

Johann Sebastian Bach  
Kreuzkammermusik

Clavierbearbeitungen

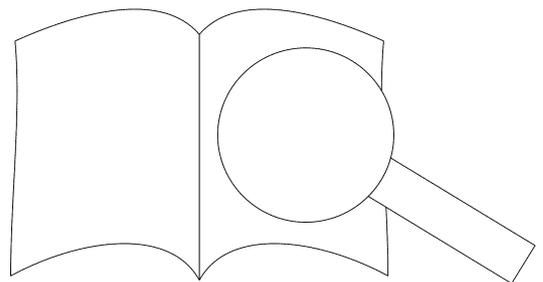
Erster Teil der Clavierübung  
für Cembalo (Orgel)

herausgegeben von  
Felix Friese

Carus-Verlag  
Hildesheim

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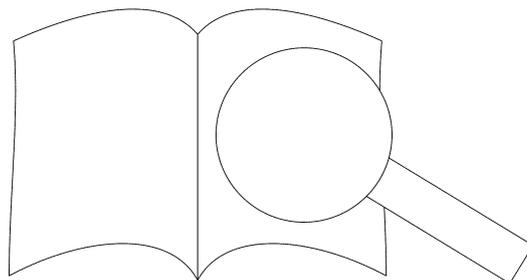
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# Vorwort

„Unser Krebs war bekanntlich einer der besten Schüler von Johann Sebastian Bach, deswegen man bey uns sich mit dem Wortspiel trug: In diesem großen Bach sey nur ein einziger Krebs gefangen worden.“<sup>1</sup>

Diese Zeilen beziehen sich auf Johann Ludwig Krebs, der in der Ortschaft Buttstedt in der Nähe von Weimar vermutlich am 10. Oktober 1713 geboren und am 12. Oktober getauft wurde.<sup>2</sup> Der Vater, Johann Tobias Krebs, ebenfalls ein Schüler J. S. Bachs, vermittelte ihm die ersten musikalischen Kenntnisse in der Musik, speziell im Orgelspiel. Am 1. Juli 1726 wurde J. L. Krebs Mitglied der Thoreschule in Leipzig und Privatschüler Bachs. Während seiner dreijährigen dauernden Lehrzeit wirkte er u. a. als Organist am hiesigen Collegium Musicum mit. Diese Tätigkeit verließ er auch weiterhin, als er von 1735 bis 1737 an der Universität Leipzig studierte, wo er juristische Vorlesungen hörte.

Im Jahre 1737 übernahm er die Organistenstelle an der St. Marienkirche in Zwickau, wo er sich mit Erfolg an der Dresdner Freimaurerloge beteiligte. Jedoch diese Stelle verließ er wahrscheinlich 1744, da die Besoldung nicht an. Er ging 1744 als Organist nach Zeitz, der Residenzstadt des Herzogs von Sachsen-Zeitz.<sup>3</sup> Nach dem Tode Bachs (1750) übernahm er das Organistenamt in Leipzig. Auf Grund seiner Verdienste wurde er durch Georg Benda, dem Hofkapellmeister des Herzogtums Sachsen-Gotha-Altenburg, beauftragt, 1756 als Hoforganisten an die Schlosskirche in Gotha zu gehen, wo er bis zu seinem Tode am Neujahrstag des Jahres 1780 blieb. Zeitgenossen charakterisierten Krebs als „echt Bachische Creatur“ und als einen „sehr starken Clavier- und Orgel-Spieler“.<sup>4</sup> Zehn Jahre nach dem Tode des Komponisten schrieb Ernst Ludwig Gerber in seiner Biographie: „Krebs, [...] Schüler vom großen Joh. Seb. Bach, vielleicht nach Voglern in Weimar dessen würdiger Nachfolger.“

Krebs hinterließ ein umfangreiches kompositorisches Werk, wobei es sich zum größten Teil auf Klavier- und Orgelmusik bezieht. Auf der zweiten Stelle steht die Klaviermusik, die in seinen musikalischen Werken und in seinen Choralbearbeitungen. Zudem komponierte er auch für Streicher, ein Cembalokonzert und eine Sonate für Violine.<sup>5</sup>

Mit seinen Orgelmusiken und seinen Choralbearbeitungen bildet den ersten Teil der insgesamt vier Teile umfassenden *Clavier-Übung* von Krebs. Da der Vorbildcharakter des gleichnamigen Zyklus von J. S. Bach naheliegender ist, seien hier zum Abschluss der Neuedition der gesamten Krebschen

*Clavier-Übung* gegenüber dem Herausgeber, beide Zyklen gegenübergestellt.

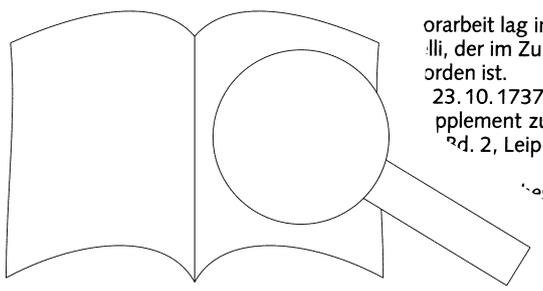
I. Teil	Sechs Partiten
II. Teil	Ouverture nach französischer Art (Partita in h-Moll) BWV 831
III. Teil	Italienisches Konzert F-Dur BWV 971
IV. Teil	Präludium und Fuge Es-Dur BWV 552
	(21) Choralbearbeitungen BWV 669–689
	(4) Duette BWV 802–805
	Aria mit 30 Veränderungen (Goldberg-Variationen) BWV 988

Wie allein schon der unterschiedliche Aufbau des Zyklus zeigt, ist Krebs vermutlich eher darum bemüht, einen bestimmten Titel gleichsam als Empfehlung für eigenem Werk zu verwenden. Inhaltlich ein weiterer Zyklus von *Pièces*, in der Gesamtkonzeption Bachsche Vorlage an (I. Teil: Suite a-Moll, III. Teil: Ouverture, IV. Teil: Italienisches Konzert).

Der erste Teil der *Clavier-Übung* besteht aus 13 Choralbearbeitungen (1–7, 8–13). Sie wurden im 18. Jahrhundert – ohne Angabe des Verlags – im Nürnberger Verlag Balthasar Wolff veröffentlicht, finden sich aber im Verzeichnis der Werke Bachs von 1752 und 1753 angezeigt, so dass der Entstehungszeitpunkt der Choralbearbeitungen vor dem Tode des Komponisten liegt. Die einzigen Choralbearbeitungen von Krebs, die zu Lebzeiten des Komponisten im Druck erschienen sind, wurden während Krebs' Zeit als Schlossorganist in Zeitz gedruckt, also zwischen 1744 und 1756, da seine Berufsbezeichnung „Schloßorganist in Zeitz“ auf den jeweiligen Titelblättern genannt wird. Die Teile zwei, drei und vier der *Clavier-Übung* erschienen erst nach seinem Tode.

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<sup>1</sup> Carl Friedrich Cramer, *Magazin der Musik*, 2. Jg., Hamburg 1784, S. 30.  
<sup>2</sup> Zu den biografischen Daten vgl. die Artikel „Johann Ludwig Krebs“ in: *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, 2., neubearbeitete Ausgabe, Personenteil, Bd. 10, Kassel usw. 2003, Sp. 643–647 (Felix Friedrich), und *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, 2. Aufl., Bd. 13, London 2001, S. 511.  
<sup>3</sup> Krebs' Biographie in: *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, Personenteil, Bd. 10, Kassel usw. 2003, Sp. 643–647 (Felix Friedrich), und *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, 2. Aufl., Bd. 13, London 2001, S. 511.  
<sup>4</sup> Krebs' Biographie in: *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, Personenteil, Bd. 10, Kassel usw. 2003, Sp. 643–647 (Felix Friedrich), und *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, 2. Aufl., Bd. 13, London 2001, S. 511.  
<sup>5</sup> Krebs' Biographie in: *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, Personenteil, Bd. 10, Kassel usw. 2003, Sp. 643–647 (Felix Friedrich), und *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, 2. Aufl., Bd. 13, London 2001, S. 511.  
<sup>6</sup> Ernst Ludwig Gerber, *Biographisches Lexicon zur Zeit Friedrichs des Großen*, 1790, S. 100.  
<sup>7</sup> Carus: *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, Personenteil, Bd. 10, Kassel usw. 2003, Sp. 643–647 (Felix Friedrich), und *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, 2. Aufl., Bd. 13, London 2001, S. 511.  
<sup>8</sup> Carus: *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, Personenteil, Bd. 10, Kassel usw. 2003, Sp. 643–647 (Felix Friedrich), und *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, 2. Aufl., Bd. 13, London 2001, S. 511.  
<sup>9</sup> Carus: *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, Personenteil, Bd. 10, Kassel usw. 2003, Sp. 643–647 (Felix Friedrich), und *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, 2. Aufl., Bd. 13, London 2001, S. 511.



schiene im Nürnberger Verlag von Johann Ulrich Haffner. Das Erscheinungsdatum des zweiten und dritten Teils kann nicht ermittelt werden, während wir beim vierten Teil als exaktes Erscheinungsdatum den 9. Februar 1746 kennen.<sup>10</sup> Warum der vierte Teil der *Clavier-Übung* bereits 1746 publiziert wurde und der erste Teil erst 1752/53 auf den Markt kam, ist unklar, ebenso, warum Krebs den Verlag wechselte.

Auf dem Titelblatt der ersten Lieferung der Choralbearbeitungen gibt Krebs den Spielern Erläuterungen, die fast identisch mit Bachs Vorwort zu dessen vierten Teil der *Clavier-Übung* (ebenfalls Choralbearbeitungen) sind und die sowohl die Instrumente als auch den Benutzerkreis nennen, an den sich die Erläuterungen richten:

[...] CLAVIER UBUNG bestehend IN VORBEREITUNGEN vorzuspielen und veränderungen zu machen. Die Orgel so wohl auf der Orgel als auf dem Cembalo. Können tractirt werden Denen Liebhabern der musischen Ergözung und besonders denen die in ihren häuslichen nützen und Vortheil [...].

Die Choralbearbeitungen sind so manualiter zu spielen, wie die andern in der *Clavier-Übung* übrigens auch. Für jeden Choral komponierte Krebs ein freies Præambulum, eine oder zwei oder Trio gesetzte Cantus-firmus-Bearbeitungen bezifferten zweistimmigen Satz des Choral.

Das Præambulum leitet in seinem Ausdrucksgehalt auf die Thematik des ihm folgenden Chorals hin und greift frei motivische Segmente des jeweiligen Cantus firmus auf, die zumeist im Sopran erscheinen und in der Begleitstimme mit affektgebundenen Rhythmen kontrapunktisch verknüpfen. Diese reizvolle und im empfindsamen Stil gehaltene musikalische Form ist übrigens Krebs' eigene Erfindung, mit der er die Formenwelt der Choralbearbeitungen bereicherte. Er stellte damit dem Bicyclisten, einen der frühesten Formen der Orgelmusik, eine neue Gestaltungstasierende Bearbeitung im empfindsamen Stil. Abschließend folgt jeweils der Choral. Bachs Vorbild ist in seinen Choralsätzen zu sehen.

Der erste Teil der *Clavier-Übung* ist für das häusliche Üben am Cembalo oder Orgel bestimmt. Auch eine Verwendung in öffentlichen Ablauffestlichkeiten scheitert nicht an weiteren Verwendungsmöglichkeiten. Die ursprüngliche Quelle: Im Jahre 1709 wurde in der Leipziger St. Nicolai-Kirche (158–1721) seinen *Clavier-Zyklus* für die „Musicalischen Kirch- und Haus-Ergötzlichkeit“, der in der ersten Sammlung kleine Bearbeitungen von Kirchenliedern enthält. Auch hier befindet sich der Hinweis auf die alternative Ausführung mit Orgel und Cembalo. Weiterhin berichtet Vetter hier recht instruktiv über die Leipziger Bildungsbürger, die oft in ihrem Hause einen sonntäglichen Gottes-

dienst bei einem Cembalo spielen ließen und die gesungenen Choralbearbeitungen an der Orgel oder ihrem Cembalo samt einer Orgel noch einmal repetierten.<sup>11</sup> Diese Praxis zeigt die leichte Spielbarkeit der Krebs'schen Choralbearbeitungen. Man darf davon ausgehen, dass Krebs seine lange Schul- und Studienzeit in Leipzig verbrachte, in der er durch seine Bekanntschaft mit dem angesehenen Bürgerkeisen in Kontakt mit dem Professor Johann Christoph Gottsched zwischen 1735 und 1737 Unterricht im Klavierspiel.<sup>12</sup>

### Hinweise zu Ausführung

Sehr oft ist bei Krebs folgende Notation einer Nebennote mit antizipierter Nebennote zu finden:<sup>13</sup>



Ausführung:



Der Dank der Leipziger Staatsbibliothek, der Stadt Leipzig, der Kulturbesitz, Musikarchiv, für die Bereitstellung der Materialien.

Alt

Felix Friedrich

<sup>10</sup> Siehe Lothar Hoffmann-Erbrecht, „Der Musikverleger Johann Ulrich Haffner“, in: *Acta Musicologica*, 26. Jg. (1954), S. 114–126 und 27. Jg. (1955), S. 141–142. Siehe hierzu auch die entsprechenden Editionen des Carus-Verlages (Fußnoten 7–9).

<sup>11</sup> Daniel Vetter, Vorwort zur „Musicalischen Kirch- und Haus-Ergötzlichkeit“, Leipzig 1709, Reprint Hildesheim 1985. Vetter war außerdem für die Aufsicht über der Orgel in der Paulinerkirche in Leipzig zuständig, die J. S. Bach 1717 examiniert hatte.

<sup>12</sup> Hans Joachim Schulze, *Dokumente zum Nachwirken Johann Sebastian Bachs 1750–1800* (Bach-Dokumente Bd. III), Leipzig 1972, S. 177–178.

<sup>13</sup> Vgl. dazu Felix Friedrich, *Nachwirkungen der Aufführungspraktische Beobachtungen*, in: *Clavier-Übung*, S. 177–178.

Kairio, *Die Clavier-Übung*, S. 177–178.

Die Clavier-Übung, S. 177–178.

# Foreword

"Our Krebs is known to have been one of the best pupils of Johann Sebastian Bach, consequently we made a play on words: In this great Bach (brook) only one single Krebs (crayfish) has been caught."<sup>1</sup>

These lines relate to Johann Ludwig Krebs, who was born in the village of Buttstedt near Weimar, probably on the 10th October 1713, and was baptised on the 12th October.<sup>2</sup> His father, Johann Tobias Krebs, who had also been a pupil of J. S. Bach, gave him his first thorough musical instruction, particularly in organ playing. In July 1735 Krebs became a member of the Thomasschule in Leipzig and a private pupil of Bach. During the nine years of his musical training his functions included playing the organ in Bach's Collegium Musicum. He continued to work in Leipzig until 1737, while he was studying law at the University of Leipzig, where he also attended lectures.

In 1737 Krebs became organist at the Marienkirche in Zwickau. Despite the fact that he had applied successfully for the position of court organist at the Marienkirche in Dresden (1742), he did not go there, probably because the salary offered was not high enough. In 1744 he went as the organist of the castle church in the residence town of the dukedom of Saxony, Coburg. After the death of Bach (1750) and of his successor, Christian Friedrich Bach, Krebs applied unsuccessfully for the position of organist in Leipzig. Having passed an examination in 1756, he became organist at the Marienkirche in Leipzig. In 1756 he was appointed organist at the Schlosskirche in Altenburg, where he remained until his death on New Year's Day in 1780. Contemporaries described Krebs as a "truly Bachian creature," and as a "very accomplished harpsichordist and organist."<sup>4</sup> Ten years after the composer's death Ludwig Gerber wrote in his lexicon: "Krebs, [...] the great Joh. Seb. Bach and perhaps, after Vivaldi, the most worthy."<sup>5</sup>

Krebs left a considerable number of works, the majority of them for organ – as was to be expected of an organist. The second place goes to his chamber works, followed by chamber works for violin and flute. He also wrote two concertos for harpsichord, and two for violin and flute.

In his organ compositions Krebs is clearly a follower of Bach, while in his chamber music the change of style is clearly evident. The period from 1750 onwards represents the juxtaposition of the old and the new stylistic elements. The new style represents the new courtly and

chamber music (chorale arrangements) is the first work in the cycle of the same name by J. S. Bach. In the conclusion of the editor's new edition of Krebs' *Clavier-Übung*, here is a comparative table detailing the two cycles:

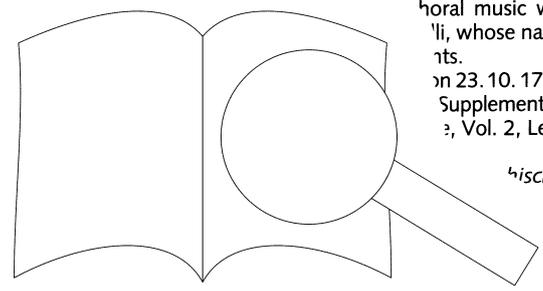
Part I	Krebs (13) chorales	1. Six partitas BWV 825–830
Part II	Suites	Overture in the French style (Partita in B minor) BWV 831
		Italian Concerto in F major BWV 971
		Prelude and Fugue in E flat major BWV 552
		(21) chorale arrangements BWV 669–689
		(4) duets BWV 802–805
		Aria with 30 variations (Goldberg Variations) BWV 988

The dissimilar construction of these collections is sufficient to show that Krebs probably adopted a title which was already familiar principally in order to draw attention to his own compilation of keyboard music. A later collection, known as *Piecen*, approaches far closer to the Bach models (part I: Six chorales, part II: Suite in A minor, part III: Overture in the French style, part IV: Italian Concerto).

The first part of the Krebs' *Clavier-Übung* consists of 13 chorales (1–7, 8–13). They were published in 1751, without a date of publication, during the 18th century – probably in the 1750s. The publisher Balthasar Schmid in Nuremberg had included them in that firm's catalogue. It is now known that they were published in 1751. These are the only chorales which were printed during his lifetime.

The *Clavier-Übung* were printed while Krebs was a Schloss organist at Zeitz, between 1756 and 1757; he is named as "Schloßorganist in Zeitz" on the title page. The second, third and fourth parts of the *Clavier-Übung* were issued by the Nuremberg publisher Johann Ulrich Haffner. The exact dates of publication of the second and third parts are unknown, but we

<sup>1</sup> Carl Friedrich Cramer, *Magazin der Musik*, 2nd year, Hamburg, 1784, p. 30.  
<sup>2</sup> For bibliographic data see the articles "Johann Ludwig Krebs," in: *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, 2nd, newly revised edition, Personenteil, vol. 10, Kassel, etc. 2003, col. 643–647 (Felix Friedrich), and *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, second print run, vol. 13, London, etc. 2001, col. 100 (Felix Friedrich).

<sup>3</sup> Krebs' chorale music was first published in the <i>Clavier-Übung</i> , whose name is on the title page of the first part, dated 23.10.1737, Supplement to the <i>Clavier-Übung</i> , Vol. 2, Leipzig, 1737.	
<sup>4</sup> Lettner, in: <i>Ergänzung zur Bach-Biographie</i> , Leipzig, 1852, p. 10.	
<sup>5</sup> Krebs, in: <i>Ernst Bach's Leben und Werke</i> , Leipzig, 1852, p. 10.	
<sup>6</sup> First published in the <i>Clavier-Übung</i> , Leipzig, 1737.	
<sup>7</sup> Carus, in: <i>Carus' Lexikon der Musik</i> , Leipzig, 1852, p. 10.	
<sup>8</sup> Carus, in: <i>Carus' Lexikon der Musik</i> , Leipzig, 1852, p. 10.	
<sup>9</sup> Carl	

know the precise date of publication of the fourth part, which was 9 February 1746.<sup>10</sup> Why the fourth part of the *Clavier-Übung* was published as early as 1746 but the first part did not come on to the market until 1752/53 is unclear, as is the reason why Krebs transferred to a different publisher.

On the title page of the first group of chorale arrangements Krebs gave an description of the pieces in words almost identical with Bach's foreword to the third part of his *Clavier-Übung* (which also consists of chorale arrangements); this foreword identifies both the instruments and the users for whom these compositions were intended:

[...] CLAVIER UBUNG consisting of V[er]gleichung of V[er]gleichung arrangements of certain church hymns, to be played either on the organ or on the clavier, for the use of music lovers, and especially for those eager to learn. It will be a great help and to their advancement.

The chorale arrangements were to be played only on the manuals, in other parts of the *Clavier-Übung*. For the chorales Krebs composed a free "cantus firmus" independent of the chorale, a cantus-firmus set strictly as a bicinium or trio, and a free arrangement of the chorale in question.

In the character the "praeambulum" foreword subject matter of the chorale which follows, the use of motives from the cantus firmus in the soprano part, providing counterpoint to the accompanying part with rhythms appropriate to the emotion expressed. This charming musical form which was composed in the sensitive (*empfindsam*) style was Krebs's most personal invention, with which he enriched the forms in the chorale arrangements. The preceding bicinium, one of the most ancient German music, by a very modern, freely imagination in the sensitive style. The concluding section follows with a chorale marked "alio modo." The style of Bach is especially evident in the movements.

The first part of the *Clavier-Übung* was primarily for domestic music on the organ, clavier, harpsichord, and other instruments. Its use during church services is also quite conceivable. Another possible use for such pieces is mentioned by Vetter (1657/58–1721) in his *Handlung der musikalischen Kirchengemeinschaft* in Leipzig, published in 1717. Vetter's *Handlung der musikalischen Kirchengemeinschaft* and Haus-Ergötzlichkeit, Krebs collections, contains a list of church hymns – more than 100 – and refers to the alternative possibilities of organ or harpsichord. Vetter goes on to describe a custom of cultured Leipzig citizens: "On Sunday service, over a glass of wine, would they play those hymns on a domestic organ or harpsichord which had been sung during the service, together with a little prelude."<sup>11</sup> This practice would have been confirmed through the fact that the Krebs pieces are easy to

play. Krebs had been in Leipzig as a schoolboy and student, and he was well aware of this custom, and he certainly had contact with members of the social circle. An example on a recommendation from the organist, who gave keyboard lessons to the wife of the university professor, Johann Christoph Bach, in 1735 and 1737.<sup>12</sup>

**Performance**

Krebs often uses the following notation for an upper mordent, preceded by an appoggiature:<sup>13</sup>



Execution:



The editor is indebted to Berlin for supervising the edition of the *Clavier-Übung* for Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikwissenschaftliches Institut, Mendelssohnarchiv, for kindly making the score available.

Altenburg, 1977  
Translated by

Felix Friedrich

<sup>10</sup> See Lothar Hoffmann-Erbrecht, "Der Musikverleger Johann Ulrich Haffner," in: *Acta Musicologica*, 26th year (1954), p. 114–126, and 27th year (1955), p. 141–142. See also the Carus-Verlag publications in question (footnotes 7–9).

<sup>11</sup> Daniel Vetter, foreword to "Musicalische Kirchengemeinschaft," Leipzig, 1709, reprint Hildesheim, 1985. Vetter was also responsible for the care of the organ in the Leipzig Paulinerkirche, which J. S. Bach had examined in 1717.

<sup>12</sup> Hans Joachim Schulze, *Dokumente zum Nachwirken Johann Sebastian Bachs 1750–1800* (Bach-Dokumente, vol. III), Leipzig, 1972, p. 177–178.

<sup>13</sup> See also the "Vorbereitung der Orgel" in the *Handlung der musikalischen Kirchengemeinschaft* and Haus-Ergötzlichkeit, Krebs, in: Rainer Kuhn, *Die Orgel in der Musikgeschichte Arnstadt 2000*, Arnstadt, 1999, p. 100.

also see the Critical Edition of Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach.



établie, alors que nous connaissons la date exacte de parution de la dernière : le 6 février 1746<sup>10</sup>. On ignore pourquoi la quatrième partie du *Clavier-Übung* parut dès 1746 alors que la première partie n'apparut sur le marché qu'en 1752/1753 et pourquoi Krebs changea d'éditeur.

Sur la page de titre de la première livraison des arrangements de choral, Krebs donne des indications de jeu qui sont d'ailleurs presque identiques à celles données par Bach dans la troisième partie de son œuvre homonyme (constituée également d'arrangements de choral) quant aussi bien les instruments que le cercle auquel dressent ces compositions :

[...] CLAVIER UBUNG comportant DIVERSES arrangements de quelques chants religieux aussi bien à l'orgue qu'au clavier pour le plaisir des amateurs et particulièrement d'un prince et profit pour ceux qui sont avides d'apprendre.

Les arrangements de choral jouent uniquement sur un manuel comme les parties du *Clavier-Übung*. Krebs donne à chacun des 13 chorals un libre préambule au choral, un sévère arrangement de la forme d'un bicinium ou d'un trio à deux voix de choral.

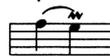
Le préambule introduit dans son contenu expressif le choral qui suit et reprend des segments du cantus firmus correspondant à l'égale général au soprano et en contrepoint dans un accompagnement avec des rythmes liés d'affection. Cette forme musicale pleine de charme composée dans le style « sensible » est d'ailleurs une des inventions les plus propres à Krebs grâce à laquelle il enrichit le monde des formes des arrangements de choral. Ce préambule plaçait en tête du bicinium, une des formes les plus modernes de la musique pour orgue, un arrangement moderne, écrit en fantaisie libre dans un style « sensible ». Le choral suit à chaque fois en conclusion désigné par le mot « modo ». L'exemple de Bach est de ces merveilleux mouvements d'accompagnement.

La première partie du *Clavier-Übung* est destinée à l'exercice à l'orgue, au clavier, à la harpe, au clavecin ou au luth. Une source de référence est la préface de Vetter (1657/58-1721), alors orgue de la cathédrale de Leipzig, publia son *Musicalische Kirch- und Haus-Ergötzlichkeit* musical pour l'église et la maison. Comme le recueil de Krebs de plus de 200 chants d'église. On trouve dans la préface l'indication d'une possibilité de jeu à l'orgue ou au clavier. Vetter ajoute à cela des instructions instructives sur les bourgeois cultivés de l'époque, souvent, prolongeaient chez eux le service divin musical devant un verre de vin en faisant répéter à l'occasion les chorals qui y avaient été chantés sur leur orgue personnel ou leur clavecin et en les faisant précéder

d'un petit prélude. On trouverait aussi attestée par la facilité de jeu de ces chorals. On peut en effet conclure que Krebs a bien cette coutume grâce à ses nombreux contacts avec le milieu des bourgeois. Krebs donna par exemple sur la recommandation de ses élèves des leçons de clavier à la femme de l'écrivain Johann Christoph Gottsched entre 1735

### Indications pour l'exécution

On trouve souvent chez Krebs la notation d'un tremblement lié précédé d'une note secondaire suivant le modèle<sup>13</sup> :



Exécution:



L'éditeur remercie monsieur Felix Friedrich pour le soin donné par la Staatsbibliothek Berlin, P. 1. Abteilung mit Mendelssohn-Handschriftenabteilung à la source.

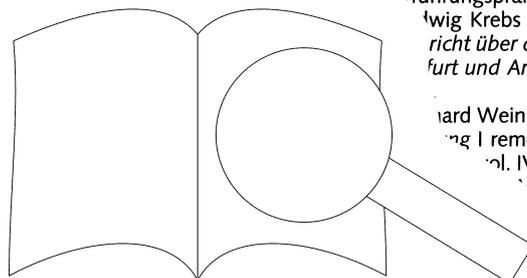
Altenburg  
Traduction

<sup>10</sup> Voir Lothar Hoffmann-Erbrecht, « Der Musikverleger Johann Ulrich Haffner » in : *Acta Musicologica*, 26<sup>e</sup> année (1954), pp. 114-126 et 27<sup>e</sup> année (1955), pp. 141-142. Voir aussi les éditions Carus correspondantes (notes 7-9).

<sup>11</sup> Daniel Vetter, préface à « *Musicalische Kirch- und Haus-Ergötzlichkeit* », Leipzig, 1709, reprint Hildesheim, 1985. Vetter était également responsable de la surveillance de l'orgue de l'église des Paulins de Leipzig que Johann Sebastian Bach examina en 1717.

<sup>12</sup> Hans-Joachim Schulze, *Dokumente zum Nachwirken Johann Sebastian Bachs 1750-1800* (Bach-Dokumente vol. III), Leipzig, 1972, pp. 177-179.

<sup>13</sup> Voir à l'annexe 1, l'exemple de la notation de l'« Ausführungspraktische von Daniel Vetter », in : *Die Musik der Barockzeit*, Leipzig, 1972, pp. 114-115.



On trouve souvent ces indications chez Krebs ou chez ses élèves.

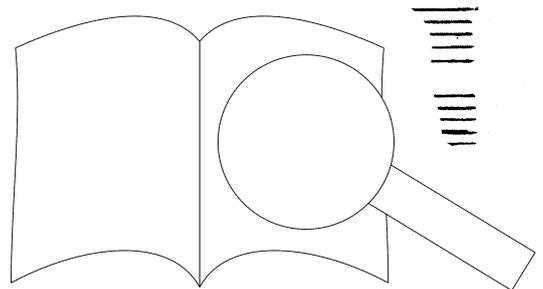
4. Præambulum. *Supra* *Wer nur den lieben Gott* No. 17.

*Wer nur den lieben Gott*

Chor

N<sup>o</sup>. XXXVII.

Johann Ludwig Krebs, *Clavier-Übung I*, Seite 4 des Erstdr.  
„In Beispiel von „Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walten“ sind die  
vorgenommenen Bearbeitungstypen zu sehen: Præambulum, E  
Exemplar der Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preußischer Kulturbesitz,



„Aorteilung r.

„dellsohn-.

1.

Praeambulum supra „Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr“

Johann Ludwig Krebs  
1713–1780

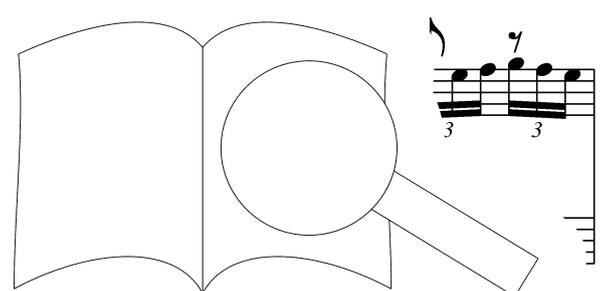
Musical notation for measures 1-3. The piece is in G major and 3/4 time. Measure 1 features a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The bass clef part begins with a series of eighth notes. Measure 2 contains a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. The bass clef part continues with eighth notes. Measure 3 shows a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. The bass clef part continues with eighth notes. A trill (tr) is marked above the first note of measure 3 in the treble clef. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 3 in both staves.

Musical notation for measures 4-7. Measure 4 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bass clef part begins with a trill (tr) over the first note. Measure 5 continues with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bass clef part continues with eighth notes. Measure 6 shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bass clef part continues with eighth notes. Measure 7 ends with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bass clef part continues with eighth notes. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 7 in both staves.

Musical notation for measures 8-11. Measure 8 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bass clef part begins with a trill (tr) over the first note. Measure 9 continues with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bass clef part continues with eighth notes. Measure 10 shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bass clef part continues with eighth notes. Measure 11 ends with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bass clef part continues with eighth notes. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 11 in both staves.

Musical notation for measures 12-15. Measure 12 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bass clef part begins with a trill (tr) over the first note. Measure 13 continues with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bass clef part continues with eighth notes. Measure 14 shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bass clef part continues with eighth notes. Measure 15 ends with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bass clef part continues with eighth notes. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 15 in both staves.

Musical notation for measures 16-19. Measure 16 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bass clef part begins with a trill (tr) over the first note. Measure 17 continues with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bass clef part continues with eighth notes. Measure 18 shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bass clef part continues with eighth notes. Measure 19 ends with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bass clef part continues with eighth notes. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 19 in both staves.



12

Musical notation for measures 12-13. Measure 12 features a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a trill. The bass clef has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 13 continues the accompaniment and includes a trill in the treble.

14

Musical notation for measures 14-15. Measure 14 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a trill. The bass clef continues the accompaniment. Measure 15 features a trill in the treble and a triplet in the bass.

16

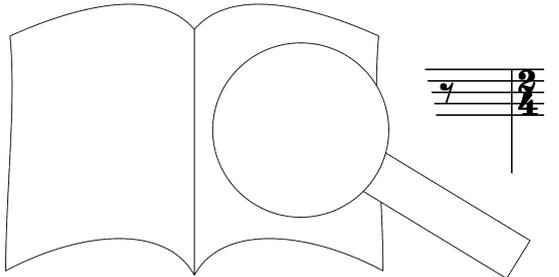
Musical notation for measures 16-17. Measure 16 has a treble clef with a trill and a triplet of eighth notes. The bass clef has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 17 continues the accompaniment with a trill in the treble.

18

Musical notation for measures 18-19. Measure 18 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass clef has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 19 continues the accompaniment with a triplet in the bass.

20

Musical notation for measures 20-21. Measure 20 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass clef has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 21 continues the accompaniment with a triplet in the bass.



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# Fughetta

22

Musical notation for measures 22-26. The piece is in G major and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes.

27

Musical notation for measures 27-31. The right hand continues the melodic development with more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs. The left hand maintains a steady accompaniment.

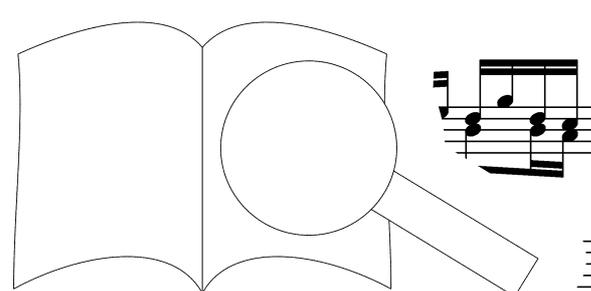
32

Musical notation for measures 32-36. The right hand features a prominent sixteenth-note figure. The left hand continues with a consistent accompaniment.

37

Musical notation for measures 37-41. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, while the left hand continues with a rhythmic accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 42-46. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment.



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47

Musical notation for measures 47-51, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

52

Musical notation for measures 52-56, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

57

Musical notation for measures 57-61, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

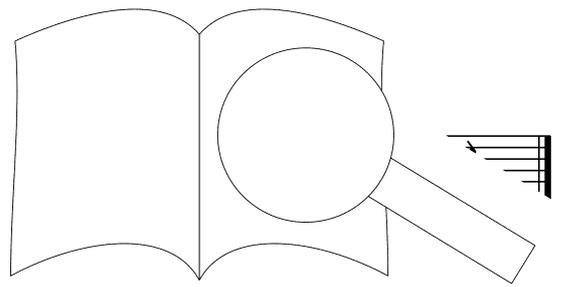
62

Musical notation for measures 62-66, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

67

Musical notation for measures 67-71, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Musical notation for measures 72-76, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

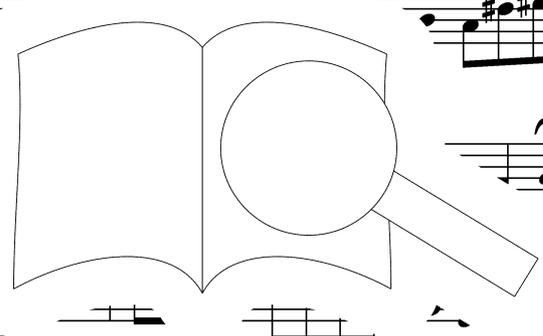


Choral „Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr“

Choral alio modo

6 4 3 5 8 7 4 8 7 6 2 6 5 5 7 4 3 5 6 7

4 2 # # 6 4 2 6 6 7 6 4 # 3



2.

Praeambulum supra „Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walte“

Musical notation for measures 1-3. The score is in C major, 3/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with grace notes and slurs, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes.

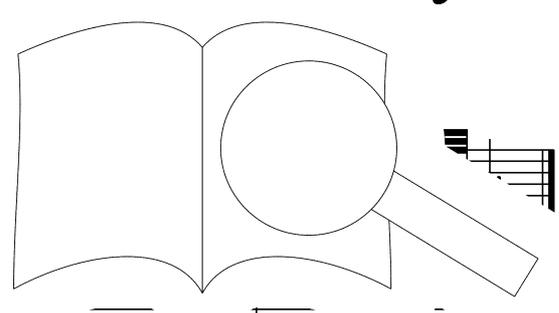
Musical notation for measures 4-6. The right hand continues the melodic line with grace notes, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment. Measure 6 ends with a double bar line.

Musical notation for measures 7-9. The right hand has a melodic line with grace notes, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 9 ends with a double bar line.

Musical notation for measures 10-11. The right hand has a melodic line with grace notes, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 11 ends with a double bar line.

Musical notation for measures 12-13. The right hand has a melodic line with grace notes, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 13 ends with a double bar line.

Musical notation for measures 14-15. The right hand has a melodic line with grace notes, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 15 ends with a double bar line.



Choral „Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walten“

tr

tr

1. 2.

Choral alio mod

4

6

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3.

Praeambulum supra „Jesu, meine Freude“

Musical notation for measures 3-4. The piece is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measure 3 features a treble clef with a melodic line of eighth notes and a bass clef with a bass line of eighth notes. Measure 4 continues the melodic and bass lines.

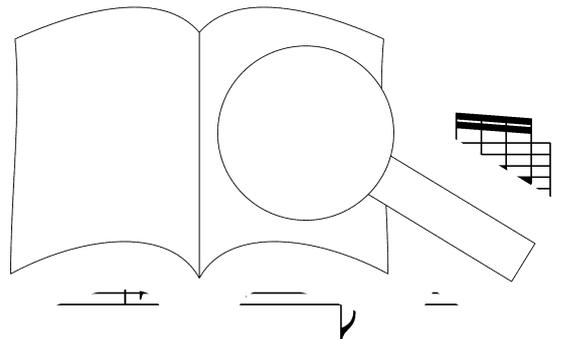
Musical notation for measures 5-6. The treble clef continues with a melodic line, while the bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment. Measure 6 ends with a fermata over the final note.

Musical notation for measures 7-8. The treble clef has a melodic line with a fermata in measure 7. The bass clef continues with a bass line. Measure 8 ends with a fermata.

Musical notation for measures 9-10. The treble clef continues with a melodic line, and the bass clef provides a bass line. Measure 10 ends with a fermata.

Musical notation for measures 11-12. The treble clef has a melodic line with a fermata in measure 11. The bass clef continues with a bass line. Measure 12 ends with a fermata.

Musical notation for measures 13-14. The treble clef continues with a melodic line, and the bass clef provides a bass line. Measure 14 ends with a fermata.



19

22

Choral „Jesu, mein

5

7

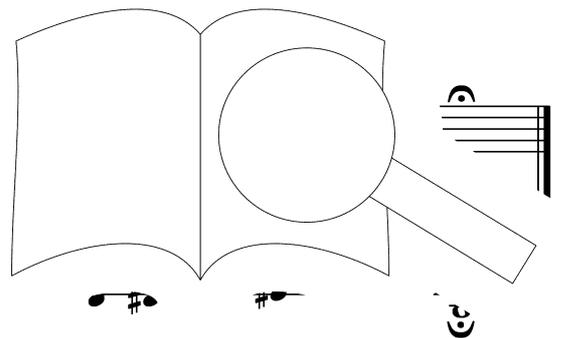
11

13

15

Cl. alio modo

7



4.

Praeambulum supra „Christ lag in Todesbanden“

Musical notation for measures 1-2. The piece is in 3/4 time. Measure 1 features a treble clef with a trill (tr) on the first note, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef part consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 3-4. Measure 3 begins with a trill (tr) on the first note. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass line maintains its accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 5-6. Measure 5 starts with a trill (tr) on the first note. The melody is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes, with the bass line providing a consistent accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 7-8. Measure 7 begins with a trill (tr) on the first note. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass line remains accompanimental.

Musical notation for measures 9-10. Measure 9 starts with a trill (tr) on the first note. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with the bass line providing accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 11-12. Measure 11 begins with a trill (tr) on the first note. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass line remains accompanimental.

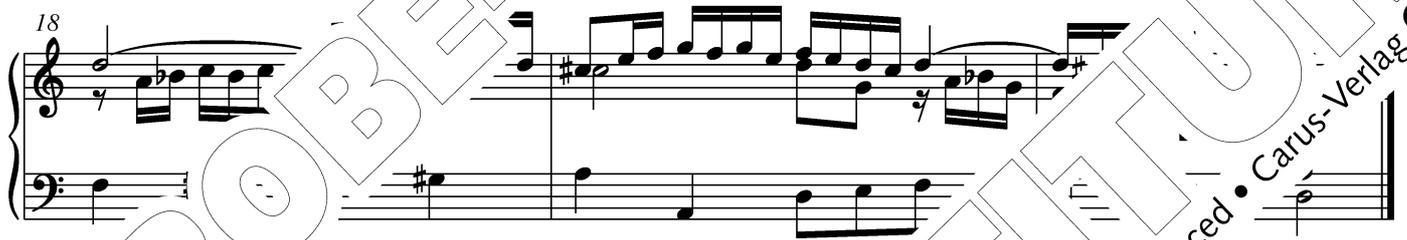
14



16

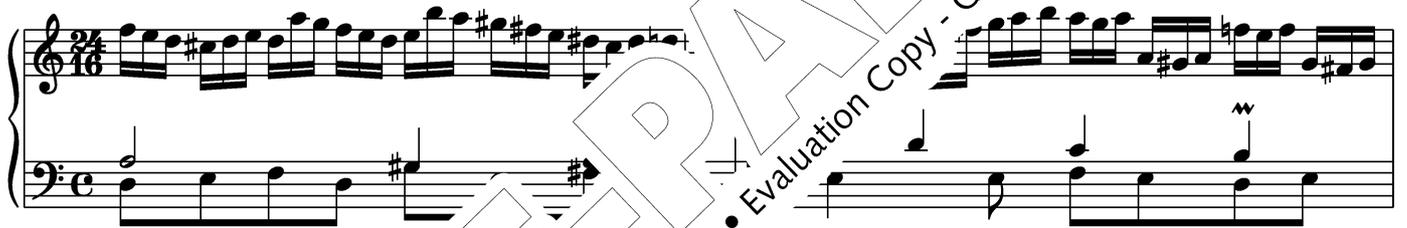


18



Cl<sub>1</sub> „Christ lag in Todesbanden“

Canto fermo in Tenore



3



7

Musical notation for measures 7-8, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-10, continuing the piece with similar rhythmic patterns.

11

Musical notation for measures 11-12, showing a continuation of the melodic and harmonic development.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-14, featuring more complex rhythmic figures.

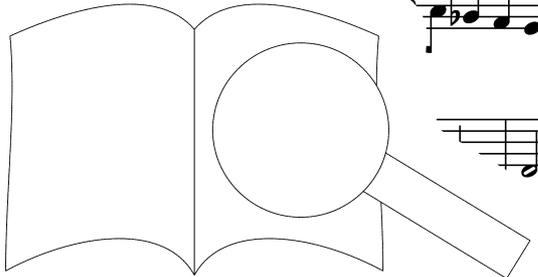
15

Musical notation for measures 15-16, concluding the section with a final cadence.

Choral alio modo

Musical notation for the Choral alio modo section, measures 17-18, including a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.

Musical notation for the Choral alio modo section, measures 19-20, including a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.



5.

Praeambulum supra „Ach Gott, vom Himmel sieh darein“

The first system of the musical score, measures 1-3. It features a treble and bass clef with a common time signature. The melody in the treble clef begins with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line consists of quarter notes.

The second system of the musical score, measures 4-7. Measure 4 is marked with a '4'. A trill (tr) is indicated above the treble clef in measure 6. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes in both hands.

The third system of the musical score, measures 8-11. Measure 8 is marked with an '8'. The treble clef contains a melodic line with eighth notes, while the bass clef has a more rhythmic accompaniment.

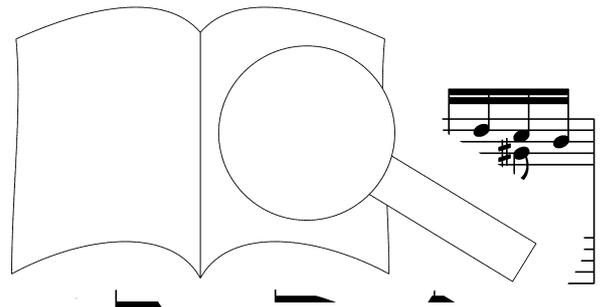
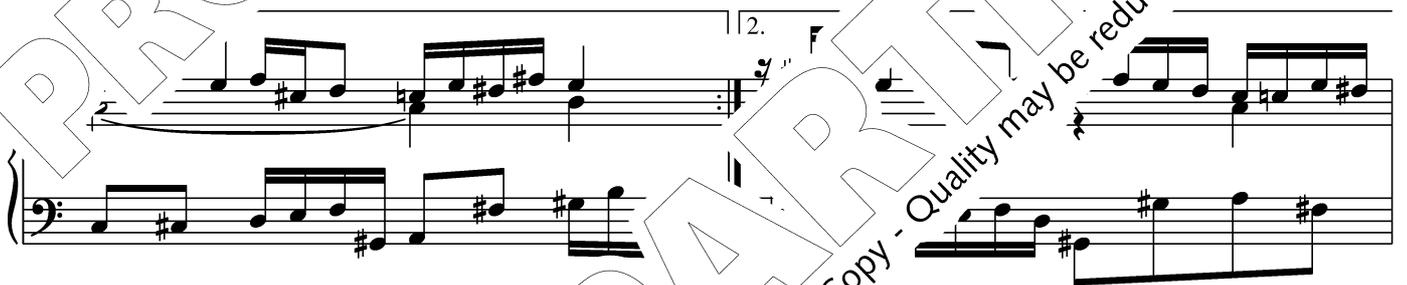
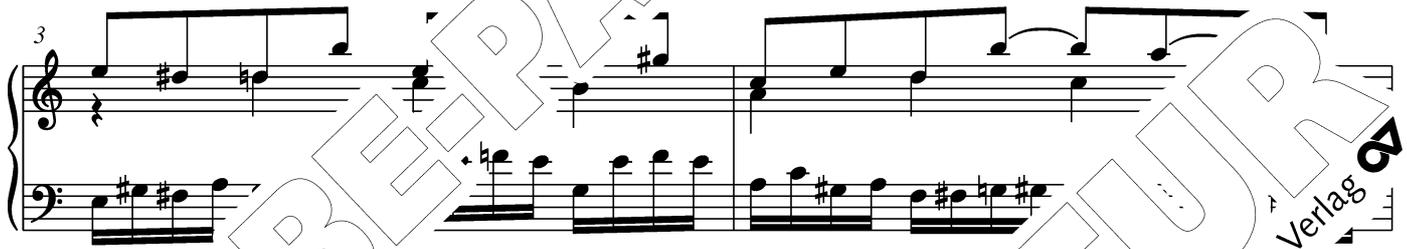
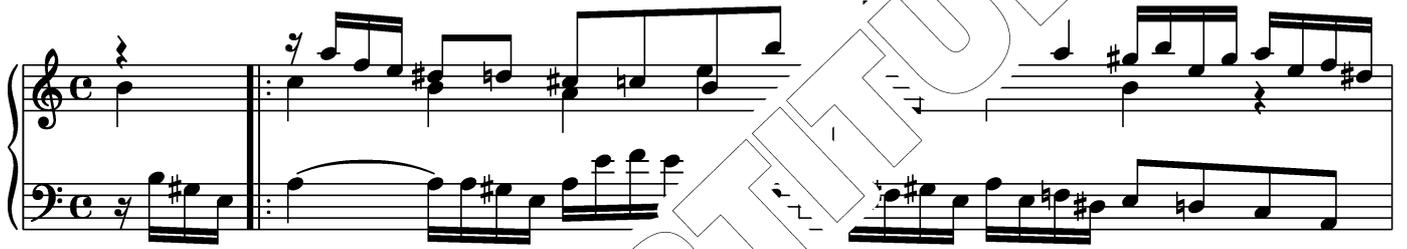
The fourth system of the musical score, measures 12-15. Measure 12 is marked with a '12'. The piece continues with intricate melodic and harmonic patterns in both staves.

The fifth system of the musical score, measures 16-19. Measure 16 is marked with a '16'. A trill (tr) is indicated above the treble clef in measure 16. The notation shows a continuation of the prelude's complex texture.

The sixth system of the musical score, measures 20-23. Measure 20 is marked with a '20'. The final measures of the prelude conclude with a cadence. The system ends with a large graphic of an open book.

# Choral „Ach Gott, vom Himmel sieh darein“

Canto fermo in Alto



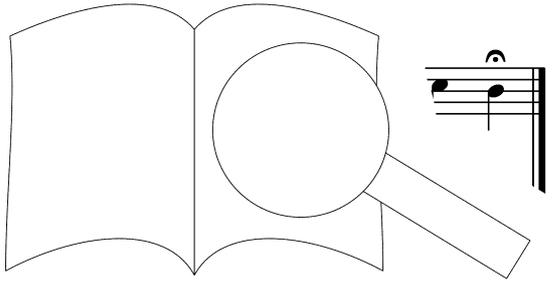
10

12

Chor

5

10



6.

Praeambulum supra „Auf meinen lieben Gott“

Musical notation for measures 1-2 of the prelude. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The right hand starts with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

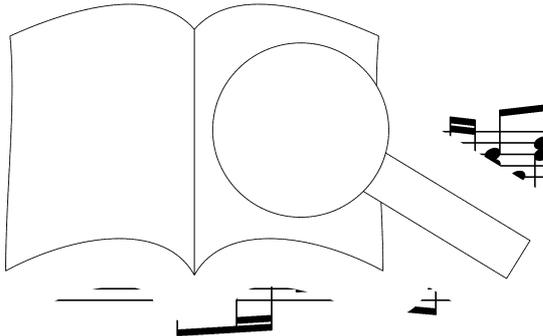
Musical notation for measures 3-4. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 5-6. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes, while the left hand provides harmonic support.

Musical notation for measures 7-8. The right hand has a melodic phrase, and the left hand continues the accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 9-10. The right hand plays a melodic line, and the left hand provides a consistent accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 11-12. The right hand has a melodic phrase, and the left hand continues the accompaniment.



18

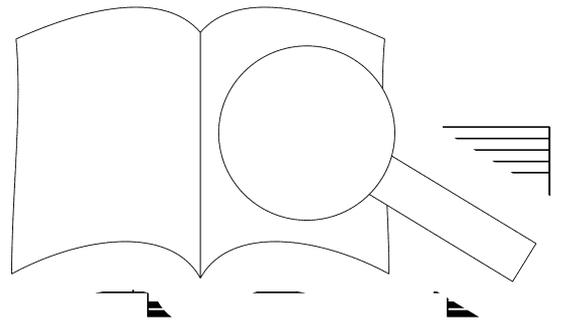
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21

24

Chor. „Auf meinen lieben Gott“

4



10

3

13

tr

15

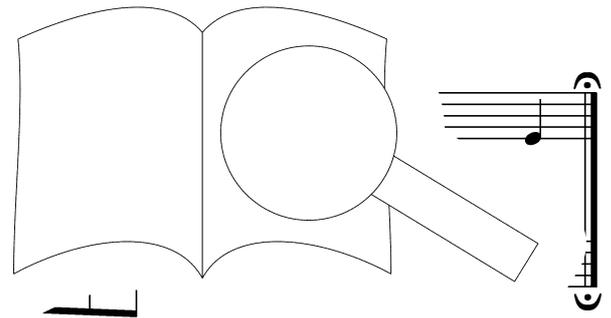
al alio modo

6 4, 6 6 5 #, 6 4 5 3, 8 # 6 5 7 #, 6 4 2

4

6 4, 8 6 5, 6 4 2 6 4 7 5, 5 6 7 4 3, 5 6

5 b7 9 8 7 5 4, 6 5 6 4 #, 8 7



7.

Praeambulium supra „Vater unser im Himmelreich“

The image displays a musical score for a piano piece. It consists of seven systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, trills (tr), and ornaments (wavy lines). Measure numbers 3, 6, 12, and 15 are clearly marked. A large, semi-transparent watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page. At the bottom right, there is a graphic of an open book with a magnifying glass over it. The publisher's name 'Carus-Verlag' is visible in the bottom right corner.

# Choral „Vater unser im Himmelreich“

Canto fermo in Basso

Musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. The bass staff includes a trill (tr) marking.

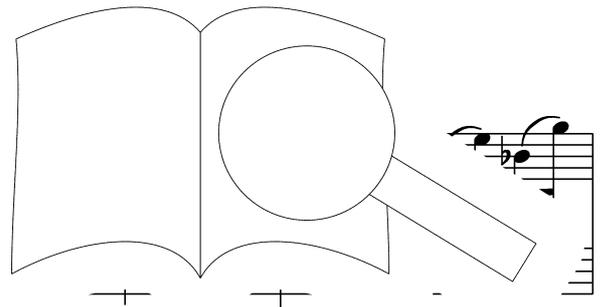
Musical notation for the second system, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature.

Musical notation for the third system, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature.

Musical notation for the fourth system, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. The bass staff includes a trill (tr) marking.

Musical notation for the fifth system, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature.

Musical notation for the sixth system, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. The bass staff includes a trill (tr) marking.



13

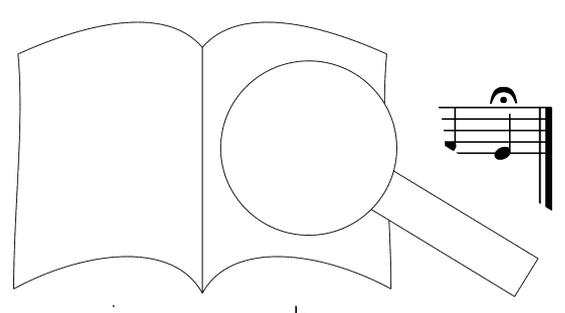
15

17

Ch. alio modo

4

5



8.

Praeambulum supra „Sei Lob und Ehr dem höchsten C

Musical notation for measures 1-2. The piece is in C major, 3/4 time. Measure 1 features a treble clef with a 7-measure rest and a bass clef with a 7-measure rest. Measure 2 begins with a treble clef containing a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a bass clef with a rhythmic accompaniment.

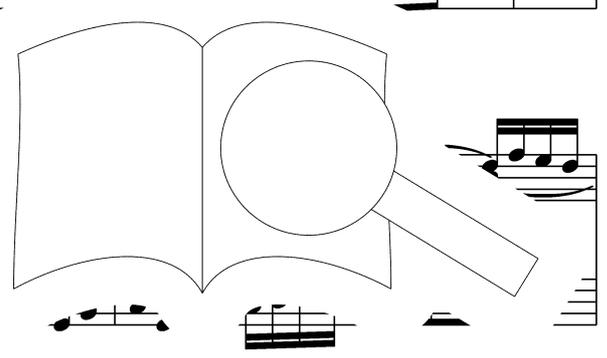
Musical notation for measures 3-4. Measure 3 continues the melodic line in the treble and the accompaniment in the bass. Measure 4 shows further development of the melodic and harmonic material.

Musical notation for measures 5-6. Measure 5 continues the piece, and measure 6 concludes with a final chord in the treble and a 3-measure rest in the bass.

Musical notation for measures 7-8. Measure 7 continues the melodic and harmonic development. Measure 8 concludes with a final chord in the treble and a 3-measure rest in the bass.

Musical notation for measures 9-10. Measure 9 continues the piece, and measure 10 concludes with a final chord in the treble and a 3-measure rest in the bass.

Musical notation for measures 11-12. Measure 11 continues the melodic and harmonic development. Measure 12 concludes with a final chord in the treble and a 3-measure rest in the bass.



18

Musical notation for measures 18-20. Treble clef has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-22. Treble clef continues the melodic line. Bass clef has a more active accompaniment with some rests.

23

Musical notation for measures 23-25. Treble clef has a melodic line with a slur. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment.

26

Musical notation for measures 26-28. Treble clef has a melodic line with a slur. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment.

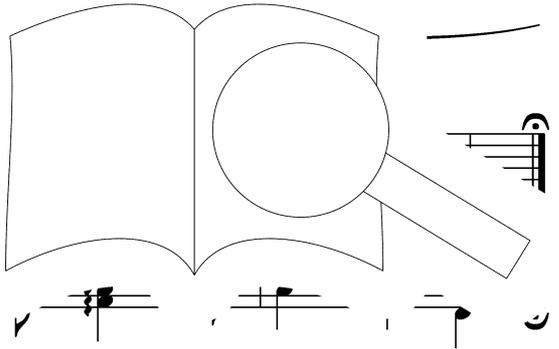
29

Musical notation for measures 29-31. Treble clef has a melodic line with a slur. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment.

32

Musical notation for measures 32-34. Treble clef has a melodic line with a slur. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 35-37. Treble clef has a melodic line with a slur. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid on the page.



Choral „Sei Lob und Ehr dem höchsten Gut“

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4.

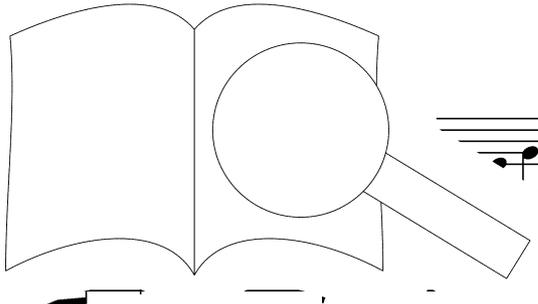
Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 15-18, including a first and second ending.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 19-22.

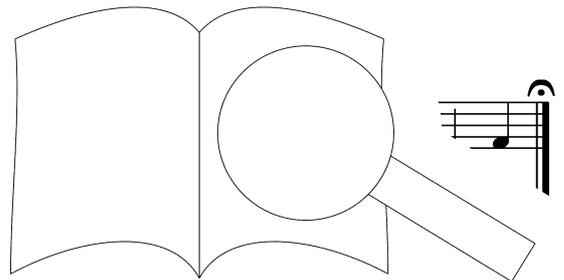


23

28

32

Choral alio modo



9.

Praeambulum supra „Was Gott tut, das ist wohlgetan“

Musical notation for measures 1-5. The piece is in G major and 3/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill (tr) in measure 4. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 6-10. The right hand continues the melodic line with grace notes (v) and trills (tr). The left hand maintains the accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 11-15. The right hand has a more active melodic line. The left hand accompaniment continues.

Musical notation for measures 16-18. The right hand features a trill (tr) in measure 17. The left hand accompaniment continues.

Musical notation for measures 19-23. The right hand has a trill (tr) in measure 20. The left hand accompaniment continues.

Musical notation for measures 24-28. The right hand features grace notes (v) and trills (tr). The left hand accompaniment continues.

Musical notation for measures 29-32. The right hand has a trill (tr) in measure 30. The left hand accompaniment continues.

36

Musical score for measures 36-38. The piece is in G major and 3/4 time. Measure 36 features a treble clef with a sixteenth-note melody and a bass clef with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 37 continues the melody with a trill in the treble. Measure 38 concludes with a final chord in the treble and a sustained bass line.

39

Musical score for measures 39-41. Measure 39 shows a more active treble line with eighth-note patterns. Measure 40 features a trill in the treble. Measure 41 ends with a final chord in the treble and a sustained bass line.

Choral „Was Gott tut“ „L. C. Stan“

Musical score for measures 1-2 of the choral piece. The piece is in G major and common time. Measure 1 has a treble clef with a simple melody and a bass clef with a steady accompaniment. Measure 2 features a trill in the treble.

Musical score for measures 3-4 of the choral piece. Measure 3 includes a trill in the treble. Measure 4 concludes with a final chord in the treble and a sustained bass line.

6

Musical score for measures 5-6 of the choral piece. Measure 5 has a treble clef with a simple melody and a bass clef with a steady accompaniment. Measure 6 concludes with a final chord in the treble and a sustained bass line.

8

Musical score for measures 7-8 of the choral piece. Measure 7 has a treble clef with a simple melody and a bass clef with a steady accompaniment. Measure 8 features a trill in the treble.

Musical score for measures 9-10 of the choral piece. Measure 9 has a treble clef with a simple melody and a bass clef with a steady accompaniment. Measure 10 concludes with a final chord in the treble and a sustained bass line.

Choral alio modo

Musical notation for the first system of 'Choral alio modo'. It consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with notes and rests. The bass staff contains a bass line with notes and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Musical notation for the second system of 'Choral alio modo'. It continues the melodic and bass lines from the first system. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

10

an supra „Erbarm dich mein, o Herre G

Largo

Musical notation for the third system, marked 'Largo'. It features a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The tempo is slower than the previous systems. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Musical notation for the fourth system, continuing the 'Largo' section. It features a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Musical notation for the fifth system, including a graphic of an open book. The notation continues on the treble and bass staves. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12, featuring a treble and bass clef staff with various chords and melodic lines.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-15, continuing the piece with complex harmonic structures.

16

Musical notation for measures 16-18, showing a continuation of the melodic and harmonic themes.

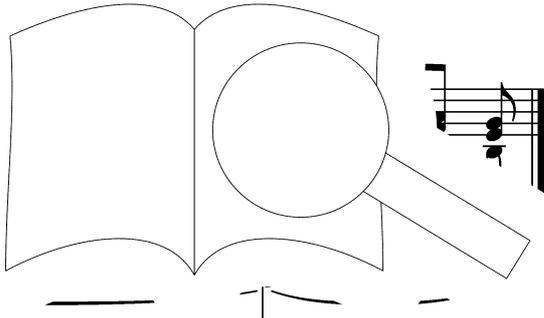
19

Musical notation for measures 19-20, featuring a prominent melodic line in the treble clef.

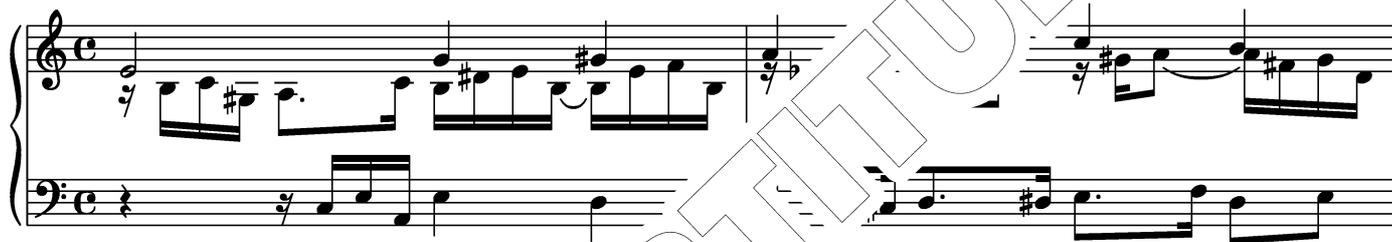
21

Musical notation for measures 21-22, including a large fermata over the final measure.

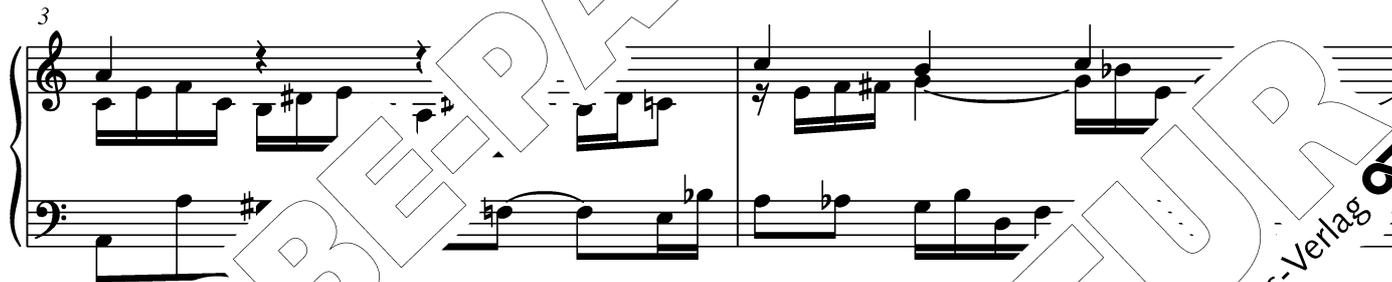
Musical notation for measures 23-24, concluding the piece with a final chord.



Choral „Erbarm dich mein, o Herre Gott“



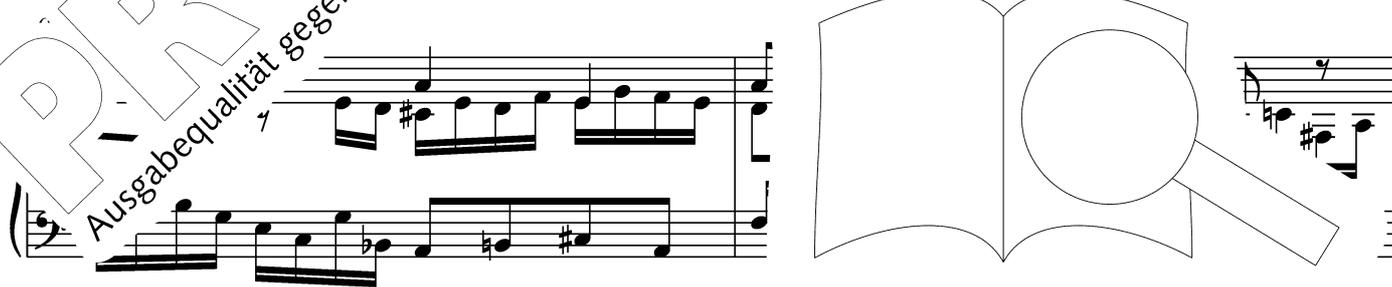
3



5



7



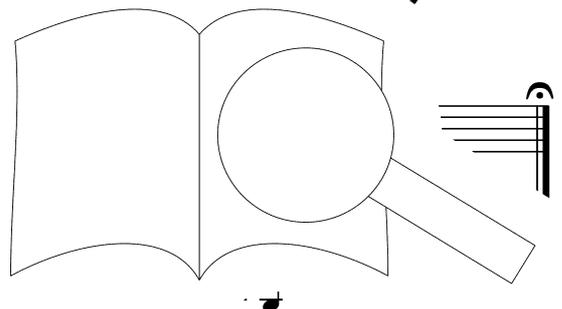
11

13

15

Chor. alio modo

5



11.

Praeambulum supra „Von Gott will ich nicht lassen“

Measures 1-3 of the musical score. The piece is in G minor (one flat) and common time (C). The notation includes treble and bass staves with various rhythmic values and accidentals.

Measures 4-7 of the musical score. Measure 4 is marked with a '4' above the staff. The notation continues with treble and bass staves.

Measures 8-11 of the musical score. Measure 8 is marked with an '8' above the staff. The notation continues with treble and bass staves.

Measures 12-15 of the musical score. The notation continues with treble and bass staves.

Measures 16-18 of the musical score. Measure 16 is marked with a '16' above the staff. This section includes triplets in both the treble and bass staves.

Measures 19-22 of the musical score. Measure 19 is marked with a '19' above the staff. The notation continues with treble and bass staves.

Measures 23-26 of the musical score. The notation continues with treble and bass staves, ending with a double bar line.

Choral „Von Gott will ich nicht lassen“

The first system of the piano accompaniment, measures 1-2. The right hand has a treble clef and a common time signature. The left hand has a bass clef and a 2/16 time signature. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand.

The second system of the piano accompaniment, measures 3-4. The right hand has a treble clef and a common time signature. The left hand has a bass clef and a 2/16 time signature. The music continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand.

The third system of the piano accompaniment, measures 5-6. The right hand has a treble clef and a common time signature. The left hand has a bass clef and a 2/16 time signature. The music continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand.

The fourth system of the piano accompaniment, measures 7-8. The right hand has a treble clef and a common time signature. The left hand has a bass clef and a 2/16 time signature. The music continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand.

The fifth system of the piano accompaniment, measures 9-10. The right hand has a treble clef and a common time signature. The left hand has a bass clef and a 2/16 time signature. The music continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand.

The sixth system of the piano accompaniment, measures 11-12. The right hand has a treble clef and a common time signature. The left hand has a bass clef and a 2/16 time signature. The music continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand.

The seventh system of the piano accompaniment, measures 13-14. The right hand has a treble clef and a common time signature. The left hand has a bass clef and a 2/16 time signature. The music continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand.

Choral alio modo

Musical score for 'Choral alio modo'. It consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has two staves (treble and bass clef) with a common time signature. The second system also has two staves. Fingerings and other markings are present throughout the score.

12.

Praeam! „Warum betrübst du dich, mein Herz“

Musical score for 'Praeam! „Warum betrübst du dich, mein Herz“'. It consists of three systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has two staves. The second system has two staves. The third system has two staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments.

10

Musical notation for measures 10-12. The piece is in G major (one sharp). Measure 10 features a treble clef with a sixteenth-note pattern and a bass clef with a simple accompaniment. Measure 11 continues the treble line with a trill-like figure and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 12 shows a treble line with a quarter-note melody and a bass line with a steady accompaniment.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-15. The key signature changes to F major (no sharps or flats). Measure 13 has a treble clef with a sixteenth-note pattern and a bass clef with a simple accompaniment. Measure 14 continues the treble line with a trill-like figure and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 15 shows a treble line with a quarter-note melody and a bass line with a steady accompaniment.

16

Musical notation for measures 16-18. Measure 16 has a treble clef with a quarter-note melody and a bass clef with a simple accompaniment. Measure 17 continues the treble line with a trill-like figure and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 18 shows a treble line with a quarter-note melody and a bass line with a steady accompaniment.

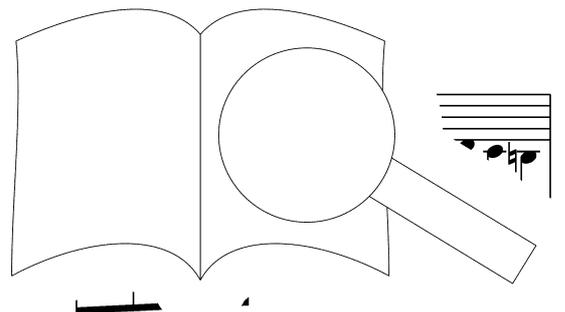
19

Musical notation for measures 19-21. Measure 19 has a treble clef with a sixteenth-note pattern and a bass clef with a simple accompaniment. Measure 20 continues the treble line with a trill-like figure and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 21 shows a treble line with a quarter-note melody and a bass line with a steady accompaniment.

22

Musical notation for measures 22-24. Measure 22 has a treble clef with a quarter-note melody and a bass clef with a simple accompaniment. Measure 23 continues the treble line with a trill-like figure and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 24 shows a treble line with a quarter-note melody and a bass line with a steady accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 25-27. Measure 25 has a treble clef with a quarter-note melody and a bass clef with a simple accompaniment. Measure 26 continues the treble line with a trill-like figure and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 27 shows a treble line with a quarter-note melody and a bass line with a steady accompaniment.



28 *tr*

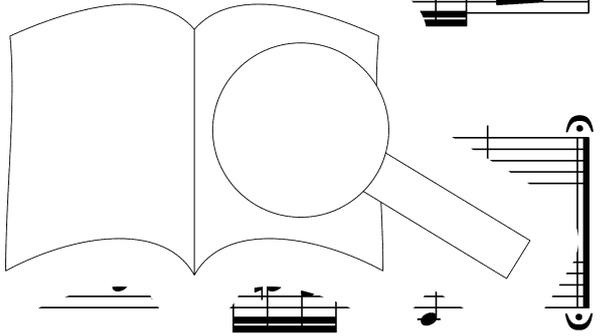
31

34

37

40

43



Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Choral „Warum betrübst du dich, mein Herz“

Musical score for the choral piece 'Warum betrübst du dich, mein Herz'. The score is written for piano accompaniment in G major, 3/4 time. It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass clef staff. The first system starts with a treble clef and a common time signature. The second system begins with a measure rest and a '3' above the treble staff. The third system has a '5' above the treble staff. The fourth system has an '8' above the treble staff. The fifth system has an '11' above the treble staff. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, trills (tr), and dynamic markings. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Choral alio modo

Musical score for the choral piece 'Choral alio modo'. The score is written for piano accompaniment in G major, 3/4 time. It consists of two systems of music, each with a treble and bass clef staff. The first system has a treble clef and a common time signature. The second system has a treble clef and a common time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs and dynamic markings. A large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page. Below the second system, there is a diagram of an open book with a magnifying glass over it, and a large watermark 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

13.

Praeambulum supra „Jesus, meine Zuversicht“

Musical notation for measures 1-5. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill (tr) in measure 5. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 6-10. Measure 6 begins with a trill (tr) in the right hand. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Musical notation for measures 11-15. The right hand has a more active melodic line with many sixteenth notes. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 16-20. Measure 16 starts with a trill (tr) in the right hand. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

Musical notation for measures 21-25. This system includes a large graphic of an open book with a magnifying glass over it, indicating a section of the score that is reduced in size. The notation continues with a trill (tr) in the right hand.

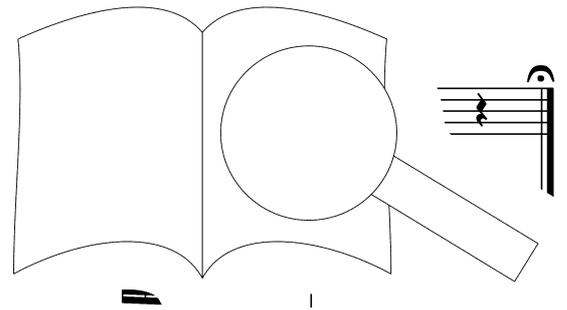
26

tr

31

36

41



Choral „Jesus, meine Zuversicht“

Musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The bass line has a trill (tr) marking.

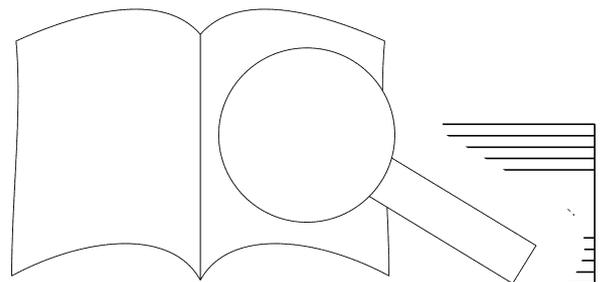
Musical notation for the second system, starting with a measure number '3'. It includes a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C).

Musical notation for the third system, starting with a measure number '5'. It includes a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C).

Musical notation for the fourth system, starting with a measure number '7'. It includes a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C).

Musical notation for the fifth system, starting with a measure number '9'. It includes a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C).

Musical notation for the sixth system, starting with a measure number '11'. It includes a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C).



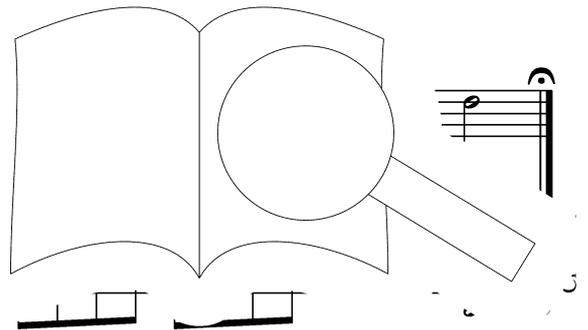
13

15

17

C. *alio modo*

5



# Kritischer Bericht

## I. Die Quelle

Da das Autograph des ersten Teils der *Clavier-Übung* nicht auffindbar ist, basiert die vorliegende Edition auf dem Erstdruck. Herangezogen wurde das Exemplar der Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung mit Mendelssohnarchiv, mit der Signatur *Mus. 14341*.<sup>1</sup>

Bei den überlieferten handschriftlichen Quellen der *C*<sup>1</sup> *Übung*, die oft auch nur Teile des Werkes enthalten, es sich ausschließlich um Abschriften des Erstdrucks, für die vorliegende Neuausgabe ohne Quellen nicht herangezogen wurden.<sup>2</sup>

Die *Clavier-Übung* erschien in zwei Lieferungen. Das Titelblatt der ersten Lieferung lautet: *ERSTE LIEFERUNG / der / CLAVIER ÜBUNG / VON / JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH / VERSCHIEDENEN / vorspielern und vortragenden / einiger / Kirchen Gesänge / welche / auf dem Clavier / Können / Denen Liebhabern zur Gemüths Ergetzung / Und den Lehrbegierigen zu Grosen Nutzen / in Nürnberg / öffentlich herausgegeben / Von / H. LUDWIG. KREBS. / Schloß-Organist / in Nürnberg / in Verlegung bey Balthasar Schmid. Wittib. / Nürnberg / Nro. XXXVI.*

Der Titel der zweiten Lieferung lautet: *Zweite Lieferung / CHORAL FUGEN / von / Johann Sebastian Bach / Groß-Organist / in Zeitz. / Nürnberg in Verlegung bey Balthasar Schmid. Wittib. / Nürnberg / Nro. XXXVI.*

Es ist, dass auf dem Titelblatt der zweiten Lieferung offenbarweise von „Choralfugen“ die Rede ist. Ob es dabei um einen Fehler handelt oder sonstige verlegerische Gründe vorliegen, lässt sich nicht sagen.

Beide Lieferungen haben Hochformat. Die erste Lieferung fasst eine Titelseite und 10 Notenseiten. Die zweite besteht aus einer Titelseite und 13 Notenseiten mit dem Praeambulum supra „Sei Lob und Ehre Gott“. Die Seitenzählung der beiden Lieferungen ist folgendermaßen: erste Lieferung die Seiten 1–11, zweite Lieferung die Seiten 12–24 (beginnend mit der ersten Seite).

Das Notensystem der rechten Hand (C<sub>1</sub>) versehen, das der linken Hand (C<sub>2</sub>) versehen. Die Titel der Stücke stehen links und rechts. Lediglich beim Praeambulum steht der Titel zwischen den Systemen. Am Ende der meisten Titel steht etcetera, selbst wenn der Titel Trias von Choralen stellt. Am Ende des ersten Choralen steht „meine Zuversicht“ steht

Nachdem die Halsung der Noten, die Setzung von Akzidentien, Wiederholungszeichen und die sonstigen Zeichen der heutigen Editionspraxis angepasst und revidiert wurden, wurden Akzidentien ohne Nachweis weggelassen oder ergänzt. Der Sopranschlüssel des oberen Systems wurde durch den Violinschlüssel ersetzt, wodurch sich stellenweise eine

von der Quelle abweichende Aufteilung der Stimmen auf die Systeme ergab.

Alle anderen Ergänzungen des Herausgebers sind entgegen dem Originaltext diakritisch kenntlich gemacht worden. Die Originalnoten, Pausen und Fermaten durch Klammern, die Originalstrichlung, Triolen in Kursiven, Vorzeichen, die Originalbassziffern in Klammern, oder sie wurden durch die Originalnoten nachgewiesen.

Die Originalnoten (1.–13.) der Choralbearbeitungen wurde in kursiver Schrift ergänzt. Die Schreibweise der Titel wurde der heute üblichen Rechtschreibung und Zeichensetzung angepasst und die Originalzeichen bei den in deutscher Schreibschrift geschriebenen Choraltiteln ergänzt. Die originalen Formulierungen sowie sonstige Abweichungen der Neuausgabe vom Erstdruck sind in den Einzelanmerkungen nachgewiesen.

## III. Einzelanmerkungen

Das Zeichen „*et cetera*“ wurde durch „etc.“ ersetzt.

1. / „Praeambulum Supra All.  
„Fugetta“ statt „Fugette“
2. / „Praeambulum. Sur  
„Fugetta“ statt „Fugette“
3. / „Choral Christ lag in Todesbanden“  
„Fugetta“ statt „Fugette“
4. / „Choral Christ lag in Todesbanden“  
„Fugetta“ statt „Fugette“
5. / „Praeambulum  
„Fugetta“ statt „Fugette“
6. / „Praeambulum  
„Fugetta“ statt „Fugette“
7. / „Praeambulum  
„Fugetta“ statt „Fugette“
8. / „Praeambulum  
„Fugetta“ statt „Fugette“
9. / „Praeambulum  
„Fugetta“ statt „Fugette“
10. / „Praeambulum  
„Fugetta“ statt „Fugette“
11. / „Praeambulum  
„Fugetta“ statt „Fugette“
12. / „Praeambulum  
„Fugetta“ statt „Fugette“

Es ist in RISM nicht verzeichnet. Es handelt sich um ein Exemplar, das ehemals in der Musikabteilung der Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung mit Mendelssohnarchiv aufbewahrt wurde und bei Drucklegung im Jahr 1975 wohl nicht bekannt war. Laut RISM ist das Exemplar in den Bibliotheken in Brüssel, Bonn, Paris, London, Regensburg und Den Haag (nur die erste Lieferung) vorhanden. (Siehe *Répertoire International des Sources Musicales*, Serie A/I, Bd. 5, Kassel 1975, S. 120.)

Die erste Abschrift des Erstdrucks durch einen anonymen Schreiber (um das Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts). Eine Abschrift der Titelseite der zweiten Lieferung fehlt. Ansonsten besteht Identität mit dem Erstdruck. – Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung mit Mendelssohnarchiv, Signatur *P 285*.

Auf Grund des Schriftbildes kann die Quelle ins 19. Jahrhundert datiert werden. Auf Seite 24/25 befindet sich der Choral „Christ lag in Todesbanden“ und auf Seite 72 das Praeambulum „Ach Gott, vom Himmel sieh herein“. Der unbekannte Schreiber hat diese Stücke auf drei Systemen, also mit Einbeziehung des Orgelpedals, notiert. Dabei ist die Bassstimme teilweise oktaviert. – Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung mit Mendelssohnarchiv, Signatur *Mus. ms. 12012/6*. Auf Seite 3 dieser undatierten Quelle befindet sich in einem für das 19. Jahrhundert typischen Schriftbild das Praeambulum „Ach Gott, vom Himmel sieh herein“ mit der Tempobezeichnung „Moderato“. Der Schluss ist ab Takt 22 vom Erstdruck abweichend. Dem Autor dieser Version ging es offenbar um die Dominante, sondern in der Originalversion um die Terz. In Berlin wurde die Originalversion des Erstdruckes durch die Originalversion des Erstdruckes ersetzt. Informationen vor dem Tonstücke wurden ausgewählt. Die Originalversion des Erstdruckes wurde durch die Originalversion des Erstdruckes ersetzt.

