



No. 4309f

BACH

PARTITA

No. 3 E dur - E major - Mi majeur

Violine solo



(Flesch)

BACH SONATEN UND PARTITEN

(Edition Peters Nr. 4308 und 4309 a/f)

Für die vorliegende Neuausgabe der Sonaten und Partiten für Violine allein von J. S. Bach wurde als Unterlage die Ruste-Priegerche Handschrift benutzt, die auch der Joachim-Moser'schen Ausgabe zugrunde liegt. Diese Originalfassung wurde der vorliegenden Neuversion unverändert beigegeben, so daß der Spieler die Möglichkeit hat, Original und Revision in jedem Takte vergleichend zu übersehen. Die Grundsätze, von denen sich der Herausgeber bei seiner Arbeit leiten ließ, seien nachfolgend in Kürze aufgeführt.

I. Die gewählten Phrasierungszeichen entspringen in erster Linie dem Bedürfnis der Emanzipation vom Zwang des Taktstrichs. „Mehr als bei irgendeinem anderen Künstler ist bei Bach die Takteinteilung nur eine äußere Verpackung von Themen, deren Metrik überhaupt nicht mehr in einfachen Taktarten darzustellen ist.“ (Alb. Schweitzer, „J. S. Bach“ S. 348). Das äußere Kennzeichen dieser Unabhängigkeit von der üblichen Takteinteilung bildet die als Abgrenzungsmittel einzelner Phrasen oder Figuren gedachte Cäsar(!):

Partita II. Allemande.



Die Cäsar braucht jedoch nicht immer die Gestalt einer zeitlich meßbaren Unterbrechung anzunehmen — zuweilen genügt der bloße Gedanke an sie, um in unmeßbarer Weise zwei Gebilde voneinander getrennt auszuführen:

Partita II. Allemande.



In gewissen Fällen wird die Cäsar durch eine schärfere dynamische Abstufung ersetzt:

Partita II. Courante.



Auch der Saitenwechsel kann unter Umständen als Trennungsmittel dienen.

Partita II. Allemande.



Wenngleich die Cäsar insbesondere in der Ausführung homophoner Sätze ein unerlässliches Mittel zum tieferen Verständnis der Linienführung sowie der harmonischen Entwicklung darstellt, so kann hingegen ihre übermäßige Anwendung eine Zersplitterung mit sich bringen, die die einheitliche, die große Linie in der Wideregabe nicht zur Entfaltung kommen läßt. Die Cäsar stellt demnach ein Hilfsmittel für die Ausführung dar, das nur dort anzuwenden ist, wo es zum Verständnis der Struktur des darzustellenden Werkes unbedingt notwendig erscheint.

Der im Legato oder im Detaché zuweilen angebrachte horizontale Strich (→) bedeutet die Verbreiterung einzelner als Höhepunkte oder als Pfeiler der musikalischen Entwicklung gedachten Noten.

Partita III. Gavotte.



Prefludio.



II. Der Herausgeber war bemüht, das äußerliche Notenbild nach Möglichkeit zu vereinfachen. Daher unterblieb die Notierung des am zweckmäßigsten zu gebrauchenden Bogenzuges (Fr. M. Sp.), Desgleichen wurde in den meisten Fällen davon abgesehen, die bei mehrstimmigen Sätzen im Original ausgedrückten Pausen schweigender Stimmen, deren Abbild eine unnötige optische Belastung bedeutet, zu notieren.

III. In der vorliegenden Ausgabe wurde zum erstenmal der Versuch gemacht, die einzelnen Notenwerte der tatsächlichen Ausführung in der Praxis anzupassen. Diese Änderung der originalen Notenwerte wird bedingt, entweder durch zwangsläufige geotechnische Ursachen, wie in:

Partita I. Allemande.



oder im Interesse einer klaren und korrekten Stimmführung, hauptsächlich in fugierten Sätzen:

Sonata I. Fuga.



Sonata II. Fuga.



IV. In dynamischer Hinsicht hat sich der Herausgeber auf diejenigen Zeichen beschränkt, die ihm für das Verständnis des Werkes und die Klarheit der Wideregabe als unbedingt notwendig erschienen. „Stärkere und Differenzierungen ergeben sich aus den in der Linienbildung selbst liegenden Steigerungen... Jede Steigerung zu Höhepunkten bedeutet auch für die Wideregabe ein Anschwellen, jede Entspannung ein allmähliches Abnehmen, jeder scharf herausretende Limiton eine gewisse Heraushebung für sich“ (Ernst Kurth, „Grundlagen des linearen Kontrapunkts“ S. 254). Als Beispiel diene die Einführung eines, das jeweilige Fugenthema abschließenden *dim.* mit darauffolgender Wiederherstellung der ursprünglichen Tonstärke, wodurch die Präzision des polyphonen Gewebes gewährleistet wird:

Sonata I. Fuga.



Sonata II. Fuga.



V. Die von Bach selbst herrührenden Binde- oder Phrasierungsbögen wurden schon deshalb nach Möglichkeit beibehalten, weil sie wertvolle Hinweise auf die interpretativen Absichten des Autors darstellen, wie z. B.:

Partita II. Chaconne.



Originalbogen.

Bearbeitungen.



Man erkennt un schwer, daß die Bachsche Artikulation dem Sinn der Variation angemessen ist, während die veränderten Bindebögen eine Verfälschung desselben bedeuten.

VI. Bezüglich des Fingersatzes wurde versucht, in Übereinstimmung mit der neuzeitlichen Entwicklung der Geigen- und Violinbogen zu beschreiben. Dies gilt vor allem für die Gleichberechtigung der halben, zweiten und vierten mit der ersten und dritten Lage. Wenn man darauf verzichtet, sich des sogenannten Bach-Bogens (eine nach oben gerundete Stange mit Regulierung der Haarspannung durch den Daumen, wodurch sich die Haare der Saitenröhre anpassen und das gleichzeitige Erklängen von 3 oder 4 Saiten ermöglichen) zu bedienen, so muß man sich mit dem Kompromiß der Brechung von Akkorden abfinden (s. Carl Flesch, „Die Kunst des Violinspiels“ Band I, S. 61 f.; C. F. Peters und Rics & Erler). Die dem durchdringenden Akkord am nächsten stehenden Brechungen sind:



Verwickelter wird dieses Problem, wenn in Akkordfolgen eine der unteren Stimmen hervorgehoben werden soll:

Sonata III. Fuga.



In dreistimmigen Akkorden ist das Zurückschellen des Bogens leicht durchführbar, während man bei 4 Stimmen vor der Alternative steht, entweder gar nicht zu brechen und damit durch das Hervorheben der Nebenstimme im Diskant den thematischen Fluß zu zerstören, oder die musikalische Korrektheit durch eine gewisse ungegenmäßige Verzerrung der Klangbildung zu erkaufen.

Die Entscheidung in diesem Dilemma richtet sich nach dem persönlichen Geschmack sowie nach dem Grade der Bogen- und Einzelnoten.

Bei Akkorden, in denen das Ende einer Phrase mit dem Beginn der nächstfolgenden zusammenfällt, steht man vor der Frage, ob der Abschluß oder der Anfang wichtiger erscheint, also:

Sonata I. Scilliano.



oder

Andreas Moser („Zu Joh. Seb. Bachs Sonaten und Partiten für Viol. allein“, Bach-Jahrbuch 1920) empfiehlt das umgekehrte

Arpeggieren und stützt sich hierbei auf die

Originalausgabe der Sonate „Le tombeau“ von J. M. Leclair, worin dieses „Zurückschlagen“ des Bogens ausdrücklich notiert wird:

Leclair. Le Tombeau.



Die Notierung wird stets folgendermaßen ausgeführt:



Man scheue nicht davor zurück 4-stimmige Akkorde auf 3 Saiten zu arpeggieren, wenn die gerechteste Ausführung nur mit schweren klanglichen Opfern erkauft werden kann.

Sonata III. Largo.



Bezüglich der Wideregabe Bach'scher Sätze im allgemeinen sei auf die vom Herausgeber herrührende Analyse der Chaconne (Carl Flesch, „Die Kunst des Violinspiels“ Band II, C. F. Peters und Rics & Erler) hingewiesen.

CARL FLESCH

PARTITA III

PRELUDIO

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill on the first measure and a series of eighth-note patterns. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 is marked with a circled '5'. The dynamics shift to piano (*p*) in measure 5 and return to forte (*f*) in measure 7. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, including a trill in measure 8. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 is marked with a circled '9'. The dynamics are primarily piano (*p*). The right hand features a complex pattern of eighth notes with trills. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 is marked with a circled '13'. The dynamics are forte (*f*) in measure 13 and piano (*p*) in measure 15. The right hand has a prominent trill in measure 13 and continues with eighth-note patterns. The left hand accompaniment is consistent.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Measure 17 is marked with a circled '17'. The piece concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with trills and eighth-note patterns. The left hand accompaniment remains steady.

(20)

(23)

dim. poco a poco

(26)

(29)

p *cresc.* *f*

(33)

p *cresc.*

(36)

f

39

mf

1 4 3 4 2

Detailed description: This system contains measures 39, 40, and 41. Measure 39 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody features eighth-note patterns with accents and slurs. Measure 40 continues the eighth-note patterns. Measure 41 includes a descending eighth-note scale with fingerings 3, 4, 2. The dynamic marking *mf* is present in measure 39.

42

2 1 3 4 3 2 4 1 3 4 2 4 1 2 3 2

f

Detailed description: This system contains measures 42, 43, and 44. Measure 42 features a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The melody is composed of eighth-note runs with fingerings 2, 1, 3, 4, 3, 2, 4. Measure 43 continues with fingerings 1, 3, 4, 2, 4. Measure 44 concludes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 2. The dynamic marking *f* is present in measure 43.

45

1 3 1 2 3 2

p *f*

Detailed description: This system contains measures 45, 46, and 47. Measure 45 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The melody has eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1, 3. Measure 46 continues with fingerings 1, 2. Measure 47 concludes with fingerings 3, 2. The dynamic marking *p* is present in measure 45, and *f* is present in measure 47.

48

3 1 3 2 4

p *f* *p*

Detailed description: This system contains measures 48, 49, and 50. Measure 48 features a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The melody has eighth-note patterns with fingerings 3. Measure 49 continues with fingerings 1, 3, 2. Measure 50 concludes with fingerings 4. The dynamic markings *p*, *f*, and *p* are present in measures 48, 49, and 50 respectively.

51

4 2 0 4

f

Detailed description: This system contains measures 51, 52, and 53. Measure 51 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The melody has eighth-note patterns with fingerings 4, 2, 0, 4. Measure 52 continues the eighth-note patterns. Measure 53 concludes with a sharp sign (#) and a slur. The dynamic marking *f* is present in measure 51.

54

0 0 0

p *f*

Detailed description: This system contains measures 54, 55, and 56. Measure 54 features a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The melody has eighth-note patterns with fingerings 0, 0, 0. Measure 55 continues the eighth-note patterns. Measure 56 concludes with fingerings 0, 0, 0. The dynamic markings *p* and *f* are present in measures 54 and 55 respectively.

67

4 3 0 4 3 0

p *f*

60

p *f*

64

p *f*

68

71

poco a poco

74

dim.

77

80

84

88

92

96

98

Musical score for measures 98-100. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music is written in two staves. Measure 98 has fingerings 2, 3, 4, 0. Measure 99 has fingerings 2, 4, 3. Measure 100 has fingering 2. The music consists of eighth-note patterns.

101

Musical score for measures 101-103. The key signature is three sharps. Measure 101 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 102 has a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and accents (>) over the notes. Measure 103 has accents (>) over the notes.

104

Musical score for measures 104-106. The key signature is three sharps. Measure 104 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 105 has a triplet of eighth notes and fingerings 1, 2, 3. Measure 106 has fingerings (3 3 2), 0, 3, 2, 4, 2.

107

Musical score for measures 107-109. The key signature is three sharps. Measure 107 has a *dim.* (diminuendo) dynamic marking. Measure 108 has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 109 has fingerings 0, 0, 4, 0.

110

Musical score for measures 110-113. The key signature is three sharps. Measure 110 has fingerings 0, 0. Measure 111 has fingerings 0, 0. Measure 112 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 113 has a triplet of eighth notes and fingering 4.

114

Musical score for measures 114-116. The key signature is three sharps. Measure 114 has a triplet of eighth notes and fingering 4. Measure 115 has fingerings 0, 0. Measure 116 has fingerings 0, 0, 0, 1, 4.

117

120

123

127

131

135

LOURE

Musical notation for measures 1-3. The piece is in 6/8 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 6/8 time signature. The first measure starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a trill (*tr*) over a quarter note. The second measure has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of three sharps. It features a trill (*tr*) over a quarter note in the first measure and various rhythmic patterns in the second and third measures.

Musical notation for measures 4-7. The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 6/8 time signature. It starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *V* marking. The second measure has a *cresc.* marking. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of three sharps. It features a trill (*tr*) over a quarter note in the first measure and various rhythmic patterns in the second and third measures.

Musical notation for measures 8-10. The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 6/8 time signature. It starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *f* marking. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of three sharps. It features a trill (*tr*) over a quarter note in the first measure and various rhythmic patterns in the second and third measures.

Musical notation for measures 11-13. The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 6/8 time signature. It starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *mp* marking. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of three sharps. It features a trill (*tr*) over a quarter note in the first measure and various rhythmic patterns in the second and third measures.

Musical notation for measures 14-17. The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 6/8 time signature. It starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of three sharps. It features a trill (*tr*) over a quarter note in the first measure and various rhythmic patterns in the second and third measures.

Musical notation for measures 18-20. The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 6/8 time signature. It starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *tr* marking. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of three sharps. It features a trill (*tr*) over a quarter note in the first measure and various rhythmic patterns in the second and third measures.

(21)

GAVOTTE EN RONDEAU

mp

(6) *p*

(12) *cresc.* *mp*

(18) *p*

(24) *p*

30 *cresc.* *mf*

35 *tr* *mp*

41 *tr* *p* *V* *V*

47 *mp*

53

cresc. poco a poco 59 *tr* *mp*

65

71

77

83

89

94

MENUET I

Musical notation for Menuet I, measures 1-8. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff features a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The music consists of a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

Musical notation for Menuet I, measures 9-14. Measure 9 is marked with a circled '9'. The dynamics range from *f* to mezzo-piano (*mp*). The notation includes a repeat sign in measure 10 and a fermata in measure 11. The piece continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand.

Musical notation for Menuet I, measures 15-20. Measure 15 is marked with a circled '15'. The dynamics include *f*, *cresc.* (crescendo), and *p* (piano). The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 15 and a series of eighth-note patterns in the following measures.

Musical notation for Menuet I, measures 21-26. Measure 21 is marked with a circled '21'. This section is characterized by a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and a melody in the right hand. The notation includes various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs.

Musical notation for Menuet I, measures 27-32. Measure 27 is marked with a circled '27'. The dynamics include *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 27 and a series of eighth-note patterns in the following measures.

MENUET II

Musical notation for Menuet II. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes a fermata in the first measure and a *sempre p* (piano) instruction. The music consists of a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

9

17

25

BOURRÉ

6

12

6

(16)

Musical notation for measures 16-21. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *f* (forte). A fingering of (2) is indicated above the first measure.

(22)

Musical notation for measures 22-26. The right hand has a more complex melodic line with slurs and accents. Dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte). Fingering numbers 4, 3, 2, 4, 1, 0, 2, 4, 3, 2, 4, 1, 0, 3 are shown above the notes.

(27)

Musical notation for measures 27-31. The right hand continues with a melodic line featuring slurs and accents. The dynamic is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). Fingering numbers 4, 3, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4 are shown above the notes.

(32)

Musical notation for measures 32-36. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. Dynamics include *f* (forte). Fingering numbers 4, 3, 1, 1, 3, 3 are shown above the notes.

GIGUE

Musical notation for the first four measures of the Gigue. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a rhythmic melody with slurs and accents. Dynamics include *f* (forte). Fingering numbers 4, 0, 1, 2, 4, 0, 0 are shown above the notes.

(5)

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of the Gigue. The right hand continues with a rhythmic melody. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). Fingering numbers 4, 4, 4, 0, 4 are shown above the notes.

9

13

19

21

25

29

BACH SONATAS AND PARTITAS

(Peters Edition No. 4308 and 4309 a/f)

The present new edition of the Sonatas and Partitas of J. S. Bach for Solo Violin is founded on the Rust-Trieger edition, the version by Joachim and Moser is also based on the latter.

This revised edition has been supplemented by the original version,—the player is thus afforded the opportunity of comparing both publications bar by bar.

The principles on which the editor has based his work may briefly be summarized as follows:—

I. The selected phrasing signs are intended to eliminate the presence of the obligatory bar-line as far as is possible, we quote Albert Schweitzer, "J. S. Bach", page 348,— "the metric design of Bach's thematic material cannot be represented adequately by ordinary barring, he, more than any other composer, manages to assemble within the bar an entirely superficial conglomeration of themes".

The Caesura (|) is here employed in order to take leave of the common bar-line, it has been also used to confine single phrases or groupings within their proper limits.



Partita II. Allemande.



This does not, however, suggest that the Caesura should necessarily imply a measurable lapse of time, mere attention to it should enable one to separate any two phrases or mouldings from each other.



Partita II. Allemande.



In certain cases a more sharply defined dynamic gradation will be found to take the place of the Caesura:—



Partita II. Courante.

and in order to separate phrases it may sometimes be found expedient to change the string:—



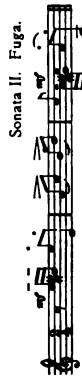
Partita II. Allemande.

IV. Marks of expression have only been added where the editor deemed them to be absolutely essential for a clear exposition and grasp of the work in question. Nuances of tone-quality and shading should pursue the natural flow of phrases.

"From an interpretative point of view every phrase leading to a climax deserves a crescendo, every descending phrase a gradual diminuendo, at the same time every definite outline of tone should receive appropriate and individual treatment" (E. Kurth, "Foundations of linear Counterpoint", page 254). As an example we give the entry of the recurring fugue-subject:



Sonata I. Fuga.



Sonata I. Fuga.

This consistently droops to a diminuendo, and its re-entry, if taken up with renewed emphasis, will ensure no loss of shape or polyphonic texture.

V. Bach's own legato- and phrasing slurs have, as far as is feasible, been retained. They are valuable in that they reflect his own intentions with regard to interpretation, for instance:



Partita II. Chaconne.



Elaboration.

It is easily recognised how Bach's articulation adapts itself to the nature of the variation and also how the modified phrasing slurs represent a counterfeit of the original.

VI. In keeping with modern Violin practise the editor has not attempted to revise the fingering. This applies especially to the equal status of the half, second and fourth and the first and third positions.

The player, however, who does not wish to employ the so-called Bach-bowling, upward curvature of the bow and regulation of its tension by thumb-pressure, the bow thus adapting itself to the curve of the bridge and allowing three or four strings to vibrate at once, should effect a compromise and break the chords. (See Carl Flesch, "The Art of Violin Playing" Volume I, C. F. Peters and Ries & Erler). The nearest compromise to the completely broken chord is:



The whole problem, however, becomes more complicated if in series of chords one of the lower parts requires more prominent handling:

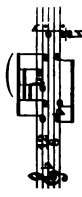


Sonata III. Fuga.

The "springing back" of the bow is easily accomplished when tackling three-part chords, with four-part chords one is, however, faced with two alternatives:— 1) The chords may remain unbroken, (this will emphasise a secondary part at the expense of the musical line), 2) a correct rendering may only be accomplished at the expense of a somewhat forced tone-production alien to the instrument.

The player's personal taste and the standard of his bowing-technique should be guiding factors in such a difficulty.

In places where chords happen to dovetail the beginning and end of two phrases, the question arises whether the commencement or termination of the phrase happens to be the more important, for instance:



Sonata I. Siciliano.

or



Andreas Moser ("Regarding J. S. Bach's Sonatas and Partitas for Solo Violin", Bach Annual 1920) recommends the inversion of

the arpeggi and bases his opinion on the

original edition of the Sonata "Le Tombeau" by J. M. Leclair, a direct note is here made of the "springing-back" of the bow:



Leclair. Le Tombeau.

The notation should invariably be executed as follows:



Should the conventional method of execution tend to sacrifice tone-quality, the player need have no compunction in breaking four-part chords across three strings.

Sonata III. Largo.



With regard to the general interpretation of Bach's compositions, we would refer the reader to the editor's analysis of the Chaconne. (Carl Flesch, "The Art of Violin Playing", Volume II, C. F. Peters and Ries & Erler).

CARL FLESCH

40 MINUTEN

Eine Zusammenstellung der
wichtigsten technischen
Übungen

A short summary of the most
important principles of
Violin Technique

von / by

MAXIM JACOBSEN

The professional violinist, whether a member or leader of an orchestra, a soloist or teacher, is desirous of maintaining his technique. But as a busy musician he may find it difficult to apply himself to assiduous practising. This short *summary* of the most important movements of violin technique, which will enable him to maintain his standard and will eventually improve his technique, should meet his requirements. While it is possible to perform these studies in forty minutes, it will be appreciated that serious and intelligent study should precede the attainment.

The concentrated simultaneous exercise of several principles requires strict control. It is therefore advisable, after having overcome the first obstacles, to learn each example by heart, and carefully observe the exact execution of every movement in a mirror. The speed can then be gradually increased. At the first sign of fatigue the hand and arm must be loosened by shaking. The text and tables must be closely observed in order to learn the correct application and so reap the benefit from these daily studies.

Jeder Berufsgeiger, sei er Solist, Kammermusikspieler, Orchestermusiker oder Lehrer, muss bestrebt sein, sich auf der Höhe seiner erworbenen Technik zu halten. Bei dem grossen Anspruch, den der moderne Musikbetrieb an den Geiger stellt, fehlt es ihm jedoch oft an Frische und Zeit, sich stundenlangen technischen Studien hinzugeben. Diese Tatsache hat mich auf den Gedanken gebracht, eine Folge der wichtigsten technischen Übungen zusammenzustellen, deren Ausführung nach völliger Beherrschung der Aufgabe nur vierzig Minuten erfordert. Diese Übungen behandeln verschiedene technische Probleme gleichzeitig und ermöglichen es dadurch dem Geiger, bei verhältnismässig geringem täglichen Zeitaufwand sich sein Können zu bewahren und zu steigern. Allerdings bedarf dieses Studium einer scharfen Selbstkontrolle. Der Geiger wird gut daran tun, nach Überwindung der ersten Hemmungen, die Übungen auswendig zu lernen, um alle körperlichen Funktionen im Spiegel genau beobachten und ihre Richtigkeit überprüfen zu können. Bei der leisesten Ermüdung ist die linke Hand durch Schüttelbewegungen zu entspannen. Das Tempo ist nur allmählich zu beschleunigen. Der Erfolg der Übungen setzt die strenge Befolgung der gegebenen Vorschriften als unerlässlich voraus.

MAXIM JACOBSEN

Hinrichsen Edition No. 214

PETERS EDITION
NEW YORK

&
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