

SIGFRID KARG-ELERT

PASSACAGLIA AND FUGUE
ON B-A-C-H

OPUS 150

ORGAN

HINRICHSEN EDITION

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The present Passacaglia and Fugue for Organ on B-A-C-H was Karg-Elert's last and most important work. Its immediate occasion was a concert tour which, in the spring of 1932, brought the composer to America, where he had the opportunity of exhibiting his unique ability as composer, improviser and performer on the largest of instruments. Nevertheless, this work on the theme B-A-C-H is not written to show off the performer's virtuosity and his command of registration. Its firm construction and its bold and imposing outlines bear witness to the composer's final credo, his belief in the teaching symbolized by B-A-C-H.

The interpretation of the piece must be in keeping with this its essential content. No detail, however distinctive, must be so emphasized as to impede the onward sweep of the whole. This applies particularly to the choice of tempo and to registration.

From the technical point of view the work calls for the elaborate apparatus of the large modern organ. Nevertheless, the organist who ventures to adapt it to the old mechanically-operated organ of the baroque period will find himself richly rewarded. This adaptation, awkward as it may at first appear, is thoroughly practicable with a few adjustments, such as octave-transpositions. The resulting restriction of the mechanical media of expression serves only to throw the essential structure of the work into even stronger relief.

It is no mere chance that in Karg-Elert's later organ works, such as the "Music for Organ," Op. 145, and "B-A-C-H," Op. 150, the return to a formal strict polyphony is so clearly marked. In the last years of his life he set himself to master the technique of writing for the baroque organ. The "Music for Organ," for example, was written for the Silbermann organ in the Church of St. George at Rötha, near Leipzig, which has never been tampered with and sounds today just as it did when Bach was living.

Hints on the playing of particular passages are given in the text and in the foot-notes, but the technical and interpretative problems are so numerous that any minute discussion of them would hinder rather than facilitate a clear conception of the work as a whole. The markings indicating dynamics, tempo, articulation, fingering, etc., make no claim either to completeness or to absolute validity.

The present text was, however, seen by the composer and was played to him shortly before his death by the editor.

Vorliegende Passacaglia und Fuge B-A-C-H für Orgel ist das letzte und bedeutendste Werk Karg-Elerts. Der äussere Anlass der Entstehung war eine Konzertreise, die den Komponisten im Frühjahr 1932 nach Amerika führte, wo er Gelegenheit hatte, sein einzigartiges Können als Komponist, Improvisator und Spieler auf grössten Instrumenten zu erweisen. Jedoch ist dieses Werk über B-A-C-H nicht etwa für eine Zurschaustellung virtuosen Könnens und registriertechnischer Effekte geschrieben. Die strenge Art des Aufbaus, die gradlinige und grossartige Entwicklung der Form verweisen auf das letzte Bekenntnis des Komponisten, ein Bekenntnis zur Idee des B-A-C-H.

Diesem inneren Bestand hat die Interpretation des Stückes zu entsprechen. Die Gestaltung irgend eines charakteristischen Details darf nie von der Entwicklung des Gesamtablaufs ablenken. Das gilt insbesondere von Temponahme und Registrierung.

In technischer Beziehung verlangt die Komposition zunächst den vielfältigen Spielapparat der modernen grossen Orgel. Jedoch ist es für den Organisten eine überaus lohnende Aufgabe, das Stück für die alte mechanische Schleifenladenorgel der Barockzeit einzurichten. Dies Vorhaben, welches auf ersten Blick befremdlich erscheinen mag, ist mit einigen Umlegungen und Oktavrückungen durchaus zu bewerkstelligen. Bei der dabei notwendig werdenden Beschränkung der äusseren Mittel wird die innere Ordnung des Werkes in noch erhöhtem Masse zu Tage treten.

Es ist kein Zufall, dass in Karg-Elerts Spätwerken für Orgel, der „Musik für Orgel“, op. 145, und „B-A-C-H“, op. 150, die Hinkehr zur formstrengen Polyphonie so deutlich wird. In die letzten Lebensjahre des Komponisten fällt die schöpferische Auseinandersetzung mit der Barockorgel. Die „Musik für Orgel“ etwa ist für die Silbermannorgel der St. Georgenkirche in Rötha bei Leipzig geschrieben, für das Instrument, welches seit Bachs Tagen unverändert in unsere Zeit herüberklingt.

Technische Einzelheiten der Interpretation des vorliegenden Werkes sind in den Vortragsbezeichnungen sowie in den Fussnoten angedeutet. Bei der Vielfältigkeit der spieltechnischen und darstellerischen Probleme würde eine Festlegung bis ins Detail nur das Gesamtbild belasten. Die Bezeichnungen bezüglich Dynamik, Tempo, Artikulation, Fingersatz, etc., erheben weder den Anspruch auf Vollständigkeit noch den der absoluten Gültigkeit.

Jedoch hat diese Fassung dem Komponisten vorgelegen und ist ihm in seiner letzten Zeit vom Herausgeber vorgespielt worden.

JOHANNES PIERSIG

To Henry Willis
my dear friend, in highest admiration

Passacaglia and Fugue

(B flat minor)

on

B - A - C - H

Sigfrid Karg-Elert Op. 150
(composed 1932)

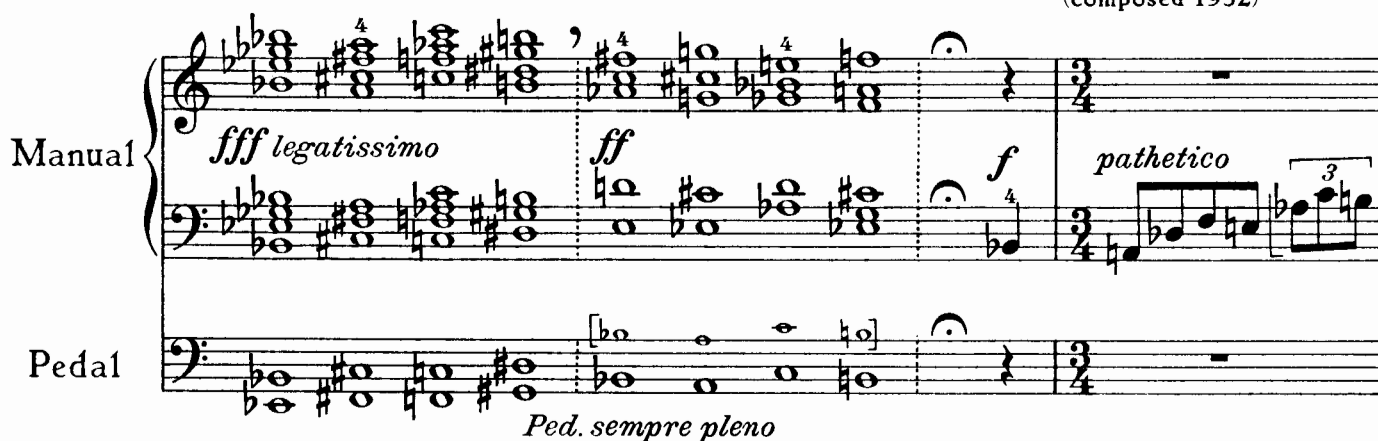
INTRODUZIONE

Manual

fff *legatissimo* *ff* *f* *pathetico*

Pedal

Ped. sempre pieno



meno forte *mf*



p *pp*



PASSACAGLIA

Prima parte

Ⓐ Fundamental basis of the Variations

Ⓐ Grundtöne der Variationen

Ⓑ The first part of the Passacaglia is to be played as one self-contained movement. The tone should be built up from variation to variation, the tempo remaining unchanged.

Ⓑ Der erste Teil der Passacaglia ist in einem geschlossenen Aufbau zu spielen. Die Steigerung erfolgt von Variation zu Variation, das Tempo bleibt unverändert.

sempre ben articolato

First system of the musical score. It consists of three staves: a treble staff, a grand staff (treble and bass), and a separate bass staff. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo/mood is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

m.d. leggero

Second system of the musical score. It continues the three-staff format. The tempo/mood is marked *m.d. leggero* (molto di leggiero). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

m.s. molto legato

Third system of the musical score. It continues the three-staff format. The tempo/mood is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

Fourth system of the musical score. It continues the three-staff format. The tempo/mood is marked *poco forte* and *espressivo*. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

© Accent the first semi-quaver

② Add Reeds

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© Schwerer Anspielakzent auf dem ersten Sechzehntel

② + Rohrwerk

The musical score consists of four systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate bass line. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Dynamic markings include *forte*, *marcato*, *quasi pizzicato*, and *più forte*. A key signature change to E major is marked with a circled 'E' in the second system. A time signature change to 3/4-9/8 is also present. The score concludes with a final flourish in the right hand and a sustained bass line.

Ⓔ Add Cymbal or Mixture / Ⓔ + Cymbel oder Mixture

$2/4 = 6/8$

flessibile

non ritenuto

molto ritmato

Ped. ff

Ⓕ The upper part legatissimo; the middle part legato

Ⓖ Oberstimme legatissimo, Mittelstimme poco legato

quasi poco ritenuto *a tempo*

molto forte

⑥ *intenso*

⑥ *quasi rit.*

⑥ The middle part *legatissimo*; the other parts *leggiero* | ⑥ *Mittelstimme legatissimo, Außenstimmen leggiero*

ff *a tempo*

martellato

$2/4 = 6/8$

marcato

ff *cre - scen - do -*

Pesante (9/8=3/4)

Ⓜ The heavy, the light

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| Ⓜ Die schwer, die leicht

92

Seconda parte
Quasi l'istesso tempo

piano ed espressivo

ben ar-
L sempre

ticolato
molto espressivo
pp lega-
quasi

① Theme II, see ④

② Theme IIa, see ④

Ⓚ Both manuals of equal strength but differing tone-colour.

① A change of stops and tone-colours from variation to variation is possible, but must be made unobtrusively without disturbing the unity of the movement. The tempo - with the exception of rubato accents - should be maintained throughout.

① Thema II, s. ④

② Thema IIa, s. ④

Ⓚ Beide Manuale von gleicher Stärke, aber von unterschiedlicher Farbe.

① Ein Register- und Farbwechsel von Variation zu Variation ist möglich, muß jedoch unaufdringlich vorgenommen werden und darf die Einheit des Satzes nicht gefährden. Das Tempo ist - von agogischen Akzenten abgesehen - durchzuhalten.

tissimo

pizzicato

meno piano

quasi a tempo

3

3

Adagio

poco marcato

quasi Echo

ppp

Più mosso

poco forte

Maestoso

espressivo

molto forte

marcato

B - A - C - H

, Adagio e piano

meno forte

misterioso

ppp

Terza parte
Allegro

mp

Ⓜ Sharply defined

Ⓝ ♩ = Tempo di Passacaglia

Ⓜ scharf deklamiert

Ⓝ ♩ = Tempo di Passacaglia

The musical score consists of five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation is complex, featuring many slurs, triplets, and dynamic markings. The first system shows a rapid melodic line in the treble and a more rhythmic bass line. The second and third systems continue this pattern with various articulations. The fourth system includes the marking *(m.s.)* and *(m.d.)*. The fifth system concludes with a final cadence in 2/4 time, marked with *(m.s.)* and *(m.d.)*.

Key features of the notation include:

- Extensive use of slurs and ties to connect notes across measures.
- Triplet markings (3) indicating groups of three notes.
- Dynamic markings *(m.s.)* and *(m.d.)* placed below the bass staff.
- Time signature changes, including 2/4 at the end of the fifth system.
- Complex fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) placed above notes.

f molto ritmato

p

p

f

quasi Echo

molto f

①

②

③

④

⑤

⑥

⑦

⑧

⑨

⑩

⑪

⑫

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① The outer parts legato; the middle parts leggiero
 ② Tempo sempre ♩ di Passacaglia

① Außenstimmen legato, Mittelstimmen leggiero
 ② Tempo sempre ♩ di Passacaglia

First system of the musical score. It features three staves: a treble staff with a melodic line containing triplets and a slur, a middle treble staff with a rhythmic accompaniment, and a bass staff with a melodic line. The tempo/mood instruction *risoluto, non ritenuto* is placed above the middle staff, and *marcato* is placed above the bass staff.

Second system of the musical score. It features three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a slur and a triplet. The middle staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The bottom staff has a melodic line with a slur and a triplet. The tempo/mood instruction *articolato* is placed above the middle staff.

Third system of the musical score. It features three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a slur and a triplet. The middle staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with a *meno ff* (meno fortissimo) dynamic marking. The bottom staff has a melodic line with a slur and a triplet. The tempo/mood instruction *non affrettare* is placed above the top staff, and *sempre staccato* is placed below the middle staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. It features three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a slur and a triplet. The middle staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The bottom staff has a melodic line with a slur and a triplet. The tempo/mood instruction *sempre staccato* is placed below the middle staff.

articolato assai

brillante, poco legato

quasi trillo

ritenuto

a tempo

ritenuto

® Instead of the Ped. F, the G $\flat$ in octaves may be played.

Ⓢ heavily accented

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® Statt Ped. f' kann Man. ges. oktaviert gespielt werden.

Ⓢ schwere Akzente

$6/8 = 2/4$

a tempo

$2/4 = 6/8$

Presto
Quasi Cadenza
 $6/8 = 2/4$

non ritenuto *attacca*

ff

① Registration with plenty of 4ft tone - poco forte. The Cadenza (from T to V) should be played with a loose touch throughout.

① Sehr obertönige Registrierung, poco forte. Die Kadenz ist bis zum deciso durchweg mit sehr lockerem Anschlag zu spielen.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system shows a bass line with a *marcato* marking. The second system continues the bass line with a *marcato* marking. The third system shows a treble line with a *marcato* marking. The fourth system shows a treble line with a *marcato* marking. The fifth system shows a treble line with a *marcato* marking. The piece transitions to *Prestissimo* and then back to a slower tempo marked *Adagio*.

marcato

marcato

marcato

marcato

Prestissimo

pp

cresc.

mp

① There should be a continual dynamic increase from here to the Adagio ②.

① Der dynamische Aufbau von hier bis zum Adagio ② ist lückenlos durchzuführen.

poco a poco cresc.

mf

cresc. *f* *quasi 4/4, meno mosso* *2/4* *quasi 4/4* *più forte*

Tempo primo (di Passacaglia)
Deciso *ff* *quasi 4/4*

meno mosso *più ff*

⑤ To be played distinctly without hurry.

| ⑤ Alles deutlich deklamiert, nichts überstürzen.

First system of the musical score. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The right hand contains complex passages with trills, slurs, and fingerings (132, 5, 1, 4, 2). The left hand has a bass line with a 5-finger pattern and a 3-finger pattern. A third staff at the bottom shows a single bass note.

Second system of the musical score. It includes the tempo marking *allargando* at the beginning and *a tempo* later. The right hand has trills and slurs. The left hand has a bass line with a 5-finger pattern and a 3-finger pattern. A third staff at the bottom shows a single bass note.

Third system of the musical score. It includes the tempo marking *ritenuto* and a triplet of eighth notes. The right hand has a complex passage with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a bass line with a 5-finger pattern and a 3-finger pattern. A third staff at the bottom shows a single bass note. The word *cresc.* is written below the left hand.

Fourth system of the musical score. It includes the dynamic marking *fff* and the tempo marking *ritenuto*. The right hand has a complex passage with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a bass line with a 5-finger pattern and a 3-finger pattern. A third staff at the bottom shows a single bass note.

Adagio e piano

Ⓜ Resembling the middle movement ① in tone and interpretation

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Ⓜ Klangliche und darstellerische Entsprechung zum Mittelsatz ①

FUGA

Allegro risoluto (♩ Tempo di Passacaglia)

① Fugue theme — Fugenthema

③ I, II and III indicate three distinct and contrasting registrations. I is the Bach "Diapason forte" with Mixture for the main theme, II is a clear timbre based on Gedackt 8' for the bridge passages. I and II should be distinct from one another more in tone-colour than in degree of loudness. III should be quieter than the others, mezzo forte, and based on a subdued yet melodious reed tone.

③ Die Bezeichnungen I, II, III stellen drei voneinander streng zu unterscheidende Klangebenen dar. I ist das Bachsche Prinzipalforte mit Mixture für das Hauptthema, II eine durchsichtige, auf Gedackt 8' basierende Klangfarbe für Zwischenspiele. I und II sollen sich weniger durch Lautstärke als durch den Klangcharakter unterscheiden. III ist schwächer wie die vorgenannten, mezzoforte, auf einem flüssigen und klanglich unaufdringlichen Rohrwerk aufgebaut.

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). It contains complex melodic lines with various ornaments and fingerings (e.g., 5-3, 4-3, 4-1, 4, 2-1-3). The middle staff is in bass clef with a key signature of three flats, featuring a steady eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings 4, 5, 5, 2, 5. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of three flats, containing a melodic line with ornaments (U, V, U) and a fermata. A circled 'C' is at the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats, featuring a melodic line with ornaments and fingerings (1, 3, 1). The middle staff is in bass clef with a key signature of three flats, featuring a steady eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings 3-5, 4, 3-5, 5, 5. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of three flats, featuring a melodic line with ornaments and fingerings (3, 3, 5, 3, 5, 4). A circled 'C' is at the end of the system.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats, featuring a melodic line with ornaments and fingerings (5, 5, 4, 2, 3). The middle staff is in bass clef with a key signature of three flats, featuring a steady eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings 3, 3, 5, 3, 5, 4. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of three flats, featuring a melodic line with ornaments and fingerings (3, 3, 5, 3, 5, 4). A circled 'C' is at the end of the system.



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). It features a complex melodic line with triplets and quintuplets, marked with '3' and '5' above the notes. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with a 'I' marking. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and shows a simple bass line with rests and eighth notes.



The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The middle staff has a 'I' marking and contains a bass line with a '4' marking. The bottom staff continues the simple bass line with rests and eighth notes.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 1). The middle staff has a 'II' marking and contains a bass line with a '1' marking. The bottom staff continues the simple bass line with rests and eighth notes.

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The middle staff (bass clef) contains a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes and slurs, including fingerings (1, 3, 5, 4, 1, 3, 5). The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a simpler accompaniment with slurs and fingerings (1, 3, 5).

Second system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The middle staff (bass clef) features trills marked "tr" and complex beamed sixteenth notes with slurs and fingerings (2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 5, 4, 3). The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a simple accompaniment with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

Third system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The middle staff (bass clef) contains complex beamed sixteenth notes with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a simple accompaniment with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The middle staff (bass clef) contains complex beamed sixteenth notes with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a simple accompaniment with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

The musical score consists of four systems of piano music. The first system (measures 31-34) features a right-hand melody with trills (tr) and a left-hand accompaniment with triplets (3) and a fermata. The second system (measures 35-38) includes a right-hand melody with triplets and a left-hand accompaniment with a trill (tr) and a forte (ff) dynamic. The third system (measures 39-42) has a right-hand melody with triplets and a left-hand accompaniment with a 'pesante' marking and a crescendo (cresc.). The fourth system (measures 43-46) features a right-hand melody with triplets and a left-hand accompaniment with a 'cresc.' marking and a final measure with a circled 'D' and a 6/16 time signature change.

Listesso tempo ($\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{3}$)

III molto piano

quasi poco ritenuto a tempo

quasi poco ritenuto a tempo

espr.

⑤ The bridge passage of the fugue has its own tone colours quite distinct from these of the chief subjects. III is a light-toned piano with 4ft. II is contrasted to III by the addition of a characteristic solo stop, I indicates manuals coupled with added stops.

⑥ The middle part should be played throughout in a flowing poco leggiero style, so as to bring out the characteristic quasi espressivo movement of the parts with an easy legato.

⑤ Der Zwischensatz der Fuge hat seine eigene, von den Ecksätzen deutlich unterschiedene Klangfarbe. III hat ein leichtes, obertöniges piano, II ist gegenüber III um eine charakteristische Solostimme verstärkt, I vereinigt die gekoppelten Manuale mit eigener Verstärkung.

⑥ Anschlagstechnisch führe man im Mittelteil ein flüssiges poco leggiero durch, aus welchem sich charakteristische Stimmführungen quasi espressivo durch weiches legato herausheben mögen.

This image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The first system includes a section marked (III). The music features intricate melodic lines with various fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and articulations (e.g., accents, slurs). The second system continues the melodic development with more complex patterns. The third system shows a shift in the bass line, with the right hand playing a more active role. The fourth system features a section marked (III) and includes a double bar line. The fifth system concludes the page with a final section marked (III) and a double bar line. The notation is clear and professional, typical of a published musical score.

5 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

The musical score is written for piano and consists of three systems of staves. The first system begins with a *ritenuto* marking, followed by *a tempo*, and then *molto forte*. It features a complex polyphonic texture with multiple voices. Circled letters G, H, and U are used as section markers. The second system continues the complex polyphonic texture. The third system includes a trill marked with a circled 'I' and 'tr'. The score is written in a key with three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings.

⑥ 2nd entry of the tone colour of the 1st fugue theme (see ⑧)

④ In playing the *a tempo* keep a strict watch on the relationship of the main themes.

① Trill without after note

⑥ Wiedereintritt der Klangfarbe des ersten Fugenteils (s. ⑧)

④ Man achte streng auf eine Entsprechung der Ecksätze auch in der Wiederaufnahme des Tempo.

① Triller ohne Nachschlag

① The climax of the fugue begins here and culminates at ♯. The fugue theme and the B-A-C-H theme are contrasted by the sharpest declamation against a very heavy legato.

① Hier beginnt die Schlußsteigerung der Fuge, die ihren dynamischen Höhepunkt bei ♯ erreicht. Fugenthema und B-A-C-H Thema werden durch schärfste Deklamation einerseits, schwerstes legato andererseits gegeneinander gesetzt.

The image displays a page of musical notation, page 34, featuring three systems of staves. The notation is written in a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature (C). The first system consists of three staves: a treble staff, a middle staff, and a bass staff. The second system also consists of three staves, with a 'II' marking on the middle staff. The third system consists of three staves, with a 'I' marking on the middle staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the treble staff with triplets and a bass line in the bass staff. The second system shows a more intricate melodic line in the treble staff with many accidentals and a bass line. The third system shows a melodic line in the treble staff with many accidentals and a bass line. The notation is written in a clear, professional style.

The musical score consists of four systems of staves. The first system (measures 54-58) shows a complex texture with multiple voices. The second system (measures 59-62) continues this texture. The third system (measures 63-66) includes the marking *ritenuto* and a circled K. The fourth system (measures 67-68) includes the marking *Meno mosso* and a circled L. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time.

Ⓚ If the size of the organ permits the full organ should not be used until Ⓜ.

Ⓛ The rhythmical ritard from Ⓛ to Ⓜ should not be merely an arbitrary slackening of the pace. It must appear as the last exposition of the intrinsic art of the whole composition.

Ⓚ Wenn die Größe der Orgel es zuläßt, ist der Einsatz des Generalaltutti bis Ⓜ aufzusparen.

Ⓛ Die agogische Stauung von Ⓛ bis Ⓜ darf nicht eigenwillig und gemacht wirken. Sie muß als letzte Zusammenballung der inneren Kraft des gesamten Stückes erscheinen.

Doppio movimento

Ⓜ The last B-A-C-H. Play on without pause to the final B flat chord.

Ⓜ Das letzte B-A-C-H. Dann unaufhaltsam zum B dur des Schlußakkordes.