

Franz Berwald

MONUMENTA MUSICÆ SVECICÆ

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FRANZ BERWALD

Sämtliche Werke  
Complete Works

Editionsleitung / Editorial Board

Berwald-Kommittén

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# MONUMENTA MUSICAЕ SVECICAE

Under the patronage of Kungliga Musikaliska Akademien

FRANZ BERWALD

## Klavierquartett und Klavierquintette Piano Quartet and Piano Quintets

Herausgegeben von / Edited by  
Ingmar Bengtsson, Bonnie Hammar



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## ZUR AUSGABE

Die vorliegende Ausgabe *Sämtlicher Werke* Franz Berwalds, die anlässlich der 100. Wiederkehr seines Todestages (3. April 1968) veranstaltet wird, soll ebenso kritisch-wissenschaftlichen wie praktischen Anforderungen genügen. Sie wird in 24 Bänden erscheinen:

- 1—9 Orchesterwerke
- 10—15 Kammermusikwerke
- 16—23 Vocalwerke
- 24 Supplement (möglicherweise 2 Bände)

Als Vorlagen dienen in erster Linie Berwalds eigenhändige Niederschriften.

Jeder Band enthält außer dem Notentext ein Vorwort mit Angaben über die betreffenden Werke, ihre Quellen etc. und einen Kritischen Bericht. Mehrere Werke innerhalb eines Bandes werden, soweit möglich, nach ihrer Entstehungszeit angeordnet. Im Notentext werden die Werke in der Gestalt wiedergegeben, die als die endgültige anzusehen ist. Frühere oder Alternativ-Fassungen werden in einem Anhang des betreffenden Bandes mitgeteilt. Skizzen und Fragmente finden im Supplementband Platz; sie sind dort nach Werkgruppen eingeteilt und innerhalb dieser nach Möglichkeit ebenfalls chronologisch geordnet. Nachweislich verschollene Kompositionen werden jeweils in den Vorworten der für sie in Frage kommenden Bände behandelt.

Die Werke Berwalds werden in der vorliegenden Ausgabe nicht durchgehend gezählt; jedoch wird immer dann — z. B. innerhalb einer bestimmten Gruppe — nummeriert, wenn Zahlen in den Hauptquellen auftreten.

Für die Ausgabe gelten folgende allgemeine Editionsregeln:

Werktitel, die grundsätzlich in Kursivdruck wiedergegebenen Bezeichnungen der Instrumente und Stimmen, ferner Tempoangaben (in den Vorlagen unter Umständen abgekürzt und häufig voneinander abweichend geschrieben), dynamische Vorschriften und sonstige Worte innerhalb des Notentextes werden normalisiert; die Partituranordnung ist dem heutigen Gebrauch angepaßt. Die alten Schlüssel sind durch die heute üblichen ersetzt worden; bei Abänderung der originalen Schlüssel werden diese jedoch zu Beginn der ersten Akkolade im Vorsatz angegeben. Die originale Schreibweise transponierend notierter Instrumente ist beibehalten; Ausnahmen werden jeweils vermerkt. In den Hauptquellen auftretende Abbreviaturen, die mit der heutigen Notierungswise übereinstimmen, werden der Vorlage gemäß wiedergegeben oder nach dem Ermessen des Bandbearbeiters ausgestochen. Triolen-, Sextolen- und

ähnliche Ziffern werden nur bei den ersten Notengruppen gesetzt, sofern kein Mißverständnis möglich ist, und zwar ohne Rücksicht auf etwaige andere Notierung in der Vorlage. Kurze Vorschläge, die Berwald zum Teil, offenbar ohne unterschiedliche Bedeutung, auf verschiedene Weise notiert, sind in der vorliegenden Ausgabe durch  $\Delta$  normalisiert. Bögen bei Verzierungsnoten werden ohne besondere typographische Kennzeichnung oder Bemerkung im Kritischen Bericht hinzugefügt.

Ergänzungen des Bandbearbeiters, die entweder über die Hauptquellen hinausgehen oder diesen widersprechen, sind in folgender Weise kenntlich gemacht: Buchstaben (einschließlich der Übersetzung von Vocaltexten) und Ziffern durch Kursivdruck; Verzierungen, Striche, Punkte, Fermaten, kleinere Pausenwerte (ausgenommen Ganztaktpausen), Akzidenzen, ferner (kursive) Ziffern zur Bezeichnung von Triolen, Sextolen usw. durch Kleinstich, Bögen, Crescendo- und Diminuendozeichen sowie Akzente durch Strichelung; alle übrigen Zusätze wie Schlüssel und Notenzeichen jeder Art durch eckige Klammern.

Berwalds Notierung der Akzidenzen ist zuweilen uneinheitlich. Besonders läßt sich das bei Oktavsprüngen oder Oktavversetzungen einer Tonfolge, bei Tonleiterbewegung und bei Wiederholung der Akzidenzen nach dem Taktstrich feststellen. Die vorliegende Ausgabe folgt dem jetzt allgemein gültigen Prinzip, nach dem Akzidenzen nur für eine Oktavlage und nur innerhalb eines Taktes gelten, wenn es sich nicht um einen Ton handelt, der durch Haltebogen über den Taktstrich mit einem gleichen Ton des vorhergehenden Taktes verbunden ist und somit liegen bleibt: Hier gilt das Vorzeichen so lange wie die Bindung.

Über Abweichungen vom originalen Notentext wird im Vorwort und im Kritischen Bericht des betreffenden Bandes genau berichtet. Im Vorwort werden auch besondere editionstechnische Probleme behandelt, die bei den Werken des betreffenden Bandes auftreten; ebenso auch etwaige sich als notwendig erweisende Abweichungen von den oben genannten allgemeinen Editionsprinzipien.

Der Kritische Bericht verzeichnet neben den Lesarten der verschiedenen Quellen auch alle Änderungen und Ergänzungen innerhalb des Notentextes, soweit diese nicht — entsprechend den oben wiedergegebenen allgemeinen Editionsprinzipien — ohne weiteres aus dem Text selbst zu erkennen sind. Durch den Notentext unmittelbar gestützte Änderungen per analogiam wie z. B. bei Sequenzen, parallel geführten Stimmen u. ä., ferner Korrekturen offensichtlicher Schreibfehler in den Hauptquellen werden stillschweigend vorgenommen.

Berwald-Komitee

## EDITORIAL NOTE

This edition of Franz Berwald's *Complete Works*, published for the centenary of his death (April 3, 1968) is intended to satisfy both musicological and practical requirements, and will be issued in 24 volumes as follows:

- 1—9 Orchestral Works
- 10—15 Chamber Music
- 16—23 Vocal Music
- 24 Supplement (possibly 2 volumes)

The edition is based mainly on Berwald's autographs.

Apart from the musical text, each volume contains introductory notes on the works included, the sources, etc., and a critical commentary. In volumes containing more than one work, the contents are arranged as far as possible according to date of composition. The text gives what can be considered the final version of the work. Earlier versions or alternatives are to be found in an appendix to the volume concerned. Sketches and fragments are included in the supplementary volume, arranged in groups according to the type of work, and if possible in chronological order within

each group. In the preface to the appropriate volume, reference is made to compositions no longer extant.

Continuous numbering of Berwald's compositions is not used in this edition; however, numbering of individual compositions—e. g. within a particular group—is given if it occurs in the primary sources.

The following general principles have been applied in the work of editing:

Standardization has been carried through in the music text with regard to the titles of works and the names of instruments and other parts, also in the question of tempo indications (abbreviations and spelling), dynamics and other words in the text. The score has been laid out according to present-day customs. Clefs are used according to modern practice; the original clefs are indicated on prefatory staves when there is a difference. As regards transposing instruments, the original notation is as a rule retained. Exceptions are dealt with explicitly. Those abbreviations in the music text occurring in the primary sources which agree with modern practice are given according to the original or written out in full according to the editor's choice. When no misunderstanding can arise, figures indicating triplets, sextolets etc. are given, only for the first groups of notes, without regard for the notation used in the primary source. Berwald writes short appoggiaturas in various ways, apparently without intending any difference in performance. In this edition,  $\text{J}$  has been used in all places. Slurs in embellishments have been added without special typographical differentiation or commentary.

Editorial additions to or deviations from the text of the primary sources are indicated according to the following rules: letters

(including translations of the vocal text) and figures are printed in italics; ornaments, dashes, dots, accents, pauses (fermatas) and signs for rests shorter than a whole bar, accidentals together with figures (in italics) showing triplets, sextolets etc., are indicated by means of smaller type; slurs and ties, crescendo and diminuendo signs are indicated by means of broken lines; other additions such as clefs and all kinds of notes are given within [ ].

As to accidentals, Berwald's notation vacillates in certain situations. This is true particularly in connection with octave leaps or octave transpositions of a group of notes, in scalic progressions and also as regards the repetition of accidentals after bar lines. In this edition the principle is followed which is nowadays widely accepted, viz: accidentals apply only for a single octave and inside a single bar, except when notes are continued across bar lines by means of ties, in which case the accidentals are valid as long as the ties.

Alterations from the original text are accounted for in the preface and the critical commentary for the volume concerned. In the preface are mentioned among other things all the particular technical problems encountered in the editing of the compositions included in the volume, together with any deviations from the abovementioned general rules which have been found necessary in that particular volume. In the critical commentary are brought up variants in the sources together with those alterations introduced into the text, which are not sufficiently explained by the music text itself with reference to the editorial rules given above. Alterations by analogy justified directly by the musical text, e. g. in sequences, voices in parallel and the like, and correction of obvious slips of the pen in the primary sources have been made without comment.

Berwald Committee

## VORWORT

Vom ersten Werk des vorliegenden Bandes, dem Quartett für Klavier und Bläser, ist die autographhe Partitur nebst den autographen Stimmen vorhanden.

Im Werktitel der Partitur heißt es: *Oeuvre 1: Quatuor . . . 1819*, während in der Einzelstimme des Klavierparts die Jahreszahl 1820 steht (von unbekannter Hand eingetragen). In Mathilde Berwalds (Franz Berwalds Witwe) *Förteckning öfver Franz Berwalds efterlemnade Compositioner*<sup>1</sup> („Verzeichnis der hinterlassenen Kompositionen Franz Berwalds“) findet sich unter Nr. 34B *Qvarterr komp 1820 utan Stämmor* („. . . ohne Stimmen“), womit deutlich die einzelne Klavierstimme (ohne Bläserstimmen) gemeint ist. Die von Berwald selbst angegebene Jahreszahl 1819 dürfte als das richtige Jahr der Entstehung anzusehen sein.

Dieses Quartett war trotz der Opusbezeichnung *Oeuvre 1* keineswegs das erste Werk, das Berwald anerkannte und zu veröffentlichten wünschte. Es blieb jedoch zu Lebzeiten des Komponisten ungedruckt.

Die erste öffentliche Aufführung des Quartetts fand am 3. März 1821 in Stockholm statt. Danach entstand eine Polemik zwischen Berwald und dem Kritiker der Zeitung *Argus*<sup>2</sup>. Besonderes Interesse können einige Zeilen in Berwalds Erwiderung (im *Allmänna Journalen* vom 31. März 1821) beanspruchen. Berwald erklärt hier, er habe „selbst den minder vorteilhaften Eindruck vorausgesehen, den solche Arbeiten, in einem ganz eigenen Stil geschrieben, hervorrufen würden“ und zwar besonders deswegen, weil es sich um „Versuche“ handle, „die sich auf ein weniger gewöhnliches System gründen, eine neuere Behandlungsart der Instrumentierung und deren Anwendung“. (Der *Argus*-Kritiker hat hauptsächlich das Quartett behandelt, und Berwald zielt vor allem auf die Einwendungen, die gegen dieses Werk gerichtet waren.) Der Fünfundzwanzigjährige war sich seines Strebens nach neuen und originellen Stilidealen klar bewußt.

Das Klavierquartett wurde erst 1943 in der Edition Suecia, Stockholm, veröffentlicht, revidiert von Sven Kjellström.

Zwischen den drei Klavierquintetten bestehen eigentümliche und teilweise schwer deutbare Zusammenhänge. Um die Darstellung und die Erörterung darüber zu vereinfachen, werden hier die drei Werke folgendermaßen bezeichnet:

1. c- „Op. 5“ = Klavierquintett c-moll, gedruckt bei Schuberth & Co., Hamburg, als Op. 5; Platten-Nr. 2246. Siehe den Notentext dieser Ausgabe, S. 49–108.

2. A- „Op. 6“ = Klavierquintett A-dur, gedruckt ebenda als № 2, Opus 6; Platten-Nr. 2356. Siehe den Notentext dieser Ausgabe, S. 109–190.

3. A-LS (LS bedeutet Larghetto Scherzo) = das (in der Quelle, siehe Critical Commentary, S. 233, unvollständige) Klavierquintett A-dur mit den Sätzen *Larghetto, Scherzo* (nebst einem abschließenden *Larghetto*-Zitat und einer *Allegro*-Coda); das ganze Fragment wird mit Ausnahme von 23 einleitenden Takten (s. u.) im Anhang I dieser Ausgabe, S. 191–222, wiedergegeben.

Bei Schuberth & Co. waren 1852–1854 Berwalds drei Klaviertrios gedruckt worden, die in der ersten Ausgabe nur Nummernbezeichnungen (1–3) erhielten, aber in einem Verlagsverzeichnis

auf der Vorderseite eines neuen Titeldrucks mit den Opuszahlen 1–3 versehen wurden. Die beiden Quintette erhielten bei Schuberth die Opuszahlen 5 und 6; ein mit der Opuszahl 4 veröffentlichtes Werk Berwalds existiert allem Anschein nach nicht. (Vgl. auch BwGA Bd. 12.)

Das c-moll-Quintett, c- „Op. 5“, ist in Quelle A (dem Autograph) *Stockholm Dec: 1853* datiert. Der Schuberthsche Druck (Platten-Nr. 2246) enthält ein langes Vorwort des Verlegers, datiert im July 1856, und in einem Brief an A. F. Marmontel in Paris vom 30. November 1856 gibt Berwald an, daß ein Quintett von ihm kürzlich erschienen sei<sup>3</sup>. Das Kompositionsjahr 1853 und das Jahr der Veröffentlichung 1856 kann somit für c- „Op. 5“ als gesichert angesehen werden.

In den Quellen A, B und C wird dieses Quintett aber als № 2 bezeichnet. Die Nummer 1 für das Quintett A- „Op. 6“ in Quelle A und B ist (durch Überschreibung) in 2 geändert; in Quelle C zu dem gleichen Werk hat Berwald *Quintetto № 1* geschrieben, ohne eine spätere Änderung.

Das Quellenmaterial zeigt somit eindeutig, daß die endgültige, d.h. bei der Drucklegung getroffene Reihenfolge, nämlich c- „Op. 5“ = Nr. 1 und A- „Op. 6“ = Nr. 2, ursprünglich umgekehrt war.

Damit tritt das Problem der Entstehungszeiten der beiden A-dur-Quintette und ihrer Beziehungen zueinander in den Vordergrund. Es kann kein Zweifel darüber bestehen, daß A-LS älter als A- „Op. 6“ ist. Vergleichende Untersuchungen der Handschrift der Quelle zu A-LS und anderer Berwald-Autographen deuten darauf hin, daß A-LS schon gegen Ende der 1840er Jahre oder um 1850 entstanden sein dürfte. Vom ersten Satz dieses Werkes ist in der Quelle alles weggerissen, mit Ausnahme der letzten 23 Takte. Diese Takte stimmen völlig mit dem Schluß des 1. Satzes in A- „Op. 6“ überein. Außerdem zeigt der abschließende Allegro-Teil in A-LS große Ähnlichkeiten mit dem Schluß des 1. Satzes in A- „Op. 6“, und auf der Rückseite dreier aufgeklebter Zettel in der Quelle zu A-LS finden sich Notentexte, die T. 261–262, dem halben T. 263, T. 265 und dem halben T. 266 der Klavierstimme des 1. Satzes von A- „Op. 6“ genau entsprechen. Man darf daher wohl voraussetzen, daß der 1. Satz von A-LS großenteils identisch mit dem 1. Satz von A- „Op. 6“ gewesen ist. Die Kombination dieses ersten Satzes und der erhaltenen übrigen Teile von A-LS würde ein vollständiges Klavierquintett bilden. Dies würde freilich im Verhältnis zu A- „Op. 6“ kein ganz selbständiges Werk sein, könnte aber auf Grund der Verschiedenheiten n a c h dem 1. Satz auch nicht als eine „Version“ des letztgenannten Quintetts angesehen werden.

Der Zeitpunkt des Druckes und der Veröffentlichung von A- „Op. 6“ läßt sich anhand der Briefe Berwalds an den Verleger Schuberth, an den Musik- und Buchhändler W. Baensch in Leipzig und an Franz Liszt, sowie durch Anzeigen verhältnismäßig gut bestimmen. Am 4. September 1857 schreibt Berwald an J. Schuberth: „Daß Sie ultimo October mein Quintett erscheinen lassen, nehme ich für eine abgemachte Sache“<sup>4</sup>. Am 20. Oktober ersucht er W. Baensch, Freixemplare des Werkes an eine Anzahl Pianisten zu schicken, darunter A. Dreyschock in Prag, „so bald mein Quintett N. 2 fertig ist“<sup>5</sup>. Die Veröffentlichung muß damals nahe

<sup>1</sup> FamA.

<sup>2</sup> Siehe S. Walin, *Franz Berwalds offentliga konsertverksamhet i Stockholm före utrikesresan 1829*, STM 28 (1946), S. 8–71, bes. das Konzert Nr. VIII, S. 22, und die S. 35–38 wiedergegebenen Texte. Siehe auch A. Baeckström, *Franz Berwalds sista replik i hans första tidningspolemik*, STM 32 (1950), S. 195–197, bezüglich einer weiteren Erwiderung von Seiten Berwalds.

<sup>3</sup> FamA.  
<sup>4</sup> Der Brief befindet sich im Besitz von Kapitän Rudolf Nydahl, Stockholm.  
<sup>5</sup> Der Brief an W. Baensch ist verschollen; eine zu Beginn unseres Jahrhunderts für Prof. Olallo Morales in Stockholm angefertigte Abschrift besitzt Intendant Nils Castegren, Lidingö. Der Brief ist abgedruckt in *Musik und Verlag. Karl Vötterle zum 65. Geburtstag am 12. April 1968*, hrsg. von Richard Baum und Wolfgang Rehm, Kassel etc. 1968, S. 157.

bevor gestanden haben. Franz Liszs Dankesbrief (s. u.) für das ihm gewidmete Werk wurde im Februar 1858 geschrieben<sup>6</sup>. In den *Signalen für die musikalische Welt* vom Februar 1858 ist das Quintett angezeigt<sup>7</sup>. Es wird also um die Jahreswende 1857/1858 erschienen sein.

Bedeutend schwieriger ist es, die Entstehungszeit des Werkes zu bestimmen. Die Umnummerierung des A-dur-Quintetts von Nr. 1 in Nr. 2 dürfte frühestens bei Drucklegung von c-„Op. 5“ erfolgt sein, das indes weder in der Druckvorlage noch im Druck selbst die Nummer 1 erhielt. Den spätesten Termin für die Umnummerierung muß man auf die Zeit um den 1. Juli 1857 ansetzen, als A-„Op. 6“ dem Verlag zum Stich übersandt wurde<sup>8</sup>. Das A-dur-Quintett, d. h. der Umwandlungsprozeß von A-LS zu A-„Op. 6“, kann mit andern Worten bis etwa zum 1. Juli 1857 „in Arbeit“ gewesen sein. Wahrscheinlich ist aber die ursprüngliche Fassung von A-„Op. 6“ (evtl. diejenige, die in Quelle C erhalten ist) mehrere Jahre früher komponiert worden; der erste Satz dürfte ja in irgendeiner Form schon vor oder um 1850 vorgelegen haben.

Die Entstehungsfolge der drei Quintette kann man also mit den erwähnten Vorbehalten so fixieren: 1. A-LS, vermutlich gegen Ende der 1840er Jahre oder um 1850 komponiert; 2. c-„Op. 5“, Dezember 1853 datiert; 3. A-„Op. 6“, spätestens um den 1. Juli 1857 vollendet, möglicherweise aber schon vor 1853, — obwohl Berwald, als die Drucklegung der Quintette aktuell wurde, dieses Werk nicht vor dem c-moll-Quintett veröffentlicht wissen wollte.

In der vorliegenden Ausgabe sind die beiden von Schuberth & Co. gedruckten Quintette in der Reihenfolge angeordnet, die der Komponist und der Verleger gewählt hatten. A-LS ist im Anhang I wiedergegeben, wobei freilich die 23 abschließenden Takte des 1. Satzes, die in der Quelle zu diesem Werk enthalten sind und sich in A-„Op. 6“ T. 284—306 wiederfinden, ausgelassen wurden<sup>9</sup>.

Der Ausgabe von c-„Op. 5“ hat der Verleger Julius Schuberth ein langes, panegyrisches Vorwort beigegeben. Darin betont er die „Originalität [des Komponisten], welcher man wohl nur selten zu begegnen Gelegenheit hat“ und unterstreicht die merkwürdige Tatsache, daß Berwald viele seiner Werke „reifen“ ließ, worunter er verstanden habe, „seine Manuscrite Jahrelang ruhig im Pulte liegen zu lassen“. Das Vorwort ist eine so gut wie unveränderte Wiederholung desjenigen, das Schuberth der Ausgabe des Berwaldschen Klaviertrios in f-moll voranstellte<sup>10</sup>.

In der *Neuen Zeitschrift für Musik* erschien 1859 eine Rezension, signiert C. P., worin alle bei J. Schuberth & Co. gedruckten Kammermusikwerke Berwalds behandelt werden<sup>11</sup>. Von allen diesen Kompositionen scheint der Rezensent das c-moll-Quintett am höchsten geschätzt zu haben<sup>12</sup>. Darüber schreibt er u. a.:

„Op. 5 kann sich der strengsten Kritik unterwerfen, und diese wird alles vereinigt finden, worauf sie Ansprüche machen muß . . .

<sup>6</sup> Über die Korrespondenz zwischen Berwald und Liszt siehe F. Schnapp, *Franz Berwalds brevväxling med Liszt 1857–58, Ord och Bild 70* (1961, H. 4/5), S. 435–442. Siehe auch C. F. Hennerberg, *Sixs bishier unveröffentlichte Franz Liszt-Autographen*, SIMG 13 (1912, H. 4), S. 564 bis 568.

<sup>7</sup> Jg. 16 (1858), Nr. 10 (Februar), S. 87.

<sup>8</sup> In einem Brief an J. Schuberth, datiert 28. Juni/1. Juli 1857, schreibt Berwald: „Hier folgt nun ein neues Quintett . . .“ Zur Überlieferung des Brieftextes gilt das in Fußnote 5 Gesagte. Auch dieser Brief ist in *Musik und Verlag . . .*, S. 154, abgedruckt.

<sup>9</sup> Bei Einstudierung und Aufführung des Quintetts A-LS können die Ausführenden somit den 1. Satz von A-„Op. 6“ (S. 109–131 dieser Ausgabe) mit der Satzfolge (Larghetto, Scherzo usw.) verbinden, die auf S. 193 bis 222 wiedergegeben ist.

<sup>10</sup> Siehe BwGA Bd. 12.

<sup>11</sup> *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, 50. Bd. (1859): Nr. 17 vom 22. April (S. 185–186), Nr. 18 vom 29. April (S. 197–198) und Nr. 19 vom 6. Mai (S. 205–206). Der Verfasser C. P. ist möglicherweise identisch mit dem dänisch-deutschen Komponisten und Musikschriftsteller Carl Petersen in Hamburg (siehe z. B. G. Schilling, *Encyclopädie . . .*).

<sup>12</sup> *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, 50. Bd. (1859), Nr. 18, S. 197–198.

Der dritte Satz, ein Allegro assai e con spirito (C moll), ist das Bedeutendste aus sämtlichen vorliegenden Werken. Einen so nach allen Seiten hin befriedigenden Schlussatz, wie dieser ist, wird man im Bereich der Literatur für Kammermusik kaum von unseren besten Meistern übertroffen finden. Gedanken, Anlage, Ausführung, Styl und Form stehen sich vollkommen gleich gegenüber, daß der Gesamteindruck ein so harmonischer ist, wie selten . . . Möchte wenigstens dieses Werk die weiteste Verbreitung finden und kein Quintett-Verein dasselbe entbehren.“

Das c-moll-Quintett ist der schwedischen Pianistin Hilda Aurora Thegerström (1838–1907; weiteres s. Critical Commentary, S. 228, Fußnote 2) zugeignet. Wahrscheinlich hat sie gegen Ende der 1850er und während der 1860er Jahre mehrfach bei Aufführungen „ihres“ Quintetts in privaten Kreisen mitgewirkt; die erste bekannte öffentliche Darbietung erfolgte erst im Januar 1874 in Stockholm, wobei Hilda Thegerström den Klavierpart spielte.

Ein Neudruck des c-moll-Quintetts erschien 1942 in Stockholm in der Edition Suecia, revidiert von Sven Kjellström.

Das Klavierquintett A-dur, A-„Op. 6“, ist im Druck von Schuberth & Co. mit folgender, für Berwalds wenig konziliante Natur sehr bezeichnenden Vorrede versehen:

„Vorwort.

Jeder gebildete Künstler und Musikfreund wird bei dem Anblieke vorliegenden Werkes einsehen, daß ich weder den Forderungen der Mode noch den nur nach glänzenden Effecten strebenden Virtuosen zu genügen, beabsichtigt habe. Dessen ungeachtet dürfen doch alle Pianisten, welche solch einen künstlerischen Standpunkt in ästhetischer Beziehung einnehmen, dass sie die vielen verzweigten Combinationen meines Tongemäldes zum klaren Verständnis vorzutragen vermögen — nicht ganz ohne Interesse die Bekanntheit infragestehenden Productes anknüpfen. Dagegen wäre es mir sehr angenehm wenn jene Schaar von Virtuosen, die nur mit den Fingern, aber ohne Kopf und Herz spielen, meine Composition gefälligst ignoriren möchten.

Der Verfasser.“

Daß Berwald auf dieses Vorwort Wert legte, geht aus seinen Briefen an J. Schuberth hervor; an einer Stelle (Brief vom 4. September 1857) bemerkt er besonders: „Nochmals bitte ich die kleine Vorrede unangetastet zu lassen und nur Constructionsfehler etc: abzuändern.“ (Vgl. Fußnote 4.)

Das Quintett ist Franz Liszt gewidmet, mit dem Berwald wahrscheinlich zum erstenmal auf einer Geschäftsreise nach Deutschland im April 1857 zusammentraf. In einem Briefe Berwalds an Liszt vom 1. Juli 1857 werden die beiden gedruckten Quintette auf interessante Weise zueinander in Beziehung gebracht<sup>13</sup>:

„Ich hörte einmal mein Cmolls Quintett von einem wirklich poetisch erhabenen Meister — noch dazu vom Blatte — spielen! das war Musik! Es war nicht mehr ein Piano, sondern ein ganzes Orchester! Ich werde nie seinen Namen vergessen! — Um jenen König der Pianisten einen kleinen Beweis meiner Freundschaft und Hochachtung zu geben, werde ich ihm das nächste von mir erscheinende Werk widmen — wahrscheinlich ein Quintett für Piano und Streichinstrumente. Ich hege die Überzeugung daß jeder Sachverständige mit einem halben Auge herausfinden kann daß die Conception meines Werkes eine Art von Vollendung besitzt — doch was beweist dieses!! Mir scheint indeß in Frage stehende Composition ziemlich gelungen und gemüthlich — werden andere sie audi so finden? — sicherlich und vorläufig nur eine kleine Anzahl . . . doch Lob und Tadel kümmert mich im ganzen genommen sehr wenig, — weder das eine noch das andere hat je meine Großbritannische Ruhe gestört . . .“

Liszt dürfte das fertiggedruckte Werk um die Jahreswende 1857/1858 oder zu Anfang 1858 erhalten haben. Etwas später empfing Berwald ein Dankeschreiben, worin Liszt mit ungemein positiven

<sup>13</sup> Vgl. F. Schnapp in dem in Fußnote 6 genannten Aufsatz, S. 436–437.

Worten seine Eindrücke von diesem Werk ausspricht und dessen stilistische wie künstlerische Qualitäten hervorhebt. In dem Brief, datiert Weimar, 22. Februar 1858, heißt es u. a.:

*„Ce Quintetto (aussi bien que les Trios qui l'ont précédé) respire pour ainsi dire une atmosphère plus raréfiée, plus intellectuellement tonique, que celle dans laquelle se meuvent les bonnes productions en ce genre, qui je n'en disconviens pas, me paraissent souvent plus pesantes que solides, moins sérieuses que monotones. La facture y est ingénieuse, habile et souple; les développemens et les incidebs maîtrement ordonnés; Le style noble et d'une harmonieuse originalité. Si j'avais à porter un jugement sur vos œuvres, je dirais que le caractère saillant m'en semble celui d'une invention vivace, excellement réglée par l'expérience et un charmant esprit de conduite. De la sorte vous satisfaîtes aux exigences de l'art sans jamais blesser le bon sens. Aussi toutes les fois qu'il se rencontrera un auditoire susceptible de ces émotions qui sont du domaine d'un goût élevé et délicat dans l'art, vos Trios et vos Quintettes peuvent être certains d'un complet succès.“*

Der Rezensent C. P. (vgl. Fußnote 11) in der *Neuen Zeitschrift für Musik* macht geltend: „Der Verfasser tritt hier zuweilen aus sich heraus“<sup>14</sup>. Er verbindet dies mit der Widmung an Liszt: „Es huldigt das Werk theilweise einer anderen Richtung, als die vorigen, und zwar der neuesten“ und meint, daß „dieses Werk lange nicht mehr jenen eigenthümlichen poetisch-nationalen Charakter hat, welcher uns die früheren Werke so anziehend machte. Dagegen haben die Gedanken ein anderes Leben und Feuer bekommen, sind aber trotzdem, den früheren gegenüber, von einer gewissen Leere nicht ganz frei zu sprechen . . . Dessenungeachtet ist das Werk von großartigen schönen Zügen und hebt sich in vieler Hinsicht über viele der Neuzeit.“

Trotz den anerkennenden Beurteilungen und obwohl das Quintett gedruckt vorlag, gibt es kein Zeugnis einer öffentlichen Darbietung von A-„Op. 6“ in Berwalds Vaterland vor dem 9. April 1895, wo es von Wilhelm Stenhammar und dem Aulin-Quartett in einem Konzert in Stockholm gespielt wurde. (Ein halbes Jahr vorher wurde es von demselben Ensemble in der Mazerska kvartettsällskapet in Stockholm privat aufgeführt.)

Ein Neudruck des Werkes erschien 1944 in der Edition Suecia, Stockholm, revidiert von Sven Kjellström.

Beide in den 1850er Jahren gedruckten Klavierquintette geben interessante Beispiele für Berwalds Bearbeitungstechnik eigener Werke.

Das Finale des c-moll-Quintetts benutzt zu einem nicht unwesentlichen Teil dasselbe Material wie das „Tongemälde“ *Wetlauf* (s. BwGA Bd. 9). Was das thematische und motivische Material betrifft, können drei für beide Kompositionen gemeinsame Gedanken und Abschnitts-Typen unterschieden werden; das folgende Übersichtsschema wird ein Bild des Zusammenhangs geben. Alle in Hinsicht auf das thematische oder motivische Material voneinander trennenden Abschnitte sind im *Wetlauf* mit den Buchstaben A–D, im Finale des Quintetts mit M–V bezeichnet; die drei gemeinsamen Abschnitts-Typen mit den römischen Ziffern I, II und III. Taktzahlen werden nur bei diesen drei Abschnitten angegeben.

Wetlauf	Finale des c-moll-Quintetts
Einleitung	M N O P
I (T. 9–72)	II+III (T. 81–100+T. 101–116)
II+III (T. 73–90+T. 91–110)	Q R + II (T. 157–176)
I (T. 111–148)	I (T. 177–192)
A B C D	S Q N T
II+III (T. 297–314+T. 315–334)	U R U S O
I (T. 335–428)	M N O P
A B C D	II+III (T. 501–520+T. 521–536)
I (T. 617–635)	Q
	V (mit Scherzo-Zitat)

<sup>14</sup> Neue Zeitschrift für Musik, 50. Bd. (1859), Nr. 19, S. 205–206.

Teile des c-moll-Quintettfinales, T. 193 ff. und 377 ff., weisen große Ähnlichkeiten mit T. 111 ff. und T. 271 ff. im „Tongemälde“ *Eruste und heitere Grillen* auf (s. BwGA Bd. 8).

Das Finale des Quintetts A-„Op. 6“ verwendet zu einem wesentlichen Teil das Material des Allegro molto-Teiles aus dem „Tongemälde“ *Bayaderen-Fest* (s. BwGA Bd. 9). Die gemeinsamen Partien sind hier vier Typen und werden im folgenden mit I–IV bezeichnet, die übrigen Abschnitte im *Bayaderen-Fest* mit den Buchstaben A–D, im Finale des Quintetts mit M–R. Taktziffern sind nur bei den gemeinsamen oder gleichartigen Partien angegeben.

Bayaderen-Fest: Allegro molto	Finale des A-dur-Quintetts
A (T. 73 ff.)	M N
I (T. 93–172)	I (T. 29–40)
B	O P
II+III (T. 199–214+T. 215–226)	M N+I (T. 105–124)
C	Q O P
IV+I (T. 265–284+T. 309–367)	II+III (T. 181–192+T. 193–199)
D+I (T. 449–484)	R
B	IV+I (T. 253–264+T. 285–320)
II+III (T. 511–526+T. 527–538)	O P Q darin I-Zitat (T. 337–344)
C+IV (T. 577–610)	N
I (T. 611–615)	I (T. 401–429)

#### EDITIONSTECHNISCHE BEMERKUNGEN

##### 1. Artikulation

###### ALLGEMEINES

In Berwalds Autographen kommen an Parallelstellen oft gewisse Unregelmäßigkeiten vor, hauptsächlich im Hinblick auf die Artikulation. Ob Berwald damit bewußt Unterschiede beabsichtigt hat oder ob es sich um unvollständige Notierungen handelt, ist sehr schwer zu entscheiden. Die Herausgeber dieses Bandes sind deshalb mit Artikulationszutaten sehr vorsichtig gewesen. Das Problem tritt am häufigsten im Quartett für Klavier und Bläser auf, während die Klavierquintette bedeutend weniger Schwierigkeiten dieser Art zeigen.

###### BOGEN

###### Artikulationsbogen

Diese Bogen sind in Berwalds Autographen gewöhnlich verhältnismäßig vollständig gezogen, wenn auch nicht immer ganz konsequent. Besonders schwierig kann es sein, das Ende eines Bogens festzustellen; Berwald neigt bisweilen dazu, Bogen zu weit nach rechts zu ziehen. In vorliegender Ausgabe ist meistens Vereinheitlichung nach unzweifelhaften Parallelstellen oder den übrigen Stimmen vorgenommen worden. Ein Kommentar wird im Critical Commentary nur in Zweifelsfällen gegeben.

In der Klavierstimme (vor allem bei den Klavierquintetten) kann man sich einen Legatobogen, der über oder unter einem Abschnitt mit mehrstimmigem Notenbild steht, oft für mehrere oder alle Stimmen dieses Abschnitts geltend denken (auch wenn an solchen Stellen ein eigentliches Legatospiel technisch unaufführbar ist). In der Regel haben die Herausgeber Bogen für die übrigen Stimmen des Klavierparts nicht ergänzt. Wenn jedoch gelegentlich im Autograph oder (bei den Quintetten) im Schuberthschen Druck mehr als ein Legatobogen vorhanden ist, so wurde das beibehalten. Ebenso haben die Herausgeber in Ausnahmefällen einen Ergänzungsbogen hinzugesetzt, wenn dies durch Parallelstellen in den genannten Quellen gestützt wird.

Bogen über Triolen, Sextolen usw. finden sich sowohl in den handschriftlichen Quellen wie in den Schuberth-Drucken häufig, stets mit einer Triolen- (Sextolen- usw.) Ziffer am Bogen. Es darf sich hierbei ausnahmslos um Artikulationsbogen handeln, die in der vorliegenden Ausgabe als solche wiedergegeben sind, wobei sie ohne Kommentar von der Ziffer getrennt wurden.

### Bindebogen

In Berwalds Notierungsweise kommen häufig Tonwiederholungen unter einem einzigen Bogen vor, wodurch Unklarheit darüber entsteht, inwieweit Bindung (d. h. liegenbleibender Ton) beabsichtigt ist oder nicht. Im Klavierquartett gibt es indes viele Stellen mit eindeutigen Bindebogen, so daß Parallelstellen dementsprechend bezeichnet wurden. Ein weiterer Grund zur Einführung solcher Bindebogen ist, was die Bläserstimmen des Klavierquartetts betrifft, daß es auf Blasinstrumenten kaum ein Mittelding zwischen neuem Tonansatz und keinem Ansatz gibt, während feinere Zwischenformen der Artikulation auf Streichinstrumenten denkbar sind, besonders in der Kammermusik.

Hinsichtlich der Klavierquintette ist es in diesem Zusammenhang von größtem Interesse, daß so gut wie alle Bindebogen jener Art in den beiden von Berwald offenbar autorisierten Schuberth-Drucken stehen, obwohl entsprechende Bogen in den Handschriften, die als Stichvorlagen dienten, meistens fehlen. In der gedruckten Partitur (gleichzeitig Klavierstimme) des c-moll-Quintetts fehlen allerdings solche Bindebogen in den Systemen der Streichinstrumente im größeren Teil des letzten Satzes, sind aber in den gleichzeitig gedruckten Einzelstimmen der Streicher vorhanden. An den wenigen Stellen, wo derartige Bindebogen im Druck nicht vorkommen, ist die Angleichung an Parallelstellen auf dieselbe Art wie beim Klavierquartett durchgeführt worden.

Beim Übergang in ein neues System, eine neue Akkolade oder auf eine neue Seite fehlt in den Autographen oft der Bindebogen zu Beginn des neuen Systems usw., steht aber am Schluß des vorhergehenden. Inwiefern an diesen Stellen Bindung beabsichtigt ist, geht meistens aus unzweideutigen Parallelstellen oder, bei den Klavierquintetten, aus den Schuberth-Drucken hervor, weshalb nur zweifelhafte Stellen im Critical Commentary angegeben sind.

Da die beiden Quellen zum Klavierquartett als gleichwertig betrachtet werden, sind alle Arten von Bogen sowohl aus Quelle A wie aus B übernommen und ohne weiteres kombiniert worden.

### PUNKTE UND STRICHE

Berwald verwendet, besonders in Jugendwerken, das Artikulationszeichen Strich (!) neben Stakkatopunkten (·). Oft kommen auch Zwischenformen vor, und man kann in diesen Fällen schwer entscheiden, ob Striche oder Punkte gemeint sind. Das Problem wird noch heikler dadurch, daß eine große Unsicherheit hinsichtlich des eventuellen spieltechnischen Unterschiedes dieser beiden Zeichen besteht.

Die Anwendung von Punkten und Strichen in den Quellen zum Klavierquartett ist oft ziemlich launisch. In der Partitur begegnet man einer Fülle von Strichen (!), die im Stimmenmaterial mehrfach keine Entsprechung finden. Oft kann man daher bei Quelle A (Partitur) vermuten, daß die Striche ein unfreiwilliges Nebenprodukt der Federführung oder der Federbeschaffenheit sind; in anderem Zusammenhang scheinen sie dagegen absichtlich zu sein und stimmen in beiden Quellen gut überein. Auch innerhalb einer und derselben Quelle (besonders A) kann die Verteilung von Punkten und Strichen sehr unklar sein (z. B. in verschiedenen Stimmen oder zwischen rechter und linker Hand in der Klavierstimme).

Bei der Behandlung dieser Frage ist in vorliegender Ausgabe nach folgenden Grundsätzen verfahren worden: 1) Artikulationszeichen sind der zu jeder Einzelstelle vollständigsten Quelle entnommen. Ausnahmen werden im Critical Commentary angegeben; 2) Wenn die gleiche Art von Artikulationszeichen deutlich und konsequent in beiden Quellen vorkommt, ist diese Art gewählt worden; 3) Treten in den Quellen (bei einzelnen Noten, Passagen usw.) Punkte und Striche gemischt auf (sowohl innerhalb einer und derselben Quelle als auch beim Vergleich von Quellen untereinander), so haben die Herausgeber entweder die an der betreffenden Stelle am häufigsten vorkommende Art der Artikulation

gewählt, oder diejenige, welche durch andere Stimmen bzw. durch Parallelstellen gestützt wird. Im Critical Commentary werden nur zweifelhafte Stellen kommentiert.

In den Autographen der Klavierquintette gibt es neben deutlichen Punkten eine geringe Anzahl Zwischenformen, während die Schuberth-Drucke nur Punkte zeigen. Der letztgenannte Artikulationstyp ist bei diesen Werken durchweg und ohne Kommentar gewählt worden; die einzige Ausnahme findet sich im A-dur-Quintett, II. Satz, T. 84, 90 usw. der Klavierstimme (s. Critical Commentary).

### 2. Dynamik

Im Klavierquartett kommen die Bezeichnungen *sf* und *fz* abwechselnd vor, ohne daß man in den Quellen, ja selbst innerhalb einer einzigen Quelle eine Konsequenz erkennen kann. Ein Austausch ist in Einzelfällen vorgenommen worden, wenn an einer bestimmten Stelle nicht alle Stimmen in gleicher Weise bezeichnet sind. Da *sf* und *fz* identische Bedeutung zu haben scheinen, sind diese Vertauschungen im Critical Commentary nicht vermerkt worden.

In beiden Quellen zum Klavierquartett kommt das *Akzentzeichen* (>) in der Klavierstimme öfters für die rechte und für die linke Hand ausgeschrieben vor, bisweilen aber auch nur als ein zwischen die Systeme geschriebenes Zeichen. Beide Schreibarten, die ungefähr gleich oft auftreten, dürften dieselbe Bedeutung haben und sind konsequent in erstgenannter Weise ohne Bericht über die einzelnen Fälle durchgeführt worden.

### 3. Sonstiges

Im Klavierpart aller Werke dieses Bandes hat Berwald an vielen (mehrstimmigen) Stellen unterlassen, nach dem „Aufhören“ einer Stimme in einem Takt die zur Taktfüllung erforderliche(n) Pause(n) zu notieren. Solche fehlenden Pausen sind von den Herausgebern nicht ergänzt worden, u. a. deswegen nicht, weil es manchmal schwer zu entscheiden ist, ob nach Berwalds Vorstellung die „aufhörende“ Stimme in eine andere übergehen sollte oder nicht.

Ein grundsätzliches Problem in Berwalds Klaviersatz ist die häufig vorkommende „stimmige“ Notation. Da diese Notierungsweise nicht überall konsequent erscheint und außerdem das Notenbild bisweilen unnötig kompliziert, haben die Herausgeber in Fällen, in denen polyphone Stimmführung nicht gegeben zu sein scheint, getrennte in einfache Behalsung geändert. Dies Verfahren wird im Critical Commentary nicht erwähnt.

*Ottava bassa-Stellen* (in den Autographen als 8<sup>va</sup> oder 8 notiert) sind ohne typographischen Unterschied und ohne Bemerkung im Critical Commentary ausgeschrieben.

Um ein leichter lesbares Notenbild zu erhalten, ist an einzelnen Stellen entgegen dem Quellentext *Schlüsselwechsel* vorgenommen worden. Aus gleichem Grunde, und falls keine Mißdeutung der Quellen erfolgen kann, sind einige *Balken* geändert. Keine dieser Abänderungen wird im Critical Commentary vermerkt.

*Tempobezeichnungen* stehen in den Partituren sowohl im Manuskript als auch im Druck oftmals nur über einer oder zwei Stimmen (gewöhnlich der Klavierstimme und/oder der obersten der übrigen Stimmen). In dieser Ausgabe werden *Haupttempo-Bezeichnungen* durchweg über die Akkolade und über die Klavierstimme gesetzt, ohne besonderen Hinweis auf die Schreibart der Partitur, während *Tempowechsel innerhalb von Sätzen* normaliter bei jeder Stimme steht. Wenn bei einer bestimmten einzelnen Stimme eine Bezeichnung in allen Quellen fehlt, ist die Bezeichnung ergänzt worden.

Die *Pedal-Bezeichnungen* hat Berwald zwischen die Systeme der Klavierstimme geschrieben; sie sind in dieser Ausgabe unter das zweite System gesetzt worden. Berwalds Pedalisierung ist ohne Ergänzungen beibehalten worden, auch wenn es — wenigstens auf den heutigen Instrumenten — notwendig erscheint, das Pedal häufiger als angegeben zu wechseln.

Die Herausgeber möchten Herrn Kapitän Rudolf Nydahl (Stiftelsen Musikkulturens Främjande), Stockholm, wärmstens für die Bereitwilligkeit danken, mit der er Quellenmateriale zur Verfügung gestellt hat.

Verantwortlich für die Übersetzung ins Deutsche und Englische:  
Dr. Friedrich Schnapp, Hamburg, und Brian Willson, B. Mus.,  
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Bonnie Hammar

## PREFACE

The first work in the present volume, the quartet for piano and wind instruments, has come down to us in score and a set of part-books, all in autograph.

The title in the score reads as follows: *Oeuvre 1: Quatuor...* 1819, while the separate piano part is marked with the year 1820, added in unknown handwriting. In the catalogue compiled by Berwald's widow Mathilde, *Förteckning öfver Franz Berwalds efterlemnade Compositioner*<sup>1</sup> ("Catalogue of the Posthumous Works of Franz Berwald"), we read (at no. 34B) *Qvartert komp 1820 utan Stämmor* ("... without parts"), which obviously refers to the separate piano part (without wind parts). The date given by Berwald himself, 1819, may be regarded as the correct date of composition.

In spite of the opus number *Oeuvre 1*, this quartet was by no means the first work which Berwald himself approved of and wished to publish. However, it was never printed during his lifetime.

The first public performance took place in Stockholm, on 3rd March 1821. It was followed by a controversy between the composer and the music critic of the paper *Argus*.<sup>2</sup> Of particular interest are some lines in Berwald's reply (in *Allmänna Journalen* 31st March 1821). Berwald states here that he "himself had anticipated the rather unfavourable impression that these works would make, written as they are in an altogether individual style", this in particular since they are "experiments, based upon a rather unusual system, a new treatment of the instrumentation and its employment". (The reviewer in the *Argus* had concentrated on the quartet, and Berwald refers mainly to the objections raised against that work.) At twenty-five, he was already clearly conscious of his aspirations toward new and original stylistic ideals.

The piano quartet was first published in 1943 by Edition Suecia, Stockholm, revised by Sven Kjellström.

Between the three piano quintets there are peculiar and in part obscure connections. In order to simplify the following account and discussion, the three works will be designated as follows:

1. c-"*Op. 5*" = the piano quintet in C Minor, printed by Schuberth & Co., Hamburg, with the designation *Op. 5*; plate no. 2246. See the music text in this edition pp. 49–108.

2. A-"*Op. 6*" = the piano quintet in A Major, which was printed by Schuberth & Co. with the designation *N° 2* and *Opus 6*; plate no. 2356. See the music text in this edition pp. 109–190.

3. A-LS (LS stands for *Larghetto Scherzo*) = the (in the source, see Critical Commentary p. 233, incomplete) piano quintet in A Major, which contains the movements *Larghetto*, *Scherzo* (together with a concluding quotation from the *Larghetto* and *Allegro coda*); the whole of this fragment with the exception of the first 23 bars (see below) is reproduced in this edition in Appendix I, pp. 191–222.

Schuberth & Co. had printed three piano trios by Berwald between 1852 and 1854, which in a first edition were merely given numbers (1–3) but, in a publisher's catalogue on the front of a reprint, have been given the opus numbers 1–3. The two quintets to be printed were given the opus numbers 5 and 6, but as far

as is known there is no work by Berwald published under the opus number 4. (Cf. also BwGA vol. 12.)

The C Minor quintet c-"*Op. 5*", is dated in source A (autograph) *Stockholm Dec: 1853*. The Schuberth printing (plate no. 2246) includes a long foreword by the publisher, dated *July 1856*, and in a letter to A. F. Marmontel in Paris, dated 30th November 1856, Berwald states that a quintet of his has been recently published.<sup>3</sup> Thus 1853 as the date of composition and 1856 as the date of printing of c-"*Op. 5*" may be regarded as proven.

In sources A, B and C, however, this quintet is designated *N° 2*. The number 1 for the quintet A-"*Op. 6*" in source A and B has a written-over change to 2; in source C of the same work, Berwald has written *Quintetto N° 1*, without any later alteration.

Thus the source material shows unequivocally that the final order, e.g. that followed in printing, c-"*Op. 5*" = no. 1 and A-"*Op. 6*" = no. 2, was originally the reverse.

With this, the question of the times of completion and mutual relationship of the two A Major quintets comes into the foreground. There can be no doubt of the fact that A-LS is older than A-"*Op. 6*". Comparative studies of the handwriting in the source of A-LS and in other Berwald autographs indicate that A-LS presumably originated as early as at the end of the 1840's or around 1850. All of the first movement, which had been part of this work, has been torn out of the source with the exception of the last 23 bars. These bars are identical with the end of the first movement of A-"*Op. 6*". In addition, the concluding Allegro section of A-LS exhibits great similarity with the end of the first movement of A-"*Op. 6*", and on the back of three stuck-on slips of paper in the source of A-LS there is to be found music text identical with bb. 261–262, half of b. 263, b. 265 together with half of b. 266 of the piano part of the first movement of A-"*Op. 6*". It would thus seem justifiable to presume that the first movement of A-LS was to a great extent identical with the first movement of A-"*Op. 6*". The combination of this first movement and the parts of A-LS which have come down to us would form a complete piano quintet. This would, it is true, not be a completely independent work in relation to A-"*Op. 6*", but neither, because of the divergencies after the first movement, could it be regarded as a "version" of the latter.

The time of printing and publication of A-"*Op. 6*" may be established fairly certainly from letters from Berwald to the publishing house, to the music and book shop W. Baensch in Leipzig and to Franz Liszt, together with advertisements. On 4th September, 1857, Berwald writes to J. Schuberth: "Daß Sie ultimo October mein Quintett erscheinen lassen, nehme ich für eine abgemachte Sache."<sup>4</sup> On 20th October, he requests W. Baensch to send free copies of the work to a number of pianists, among them A. Dreyschock in Prague, "so bald mein Quintett N. 2 fertig ist".<sup>5</sup> This must have been just before publication. Franz Liszt's letter of thanks (see below) for the work, which was dedicated to him, was written in February 1858.<sup>6</sup> In *Signale für die musikalische*

<sup>1</sup> FamA.

<sup>2</sup> See S. Walin, *Franz Berwalds offentliga konsertverksamhet i Stockholm före utrikesresan 1829*, STM 28 (1946), pp. 8–71. Notice concert no. VIII, p. 22, and the texts reproduced on pp. 35–38. See also A. Baeckström, *Franz Berwalds sista replik i hans första tidningspolemik*, STM 32 (1950), pp. 195–197, for another of Berwald's contributions to the debate.

<sup>3</sup> The letter in the possession of Captain Rudolf Nydahl, Stockholm.

<sup>5</sup> The letter to W. Baensch has been lost, but has come down to us in a copy, made for Professor Olallo Morales, Stockholm, at the beginning of the century; the copy is owned by intendant Nils Castegren, Lidingö. The letter is reproduced in *Musik und Verlag. Karl Vötterle zum 65. Geburtstag am 12. April 1968*, publ. by Richard Baum and Wolfgang Rehm, Kassel etc. 1968, p. 157.

<sup>6</sup> Concerning the correspondence between Berwald and Liszt, see F. Schnapp, *Franz Berwalds brevväxling med Liszt 1857–58, Ord och*

Welt, February 1858, the quintet is advertised.<sup>7</sup> Thus the work would appear to have been published around the New Year 1858.

It is considerably more difficult to determine the date of composition of the work. The re-numbering of the A Major quintet from no. 1 to no. 2 presumably occurred at the earliest before the time of printing of c-“Op. 5” which, however, did not receive the number 1 either in the manuscript for publication or the actual printing. The latest time for re-numbering must have been around 1st July, 1857, when A-“Op. 6” was sent to the publishers for engraving.<sup>8</sup> The A Major quintet, considered as the quintet in the course of transformation from A-LS to A-“Op. 6”, may, in other words, have been “in the course of completion” as late as up to 1st July, 1857. However, the original version of A-“Op. 6” (possibly the one represented in source C) was probably composed many years earlier—as we have seen, the first movement presumably existed in some form or other before or around the year 1850.

Thus the order of composition of the three quintets should, with the reservations given above, be as follows: 1. A-LS, probably written at the end of the 1840’s or around 1850; 2. c-“Op. 5”, dated December, 1853; 3. A-“Op. 6”, completed at the latest around 1st July, 1857; the work may possibly have been completed even before 1853, although, when the time came for the quintets to be printed, Berwald decided not to have it published before the quintet in C Minor.

In the present edition, the order of the two quintets published by Schuberth & Co. is the same as that chosen by the composer and the publisher. A-LS has been placed in Appendix I, the remaining 23 bars from the first movement in the source of this work, which are to be found in A-“Op. 6”, bb. 284–306, having, however, been left out.<sup>9</sup>

On the occasion of the publication of c-“Op. 5”, the publisher, Julius Schuberth, inserted in this edition a long and panegyric foreword. In this, he calls attention to the composer’s “Originalität, welcher man wohl nur selten zu begegnen Gelegenheit hat” and emphasises the strange fact that Berwald had allowed many of his works to “reifen”, i.e. “seine Manuskripte Jahrelang ruhig im Pulte liegen zu lassen”. The foreword is an almost unaltered reproduction of that provided by Schuberth for the edition of Berwald’s piano trio in F Minor.<sup>10</sup>

The Neue Zeitschrift für Musik 1859 included a review, signed C. P., in which all the chamber music works by Berwald which had been published by J. Schuberth & Co. were treated.<sup>11</sup> Of all these compositions, the reviewer would seem to have thought most of the C Minor quintet.<sup>12</sup> He writes about this amongst other things:

“*Op. 5 kann sich der strengsten Kritik unterwerfen, und diese wird alles vereinigt finden, worauf sie Ansprüche machen muß...*

Bild 70 (1961, no. 4/5), pp. 435–442. See also C. F. Hennerberg, *Sechs bisher unveröffentlichte Franz Liszt-Autographen*, SIMG 13 (1912, no. 4), pp. 564–568.

<sup>7</sup> 16th annual vol. (1858), no. 10 (February), p. 87.

<sup>8</sup> In a letter to J. Schuberth, dated 28th June/1st July, 1857, Berwald writes: “Hier folgt nun ein neues Quintett...” As to the provenance of the letter, see footnote 5 above. This letter, too, is reproduced in *Musik und Verlag*..., p. 154.

<sup>9</sup> When studying and performing the quintet A-LS, performers can thus combine the first movement A-“Op. 6” (pp. 109–131 in this edition) with the series of movements (Larghetto, Scherzo etc.), to be found on pp. 193–222.

<sup>10</sup> See BwGA vol. 12.

<sup>11</sup> Neue Zeitschrift für Musik, 50th vol. (1859): no. 17 (22nd April), pp. 185–186, no. 18 (29th April), pp. 197–198, and no. 19 (6th May) pp. 205–206. The signatory C. P. is possibly identical with the Danish-German composer and writer on music Carl Petersen in Hamburg (see e.g. G. Schilling, *Encyclopädie*...).

<sup>12</sup> Neue Zeitschrift für Musik, 50th vol. (1859), no. 18, pp. 197–198.

Der dritte Satz, ein Allegro assai e con spirito (C moll), ist das Bedeutendste aus sämtlichen vorliegenden Werken. Einen so nach allen Seiten hin befriedigenden Schlussatz, wie dieser ist, wird man im Bereich der Literatur für Kammermusik kaum von unseren besten Meistern übertragen finden. Gedanken, Anlage, Ausführung, Styl und Form stehen sich vollkommen gleich gegenüber, daß der Gesamteindruck ein so harmonischer ist, wie selten... Möchte wenigstens dieses Werk die weiteste Verbreitung finden und kein Quintett-Verein dasselbe entbehren.”

The C Minor quintet is dedicated to the Swedish pianist Hilda Aurora Thegerström (1838–1907; cf. Critical Commentary, p. 228 footnote 2). She probably took part in many private performances of “her” quintet at the end of the 1850’s and during the 1860’s; the first known public performance took place as late as January 1874 in Stockholm, with Hilda Thegerström at the piano.

A new edition of the C Minor quintet appeared in Stockholm in 1942 in Edition Suecia, revised by Sven Kjellström.

The piano quintet in A Major, A-“Op. 6”, as printed by Schuberth & Co. is provided with the following foreword, typical of Berwald’s not exactly conciliant character:

#### “Vorwort.”

Jeder gebildete Künstler und Musikfreund wird bei dem Anblicke vorliegenden Werkes einsehen, dass ich weder den Forderungen der Mode noch den nur nach glänzenden Effecten strebenden Virtuosen zu genügen, beabsichtigt habe. Dessen ungeachtet dürften doch alle Pianisten, welche solch einen künstlerischen Standpunkt in ästhetischer Beziehung einnehmen, dass sie die vielen verzweigten Combinationen meines Tongemäldes zum klaren Verständnis vorzutragen vermögen — nicht ganz ohne Interesse die Bekanntschaft infragestehenden Productes anknüpfen. Dagegen wäre es mir sehr angenehm wenn jene Schaar von Virtuosen, die nur mit den Fingern, aber ohne Kopf und Herz spielen, meine Composition gefälligst ignoriren möchten.

Der Verfasser.”

The fact that Berwald attached great importance to this foreword is vouched for by his letters to J. Schuberth; in one case (in a letter dated 4th September, 1857) he underlines: “Nochmals bitte ich die kleine Vorrede unangetastet zu lassen und nur Constructionfehler etc: abzuändern.” (Cf. footnote 4.)

The quintet is dedicated to Franz Liszt, whom Berwald had met, probably for the first time, on a business trip to Germany in April 1857. In a letter from Berwald to Liszt, dated 1st July, 1857, the two printed quintets are associated with each other in an interesting way:<sup>13</sup>

“Ich hörte einmal mein C Molls Quintett von einem wirklich poetisch erhabenen Meister — noch dazu vom Blatte — spielen! das war Musik! Es war nicht mehr ein Piano, sondern ein ganzes Orchester! Ich werde nie seinen Namen vergessen! — Um jenen König der Pianisten einen kleinen Beweis meiner Freundschaft und Hochachtung zu geben, werde ich ihm das nächste von mir erscheinende Werk widmen — wahrscheinlich ein Quintett für Piano und Streichinstrumente. Ich hege die Überzeugung daß jeder Sachverständige mit einem halben Auge herausfinden kann daß die Conception meines Werkes eine Art von Vollendung besitzt — doch was beweist dieses!! Mir scheint indeß in Frage stehende Composition ziemlich gelungen und gemütlich — werden andere sie auch so finden? — sicherlich und vorläufig nur eine kleine Anzahl... doch Lob und Tadel kümmert mich im ganzen genommen sehr wenig, — weder das eine noch das andere hat je meine Großbritannische Ruhe gestört...”

The printed work would seem to have reached Franz Liszt some time around the New Year 1858 or soon after. Somewhat later, Berwald received a letter of thanks, in which Liszt, in very posi-

<sup>13</sup> See F. Schnapp, in the essay named in footnote 6, pp. 436–437.

tive phrases formulates his impressions of the work and its stylistic and artistic qualities. In the letter, dated Weimar 22nd February, 1858, Liszt writes i. a.:

*"Ce Quintetto (aussi bien que les Trios qui l'ont précédé) respire pour ainsi dire une atmosphère plus raréfiée, plus intellectuellement tonique, que celle dans laquelle se meuvent les bonnes productions en ce genre, qui je n'en disconviens pas, me paraissent souvent plus pesantes que solides, moins sérieuses que monotones. La facture y est ingénieuse, habile et souple; les développemens et les incidebs maîtrement ordonnés; Le style noble et d'une harmonieuse originalité. Si j'avais à porter un jugement sur vos œuvres, je dirais que le caractère saillant m'en semble celui d'une invention vivace, excellement réglée par l'expériencce et un charmant esprit de conduite. De la sorte vous satisfaites aux exigences de l'art sans jamais blesser le bon sens. Aussi toutes les fois qu'il se rencontrera un auditoire susceptible de ces émotions qui sont du domaine d'un goût élevé et délicat dans l'art, vos Trios et vos Quintettes peuvent être certains d'un complet succès."*

The reviewer C. P. (cf. footnote 11) in *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, claims that "Der Verfasser tritt hier zuweilen aus sich heraus."<sup>14</sup> He connects this impression with the dedication to Liszt: "Es huldigt das Werk theilweise einer anderen Richtung, als die vorigen, und zwar der neuesten." In his opinion, "dieses Werk lange nicht mehr jenen eigenthümlichen poetisch-nationalen Charakter hat, welcher uns die früheren Werke so anziehend machte. Dagegen haben die Gedanken ein anderes Leben und Feuer bekommen, sind aber trotzdem, den früheren gegenüber, von einer gewissen Leere nicht ganz frei zu sprechen... Dessen ungeachtet ist das Werk von großartigen schönen Zügen und hebt sich in vieler Hinsicht über viele der Neuzeit."

In spite of the appreciative judgments and in spite of the fact that the quintet was available in print, we have no information of any public performance of A- "Op. 6" in Berwald's own country before 9th April 1895, when it was played at a concert in Stockholm by Wilhelm Stenhammar and the Aulin Quartet. (By the same musicians it had been performed six months earlier at a private concert at the Mazerska kvartettsällskapet in Stockholm.)

A new edition of the work appeared in 1944 in Stockholm in Edition Suecia, revised by Sven Kjellström.

Both the piano quintets which were printed in the 1850's provide interest examples of Berwald's technique of re-arranging his own works.

The finale of the C Minor quintet has a not inconsiderable amount of material in common with the "Symphonic poem" *Wettlauf*, see BwGA vol. 9. As to the thematic and motivic material, three ideas and types of section common to the two compositions may be distinguished; the following summary is an attempt to show these connections. All those sections which may be distinguished with regard to the thematic or motivic material in *Wettlauf* have been designated with letters starting from A, those in the finale of the quintet with letters starting from M. The three sections in common have been designated I, II and III; the numbers of the bars are given only for the latter.

Wettlauf	Finale of the C Minor quintet
Introduction	
I (bb. 9–72)	M N O P
II + III (bb. 73–90 + bb. 91–110)	II + III (bb. 81–100 + bb. 101–116)
I (bb. 111–148)	Q R + II (bb. 157–176)
A B C D	I (bb. 177–192)
II + III (bb. 297–314 + bb. 315–334)	S Q N T
I (bb. 335–428)	U R U S O
A B C D	M N O P
I (bb. 617–635)	II + III (bb. 501–520 + bb. 521–536)
	Q
	V (with quotation from Scherzo)

<sup>14</sup> *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, 50th vol. (1859), no. 19, pp. 205–206.

Parts of the finale of the C Minor quintet, bb. 193 ff. and 377 ff., exhibit great points of similarity with bb. 111 ff. and bb. 271 ff. in the "Symphonic poem" *Ernste und heitere Grillen*, see BwGA vol. 8.

The finale of the quintet A- "Op. 6" has a considerable amount of material in common with the Allegro molto section (bb. 73 ff.) of the "Symphonic poem" *Bayaderen-Fest*, see BwGA vol. 9. The common portions are in this case of four types and are designated I–IV, the other sections of *Bayaderen-Fest* are designated with letters A–D, the other parts of the finale of the quintet with M–R. Bar numbers are given only for passages which are the same or similar.

Bayaderen-Fest: Allegro molto	Finale of the quintet in A Major
A (bb. 73 ff.)	M N
I (bb. 93–172)	I (bb. 29–40)
B	O P
II + III (bb. 199–214 + bb. 215–226)	M N + I (bb. 105–124)
C	Q O P
IV + I (bb. 265–284 + bb. 309–367)	II + III (bb. 181–192 + bb. 193–199)
D + I (bb. 449–484)	R
B	IV + I (bb. 253–264 + bb. 285–320)
II + III (bb. 511–526 + bb. 527–538)	O P Q including quotation from I (bb. 337–344)
C + IV (bb. 577–610)	N
I (bb. 611–615)	I (bb. 401–429)

#### EDITORIAL COMMENTS

##### 1. Articulation

###### GENERAL REMARK

In Berwald's autographs there are often certain irregularities in parallel passages, mainly concerning the articulation. Whether Berwald intended a conscious differentiation between these parallel passages, or whether this is a matter of imperfect notation, can be extremely difficult to decide. The editors of the present volume have therefore been extremely reticent in adding to the articulation. The problem is at its most acute in the quartet for piano and wind instruments, the piano quintets giving rise to considerably fewer problems of this kind.

###### SLURS AND TIES

###### Slurs

These are usually shown relatively completely in Berwald's autographs, but are not always fully consistent. It can be particularly difficult to decide where a slur finishes; Berwald has a propensity for occasionally continuing slurs too far to the right. In the present edition, such slurs have been adapted to correspond with unequivocal parallel passages or the other parts. Such adjustments are taken up in the Critical Commentary only in dubious cases.

In the piano part (mainly that of the piano quintets), legato slurs over or under a section written in voices often refer to several or all voices in the section (even where a genuine legato would be technically impossible). As a rule, the editors have not added slurs to the remaining voices of the piano part. However, in the few cases where more than one legato slur is to be found in the autograph or (for the quintets) in the Schuberth printing, these have been retained; similarly, the editors have in exceptional cases added such extra slurs if they can be justified by parallel passages in the sources named above.

Slurs over triplets, sextuplets etc. are to be met with in both the handwritten sources and the Schuberth printings in a number of places, with a triplet (or sextuplet etc.) number by the slur.

Such slurs are without exception to be considered as articulation slurs and have been reproduced as such in this edition, separated from the number without comment.

#### Ties

It is usual in Berwald's notation for repetitions of one and the same note to occur under one single slur, this leading to uncertainty as to whether such notes are to be tied or not. However, in the piano quartet there are many passages with unequivocal ties, for which reason the parallel passages have been adjusted to correspond. A further argument in favour of the insertion of these ties, as regards the wind parts in the piano quartet, is the fact that there hardly exists any compromise between new attack and no attack on a wind instrument, whilst more subtle intermediate forms of articulation are possible on string instruments, particularly in chamber music.

As to the piano quintets, it is of the greatest interest in this connection that practically speaking all ties of this kind are included in the two Schuberth prints, which were very probably sanctioned by Berwald, whereas corresponding ties are mostly lacking in the manuscripts which have served as the basis for printing. The printed score (cum piano part) of the C Minor quintet, lacks, it is true, such ties in the string parts in the greater part of the last movement, but they are included in the separate string parts which were printed at the same time. In the few passages where such ties are not present in the prints, adjustments to correspond to the parallel passages have been made, in the same way as in the piano quartet.

At transitions to a new system, a new accolade or a new page, the tie at the beginning of the new system etc. is often lacking in the autographs, but is to be found at the end of the preceding. To what extent such places are to be interpreted as tied notes is usually apparent from unequivocal parallel passages, or, in the piano quintets, from the Schuberth printings, for which reason only dubious cases have been mentioned in the Critical Commentary.

As the two sources of the piano quartet are regarded as of equal validity, all kinds of slurs and ties from both source A and source B are retained and combined without further mention.

#### DOTS AND DASHES

Particularly in his early works, Berwald employs as articulation signs a dash (·) in addition to a staccato dot (·). Intermediate forms also occur frequently, in which case it can be difficult to decide whether dashes or dots are meant. The problem is made the more difficult by the fact that there is a great deal of uncertainty as to the difference in practice, if any, between these two signs.

The distribution of dots and dashes in the sources of the piano quartet is often rather arbitrary. In the score, dashes are frequently to be met with which in many cases have no equivalent in the parts. In fact it may often be conjectured that the dashes in source A (the score) represent an involuntary by-product of the writing technique or of the nature of the pen itself; in other contexts, on the contrary, they would appear deliberate, agreeing well in the two sources. Within one and the same source (particularly A), too, the distribution of dots and dashes can be very unclear (e.g. between two different parts, or between the right and the left hand in the piano part).

In dealing with this problem in the present edition, the following principles have been followed: 1) Marks of articulation have been taken from that source where the passage in question is notated most completely. Exceptions are dealt with in the Critical Commentary; 2) When the same type of articulation occurs clearly and consistently in both sources, it has been adopted; 3) In places (single notes, passages etc.) where dots and dashes are mingled in the sources (both within one and the same source and in the two

sources mutually) the editors have either chosen the type of articulation predominating in the places concerned, or the type confirmed by the remaining parts or parallel passages. This is mentioned in the Critical Commentary only in dubious cases.

In the autographs of the piano quintets, there are, apart from clear dots, a few intermediate forms, while the Schuberth printings only contain dots. The latter type of articulation has been chosen without comment throughout these works; the only exception being found in the A Major quintet, second movement, bb. 84, 90 etc., in the piano part; cf. Critical Commentary.

#### 2. Dynamics

In the piano quartet the marks *sf* and *fz* are to be found by turns, with no noticeable consistency between the sources or even within a single source. Occasionally, alterations have been made in exceptional cases where the parts have not had similar marks. Since *sf* and *fz* seem to have the same significance for Berwald, these alterations are not referred to in the Critical Commentary.

In both the sources of the piano quartet there are occasional cases where *accents* (>) in the piano part occur in both right and left hand simultaneously, others where the composer has used only one mark, placed between the staves. As these two methods of notation, which occur about equally often, would seem to mean the same thing, the first-mentioned has been used throughout, without any comment in the individual cases.

#### 3. Miscellaneous

All the works in this volume contain many places in the piano part where Berwald has refrained from completing the bar, after a voice in a polyphonic structure is "concluded", with the necessary rest or rests. Such missing rests have not been added by the editors, amongst other reasons because it can occasionally be difficult to decide whether Berwald has regarded the "concluding" voice as really concluding or as continuing in another voice.

A fundamental problem as regards Berwald's piano writing is his frequent use of "part-writing" notation. As this way of writing does not always appear consistent, and as it also often gives the part an unnecessarily complicated appearance, the editors have altered separate stems to single stems in cases where polyphonic part-writing has not seemed called for. This procedure is not mentioned in the Critical Commentary.

*Ottava bassa passages* (in the autographs written with 8<sup>va</sup> or 8) have been amplified without typographic differentiation and without mention in the Critical Commentary.

To improve the legibility of the music text the *clef* has been changed as against the sources in some places. For the same reason, where no risk of misunderstanding the sources exists, *beams* have occasionally been altered. Neither of these procedures is mentioned in the Critical Commentary.

The *tempo indications* in the scores are in both the manuscripts and the printed editions often given only over one or two of the parts (usually the piano part and/or the uppermost of the other parts). In this edition, the *main tempo indications* are consistently placed over the accolade and over the piano part with no account taken of the way the score is written, while *alterations of tempo within movements* are normally given in all parts. In those cases where the indication for a certain part is missing in all sources, it has been supplied.

The *pedal marks* have been placed by Berwald between the staves in the piano part, but have in this edition been placed under the lower stave. Berwald's pedal marks have been retained without any additions, even in cases where—at least on modern instruments—it would appear necessary to change more often than indicated.

The editors would like to express their warm appreciation to Captain Rudolf Nydahl (Stiftelsen Musikkulturens Främjande), Stockholm, for willing assistance in allowing access to source material.

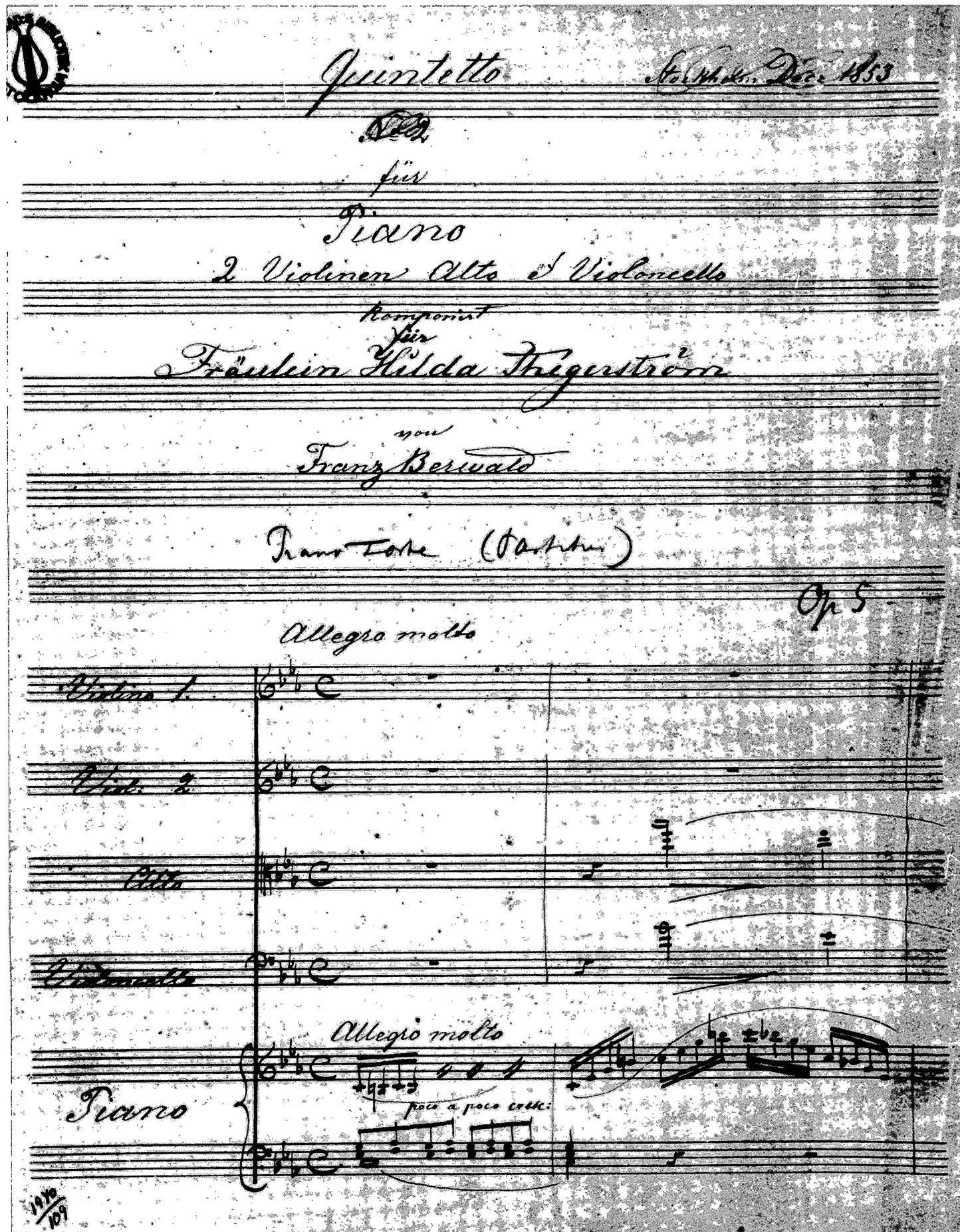
Translations into German and English have been made by Dr. Friedrich Schnapp, Hamburg, and Brian Willson, B. Mus., Stockholm.

Stockholm, 1971

Ingmar Bengtsson  
Bonnie Hammar

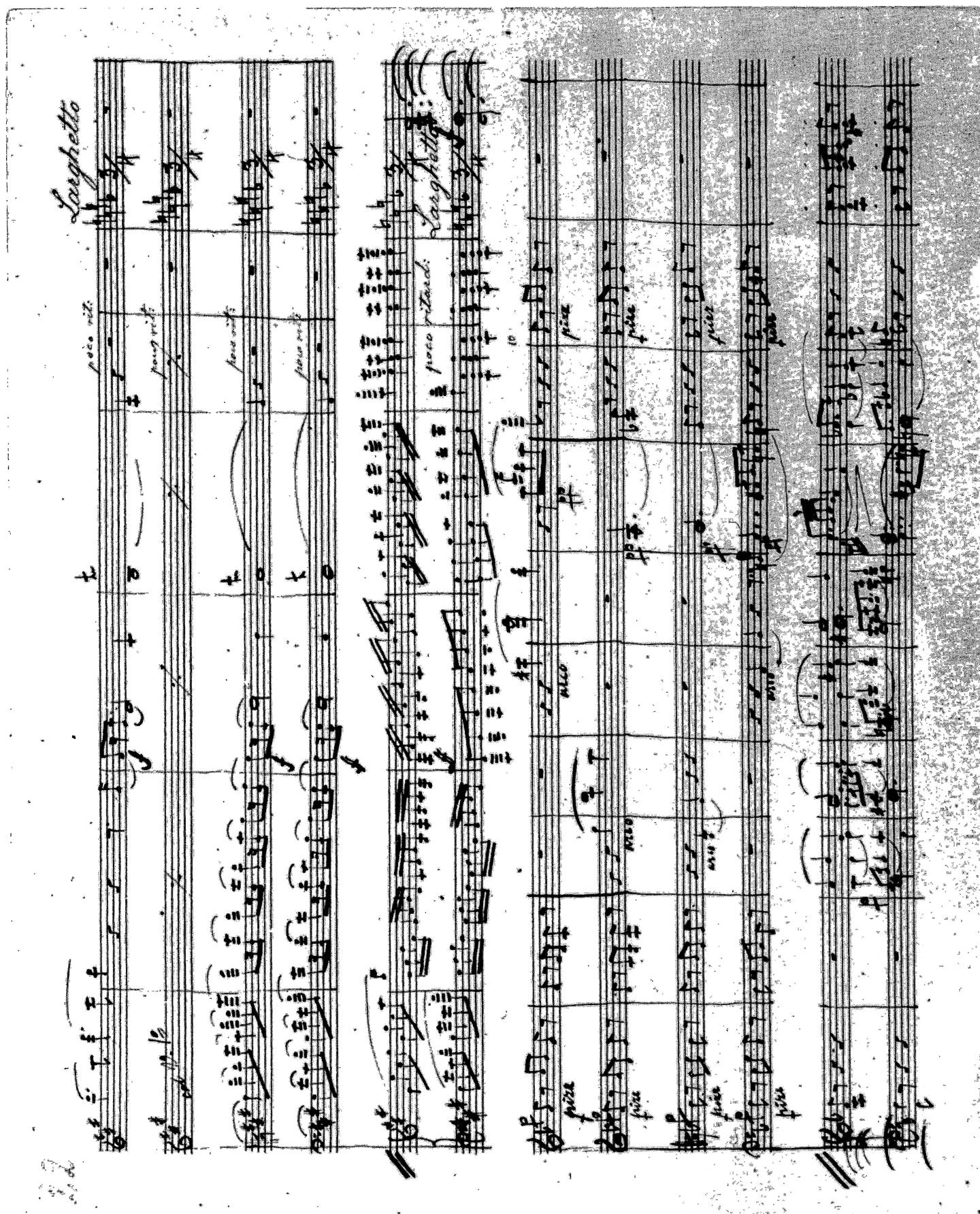


Quartett in Es für Klavier und Bläser, Introduzione. Adagio, Allegro ma non troppo: Seite 1 der autographen Partitur / Quartet in E flat Major for Piano and Wind Instruments, Introduzione. Adagio, Allegro ma non troppo: Page 1 of the autograph score



Klavierquintett in c, Allegro molto: Seite 1 der autographen Partitur / Piano Quintet in C Minor, Allegro  
molto: Page 1 of the autograph score





Larghetto und Scherzo zu einem früheren Klavierquintett in A, Larghetto: Seite 22 der Autographen Partitur (s. Anhang) / Larghetto and Scherzo from an earlier Piano Quintet in A Major, Larghetto: Page 22 of the autograph score (cf. Appendix)

KLAVIERQUARTETT  
UND KLAVIERQUINTETTE  
  
PIANO QUARTET  
AND PIANO QUINTETS



Quartett in Es  
für Klavier und Bläser

Quartet in E Flat Major  
for Piano and Wind Instruments

INTRODUZIONE

Adagio

1819

*Clarinetto in Sib/B*

*Corno in Mi/b/Es*

*Fagotto*

*Pianoforte*

Adagio

Allegro ma non troppo

8

p

fz p

fz p

fz p

fz p

15

pp

Allegro ma non troppo

fz p

fz

fz

fz p

8va

fz

fz

20

*8va*

25

30

\*) Quelle B, T. 32-35 } (R.H.):    Source B, bb. 32-35

36

39

42

45

pp      f      p  
pp      f      p  
pp      f      p  
pp      f      p

*8va*

f      p

48

pp

f

pp

pp

51

tr

p

f

p

cresc.

f      ff

56

fz pp      fz pp      fz pp  
fz pp      fz pp  
fz pp      fz pp

p

63

mf = p      pp  
fp      pp  
fp      pp  
fp      pp

fp      pp

fp      pp

fp      pp

tr

69

f

f

f

f

tr

tr

fz

74

fp      fp      fp      fp      fp      fp

fp      fp      fp      fp      fp

fp      fp      fp      fp      fp

78

p

fp      fp      fp      fp

fz

82

8va

8va

8va

fz      fz      fz      fz

86

cresc.

fp

p

fz

8va

fz

fz

fp

91

p

p

pp

p

pp

97

poco rall.

poco rall.

poco rall.

pp

poco rall.

poco rall.

102

*il tempo*

*il tempo*

*il tempo*

*il tempo*

*il tempo*

107

*poco rall.* *tr* *il tempo*

*\*)*

111

*sf*

*pp*

\*) Zu T. 109, Klavier, vgl. Crit. Commentary. — For b. 109, Pianoforte, cf. Crit. Commentary.

116

122

128

132

135

138

\*) Zu T. 132, Klavier, vgl. Crit. Commentary. — For b. 132, Pianoforte, cf. Crit. Commentary.

The musical score consists of three systems of music, each with multiple staves:

- System 1 (Measures 145-150):** The top staff (treble clef) has sixteenth-note patterns. The second staff (treble clef) has eighth-note patterns. The third staff (bass clef) has eighth-note patterns. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains chords. Dynamics include  $p$ ,  $f$ ,  $fp$ , and  $f$ . Articulation marks like  $\text{tr}$  and  $\text{f}$  are present.
- System 2 (Measures 151-156):** The top staff (treble clef) has eighth-note patterns. The second staff (treble clef) has eighth-note patterns. The third staff (bass clef) has eighth-note patterns. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains chords. Dynamics include  $p$ ,  $pp$ ,  $mf$ , and  $pp$ . Articulation marks like  $\text{stringendo}$  and  $\text{Ped.}$  are present.
- System 3 (Measures 159-164):** The top staff (treble clef) has eighth-note patterns. The second staff (treble clef) has eighth-note patterns. The third staff (bass clef) has eighth-note patterns. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains chords. Articulation marks like  $\text{V}$  and  $\text{>>}$  are present.

\*) Quelle B, T. 145-148 } (R.H.): Source B, bb.145-148 }

167

Allegro assai

Allegro assai

Allegro assai

mf

Allegro assai

p cresc.

173

mf

p pp

p pp

mf

p pp

178

cresc.

mf

cresc.

cresc.

mf

183

188

193

198

203

207

210

213

218

225

ral - - - len - tan - do - - - tempo I  
ral - - - len - tan - do - - - f tempo I  
ral - - - len - tan - do - - - f tempo I  
ral - - - len - tan - do - - - f tempo I  
ral - - - len - tan - do - - - 8va f tempo I

231

234



Musical score for piano, page 12, measures 257-260. The score consists of four staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. Measure 257 starts with a forte dynamic (f) in the bass staff. Measure 258 begins with a piano dynamic (pp) in the bass staff. Measure 259 starts with a forte dynamic (f) in the bass staff. Measure 260 starts with a piano dynamic (pp) in the bass staff. Various slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings like ff and pp are present throughout the score.

A musical score page featuring three staves of piano music. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a treble clef. The key signature is one flat. Measure 1 consists of a single eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measures 2-4 show a pattern of eighth notes with grace notes. Measures 5-6 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 7-8 show eighth-note pairs with a fermata over the second note. Measures 9-10 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 11-12 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 13-14 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 15-16 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 17-18 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 19-20 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 21-22 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 23-24 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 25-26 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 27-28 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 29-30 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 31-32 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 33-34 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 35-36 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 37-38 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 39-40 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 41-42 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 43-44 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 45-46 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 47-48 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 49-50 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 51-52 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 53-54 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 55-56 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 57-58 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 59-60 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 61-62 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 63-64 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 65-66 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 67-68 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 69-70 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 71-72 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 73-74 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 75-76 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 77-78 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 79-80 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 81-82 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 83-84 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 85-86 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 87-88 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 89-90 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 91-92 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 93-94 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 95-96 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 97-98 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 99-100 show eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 266. The score consists of five staves. The top three staves are for the orchestra, showing woodwind entries with dynamic markings 'cresc.' and 'f'. The bottom two staves are for the piano, showing rhythmic patterns with dynamic markings 'cresc.' and 'f'. The piano staves also include a treble clef change.

\*) Quelle B, T. 259-262 } (R.H.): Source B, bb. 259-262 }

269

*8va*

272

*8va*

275

pp

A musical score page featuring four staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef, the second in bass clef, the third in treble clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature changes frequently, indicated by various sharps and flats. The time signature also varies. Several dynamic markings are present: 'poco rall.' (poco ritardando) appears three times, and 'il tempo' (normal tempo) appears three times. Measure numbers are not explicitly written but the sequence of measures follows a logical progression from left to right across the staves.

293

297

301

\*) Zu T. 298, Klavier, vgl. Crit. Commentary. — For b. 298, Pianoforte, cf. Crit. Commentary.

306

312

317

321

324

327

\*) Zu T. 323, Klavier, vgl. Crit. Commentary. — For b. 323, Pianoforte, cf. Crit. Commentary.

334

\*)

*simile*

338

343

\*

\*) Quelle B, T. 334-336 } (R.H.):  
Source B, bb. 334-336 } *simile*

Adagio

Adagio

6

11

14

18

cresc. ff

cresc. ff

cresc. ff

pp

Ted. \* Ted. \*

22

simile

pp

simile

pp

simile

pp

br

\*)

\*) Quelle B, T. 24 (mit Bleistift, möglicherweise von der Hand Berwalds) } (L.H.)

Source B, b. 24 (written in pencil, possibly in Berwald's handwriting)

The image shows three systems of a musical score, likely for orchestra and piano. The score consists of six staves, with the first two staves in treble clef and the remaining four in bass clef. The key signature is consistently B-flat major throughout all systems.

**System 1 (Measures 25-27):** The first staff features eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings like  $\text{pp}$ ,  $\text{ff}$ , and  $\text{sf}$ . The second staff contains sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The third staff has eighth-note patterns with dynamics such as  $\text{pp}$ ,  $\text{ff}$ , and  $\text{sf}$ .

**System 2 (Measures 28-30):** The first staff shows eighth-note patterns with dynamics  $\text{ff}$ ,  $\text{pp}$ , and  $\text{p}$ . The second staff has eighth-note patterns with dynamics  $\text{pp}$  and  $\text{p}$ . The third staff contains sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The fourth staff has eighth-note patterns with dynamics  $\text{pp}$  and  $\text{p}$ .

**System 3 (Measures 33-35):** The first staff features eighth-note patterns with dynamics  $\text{sf}$  and  $\text{sf}$ . The second staff has eighth-note patterns with dynamics  $\text{sf}$  and  $\text{sf}$ . The third staff contains sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The fourth staff has eighth-note patterns with dynamics  $\text{sf}$  and  $\text{sf}$ .

\*) Ausführungsvorschlag:  
Suggested performance:

**Leo.** [\*]  
attacca

## FINALE

Allegro

Three staves in common time, key signature C major.

Allegro

Two staves in common time, key signature C major. Dynamics include  $p$  and >.

6

Three staves in common time, key signature C major. Dynamics include  $p$  and  $\overline{\sigma}$ .

12

Three staves in common time, key signature C major. Dynamics include  $f_z$ ,  $p$ , and  $\overline{\sigma}$ .

Three staves in common time, key signature C major. Dynamics include  $f_z$ ,  $f_z$ ,  $f_z$ ,  $p$ , and  $\overline{\sigma}$ .

19

24

30

37

44

50

57

pp  
pp  
pp

p

63

f 3 sf 3 sf sf sf p sf sf  
f sf sf sf sf sf p sf sf  
f 3 sf 3 sf sf sf p sf sf

f 3 3 3 3 3 3 p 3 3 3 3 3 3

67

sf sf ff sf sf p 3 3  
sf sf ff sf sf p  
sf sf ff sf sf p 3 3

3 3 f ff 3 p 3 3  
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

71

75

79

86

Treble clef  
Bass clef  
Measure 1: eighth-note patterns  
Measure 2: eighth-note patterns with slurs  
Measure 3: eighth-note patterns with grace notes  
Measure 4: dotted half note, eighth-note patterns

93

Treble clef  
Bass clef  
Measure 1: eighth-note patterns with slurs  
Measure 2: eighth-note patterns with slurs  
Measure 3: eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes  
Measure 4: eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes  
Measure 5: dotted half note, eighth-note patterns

100

Treble clef  
Bass clef  
Measure 1: eighth-note patterns with slurs  
Measure 2: eighth-note patterns with slurs  
Measure 3: eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes  
Measure 4: eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes  
Measure 5: dotted half note, eighth-note patterns

106

pp 3 3 3  
3 3 3  
*sf*

111

*p*

115

pp  
pp  
pp

119

*simile*

126

133

*8va*

139

145

152

157

162

168

173

179

*simile*

*simile*

*simile*

186

*pp*

*pp*

*pp*

*simile*

*fpp*

*simile*

193 po - co - rall. il tempo

p

po - co - rall. il tempo

199

p

sf

>

204

p

sf sf

p

pp

>

sf sf sf p

>

211

218

224



241

249

256

263

Musical score for page 45, measures 263-273. The score consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. Measure 263 starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. Measure 264 begins with a bass note. Measures 265-266 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 267 starts with a bass note. Measures 268-269 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 270 starts with a bass note. Measures 271-272 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 273 starts with a bass note.

268

Continuation of the musical score from measure 268. The top two staves continue with sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom two staves begin with a bass note, followed by sixteenth-note patterns.

273

Continuation of the musical score from measure 273. The top two staves continue with sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom two staves begin with a bass note, followed by sixteenth-note patterns.

277

più Allegro

po - co rall.

più Allegro

283

ff

ff

ff

f

p

Musical score page 290. The top staff consists of three empty five-line staves. The bottom staff is a piano staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of  $\frac{4}{4}$ . The first measure contains six eighth-note chords. The second measure begins with a dynamic of *8va* (octave up) indicated by a bracket above the staff. The third measure starts with a dynamic of *cresc.* (crescendo) indicated by a bracket below the staff. The fourth measure concludes with a fermata over the final note.

296

304

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

312

pp

pp

pp

stringendo -

cresc.

stringendo -

stringendo -

cresc.

stringendo -

simile

cresc.

319

un poco presto

f

un poco presto

ff

un poco presto

ff

un poco presto

326

pp

cresc.

pp

cresc.

pp

cresc.

pp

cresc.

333

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

## Klavierquintett in c

## Piano Quintet in C Minor

Allegro molto

Stockholm, Dezember 1853

*Violino I*

*Violino II*

*Viola*

*Violoncello*

*Pianoforte*

1

4

7

5

poco a poco cresc.

cresc.

semper cresc.

10

cresc.

cresc.

13

f

f

f

f

16

p

p

p

p

Musical score for orchestra and piano, featuring four staves per system. The score consists of three systems of music, numbered 19, 22, and 25.

**System 19:** The score begins with a dynamic of  $f$ . The strings play eighth-note patterns in unison. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords. Measures 19 through 21 show a crescendo, indicated by "cresc." markings above the staves. Measures 22 through 24 continue the crescendo. Measures 25 through 27 conclude the section with a final crescendo.

**System 22:** The score continues with eighth-note patterns and eighth-note chords. Measures 22 through 24 show a crescendo, indicated by "cresc." markings above the staves. Measures 25 through 27 conclude the section.

**System 25:** The score begins with a dynamic of  $f$ . The strings play eighth-note patterns in unison. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords. Measures 25 through 27 conclude the section.

**Pedal Point:** A pedal point is present in the bassoon and double bass staves throughout the entire section, indicated by a vertical line and a circled "8".

28

poco a poco ritard.

dim.

## SCHERZO

*Poco Allegretto*

*Poco Allegretto*

39

53

pizz.

arco

cresc.

poco string.  
arco

pizz.

poco string.  
arco

pizz.

poco string.  
arco

cresc.

poco string.  
arco

cresc.

poco string.  
arco

cresc.

poco string.  
arco

cresc.

poco ritard.

a tempo

pp dolce  
a tempo

poco ritard.

a tempo

poco ritard.

pp a tempo

poco ritard.

pp dolce  
a tempo

poco ritard.

pp

54 52

57

*8va*

61 *poco marcato*

pizz. 3 3

pizz. 3 3

con leggerezza

sf 10

tr

65

68

71

6

a piacere  
arco

f a piacere  
arco

f a piacere  
arco

f a piacere  
arco

f a piacere  
arco

*8va*

*pp*

*a piacere*

*tempo I**pizz.*

*dim.*

*p*

*tempo I*

*pizz.*

*dim.*

*p*

*tempo I*

*pizz.*

*dim.*

*p*

*tempo I*

*tr*

*dim.*

*arco*

*tr*

*pizz.*

*arco*

*arco*

*arco*

*pizz.*

*arco*

Musical score page 57, measures 84-90. The score consists of four staves. Measure 84: Violin 1 (G clef) plays eighth-note pairs, Violin 2 (C clef) plays eighth-note pairs, Cello (F clef) plays eighth-note pairs, Bass (C clef) plays eighth-note pairs. Measure 85: Violin 1 arco, Violin 2 arco, Cello pizz., Bass arco. Measure 86: Violin 1 arco, Violin 2 arco, Cello pizz., Bass arco. Measure 87: Violin 1 arco, Violin 2 arco, Cello pizz., Bass arco. Measure 88: Violin 1 arco, Violin 2 arco, Cello pizz., Bass arco. Measure 89: Violin 1 arco, Violin 2 arco, Cello pizz., Bass arco. Measure 90: Violin 1 arco, Violin 2 arco, Cello pizz., Bass arco. Measure 91: Violin 1 arco, Violin 2 arco, Cello pizz., Bass arco. Measure 92: Violin 1 arco, Violin 2 arco, Cello pizz., Bass arco.

93

arco  
arco  
pizz.  
[b] br

96

3  
3  
3  
arco

99

poco a poco cresc.  
pizz.  
poco a poco cresc.  
poco a poco cresc.  
poco a poco cresc.  
simile

102

fp 3 3 cresc.  
fp arco 3 3 cresc.  
fp 3 3 cresc.  
fp 3 3 cresc.

8va

fp cresc.  
3 3

104

3 3  
3 3  
3 3  
3 3

3 3  
3 3  
3 3  
3 3

8va simile  
3 3  
3 3  
3 3  
simile

106

f  
f  
f  
f

8va

f

108

Musical score for page 60, measures 108-110. The score consists of six staves. Measures 108 and 109 show eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings fp. Measure 110 shows eighth-note patterns with dynamics ff, ff#, ff, ff, ff, and ff. Measure 111 shows eighth-note patterns with dynamics pp, pp, pp, pp, pp, and pp.

110

Musical score for page 60, measures 110-112. The score consists of six staves. Measures 110-111 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics ff, ff#, ff, ff, ff, and ff. Measures 112-113 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics pp, pp, pp, pp, pp, and pp.

112

Musical score for page 60, measures 112-113. The score consists of six staves. Measures 112-113 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics pp, pp, pp, pp, pp, and pp.

116

pp dolce

pp dolce

pp

pp

pp

120

124

8va

128

133

137

poco a poco ritard.

142  
Allegro molto

142  
Allegro molto

p poco a poco cresc.

144

145

146

147

cresc.

148

150

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

sempre cresc.

153

f

f

f

f

156

p

p

p

p

p

159

This section contains three staves of music for strings. The top three staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat. Measure 159 consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns. Measures 160 and 161 begin with sustained notes followed by eighth-note patterns.

162

This section contains three staves of music for strings. The top three staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat. Measures 162-164 feature sustained notes with crescendo markings ("cresc.") and eighth-note patterns.

165

This section contains three staves of music for strings. The top three staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat. Measures 165-167 show sustained notes with dynamic markings (f) and eighth-note patterns. Measure 167 includes a "8va" instruction.

168

171

174

poco a poco ritard.

## Adagio quasi Andante

Musical score for strings (two violins, viola, cello) in 2/4 time, key signature of three flats. The score consists of four staves. Measure 1: Violin 1 (top) has eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 (second) has eighth-note pairs. Viola (third) has eighth-note pairs. Cello (bottom) has eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: Violin 1 has eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 has eighth-note pairs. Viola has eighth-note pairs. Cello has eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: Violin 1 has eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 has eighth-note pairs. Viola has eighth-note pairs. Cello has eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: Violin 1 has eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 has eighth-note pairs. Viola has eighth-note pairs. Cello has eighth-note pairs.

## Adagio quasi Andante

Musical score for strings (two violins, viola, cello) in 2/4 time, key signature of three flats. The score consists of two staves. Measure 5: Violin 1 has eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 has eighth-note pairs. Viola has eighth-note pairs. Cello has eighth-note pairs. Measure 6: Violin 1 has eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 has eighth-note pairs. Viola has eighth-note pairs. Cello has eighth-note pairs.

6

Musical score for strings (two violins, viola, cello) in 2/4 time, key signature of three flats. The score consists of five staves. Measure 7: Violin 1 has eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 has eighth-note pairs. Viola has eighth-note pairs. Cello has eighth-note pairs. Measure 8: Violin 1 has eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 has eighth-note pairs. Viola has eighth-note pairs. Cello has eighth-note pairs. Measure 9: Violin 1 has eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 has eighth-note pairs. Viola has eighth-note pairs. Cello has eighth-note pairs. Measure 10: Violin 1 has eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 has eighth-note pairs. Viola has eighth-note pairs. Cello has eighth-note pairs.

10

Musical score for strings (two violins, viola, cello) in 2/4 time, key signature of three flats. The score consists of five staves. Measure 11: Violin 1 has eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 has eighth-note pairs. Viola has eighth-note pairs. Cello has eighth-note pairs. Measure 12: Violin 1 has eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 has eighth-note pairs. Viola has eighth-note pairs. Cello has eighth-note pairs. Measure 13: Violin 1 has eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 has eighth-note pairs. Viola has eighth-note pairs. Cello has eighth-note pairs. Measure 14: Violin 1 has eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 has eighth-note pairs. Viola has eighth-note pairs. Cello has eighth-note pairs. Measure 15: Violin 1 has eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 has eighth-note pairs. Viola has eighth-note pairs. Cello has eighth-note pairs.

15

20

27

31

pizz.  
arco  
pp  
ppp 13 mezza voce

34

f  
pizz.  
ppp 13

37

arco  
pp cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.  
mezza voce cresc.

40

8va

*fp*

*fp*

43

cresc.

*ff*

cresc.

cresc.

*ff*

*fp*

cresc.

*ff*

*fp*

cresc.

*ff*

47

dim.

dim.

dim.

dim.

pizz.

arco

pp

dim.

pp

52

56

60

64

pizz.

arco

pizz.

arco

mezza voce

poco cresc.

68

f

f

arco

f

f

70

71

73

77

81

86

cresc.

pp

cresc.

pp

pp

91

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

95

poco a poco cresc. e string.

fp tempo I

poco a poco cresc. e string.

fp tempo I

poco a poco cresc. e string.

fp tempo I

poco a poco cresc. e string.

fp tempo I

poco a poco cresc. e string.

fp tempo I

101

pp

f dim.

pp

f dim.

pp

f dim.

8va

ppp

f dim.

105

pp ritard. pizz.

pp ritard. pizz.

pp ritard.

pp mezza voce ritard. pizz.

pp ritard.

Allegro assai e con spirito

Allegro assai e con spirito

6

arco  
p  
arco  
p  
p

pp

11

pp

f

b

16

21

26

31

pp

36

pizz.

pizz.

pp

41

cresc.

cresc.

arco

cresc.

arco

cresc.

pp

cresc.

fp

pp

46

pizz.  
pizz.  
pizz.  
pp  
pp

51

arco  
arco  
arco  
arco

*8va*

57

f  
f  
f  
f  
*8va*

*f*

*ff*

<sup>3</sup>

62

70

76

This musical score consists of three systems of four staves each, representing a string quartet. The staves are arranged vertically, with the top staff being the treble clef (G-clef) and the bottom staff being the bass clef (F-clef). The key signature is consistently one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (indicated by 'C').

**System 1 (Measure 62):** The first system begins with eighth-note patterns in the upper voices. The bassoon staff has sustained notes. Measures 63-64 show eighth-note chords. Measure 65 features sixteenth-note patterns.

**System 2 (Measure 70):** Measures 70-71 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 72-73 feature sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 74-75 show eighth-note patterns.

**System 3 (Measure 76):** Measures 76-77 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 78-79 feature sixteenth-note patterns.

**Dynamic and Articulation:** Various dynamics are indicated throughout, such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *dim.* (diminuendo). Articulations include slurs, grace notes, and accents.

81

pizz.

pp arco pp

pp

f p sf

87

sf sf sf fp

93

sf sf sf fp

99

106

114

120

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

126

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*

131

*dim.*

*p*

*dim.*

*p*

*dim.*

*p*

*8va*

*dim.*

*p*

*simile*

137

ff  
p

144

cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.

151

ff  
p  
ff  
ff  
p  
ff  
p

159

165

171

176

182

188

Musical score for orchestra and piano, featuring four staves for woodwind instruments (two oboes, bassoon, and strings) and two staves for piano. The score consists of three systems:

- System 1 (Measures 194-199):** The woodwinds play sustained notes with grace notes. The piano plays eighth-note chords. Dynamics:  $f$ ,  $p$ ,  $p$ .
- System 2 (Measures 200-205):** The woodwinds play eighth-note patterns. The piano plays eighth-note chords. Dynamics:  $p$ ,  $dim.$ ,  $cresc.$ ,  $cresc.$ ,  $cresc.$ ,  $cresc.$ ,  $cresc.$ .
- System 3 (Measures 206-207):** The woodwinds play sustained notes. The piano plays eighth-note chords. Dynamics:  $f$ ,  $f$ ,  $f$ ,  $f$ .

212

p mezza voce

*p*

*pp*

*simile*

218

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

224

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*

*8va*

*dim.*

*dim.*

*dim.*

229

234

240

246

253

260

269

280

291

301

312

322

Musical score page 12, measures 222-223. The score consists of five staves. Measures 222 start with a treble clef, two flats, and a key signature of B-flat major (two sharps). The first three staves play eighth-note patterns with grace notes. The bass staff has sixteenth-note patterns. The fifth staff starts with a bass clef, one flat, and a key signature of E-flat major (three sharps). Measures 223 begin with a treble clef, one flat, and a key signature of A major (no sharps or flats). The bass staff continues its sixteenth-note pattern.

330

337

343

350

356

362

A musical score page featuring four staves of music for orchestra. The top three staves are in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat. Measure 1 consists of two measures of rests followed by a dynamic ff. Measures 2-4 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics f, ff, and f respectively. Measure 5 contains six measures of eighth-note patterns. Measure 6 shows a bass line with a dynamic ff.

A musical score page featuring five staves of music for orchestra. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 372 begins with a dynamic of ff. The first staff consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns. The second staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by three measures of rests. The third staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by three measures of rests. The fourth staff consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns. The fifth staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by three measures of rests. Measures 373 begin with a dynamic of ff. The first staff has a measure of eighth-note patterns followed by three measures of rests. The second staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by three measures of rests. The third staff has a measure of eighth-note patterns followed by three measures of rests. The fourth staff has a measure of eighth-note patterns followed by three measures of rests. The fifth staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by three measures of rests.

383

dim.  
dim.  
dim.  
dim.

*8va*  
dim.

389

cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.

395

*ff*  
*ff*  
*ff*  
*ff*

*8va*  
*ff*

401

408

417

423

Musical score page 423. The score consists of four staves. The top three staves are mostly blank with a few notes. The fourth staff (bass) has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and grace notes.

428

Musical score page 428. The score consists of four staves. The top three staves have dynamic markings 'p' and 'pp'. The fourth staff (bass) has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and grace notes.

434

Musical score page 434. The score consists of four staves. The dynamics include 'poco cresc.', 'p', 'cresc.', 'fp', and 'poco cresc.'. The bass staff has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and grace notes.

440

una corda.

pp

445

pp

450

pp

455

pizz.

pp

460

cresc.

pp

cresc.  
arco

cresc.  
arco

cresc.

cresc.

fp

465

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pp

pizz.

pp

pp

471

arco  
arco  
arco  
arco

*8va*

477

f  
f  
f  
f

*8va*

*f*

*ff*

482

p  
p  
p  
p

3 3 3 3 3 3

490

496

502

A musical score page for orchestra, numbered 508. The score consists of four staves: Violin I (top), Violin II, Cello/Bass, and Double Bass. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings such as 'sf' (fortissimo) and 'fp' (fortissimo piano). Measure 1 starts with a rest followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 2 begins with a sixteenth note. Measure 3 contains a sixteenth-note figure. Measure 4 includes a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 5 starts with a sixteenth note. Measure 6 begins with a sixteenth note. Measure 7 contains a sixteenth-note figure. Measure 8 includes a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 9 starts with a sixteenth note. Measure 10 begins with a sixteenth note. Measure 11 contains a sixteenth-note figure. Measure 12 includes a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 13 starts with a sixteenth note. Measure 14 begins with a sixteenth note. Measure 15 contains a sixteenth-note figure. Measure 16 includes a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 17 starts with a sixteenth note. Measure 18 begins with a sixteenth note. Measure 19 contains a sixteenth-note figure. Measure 20 includes a sixteenth-note pattern.

513

A musical score page for orchestra, numbered 518. The score consists of five staves: Violin 1, Violin 2, Cello/Bassoon, Double Bass, and Piano. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is common time. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note groups and sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include 'pp' (pianissimo) and 'pizz.' (pizzicato). Measure numbers 1 through 10 are present above the staves.

525

pp

532

mezzo voce

539

p

*simile*

Musical score for orchestra, page 15, measures 545-557.

**Measure 545:** Four staves (Violin 1, Violin 2, Cello, Bass) in B-flat major. Dynamics: cresc., mf, cresc., mf, cresc., mf, cresc., mf.

**Measure 551:** Four staves (Violin 1, Violin 2, Cello, Bass) in B-flat major. Dynamics: dim., p, dim., p, dim., p, 8va..., dim., p, dim., p.

**Measure 557:** Four staves (Violin 1, Violin 2, Cello, Bass) in B-flat major. Dynamics: pizz., f, arco, pizz., f, arco, pizz., f, arco, pizz., f, arco, cresc., f.

562

dim.

pizz.

dim.

dim.

dim.

11

dim.

11

cresc.

566

pizz.

f arco

f arco

f arco

pizz.

f

571

dim.

dim.

dim.

dim.

11

11

p

dim.

578

578

587

587

594

594

601

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

*8va*

*8va*

3 3 3 3

609

*arco*

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

*8va*

*8va*

cresc.

614

*ff*

*ff*

*ff*

*ff*

*ff*

\*) Quelle A und B, T. 620, Klavier: R. H. eine Oktave tiefer. — Sources A and B, b. 620, Pianoforte: R.H. one octave lower.

## Klavierquintett in A

## Piano Quintet in A Major

109

*Allegro con gusto*

Entstanden in den 1850er Jahren, spätestens 1857 –  
Time of composition during the 1850's, at the latest 1857

*Violino I*

*Violino II*

*Viola*

*Violoncello*

*Pianoforte*

7

14

20

A five-line staff system in G major (two sharps). Measure 20: Treble, B, A, G, F#; Alto, E, D, C, B; Bass, D, C, B, A; Bassoon, B, A, G, F#. Measure 21: Treble, E, D, C, B; Alto, A, G, F#, E; Bass, D, C, B, A; Bassoon, E, D, C, B. Measure 22: Treble, A, G, F#, E; Alto, D, C, B, A; Bass, C, B, A, G; Bassoon, A, G, F#, E. Measure 23: Treble, D, C, B, A; Alto, G, F#, E, D; Bass, B, A, G, F#; Bassoon, D, C, B, A. Measure 24: Treble, G, F#, E, D; Alto, C, B, A, G; Bass, A, G, F#, E; Bassoon, G, F#, E, D. Measures 20-24 are labeled "cresc." under each measure.

25

A five-line staff system in G major (two sharps). Measure 25: Treble, D, C, B, A; Alto, G, F#, E, D; Bass, B, A, G, F#; Bassoon, D, C, B, A. Measure 26: Treble, E, D, C, B; Alto, A, G, F#, E; Bass, C, B, A, G; Bassoon, E, D, C, B. Measure 27: Treble, A, G, F#, E; Alto, D, C, B, A; Bass, B, A, G, F#; Bassoon, A, G, F#, E. Measure 28: Treble, D, C, B, A; Alto, G, F#, E, D; Bass, B, A, G, F#; Bassoon, D, C, B, A. Measures 25-28 are labeled "p" under each measure. Measure 29 starts with "grazioso".

29

A five-line staff system in G major (two sharps). Measures 29-32: Treble, D, C, B, A; Alto, G, F#, E, D; Bass, B, A, G, F#; Bassoon, D, C, B, A. Measures 29-32 are labeled "cresc.". Measure 33: Treble, G, F#, E, D; Alto, C, B, A, G; Bass, B, A, G, F#; Bassoon, G, F#, E, D. Measure 33 is labeled "8va" above the bassoon staff.

33

pp  
pp  
pp  
pp  
*8va...*

cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.

*simile*  
*simile*  
*simile*  
*simile*

*cresc.*

*f*  
*p*  
*p*  
*p*

*fp*  
*8va...*

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

*8va*

*mezza voce*

*pp*

*arco*

*8va*

*fp*

55

60

64

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 10, measures 68-76.

**Measure 68:** The score consists of five staves. The top three staves (Violin I, Violin II, Viola) play eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings "cresc.". The bottom two staves (Cello, Double Bass) play sustained notes. Measure 68 ends with a repeat sign and a treble clef change.

**Measure 69:** The violins play eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings "cresc.". The cellos and basses play sustained notes. Measure 69 ends with a repeat sign and a treble clef change.

**Measure 70:** The violins play eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings "cresc.". The cellos and basses play sustained notes. Measure 70 ends with a repeat sign and a treble clef change.

**Measure 71:** The violins play eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings "cresc.". The cellos and basses play sustained notes. Measure 71 ends with a repeat sign and a treble clef change.

**Measure 72:** The violins play eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings "f". The cellos and basses play sustained notes. Measure 72 ends with a repeat sign and a treble clef change.

**Measure 73:** The violins play eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings "f". The cellos and basses play sustained notes. Measure 73 ends with a repeat sign and a treble clef change.

**Measure 74:** The violins play eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings "f". The cellos and basses play sustained notes. Measure 74 ends with a repeat sign and a treble clef change.

**Measure 75:** The violins play eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings "f". The cellos and basses play sustained notes. Measure 75 ends with a repeat sign and a treble clef change.

**Measure 76:** The violins play eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings "f". The cellos and basses play sustained notes. Measure 76 ends with a repeat sign and a treble clef change.

80

85

*8va*

91

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

*8va*

tr.

96

102

poco ritard.

poco ritard.

poco ritard.

poco ritard.

un poco meno Allegro  
pp un poco meno Allegro  
pp un poco meno Allegro pizz.  
un poco meno Allegro pizz.  
un poco meno Allegro

poco ritard.

107

dim.

*tr*

*tr*

*tr*

112

string. il tempo  
dolce  
string. il tempo  
arco  
dolce  
arco  
dolce  
string. il tempo  
con grazia

116

120

tempo I  
mf tempo I  
tempo I  
tempo I  
mf tempo I  
mf 3  
8  
3

124

dim.  
dim.  
dim.  
dim.  
pp

128

mezza voce  
pizz.  
pizz.  
pizz.  
pp

133

arco  
arco  
p  
pp

139

145

149

152

arco  
cresc.  
arco  
cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.

155

cresc.

158

cresc.

161

121

164

167

173

pizz.  
arco  
dolce  
pizz.

179

arco  
arco  
tr.  
pizz.  
pizz.  
8va  
8va

185

tr.  
pizz.  
pizz.  
arco

191

marcato      pp

*8va*

196

arco  
dim.

pp  
arco

pp

mezza voce

203

arco  
mezza voce

pp

210

pp  
pp  
pp  
pp  
p  
pp

216

cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.

221

p  
p  
p  
p  
grazioso

225

cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.  
8va-----

229

pp  
pp  
pp  
pp  
8va::  
3 pp 3 3

233

cresc.  
simile  
cresc.  
simile  
simile  
cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.  
3 cresc.

237

240

243

247

252

253

254

255

256

257

263

pizz.

p.

mezza voce

p.

pp

arco

pp

268

272

275

pp  
pp  
pp  
pizz.

279

pp  
pp  
pp arco  
pp

283

pp  
pp  
pp  
cresc.  
cresc.  
pp  
cresc.

287

pp  
pp  
pp  
pp

291

ff  
ff  
p  
ppp  
mezza voce

299

cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.  
cresc.

303

poco ritard.

poco ritard.

poco ritard.

poco ritard.

poco ritard.

ff

tr

poco ritard.

poco ritard.

poco ritard.

poco ritard.

silence

Allegro vivace

\*)

p dolce

Allegro vivace

p

7

p dolce

7

\*) Zu T. 5-8, Violoncello, vgl. Crit. Commentary.- For bb. 5-8, Violoncello, cf. Crit. Commentary.

13

20

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

27

pizz.  
p

pizz.  
p

pizz.  
p

fp  
fp  
fp

34

41

48

134

55

62

69

77

*8va-----:*

85

93

ottava ad lib.

136

100

f      p      pp

107

f      f      f      #f      f

#f      f      f      f

#f      f      f      f

#f      f      f      f

#f      f      f      f

113

f      f      f      f      f

f      f      f      f      f

f      f      f      f      f

f      f      f      f      f

f      f      f      f      f

sf      p      sf      p

sf      p      sf      p

sf      p      sf      p

120

127

dolce

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

pp

137

pp

pp

pp

pp

146

Musical score page 146. The score consists of five staves. The top three staves are for two treble clef instruments, likely flutes or recorders. The fourth staff is for a bass clef instrument, likely cello or double bass. The bottom staff is for the piano. The key signature is A major (two sharps). The tempo is indicated as 146 BPM. The music features eighth-note patterns and some sixteenth-note figures in the lower staves.

152

Musical score page 152. The layout is identical to page 146, with five staves for two treble clef instruments, bass clef instrument, and piano. The key signature changes to G major (one sharp). The music continues with eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures, maintaining the 146 BPM tempo.

158

Musical score page 158. The layout remains the same. The key signature changes to F# major (one sharp). The music consists of eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures, continuing the established style and tempo.

164

171

179

186

193

200

206

*8va*

*simile*

*simile*

*8va*

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 12, measures 225-226. The score consists of six staves. The top four staves are for the orchestra, each with a dynamic marking of *f*. The bottom two staves are for the piano, with dynamics of *ff* and *8va...*. Measure 225 starts with eighth-note patterns on the upper staves, followed by sixteenth-note patterns in measure 226. The piano part features sustained bass notes and eighth-note chords.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 232-233. The score consists of five staves. The top three staves are in treble clef, G major (two sharps), and common time. The bottom two staves are in bass clef, C major (no sharps or flats), and common time. Measure 232 starts with a rest followed by eighth-note patterns. Measure 233 begins with a dynamic *p*, followed by eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 239-240. The score consists of five staves. Measure 239 starts with a treble clef, two sharps, and a common time signature. The first three staves play eighth-note patterns with slurs, followed by a dynamic instruction "poco a poco cresc.". The fourth staff has a bass clef and plays eighth notes. The fifth staff has a treble clef and plays sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 240 begins with a treble clef, one sharp, and a common time signature. The first three staves continue their eighth-note patterns with slurs, followed by another "poco a poco cresc." instruction. The fourth staff has a bass clef and plays eighth notes. The fifth staff has a treble clef and plays sixteenth-note patterns. The score concludes with a repeat sign and the instruction "poco a poco cresc." at the end of measure 240.

247

255

263

272

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

A musical score for piano, page 279. The score consists of five staves. The top four staves are for the right hand and show a continuous line of eighth-note patterns with various dynamics like forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sf). The bottom staff is for the left hand (basso continuo) and shows harmonic changes with different chords and bass notes. The score is in common time and major key signature.

A musical score page featuring six staves of music. The top four staves are for the orchestra, each with a dynamic marking of 'pp' (pianissimo). The fifth staff is for the piano, showing a bass line with dynamic markings of 'f' (fortissimo) and 'pp'. The sixth staff is for the piano, showing a treble line with dynamic markings of 'f' (fortissimo) and 'pp'. The score includes various musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs.

294

300

307

314

pizz.  
pizz.  
pizz.

321

pizz.  
pizz.  
arco poco marcato  
poco marcato  
poco  
pizz.

scherzando

331

marcato  
poco marcato  
poco marcato

340

poco marcato      poco marcato

marcato

arco

arco

poco marcato      poco

arco poco

marcato

354

pp

marcato pp

poco marcato

marcato

poco marcato

fp

fp

361

Treble clef, Sharp key signature (F major), 4/4 time.

Bass clef, Sharp key signature (F major), 4/4 time.

Treble clef, Sharp key signature (F major), 4/4 time.

Bass clef, Sharp key signature (F major), 4/4 time.

Bass clef, Sharp key signature (F major), 4/4 time.

368

Treble clef, Sharp key signature (F major), 4/4 time.

Bass clef, Sharp key signature (F major), 4/4 time.

Treble clef, Sharp key signature (F major), 4/4 time.

Bass clef, Sharp key signature (F major), 4/4 time.

Bass clef, Sharp key signature (F major), 4/4 time.

375

Treble clef, Sharp key signature (F major), 4/4 time.

Bass clef, Sharp key signature (F major), 4/4 time.

Treble clef, Sharp key signature (F major), 4/4 time.

Bass clef, Sharp key signature (F major), 4/4 time.

Bass clef, Sharp key signature (F major), 4/4 time.

381

This musical score page contains three staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. Measure 381 starts with a dynamic 'p' (pianissimo) and consists of six measures of mostly eighth-note patterns. Measure 388 begins with a dynamic 'f' (forte). Measures 381 and 388 end with fermatas. Measure 395 starts with a dynamic 'f' and includes crescendo markings ('cresc.') in each measure. The bass staff in measure 395 features a prominent eighth-note bass line.

388

395

401

408

415

421

Musical score page 421. The score consists of four staves. The top three staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Measure 421 starts with a series of eighth-note patterns. The bass staff has a sustained note with a fermata. The second system begins with a dynamic of  $8va$  (octave up) and  $bz$  (bassoon). The bassoon part includes slurs and grace notes. The third system starts with a dynamic of  $8va$  and  $bz$ , followed by two measures of "simile". The fourth system continues with eighth-note patterns.

428

Musical score page 428. The score consists of four staves. The top three staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Measure 428 starts with a dynamic of  $bz$ . The bass staff has a sustained note with a fermata. The second system starts with a dynamic of  $bz$ . The third system starts with a dynamic of  $8va$  and  $bz$ . The fourth system continues with eighth-note patterns.

435

Musical score page 435. The score consists of four staves. The top three staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Measure 435 starts with a dynamic of  $bz$ . The bass staff has a sustained note with a fermata. The second system starts with a dynamic of  $ff$ . The third system starts with a dynamic of  $ff$ . The fourth system starts with a dynamic of  $ff$ . The fifth system starts with a dynamic of  $8va$  and  $bz$ . The sixth system starts with a dynamic of  $ff$ .

442

pp

pp

pp

pp

dim.

pp

449

f

f

f

f

456

f

f

f

f

464

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

*8va*

pp

pp

473

*8va*

482

*8va*

154

491

Musical score page 154, measures 491-492. The score consists of five staves. Measures 491 begin with rests followed by eighth-note patterns. Measure 492 features sixteenth-note patterns and grace notes. Measure 493 begins with a bass line and concludes with a melodic line.

500

Musical score page 154, measures 493-494. The score continues with five staves. Measures 493-494 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes. Measures 495-496 feature sixteenth-note patterns and grace notes.

508

Musical score page 154, measures 495-496. The score continues with five staves. Measures 495-496 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes. Measures 497-498 feature sixteenth-note patterns and grace notes.

514

Poco Andante

6

13

cresc.

dim.

pp

cresc.

dim.

pp

cresc.

dim.

pp

cresc.

dim.

pp

*8va*

pizz. arco

pizz. arco

f

f

f

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

157

27

tempo ad lib.

*fp*

6

3

12

lento  
\*)

29

a tempo  
*pizz.*

*p* a tempo

*pizz.*

a tempo

a tempo

a tempo

*p*

*pp*

3

*simile*

3

31

\*)

<sup>\*)</sup> Zu T. 28, Pianoforte, vgl. Crit. Commentary. – For b. 28, Pianoforte, cf. Crit. Commentary.

158

33

Musical score for strings and basso continuo. The score consists of five staves: two violins (G clef), cello (C clef), double bass (F clef), first viola (G clef), and second viola (C clef). Measure 33 starts with a melodic line in the violins and cello, followed by eighth-note patterns in the basso continuo and violas. Measure 34 continues with similar patterns, with the basso continuo providing harmonic support. Measure 35 concludes the section with sustained notes and eighth-note patterns.

35

Continuation of the musical score. Measures 35-36 show the continuation of the melodic line and harmonic support from the previous section. Measure 37 introduces a new dynamic, indicated by "pizz." (pizzicato) over the basso continuo staff, while the other voices continue their eighth-note patterns.

37

Final section of the musical score. Measures 37-38 show the basso continuo playing pizzicato while the other voices provide harmonic support. Measure 39 concludes with a rhythmic pattern in the basso continuo, indicated by "simile" above the staff.

39

41  
arco

43

45

dim.

dim.

dim.

dim.

47

dolce

pp

51

pp

pp

Musical score page 161, measures 55-63. The score consists of four staves (treble, bass, alto, tenor) in common time, with a key signature of one flat. Measure 55 starts with a fermata over the first two measures. Measure 56 begins with a dynamic *f dolce*. Measures 57-58 show complex sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes. Measure 59 starts with a dynamic *pp*. Measures 60-61 continue with sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 62 starts with a dynamic *p*. Measure 63 starts with a dynamic *p*, followed by a measure with a dynamic *p* and a tempo marking *poco marcato*.

162

66 3 3

3 3

3 3

b<sub>1</sub>

pizz.

arco

pizz.

pizz.

arco

pizz.

arco

76

pizz.

arco

pp

pizz.

arco

pp

arco

pp

3

b<sub>1</sub>

b<sub>2</sub>

b<sub>3</sub>

b<sub>4</sub>

Musical score for strings (two violins, viola, cello) in common time, key signature of one flat. Measure 80: Violin 1 and 2 play eighth-note pairs, viola and cello provide harmonic support. Measure 81 (beginning of measure 82): Violin 1 and 2 play sixteenth-note patterns, viola and cello provide harmonic support. Measure 82: Violin 1 and 2 play eighth-note pairs, viola and cello provide harmonic support. Measure 83 (beginning of measure 84): Violin 1 and 2 play sixteenth-note patterns, viola and cello provide harmonic support. Measure 84: Violin 1 and 2 play eighth-note pairs, viola and cello provide harmonic support.

86

88

90

94

165

100

104

107

arco  
arco  
arco

110

f  
fp

114  
tempo ad lib.

12

ritard.

lento

*8va*

## Allegro molto

Allegro molto

27

Musical score for strings and piano, page 168, measures 27-39. The score consists of five staves: Violin 1, Violin 2, Cello/Bass, Piano (right hand), and Piano (left hand). The key signature is A major (two sharps). Measure 27: Violin 1 and 2 play eighth-note patterns. Cello/Bass provides harmonic support. Piano right hand plays eighth-note chords. Measure 28: Violin 1 and 2 continue their eighth-note patterns. Cello/Bass adds eighth-note patterns. Piano right hand plays eighth-note chords. Measure 29: Violin 1 and 2 play eighth-note patterns. Cello/Bass adds eighth-note patterns. Piano right hand plays eighth-note chords. Measure 30: Violin 1 and 2 play eighth-note patterns. Cello/Bass adds eighth-note patterns. Piano right hand plays eighth-note chords. Measure 31: Violin 1 and 2 play eighth-note patterns. Cello/Bass adds eighth-note patterns. Piano right hand plays eighth-note chords. Measure 32: Violin 1 and 2 play eighth-note patterns. Cello/Bass adds eighth-note patterns. Piano right hand plays eighth-note chords. Measure 33: Violin 1 and 2 play eighth-note patterns. Cello/Bass adds eighth-note patterns. Piano right hand plays eighth-note chords. Measure 34: Violin 1 and 2 play eighth-note patterns. Cello/Bass adds eighth-note patterns. Piano right hand plays eighth-note chords. Measure 35: Violin 1 and 2 play eighth-note patterns. Cello/Bass adds eighth-note patterns. Piano right hand plays eighth-note chords. Measure 36: Violin 1 and 2 play eighth-note patterns. Cello/Bass adds eighth-note patterns. Piano right hand plays eighth-note chords. Measure 37: Violin 1 and 2 play eighth-note patterns. Cello/Bass adds eighth-note patterns. Piano right hand plays eighth-note chords. Measure 38: Violin 1 and 2 play eighth-note patterns. Cello/Bass adds eighth-note patterns. Piano right hand plays eighth-note chords. Measure 39: Violin 1 and 2 play eighth-note patterns. Cello/Bass adds eighth-note patterns. Piano right hand plays eighth-note chords. Dynamics: pp, pizz., pp, pizz., pp, cresc., fp, cresc., fp, Facilité.

45

50

55

Musical score page 170, measures 60-73. The score consists of five staves. Measures 60-65 show melodic lines with various dynamics and harmonic changes. Measure 66 starts with a dynamic of *legg.* Measures 67-73 feature rhythmic patterns with *cresc.* and *ff* markings. Measure 74 concludes with a dynamic of *cresc.*

Musical score for orchestra and piano, featuring six staves. The top three staves represent the orchestra (two violins, viola, cello/bass) and the bottom three staves represent the piano. The score consists of six systems of music, numbered 81 through 86. System 81 (measures 1-4) shows eighth-note patterns in the upper voices and sixteenth-note chords in the lower voices. System 82 (measures 5-8) features eighth-note chords in the lower voices and sixteenth-note patterns in the upper voices. System 83 (measures 9-12) includes dynamic markings *ff*. System 84 (measures 13-16) includes dynamic markings *ff*. System 85 (measures 17-20) includes dynamic markings *ff*. System 86 (measures 21-24) includes dynamic markings *ff*. System 87 (measures 1-4) shows eighth-note patterns in the upper voices and sixteenth-note chords in the lower voices. System 88 (measures 5-8) features eighth-note chords in the lower voices and sixteenth-note patterns in the upper voices. System 89 (measures 9-12) includes dynamic markings *ff*. System 90 (measures 13-16) includes dynamic markings *ff*. System 91 (measures 17-20) includes dynamic markings *ff*. System 92 (measures 21-24) includes dynamic markings *ff*. System 93 (measures 1-4) shows eighth-note patterns in the upper voices and sixteenth-note chords in the lower voices. System 94 (measures 5-8) features eighth-note chords in the lower voices and sixteenth-note patterns in the upper voices. System 95 (measures 9-12) includes dynamic markings *p*. System 96 (measures 13-16) includes dynamic markings *p*. System 97 (measures 17-20) includes dynamic markings *p*. System 98 (measures 21-24) includes dynamic markings *p*.

105

pp  
pp  
pp  
pp

110

115

Musical score for orchestra and piano, pages 120-131. The score consists of six staves: two woodwind (oboe and bassoon), two brass (trumpet and tuba), two strings (violin and cello), and piano. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The tempo is 120-131.

**Page 120:** Measures 120-124. The woodwinds play eighth-note patterns. The brass and strings provide harmonic support. The piano accompaniment features sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

**Page 121:** Measures 125-129. The woodwinds play eighth-note patterns. The brass and strings provide harmonic support. The piano accompaniment features sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

**Page 122:** Measures 130-134. The woodwinds play eighth-note patterns. The brass and strings provide harmonic support. The piano accompaniment features sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

**Page 123:** Measures 135-139. The woodwinds play eighth-note patterns. The brass and strings provide harmonic support. The piano accompaniment features sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

**Page 124:** Measures 140-144. The woodwinds play eighth-note patterns. The brass and strings provide harmonic support. The piano accompaniment features sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

**Page 125:** Measures 145-149. The woodwinds play eighth-note patterns. The brass and strings provide harmonic support. The piano accompaniment features sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

**Page 126:** Measures 150-154. The woodwinds play eighth-note patterns. The brass and strings provide harmonic support. The piano accompaniment features sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

**Page 127:** Measures 155-159. The woodwinds play eighth-note patterns. The brass and strings provide harmonic support. The piano accompaniment features sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

**Page 128:** Measures 160-164. The woodwinds play eighth-note patterns. The brass and strings provide harmonic support. The piano accompaniment features sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

**Page 129:** Measures 165-169. The woodwinds play eighth-note patterns. The brass and strings provide harmonic support. The piano accompaniment features sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

**Page 130:** Measures 170-174. The woodwinds play eighth-note patterns. The brass and strings provide harmonic support. The piano accompaniment features sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

**Page 131:** Measures 175-179. The woodwinds play eighth-note patterns. The brass and strings provide harmonic support. The piano accompaniment features sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

137

143

149

Musical score for string quartet, featuring three staves per page. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The key signature is A major (three sharps). Measure 154 starts with a rest followed by eighth-note patterns. Measure 159 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 164 starts with a rest followed by eighth-note patterns. The score includes dynamic markings like  $\text{pizz.}$  (pizzicato) and slurs.

154

159

164

pizz.

169

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

arco

poco a poco cresc.

Lento.

175

fp

182

pp

pp

pp

pp

188

dim.

8va-----;

pp

p

p

p

8va-----;

ppp

208

Musical score for measures 208-214. The score consists of four staves: Treble, Alto, Bass, and a lower staff (likely Cello or Double Bass). The key signature is two sharps. Measure 208 starts with sustained notes. Measure 209 begins with eighth-note patterns. Measure 210 continues eighth-note patterns. Measure 211 begins eighth-note patterns. Measure 212 begins eighth-note patterns.

214

Musical score for measures 214-220. The score consists of four staves: Treble, Alto, Bass, and a lower staff (likely Cello or Double Bass). The key signature changes to one sharp. Measure 214 starts with sustained notes. Measure 215 begins eighth-note patterns. Measure 216 begins eighth-note patterns. Measure 217 begins eighth-note patterns. Measure 218 begins eighth-note patterns. Measure 219 begins eighth-note patterns. Measure 220 begins eighth-note patterns.

220

Musical score for measure 220. The score consists of four staves: Treble, Alto, Bass, and a lower staff (likely Cello or Double Bass). The key signature changes to one sharp. The score shows sustained notes followed by eighth-note patterns.

225

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

231

11

237

Facilité

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 180, measures 242-253.

**Measure 242:** The score consists of six staves. The top three staves (Treble, Alto, Bass) play sustained notes with dynamic markings  $\text{f}$ ,  $\text{f}$ , and  $\text{f}$ . The bottom three staves (Treble, Alto, Bass) play sustained notes with dynamic markings  $\text{cresc.}$ ,  $\text{cresc.}$ , and  $\text{cresc.}$ . The piano part (bottom staff) has a dynamic marking  $8va$ .

**Measure 247:** The top three staves (Treble, Alto, Bass) play sustained notes with dynamic markings  $\text{pp}$ ,  $\text{pp}$ , and  $\text{pp}$ . The bottom three staves (Treble, Alto, Bass) play sustained notes with dynamic markings  $\text{pp}$ ,  $\text{pp}$ , and  $\text{pp}$ . The piano part (bottom staff) has dynamic markings  $\text{pp}$ ,  $\text{pp}$ , and  $\text{pp}$ .

**Measure 253:** The top three staves (Treble, Alto, Bass) play sustained notes with dynamic markings  $\text{f}$ ,  $\text{f}$ , and  $\text{f}$ . The bottom three staves (Treble, Alto, Bass) play sustained notes with dynamic markings  $\text{f}$ ,  $\text{f}$ , and  $\text{f}$ . The piano part (bottom staff) has a dynamic marking  $p$ .

259 *pizz.*  
*cresc.*  
*pizz.*  
*cresc.*  
*pizz.*  
*cresc.*  
*pizz.*  
*cresc.*

ottava ad lib.\*  
*cresc.*

265 *arco*  
*f*  
*arco*  
*f*  
*arco*  
*f*  
*arco*  
*f*

270 *dim.*  
*dim.*  
*dim.*  
*dim.*

\*). T. 261-268, Klavier: Aus melodischen Gründen dürfte die Weglassung der unteren Oktave zu empfehlen sein. - Bb. 261-268, Pianoforte: Melodic considerations would suggest that the lower octave be omitted.

275

275

276

277

278

279

280

280

pp

pp

pp

mezza voce

8va

pp

287

pizz.

arco

mezza voce

8va

294

marc.

pizz.

299

marc.

marc.

304

arco

*8va*

*8va*

309

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

*8va*

cresc.

cresc.

314

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

319

*f*

*ff*

*ff*

*tenuto*

*ff*

5

*ff*

325

334

*8va*

340

dim.

345

pp  
pizz.  
pp  
pizz.  
pp  
pp  
pp  
Facilité

350

355

360

365

371

375

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc..

\*

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 10, measures 377-389.

**Measure 377:** The score consists of five staves. The top three staves are for woodwind instruments (Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon) and the bottom two are for strings (Violin and Cello). The key signature is one sharp. Measure 377 starts with a dynamic **ff**. Measures 378-380 show continuous eighth-note patterns with grace notes. Measures 381-383 feature sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes. Measures 384-386 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.

**Measure 387:** The score continues with sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes. Measures 388-389 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.

**Measure 390:** The score concludes with sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes. The dynamic **p** is indicated at the end of the page.

397

189

404

409

*8va*

414

*8va*

*8va*

*dim.*

*dim.*

*dim.*

*dim.*

*dim.*

*dim.*

ANHANG  
APPENDIX



## I

**Larghetto und Scherzo**  
zu einem früheren Klavierquintett in A\*

## I

**Larghetto and Scherzo**  
from an earlier Piano Quintet in A Major\*

Entstanden gegen Ende der 1840er Jahre oder um 1850 –  
Time of composition during the later part of the 1840's or ca 1850

arcu ♯

*Larghetto*

*Pianoforte*

7

13

\*) Vgl. Vorwort, Fußnote 9. – Cf. Preface, footnote 9.

19

24

27

31

36

42

46

46

fp      ff

fp      ff

fp      ff

fp      ff

fp      ff

fp      pp      fp      f

49

pp

mezza voce

pp

mezza voce

p

51

pp

mezza voce

pp

pp

53

55

f pp ppp pp pp mezza voce

56

ff pp p

57

pp cresc.

58

f p pp f p pp f p pp

59

f p pp f p pp f p pp

60

f p pp f p pp f p pp

66

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pp

8va

70

pizz.

pp

arco

This musical score page contains three staves of music for a string quartet. The top staff consists of two violin parts, the middle staff is for the viola, and the bottom staff is for the cello. The score is divided into measures 66, 68, and 70. In measure 66, each staff has a 'pizz.' marking above it, indicating pizzicato performance. In measure 68, the first violin part is marked 'arco' and the cello part is marked 'pp'. In measure 70, the first violin part is marked 'pizz.', the cello part is marked 'pp', and the viola part is marked 'arco'. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note groups and sixteenth-note figures, with dynamic markings like 'pp' (pianissimo) and '8va' (octave up).

72      arco      *ff*      poco cresc.

pizz.      poco cresc.

*pp*      poco cresc.

poco cresc.

74      *p* arco      3      *p* arco      3

*p* arco      3

*p* arco

*p*

76      3      cresc.      *f*

pp

79

pizz.  
pp pizz.  
pp pizz.  
pp pizz.  
pp

82

arco  
arco  
arco  
p arco  
fp pp  
fp pp  
f fp  
fp pp

86

pp  
fp ritard. pp  
fp ritard. pp  
fp ritard. pp  
fp ritard. pp  
ritard.  
f p fp ritard. pp  
ritard.

## SCHERZO

*Allegro vivace*

pp

pp

pp

pp

*Allegro vivace*

pp

f

z

8

p

pp

sf

marcato

tranquillamente

15

pp

pizz.

sf

3

pp

22

29

37

45

pp      sf      p

52

pp      pp      pp

59

p      pp

66

poco cresc.

73

mezza voce

cresc.

cresc.

marcato

cresc.

p

cresc.

80

p

p

p

f pp

f

pp

87

96

103

marcato

sf

tranquillamente

110

pp  
pizz.  
pizz.  
sf  
pp 3  
3  
3

117

arco  
arco  
arco  
arco

125

pizz.  
pizz.  
pizz.  
pizz.  
marcato  
arco  
arco  
arco  
ppp

133

140

147

154

Musical score page 154. The score consists of four staves. The top two staves are soprano and alto voices, both in treble clef and common time. The bottom two staves are bass and tenor voices, both in bass clef. The key signature is two sharps. Measure 154 starts with a rest followed by a melodic line in the soprano and alto voices. The bass and tenor voices provide harmonic support. The vocal parts are marked with dynamics such as *mezza voce* and *p.*

162

Musical score page 162. The score continues with four staves. The soprano and alto voices are in treble clef, and the bass and tenor voices are in bass clef. The key signature changes to one sharp. Measures 162-163 show a continuation of the melodic line with sustained notes and harmonic patterns. The bass and tenor voices provide harmonic support throughout.

171

Musical score page 171. The score continues with four staves. The soprano and alto voices are in treble clef, and the bass and tenor voices are in bass clef. The key signature changes to one sharp. Measures 171-172 show a continuation of the melodic line with sustained notes and harmonic patterns. The bass and tenor voices provide harmonic support throughout. The vocal parts are marked with dynamics such as *cresc.*

181

*simile*

ppp

poco marcato

189

197

*8va-*

*simile*

ppp

205

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

*8va*

*ff*

*ff*

*ff*

*ff*

*8va*

*ff*

*dimin.*

*dimin.*

*dimin.*

*dimin.*

*dimin.*

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 10, measures 11-12. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is soprano, the second is alto, the third is tenor, the fourth is bass, the fifth is cello/bassoon, and the bottom staff is piano. The key signature is A major (three sharps). Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic (f) in the soprano and piano. The piano has eighth-note chords. Measures 12 and 13 continue with eighth-note patterns in the piano and sustained notes in the strings. Measure 14 begins with a forte dynamic (f) in the piano, followed by eighth-note patterns in the strings.

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 10, measures 236-237. The score consists of six staves. The top three staves are for the orchestra, featuring woodwind instruments like oboes and bassoon. The bottom three staves are for the piano. Measure 236 begins with a forte dynamic (f) in the orchestra, followed by a dynamic marking 'sf' (sforzando). Measure 237 continues with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The piano part in measure 237 includes a dynamic marking '8va' (octave up).

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 10, measures 243-244. The score consists of five staves. The top three staves are for the orchestra (two violins, viola, cello), and the bottom two staves are for the piano. Measure 243 starts with a forte dynamic (f) in the top staves, followed by a sustained note with a fermata. The piano has eighth-note chords. Measure 244 begins with a piano dynamic (pp). The top staves play eighth-note patterns, and the piano has eighth-note chords. The score includes dynamics pp, f, and ff, and performance instructions simile.

249

Musical score page 249. The score consists of five staves. The top three staves are treble clef, the bottom two are bass clef. The key signature is A major (three sharps). Measure 1 starts with eighth-note patterns. Measures 2-3 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 4 begins with a bass line consisting of eighth-note pairs. Measures 5-6 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.

256

Musical score page 256. The score consists of five staves. The top three staves are treble clef, the bottom two are bass clef. The key signature is A major (three sharps). Measure 1 starts with quarter notes. Measure 2 has a dynamic marking "mezza voce". Measures 3-4 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 5-6 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.

264

Musical score page 264. The score consists of five staves. The top three staves are treble clef, the bottom two are bass clef. The key signature is A major (three sharps). Measure 1 starts with eighth-note patterns. Measures 2-3 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 4-5 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes. Measures 6-7 show eighth-note patterns.

273

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

pp

pp

ppp

ppp

pp

282

289

ppp

ppp

This image shows three staves of musical notation for strings and piano, spanning measures 273, 282, and 289. The notation is as follows:

- Measure 273:** Six staves. Top two staves: Treble clef, 2 sharps, eighth-note patterns. Middle staff: Bass clef, 2 sharps, eighth-note patterns. Bottom two staves: Bass clef, 2 sharps, eighth-note patterns. Bottom staff: Bass clef, 2 sharps, quarter-note patterns. Dynamics: Crescendo (cresc.) in measure 273, decrescendo (decresc.) in measure 282, and decrescendo (decresc.) in measure 289. Measure 273 ends with pp (pianissimo). Measures 282 and 289 end with ppp (pianississimo).
- Measure 282:** Six staves. Top two staves: Treble clef, 2 sharps, eighth-note patterns. Middle staff: Bass clef, 2 sharps, sixteenth-note patterns. Bottom two staves: Bass clef, 2 sharps, sixteenth-note patterns. Bottom staff: Bass clef, 2 sharps, quarter-note patterns. Measure 282 ends with a decrescendo (decresc.).
- Measure 289:** Six staves. Top two staves: Treble clef, 2 sharps, eighth-note patterns. Middle staff: Bass clef, 2 sharps, sixteenth-note patterns. Bottom two staves: Bass clef, 2 sharps, sixteenth-note patterns. Bottom staff: Bass clef, 2 sharps, quarter-note patterns. Measure 289 ends with a decrescendo (decresc.).

295

ppp  
f  
ppp  
f  
ppp

300

f  
pp  
f  
pp  
pp

308

pp.  
pp.  
pp.

p  
pp

315

marcato

*sf*

*tranquillamente*

pizz.

321

*pp*

*pizz.*

*pizz.*

*pizz.*

*sf*

*pp*

*3*

*pp*

*3*

328

*arco*

*arco*

*arco*

*3*

Musical score for orchestra, page 10, measures 335-336. The score consists of five staves. Measure 335 starts with a rest on the first staff. The second staff has a pizz. instruction. The third staff has a pizz. instruction. The fourth staff has a pizz. instruction. The fifth staff has a bass note followed by a sustained note. Measure 336 begins with a pizz. instruction on the second staff. The third staff has an arco instruction. The fourth staff has an arco instruction. The fifth staff has an arco instruction.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 342-345. The score consists of five staves. The top two staves are treble clef, the third is bass clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. Measure 342 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 343 shows a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measure 344 features sustained notes and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 345 concludes with a forte dynamic. Measure 346 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 347 ends with a forte dynamic. Measure 348 starts with a piano dynamic. Measure 349 concludes with a forte dynamic.

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 13, measures 349-350. The score consists of six staves. The top two staves are for the strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello), the third staff is for the double bass, and the bottom two staves are for the piano (right hand, left hand). Measure 349 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 350 begins with a piano dynamic (pp) for the piano right hand, followed by sforzando (sf) and piano (p) dynamics. The score includes various articulations like accents, slurs, and grace notes.

356.

Musical score page 356. The score consists of five staves. The top three staves are in common time, G major (two sharps). The bottom two staves switch to 12/8 time, B major (one sharp). Measure 1 starts with eighth-note patterns. Measures 2-3 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 4-5 feature eighth-note chords. Measure 6 begins with a bass line. Measure 7 concludes with a forte dynamic.

363

Musical score page 363. The score continues with five staves. Measures 1-2 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 3-4 feature sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 5-6 show eighth-note chords. Measure 7 begins with a bass line. Measure 8 concludes with a forte dynamic.

369

Musical score page 369. The score continues with five staves. Measures 1-2 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 3-4 feature sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 5-6 show eighth-note chords. Measure 7 begins with a bass line. Measure 8 concludes with a dynamic instruction "poco cresc." followed by a melodic line.

375

mezza voce

p

p

381

cresc.

marcato

p

p

cresc.

f pp

f

387

ff

ff

ff

ff

f

pp

f

ff

395

403

*simile*

410

poco a poco ritard.

417 Larghetto

mezza voce

Larghetto

423 pizz.

Allegro arco

arco

pizz.

arco

arco

pp

pizz.

Allegro

3 3 3

pp

cresc.

pp pizz.

cresc.

cresc.

pp

Musical score for string quartet, featuring four staves (Violin 1, Violin 2, Cello, Bass) in G major (two sharps). The score is divided into three systems by brace lines.

**System 1 (Measures 432-435):**

- Measure 432: Violin 1 plays eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 and Cello play eighth-note pairs. Bass plays eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 433: Violin 1 plays eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 and Cello play eighth-note pairs. Bass plays eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 434: Violin 1 plays eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 and Cello play eighth-note pairs. Bass plays eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 435: Violin 1 plays eighth-note pairs. Violin 2 and Cello play eighth-note pairs. Bass plays eighth-note pairs.

**System 2 (Measures 436-439):**

- Measure 436: Violin 1, Violin 2, and Cello play eighth-note pairs. Bass plays eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 437: Violin 1, Violin 2, and Cello play eighth-note pairs. Bass plays eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 438: Violin 1, Violin 2, and Cello play eighth-note pairs. Bass plays eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 439: Violin 1, Violin 2, and Cello play eighth-note pairs. Bass plays eighth-note pairs.

**System 3 (Measures 440-443):**

- Measure 440: Violin 1, Violin 2, and Cello play eighth-note pairs. Bass plays eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 441: Violin 1, Violin 2, and Cello play eighth-note pairs. Bass plays eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 442: Violin 1, Violin 2, and Cello play eighth-note pairs. Bass plays eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 443: Violin 1, Violin 2, and Cello play eighth-note pairs. Bass plays eighth-note pairs.

Performance instructions include dynamic markings (pp, cresc.) and articulations (arco).

444

444

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

447

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*8va*

*f*

*8va*

450

*pp cresc.* *tr* *f*

*8va*

*3 pp cresc. 3*

*cresc. f*

*8va*

## II a

c - „Op. 5“, Quelle B: Zwischen den Takten 136 und 137 in der Klavierstimme der endgültigen Fassung des IV. Satzes findet sich folgender überklebter autografer Abschnitt:

## II a

c - „Op. 5“, source B: between bars 136 and 137 in the final version of the 4th movement, in the piano part, there is the following, concealed under stuck-on slip. Berwald's autograph.

The musical score is a piano piece in common time, primarily in C minor (indicated by a 'C' with a flat symbol) and includes sections in G major (indicated by a 'G' with a sharp symbol). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers are placed above the staff, and measure counts are indicated below the staff. Articulation marks like '3' and '8va' are placed above or below the notes. Dynamics such as 'ff' (fortissimo), 'f' (forte), 'p' (pianissimo), and 'dim.' (diminuendo) are also present. The autograph is a handwritten set of musical instructions placed over the piano part between measures 136 and 137.

**II b**

c- „Op. 5”, Quelle B: Im IV. Satz findet sich in der Klavierstimme folgender überklebter autografer Abschnitt, entsprechend den Takten 609-620 der endgültigen Fassung:

**II b**

c- „Op. 5”, source B: in the 4th movement, in the piano part, there is the following, concealed under stuck-on slip, which corresponds to bars 609-620 in the final version. Berwald's autograph.

**III a-c**

A- „Op. 6”, Quelle B: Zwischen den Takten 56 und 57 bzw. 62 und 63 sind in der endgültigen Fassung folgende autografe Takte durchgestrichen:

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

**III a-c**

A- „Op. 6”, source B: between bars 56 and 57, and 62 and 63 respectively in the final version, the following bars are crossed out. Berwald's autograph.

**III d**

A- „Op. 6”, Quelle B: Auf der Rückseite eines aufgeklebten Streifens in der V. II-Stimme finden sich folgende Takte, die aus der Klavierstimme der endgültigen Fassung dieses Werkes stammen und dort weggelassen sind. Der Notentext ist von unbekannter Hand geschrieben. Weiteres siehe im Critical Commentary.

**III d**

A- „Op. 6”, source B: on the back of a slip stuck into the second violin part, there are the following bars, rejected from the piano part of the final version of this work. Music text in unknown handwriting. See also Critical Commentary.

[L.H.: nur fragmentarisch]  
[only fragmentary]

## CRITICAL COMMENTARY

## Abbreviations

b., bb.	= bar, bars
BwGA	= Berwald Complete Edition
Clar.	= Clarinetto
Cor.	= Corno
Fag.	= Fagotto
FamA	= Archives of the Berwald family, since 1969 in MAB
L. H.	= left hand
MAB	= Library of Kungl. Musikaliska Akademien, Stockholm
MM	= Musikhuseet, Stockholm
Pfte.	= Pianoforte
R. H.	= right hand
SIMG	= <i>Sammelbände der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft</i> , Leipzig
STM	= <i>Svensk tidskrift för musikforskning</i> , Stockholm
Str.	= strings
V. (Viol.)	= Violino
Va.	= Viola
Vc.	= Violoncello
vol.	= volume

QUARTET IN E FLAT MAJOR FOR PIANO AND WIND INSTRUMENTS

I. Sources

**A** MAB. Autograph score, 1 fly-leaf + 44 sheets + 1 fly-leaf; sheet 44 only ruled. The pagination 1–86 by unknown hand (the sheaves are numbered consecutively in each movement in Berwald's handwriting). Format: on an average 23 by 17 cm (paper sheaves of varying size). Watermarks: sheets 1–6, 9–11, 15–22: "BRH", sheets 7–8, 12–14 and 26–28: "CHS L&S" (with crown above), sheets 23–24, 33, 35–36 and 41–44: "JLD", sheets 25, 29–32, 34 and 37–40: "OS".<sup>1</sup>

The score is bound in wine red cloth board. On the factory made label in ink in autograph: *Fz. Berwald / Quartett/ Partitur.*

On the top right-hand corner of the recto of the first fly-leaf in the son's, Hjalmar Berwald's, handwriting in ink: *Tillhör /Hj. Berwald.* ("Belongs to . . .")

Autograph heading at the top of p. 1 in ink: *Quatuor. / pour le Piano-forte, Clarinette, Cor et Basson.* [In the top left-hand corner:] *Oeuvre 1:* [in the top right-hand corner:] *Franz Berwald./ 1819.* The music text in the source, written in ink, consists of: *Introduzione Adagio* p. 1, *Alla ma non troppo.* pp. 1–44, *Adagio* pp. 45–50 and *Finale Alla* pp. 51–86.

In the source there are rehearsal letters in blue crayon, made later by unknown hand, together with a remark in the first movement, b. 298, see below.

**B** MAB. Autograph part-books. Format: Piano part ca 34.6 by 26.8 cm, the other parts ca 34 by 26.5 cm. Watermark in all parts: "C & I HONIG".

The piano part stitched, (cover lacking), the remaining parts bound in mottled cardboard covers in red, black, blue, green and yellow; spines and corners in green cloth. Labels with *Kvartett.* [together with the name of the part:] *Clarinett., Cornett, Fagott* [resp., provided by unknown hand.]

On the title page of all parts a red label with ink inscription by Berwald's wife, Mathilde: № 34./ B.

The title page of the piano part with ink, autograph: *Quatuor/ pour / le Piano-forte, Clarinette, Cor et Basson / composé / par/ Franz Berwald./ Oeuvre 1.* [with a circle round, and by another hand:] / *Anno 1820.*

In the top right-hand corner of the same page in Hjalmar Berwald's handwriting in ink: (*Tillhör Hj Berwald*) [underneath, by the same hand in aniline:] *Klavèrstämmman finnes utskrifven / i partitur (bunden).* ('The piano part exists also written out – in score [bound]').)

Music text in ink.

In all parts there are rehearsal letters in blue crayon, made later by unknown hand. Furthermore, all parts contain later remarks in pencil by unknown hand. Concerning remaining annotation, see the footnote in the music text, p. 28.

Pfte.: 9 sheets, sheet 9<sup>v</sup> only ruled.

Clar.: 1 fly-leaf + 4 sheets, sheet 4<sup>v</sup> only ruled + 1 fly-leaf

Cor.: 1 fly-leaf + 4 sheets, sheet 4<sup>v</sup> only ruled + 1 fly-leaf

Fag.: 1 fly-leaf + 4 sheets, sheet 4<sup>v</sup> only ruled + 1 fly-leaf

The autographs A and B, which are both relatively carefully written, must be regarded as equally valid sources. The music text of the present edition is therefore based on both A and B. In cases where they do not agree, this is commented on below. In Preface, in the section Editorial Comments, p. XI f./ XVI f., a description is given of how the respective source has been employed in the question of slurs, ties, dots and dashes.

<sup>1</sup> None of the watermarks has been deciphered—as regards provenance and dating—for certain; however, the following Swedish paper mills may be represented: Bruzaholm or Bråneholm for "BRH", Totebo for "CHS L&S", Örneström (according to Jon Liljedahl) for "JLD" and Olofström for "OS". The editors would like to extend their thanks to adjunkt Gösta Liljedahl, Stockholm, for this information.

II. Notes on the Sources

Introduzione Adagio—Allegro ma non troppo

Bar	Instrument	Note
7	all	single bar line after the bar in A and in B's wind parts.
15	Pfte. R. H.	dash over the first quaver in A.
24, 26–28,	Pfte.	dashes in B, not dots.
77–78, 251,		
253		
25, 252	Pfte. R. H.	b. 25: the closing grace notes written with demisemiquavers in A. B. 252: demisemiquavers in both sources. Adjusted according to Clar. in bb. 23 and 250.
30	Pfte. L. H.	dash over the last note in B.
36, 263	Pfte. R. H.	in both bars the first semiquaver is g in A. B. has b flat written on an erasure in b. 36 and the same without erasure in b. 263.
51–52	Clar., Fag.	B has slur from the semibreve in b. 51 to the crotchet in b. 52.
52	Pfte. R. H.	B has dash over d".
83	Pfte.	in B there is pp after fz.
90–91	Pfte.	the slurs in B finish at the bar line.
93–94,	Cor.	in both places A has slur only between the minims.
282–283		
100, 289	Pfte. R. H.	in b. 100 the slur does not last until dess" in any source. In b. 289 it lasts until b" in both sources.
101, 290	Pfte.	b. 101: the arpeggio sign divided in B, in one piece in A. B. 290: in one piece in both sources.
109, 298	Pfte. R. H.	b. 109: in B there is poco rall. in pencil, possibly in Berwald's hand; lacking in A. B. 298: B has poco rall. in pencil, later filled in with blue crayon by unknown hand. In A there is poco rallent. in blue crayon by unknown hand.
111	Pfte. R. H.	B has dash, not dot, over the triad. A lacks articulation mark in both hands.
113, 302	Pfte. L. H.	in b. 113, the lowest note is c in A, e in B; adjusted to conform with b. 302.
119	Clar.	A has dashes, not dots, under the crotchetts. B has dot under the first.
124, 313	Clar.	A has dash, not dot, over the first note. B has dot.
132, 323	Pfte.	the dynamic marking in source B. Written in pencil, possibly in Berwald's handwriting.
171	Cor.	dots over the crotchetts in A (the accents retained).
195–196	Cor.	B has slur from b. 195 but no connection to b. 196 (change of stave).
205	Cor.	the dynamic marking is fp in A and fpp in B.
210–211	Fag.	B has slur from the last e' flat in b. 210 to the last semiquaver in b. 211 (in addition to the slur from the last e' flat in b. 210 to the minim in b. 211).

Bar	Instrument	Note
211–212	Cor.	the tie between these bars lacking in A.
214	Pfte. L. H.	the first chord written with dotted crotchets in B.
222–223	Fag.	slur over the bar line in both sources.
324	Pfte.	the sixth semiquaver is g“/g“ in A.
Adagio		
1, 30	Pfte. L. H.	in both bars, the slur lasts until the third note in A.
Finale Allegro		
5, 7	Pfte. R. H.	the slurs include only the first three notes in A.
9	Pfte. L. H.	b flat written as a semibreve in both sources.
37	Pfte.	B has dashes, not dots, over g' flat / g“ flat. A has dots.
38, 40	Pfte. R. H.	B has dashes over the notes in these bars.
67	Pfte. R. H.	in A the intermediate notes c“ in the second triplet are missing.
107–108	Clar.	B has slur from the semibreve in b. 107 to the last quaver in b. 108 (in addition to the tie over the bar line). A has dash, not dot, under the last note. B has no articulation mark in either hand.
133	Pfte. L. H.	dot, not dash, under the third in B. A has dash.
167	Pfte. R. H.	A has dashes, not dots, in Clar., Cor. and Fag. in bb. 178–180 (Fag. has no articulation marks in b. 180). B has dots in Clar. and Cor. bb. 178–180; dots in Fag. in b. 178 (in bb. 179–180 there are no articulation marks in this part).
192	Pfte. L. H.	dots, not dashes, under the octaves in A. B has no articulation marks.
214	Pfte.	A has dashes, not dots, over g' flat / g“ flat. B has dots.
304	Pfte. R. H.	dash under the third in A.
307	Pfte.	A has dashes under the crotchets in both hands.
322	Fag.	f, not ff in A.
331	all	cresc. begins under the second crotchet in A.
334	Clar., Cor.	dash over the crotchet in A in Clar. In Cor.: dots, not dashes, over the first two notes in B. A has no articulation marks in this bar.
335	Cor.	dots, not dashes, over the last two notes in A; B has dashes over these.
335–337	Cor.	the original version of these bars, crossed out, is in A:
		
336	Cor.	dots, not dashes, over all the notes in B and over the first two notes in A (no articulation mark for the last note in A).

#### PIANO QUINTET IN C MINOR

##### I. Sources

A MAB. Autograph score, 45 sheets paginated 1–89 in Berwald's handwriting, sheet 45<sup>v</sup> only ruled. Format: ca 33.5 by 26.4 cm. No watermark. No cover, but remains of binding. Music text and title in ink. Title on p. 1 in autograph: *Quintetto/Nº 2/ für/ Piano/ 2 Violinen Alto et Violoncello/ komponirt/ für Fräulein Hilda Thégerström / von/ Franz Berwald* [in pencil and by unknown hand:] *Piano Forte (Partitur)*.<sup>2</sup> The words *für Fräulein Hilda Thégerström* have been added later by Berwald.

Immediately above the music text on the right in pencil and by unknown hand: *Op. 5*. In the top right-hand corner in autograph and in ink: *Stockholm Dec: [Dec: written on an erasure] 1853*. The indications of time and place together with Nº 2 above are crossed out in pencil. The title takes up half the page, the rest is music text.

The music text of the source consists of: *Allegro molto* pp. 1–7, *Scherzo. poco Allegretto* pp. 7–22, *Allegro molto* pp. 22–27, *Adagio quasi Andante* pp. 27–42 and *Allegro assai e con spirito* pp. 42–89.

All pencil marks on p. 1 probably have to do with the printing of the work by Schuberth & Co., and circled suggestions as to page numbers / page divisions prove without doubt that the source has served as the basis of the printing.

B MM. Piano part in autograph, bound in a grey-brown cover. 16 sheets paginated 1–32 by Berwald. Format: ca 33.8 by 26.4 cm. No watermark. Titles, annotations and music text in ink.

Title in autograph on the front cover: *Quintetto/ Nº 2/ Piano* [the last word underlined with a wave-line. In the lower right-hand corner in unknown hand:] *Franz Berwalds/ manuskript*.

On the front cover there is also a red label with Nº 33. written on by Mathilde Berwald.

P. 1 is the title page, with *Quintetto/ Nº 2/ für/ Piano/ 2 Violinen Alto & Violoncello/ komponirt/ von/ Franz Berwald* written on in autograph.

At the top of p. 2 in autograph: *Quintetto*. The word is written on an erasure, earlier presumably *Piano*. In the top right-hand corner in autograph: *Franz Berwald 1853*.

On pp. 20–21, there are sections covered with stuck-on paper without music text and on p. 32 the same with new music text. See further Appendix IIa and b, p. 223 f.

C MM. Part-books consisting of the four string parts written out by unknown hand. (Same handwriting in all parts.) Format: ca 33.1 by 24.5 cm. No watermarks. The parts are stitched, no covers.

At the top of sheet 1<sup>r</sup> in ink on each part: *Quintetto Nº 2.* [Thereafter the name of the part:] *Violino 1<sup>mo</sup>, Violino 2<sup>do</sup>, Alto., Violoncello* [resp., and:] *Franz Berwald*. All in unknown handwriting.

Music text in ink; in this there are additions in ink by Berwald.

V. I: 6 sheets

V. II: 6 sheets, sheet 6<sup>v</sup> only ruled

Va.: 6 sheets, sheet 6<sup>v</sup> only ruled

Vc.: 6 sheets, sheet 6<sup>v</sup> only ruled

D<sup>1</sup> (D<sup>1</sup>P and D<sup>1</sup>S where P stands for the piano part and S for the string parts.) Printed material, consisting of score (D<sup>1</sup>P), which serves as piano part, together with string parts (D<sup>1</sup>S). The score consists of a title page + 23 sheets paginated 3–47.

<sup>2</sup> Hilda Thégerström was a pupil of A. F. Lindblad and Berwald in Stockholm and studied afterwards for A. F. Marmontel in Paris and with Liszt in Weimar.

The recto of the title page has: QUINTETTO POUR PIANO-FORTE 2 Violons, Alto et Violoncelle composé pour MADEMOISELLE HILDA THEGERSTRÖM par FRANZ BERWALD. Op. 5\* [concerning the \*, cf. source D<sup>2</sup>P] Propriété des Editeurs Pr. J. Schubert & C<sup>e</sup> Leipzig [plate no.] 2246.

The verso of the title page consists of the publisher's foreword with the heading: An Musiker von Fach und gediegene Pianisten, betreffend: Franz Berwald's Pianoforte-Compositionen. [The date of the foreword:] Hamburg im July 1856. Cf. BwGA vol. 12 and Preface to this volume.

The string part-books without title page. The music text contains small divergencies from both D<sup>1</sup>P and D<sup>2</sup>P.

**D<sup>2</sup>P** Printed score, consisting of a reprint of D<sup>1</sup>P from the same plates; certain corrections made in the string parts. Number of sheets and pagination as above.

The recto of the title page has the same wording as in the first edition up to an including the word *Editeurs*. Then follows: Pr. 3 Rthlr. 10 Sgr. Schuberth & C<sup>e</sup> Hambourg, Leipsic & New-York. \*Ce chiffre signifie le nombre des œuvres qui sont publiés [plate no.] 2246. Lith. Anst. von C. G. Röder i. Leipzig.

The verso side of the title page as above.

In the lower right-hand corner of p. 3: Stich und Druck der Röder-schen Officin in Leipzig.

String part-books were probably not included in this printing. A dedicatory copy of D<sup>2</sup>P and D<sup>1</sup>S belongs to the Mazerska kvartettssällskapet, Stockholm. The score is bound in blue cardboard with white label. Written in ink on this in autograph: Quintetto/ C Moll/ Partitur/ Fz Berwald.

In the top right-hand corner of the front cover there is № 22 in ink by unknown hand.

In the bottom right-hand corner of the recto of the title page there is Till Kompositörn Ludv. Norman/ ifrån/ Fz Berwald in ink in Berwald's handwriting.<sup>3</sup>

The part-books have similar covers as the score. On white labels in ink in autograph: Quintetto [together with the name of the part:]/ Violino 1<sup>mo</sup>, Violino 2<sup>do</sup>, Alto, Violoncello [resp., and:] / Fz Berwald.

In the present edition, the piano part is based on the second edition of the Schuberth printing of the score, source D<sup>2</sup>P, for which autograph A, as mentioned above, has served as the original. The string parts are based on D<sup>1</sup>S; the originals to these, if any, have presumably been lost. The Schuberth printing has been regarded as the most reliable source, partly because Berwald has probably himself authorized the printing, partly because it is a particularly well done piece of work, which, at least as regards the score, follows the original with great accuracy. In addition, it contains certain improvements in cases where source A betrays inaccuracies, i.e. in respect of warning accidentals and continued articulation marks in short *simile* sections. D<sup>1</sup>S has been preferred to the version in D<sup>2</sup>P, as the string parts in that score, in spite of a number of corrections (see above), are not as accurately written. Variants between A and D<sup>2</sup>P are commented on below. Autograph B deviates in certain details from A; these are accounted for below in cases where it has been thought necessary. The part material C has been made use of only in the matter of accidentals and one or two tempo indications which were lacking in the other sources; this is not mentioned below.

## II. Notes on the Sources

All parts have single bar lines in A, B and C before *Scherzo* (b. 34) and *Allegro molto* (b. 141) in the first movement, before the second movement (b. 177) and the third movement (b. 112).

<sup>3</sup> Ludvig Norman (1831–1885) was one of the most prominent Swedish composers of the time. He was active as a conductor at the Royal Theatre in Stockholm from 1861 onwards.

Allegro molto		
Bar	Instrument	Note
1	Pfte.	p missing in A and B. The indication <i>poco a poco cresc.</i> starts from the fourth semiquaver in A.
2, 4	Str.	p missing in A and C.
9, 150	Pfte.	<i>sempre cresc.</i> missing in A and B.
35–36,	Pfte. L. H.	in both places B has slur from the first third in the first bar until the penultimate third in the following bar.
132–133.		the slur in D <sup>2</sup> P only lasts as far as the second demisemiquaver.
38, 66,	Pfte. R. H.	taken together, the sources A, B and D <sup>2</sup> P have in eight cases slurs beginning from the crotchet g', in nine cases slurs beginning from g' sharp. In b. 137 there is no slur in B. R. H. has everywhere slur from the crotchet g" in all sources.
135		b. 57: the slur in A includes only the first two notes. B. 124: the slur in A, D <sup>2</sup> P and D <sup>1</sup> S includes only the first three notes.
39–40,	Pfte. L. H.	staccato dots for the first group of notes (both hands) in A and B.
67–68,		the length of the slur varies in A and D <sup>2</sup> P; in three cases it includes notes 1–3, in three cases notes 1–4 per bar. In B the slur includes the crotchet in all bars.
136–137		the grace notes written with 64 <sup>ths</sup> in A and D <sup>2</sup> P.
57, 124	V. II	the slur does not cross the bar line in A and D <sup>2</sup> P.
85	Pfte.	the note f is placed over the penultimate quaver in D <sup>2</sup> P. In D <sup>2</sup> P the slur lasts from g to f.
99–102	Pfte. R. H.	the first two small notes (c'b) are quavers in A and B. The triplet number only in D <sup>2</sup> P.
118–119	Pfte. R. H.	
121–122	Pfte. L. H.	
140	Pfte. L. H.	
141	Pfte. L. H.	
176	Pfte. R. H.	
Adagio quasi Andante		
1	V. I, V. II	———— begins under the second crotchet in D <sup>2</sup> P and D <sup>1</sup> S.
13	Pfte.	fp missing in A and B.
15	Pfte.	the dynamic marking is pp in B.
31, 36	Pfte. R. and L. H. resp.	the slur missing in A and B.
41–43	Pfte. R. H.	the semiquaver a' is placed before the tremolo figure in A and B. All sources have normal note size for this note.
45	Pfte. R. H.	the separate note d' flat is a demisemiquaver in D <sup>2</sup> P.
62–63	Vc.	the tie between the bars only in A and C.
83	Pfte. L. H.	the second chord has 4 notes (f sharp, c', e' flat and f' sharp) in A and B.
111	Pfte.	———— missing in A and B.

Allegro assai e con spirito

Bar	Instrument	Note
105–108	Pfte.	two slurs in both hands in B: bb. 105–106 and bb. 107–108.
136–137	Pfte.	B has a stuck-on section (pp. 20–21) between bb. 136 and 137 in the final version. In all sources slur from the semibreve in b. 136 in L. H. but no continuation to b. 137 (change of accolade). Cf. further Appendix II a.
281–292	V. I	all $\swarrow$ and $\searrow$ missing in A and C.
371	Pfte. L. H.	the slur begins at the chord in B and D <sup>2</sup> P.
420–421	Pfte.	A and B have continuation slurs over the bar line (change of accolade) but no continuation into b. 421.
490	Pfte. L. H.	the top note in the first chord is d' in D <sup>2</sup> P.
591	Vc.	the last note in D <sup>1</sup> S is B flat.
609–620	Pfte.	stuck-over section in B (p. 32) for the conclusion of the movement after b. 608. Cf. further Appendix II b.
610	Pfte.	cresc. missing in A and B.

PIANO QUINTET IN A MAJOR

I. Sources

A MAB. Autograph score, 52 sheets paginated 1–103 by Berwald, sheet 52<sup>v</sup> only ruled. Format: ca 33.2 by 28.5 cm. Watermark: "C & I HONIG". No cover, but remains of binding. Music text and title in ink.

Title on p. 1 in autograph: *Quintetto/N<sup>o</sup> 2* [the figure written later, 1 can be made out underneath] /pour [this word written on an erasure] /Piano-Forte/ 2 Violons [the last three letters in *Violons* written on an erasure] Alto & Violoncelle [the last letter in *Violoncelle* written on an erasure] / komposé [the two last letters written on an erasure].—The following seven words written later:] et dédié à Monsieur Franz Liszt/ par [there is an erasure under the last word] /Franz Berwald [to the left of the name *Franz Berwald* in pencil, in unknown handwriting:] op. 6. [to the right of the same name in pencil, in unknown handwriting:] Prise.

The alterations in the title show that it was originally written in German but was afterwards (in connection with the printing?) changed into French.

The title takes up half the page; the rest is music text.

The music text of this source consists of: *Allegro con gusto* [*con gusto* written on an erasure] pp. 1–30, *Allegro vivace* pp. 30–62, *Poco Andante* [*Andante* written on an erasure] pp. 62–76 and *Allegro molto* pp. 76–103.

The pencil marks on p. 1 presumably have to do with the printing by Schuberth & Co., and circled suggestions as to page numbers / division into pages show that the source has without doubt served as the basis of the printed edition.

B Stiftelsen Musikkulturens Främjande, Stockholm. Three string part-books (V. I, V. II and Va.) partially autograph, partially unknown hand. Format: ca 33 by 26 cm. No watermarks.

The V. I part stitched into a grey-brown cover; the other parts recently bound in parchment with *Franz Berwald* in gold print on the front. Grey-brown original covers to the V. II and Va. parts

still in existence, in the latter case bound in the parchment, the former separate.

On the front of each cover in ink in autograph: *Quintetto/ N<sup>o</sup> 2*. [earlier 1. This is followed below by the name of the part:] *Violino 1<sup>mo</sup>, Violino 2<sup>do</sup>* [resp.] *Alto*.

At the top of sheet 1<sup>r</sup> in each part in ink in autograph: *Quintetto N<sup>o</sup> 2* [earlier 1; underneath follows the name of the part:] *Violino 1<sup>mo</sup>, Violino 2<sup>do</sup>* [resp.] *Alto* [and in the top right-hand corner:] *Franz Berwald*.

Music text in ink. In all parts the tempo indication *con gusto* in the first movement is written later, and in the third movement *andante* is written on an erasure.

In all parts there are pencil marks in unknown handwriting consisting of suggestions as to page numbers / division into pages, obviously being directions for the engraver.

On sheet 1<sup>v</sup> in resp. part there are bars crossed out; the music text in these bars is reproduced in Appendix III a–c, p. 224.

Stuck-in pieces of paper with music text in unknown handwriting are to be found on sheet 6<sup>v</sup> in all parts. The original covered-up versions in the V. I part (the last two bars of the third movement and the first thirteen of the fourth movement), the V. II part (the last bar of the third movement and bars 1–13 in the fourth movement) and the Va. part (the last bar of the third movement and bars 1–12 of the fourth movement) are identical with the new versions with the exception of the fact that the cues of the piano part are slightly different in the V. I part and are missing in the other parts.

On the back of the piece of paper which have been stuck into the V. II part there is music text in unknown hand, comprising six bars of the piano part of this quintet. These bars have obviously been part of a later rejected section of the fourth movement; this section presumably followed the one which in the final version begins with b. 105. The six bars are reproduced in Appendix III d, p. 224.

V. I: 8 sheets, sheet 8<sup>v</sup> only ruled; sheets 4–6 in unknown hand

V. II: 8 sheets, sheet 8<sup>v</sup> only ruled; sheets 4–6 in unknown hand

Va.: 8 sheets, sheet 8<sup>v</sup> only ruled; sheets 4–6 in unknown hand

C MAB. Piano part in a copy by unknown hand. Title page + 20 sheets paginated 1–37, + 1 fly-leaf; sheet 19<sup>v</sup> and the whole of sheet 20 only ruled. Format: ca 33 by 26.2 cm. No watermark.

The part is bound in a blue cardboard cover with white label. On the latter, in pencil in unknown handwriting: *Trycks under N<sup>o</sup> 2*. ("To be printed as no. 2.")

On the inside of the cover there is a red label with the following in ink in Mathilde Berwald's handwriting: N<sup>o</sup> 32.

The title page has the following in ink in autograph: *Quintetto/ N<sup>o</sup> 1./ für/ Piano = Forte/ 2 Violinen Alto & Violoncello/ kompon.: von/ Franz Berwald*.

P. 1 at the top on the left in ink in autograph: *Quintetto N<sup>o</sup> 1.* [to the right:] *Franz Berwald*.

The music text, written in ink, consists of: *Allegro con spirito* pp. 1–10, *Allegro Vivace* pp. 10–21, *poco Allegretto* pp. 21–26 and *Allegro molto* pp. 26–37.

D<sup>1</sup> (D<sup>1</sup>P and D<sup>1</sup>S where P stands for the piano part and S for the string parts.) Printed material, consisting of score (D<sup>1</sup>P), which serves as piano part, together with string parts (D<sup>1</sup>S). The score consists of a title page + 35 sheets paginated 3–71.

The recto of the title page reads as follows: *QUINTETTO N<sup>o</sup> 2. POUR Pianoforte DEUX VIOLONS, ALTO ET VIOLONCELLE COMPOSÉ ET DÉDIÉ À Monsieur Franz Liszt PAR FRANZ BERWALD. Opus 6. PROPRIÉTÉ DES ÉDITEURS. SCHUBERTH & C<sup>o</sup>, LEIPZIG. [Plate no.:] 2356.*

The verso of the title page consists of Berwald's preface, reproduced in Preface, p. X/XV of the present volume.

The string part-books have no title page. The music text shows small differences compared to that of the score, both as regards D<sup>1</sup>P, D<sup>2</sup>P and D<sup>3</sup>P.

**D<sup>2</sup>P** Printed score, consisting of a reprint from the same plates as D<sup>1</sup>P; certain corrections made in the string parts. The number of sheets and pagination as above.

The recto of the title page has the same wording as in the first edition up to and including BERWALD. [Then follows:] OP. 6. PR. PROPRIÉTÉ DES EDITEURS. SCHUBERTH & C° HAMBOURG, LEIPSIC & NEW-YORK. [Plate no.:] 2356.

The verso of the title page as above.

String part-books were probably not included in this reprint.

**D<sup>3</sup>P** Printed score, consisting of a reprint with the same plates as D<sup>2</sup>P; certain corrections made in the string parts. Number of sheets and pagination as in D<sup>1</sup>P and D<sup>2</sup>P.

The recto of the title page has the same wording as in the second edition; this last edition, however, has 5 Thlr. [after] PR.

The verso of the title page as in D<sup>1</sup>P and D<sup>2</sup>P.

On p. 3 in the bottom right-hand corner: *Stich und Druck der Röder'schen Officin in Leipzig.*

String part-books were probably not included in this edition.

A dedicatory copy of D<sup>3</sup>P and D<sup>1</sup>S belongs to the Mazerska kvartettsällskapet in Stockholm. The score is bound in blue cardboard with white label. Autograph inscription in ink on this: *Piano = Quintett/ A. Dur/ Partitur.*

In the top right-hand corner of the front cover in ink by unknown hand: № 23.

In the bottom right-hand corner of the recto of the title page in ink in autograph: *Till Kompositörn Ludv: Norman/ ifrån / Fz: Berwald.*

The score contains annotations in Berwald's handwriting. On p. 22, vertically at the beginning of the first accolade of the Scherzo movement, Berwald has written in pencil: *Med blixtens snabbhet och / fogelns lätta flygt:/ Fz: B<sup>d</sup>.* ("At the speed of lightning and with the lightness of a bird in flight".) Concerning other annotations see below.

The part-books have similar covers to those of the score. On white labels in ink in autograph: *Piano=Quintett/ A. Dur [and:] / Violino 1<sup>mo</sup>, Violino 2<sup>do</sup>, Alto [resp.] Violoncello.* In the second movement, in the Vc. part, there is an autograph annotation, see below.

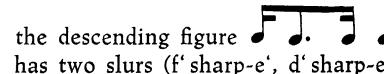
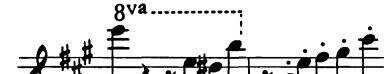
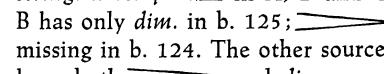
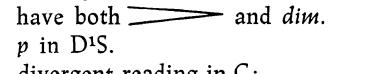
**E** See below, in the source description for Larghetto and Scherzo from an earlier piano quintet in A Major, A-LS.

The piano part of the present edition is based on the third edition of the score of the Schuberth printing, source D<sup>3</sup>P, in its turn based on autograph A. The string instrument parts are based on D<sup>1</sup>S; in this case source B has provided the original. Our reasons for considering the Schuberth printing to be the most dependable source, and, concerning the string parts, for preferring D<sup>1</sup>S to the reading in D<sup>3</sup>P, are identical with those stated in the case of the C Minor quintet, which have been given above. Discrepancies between the Schuberth printing and the manuscripts are noted below. Source C represents an earlier version of the work than that in A, B and the three editions of the Schuberth printing. This is proved by some divergent readings in the source, and by the fact that score A contains marks of alterations in the music text at these very places. The fact that the tempo indications in C vary on two places—cf. the alterations of these in A and B—provides additional confirmation of this assumption. Source C is used only in questions of accidentals which are missing in the other sources. The divergent readings mentioned above are dealt with below. For the short section for which source E has been used, the divergent readings have been noted below.

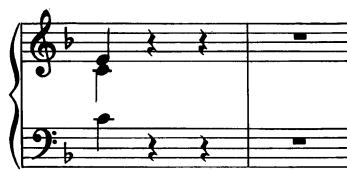
## II. Notes on the Sources

All parts have single bar lines in A, B and the source of A-LS before the second movement. Before the third movement (b. 521) and the fourth (b. 115), there are single bar lines in A and B.

### Allegro con gusto

Bar	Instrument	Note
31, 227	Str.	b. 31: <i>poco cresc.</i> in V. II and Va. in B; D <sup>1</sup> S has the same in V. II, Va. and Vc. B. 227: <i>poco cresc.</i> in V. I, V. II and Va. in B; in D <sup>1</sup> S the same in all string parts. B has slurs every two bars (bb. 55–56, 57–58 etc.).
55–60, 251–256	V. II	divergent reading in C:
59, 255	Pfte. L. H.	
63, 65, 67, 69	V. I, Va.	the descending figure  has two slurs (f' sharp-e', d' sharp-e' etc.) in D <sup>3</sup> P in all bars. D <sup>1</sup> S has two slurs in bb. 65 and 69 (both Va.).
89, 93, 183	V. II, Va., Vc.	b. 89: B has dot under the crotchet in V. II. B. 93: D <sup>3</sup> P, D <sup>1</sup> S and A have dot over the crotchet in Va. and Vc. B. 183: dot over the crotchet in Vc. in D <sup>1</sup> S. divergent reading in C:
92–93	Pfte. R. H.	
113 124–125	all Va.	string. <i>il tempo 1<sup>mo</sup></i> in A, B and C. B has only <i>dim.</i> in b. 125;  missing in b. 124. The other sources have both  and <i>dim.</i> <i>p</i> in D <sup>1</sup> S. divergent reading in C:
131 145, 147	Vc. Pfte. R. H.	
160–161	V. I	in B and D <sup>1</sup> S, the second slur crosses the bar line. the fingering is 3 in D <sup>3</sup> P and D <sup>1</sup> S. <i>p</i> missing in D <sup>3</sup> P. D <sup>1</sup> S has <i>pp</i> .
202	Vc.	bb. 221–224: slurs every bar in B. In bb. 225–226, A has one slur over both the bars.
221 221–226	V. II Va.	<i>p</i> missing in A and E. <i>p</i> missing in A, B and E.
297 298 299	Vc. Va. V. II	slur from g' to b' in D <sup>3</sup> P and D <sup>1</sup> S. <i>cresc.</i> is placed under the first to the second notes in B, E and in D <sup>1</sup> S. D <sup>1</sup> S and B have <i>ff</i> under the semi-quaver in Va. D <sup>1</sup> S has the same in Vc.
303	Va., Vc.	the slur between these bars missing in A, D <sup>3</sup> P and D <sup>1</sup> S.
304–305	Str.	<i>Allegro vivace</i> 5 Vc.
		<i>p</i> missing in A.

Bar	Instrument	Note	Poco Andante	Bar	Instrument	Note
5–8	Vc.	in the dedicatory copy (D <sup>3</sup> P and D <sup>1</sup> S), Berwald has in pencil written <i>marcato</i> in b. 5 with continuation marks in bb. 6–8.		28	Pfte.	in the dedicatory copy (D <sup>3</sup> P) Berwald has in pencil written in <i>mycket långsamt</i> ("very slowly"), from the last group of big notes extending out into the right-hand margin.
29, 31, 173, 175	Pfte. R. H.	the minim <sup>s</sup> not dotted in A and C.		77–78	Pfte.	divergent reading in C:
41, 42	Va. and Vc. resp.	p only in D <sup>3</sup> P and D <sup>1</sup> S.				
84, 90, 276, 282	Pfte. L. H.	A has dash over the last crotchet in bb. 84, 90 and 276; in b. 282 dot. In D <sup>3</sup> P and C dots in every bar.				
93–99, 285–291	Pfte.	the difference between the larger and the smaller note heads is given in all sources.				
121, 123, 315	V. II, Va.	b. 121: D <sup>1</sup> S has dot under the first note in V. II. B. 123: D <sup>3</sup> P has dot under the first note in Va. B. 315: D <sup>1</sup> S has dot under the first note in Va.	Allegro molto	46, 47	V. II and V. I resp.	dot under the crotchet missing in D <sup>3</sup> P in b. 46 and in D <sup>1</sup> S in b. 47.
129–132, 133–136	Va.	bb. 129–132: A and B have slur from b in b. 129 to f' sharp in b. 130 and from e' in b. 131 to a in b. 132. Bb. 133–136: A and B have slur from g sharp in b. 133 to e' in b. 134 and between bb. 135 and 136.		350, 351	V. II and V. I resp.	dot under the crotchet missing in A, D <sup>3</sup> P and D <sup>1</sup> S in b. 350 and in D <sup>3</sup> P, D <sup>1</sup> S and B in b. 351.
202	V. I	dot over the quaver in A, D <sup>3</sup> P and D <sup>1</sup> S.		138, 382, 390	V. I, V. II, Va.	b. 138: dot under the first note in B in V. II. B. 382: dot under the first note in A in V. I, V. II and Va. B has dot in V. I and V. II. B. 390: dot under the first note in B and D <sup>1</sup> S in V. I. B has dot in V. II.
				425	Pfte.	<i>dim.</i> missing in A and C.



## APPENDIX

I

LARGHETTO AND SCHERZO FROM AN  
EARLIER PIANO QUINTET IN A MAJOR

**I. Source**

MAB. Fragment of autograph score, 12 sheets, paginated 21–43 by Berwald. Sheet 12<sup>v</sup> only ruled. Format: ca 26.8 by 34.1 cm. No watermark. No cover, but remains of stitching.

The music text of the source in ink. Contents: the end of a movement pp. 21–22, identical with the last 23 bars of the first movement in A-“Op. 6” (i.e. the work printed by Schuberth under the designation “Op. 6”, and reproduced as quintet in A Major in this present edition; see Preface), together with *Larghetto* pp. 22–29, *Scherzo. Allegro vivace* pp. 29–41, *Larghetto* p. 41 and *Allegro* pp. 41–43.

Bb. 5–20 in the concluding *Allegro* section, 32 bars long, are identical with bb. 275–290 in A-“Op. 6”, first movement. In the *Scherzo* movement, bb. 57–60 (p. 31), bb. 149–152 (p. 34) and bb. 361–364 (p. 39), there occur in the piano part stuck-in slips of paper with music text in autograph. The original readings under these stuck-in slips are reproduced below. On the back of the stuck-in slips there is music text in autograph, identical with bb. 261–262, half of b. 263, b. 265 and half of b. 266 in the piano part of the first movement in A-“Op. 6”. The fragment is probably not remainings of a definitive manuscript. This can be concluded from e.g. the handwriting and the fact that traces of alterations in the music text occur in a number of places. Numerous slurs are unclearly written, mainly at the transitions between accolades and from one page to the next. The placing of slurs and crescendo and diminuendo signs is often inexact.

**II. Notes on the Source**

All sections with a new main tempo indication are separated by single bar lines in the source.

**Larghetto**

Bar	Instrument	Note
1	all	designations for the instruments missing in the source.
31–32	Vc.	the slur crosses the bar line; altered according to bb. 84–85.
34–35, 87–88	Pfte.	in both places there are slurs over the bar line (change of accolade) in both hands, but no continuations in bb. 35 and 88, resp.
52	Pfte. L. H.	the upward stem of the last note missing in the source; this one has just a downward stem.
53–54	Str.	demisemiquavers, not 64 <sup>ths</sup> in the groups.
84	Pfte. R. H.	the slur does not begin until c' sharp. Altered to conform with b. 31.

**Scherzo**  
**Allegro vivace**

57–60	Pfte.	stuck-in slip over these bars in the source; the original reading under the slip as follows:
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149–152 Pfte. stuck-in slip over these bars in the source; the original reading under the slip as follows:

361–364 Pfte. stuck-in slip over these bars in the source; the original reading under the slip as follows :