

Meiner lieben Mutter gewidmet

TONWERKE ALTER DEUTSCHER MEISTER

(DES XVII^{TEN} UND XVIII^{TEN} JAHRHUNDERTS)
Bearbeitungen

von
Georg A. Walter

I. Johann Christoph Friedrich Bach (1732-1795): Die Amerikanerin
(Liederkreis von 5 Gesängen)

- a) Klavierauszug (hoch) 6 Mk netto
- b) Partitur..... 12 Mk netto
- c) Stimmen compl. (hoch) 6 Mk netto (jede weitere Stimme 75 Pf.)

Aufführungsrecht vorbehalten.

Eigentum des Bearbeiters für alle Länder.

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EX
BIBLIOTHECA
STELLFEL DIANA

Andante grazioso. (♩. 104)

mp *p* *poco stringendo* *a tempo* *p* *poco rit.* *mf* *a tempo* *poco string* *f* *poco rit.*

Recitativ (Poco Allegro) (♩. 80)

f *sp* *f* *sp* *f* *accelerando* *accel.* *rit.* *sp* *wieder voranz. a tempo* *breit.* *sp* *Presto* *marcato (deutlich)*

Violine I
Presto E (♩. 112)

Largo (♩. 112) hier doppelt so langsam.
pp

cresc. *rit.* *lunga Pause.* *P* *mf* *Presto* (wieder doppelt so schnell.)

ppp *ten.* *kleine Fermate.* *a tempo Presto*

kein rit. *Allegro* Die Viertel wie vorher die Halben.
pp *p*

p *cresc.*

poco rit. *a tempo*

1

Violine I

poco rit. Ruhiger werden. rit. mollo

Larghetto grazioso (♩. 76)

etwas nachgeben

morendo

ppp
 LA
 BIBLIOTHECA
 STELLENBURGIA

Andante grazioso (♩. 104)

mp

p

poco stringendo

fp

atempo

pp

p

poco rit.

mf

poco string.

gen - - - do

poco rit.

Recitativ Poco Allegro (♩. 80)

f

sp

f

f

sp

f

accel.

accel.

rit.

sp

voran Tempo

brett

Presto

f

markato (deutlich)

Presto

f

E (♩. 112)

Largo (♩. 112)

sp

hier doppelt so langsam

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time signature. Contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time signature. Includes dynamic markings *mf* and *cresc.*, and performance instructions *rit.*, *lange Pause*, and *Presto Wieder doppelt*.

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time signature. Includes dynamic marking *ppp*.

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time signature. Contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Musical staff 5: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time signature. Includes performance instructions *fin. (lunga)*, *kleine Fermate.*, and *a tempo*.

Musical staff 6: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time signature. Includes performance instruction *kein ritard.*

Musical staff 7: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time signature. Includes performance instruction *Allegro. Die Viertel wie vorher die Halben.* and dynamic markings *pp*, *p*, and *cresc.*

Musical staff 8: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time signature. Includes dynamic marking *p*.

Musical staff 9: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time signature. Includes performance instruction *poco rit.*

Musical staff 10: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time signature. Includes performance instruction *a tempo*.

Musical staff 11: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time signature. Contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Musical staff 12: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time signature. Includes a first ending bracket labeled *1*.

Violine II

poco rit. Ruhiger werden. rit. molto



Die Amerikanerin

(ein lyrisches Gemähde)

von

Herrn von Gerstenberg.

Johann Christoph Friedrich Bach.
(Der Bockeburger Bach 1732-1795)
Bearbeitet von Georg A. Walter.

Aufführungsrecht vorbehalten.

Viola

*Alllegretto, ungefähr $\text{♩} = 22$
oder $\text{♩} = 14\frac{1}{2}$*

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for Viola. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 2/4. The score includes various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *rit.* (ritardando). Performance markings include *a tempo*, *accelerando*, and *rit. molto*. There are three circled letters A, B, and C marking specific sections of the music. The score is written in a single system with ten staves.



Viola

Andante grazioso (♩ = 104)

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *mp*. Includes a first ending bracket.

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *mp*.

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *sp*, *sp*, *pp*. Markings: *poco stringendo*, *a tempo*.

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *p*, *mf*. Markings: *poco rit.*, *a tempo* with a circled 'D'.

Musical staff 5: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *p*.

Musical staff 6: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *p*.

Musical staff 7: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *f*. Markings: *poco string.*, *gen do*.

Musical staff 8: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *f*. Markings: *poco rit.*, *Recitativ (Poco Allegro) ♩ = 80*, *1*, *f*.

Musical staff 9: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *f*, *sp*, *f*, *sp*. Markings: *1*.

Musical staff 10: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *f*, *sp*. Markings: *accel.*, *accelerando*, *rit.*.

Musical staff 11: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *f*. Markings: *bratt*, *Presto*.

Musical staff 12: Treble clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *f*. Markings: *marcato (deutlich)*.

Viola

Presto (♩ = 112)

Largo (♩ = 112) (*doppelt so langsam*)

p

rit. (♩ = 112)

cresc. *f* *largo* *rit.* *f*

Presto (♩ = 112) (*weider doppelt so schnell*)

ppp

tes. longa

a tempo

Presto

kein rit.

♩ = 112

Allegro. Die Viertel wie vorher die Halben

p *cresc.*

p

p

poco rit. (♩ = 112) *a tempo*

Viola

poco rit. *rit. mollo*

rit. mollo *rit.* *Larghetto grassioso* \downarrow 36

f *p* *p*

f *pp* *pp*

f *p*

f *pp*

f *pp*

f *pp*

f *pp*

f *pp*

ppp *ppp* *morendo*

EX
BIBLIOTHECA
STELLFEL GARA

Die Amerikanerin

(ein lyrisches Gemälde)

Bass

von
Herrn von Gerstenberg.

Johann Christoph Friedrich Bach.
(Der Bückeburger Bach 1732-1795)
Bearbeitet von Georg A. Walter.

*Allegretto, ungefähr $\text{♩} = 82$
oder $\text{♩} = 144$*

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). Tempo markings include *Allegretto*, *rit.* (ritardando), *a tempo*, *accelerando*, *poco rit.* (poco ritardando), and *rit. molto* (ritardando molto). There are three marked sections: (A) on the third staff, (B) on the sixth staff, and (C) on the eighth staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.



Andante grazioso (♩=104)

V

mp

p

poco stringendo

sf

a tempo

pp

poco rit.

ⓓ a tempo

mf

poco strin

gen

strin

gen

do

poco rit.

Recitativo: (Poco Allegro) ♩=80

f

sf

f

accel.

accelerando

rit.

f

rit.

wieder voran

(breit)

sf

Presto

marcato *colla parte* *Presto* $\text{E} \text{♩} = 112$

Largo $\text{♩} = 112$
(doppelt so langsam)

rit. F *lange Pause* *Presto* $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$
(wieder doppelt so schnell)

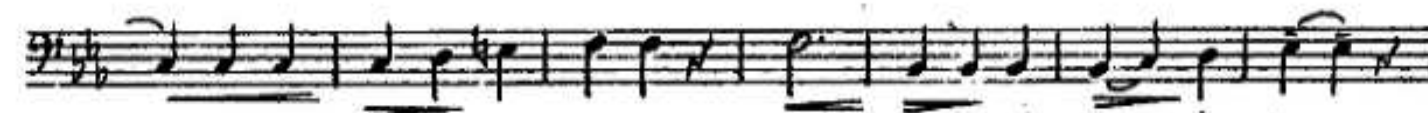
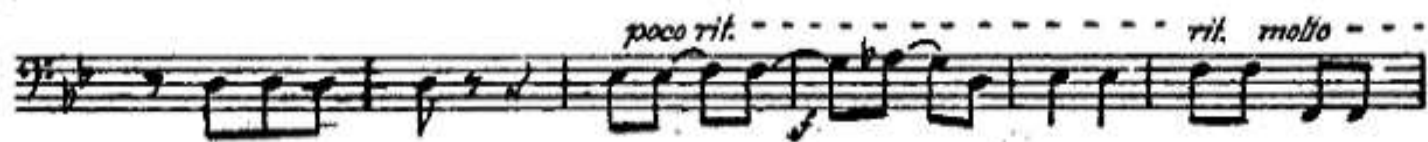
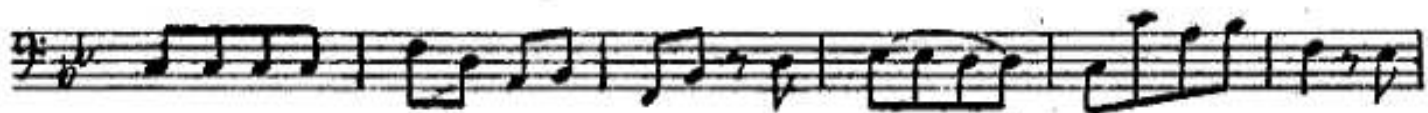
ppp

ten. (longa) *rit.* *a tempo*

Presto *kein rit.*

$\text{♩} = \text{♩}$ *Allagro* (Die Viertel wie vorher die Halben) *cresc.*

poco rit. G *a tempo.*



Die Amerikanerin

(ein lyrisches Gemälde)

von

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(Der Bückeburger Bach 1732—1795.)

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Allegretto (ungefähr $\text{♩} = 72$. oder $\text{♩} = 74$)

Cembalo.

The first system of the piano score consists of two staves. The treble staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic, then another forte (*f*) dynamic, and finally a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes.

The second system continues the piece. The treble staff has dynamic markings of *f*, *mf*, and *p*. The bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

The third system includes a section marked with a large 'A' above the treble staff. Dynamic markings include *f*, *p*, and *p*. The bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

The fourth system features a *rit.* (ritardando) marking in the treble staff, followed by a section marked *a tempo*. Dynamic markings include *p*, *p*, and *f*. The bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

The fifth system concludes the piece. Dynamic markings include *p*, *f*, *p*, and *mf*. The bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

B

mf p

p f

p f *rit.*

C

a tempo *rit.* *a tempo* *accelerando*

f *a tempo* *p* *poco rit.*

Andante grazioso. (♩ = 104)

rit. molto *mp*

First system of musical notation, consisting of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music features a melodic line in the treble clef with some notes tied across measures, and a bass line in the bass clef. A dynamic marking *p* is present in the second measure of the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features similar melodic and bass line patterns with various articulations and dynamics.

Third system of musical notation. It includes dynamic markings *sf* and *pp a tempo*. A performance instruction *poco string.* is written above the first measure. The music continues with melodic and bass line development.

Fourth system of musical notation. It features a dynamic marking *p* in the first measure and *poco rit.* in the second measure. A section marker **D** is placed above the staff in the third measure. The system concludes with the dynamic marking *mf a tempo*.

Fifth system of musical notation, showing further melodic and bass line development with various chordal textures.

Sixth system of musical notation, the final system on the page, concluding the piece with a final melodic and bass line phrase.



poco strin - - - gen - - - do

poco rit.

Recitativo: Poco allegro (♩=50)

f

sp *f* *f* *dp* *f*

f accel. *f accel.* *sp rit.* *f*

Presto

f voran *sp breit* *f*

marcato (Scuttrij) *f*

E *Presto* (♩ = 12) *Largo* (♩ = 12)

colla parte *sp* *p*

hier doppelt so langsam

F *Presto* ♩ = ♩

mf *f rit.* *largo Thuse f*

(wieder doppelt so schnell.)

pp

a tempo

f *ten.*

Presto ♩ = ♩

kein rit.

Allegro.
Die Viertel wie vorher die Halben

pp p *creso.* p

poco rit.

G
a tempo

poco rit. *Ruhiger werden rit. molto* *f* *rit.*

Larghetto grazioso ($\text{♩} = 76$)

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The treble clef contains a series of chords and melodic lines, with a dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando) appearing in the middle. The bass clef provides a steady accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation. It begins with a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) in the treble clef. The system concludes with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) in the treble clef. The instruction *etwas nachgeben.* (slightly give way) is written above the treble staff.

Third system of musical notation, starting with a large **H** above the treble staff. The system ends with dynamic markings of *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo) in the treble clef.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando) in the treble clef. The system ends with a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) in the treble clef.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando) in the treble clef. The system ends with a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) in the treble clef.

Sixth system of musical notation, featuring the instruction *Solo* above the treble staff. The system concludes with a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) in the treble clef and the instruction *morendo* (diminuendo) above the treble staff.



EX
BIBLIOTHECA
STELLFELIANA

Klavierauszug:

- Seite 8 Takt 6, im Bass letzte Note b nicht c
(die Achtelnote)
" 8 Takt 10, ein „rit.“ schon zu anfang
des Taktes.
" 8 Takt 12, ein } auf 1^{ter} Accord
(Begleitung)

- Seite 17 ein ~ in Singstimme in den
Takten 4 (auf c) und Takt 23 (auf a)
" 19 Takt 6, ein rit (auf 3)
" 20 Reihe 4, Takt 2 und 3, ein ~
jedesmal auf c in der Singstimme.

Joh. Christian Bach: 2 Arien:

Partitur:

- Seite 2 Takt 2, in der Cembalostimme ist falsch.
es muß heißen:
- 
- also ohne Alteration. Das
kommt 8 mal vor in der Cem-
balostimme, nämlich:
Takt 2, 5, 20, 14, 22, 52, 56, 64 u. 80
- Seite 5 Reihe 2, Takt 3, es ist besser aus $\frac{1}{2}$ (aufwärts, voll!)
zwei Achtelnoten $\frac{1}{2}$ zu machen.
- " 9 2^{te} Arie: es ist besser, an Stelle der 2 Oboen,
2 Flöten zu nehmen, mit teils höherer Oktave,
nämlich: im 4. Takt nach B, beginnend mit
viertem Achtel, bis B, dann von C 11 Takte, dann
13^{ter} nach E die folgenden 6 Takte, alles andere loco.
- " 16 Reihe 1, Takt 4, Flöte (resp. Oboe) nach 3 ein $\frac{1}{2}$ vor d.
- " 16 Reihe 1, Takt 4, dasselbe in Violine I, $\frac{1}{2}$ vor d.

- Seite 16 Reihe 1, Takt 3 und 4, Viola. ein $\frac{1}{2}$ vor d. dis
" 16 Reihe 1, Takt 3, Singstimme $\frac{1}{2}$ vor d. dis.
" 16 Reihe 1, Takt 4, Singstimme, erst $\frac{1}{2}$ vor d. dis,
dann $\frac{1}{2}$ vor d (auf 3)
" 16 Reihe 1, Takt 1 und 2, Cembalostimme,
beide Male auf 4 ein $\frac{1}{2}$ vor f rechte
Hand.
" 16 Reihe 2, Takt 3, Singstimme,
erst $\frac{1}{2}$ vor d. dis, auf 2,
dann $\frac{1}{2}$ vor d auf 3.

Klavierauszug:

- Seite 9 Reihe 3, Takt 3, Klavier $\frac{1}{2}$ vor c. cis, rechte Hand.
" 12 Reihe 2, Takt 2 Singstimme. $\frac{1}{2}$ vor d. dis.
" 12 Reihe 2, Takt 3 Singstimme, erst $\frac{1}{2}$ vor d. dis
(nach 1) dann $\frac{1}{2}$ vor d (auf 3)

- Seite 12 Reihe 3, Takt 2, Singstimme.
erst $\frac{1}{2}$ vor d. dis (auf 2)
dann $\frac{1}{2}$ vor d (auf 3)

Stimmen:

Oboe I u. II umändern in Flöte I u. II mit teils höherer
Oktave, nämlich:
im 4. Takt nach B, beginnend mit 4^{tem} Achtel,
bis B,
dann von C an 11 Takte,
dann 13^{ter} Takt nach E die folgenden 6
Takte, alles übrige bleibt (loco) dann Seite 2,
Takt 1 vorletzte Reihe, $\frac{1}{2}$ vor d (nach 3).

Violine I Seite 5, Arie No. 2. dritteletzte Reihe, 3^{ter} Takt,
ein $\frac{1}{2}$ vor d (nach 3)

Viola Seite 2, Arie No. 2. dritteletzte Reihe, Takt 5 u. 6
ein $\frac{1}{2}$ vor d. dis (2 mal)

Cembalo. Arie No. 1. Takte 2, 6, 10, 14, 22, 52, 56, 64 u. 80
ändern wie oben bei der Partitur (ohne Alteration)
dann Seite 4, Reihe 3, Takt 4 Singstimme
 $\frac{1}{2}$ anstatt $\frac{1}{2}$ (auf „voll“)

- Seite 11 Arie No. 2, Reihe 2, Takt 3, Singstimme $\frac{1}{2}$ vor d. dis.
" 11 Arie No. 2, Reihe 2, Takt 4, Singstimme $\frac{1}{2}$ (dis) (nach 1)
dann $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) (auf 3)
" 11 Arie No. 2, Reihe 2, Takt 1 u. 2, Klavier 2 mal f
also $\frac{1}{2}$ rechte Hand (auf 4 beide Male)
" 11 Arie No. 2 Reihe 3, Takt 3, Singstimme.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ vor d. dis (auf 2) dann $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) auf 3



