



JOHAN WIKMANSON
1753–1800

Stråkkvartett i B-dur

String Quartet in B-flat major

Opus 1:3

Källkritisk utgåva av/Critical edition by Bonnie Hammar
& Erling Lomnäs

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EINLEITUNG

Unter den schwedischen Komponisten, Musiktheoretikern und Orgelspielern des ausgehenden 18. Jahrhunderts ist *Johan Wikmanson* (1753–1800) einer der bedeutendsten¹. Er war der Sohn eines armen Stockholmer Handwerkers und verbrachte selbst den grössten Teil seines Lebens in seiner Vaterstadt. Schon frühzeitig erhielt er Musikunterricht, u. a. bei H. Ph. Johnsen. Von 1771 an war er als Organist tätig, seit 1781 an St. Nicolai (Storkyrkan) in Stockholm; seinen hauptsächlichen Unterhalt verdiente er jedoch als Angestellter bei der sog. Zahlenlotterie. In den Achtzigerjahren trieb er gründliche Musikstudien und wurde von J. M. Kraus in Komposition, von G. J. Vogler in Theorie und Orgelspiel unterrichtet. Er interessierte sich u. a. auch für Tartini und übersetzte die französische Fassung von dessen „*Traité des agréments de la musique*“ ins Schwedische. 1788 wurde Wikmanson Mitglied der K. Musikalischen Akademie in Stockholm; in den Neunzigerjahren wurde er zum Direktor von deren Konservatorium und zum Lehrer in Musiktheorie ernannt. Seine musikalische Produktion ist wenig umfassend. Ausser fünf Streichquartetten, von denen zwei verschollen sind, komponierte er einige Klaviersonaten, kleinere Klavierstücke, eine Anzahl Lieder, szenische Musik usw. Die meisten seiner erhaltenen Werke befinden sich autograph in der Bibliothek der Musikalischen Akademie in Stockholm.

Wikmansons Musik weist u. a. Stileinflüsse von Haydn und Kraus auf, doch ist eine persönliche Eigenart deutlich erkennbar. Technisch und formal sind seine Kompositionen meistens gut durchgearbeitet; sie kennzeichnen

sich durch Einschläge von Polyphonie und — besonders hinsichtlich der Harmonik — originelle Einzelzüge.

Unter Wikmansons Werken nehmen die drei erhaltenen Streichquartette den ersten Platz ein. Über ihre Entstehungsgeschichte ist leider nur wenig bekannt. In seinem Nekrolog erwähnt Gustaf Abraham Silverstolpe lediglich, dass Wikmanson Mitte der Achtzigerjahre begonnen habe, Streichquartette zu schreiben. Eine nähere Bestimmung der Kompositionszeit ist vorderhand unmöglich; Mörner nimmt dafür den Zeitraum 1785–1796 an². Von Wikmansons insgesamt fünf abgeschlossenen Quartetten (er hinterliess ausserdem ein unvollendetes) wurden drei — die drei erhaltenen und im vorliegenden Band wiedergegebenen — von Olof Åhlström gedruckt und erschienen posthum 1801 in Silverstolpes Verlag in Stockholm; sie sind dort als „op. 1“ bezeichnet (vgl. weiter unten). Aus dem erhaltenen Quellenmaterial ergeben sich jedoch keine Schlüsse, inwieweit diese drei Quartette die zuerst komponierten sind und ob ihre Reihenfolge im Druck der ihrer Entstehung entspricht. Diese Reihenfolge mit Hilfe stilistischer Kriterien zu bestimmen, ist im Augenblick noch kaum möglich, weshalb es den Herausgebern am richtigsten erschien, die Reihenfolge des Originaldruckes beizubehalten.

Dieser Druck hat eine interessante Geschichte, und da er die Primärquelle für den hier vorgelegten Notentext bildet, sei sie in Kürze mitgeteilt. Im Jahre 1800, einige Monate nach Wikmansons Tod, kündigt Silverstolpe in seinem *Journal för svensk litteratur* die Herausgabe von Wikmansons gesammelten Werken an — er war im Be-

¹ Die hier folgenden Ausführungen gründen sich in ihrem allgemeinen Teil — doch abgesehen von Werturteilen und anderen, besonders gekennzeichneten Bemerkungen — auf C.-G. Stellan Mörners Abhandlung *Johan Wikmanson und die Brüder Silverstolpe*, Stockholm 1952, die die einzige ausführlichere Biographie Wikmansons, ein vollständiges Werkverzeichnis etc. enthält. Von Mörner oft zitiert und als biographische Quelle unentbehrlich ist der Artikel *Svensk nekrolog* in *Journal för svensk litteratur* 4 (Stockholm 1800), S. 372–384, neu herausgegeben von E. Sundström in *STM* 17 (1935), S. 176–181, und hier G. A. Silverstolpe

zugeschrieben. Mörner hat den vorliegenden Text im Manuskript bereitwillig durchgesehen und seine Darstellung hierbei durch neue Gesichtspunkte ergänzt. Die Herausgeber möchten betonen, wie bedeutsam Mörners Arbeit für sie gewesen ist und ihm ihren warmen Dank für seine Hilfsbereitschaft bezeugen.

² Vgl. C.-G. S. Mörner: *Litet Mozart-, Haydn- och Wikmansoniana*, in *STM* 37 (1955), S. 161–164. — In einem Aufsatz für *STM* 53 (1971) versucht H. Eppstein nachzuweisen, dass Wikmanson bis in seine letzten Lebensjahre an den Quartetten gearbeitet hat.

so vorsichtig zu verfahren, sondern kann, ja muss unter Rücksichtnahme auf sein spieltechnisches Können und mit Hilfe seines künstlerischen Geschmacks samt der Fingerzeige, die die hier folgenden Bemerkungen für gewisse Einzelprobleme geben wollen, zu einer Reihe von Punkten Stellung nehmen, über die der Notentext nichts oder nur Ungenügendes aussagt. Dies gilt für alle Arten von Wiedergabeproblemen: solche des Tempos (einschliesslich von Tempoveränderungen innerhalb von Einzelsätzen), der Dynamik, der Artikulation, des allgemeinen Vortragscharakters usw.

Die Bedeutung der Artikulationszeichen Punkt (.) und Strich (') ist nicht völlig klar. Ihre Anwendung bei Wikmanson dürfte der bei Haydn und Mozart entsprechen¹. Punkte fordern wahrscheinlich eine leichtere Spielweise als unbezeichnete Noten: kurze, leicht betonte, mit geringer Bogenbreite und ohne Verlassen der Saite ausgeführte Striche (bei rascherem Tempo doch möglicherweise einem *spiccato* angenähert; vgl. die Anweisung *sciolto* im d moll-Quartett, Satz I, T. 85 und 229). Weist der Notentext ausserdem Bögen über oder unter den Punkten auf (vgl. Satz II, T. 8 ff. im gleichen Werk), so werden die Töne ohne Bogenwechsel und besonders bei Tonrepetitionen beinahe wie ein weiches *portato* ausgeführt. Striche — besonders bei Einzeltönen und längeren Notenwerten — bedeuten wahrscheinlich eine gewisse Akzentuierung, im allgemeinen zusammen mit einer deutlichen Verkürzung des Tones unter Verlassen der Saite (*staccato* nach damaliger Terminologie; vgl. Quartett e moll, Satz IV, T. 74 f.); bei schnelleren Passagen wird der Strich einem kurzen *détaché* ähnlich. Eine ins Einzelne gehende Deutung dieser Zeichen wie auch die Strichwahl an unbezeichneten Stellen muss dem Ausführenden überlassen bleiben. Das Problem erfährt eine besondere Komplizierung dadurch, dass sich die Zeichen auf ein Instrument, einen Bogen und eine Spielweise beziehen, die mit ihren heutigen Entsprechungen nicht identisch sind².

Bei Verzierungen ist oberhalb der betreffenden Stimme (normalerweise jedoch nur einmal für die jeweilige Verzierung per Satz und Stimme) eine denkbare Ausführung angegeben; es sei jedoch betont, dass andere Ausführungen ebenso berechtigt sein können, u. a. bei

der Wahl zwischen langem und kurzem Vorschlag. Die Frage, ob kurze Vorschläge auf oder vor dem Taktschlag auszuführen sind, lässt sich nicht eindeutig beantworten; die erstere Spielart (also mit Verkürzung der Hauptnote) ist historisch möglicherweise stärker begründet, doch wirkt in den Quartetten an zahlreichen Stellen die letztere überzeugender.

Wie weit Wikmanson für Triller konsequent mit Beginn auf Obersekunde bzw. Hauptnote rechnet oder die Ausführung je nach der speziellen Situation wechseln lässt, ist unklar, und ebenso, ob Triller auch dann, wenn kein Nachschlag angegeben ist, mit einem solchen abgeschlossen werden sollen.

In den langsamen Sätzen der Quartette in d moll und e moll tritt die Figur  zusammen mit Achteltriolen auf, was an gewissen Stellen eine vereinfachte Schreibung anstelle von  darstellen kann. Wo dies im einzelnen der Fall ist und in welchem Schärfegrad (zwischen  und ) die Punktierungen überhaupt auszuführen sind, ist eine Frage der jeweiligen musikalischen Deutung.

Im Quartett B dur, Satz I, T. 42 ff. und 140 f. bedeutet das Zeichen > voraussichtlich kein eigentliches *diminuendo*, sondern eher eine „Seufzer“-artige Artikulation, die an der zweitgenannten Stelle möglicherweise in allen Stimmen bis einschliesslich T. 144 gelten soll.

Unter anderem zur Vorbereitung eines Neudrucks von Wikmansons „op. 1“ stellte der Komponist Kurt Atterberg im Jahre 1965 aus dem Stimmenmaterial, das der vorliegenden Ausgabe zugrundeliegt, eine handschriftliche Partitur zusammen. Freundlicherweise stellte er sowohl eine Lichtkopie dieser Partitur wie auch ein Verzeichnis der Korrekturen, die er bei seiner Arbeit vorgenommen hatte, zur freien Verfügung der Herausgeber. Für diese Hilfe sind sie ihm wärmstens dankbar, zumal ihnen Atterbergs umfassende musikalische Erfahrung viele wertvolle Gesichtspunkte vermittelt hat. Bei der Bearbeitung des d moll-Quartetts konnten sie sich auch die Arbeit Sven Kjellströms zunutzemachen, dessen Revision dieses Werkes (Stockholm 1932) die bisher einzige Neuausgabe eines Quartetts von Wikmanson darstellt.

¹ Vgl. Die Bedeutung der Zeichen Keil, Strich und Punkt bei Mozart. Fünf Lösungen einer Preisfrage. ... Herausgegeben von H. Albrecht, Kassel ... 1957, sowie Editionsrichtlinien musikalischer Denkmäler und Gesamtausgaben. Herausgegeben von G. v. Dadelsen, Kassel ... 1967, S. 91 und 122 f. In der erstgenannten Schrift finden sich ausführliche Literaturhinweise.

² Vgl. hierzu u. a. D. D. Boyden: The history of violin playing from its origins to 1761 ... London 1965, wo Gesichtspunkte angeführt werden, die auch für das späte 18. Jahrhundert Gültigkeit besitzen.

KRITISCHER BERICHT

Quellen

1. VOLLSTÄNDIGE QUELLEN

A 1. Stimmensatz, vier Hefte (Violine I, Violine II, Viola, Violoncello) umfassend; gedruckt bei der Kongl. Privilegierte Not-Tryckeriet in Stockholm, die Olof Åhlström gehörte. Druckjahr 1801 (laut Anzeige von G. A. Silverstolpe in *Dagligt Allehanda*, Stockholm, 5. Sept. 1801). Die Titelseite ist auf S. xxiii dieser Ausgabe im Faksimile wiedergegeben. Auf der Versoseite des Titelblatts findet sich in Violine I folgende Widmung von Wikmansons Tochter: „JOSEPH HAYDN! / Tilegnas detta verk. Dess författare gömde det af / blygsamhet undan Allmänheten, men hade länge / föresatt sig, at deraf göra et offer åt Dig, hvars bi = / fall hade varit hans käraste belöning. Ömheden för / min Faders minne, ålägger mig at upfylla hans ön = / skan, och jag njuter glad det hoppet, at derigenom / äfven förlänga hans hågkomst. / Christina Maria Wikmanson.“ („Joseph Haydn sei dieses Werk gewidmet. Aus Bescheidenheit verbarg es sein Urheber der Öffentlichkeit, hatte aber lange beabsichtigt, dir, dessen Beifall seine teuerste Belohnung gewesen wäre, damit ein Opfer darzubringen. Zartes Gedenken an meinen Vater verpflichtet mich, seinen Wunsch zu erfüllen, und ich erfreue mich der Hoffnung, dadurch zugleich die Erinnerung an ihn zu verlängern. Christina Maria Wikmanson.“)¹.

Der Stich ist nicht sehr sorgfältig ausgeführt: die Rastrierung ist ungleichmässig, dynamische Zeichen und Worte im Notentext sind ungenau placiert, Notenstiele und Pausen schief. Die Ausdehnung von Bögen sowie cresc.- und dim.-Zeichen ist oft unklar. Bei den Noten selbst scheinen jedoch (ausser bei Akzidentien) keine Fehler vorzukommen. Vgl. die Faksimiles auf S. xxiv.

A 2. Stimmensatz, entsprechend A 1, herausgegeben bei Breitkopf & Härtel in Leipzig. Das einzige bekannte Exemplar befindet sich in der Deutschen Staatsbibliothek, Berlin (sign. 39 445). Die Ausgabe erschien 1803 (Anzeige in der *Allgemeinen musikalischen Zeitung*, Juli 1803, Intelligenz-Blatt Nr. 21). Der Druck zeigt, dass die Platten die gleichen wie bei Åhlström waren; ob es sich dabei um einen Neudruck oder um mit neuem Titel-

blatt versehene Exemplare der Åhlströmschen Ausgabe handelt, liess sich nicht entscheiden, da das Material den Herausgebern nur als Mikrofilm zugänglich war und sie darum das Papier beider Auflagen nicht miteinander vergleichen konnten. Der Titel lautet: „Trois / Quatuors / pour / deux Violons, Alto et Violoncelle / composés et dédiés / à / Joseph Haydn / par / J. Wikmanson. / A Leipsic, / chez Breitkopf & Härtel.“ Der weiter oben zitierte Widmungstext fehlt in dieser Ausgabe.

2. QUARTETT D MOLL

B. Kungl. Musikaliska Akademiens bibliotek, Stockholm (sign. W4/Sv.-R); Abschrift mit Tinte, von unbekannter Hand, in drei Stimmheften (Violine I, Violine II, Violoncello). Auf dem Umschlag steht: „Quartette [sic] / pour / Deux Violons, Alte [sic] & Basse. / par / J. Wikmanson.“ Das Format ist etwa 29,4 × 24,0 cm. Wasserzeichen „D & C Blauw“. Papier und Schrift lassen darauf schliessen, dass die Abschrift wahrscheinlich im Zeitraum 1800–1810 entstanden ist. Sie weist verschiedene Eigentümlichkeiten auf, so etwa Auslassungen von wechselnder Ausdehnung und an verschiedenen Stellen in den einzelnen Stimmen, Platztausch zwischen Adagio und Menuett sowie in den fünf Schlusstakten des letzten Satzes die Anweisung *col legno d'arco*.

Wie in „Zur Editionstechnik“ angedeutet, finden sich in A (1 und 2) Beispiele der gleichen Notierungsweise, wie sie für Wikmansons Autographen charakteristisch ist. Zahlreiche Einzelheiten lassen den Schluss zu, dass Åhlström sich bemüht hat, die Vorlage — wie weiter oben dargestellt, wahrscheinlich ein Autograph — genauestens wiederzugeben. G. A. Silverstolpe war mit dem Druck zufrieden und hielt es nicht für notwendig, für die Herausgabe bei Breitkopf & Härtel etwas zu korrigieren. A dürfte also in allem Wesentlichen (zur Spezialfrage der Wiedergabe von Punkt und Strich vgl. den genannten Abschnitt) das Original widerspiegeln. B weist in Dynamik und Artikulation eine Reihe von Zusätzen gegenüber A auf. Unabhängig davon, ob B auf ein Autograph oder auf A zurückgeht, erscheint diese Quelle als sekundär gegenüber A. Da A vollständig ist,

¹ Mörner (Johan Wikmanson ..., S. 188 f.) nimmt an, dass diese Widmung von Silverstolpe formuliert ist und dass Christina Wikmanson sie lediglich unterzeichnet hat.

war es nirgendwo notwendig, sich auf B zu beziehen. Die hier vorgelegte Ausgabe gründet sich also für sämtliche drei Quartette ausschliesslich auf A, und zwar auf die vier Exemplare dieser Quelle im Besitz der Bibliothek der Musikalischen Akademie in Stockholm.

Bemerkungen zu den Quellen

In der folgenden Tabelle ist verzeichnet, an welchen Stellen der Ausgabe Artikulationspunkte und -striche gegenüber dem Original getilgt sind oder das eine Zeichen anstelle des anderen gesetzt worden ist:

Quartett	Satz	Punkt	Tilgung von Strich	Punkt durch Strich ersetzt	Strich durch Punkt ersetzt
d moll	I	T. 234, Va. (schwach erkennbare Punkte)		T. 182, V. I	T. 184, Va.
	II			T. 3, Vc.	T. 4, Va.
	IV			T. 33, Va.	T. 74, V. I; 109, III, 112, Va.
e moll	I	T. 71, 79, Va. (erstes 4tel); 83, V. II (erstes 4tel)			
	II				T. 34, 40, 41 (zwei letzten 16 tel); 42 (16 tel), 49, sämtl. in V. II
	III		T. 78, V. I (letzte Note)		T. 3, 23, V. II; 97, Va.
	IV			T. 57, 74, Vc.	T. 5, V. I (zwei letzten Noten); 104, V. II
B dur	I	T. 28, Vc. (erste Note); 45, V. II und Va. (zweite Note); 85, Vc. (letzte Note)		T. 64, V. II	T. 128, 151, 153, V. II
	II				T. 25, V. II
	III	T. 19, Va. (im ganzen Takt)			T. 26–28, V. II
	IV	T. 78, V. I (letzte Note)	T. 168, V. I (letzte Note)	T. 122, V. I; 184, Va.	T. 23–24, 65, 67–69, V. II; 77, V. I; 131, V. II

Die folgenden Einzelbemerkungen beziehen sich überall auf die Gestalt des Originals.

Quartett d moll

Hinsichtlich Artikulationszeichen siehe die Tabelle oben.

Takt	Stimme	Bemerkung
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SATZ I (ALLEGRO)

30	Va.	<i>Solo</i>
40	V. I	Bogen b' – a'.

Takt	Stimme	Bemerkung
57, 58	V. I	Der Bogen reicht jeweils nur bis c'.
67–68	V. I	Der Bogen umfasst nur T. 67.
173	Va.	Bogen e' – d'.
182	Vc.	< auch in diesem Takt.
184	Vc.	> auch in diesem Takt.
198	V. I	Vorschlag als 16tel.
200	Vc.	> T. 199 3. Note bis T. 200 1. Note.
202	Vc.	> beginnt unter 2. Note.
203–204	V. I	Legatobogen nur e'' – g'' in T. 203.
205	V. II	1. Bogen bis g''.
206	V. I	1. Bogen c''' – h''.
216–217	V. I	Bögen g' – d', d'' – c'', b' – a' (T. 217).
218–219	V. I	Bögen b'' – g'' und e'' – cis''.
237	Vc.	p bei 1. Note.
237–238 } 238–239 }	Va.	> in T. 238 und 239 jeweils 1.–2. Note.
254–255	V. II	p steht T. 253, pp 254.
254	Vc.	pp unter 8telgruppe (ausser in T. 255).

SATZ II (ADAGIO)

1	Va.	4telnoten auf d' nur mit einfachem Stiel.
3	Vc.	Bogen umfasst nur 32telnoten.
6–8	V. II	< über ganzem T. 6 bzw. 7; > unter 1. Note in T. 8.
11	V. II	Bogen 3.–4. Note.
12	V. II	p bei 1. Note.
20	Vc.	2. Bogen a – g.
26	V. II	> T. 26, letzte Note, bis T. 27, 1. Note; p unmittelbar danach.
37	Va., Vc.	pp bei 4. Note.
45	V. I	Doppelschlagzeichen steht über 4. Note.
61	Va.	2. Bogen es'' – d''.
65	Vc.	< beginnt bei 2. Note.
70	Vc.	2. und 3. Note mit einfachem Stiel.
77	Va.	f bei letzter Note.
77	Vc.	p erst bei A in T. 78.
80	Va.	f statt ff.
83	Va.	4telnote d' nur einfach gestielt.
97	Vc.	4telnote d nur einfach gestielt.
99	Va., Vc.	Bogen umfasst nur 32telnoten.

SATZ III (MENUETTO)

34	V. I	tf anstatt sf.
38	Vc.	Bogen nur über G – F.
57a, b	Va.	Bogen über dem ganzen Takt.
77	Va.	f zwischen 2. und 3. Note.
93	V. I	2. Bogen reicht bis e''.

SATZ IV (FINALE ALLEGRO)

9	Vc.	< T. 9, letzte, bis T. 10, 1. Note.
13	Va., Vc.	p bei erster Note T. 14.
14	V. II	Bogen 1.–2. Note.
21	Vc.	5. Note nicht punktiert; von 8telpause gefolgt.
55	Vc.	p bei e.
90	V. I	1. Bogen beginnt schon bei 1. Note.
108	V. I, II	Trillerlinie bis zum d''.

Quartett e moll

Hinsichtlich Artikulationszeichen siehe die Tabelle S. XII.

Takt	Stimme	Bemerkung
SATZ I (ALLEGRO DI MOLTO)		
45	V. I	<i>mf</i> anstatt <i>rf</i> .
45	Vc.	<i>sf</i> anstatt <i>rf</i> .
59	V. I	<i>p</i> bei 1. Note.
61	V. I	Bogen nur bis zum 3. 8tel.
71	Va.	Bogen beginnt schon bei 1. Note.
83	V. II	Bogen beginnt schon bei 1. Note.
86	V. II	<i>mf</i> erst bei der Halben in T. 87.
99, 103	Va.	Vorschlag jeweils als 16tel geschrieben.
107	Va.	Vorschlag als 8tel geschrieben.
130, 134	V. II	Bogen über der ganzen 8telgruppe.
135	Va.	<i>mf</i> steht schon nach der Halben in T. 134.
184	V. II	Bogen umfasst sämtliche 8telnoten.
196, 204	Va.	Bogen über dem ganzen Takt.
201	Va.	<i>poco f</i> beginnt vor dem Taktstrich 200/201.
209–210	V. II	Bogen <i>a' – g'</i> .
210	Va.	<i>mf</i> steht unter <i>fis'</i> in T. 209.
215	Va.	Bogen <i>e' – dis'</i> .
226	Vc.	Bogen nur bis cis.
229	Vc.	Bogen über sämtlichen 8teln.
230	Va.	Bogen von 2. bis etwas vor letzter Note.
254	Vc.	Bogen von der letzten Note in T. 253 zur 1. in 254.
259	V. II	Bögen <i>g' – fis'</i> und <i>g' – ais'</i> .
259	Vc.	<i>sf</i> anstatt <i>rf</i> .
259–264	Va.	dynamische Angaben: /[[unbezeichnet]]/ <i>rf</i> / <i>p</i> / <i>sf</i> / <i>p</i> / <i>sotto voce</i> /.
269	V. I	<i>sf</i> anstatt <i>rf</i> .
278, 280	V. II	<i>poco f</i> und <i>p</i> stehen in T. 277 bzw. 279.
278–279	V. II	Bogen von letzter Note in T. 278 bis T. 279.
302	Vc.	<i>p</i> anstatt <i>pp</i> .

SATZ II (UN POCO ADAGIO)

3	V. I	Bogen nur bis <i>c''</i> .
3	Va.	Bogen beginnt bei 2. Note.
12	Va.	Bogen 4.–5. Note.
13	Va.	Bogen beginnt bei 2. Note.
18	Va.	Bogen 3.–4. Note.
23	V. I, Va.	Bogen im letzten Taktteil über der ganzen 8telgruppe.
24	V. I	Bögen <i>g'' – fis''</i> , <i>a'' – c'''</i> , <i>c'''</i> – erstes <i>h'</i> .
24	Va.	Die beiden ersten Bögen über je 3 Noten.
29	V. I	Letztes Vorzeichen # anstatt ♯.
29	V. I	Letzter Bogen über der ganzen 8telgruppe.
32	V. II	Bogen beginnt beim 2. 16tel.
35	Va.	Bögen <i>f – b</i> und <i>c' – es'</i> .
46	V. I	Bogen 4.–5. Note.
53	Va.	Bogen über den 8teln.
62	Va.	4. und 5. Note 16tel.
64	V. II	2. <i>rf</i> bei 6. Note.
64	Va.	1. und 3. <i>rf</i> bei 1. bzw. 7. Note.
74	Vc.	<i>pp</i> anstatt <i>ppp</i> .

SATZ III (MENUETTO)

9	V. I	<i>p</i> steht unter 1. Note.
17	V. I	Bögen <i>c'' – a'</i> , <i>c'' – g'</i> , <i>c'' – 1.</i> Note in T. 18.

Takt	Stimme	Bemerkung
23	V. I	<i>p</i> steht bei 1. Note.
25	Va.	<i>p</i> anstatt <i>pp</i> .
31	Va.	<i>f</i> anstatt <i>poco f</i> .
45	Vc.	<i>poco f</i> steht schon in T. 44.
53	V. II	<i>p</i> bei <i>e'</i> .
54–55	sämtliche	<i>D. C. il Men.</i> etc. steht (etwas verschieden ausgeführt) in V. I, V. II und Va. auf der Stelle des Notensystems (in Va. ohne Be-seitigung der Rastrierung), in Vc. teilweise darüber bzw. darunter; <i>Finale</i> beginnt unmittelbar danach, jedoch auf neuem System. Die Verwendung des Ausdrucks <i>Finale</i> in der Bedeutung <i>Coda</i> ist ungewöhnlich (vgl. doch Mozarts Klavierkonzert G dur K. V. 453, letzter Satz).
66–68	V. I	Bogenlänge und Balkenform in allen 8telgruppen: 
78	Vc.	<i>pp</i> bei <i>as</i> .
SATZ IV (PRESTISSIMO)		
21, 22	Vc.	<i>rf</i> anstatt <i>sf</i> .
27	Va.	Bögen 1.–2. und 3.–4. Note.
29–30	V. II	> endet vor der zweitletzten Note in T. 29.
29–30	Va.	> von 2. Note in T. 29 bis 3. in T. 30.
29–30	Vc.	> von 1. Note in T. 29 bis vor letzter in T. 30.
31	Vc.	> unter ganzem Takt.
38	V. II	4 letzte Noten unter gemeinsamem Bogen.
53	V. I	<i>f</i> anstatt <i>ff</i> .
62	Va.	<i>ff</i> anstatt <i>f</i> .
69	V. II	<i>ff</i> anstatt <i>f</i> .
84–85	Vc.	<i>rf</i> anstatt <i>sf</i> .
91	Vc.	<i>f</i> anstatt <i>mf</i> .
92	Va.	Bogen 3.–4. Note.
93	Va.	Bogen unter den Punkten.
93–95	Va.	> steht unter 4 letzten Noten in T. 94.
97	Va.	<i>f</i> anstatt <i>ff</i> .
106	Vc.	<i>rf</i> steht bei 1. Note.
107	Vc.	<i>p</i> anstatt <i>f</i> .
108	Va.	<i>ff</i> anstatt <i>rf</i> .

Quartett B dur

Hinsichtlich Artikulationszeichen siehe die Tabelle S. XII.

Takt	Stimme	Bemerkung
SATZ I (ALLEGRETTO)		
1	V. II	Bogen über der ganzen 8telgruppe.
8, 55	V. I	Bogen reicht nicht über 4. Note.
9	V. I	Bogen 2.–3. Note.
25	V. II	Bogen beginnt bei 1. Note.
25	Va.	1. Bogen <i>a' – g'</i> .
31	V. I	Bogen über 1. 32telgruppe nicht bis zur nächsten Note.
52	V. I	Bogen 4.–5. Note.
52	Va.	Bogen über der ganzen 8telgruppe.
53	Va.	Bogen <i>g' – c'</i> .
65	Vc.	<i>sf</i> anstatt <i>rf</i> .
70	Va.	Bogen von 2. Note in T. 70 zu T. 71.

Takt	Stimme	Bemerkung
76	Vc.	1. Bogen beginnt beim 4tel.
77	V. I	Vorschlag als 16tel.
77	Vc.	Bogen bis zur letzten Note.
86	V. II	Bogen über den 3 letzten 8teln.
92	Vc.	Nur 1 Bogen; über 1.-5. Note.
108	V. II	Bogen 2.-3. Note.
126	Vc.	2. Bogen reicht bis in T. 127.
129	V. I	Bogen von letzter Note in T. 129 zu 1. Note in T. 130.
130	V. I	1. Bogen reicht zur 8telnote.
142	Va.	1. Bogen 3.-4. Note.

SATZ II (ROMANCE)

1-2	V. I	Bogen jeweils beinahe bis zu 3. Note.
3	V. II	Bogen beginnt bei punktierter 8telnote.
5-6, 9	V. I	Bogen jeweils über dem ganzen Takt.
12	Va.	Bogen nur bis ges.
27	Vc.	16tel d evtl. Druckfehler anstatt e oder es.
28	Vc.	Bogen fast bis zu 4. Note.
29	Vc.	Bogen beginnt bei 2. Note.
36	V. I	Nur 1 Bogen; fis' - d".
42	V. II	Bogen reicht bis g'.
45	Vc.	Bogen beginnt erst bei a.
46	V. II	2. Bogen g - a.

Takt	Stimme	Bemerkung
51	V. II	1. Bogen reicht bis e'.
54	Va.	Bögen 1.-2., 2.-4. und 5.-6. Note.
70	Va.	Bogen über dem ganzen Takt.
74	V. II	Bogen reicht bis es'' in T. 75.

SATZ III (MENUETTO)

25	V. I	Artikulationszeichen über letzter Note wegen Plattenfehler unlesbar.
38a, b	sämtliche	Das Original hat keine Aufteilung in <i>prima</i> und <i>seconda volta</i> ; eine dahingehende Anweisung findet sich nur in der V. II-Stimme, wo in T. 38(a) über der 3. Note eine Fermate steht.

SATZ IV (SCHERZANDO POCO PRESTO)

28	V. I	Wellenlinie nach <i>tr</i> bis über f".
34	V. II	1. Bogen umfasst 1.-4. Note.
43	Vc.	16tel-, nicht 32telnoten.
60	V. I	Bogen nur über 64telnoten.
64	V. I	Bogen vom 2. b" bis f".
133	V. II	Bogen beginnt auf 2. Note.
162-163	V. I	Bogen von letzter Note T. 162 zu 1. Note T. 163.

Stockholm, 1969/70

Bonnie Hammar & Erling Lomnäs

Deutsche Übersetzung: Hans Eppstein

INTRODUCTION

One of the foremost Swedish composers, musical theoreticians and organists during the final decades of the 18th century was *Johan Wikmanson* (1753–1800).¹ The son of a poor Stockholm craftsman, he came to spend the greater part of his life in the town of his birth. He began to have music lessons while he was still quite young, under H. Ph. Johnsen amongst others. From 1771 onwards he worked as a professional organist, from 1781 at Storkyrkan Cathedral in Stockholm. His chief income he derived however from clerical work in the so-called Number Lottery. During the 1780's he devoted himself to musical study and was taught composition by J. M. Kraus, and musical theory and organ by G. J. Vogler. He was furthermore interested in G. Tartini, whose "Traité des agréments de la musique" (the French version) he translated into Swedish. In 1788 Wikmanson became a Member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Music and was appointed the director of its conservatory and teacher of musical theory in the 1790's. His musical production is not particularly extensive. Apart from five string quartets, two of which are missing, he wrote some piano sonatas and smaller piano pieces, a number of songs, some music for the stage, etc. Almost all his surviving manuscripts are preserved in the library of the Royal Swedish Academy of Music, Stockholm.

Stylistic influences from Haydn and Kraus, amongst others, can be detected in Wikmanson's music, but at the same time a personal style makes its presence felt. From a technical and formal point of view his compositions are well constructed; there is a characteristic usage

of polyphony and an originality which manifests itself particularly in the harmony.

Amongst Wikmanson's works, the three surviving string quartets take first place. Very little is known, unfortunately, about their origin. Gustaf Abraham Silverstolpe merely states that Wikmanson began to write string quartets in the middle 1780's. A closer estimation of the date of composition is at present impossible; Mörner presumes that the quartets were composed during the period 1785–96.² Of Wikmanson's total of five completed string quartets (there is also a posthumous unfinished one) three were printed—the three surviving ones which are reproduced in this volume—by Olof Åhlström, and were published posthumously by Silverstolpe's publishing company in Stockholm in 1801; they were then labelled "op. 1" (see below). The available sources give no idea as to whether these three quartets were the first three composed or as to whether they have been printed in the order in which they were composed. It is at present hardly possible to determine the order of composition according to stylistic criteria, which is why the editors have deemed it most suitable to keep the order of the original edition.

There is good reason to relate the interesting story behind this publication, since it constitutes the primary source of the score in question. A few months after Wikmanson's death in 1800, Silverstolpe announced in his *Journal för svensk litteratur* that the complete works of Wikmanson were to be published in print. Silverstolpe was taking charge of Wikmanson's surviving scores,

¹ The general part of the following exposition, except evaluations and other, particularly designated comments, is based on C.-G. Stellan Mörner's dissertation: *Johan Wikmanson und die Brüder Silverstolpe*, Stockholm 1952. This contains the only larger biography of Wikmanson, a complete list of works etc. An important biographical source often cited by Mörner is the article *Svensk nekrolog* in *Journal för svensk litteratur* 4 (Stockholm 1800), pp. 372–384, republished by E. Sundström in *STM* 17 (1935), pp. 176–181, and attributed by him to G. A. Silverstolpe. Mörner

has kindly examined the present text in manuscript and has made supplementary comments and expressed his views. The editors wish to stress the importance of Mörner's work in connection with this publication and to express their warm thanks for his benevolent help.

² See C.-G. S. Mörner: *Litet Mozart-, Haydn- och Wikmansoniana*, in *STM* 37 (1955), pp. 161–164.—In an article for *STM* 53 (1971), H. Eppstein tries to show that Wikmanson worked on the quartets still during the last years of his life.

among them probably the manuscripts of all five string quartets. In October the same year he wrote to his brother Fredrik Samuel, a diplomat in Vienna: "His quartets ought to be printed, but I have found that they will not attain a very large market if they are published in Sweden. On the other hand, I have been thinking ... that they would sell well if they were engraved in Germany and were dedicated to Haydn. I would therefore wish you to obtain the right to make this dedication from Haydn himself, and herewith send you the enclosed score as proof of the worthiness of the work which is to be dedicated to him". Two months later Fredrik Samuel replied that Haydn had been flattered and had praised the piece sent to him, which was presumably the Adagio movement of the quartet in D minor. Gustaf Abraham, however, decided to let the quartets be published in Sweden by Olof Åhlström. He mentioned in a letter to Fredrik Samuel in May 1801 that the first three quartets were already in galley proofs and were to be published separately (a subsequent volume was to contain the two now missing quartets) and stated further that the printing had been very well done. He himself took over the publishing rights, and announced in September that Wikmanson's three quartets "op. 1" were on sale. Later the same year the Silverstolpe brothers tried to find a market for the quartets abroad, but this venture did not succeed very well. Haydn too, who had been pleased by the dedication, and who gave the quartets his full support, tried to help to sell the publication in Vienna, but without success. Fredrik Samuel then arranged for a title page in French to be made, and in 1803 Gustaf Abraham managed to get Breitkopf & Härtel in Leipzig to publish the quartets. This occurred at the expense of the publishers and not on a sale or return basis as one might have expected, but, as it will be seen from the following, Åhlström's printing plates were also used here.

The original manuscript used in the engraving of the printing plates, probably Wikmanson's autograph score, has not come to light despite intensive searching. The most credible explanation seems to be that the original disappeared or was destroyed in connection with Åhlström's engraving and printing. This is born out by the fact that, as far as the editors have been able to verify, all the original manuscripts of works printed by Åhlström seem to have been lost.¹

¹ Åhlström was presumably not bound to return manuscripts which he had engraved and printed. A printed music text was moreover regarded

The three string quartets reveal a manifold and surprisingly deep-going influence from Haydn's quartets. The style is similar: a mixture of homophony and polyphony frequently interspersed with thematic work spread out over all the instruments; the first violin occasionally breaks away and adopts an almost concertante character. As in the case of Haydn, movements sometimes end surprisingly, due to general thinning out of the texture, simultaneous rests in all parts, etc. Wikmanson's individuality seems chiefly to lie elsewhere than on a purely technical plane: his quartet style is more toned-down than that of Haydn, not so bold and vigorous—and the first movement of the D minor quartet is the only one in which tendencies towards some kind of "music drama" can be traced. The D minor and E minor quartets stand out as mature and inspired works, while the B♭ major quartet appears to be less rich in good ideas, and the thematic work awakens less interest on the whole.

Insofar as the themes of the quartets are concerned, it can be noted that there are great similarities between the first phrase of the trio in the third movement of the D minor quartet and the melody of C. M. Bellman's "Fredmans epistel nr 82". Moreover in the final movement of the B♭ major quartet a second theme appears which reminds very strongly of the melody used by Bellman in "Fredmans epistel nr 78" and "Fredmans sång nr 17". The minuet in the same quartet can also be found in Wikmanson's piano pieces "Fragmenter för min lilla flicka".

Editing Notes

This new edition is based on Åhlström's above mentioned publication (see under Sources; cf. facsimiles on pp. xxiii f., too). This consists of instrumental parts, and these show the same kind of inexactitude and incompleteness in the notation as is normal in music manuscripts from the same period, and of which Wikmanson's own autographs constitute typical examples.

Where placing and length of the signs for dynamics and bowing is inexact or directly incorrect (which fact can be ascertained in homophonic or imitative sections, by comparing the various parts), the editors have made the parts agree with each other so that a clearer and musically better motivated score has been obtained. This

as being worth much more at that time than a handwritten one, which is why the supposed procedure cannot in any way be considered remarkable.

is only accounted for in the Critical Notes if the agreement is in some way considered to be debatable.

The articulation signs point (.) and dash (') are clearly distinguishable typographically, but in Wikman-son manuscripts which have been studied by the editors there are various examples of intermediate forms (which are caused chiefly by hasty writing, one may presume). It seems feasible that such intermediate forms also occurred in the manuscript which Åhlström used as his original copy, and that the engraver occasionally interpreted these signs incorrectly. Thus the editors have had reason to devote special attention to these signs, and have tried, by means of carefully executed alterations, accounted for in the Critical Notes, to achieve consistency and meaningfulness in the use of them. (With regard to the meaning of the signs, please see Notes on Performance.)

It often occurs in the source that the signs for dynamics and articulation in homophonic and imitative passages are only reproduced in one or two of the parts in question. Where a certain type of articulation applies to a longer series of notes, the articulation is most often indicated only in the beginning of this. The editors have completed the score insofar as they considered it musically and practically justifiable.

The quartets in D minor and E minor would seem to show clearly that Wikman-son strived towards dynamic and articulatory variation in parallel sections (the recapitulation of the themes, for example). The editors have thus found it motivated to make the texts in such sections agree with each other only where there has appeared to be a special reason for doing so.

The following can be noted with regard to details of the edition in hand:

Ornaments are noted according to the source; exceptions are accounted for in the Critical Notes. ∞ is exchanged for the more commonly used ∞ which is synonymous in the source. With regard to appoggiaturas and closing grace notes (Nachschläge), slurs not to be found in the source have been added without this being accounted for.

Unnecessary accidentals (according to modern usage) in the source are left out without commentary.

Notation details such as the direction of note stems, the use of beams, the notation of compound note and rest values, the usage of figures in triplets etc. are in this edition according to modern usage irrespective of the method of notation used in the source.

In the original violoncello part there are places where *8va* and *8va bassa* occur, in the bass clef, and tenor clef is used almost throughout in passages which would require more than two ledger lines with a bass clef. In this edition the *8va* (*bassa*) notation has been replaced by tenor or (normal) bass clefs, and the bass clef has, in accordance with modern usage, been used in passages up to a'; as a result of this the clef changes are fewer, and the part is easier to read.

In some places in the source there is *cres* immediately followed by <; the editors have reproduced this as *cresc.* or simply as < without further commentary.

Words and *figures* in the music text are reproduced in an up-to-date manner. In the source there are spellings and abbreviations like *col'arco.*, *Con Sordini.*, *cres*, *retardando*, *Sciolte* and *Sieque vibrato.*; the superfluous full stops after words and dynamic signs are omitted.

Additions to the original are shown as follows:

Slurs and ties are reproduced with broken lines; *cresc.* and *dim.* signs, other dynamic signs, words and figures in the music text, accidentals, notes and rests, the articulation signs point and dash, *tr*, appoggiaturas and closing grace notes are put within brackets.

Pure *printing errors* in the original (for example forgotten dots of extension, note stems, note tails, repeat signs, incorrect rest values) have been corrected without comment.

Alterations of the original and *eliminations* are indicated in the Critical Notes.

Notes on Performance

In this critical edition certain additions have been made to the original music text, which are identifiable through the special typography. The majority of the additions have been made from the point of view of critical treatment of the source (see above), others have had a practical-musical motivation. In the latter case the editors have been very careful not to obscure any possible intentions from the part of the composer, nor to interpret the original unnecessarily. Of course, whoever play these quartets need not observe the same restraint in their interpretation of the manuscript. They should instead, with their own technical capabilities and their artistic judgement as a starting point, and with the help that the following limited comments can give with regard to certain problems of interpretation, make their own de-

cisions on a number of points where the music text gives incomplete information, or none at all. This applies to all sorts of problems in connection with performance: tempi (including alterations of tempo within movements), the dynamics, the articulation, the character of the interpretation etc.

The meaning of the articulation signs point (.) and dash (') is not quite clear. Wikmanson's use of them would seem to resemble both Haydn's and Mozart's.¹ Probably the points indicate notes to be played more lightly than those without: short, lightly accented bowing, executed with a small width of the bowhair, and without the bow actually leaving the string (though possibly approaching *spiccato* at a faster tempo; compare the term *sciolto* in the D minor quartet, 1st movement, bars 85 and 229). If the score indicates moreover legato phrasing above or below the points, as in the D minor quartet, 2nd movement, bars 8 ff., the notes are to be executed at the same stroke of the bow, and particularly in the case of repeated notes more or less like a soft *portato*. Dashes presumably indicate a certain accentuation, especially of isolated and longer notes, most often combined with a distinct shortening of the length of the note by the bow leaving the string (*staccato* in the terminology of the period; see the quartet in E minor, 4th movement, bars 74 f.). In faster passages the type of bowing is more like a short *détaché*. The more exact interpretation of these signs and the choice of bowing style for notes lacking signs has to be left to the discretion of the performer. The problem is not simplified by the fact that the significance of the signs here applies to another type of instrument, technique and bow than our present-day ones.²

In the case of ornaments, the editors have inserted suggestions for performance above each respective part (and normally only once for each movement and part); it should however be pointed out that other solutions can be just as acceptable, for example in the choice between long and short appoggiaturas. The question as to whether

short appoggiaturas should be executed on or before the beat cannot be answered unequivocally; there may possibly be a certain historical precedence for the former method of playing (i.e. with a shortening of the time value of the main note) but in a majority of places in these quartets the latter way of playing appears to be the more acceptable.

Whether Wikmanson intended that trills should consistently begin on the second above or on the main note itself, or whether he thought that the execution could alter according to the situation is an open question. The same applies to whether trills ought to be completed with closing grace notes, even where such have not been indicated in the score.

In the slow movements of the quartets in D minor and E minor, the figure  appears parallel with quaver triplets and can thus in certain cases be a simplified way of writing , but the problem as to where and to what degree the dotted note should apply (from  to ) is chiefly a question of musical interpretation.

In the 1st movement of the B♭ major quartet, bars 42 ff. and 140 f., the sign > occurs, probably not intended to mean an actual diminuendo, but rather a "sighing" way of articulation, which in the latter case might be intended to continue until bar 144 in all parts.

Partly in order to make possible a reprint of Wikmanson's "op. 1" the composer Kurt Atterberg put together a score in 1965 based on the material which is the source of the present edition. A copy of this score as well as a list of the corrections Atterberg made when writing out the score have been kindly placed at the free disposal of the editors. They wish to express their sincere gratitude for this help, especially as Atterberg's experienced work on the score has given them many valuable points of view. Similarly, the editors have made use of the ideas of Sven Kjellström in his revision of the quartet in D minor, published in Stockholm in 1932, up to now the only new edition of any Wikmanson quartet.

¹ See Die Bedeutung der Zeichen Keil, Strich und Punkt bei Mozart. Fünf Lösungen einer Preisfrage. ... Published by H. Albrecht, Kassel ... 1957; and Editionsrichtlinien musikalischer Denkmäler und Gesamtausgaben. Published by G. v. Dadelsen, Kassel ... 1967, pp. 91 and 122 f. Comprehensive literary references are given in the former of the two.

² See for example D. D. Boyden: The history of violin playing from its origins to 1761 ... London 1965, which contains certain viewpoints which are also applicable to the later 18th century.

CRITICAL NOTES

Sources

1. COMPLETE SOURCES

A 1. Parts, of which there are four (violin I, violin II, viola, violoncello), printed in Stockholm at Kongl. Privilegierade Not-Tryckeriet which belonged to Olof Åhlström. The edition came out in 1801 (according to G. A. Silverstolpe's announcement in *Dagligt Allehanda*, Stockholm, 5th September 1801). The title page is reproduced in facsimile on page xxiii in this volume. The reverse side of the title page shows in the 1st violin part the following dedication by Wikmanson's daughter: "JOSEPH HAYDN! / Tilegnas detta verk. Dess författare gömde det af / blygsamhet undan Allmänheten, men hade länge / föresatt sig, at deraf göra et offer åt Dig, hvars bi = / fall hade varit hans käraste belöning. Ömheden för / min Faders minne, ålägger mig at upfylla hans ön = / skan, och jag njuter glad det hoppet, at derigenom / äfven förlänga hans hågkomst. / Christina Maria Wikmanson." ("Joseph Haydn, to whom this work is dedicated. Its author shyly hid it away from the public eye, but had for a long time resolved to make a present of it to you, whose approbation would have been his dearest reward. Tenderness towards the memory of my Father enjoins me to fulfil his wish, and I take delight in the hope that this may even prolong his remembrance. Christina Maria Wikmanson.")¹

The engraving has not been done very carefully: the staves are uneven, dynamic signs and words in the music text are placed inexactly, and note stems and rests are askew. The lengths of slurs/ties and cresc. and dim. signs are often unclear; apart from accidentals however, there does not appear to be any actual incorrect note. See facsimiles on page xxiv.

A 2. Parts, as in A 1, published by Breitkopf & Härtel, Leipzig. The only known copy is to be found in the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin (sign. 39 445). The edition was published in 1803 according to an announcement in the *Allgemeine musikalische Zeitung* of July 1803, Intelligenz-Blatt No. 21. It is evident from the edition that the plates are identical with Åhlström's, but since the editors of this volume have not had access to the

material in any form apart from microfilm, they have not been able to decide whether it has been printed on the same sort of paper as Åhlström used, that is to say whether it is a reprint or a copy of Åhlström's edition, provided with a new title page. The title page reads: "Trois / Quatuors / pour / deux Violons, Alto et Violoncelle / composés et dédiés / à / Joseph Haydn / par / J. Wikmanson. / A Leipsic, / chez Breitkopf & Härtel." The dedication text cited above is not reproduced in this edition.

2. QUARTET IN D MINOR

B. The library of the Royal Academy of Music, Stockholm (sign. W₄/Sv.-R); manuscript written in ink by an unknown hand, consisting of three parts (violin I, violin II and violoncello). The cover reads: "Quartette [sic] / pour / Deux Violons, Alte [sic] & Basse. / par / J. Wikmanson." The size is approximately 29.4 by 24.0 cm. The watermark is "D & C Blauw". The paper and style suggest that the manuscript probably came into existence sometime between 1800–1810. It exhibits a number of peculiarities such as omissions of varying lengths and in different places in the various parts, the switching around of the adagio and minuet movements, and the direction *col legno d'arco* in the five final bars of the last movement.

As was hinted at in the Editing Notes, A (1 and 2) are examples of the same kind of notation as is typical of Wikmanson's own manuscripts. A number of details indicate that Åhlström took great pains to reproduce the original faithfully, which as previously mentioned was probably in Wikmanson's own handwriting. G. A. Silverstolpe acknowledged Åhlström's edition and did not consider it necessary to make any alterations to it when Breitkopf & Härtel published it. Thus there is reason to suppose that A is faithful to the original in all essential aspects (on the special question of point and dash signs, see the Editing Notes). B contains a number of additions to dynamics and articulation which are not mentioned in A. Whether B is a copy of an original manuscript or of A, it must be classified as secondary in relation to A.

¹ Mörner presumes (see Johan Wikmanson ..., pp. 188 f.) that Silverstolpe formulated the dedication, and that Christina Wikmanson merely signed it.

Since A is complete it has not been necessary to make use of B. The present edition is therefore based for all three quartets entirely upon source A, which is to say the four copies of that edition which are to be found in the library of the Royal Academy of Music in Stockholm.

Notes on the Sources

Of the points and dashes of articulation in the source, the following have been eliminated entirely or exchanged, point for dash or dash for point, in the present score:

Quartet	Movement	Elimination of point	Point exchanged for dash	Dash exchanged for point
D minor	I	Bar 234, Vla. (scarcely discernable)	Bar 182, Vln. I	Bar 184, Vla.
	II		Bar 3, Vcl.	Bar 4, Vla.
	IV		Bar 33, Vla.	Bars 74, Vln. I; 109, 111, 112, Vla.
E minor	I	Bars 71, 79, Vla. (1st crotchet); 83, Vln. II (1st crotchet)		
	II			Bars 34, 40, 41 (2 last semiquavers); 42 (semiquaver), 49, all in Vln. II
	III		Bar 78, Vln. I (last note)	Bars 3, 23, Vln. II; 97, Vla.
	IV		Bars 57, 74, Vcl.	Bars 5, Vln. I (2 last notes); 104, Vln. II
B $\flat$ major	I	Bars 28, Vcl. (1st note); 45, Vln. II and Vla. (2nd note); 85, Vcl. (last note)	Bar 64, Vln. II	Bars 128, 151, 153, Vln. II
	II			Bar 25, Vln. II
	III	Bar 19, Vla. (whole bar)		Bars 26–28, Vln. II
	IV	Bar 78, Vln. I (last note)	Bar 168, Vln. I (last note)	Bars 122, Vln. I; 184, Vla.

The following remarks apply throughout to the source.

Quartet in D minor

For signs of articulation, see the table above.

Bar	Part	Remark
1ST MOVEMENT (ALLEGRO)		
30	Vla.	<i>Solo</i>
40	Vln. I	Slur between bb' and a'.
57, 58	Vln. I	The slur from b' only reaches to c'.
67–68	Vln. I	The slur is only valid for bar 67.

Bar	Part	Remark
173	Vla.	Slur between e' and d'.
182	Vcl.	< also in this bar.
184	Vcl.	> also in this bar.
198	Vln. I	The appoggiatura is a semiquaver.
200	Vcl.	> from the 3rd note in bar 199 to the 1st note in 200.
202	Vcl.	> begins beneath the 2nd note.
203–204	Vln. I	Slur only e' – g'' in bar 203.
205	Vln. II	The 1st slur covers the whole bar.
206	Vln. I	1st slur between c''' and b''.
216–217	Vln. I	Slurs g' – d', d'' – c'', bb' – a' (bar 217).
218–219	Vln. I	Slurs bb'' – g'' and e'' – c#''.
237	Vcl.	<i>p</i> beneath the 1st note.
237–238 } 238–239 }	Vla.	> is valid for the 1st and 2nd notes in bars 238 and 239 resp.
254–255	Vln. II	<i>p</i> and <i>pp</i> in bars 253 and 254 resp.
254	Vcl.	<i>pp</i> beneath the quaver group (apart from in bar 255).

2ND MOVEMENT (ADAGIO)

1	Vla.	The d' crotchets have only one stem.
3	Vcl.	Slur only beneath the demisemiquavers.
6–8	Vln. II	<, valid for the whole bar, in both bar 6 and bar 7; > beneath the 1st note in bar 8.
11	Vln. II	Slur between the 3rd and 4th notes.
12	Vln. II	<i>p</i> beneath the 1st note.
20	Vcl.	2nd slur a – g.
26	Vln. II	> beneath the last note in bar 26 and the 1st note in bar 27; <i>p</i> just after this note.
37	Vla., Vcl.	<i>pp</i> beneath the 4th note.
45	Vln. I	The sign for the turn is above the 4th note.
61	Vla.	2nd slur eb'' – d''.
65	Vcl.	< begins beneath the 2nd note.
70	Vcl.	The 2nd and 3rd notes have single stems.
77	Vla.	<i>f</i> beneath the last note.
77	Vcl.	<i>p</i> beneath A in bar 78.
80	Vla.	<i>f</i> , not <i>ff</i> .
83	Vla.	The d' crotchet has only one stem.
97	Vcl.	The d crotchet has only one stem.
99	Vla., Vcl.	Slur only beneath the demisemiquavers.

3RD MOVEMENT (MENUETTO)

34	Vln. I	<i>tf</i> , not <i>sf</i> .
38	Vcl.	Slur only G – F.
57a, b	Vla.	Slur covering the whole bar.
77	Vla.	<i>f</i> between the 2nd and 3rd notes.
93	Vln. I	The 2nd slur reaches to e''.

4TH MOVEMENT (FINALE ALLEGRO)

9	Vcl.	< from the last note in bar 9 to the 1st note in 10.
13	Vla., Vcl.	<i>p</i> beneath the 1st note in bar 14.
14	Vln. II	Slur between the 1st and 2nd notes.
21	Vcl.	The 5th note is not dotted; it is followed by a quaver rest.
55	Vcl.	<i>p</i> on e.
90	Vln. I	The 1st slur begins as early as the 1st note.
108	Vln. I, II	The trill line reaches as far as d''.

Quartet in E minor

For signs of articulation, see the table on page xx.

Bar	Part	Remark
1ST MOVEMENT (ALLEGRO DI MOLTO)		
45	Vln. I	<i>mf</i> , not <i>rf</i> .
45	Vcl.	<i>sf</i> , not <i>rf</i> .
59	Vln. I	<i>p</i> beneath the 1st note.
61	Vln. I	The slur ends on the 3rd quaver.
71	Vla.	The slur begins on the 1st note.
83	Vln. II	The slur begins on the 1st note.
86	Vln. II	<i>mf</i> beneath the minim in bar 87.
99, 103	Vla.	The appoggiaturas are semiquavers.
107	Vla.	The appoggiatura is a quaver.
130, 134	Vln. II	One slur covering the whole quaver group.
135	Vla.	<i>mf</i> after the minim in bar 134.
184	Vln. II	The slur includes all the quavers.
196, 204	Vla.	Slur over the whole bar.
201	Vla.	<i>poco f</i> begins before the bar line 200/201.
209–210	Vln. II	Slur between a' and g'.
210	Vla.	<i>mf</i> under <i>f</i> ♯' in bar 209.
215	Vla.	Slur c' – d♯'.
226	Vcl.	The slur only stretches to c♯.
229	Vcl.	The slur includes all the quavers.
230	Vla.	The slur begins on the 2nd and finishes somewhat before the last note.
254	Vcl.	Slur between the last note in bar 253 and the 1st note in 254.
259	Vln. II	Slurs g' – f♯' and g' – a♯'.
259	Vcl.	<i>sf</i> , not <i>rf</i> .
259–264	Vla.	Dynamic indications: / [indication missing] / <i>rf</i> / <i>p</i> / <i>sf</i> / <i>p</i> / <i>sotto voce</i> /.
269	Vln. I	<i>sf</i> , not <i>rf</i> .
278, 280	Vln. II	<i>poco f</i> and <i>p</i> in bars 277 and 279 resp.
278–279	Vln. II	Slur from the last note in bar 278 to bar 279.
302	Vcl.	<i>p</i> , not <i>pp</i> .

2ND MOVEMENT (UN POCO ADAGIO)

3	Vln. I	The slur ends at the 4th note.
3	Vla.	The slur begins on the 2nd note.
12	Vla.	Slur between the 4th and 5th notes.
13	Vla.	The slur begins on the 2nd note.
18	Vla.	Slur between the 3rd and 4th notes.
23	Vln. I, Vla.	The slur covers the whole quaver group at the end of the bar.
24	Vln. I	Slurs g'' – f♯'', a'' – c''', c''' – 1st b'.
24	Vla.	The two 1st slurs each cover three notes. The last accidental is ♯, not ♮.
29	Vln. I	The last slur covers the whole quaver group.
32	Vln. II	The slur begins on the 2nd semiquaver.
35	Vla.	Slurs f – b♭ and c' – eb'.
46	Vln. I	Slur between the 4th and 5th notes.
53	Vla.	Slur over the quavers.
62	Vla.	The 4th and 5th notes are semiquavers.
64	Vln. II	The 2nd <i>rf</i> is under the 6th note.
64	Vla.	The 1st and 3rd <i>rf</i> are under the 1st and 7th notes resp.
74	Vcl.	<i>pp</i> , not <i>ppp</i> .

3RD MOVEMENT (MENUETTO)

9	Vln. I	<i>p</i> beneath the 1st note.
17	Vln. I	Slurs c'' – a', c'' – g', c'' – 1st note in bar 18.

Bar	Part	Remark
23	Vln. I	<i>p</i> beneath the 1st note.
25	Vla.	<i>p</i> , not <i>pp</i> .
31	Vla.	<i>f</i> , not <i>poco f</i> .
45	Vcl.	<i>poco f</i> in bar 44.
53	Vln. II	<i>p</i> beneath the minim.
54–55	all parts	<i>D. C. il Men.</i> etc. (somewhat variably executed) is to be found in Vln. I, Vln. II and Vla. on the score (in Vla. without the stave having been removed), in Vcl. partly above and partly beneath the stave. <i>Finale</i> begins immediately afterwards, though on the following stave; the use of the term <i>Finale</i> in the significance of <i>Coda</i> is unusual (cf. however Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 17, K. 453, last movement).
66–68	Vln. I	The length of slurs and the shape of beams as follows in all the quaver groups:  .
78	Vcl.	<i>pp</i> beneath ab.
4TH MOVEMENT (PRESTISSIMO)		
21, 22	Vcl.	<i>rf</i> , not <i>sf</i> .
27	Vla.	Slurs between the 1st and 2nd, and between the 3rd and 4th notes.
29–30	Vln. II	> ends before the last note but one in bar 29.
29–30	Vla.	> from the 2nd note in bar 29 to the 3rd note in 30.
29–30	Vcl.	> from the 1st note in bar 29; it ends before the last note in 30.
31	Vcl.	> covering the whole bar.
38	Vln. II	Only one slur beneath the last four notes.
53	Vln. I	<i>f</i> , not <i>ff</i> .
62	Vla.	<i>ff</i> , not <i>f</i> .
69	Vln. II	<i>ff</i> , not <i>f</i> .
84–85	Vcl.	<i>rf</i> , not <i>sf</i> .
91	Vcl.	<i>f</i> , not <i>mf</i> .
92	Vla.	Slur between the 3rd and 4th notes.
93	Vla.	Slur beneath the dots.
93–95	Vla.	> is beneath the last four notes in bar 94.
97	Vla.	<i>f</i> , not <i>ff</i> .
106	Vcl.	<i>rf</i> beneath the 1st note.
107	Vcl.	<i>p</i> , not <i>f</i> .
108	Vla.	<i>ff</i> , not <i>rf</i> .

Quartet in B♭ major

For signs of articulation, see the table on page xx.

Bar	Part	Remark
1ST MOVEMENT (ALLEGRETTO)		
1	Vln. II	The slur covers the whole quaver group.
8, 55	Vln. I	The slur does not include the 4th note.
9	Vln. I	Slur between the 2nd and 3rd notes.
25	Vln. II	The slur begins on the 1st note.
25	Vla.	The 1st slur goes between a' and g'.
31	Vln. I	The slur above the 1st group of demisemiquavers is not continued to the following note.
52	Vln. I	Slur between the 4th and 5th notes.
52	Vla.	The slur covers the whole quaver group.

Bar	Part	Remark	Bar	Part	Remark
53	Vla.	Slur $g' - c'$.	46	Vln. II	The 2nd slur goes $g - a$.
65	Vcl.	sf , not rf .	51	Vln. II	The 1st slur reaches to e' .
70	Vla.	Slur from the 2nd note in bar 70 to bar 71.	54	Vla.	Slurs between the 1st and 2nd, 2nd and 4th, and 5th and 6th notes.
76	Vcl.	The 1st slur begins on the crotchet.	70	Vla.	The slur covers the whole bar.
77	Vln. I	The appoggiatura is a semiquaver.	74	Vln. II	The slur goes to e_b'' in bar 75.
77	Vcl.	The slur is carried on to the last note.			
86	Vln. II	The slur covers the three last quavers.			
92	Vcl.	Only one slur from the 1st to the 5th note.			
108	Vln. II	Slur between the 2nd and 3rd notes.			
126	Vcl.	The 2nd slur is carried on to bar 127.			
129	Vln. I	Slur from the last note in bar 129 to the 1st note in bar 130.			
130	Vln. I	The 1st slur goes to the quaver.			
142	Vla.	1st slur between the 3rd and 4th notes.			
2ND MOVEMENT (ROMANCE)			3RD MOVEMENT (MENUETTO)		
1-2	Vln. I	The slur in each bar reaches almost to the 3rd note.	25	Vln. I	Articulation sign above last note illegible (printing plate defective).
3	Vln. II	The slur begins on the dotted quaver.	38a, b	all parts	The original is not split up into <i>prima</i> and <i>seconda volta</i> ; advice on performance is only given insofar as the Vln. II part has a pause above the 3rd note in bar 38(a).
5-6, 9	Vln. I	The slur covers the whole bar.			
12	Vla.	The slur only goes to g_b .			
27	Vcl.	The semiquaver d may be a printing error for e or e_b .			
28	Vcl.	The slur reaches almost to the 4th note.			
29	Vcl.	The slur begins beneath the 2nd note.			
36	Vln. I	Only one slur; $f\sharp' - d''$.			
42	Vln. II	The slur goes to g' .			
45	Vcl.	The slur does not begin until a .			
			4TH MOVEMENT (SCHERZANDO POCO PRESTO)		
			28	Vln. I	Wavering line after <i>tr</i> reaches to f'' and above.
			34	Vln. II	The 1st slur goes from the 1st to the 4th note.
			43	Vcl.	Semiquavers, not demisemiquavers.
			60	Vln. I	The slur covers only the hemidemisemiquavers.
			64	Vln. I	Slur from the 2nd b_b'' to f'' .
			133	Vln. II	The slur begins on the 2nd note.
			162-163	Vln. I	Slur from the last note in bar 162 to the 1st note in 163.

Stockholm, 1969/70

Bonnie Hammar & Erling Lomnäs

Translated into English by Christopher Gibbs

K. Musikal. sk.

TRE QUARTETTER

för

Twå Violiner, Alt och Violoncelle.

Tillägnade

JOSEPH HAYDN.

Författade

af

JOHAN WIKMANSON

Musikskrifare.

Op. 1.

STOCKHOLM

och Kongl. Privilegerade Not-Tryckeriet

[1801]



Johan Wikmansson: Drei Streichquartette op. 1./Three String Quartets op. 1.

a) Titelblatt des Erstdrucks, Stockholm 1801./Title page of the first print, Stockholm 1801.

Op. 24.

VIOLINO PRIMO

QUARTETTO I. *Allargando*
dolce

VIOLINO PRIMO

Quartett B dur* Quartet in B^b Major*

(Op. 1:3)

Allegretto

Violino I
Violino II
Viola
Violoncello

dolce
dolce
dolce
dolce

p
p
p
p

tr
tr
tr
tr

rf
rf
rf
rf

p
p
p
p

pp
pp
pp
pp

f
f
f
f

p
p
p
p

*Vgl. Einleitung, Aufführungspraktische Bemerkungen. – Cf. Introduction, Notes on Performance.

20

pp

25

This system contains measures 20 through 25. The treble staff begins with a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. Measures 20-22 feature a piano (*pp*) texture with eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves. Measure 23 has a whole rest in the treble and a half note in the bass. Measures 24-25 show a more active treble staff with eighth-note runs, while the bass staff continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

rf

This system contains measures 26 through 30. The treble staff features a forte (*rf*) melody with eighth-note runs and some chromaticism. The bass staff provides a strong accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Measure 29 includes a key signature change to one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. Measure 30 ends with a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature.

30

(*p*)

p

pp

This system contains measures 31 through 35. Measures 31-32 show a piano (*p*) texture with eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves. Measures 33-35 show a pianissimo (*pp*) texture with similar patterns. Measure 34 includes a key signature change to one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. Measure 35 ends with a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature.

35

This system contains measures 36 through 40. Measures 36-37 show a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. Measures 38-40 show a key signature change to one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The system includes various articulations such as slurs, ties, and accents, as well as dynamic markings like *p* and *pp*.

40

poco rf

poco rf

(poco rf)

(poco rf)

tr

tr

p

pp

p

pp

p

pp

45

p

dolce

dolce

dolce

dolce

50

tr

(1)

(1)

55

tr

(1)

(1)

60

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal parts, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 4/4. The score begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The first staff (soprano) starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff (alto) starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The third staff (piano right hand) starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The fourth staff (piano left hand) starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The score continues with various musical notations, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, with some notes beamed together. The piece concludes with a final chord in the piano accompaniment.

pp f tr (n) tr 65 rf

pp f ff rf

pp ff rf

pp ff rf

p dolce pp

(p) dolce pp

(p) dolce pp

(p) dolce pp

f tr smorzando mf

f tr smorzando

f smorzando

f

mf dolce pp

mf dolce pp

mf dolce pp

mf dolce pp

un poco ritardando

Measures 80-84. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. It features four staves. Measure 80 starts with a *mf* dynamic. Measure 81 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 82 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 83 has a *sf* dynamic. Measure 84 has a *dolce* dynamic. The tempo marking *a tempo* appears at the beginning of measure 85.

Measures 85-89. The score continues with four staves. Measure 85 has a *dolce* dynamic. Measure 86 has a *dolce* dynamic. Measure 87 has a *tr* (trill) and a *mf* dynamic. Measure 88 has a *tr* (trill) and a *mf* dynamic. Measure 89 has a *tr* (trill) and a *mf* dynamic. The tempo marking *a tempo* is present at the start of measure 85.

Measures 90-94. The score continues with four staves. Measure 90 has a *tr* (trill) and a *mf* dynamic. Measure 91 has a *tr* (trill) and a *mf* dynamic. Measure 92 has a *tr* (trill) and a *mf* dynamic. Measure 93 has a *tr* (trill) and a *mf* dynamic. Measure 94 has a *tr* (trill) and a *mf* dynamic. The tempo marking *a tempo* is present at the start of measure 90.

Measures 95-99. The score continues with four staves. Measure 95 has a *tr* (trill) and a *mf* dynamic. Measure 96 has a *tr* (trill) and a *mf* dynamic. Measure 97 has a *tr* (trill) and a *mf* dynamic. Measure 98 has a *tr* (trill) and a *mf* dynamic. Measure 99 has a *tr* (trill) and a *mf* dynamic. The tempo marking *a tempo* is present at the start of measure 95.

100

tr

f

p

f

p

f

105

p

f

p

f

p

f

p

f

110

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

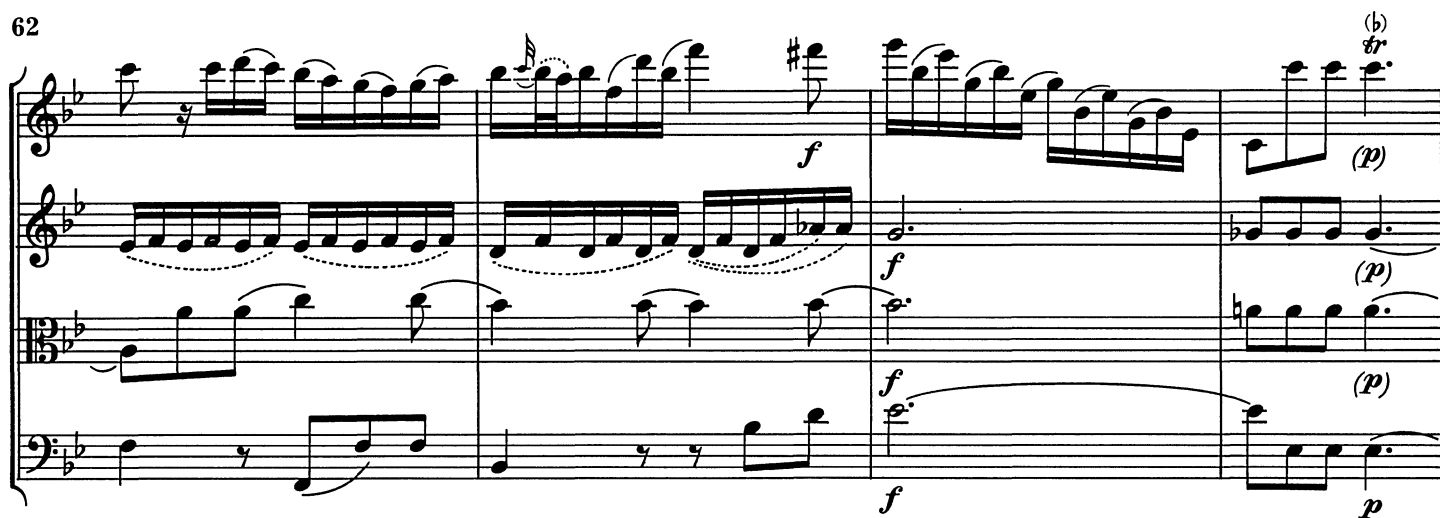
115

p

p

p

p



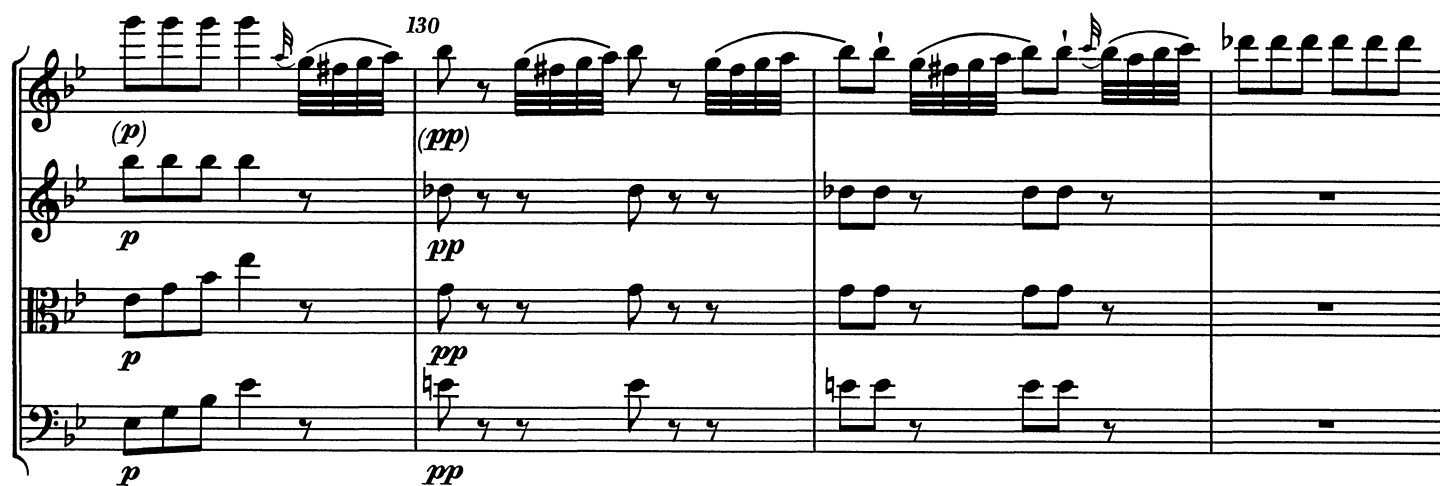
First system of music (measures 115-118). The score is in 12/8 time with a key signature of two flats. It features four staves: Treble, Treble, Alto, and Bass. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). A fermata is present over the final measure of the first staff.



Second system of music (measures 120-125). The score continues with four staves. Measure 120 is marked with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. Measure 125 is marked with a *f* (forte) dynamic. The system concludes with a double bar line.



Third system of music (measures 126-129). The score continues with four staves. Measure 126 is marked with a *rf* (ritardando forte) dynamic. The system concludes with a double bar line.



Fourth system of music (measures 130-133). The score continues with four staves. Measure 130 is marked with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The system concludes with a double bar line.

(b) *p* 135

dolce

dolce (1)

dolce

dolce

140

145

(p)

p

p

(p)

150

f

f

f

f

f

155

ppp

ppp

ppp

ppp

Romance

Musical score for "Romance" in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The score is divided into four systems, each with four staves. The first system (measures 1-8) features a vocal line with "sotto voce" markings and a piano accompaniment. The second system (measures 9-16) continues the vocal and piano parts. The third system (measures 17-24) includes "pizz." (pizzicato) markings for the piano. The fourth system (measures 25-32) features "coll' arco" (col legno) markings for the piano and trills for the vocal line. Measure numbers 5, 10, 15, and 20 are indicated above the staves.

25

tr *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

30

p *p* *mf* *mf* *p*

35

tenuto *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *tenuto* *tenuto*

40

pp *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

45

pp *pp* *pp* *pp* (*p*)

50

p *mf* *mf* (*i*)

55

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* (*p*)

tenuto *tenuto*

60

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *(sotto voce)* *(sotto voce)* *(sotto voce)* *(sotto voce)*

70



75



Menuetto

5

dolce

tr

dolce
(coll' arco)

dolce
(coll' arco)

(*dolce*)



10

15

2



TRIO

20

First system of the Trio section, measures 18-24. The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a repeat sign. The second staff (treble clef) also begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff (alto clef) has a pizzicato (*pizz.*) instruction. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The system concludes with a fermata over the final measure.

25

Second system of the Trio section, measures 25-30. The music continues with the same instrumentation and dynamics. A repeat sign is present at the beginning of measure 28. The system concludes with a fermata over the final measure.

30

Third system of the Trio section, measures 31-34. The music continues with the same instrumentation and dynamics. The system concludes with a fermata over the final measure.

35

Fourth system of the Trio section, measures 35-38. The music continues with the same instrumentation and dynamics. The system concludes with a first ending (marked 1.) and a second ending (marked 2.), both leading back to the beginning of the section.

Menuetto da capo

Scherzando poco presto

69

Measures 1-4 of the musical score. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is 'Scherzando poco presto'. The score is written for four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third and fourth staves begin with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and ties.

Measures 5-9 of the musical score. The music continues with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. In measure 7, there is a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic in the first three staves. The fourth staff also has a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and ties.

Measures 10-14 of the musical score. The music continues with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. In measure 10, there is a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic in the first three staves. The fourth staff also has a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and ties.

Measures 15-19 of the musical score. The music continues with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. In measure 15, there is a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic in the first three staves. The fourth staff also has a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and ties. The piece ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 19.

20

20

25

25

tr *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

(*mf*)

p

f e

30

30

p

molto staccato

33

35

This system contains measures 35 through 38. It features a four-staff arrangement with a treble and bass staff on the left, and two additional staves on the right. The key signature has two flats. Measures 35 and 36 show a melodic line in the top staff and a complex rhythmic pattern in the bottom two staves. Measures 37 and 38 continue the melodic development with some grace notes and a more active bass line.

40

This system contains measures 40 through 43. Measures 40 and 41 show a melodic line in the top staff and a complex rhythmic pattern in the bottom two staves. Measures 42 and 43 continue the melodic development with some grace notes and a more active bass line.

45

This system contains measures 45 through 48. Measures 45 and 46 show a melodic line in the top staff and a complex rhythmic pattern in the bottom two staves. Measures 47 and 48 continue the melodic development with some grace notes and a more active bass line.

This system contains measures 49 through 52. Measures 49 and 50 show a melodic line in the top staff and a complex rhythmic pattern in the bottom two staves. Measures 51 and 52 continue the melodic development with some grace notes and a more active bass line.

50

First system of music, measures 50-52. The score is in 12/16 time with a key signature of two flats. The top staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in measure 51. The middle staff (treble clef) contains a continuous sixteenth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff (bass clef) provides a harmonic foundation with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Second system of music, measures 53-55. Measures 53 and 54 include trills (tr) and accidentals (b) in the upper staves. The middle staff continues with a sixteenth-note accompaniment, and the bottom staff maintains the harmonic base.

55

Third system of music, measures 56-58. The melodic lines in the upper staves continue with eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle staff's sixteenth-note accompaniment remains consistent, while the bottom staff provides a steady harmonic support.

60

Fourth system of music, measures 59-61. Measure 61 features a melodic phrase marked *dolce* and *p* (piano) in the upper staves. The middle and bottom staves continue with their respective accompaniment patterns.

System 1 (Measures 65-69): This system features a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of two flats and a 12/8 time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of two flats and a 12/8 time signature. The music is marked *tr* (trill) and *rf* (rhythmic figure). The tempo is marked *65*. The dynamics are *rf* (rhythmic figure) and *(p)* (piano).

System 2 (Measures 70-74): This system continues the piano introduction. The treble staff has a key signature of two flats and a 12/8 time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of two flats and a 12/8 time signature. The music is marked *rf* (rhythmic figure) and *(p)* (piano). The tempo is marked *70*.

System 3 (Measures 75-79): This system continues the piano introduction. The treble staff has a key signature of two flats and a 12/8 time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of two flats and a 12/8 time signature. The music is marked *p* (piano) and *tr* (trill). The tempo is marked *75*.

System 4 (Measures 80-84): This system continues the piano introduction. The treble staff has a key signature of two flats and a 12/8 time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of two flats and a 12/8 time signature. The music is marked *p* (piano). The tempo is marked *80*.

First system of music (measures 74-85). The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It features four staves: Treble, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The music is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The melody in the Treble staff is highly active with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The Bass staff has a more rhythmic, dotted pattern. Measure numbers 74, 85, and 90 are indicated at the top of the system.

Second system of music (measures 86-95). The notation continues with similar melodic and rhythmic patterns. A trill (*tr*) is marked in the Tenor staff around measure 92. The *f* dynamic is maintained. Measure numbers 90 and 95 are indicated at the top of the system.

Third system of music (measures 96-100). This system introduces some changes in the melodic lines, including the use of natural signs for the F and C notes in the Treble staff. The *f* dynamic is still present. Measure numbers 95 and 100 are indicated at the top of the system.

Fourth system of music (measures 101-105). The music transitions to a piano *p* dynamic starting at measure 101. The notation includes various rests and melodic fragments. Measure numbers 100 and 105 are indicated at the top of the system.

System 1, measures 103-105. The music is in B-flat major (two flats). The top staff features a melodic line with a trill (tr) in measure 105. The middle staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom two staves provide harmonic support with various note values and rests.

System 2, measures 106-110. The melodic line continues with eighth-note patterns. A key signature change to C major (no sharps or flats) occurs at the beginning of measure 110. The accompaniment remains consistent with eighth-note figures.

System 3, measures 111-115. The top staff continues the melodic development. The middle and bottom staves feature long, sustained notes, creating a harmonic foundation for the upper parts.

System 4, measures 116-120. This system includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo) in measures 116-119, and *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measure 120. The notation includes "G.P." (Grave/Pedale) markings above the staff in measures 116 and 117. The music concludes with a final melodic phrase in measure 120.

125

This system contains measures 125 through 128. It features a piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex, syncopated eighth-note pattern in the left hand. The melody in the upper staves consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some trills indicated by a 'tr' symbol. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

130

This system contains measures 130 through 134. The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The melody in the upper staves includes trills and slurs. Measure 132 features a sharp sign (#) on a note in the upper staff. The system concludes with measure 134.

135

This system contains measures 135 through 139. The piano accompaniment shows some variation in its eighth-note patterns. The melody in the upper staves includes trills and slurs. Measure 137 features a sharp sign (#) on a note in the upper staff. The system concludes with measure 139.

140

This system contains measures 140 through 144. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note patterns. The melody in the upper staves includes slurs and rests. Measure 142 features a sharp sign (#) on a note in the upper staff. The system concludes with measure 144.

145

System 145-149: This system contains five measures. Measures 145-148 feature a melody in the upper voice with eighth-note patterns and rests, while the lower voices provide harmonic support with sustained notes and occasional eighth-note figures. Measure 149 begins a new melodic phrase in the upper voice. Dynamics include *(p)* in measures 145, 148, and 149.

150

System 150-154: This system contains five measures. Measures 150-151 show a more active melody in the upper voice with eighth-note runs. Measures 152-154 continue this melodic development with various articulations and rests. Dynamics include *(p)* in measure 150 and *(b)* in measure 152.

155

System 155-159: This system contains five measures. Measures 155-156 feature a melody in the upper voice with eighth-note patterns. Measures 157-159 continue the melodic line with various articulations and rests. Dynamics include *(p)* in measure 155 and *(b)* in measure 157.

160

System 160-164: This system contains five measures. Measures 160-161 show a melody in the upper voice with eighth-note patterns. Measures 162-164 continue the melodic line with various articulations and rests. Dynamics include *(b)* in measure 162.

First system of music, measures 165-168. The score is in 12/8 time with a key signature of two flats. It features four staves: two treble staves and two bass staves. The music consists of flowing eighth and sixteenth notes with various phrasing slurs and ties.

Second system of music, measures 170-174. Measures 170 and 171 include a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some rests and phrasing slurs.

Third system of music, measures 175-179. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring phrasing slurs and ties across the staves.

Fourth system of music, measures 180-189. Measure 180 is marked with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. Measure 181 includes the instruction "(G.P.)". Measure 185 is marked with a *f* (forte) dynamic. The system concludes with the tempo change "Adagio" and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The notation includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs.