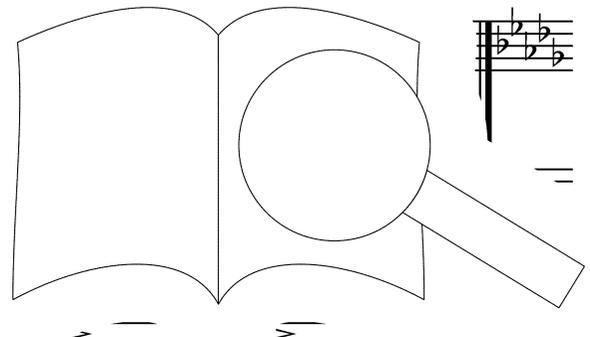
42

Musical score for measures 42-47. The upper staff has a melodic line with a *v.* marking. The lower staff continues with the accompaniment, including a *v.* marking. The piece concludes with a final chord in the upper staff.

38

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Musical score for measures 49-52. The system includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music consists of chords and moving lines in both hands. A dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present at the beginning of the system.

Musical score for measures 53-56. The system includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music consists of chords and moving lines in both hands. Dynamic markings *sf* (sforzando) are present throughout the system.

Musical score for measures 57-60. The system includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music consists of chords and moving lines in both hands.

Musical score for measures 61-64. The system includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music consists of chords and moving lines in both hands. A first and second ending bracket is shown at the end of the system. A large watermark "PROBEPARTITUR" is overlaid diagonally across the page.

65

Musical score for measures 65-70. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The first measure of the grand staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The music features a mix of chords and moving lines, with some notes beamed together. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

70

Musical score for measures 70-75. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The key signature has three flats. The music continues with similar textures to the previous system, including chords and melodic lines. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

75

Musical score for measures 75-80. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The key signature has three flats. The music features more complex chordal structures and melodic movement. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

80

Musical score for measures 80-84. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The key signature has three flats. The music continues with complex textures. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

84

Musical score for measures 84-90. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The key signature has three flats. The music concludes with sustained chords and melodic fragments. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

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Musical score for measures 89-93. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music is in a key with three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) and a 3/4 time signature. Measure 89 features a complex chordal texture in the right hand with a melodic line. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 93.

Musical score for measures 94-98. The system consists of three staves. The right hand has a more active melodic line with eighth notes. The left hand continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando) is present in measure 98. The system ends with a double bar line.

Musical score for measures 99-103. The system consists of three staves. The right hand features a melodic line with some grace notes. The left hand has a consistent accompaniment. Dynamic markings of *sf* are used in measures 99 and 102. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Musical score for measures 104-108. The system consists of three staves. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes. The left hand has a consistent accompaniment. Dynamic markings of *sf* are used in measures 104 and 108. The system concludes with a double bar line.

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109

115

121

127

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133

138

144

150

4.

Allegretto

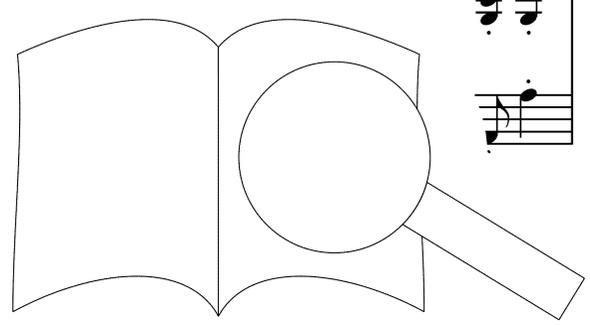
Musical score for measures 4-8. The piece is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The score consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and tenuto (*ten.*) markings. The music features chords and eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for measures 9-16. The piece continues in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The score consists of three staves. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and tenuto (*ten.*) markings. The music features chords and eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for measures 17-23. The piece continues in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The score consists of three staves. Dynamics include forte (*f*) and crescendo (*cresc.*) markings. The music features chords and eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for measures 24-31. The piece continues in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The score consists of three staves. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and tenuto (*ten.*) markings. The music features chords and eighth-note patterns.

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32

38

43

49

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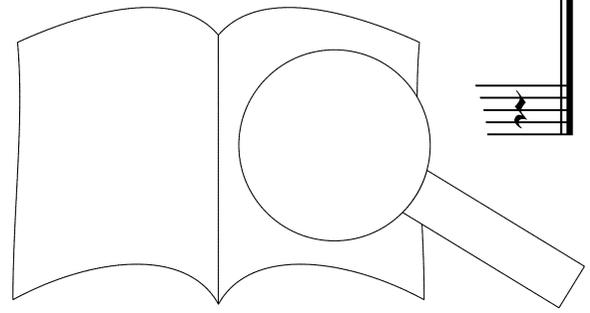
Musical score for measures 56-63. The score is written for piano with three staves: two for the grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and one for the left hand (bass clef). The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The music features chords and melodic lines. Dynamic markings include *ten.* (tension) and a hairpin crescendo. A double bar line is present at the end of measure 63.

Musical score for measures 64-70. The score continues with three staves. A key signature change occurs at measure 65 to two flats (B-flat, E-flat). Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and a hairpin crescendo. A double bar line is present at the end of measure 70.

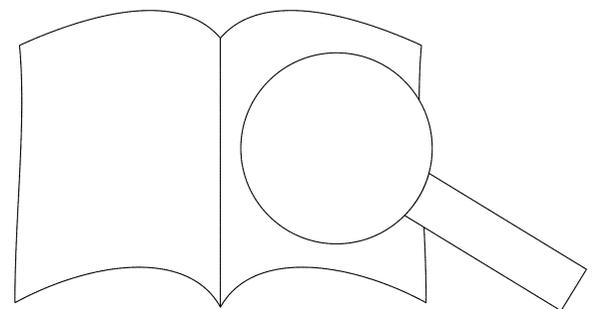
Musical score for measures 71-76. The score continues with three staves. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo), *p* (piano), and *sf* (sforzando). A double bar line is present at the end of measure 76.

Musical score for measures 77-83. The score continues with three staves. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando). A double bar line is present at the end of measure 83.

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Sechs Fugen über den Namen BACH

für Orgel oder Pedalflügel

Six Fugues on the name BACH

for organ or pedal piano

op. 60

Fuga I

Robert Schumann

1810–1856

Langsam *

Musical notation for the first system of Fuga I, measures 1-3. The score is in G minor, 4/4 time, and marked 'Langsam *'. It features a treble and bass clef with a grand staff. The first measure has a dynamic marking of *mf*. There are two asterisks (**) above the first and second staves.

Musical notation for the second system of Fuga I, measures 4-6. The score continues with the same notation as the first system.

Musical notation for the third system of Fuga I, measures 7-9. The score continues with the same notation as the previous systems.

Musical notation for the fourth system of Fuga I, measures 10-12. The score continues with the same notation as the previous systems.

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Originalen Partitur: $\text{C}\text{9}$. Im Erstdruck: C / In the autograph score: $\text{C}\text{9}$. In the first edition: C .
Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 34 min.

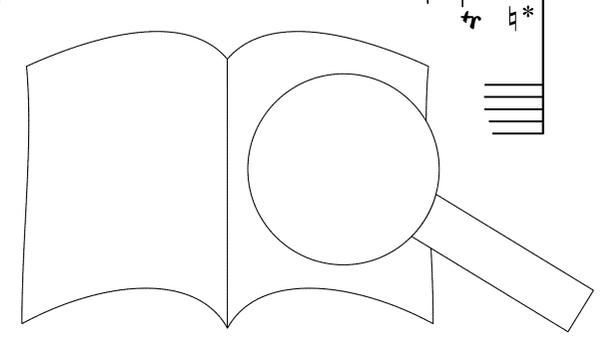
13

16

19

22

* Siehe die Einzelanmerkungen im Kritischen Bericht. / See the "Einzelanmerkungen" in the Critic



25

28

31

34

Nach und nac

* *Gr.* ,aster and stronger

37

40

43

46

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49

Musical score for measures 49-51. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed notes and slurs.

52

Musical score for measures 52-54. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns and slurs.

55

Musical score for measures 55-57. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music features complex rhythmic patterns and slurs.

58

Musical score for measures 58-60. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns and slurs.

61

Musical score for measures 61-63. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns and slurs.

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Fuga II

Lebhaft *

Musical notation for measures 1-2. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The first measure starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a non-legato articulation. The second measure continues with a non-legato articulation. The notation is presented in a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Musical notation for measures 3-5. The piece continues with a non-legato articulation. The notation is presented in a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Musical notation for measures 6-8. The piece continues with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation is presented in a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Musical notation for measures 9-10. The piece continues with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation is presented in a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

* Lively



12

Musical score for measures 12-14. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music is in a minor key. Measure 12 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

15

Musical score for measures 15-17. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff and a separate bass clef staff. The right hand continues with a melodic line, showing some phrasing with slurs. The left hand maintains a consistent rhythmic pattern.

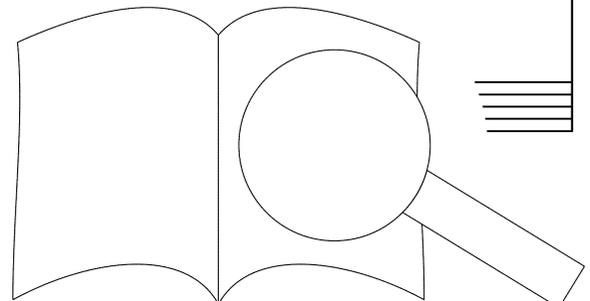
18

Musical score for measures 18-20. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff and a separate bass clef staff. The right hand has a more active melodic line with many slurs and ties. The left hand continues its accompaniment.

21

Musical score for measures 21-23. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff and a separate bass clef staff. The right hand has a melodic line with some phrasing. The left hand continues its accompaniment.

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24

Musical score for measures 24-26. The score is written for piano and features a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music consists of a complex rhythmic pattern with many eighth and sixteenth notes, including rests and slurs.

27

Musical score for measures 27-29. The score continues with the same complex rhythmic patterns in the treble and bass staves.

30

Musical score for measures 30-32. The score continues with the same complex rhythmic patterns in the treble and bass staves.

33

Musical score for measures 33-35. The score continues with the same complex rhythmic patterns in the treble and bass staves.

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36

Musical score for measures 36-38. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music is in a minor key and features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

39

Musical score for measures 39-41. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music continues with intricate rhythmic patterns.

42

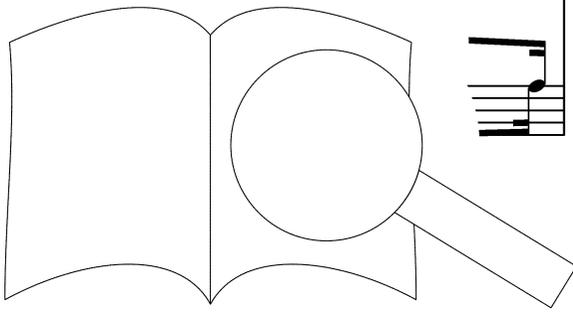
Musical score for measures 42-44. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music continues with intricate rhythmic patterns.

45

Musical score for measures 45-47. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music continues with intricate rhythmic patterns.

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48

Musical score for measures 48-50. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some grace notes. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with a long, sweeping slur across measures 48 and 49. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a bass line with a long, sweeping slur across measures 48 and 49.

51

Musical score for measures 51-53. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with a long, sweeping slur across measures 51 and 52. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a bass line with a long, sweeping slur across measures 51 and 52.

54

Musical score for measures 54-56. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with a long, sweeping slur across measures 54 and 55. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a bass line with a long, sweeping slur across measures 54 and 55.

57

Musical score for measures 57-59. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with a long, sweeping slur across measures 57 and 58. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a bass line with a long, sweeping slur across measures 57 and 58.

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60

Musical score for measures 60-62. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music is in a minor key and features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

63

Musical score for measures 63-65. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music continues with intricate rhythmic patterns and some rests.

66

Musical score for measures 66-68. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music features some sustained notes and complex rhythmic figures.

69

Musical score for measures 69-71. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music concludes with some sustained notes and a final cadence.

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72

Musical score for measures 72-75. The score is written for piano and includes a bass line. The key signature has two flats. The music features complex chordal textures and melodic lines. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in the right hand at measure 75.

76

Musical score for measures 76-82. The score is written for piano and includes a bass line. The music features complex chordal textures and melodic lines. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in the right hand at measure 82. The instruction *non legato* is written above the right hand staff.

83

Musical score for measures 83-86. The score is written for piano and includes a bass line. The music features complex chordal textures and melodic lines. A dynamic marking of *poco a* (poco a tempo) is present in the right hand at measure 86. The instruction *non legato* is written above the right hand staff.

87

Musical score for measures 87-90. The score is written for piano and includes a bass line. The music features complex chordal textures and melodic lines.

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91

95

98

101

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104

Musical score for measures 104-106. The score is written for piano in three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Bass staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 104 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords and rests. There are dynamic markings like 'v' and 'p'.

107

Musical score for measures 107-109. The score continues in the same three-staff format. Measure 107 features a prominent eighth-note melody in the treble staff. The bass staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The music concludes with a final chord in measure 109.

110

Musical score for measures 110-112. The score continues in the same three-staff format. Measure 110 features a treble staff with a series of chords and a bass staff with a rhythmic pattern. The music concludes with a final chord in measure 112.

113

Musical score for measures 113-115. The score continues in the same three-staff format. Measure 113 features a treble staff with a series of chords and a bass staff with a rhythmic pattern. The music concludes with a final chord in measure 115.

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120

Musical score for measures 120-126. The top system consists of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The bottom system consists of a single bass clef staff. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *f*.

127

Musical score for measures 127-130. The top system consists of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The bottom system consists of a single bass clef staff. Dynamics include *sf*.

131

Musical score for measures 131-133. The top system consists of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The bottom system consists of a single bass clef staff.

134

Musical score for measures 134-136. The top system consists of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The bottom system consists of a single bass clef staff.

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137

141

146

152

159

Musical score for measures 159-164. The score is written for piano in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It features a complex texture with multiple staves. The upper staves contain dense chordal and melodic passages, while the lower staves provide a rhythmic and harmonic foundation. Dynamic markings of *sf* (sforzando) are present throughout the section.

165

Musical score for measures 165-167. This section continues the piece with similar complex textures. The notation includes various rhythmic values and articulations. A large watermark is visible across this section.

168

Musical score for measures 168-170. The texture remains dense and intricate. The watermark continues to be prominent over the score.

171

Musical score for measures 171-172. The final measure (172) concludes with a *Cresc.* marking. The score ends with a large graphic of an open book and a magnifying glass, symbolizing a detailed examination or proof.

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Fuga III

Mit sanften Stimmen*

* *W.*

** Siehe Einzelanmerkungen im Kritischen Bericht. / See the "Einzelanmerkungen" in the Cri.

22

Musical score for measures 22-26. The score is written for piano in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It features a treble and bass clef system. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together. The bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Measure 26 ends with a fermata over a whole note chord.

27

Musical score for measures 27-31. This system continues the piece. Measure 30 includes a trill (tr) over a note. The bass clef part has some rests in measures 27, 28, and 29. The piece concludes with a fermata over a whole note chord in measure 31.

32

Musical score for measures 32-36. The treble clef part features a more active melody with eighth notes and beaming. The bass clef part continues with a steady accompaniment. Measure 36 ends with a fermata over a whole note chord.

37

Musical score for measures 37-41. The treble clef part has a melodic line with some grace notes. The bass clef part has rests in measures 37, 38, and 39. The piece concludes with a fermata over a whole note chord in measure 41.

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42

46

50

55

Fuga IV

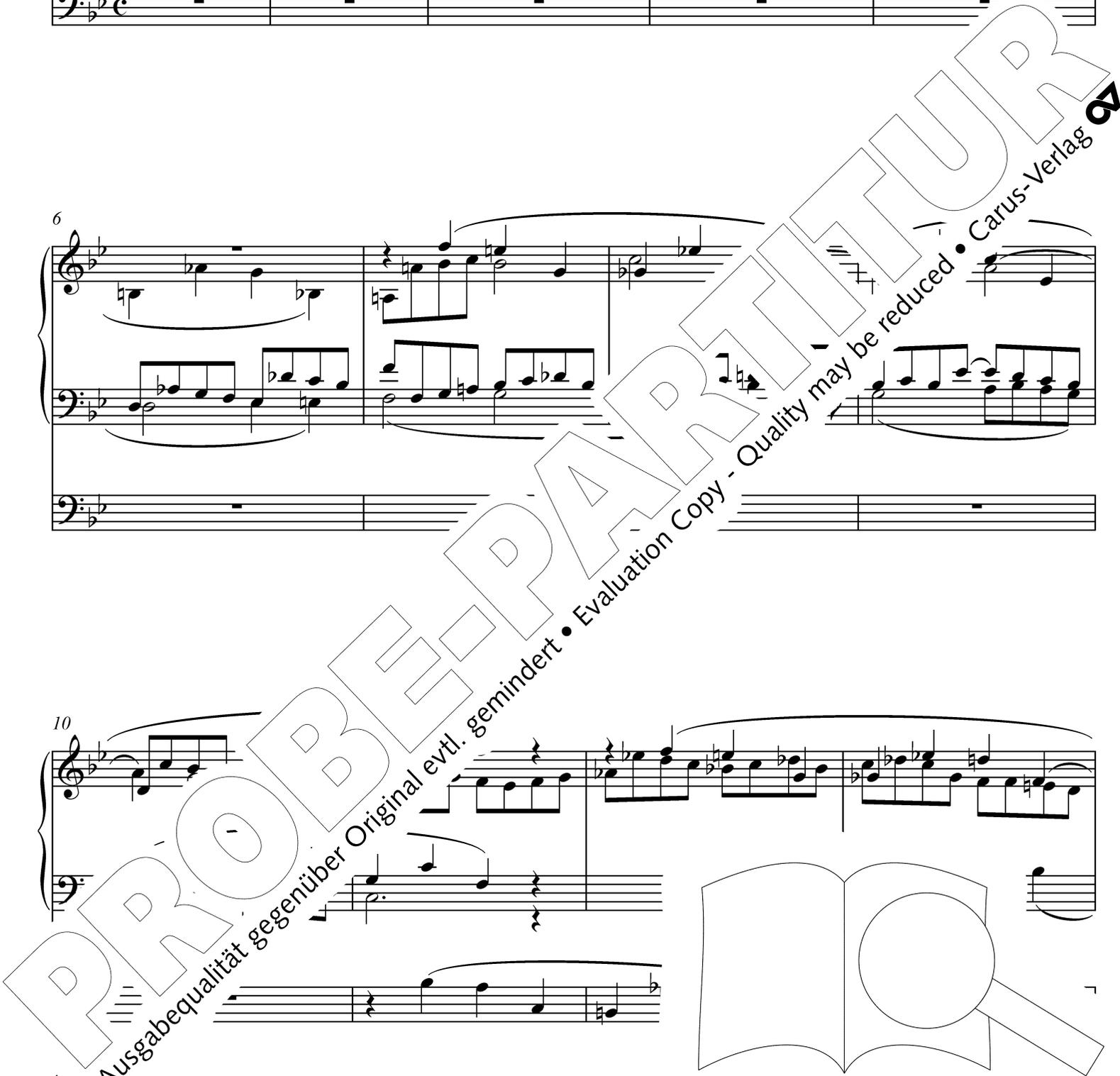
Mäßig, doch nicht zu langsam *

Musical notation for measures 1-5. The score is in G minor (one flat) and common time (C). It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The first system includes a dynamic marking of *mf*. The bass line contains a prominent eighth-note pattern.

Musical notation for measures 6-9. The notation continues with the same instrumental parts and includes various phrasing slurs and articulation marks.

Musical notation for measures 10-13. The notation continues with the same instrumental parts and includes various phrasing slurs and articulation marks.

* *Mo* , but not too slow



14

18

22

26

* Siehe d. Einzelanmerkungen im Kritischen Bericht. / See the "Einzelanmerkungen" in the Criti.

Thema per motum retrogradum *

Thema per motum retrogradum

a pe. adum

Thema per motum retrogradum

a pe. adum

Thema per motum retrogradum

* 1. . Krebs / Theme in retrograde motion



46

Thema per motum retrogradum

50

Thema per

54

notum retrogradum

58

62

cresc.

Thema per motum retrogradum

cresc.

66

70

ff

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74

Thema per motum retrogradum

78

82

87

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94

Thema per motum retrogradum

98

103

108

Fuga V

Lebhaft *

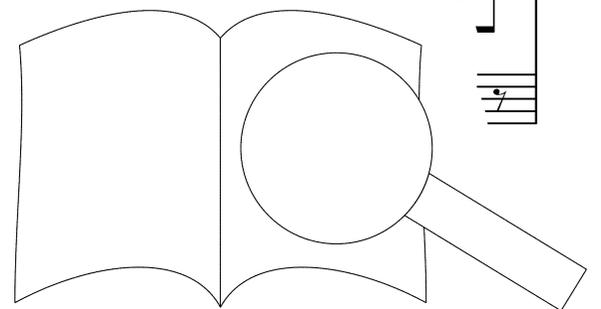
Musical notation for measures 1-5. The piece is in 6/8 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The right hand plays a melodic line starting on G4, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The dynamic marking *mf* is present at the beginning.

Musical notation for measures 6-10. The right hand continues the melodic development with various rhythmic patterns, while the left hand maintains the accompaniment. The watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is visible across the page.

Musical notation for measures 11-15. The melodic line in the right hand becomes more active, featuring sixteenth-note passages. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

Musical notation for measures 16-20. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the right hand. The left hand accompaniment ends with a few final notes. The watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is prominent across this section.

* Lively



21

26

30

34

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59

64

69

74

* [Th. , der Umkehrung / [Theme] in inversion

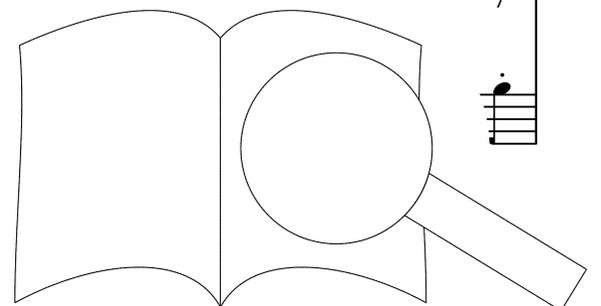
79

84

89

94

PROBE
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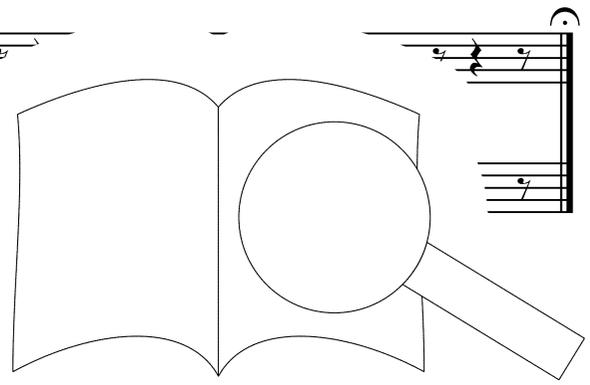
104 retrogradum *

109

114

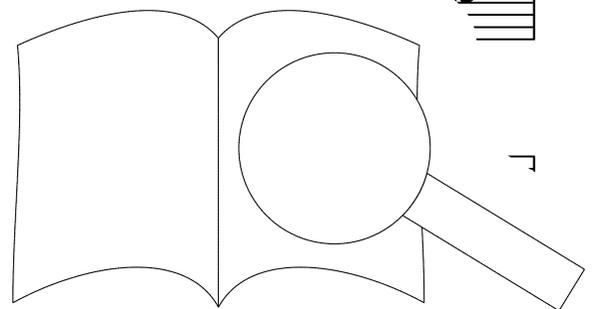
119

* [Th...n Krebs / [Theme] in retrograde motion



Fuga VI

Mäßig, nach und nach schneller *



* *♩* *ally faster*

** In der *opnen Partitur: C*. Im Erstdruck: *C* / In the autograph score: *C*. In the first editi.

11

Musical score for measures 11-13. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music features a complex melodic line in the treble clef with many triplets and a steady accompaniment in the bass clef. Measure 11 starts with a whole rest in the treble and a triplet in the bass. Measures 12 and 13 continue the melodic development with various triplet patterns.

14

Musical score for measures 14-16. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff and a separate bass clef staff. The treble clef part continues with intricate triplet patterns and slurs. The bass clef part provides a rhythmic foundation with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 14 begins with a triplet in the treble and a half note in the bass.

17

Musical score for measures 17-19. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff and a separate bass clef staff. The treble clef part features a long melodic phrase with multiple slurs and triplet markings. The bass clef part has a more active line with eighth notes and rests. Measure 17 starts with a triplet in the treble and a half note in the bass.

20

Musical score for measures 20-22. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff and a separate bass clef staff. The treble clef part has a melodic line with slurs and a triplet in measure 20. The bass clef part continues with a steady accompaniment. Measure 20 begins with a sharp sign in the treble clef and a triplet in the bass.

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