

巴 赫

E 大调

小提琴协奏曲

(总 谱)

光 华 出 版 社

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VORWORT

Johann Sebastian Bachs Violinkonzerte in a-Moll, E-Dur und d-Moll (BWV 1041–1043) sind allem Anschein nach für die kleine aber auserlesene Köthener Musikerschar geschrieben, der Bach von 1717 bis 1723 als Hofkapellmeister vorstand und für die er die wesentlichsten Teile seiner heute bekannten instrumentalen Ensemblesmusik geschaffen hat. Ihr Gestaltungsreichtum als Ergebnis der Auseinandersetzung mit der modernen italienischen Konzertform läßt auf eine ebenso breite wie tiefe Kenntnis des damals aktuellen Repertoires schließen, insbesondere der von der neueren Forschung in ihrer zentralen Bedeutung erkannten Werke des Venezianers Antonio Vivaldi (1678–1741). Auch weist die Stilistik der in Originalfassung erhaltenen wie der aus Bachs eigenen Cembalotranskriptionen (BWV 1052–1060) durch Rückübertragung zu erschließenden verschollenen Solokonzerte auf eine Entwicklung und Vertiefung im Handhaben des Materials, ohne daß sich aus solchen Beobachtungen Endgültiges über Entstehung und Zeitfolge der einzelnen Konzerte ableiten ließe. Leider führen auch die Mittel der Quellenkunde hier nicht weiter, da Bachs Kompositionspartituren ebenso verschollen sind wie die ältesten Aufführungsstimmen. Die handschriftliche Überlieferung der Konzerte BWV 1041 und 1043 reicht nur bis in die 1730er Jahre zurück, der älteste Stimmensatz des E-Dur-Konzerts stammt erst aus dem Jahre 1760.

Diese letztgenannte Quelle, auf der bereits der Peters-Erstdruck S. W. Dehns aus dem Jahre 1857 sowie der Text der alten Bach-Gesamtausgabe (Bd. 21, 1874) basierten, wurde auch unserer Neuausgabe zugrundegelegt. Im Unterschied zu diesen beiden Ausgaben wurde jedoch versucht, mit möglichst wenigen Konjekturen und Eingriffen in den überlieferten Text auszukommen, insbesondere Bachs etwa 1739 angefertigte Cembalotranskription BWV 1054 nur zur Berichtigung offensichtlicher Schreibfehler heranzuziehen und nicht durch Angleichung an die spätere Gestalt die Lesartenunterschiede beider Konzerte zu nivellieren. In die gleiche Richtung zielt die praktischen Erwägungen folgende unveränderte Übernahme der Bezifferung, deren häufige Verwendung von $\flat$ statt $\natural$ auf eine ältere Vorlage weist und die zudem keine grundsätzliche Diskrepanz zu vergleichbaren Bezifferungen von Bachs eigener Hand erkennen läßt.

Weitergehende Ausgleichsversuche waren jedoch im Hinblick auf die oft nachlässige Bogensetzung erforderlich: während die ostinate Baßfigur im zweiten Satz ungeachtet der zuweilen auch über die 4.–6. Noten gezogenen Bögen vereinheitlicht werden konnte, verbot sich ein solcher Eingriff bei den notentextlich identischen fünf Tutti des Schlußrondos. In Entsprechung zu Bachs Verfahren, unisono geführte Stimmen gelegentlich mit unterschiedlicher Artikulation zu versehen, wurden die jeweils in den Takten 5 bis 8 und 13 bis 15 gehäuft auftretenden Divergenzen zwischen Violino concertino und Violino I nicht beseitigt, sondern unter Aus-

PREFACE

Johann Sebastian Bach's violin concertos in A minor, E major and D minor (BWV 1041–1043) were apparently composed for the small but distinguished group of musicians in Köthen which, as Court conductor, he directed from 1717 to 1723 and for which he wrote the most important of his works for instrumental ensemble known to us today. From the richness of their construction – the result of his encountering the contemporary Italian concerto form – we can conclude that he had a broad and deep knowledge of the existing repertoire, and especially of the works of the Venetian Antonio Vivaldi (1678–1741), recognized by modern musicology as of seminal importance. The style of the solo concertos, both those extant in their original form and those which are lost but which can be reconstructed from Bach's own transcriptions for harpsichord (BWV 1052–1060) points to a development and deepening in the use of the material; though these indications do not provide any definite information about the origin and date of individual concertos. Nor do the sources give any help here, since Bach's scores, as well as the oldest performing material, have disappeared. The earliest manuscripts of the concertos BWV 1041 and 1043 do not go back beyond the 1730s, and the earliest material for the E major concerto is dated as late as 1760.

This last-mentioned source was the basis of both the first published version (by Peters, edited by S. W. Dehn) in 1857 and of that in the old complete edition of Bach's works (vol. 21, 1874): it is also the basis of our present edition. Unlike the other two editions referred to, however, we have tried to limit conjectures, and alterations of the original text, as much as possible; in particular we have used Bach's own transcription for harpsichord (BWV 1054) of the year about 1739 only to correct obvious slips of the pen, and have left the differences between the two versions without any adjustments. On the same principle, and for practical reasons, we have taken over without alteration the basso continuo figures; the frequent use of $\flat$ instead of $\natural$ points to an older manuscript and the figures themselves do not in general show any discrepancy from comparable figures in Bach's own manner.

It was however necessary to attempt a more thorough-going rationalisation in respect of the often careless phrasing: while the ostinato bass figure in the 2nd movement could be treated consistently in spite of the fact that slurs have occasionally been drawn over the fourth to sixth notes, a similar operation could not be performed on the five tutti of the rondo finale which are identical in notation. In accordance with Bach's own procedure, by which he occasionally phrased unison parts differently, the differences between violino con-

schaltung zufallsbedingter Verschreibungen in ihrer Variabilität belassen, wobei einem Aufführungsleiter selbstverständlich freigestellt bleibt, für alle Tutti eine einheitliche Artikulation zu vereinbaren.

Die subtilen dynamischen Angaben des Stimmensatzes rechnen offensichtlich mit einem sehr schwach besetzten Streichkörper, dem gegenüber sich die Solovioline normalerweise zu behaupten vermochte, so daß nur einige besonders tief liegende Passagen eine zusätzliche Zurücknahme der übrigen Streicher erforderten. Eine heutige Aufführung wird einen entsprechenden Ausgleich anstreben müssen. In diesem Zusammenhang erscheint auch eine Differenzierung zwischen Violoncello und Violine bei der Ausführung der tiefsten Streicherstimme denkbar – etwa zur Verdeutlichung des Wechsels zwischen Solo und Tutti –, doch liefern die Quellen von BWV 1042 und 1054 hierzu keine Anhaltspunkte.

Ob in Takt 23 ff. des zweiten Satzes die Sechzehntelnoten der Solovioline entsprechend der späteren Cembalofassung im sogenannten „lombardischen Rhythmus“  auszuführen sind, muß offenbleiben; möglicherweise liegt in BWV 1054 nur eine dem Charakter des Tasteninstrumentes angepaßte genauere Notierung vor. Johann Joachim Quantz' unzutreffende Behauptung, der „lombardische Geschmack“ sei erst um 1722 aufgekommen, bildet jedenfalls keinen Hinderungsgrund für die Übernahme der Cembalolesart in die sicherlich vor 1722 anzusetzende ältere Violinfassung.

certino and violino primo in bars 5 to 8 and 13 to 15 were not adjusted, but kept (apart from accidental slips of the pen); it is of course open to any conductor to unify the articulation of all the tutti.

The subtle dynamic indications in the string parts obviously suggest a very small number of players such as would not generally overpower the solo violin; therefore only a few passages in an especially low compass needed a reduction of the other string parts. A modern performance will have to aim at a similar balance. In this connection there also appears to be a possibility of a differentiation between violoncello and violin in the playing of the lowest string line – e. g. to make clear the alternation between solo and tutti – but the sources from BWV 1042 and 1054 offer no clues to this.

In bars 23 ff. of the second movement it is left open whether the semi-quavers of the solo violin should be executed in the so-called Lombardic rhythm , conforming to the later harpsichord version; it is possible that BWV 1054 simply offers a notation more appropriate to the character of keyboard instruments. Johann Joachim Quantz' incorrect statement that the Lombardic style originated in about 1722 is surely no reason for objecting to the incorporation of the harpsichord version into the older violin version (which must certainly be dated earlier than 1722).

REVISIONSBERICHT

Als Quelle diente ein aus *Violino Concertino, Violino Primo*., *Violino Secundo*., *Viola*: und *Basso*: e: *Violoncello*: bestehender Stimmensatz, der aus dem Besitz der Berliner Singakademie stammt und mit mancherlei heute entbehrlichen Einzeichnungen von der Hand Karl Friedrich Zelters versehen ist. Früher zu den Beständen der ehemaligen Preussischen Staatsbibliothek gehörend, befindet es sich jetzt in der Staatsbibliothek Berlin-Dahlem StPK (Signatur: BB Mus. ms. Bach St 146). Auf einer freien Seite der Basso-Stimme trägt er folgende Titelaufschrift:

Concerto: ex E  */ Violino Concertato: / Violino Primo / Violino Secundo: / Viola / Basso. / e / Violoncello. / Sig(nore)*
J. S. Bach: / [folgt Incipit] / Hering: / 1760.

Das Signum des Schreibers (evtl. auch monogrammartig *SHering* gemeint und gemäß erheblich späterer Überlieferung als Samuel Hering aufzulösen) weist auf eine Berliner Musikerfamilie, die in der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts nachweislich in engem Kontakt zu den zeitweilig in Berlin ansässigen Bach-Söhnen Wilhelm Friedemann und Carl Philipp Emanuel, später auch zu C. Ph. E. Bachs Erben stand. Dieser Zusammenhang mag den verhältnismäßig hohen Quellenwert des Stimmensatzes mit erklären.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Source: A set of parts consisting of *Violino Concertino, Violino Primo*., *Violino Secundo*., *Viola*: and *Basso*: e: *Violoncello*., formerly in the Berliner Singakademie, later in the Preussische Staatsbibliothek, and now in the Staatsbibliothek Berlin-Dahlem (Press mark BB Mus. ms. Bach St 146). The copy contains a number of no longer relevant annotations from the hand of Karl Friedrich Zelter. The basso part has on an empty page the title:

Concerto: ex E  */ Violino Concertato: / Violino Primo / Violino Secundo: / Viola / Basso. / e / Violoncello / Sig(nore)*
J. S. Bach: / (follows Incipit) / Hering: / 1760.

The signature of the writer (perhaps to be understood as the monogram *SHering* and referring according to a later tradition to Samuel Hering) points to a Berlin family of musicians whom we know to have been in intimate with Bach's sons Wilhelm Friedemann and Carl Philipp Emanuel (who lived for some time in Berlin) and later also with the heirs of C. P. E. Bach. This connection can explain the relatively high quality of the set of parts.

As mentioned above, some slips of the pen and doubtful

Wie erwähnt, wurden einige Schreibfehler und zweifelhafte Lesarten an Hand des Cembalokonzerts D-Dur (BWV 1054) berichtigt; hierfür stand das Autograph der Cembalokonzerte BWV 1052–1059 (Deutsche Staatsbibliothek Berlin, *Mus. ms. autogr. Bach P 234*) zur Verfügung, in dem das D-Dur-Konzert die Seiten 39 bis 50 einnimmt.

Ergänzungen und Zusätze des Herausgebers sind durch Punktierung (Bögen), Kleinstich (dynamische Angaben) bzw. Einklammerung (Staccatopunkte) gekennzeichnet. Das Da capo des ersten Satzes wurde ausnotiert.

Im einzelnen sind folgende Lesarten zu erwähnen:

Satz I

Takt

- 1 Vl. conc. Taktvorzeichnung **C**
- 9 Va. 5. Note *gis*
- 21 Bc. Bezifferung über vorletzter Note
- 27, 149 # vor 7. Note gemäß P 234
- 33 Va. 3. Note *d*
- 35 Vl. I *p(iano)*
- 38 Bc. *p(iano)*
- 65 Va. 2. Note gemäß P 234 auch *h* möglich (härtere Dissonanz, bessere Stimmführung)
- 59–69 } Vl. conc. abgekürzte Notierung in Akkorden
- 83–92 }
- 73 Vl. conc. 4. Note *fis*"
- 74 Vl. II 8. Note *cis*"
- 77 Va. 8. Note *a*
- 81 Vl. II 9. Note *gis*'
- 86 Vl. conc. 2., 4., 6., 8. Note *h*'
- 92 Vl. II wie Vl. I; Konjektur gemäß P 234
- 93 Bc. Bezifferung *δ* statt *6*†
- 98 Bc. # erst vor 4. Note
- 106 Vl. conc. 6.–8. Note eine Stufe zu hoch
- 109 Vl. conc. 12. Note *fis*'
- 111 Vl. conc. 2. Note *dis*"
- 115 Vl. conc. 4. Note *dis*"
- 119 Vl. conc. 9. Note *e*" und
- 120 Vl. conc. 4. Note *gis*", 9. Note *cis*" gemäß korrigierter Fassung in P 234. Hier die ursprüngliche Lesart.

Satz II

Takt

- 26 Bc. Bezifferung 1. Viertel *δ*
- 28 Vl. II durchweg *h*'; Konjektur gemäß P 234
- 37 Vl. conc. 10. Note *e*"
- Vl. I 4. Note *d*"
- 38 Vl. conc. 11.–12. Note mit Durchgangston zur Triole erweitert
- 44 Vl. conc. Vor 9. Note fehlt *h*
- 49 Va. 4. Note *c*

readings have been corrected with the help of the harpsichord concerto in D (BWV 1054) which was available in the autograph of the harpsichord concertos BWV 1052–1059 (Deutsche Staatsbibliothek Berlin, *Mus. ms. autogr. P 234*) pp 39–50.

Additions and insertions made by the editor are indicated by dotting (slurs), small print (dynamic markings) or brackets (staccato dots). The da capo of the first movement is given in full notation.

Variants of the text:

First movement

Bar

- 1 Vl. conc. time signature **C**
- 9 Va. 5th note: *g* sharp
- 21 Bc. Figure over penultimate note
- 27, 149 # before the 7th note according to P 234
- 33 Va. 3rd note: *d*
- 35 Vl. I *p(iano)*
- 38 Bc. *p(iano)*
- 65 Va. 2nd note also possible as *B* corresponding to P 234 (more dissonant but better part writing)
- 59–69 } Vl. conc. abbreviated notation in chords
- 83–92 }
- 73 Vl. conc. 4th note *f*" sharp
- 74 Vl. II 8th note *c*" sharp
- 77 Va. 8th note *a*
- 81 Vl. II 9th note *g*' sharp
- 86 Vl. conc. 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th notes *b*
- 92 Vl. II as Vl. I; conjecture according to P 234
- 93 Bc. *δ* in place of *6*†
- 98 Bc. # not still the fourth note
- 106 Vl. conc. 6th to 8th notes a tone too high
- 109 Vl. conc. 12th note *f*' sharp
- 111 Vl. conc. 2nd note *d*" sharp
- 115 Vl. conc. 4th note *d*" sharp
- 119 Vl. conc. 9th note *e*" and
- 120 Vl. conc. 4th note *g*" sharp, 9th note *c*" sharp according to corrected version in P 234. Here the original version.

Second movement

Bar

- 26 Bc. 1st crotchet *δ*
- 28 Vl. II throughout *b*'; conjecture according to P 234
- 37 Vl. conc. 10th note *e*"
- Vl. I fourth note *d*"
- 38 Vl. conc. 11th–12th notes made by passing-note into a triplet
- 44 Vl. conc. 9th note *h* missing
- 49 Va. 4th note *c*

Satz III

Takt

- 47/48 Schlechte Stimmführung (Abwärtsbewegung in
sämtlichen Stimmen) im Vergleich zu übrigen Tutti,
jedoch Quintparallelen zwischen Vl. II und Bc. ver-
mieden; dies bestätigt durch P 234
- 83 Bc. 1. Note h
- 114 Vl. II 2. Note a'
- 124 Va. 1. Note c
- 130 Vl. II 3. Note dis'
- 142 Vl. conc. 5. Note und Vl. I 3. Note fehlen Akzidenzien

Leipzig, 1971

Hans-Joachim Schulze

Third movement

Bar

- 47/48 Bad part writing (all parts in down movement) com-
pared with the other tutti, but consecutive fifths bet-
ween Vl. II and Bc. have been avoided; confirmed by
P 234
- 83 Bc. 1st note b
- 114 Vl. II 2nd note a'
- 124 Va. 1st note c
- 130 Vl. II 3rd note d' sharp
- 142 Vl. conc. 5th note and Vl. I 3rd note: accidentals missing

Leipzig, 1971

Hans-Joachim Schulze

Concerto

Johann Sebastian Bach, BWV 1042
(1685 - 1750)

Allegro

Violino Concertino

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Cembalo

Basso e Violoncello

6 6 6 6 4 3

4

7 7 6 6

7

Measures 7-9 of a musical score in A major (three sharps). The score is written for four staves. Measures 7 and 8 feature rapid sixteenth-note runs in the upper staves, with trills (tr) marked above the final notes. The lower staves provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines. Measure 9 continues the melodic and harmonic patterns. Fingering numbers (6, 4, 2, 6, 6, 6, 4, 5, 6, 5, 6, 6, 7, 5, 6, 9, 7, 7) are indicated below the bottom staff.

10

Measures 10-13 of the musical score. Measure 10 begins with a trill (tr) and a 'Solo' instruction. Measures 11 and 12 show a dynamic shift to piano (p) in the upper staves. Measure 13 continues the piano texture. The lower staves maintain a steady accompaniment. Fingering numbers (6, 9, 7, 5, 6, 6, 6, 7, p, 6, 8, 6) are indicated below the bottom staff.

14

Measures 14-17 of the musical score. Measure 14 starts with a forte (f) dynamic. Measures 15 and 16 continue with strong melodic and harmonic development. Measure 17 concludes the section with a piano (p) dynamic. The score features complex rhythmic patterns and trills. Fingering numbers (6, 5, 4, 3, f, 6, 6, 6, 6, 5, 9, 8, p) are indicated below the bottom staff.

18

Measures 18-20 of a musical score in A major (three sharps). The score is written for five staves. The first staff features a continuous eighth-note melody with dynamic markings *i*, *p*, *pp*, and *f*. The second and third staves have a simple harmonic accompaniment, starting with a *p* dynamic and moving to *f* in measure 20. The fourth staff provides a bass line with chords and eighth notes, also moving from *p* to *f*. The fifth staff contains a bass line with eighth notes and rests, marked *f* in measure 20. Fingerings 6 and 6 are indicated in the fifth staff for measures 19 and 20.

21

Measures 21-23 of the musical score. The first staff continues the eighth-note melody, marked *p* in measure 21 and *p* in measure 23. The second and third staves have a simple harmonic accompaniment, marked *p* in measure 21 and *p* in measure 23. The fourth staff provides a bass line with chords and eighth notes, marked *p* in measure 21 and *p* in measure 23. The fifth staff contains a bass line with eighth notes and rests, marked *p* in measure 21 and *p* in measure 23. Fingerings 6, 6, 6, 4, 6, 5, 6, 7, 8, 5, 6, 4 are indicated in the fifth staff for measures 21-23.

24

Measures 24-26 of the musical score. The first staff features a continuous eighth-note melody, marked *f* in measure 24. The second and third staves have a simple harmonic accompaniment, marked *f* in measure 24. The fourth staff provides a bass line with chords and eighth notes, marked *f* in measure 24. The fifth staff contains a bass line with eighth notes and rests, marked *f* in measure 24. Fingerings 7, 7, 7 are indicated in the fifth staff for measures 24-26.

27

6 6 6 6 6 4 6 5 7 6 6 5

30

6 7 6 7 6 7 6

p

p

p

33

p 9 5 4 6 6 6 5 *f* *p*

36

Measures 36-38 of a musical score in A major (three sharps). The score is written for five staves: four single staves and one grand staff (treble and bass clef). Measure 36 features a complex melodic line in the top staff with dynamic markings *p* and *pp*, and a *f* marking in the bottom staff. Measures 37 and 38 show a continuation of the melodic development with various dynamics including *p*, *pp*, and *f*. The bottom staff includes fingering numbers 6 and 6.

39

Measures 39-41 of the musical score. Measure 39 continues the melodic line with a *p* dynamic. Measures 40 and 41 show a more active bass line with a *p* dynamic. The bottom staff includes fingering numbers 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 6, and 5.

42

Measures 42-44 of the musical score. Measure 42 features a complex melodic line in the top staff. Measures 43 and 44 show a continuation of the melodic development with various dynamics including *f*. The bottom staff includes fingering numbers 7 and 7.

45

Musical score for measures 45-47. The score is written for five staves: four single staves (treble and bass clef) and one grand staff (treble and bass clef). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a complex, fast-paced melody in the upper staves, with a bass line in the lower staves. The notation includes many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are some rests and dynamic markings like *f* and *p*. At the bottom of the page, there are some small numbers: 6, 6, 4, 5.

48

Musical score for measures 48-50. The score is written for five staves: four single staves (treble and bass clef) and one grand staff (treble and bass clef). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a complex, fast-paced melody in the upper staves, with a bass line in the lower staves. The notation includes many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are some rests and dynamic markings like *f* and *p*. At the bottom of the page, there are some small numbers: 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 6, 7.

51

Musical score for measures 51-53. The score is written for five staves: four single staves (treble and bass clef) and one grand staff (treble and bass clef). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a complex, fast-paced melody in the upper staves, with a bass line in the lower staves. The notation includes many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are some rests and dynamic markings like *f* and *p*. At the bottom of the page, there are some small numbers: 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6.

54

Musical score for measures 54-56. The score is written for a piano with four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 54 features a complex melodic line in the first treble staff with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, while the other staves have simpler accompaniment. Measure 55 shows a continuation of the melodic line with some rests. Measure 56 concludes the system with a final melodic phrase. Below the staves, there are figured bass notations: 6 6 4 2 6 7 7 6 6 7 6 5 6 6.

57

Musical score for measures 57-59. The score continues with the same four-staff piano arrangement. Measure 57 has a more active first treble staff with sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 58 features a melodic line in the first treble staff with some accidentals. Measure 59 shows a continuation of the melodic line. Below the staves, there are figured bass notations: 4 2 7 6 4 6 5 7 9 4 3 4 2 5 4 2.

60

Musical score for measures 60-62. The score continues with the same four-staff piano arrangement. Measure 60 has a more active first treble staff with sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 61 features a melodic line in the first treble staff with some accidentals. Measure 62 shows a continuation of the melodic line. Below the staves, there are figured bass notations: 6 5 2 9 4 5 3 6 6 6 6.

63

Measures 63-65 of a musical score in A major (three sharps). The score is written for a piano with four staves. The first staff (treble clef) features a continuous eighth-note melody. The second staff (treble clef) has a melody with some rests. The third staff (alto clef) has a melody with some rests. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a melody with some rests. Measure numbers 7, 6, 2, 9, 6, 6, 7, and 6 are written below the bass staff.

66

Measures 66-68 of a musical score in A major (three sharps). The score is written for a piano with four staves. The first staff (treble clef) features a continuous eighth-note melody. The second staff (treble clef) has a melody with some rests. The third staff (alto clef) has a melody with some rests. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a melody with some rests. Measure numbers 7, 5, 7, 6, and 7 are written below the bass staff.

69

Measures 69-71 of a musical score in A major (three sharps). The score is written for a piano with four staves. The first staff (treble clef) features a continuous eighth-note melody. The second staff (treble clef) has a melody with some rests. The third staff (alto clef) has a melody with some rests. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a melody with some rests. Measure numbers 6, 5, 7, and 7 are written below the bass staff. Dynamics *f* and *p* are indicated.

73

Measures 73-75 of a musical score in A major (three sharps). The score is written for five staves: four single staves and one grand staff (treble and bass clef). The first three staves are for the right hand, and the grand staff is for the left hand. Measure 73 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 74 continues with *f*. Measure 75 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and ties.

76

Measures 76-78 of the musical score. Measure 76 starts with *f*. Measure 77 continues with *f*. Measure 78 begins with *p*. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. At the end of measure 78, there are fingerings: 6, 5, 9, 8.

79

Measures 79-81 of the musical score. Measure 79 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 80 continues with *f*. Measure 81 begins with *p*. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. At the end of measure 81, there are fingerings: 3, 7, 4, 2, 6, 6.

82

Measures 82-84 of a musical score. The score is written for five staves: four single staves and one grand staff (treble and bass clef). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 3/4. The music features a complex, fast-moving melody in the top staff, with various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staves provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines. Measure 82 includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 84 includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The bottom staff has figured bass notation: 6, 6, 6/5, 7b, 7b, 6/4, 3b, 7b.

85

Measures 85-87 of a musical score. The score is written for five staves: four single staves and one grand staff (treble and bass clef). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 3/4. The music continues with a complex, fast-moving melody in the top staff. The lower staves provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines. Measure 85 includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 87 includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The bottom staff has figured bass notation: 6/5, 7b, 7b.

88

Measures 88-90 of a musical score. The score is written for five staves: four single staves and one grand staff (treble and bass clef). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 3/4. The music continues with a complex, fast-moving melody in the top staff. The lower staves provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines. Measure 88 includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 90 includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The bottom staff has figured bass notation: 6/5, 6, 6b, 6, 6, 6/5, 7b.