

PAUL HINDEMITH

1895 — 1963

Stücke

für Fagott und Violoncello

Edition Schott 6049

B. SCHOTT'S SÖHNE · MAINZ

Schott & Co. Ltd., London · B. Schott's Söhne (Editions Max Eschig), Paris

Schott Music Corp. (Associated Music Publishers Inc.), New York

Printed in Germany

Das Originalmanuskript befindet sich im Besitz von Herrn Professor Dr. Karl Geiringer (University of California, Santa Barbara, USA), dem es im Jahre 1941 vom Komponisten überreicht wurde.

Le manuscrit original est en possession de M. le Professeur Dr. Karl Geiringer (University of California, Santa Barbara, USA), auquel il a été offert par le compositeur en 1941.

The autograph is owned by Professor Dr. Karl Geiringer (University of California, Santa Barbara), to whom it was presented by the composer in 1941.

V O R W O R T

Die von Professor Dr. Karl Geiringer (University of California, Santa Barbara, USA) freundlicherweise zur Verfügung gestellten vier Stücke für Fagott und Violoncello von Paul Hindemith erscheinen in der vorliegenden Ausgabe zum ersten Mal im Druck.

Im Manuskript sind die beiden Stimmen auf einem Liniensystem geschrieben; eine genaue Angabe, welchem Instrument welche Stimme zugeschrieben ist, fehlt. Der Verzicht auf einen diesbezüglichen Hinweis könnte aber unter Umständen absichtlich erfolgt sein: den Interpreten ist es freigestellt, die Besetzung selber festzulegen; denn beim aufmerksamen Durchlesen der Partitur kann man sofort erkennen, daß jede der beiden Stimmen ohne Schwierigkeit sowohl vom Fagott als auch vom Violoncello gespielt werden kann, eine Wiedergabe mit zwei Fagotten oder zwei Violoncelli keineswegs von der Hand zu weisen wäre, und sogar innerhalb der Stücke an bestimmten Stellen die Möglichkeit besteht, einen „Stimmenwechsel“ vorzunehmen.

P R É F A C E

C'est pour la première fois que sont publiées ici les Quatre Pièces pour Basson et Violoncelle de Paul Hindemith, aimablement mises à notre disposition par M. le Professeur Dr. Karl Geiringer (University of California, Santa Barbara, USA).

Dans le manuscrit, les deux parties sont notées sur une seule portée, sans que soit précisé à quel instrument chacune d'elles est destinée. Néanmoins il se pourrait que cette absence d'indication soit intentionnelle, laissant ainsi aux interprètes eux-mêmes la liberté du choix. La lecture attentive de la partition révèle en effet d'emblée que chaque partie peut être jouée sans difficulté tout aussi bien par le basson que par le violoncelle; une exécution confiée à deux bassons ou à deux violoncelles serait donc parfaitement concevable et certains passages de ces compositions font même apparaître la possibilité d'«intervertir» les deux parties.

P R E F A C E

This is the first edition of Four Pieces for Bassoon and Cello by Paul Hindemith, the autograph of which was kindly lent by Professor Dr. Karl Geiringer of the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Hindemith wrote both parts on one staff without indicating which part is to be played by which instrument. The omission might even be a deliberate device to allow the players to decide for themselves which part to take: careful perusal will immediately reveal the suitability of either instrument for each part, so that there is no good reason why two bassoons or two cellos should not be used; certain places within the pieces even present the possibility of an exchange of parts.

Stücke für Fagott und Violoncello

I

Paul Hindemith
(1895 - 1963)

(Moderato)

II

(Andante)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

III

(Allegretto)

Musical score for two voices. The top voice (soprano) starts with eighth-note pairs, followed by eighth-note pairs with a sharp, and then eighth-note pairs with a flat. The bottom voice (bass) has sustained notes. Measure 5 ends with a fermata over the bass note.

Continuation of the musical score. The top voice continues with eighth-note pairs and rests. The bottom voice has sustained notes. Measure 10 ends with a fermata over the bass note.

Continuation of the musical score. The top voice has eighth-note pairs and rests. The bottom voice has sustained notes. Measure 10 ends with a fermata over the bass note.

Continuation of the musical score. The top voice has eighth-note pairs and rests. The bottom voice has sustained notes. Measure 15 ends with a fermata over the bass note.

Continuation of the musical score. The top voice has eighth-note pairs and rests. The bottom voice has sustained notes. Measure 20 ends with a fermata over the bass note.

Continuation of the musical score. The top voice has eighth-note pairs and rests. The bottom voice has sustained notes. Measure 16 ends with a fermata over the bass note.

IV

(Allegro)

The musical score for page 10, section IV, Allegro, features two staves. The top staff begins with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. It contains measures 1 through 4. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. It contains measures 5 through 29. Measure numbers are circled in the right margin: 5, 10, 15, 20, and 29.

A page of musical notation for two voices, numbered 25 to 55. The music is written on two staves, one above the other, in a bass clef. Measure 25 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 30 features a melodic line with eighth-note pairs. Measure 35 shows a change in key signature. Measure 40 includes a measure repeat sign. Measure 45 has a melodic line with eighth-note pairs. Measure 50 features a melodic line with eighth-note pairs. Measure 55 ends with a forte dynamic.

(J. = J.)

25

30

35

(J. = J.)

40

45

50

55