



No. 4309e

BACH

SONATA

No. 3 C dur - C major - Ut majeur

Violine solo



(Flesch)

JOH. SEB. BACH

SONATEN
UND
PARTITEN
FÜR VIOLINE SOLO

NEUE AUSGABE VON
CARL FLESCHE

BEARBEITUNG EIGENTUM DES VERLEGERES

C. F. PETERS CORPORATION
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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-Priegerische Handschrift benutzt, die auch der Joachim-Moserschen 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 überschauen. 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 Takarten 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.



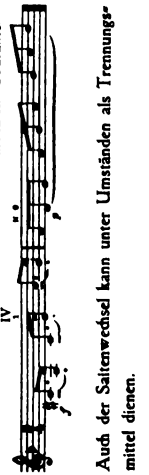
Die Cäsar braucht jedoch nicht immer die Gestalt einer zeitlich meßbaren Unterbrechung anzunehmen — zuweilen genügt der bloße Gedanke an sie, um in unmeßbarer Weise zwei Gebilde voneinander getrennt auszuführen:

Partita II. Allemande.

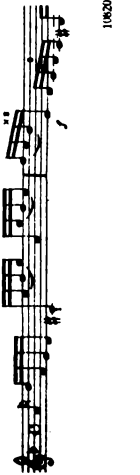


In gewissen Fällen wird die Cäsar durch eine schärfere dynamische Abstufung ersetzt:

Partita II. Courante.



Partita II. Allemande.



Wenngleich die Cäsar insbesondere in der Ausführung homogener 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 Wiedergabe 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 unterbleibt die Notierung des am zweckmäßigsten zu gebrauchenden Bogenteils (Fr., M. Sp.). Desgleichen wurde in den meisten Fällen davon abgesehen, die bei mehrstimmigen Sätzen im Original ausgeschriebenen Pausen schweigender Stimmen, deren Anblick eine unnötige optische Belastung bedeutet, zu notieren.

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

Partita I. Allemande.



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

Sonata I. Fuga.



Sonata II. Fuga.



IV. In dynamischer Hinsicht hat sich der Herausgeber auf diejenigen Zeilen beschränkt, die ihm für das Verständnis des Werkes und die Klarheit der Wiedergabe als unbedingt notwendig erschienen. „Stärkegrade und Differenzierungen ergeben sich aus den in der Linienbildung selbst liegenden Steigerungen ... Jede Steigerung zu Höhepunkten bedeutet auch für die Wiedergabe ein Anschwellen, jede Entspannung ein allmähliches Abnehmen, jeder scharf herausspringende Linienbogen 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 Plastik des polyphonen Gewebes gewährleistet wird:

Sonata I. Fuga.



Sonata II. Fuga.



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

Originalbögen.



Bearbeitungen.



Man erkennt unsehbar, daß die Badsche Artikulation dem Sinn der Variation angemessen ist, während die veränderten Binderbögen eine Verfälschung desselben bedeuten.

VI. Bezüglich des Fingersatzes wurde versucht, in Übereinstimmung mit der neuzeitlichen Entwicklung der Geigentechnik, neue Wege zu beschreiten. 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 Siegründung 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 Ries & 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 Zurückdrängen 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 ungewöhnliche Vergewaltigung der Klangbildung zu erkaufen.

Die Entscheidung in diesem Dilemma richtet sich nach dem persönlichen Geschmack sowie nach dem Grade der Bogentechnik des Einzelnen.

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. Skelliano.



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

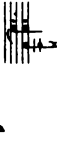
Arpeggieren und stützt sich hierbei auf die

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 sehe sich nicht davor zurück, 4-stimmige Akkorde auf 3 Saiten zu arpeggieren, wenn die regelrechte Ausführung nur mit schweren klanglichen Opfern erkaufbar werden kann.

Sonata III. Largo.



Bezüglich der Wiedergabe 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 Ries & Erler) hingewiesen.

CARL FLESCH

SONATA III

Adagio

p *cresc. poco a poco*

5 *mp* *mp*

9 *cresc.* *mp*

13 *tr* *p*

17 *cresc. poco a poco* *f*



22 *mf*

26 *dim.*

31 *p* *cresc. poco a poco*

36 *f* *tr*

40

43 *molto cresc.* *f* *IV* *p* *cresc.* *allarg. (II)* *f*

*) oder
ou bien
or

FUGA*)

The musical score is presented in six systems, each with a treble and bass staff.
 - System 1: Starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a *p* dynamic and includes a first ending bracket labeled (1).
 - System 2: Starts at measure 7, marked with a *dim.* dynamic. It features complex rhythmic patterns with slurs and accents.
 - System 3: Starts at measure 13, showing a change in texture with more active bass lines.
 - System 4: Starts at measure 20, marked with a *p* dynamic, followed by a *f* dynamic later in the system.
 - System 5: Starts at measure 26, marked with a *mp* dynamic, followed by a *cresc.* instruction and a *mf* dynamic.
 - System 6: Starts at measure 32, marked with a *p* dynamic.
 The score concludes with a final cadence in the bass staff.

*) Die Artikulation des Hauptthemas (> - - -) ist in allen Stimmen nach Möglichkeit beizubehalten.

*) Le phrasé du thème principal (> - - -) doit être autant que possible maintenu dans toutes les parties.

*) The articulation of the principal subject (> - - -) should, as far as possible be insisted upon in all the parts.

38

cresc. poco a poco

43

f

49

mf

f

mf

55

f

61

p

cresc.

66

p

*) Über rückläufige Akkordbrechungen
s. Vorwort Abschnitt VI.

**) Obere Bogenhälfte.

*) A propos des accords brisés en sens
inverse, voir la préface VI.

**) Moitié supérieure de l'archet.

*) See Preface VI about broken re-
versed chords.

**) Upper part of the bow.

71 *segue*

76

80

84

89

93

100

Musical score for measures 100-104. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (e.g., 4, 3, 3, 2, 1, 3, 3, 3, 2, 1). The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *mf*. A key signature change to one sharp is indicated.

105

Musical score for measures 105-111. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 2, 4, 2, 2, 2, 4, 2, 1, 3, 4) and accents. The lower staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *f*. A key signature change to two sharps is indicated.

112

Musical score for measures 112-118. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 3, 1, 2) and accents. The lower staff provides accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*. A key signature change to two sharps is indicated.

119

Musical score for measures 119-124. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 1, 4, 3, 2) and accents. The lower staff has accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *f*. A key signature change to two sharps is indicated.

125

Musical score for measures 125-130. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 4, 3, 4, 3) and accents. The lower staff provides accompaniment. A key signature change to two sharps is indicated.

131

Musical score for measures 131-136. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1) and accents. The lower staff has accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff*, *p*, and *ff*. A key signature change to two sharps is indicated.

138

144

150

156

162

168

*)

(174)

Musical score for measures 174-178. The top staff features a melodic line with triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff provides harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc. poco a poco*. Fingering numbers 1, 4, 3, 4, 3 are visible above the notes.

(179)

Musical score for measures 179-183. The top staff continues the melodic line with slurs and accents. The bottom staff continues the accompaniment. Dynamics include *dim.*, *p*, and *cresc.*. Fingering numbers 1, 4, 0, 3, 1, 2 are visible above the notes.

(184)

Musical score for measures 184-188. The top staff features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The bottom staff continues the accompaniment. Dynamics include *dim.* and *mp*. Fingering numbers 2, 0, 2 are visible above the notes.

(189)

Musical score for measures 189-193. The top staff features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The bottom staff continues the accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. Fingering numbers 4, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3 are visible above the notes.

(194)

Musical score for measures 194-198. The top staff features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The bottom staff continues the accompaniment. Dynamics include *sempre crescendo ed allargando*. Fingering numbers 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1 are visible above the notes.

(199)

Musical score for measures 199-203. The top staff features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The bottom staff continues the accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. Fingering number 1 is visible above the notes.

205

212

218

segue

224

230

dim. poco a poco

cal.

236

cresc. poco a poco

242

f *p*

248

cresc. poco a poco

254

f *dim.* *p*

260

cresc. *f*

266

dim. *poco a poco*

272

cal. *mp*

277

p sempre molto cresc.

282

sempre crescendo ed allargando **ff**

287

mf **f**

294

p **mf** *dim.* **f**

301

308

p **mp**

315

Musical score for measures 315-321. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics, including a *cresc.* marking. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. Measure 315 is marked with a circled 'V'.

322

Musical score for measures 322-327. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with a *p* dynamic marking and a circled 'V' at the beginning. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

328

Musical score for measures 328-333. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with a *cresc. poco a poco* marking and a *f* dynamic marking. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. Measure 328 is marked with a circled 'V'.

334

Musical score for measures 334-340. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with a *mf* dynamic marking. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

341

Musical score for measures 341-347. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with *f* and *mf* dynamic markings. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

348

Musical score for measures 348-354. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with a *p* dynamic marking and a *cresc.* marking. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. Measure 348 is marked with a circled 'V'. The system concludes with a *molto crescendo ed allarg.* marking.

espressivo

Measures 1-4 of the musical score. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and an *espressivo* marking. The music features a melodic line with trills and slurs, and a bass line with rhythmic accompaniment. Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.

Measures 5-8 of the musical score. Measure 5 is marked with a circled 4. The music continues with trills and slurs. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and a crescendo (*cresc.*). Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.

Measures 9-12 of the musical score. Measure 9 is marked with a circled 7. The music features trills and slurs. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (*mf*) and piano (*p*). A marking of *sempre p* is present. Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.

Measures 13-16 of the musical score. Measure 13 is marked with a circled 10. A second ending bracket labeled "II" spans measures 13-14. The music includes trills and slurs. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and mezzo-forte (*mf*). A crescendo (*cresc.*) is marked. Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.

Measures 17-20 of the musical score. Measure 17 is marked with a circled 13. The music features trills and slurs. A mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic is indicated. Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.

Measures 21-24 of the musical score. Measure 21 is marked with a circled 15. The music includes trills and slurs. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and a crescendo (*cresc.*). Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.

18

p *sempre p*

20

mf *allarg.*

(* 2 3 1)

Allegro assai

f

6

p

10

f

14

p

19

Musical notation for measures 19-22. Treble and bass staves with various fingerings (4, 0, 4, 8, 1) and slurs.

23

Musical notation for measures 23-26. Treble and bass staves with dynamics *p* and *f*, and fingerings 0, 8, 1, 0.

27

Musical notation for measures 27-30. Treble and bass staves with slurs and accidentals.

31

Musical notation for measures 31-34. Treble and bass staves with complex fingerings (3 2 4, 8 1, 8 2 3 1 8, 0).

35

Musical notation for measures 35-38. Treble and bass staves with dynamics *dim.*, *mp*, and *cresc. poco a poco*, and fingerings 0, 4, 1, 2, 4, (1), (2 3), 8 4 2.

39

Musical notation for measures 39-42. Treble and bass staves with dynamics *f* and fingerings 1 4, 0 2, 2 8 1, 1, (8).

(43)

Musical notation for measures 43-47. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in 2/4 time. Measure 43 starts with a dynamic marking of *f*. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various articulations and slurs.

(48)

Musical notation for measures 48-52. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in 2/4 time. Measure 50 features a dynamic marking of *p*. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various articulations and slurs. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, and 3.

(53)

Musical notation for measures 53-57. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in 2/4 time. Measure 55 features a dynamic marking of *f*. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various articulations and slurs.

(58)

Musical notation for measures 58-62. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in 2/4 time. Measure 60 features a dynamic marking of *p*. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various articulations and slurs. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, and 3.

(63)

Musical notation for measures 63-67. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in 2/4 time. Measure 63 features a dynamic marking of *f*. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various articulations and slurs. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, and 3.

(68)

Musical notation for measures 68-72. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in 2/4 time. Measure 70 features a dynamic marking of *p*. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various articulations and slurs. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, and 3.

78 *dim.* *mp*

78

83 *p* *cresc. poco a poco*

88 *f*

93 *dim.* *mp*

98 *cresc poco a poco* *f* *un poco allarg.*

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.

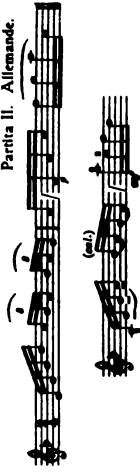
The principles on which the editor has based his work may briefly be summarized as follows:—

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.



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.



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



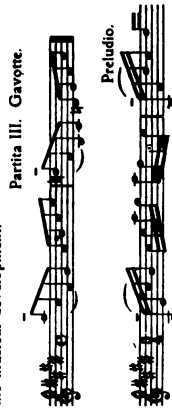
and in order to separate phrases it may sometimes be found expedient to change the string:—



It is for the execution of homophonic phrasing that the Caesura serves as such an indispensable aid for a thorough intelligent grasp of the moulding of phrases, as well as a guide to their harmonic development, its abuse, however, can only lead to a disjointed line and this, again, will effectively hinder that continuity of line so essential for the development of a broad interpretation.

The Caesura, for this reason, should be used solely as an expedient and, moreover, where a clear structural lay-out is of importance.

A horizontal dash (—), denoting legato or detached bowing, is used to convey a broader treatment of the note in question and especially where this happens to signify any climax or arch of the musical development.



II. The editor has endeavoured to simplify the notation and its spacing as far as possible and has not, for this reason, specified any particularly suitable part of the bow (Fr. = nut, M. = centre, Sp. = point).

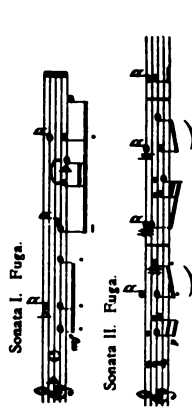
At the same time any superfluous visual strain has been avoided by excluding rests relating to silent parts (voices), (these were written out in full in the original version).

III. For the first time an attempt has been made to impart to the printed note-values their practical executive countervalues. This modification of original values has been resorted to on account of:—

1) unavoidable technical obstacles peculiar to the violin, such as:

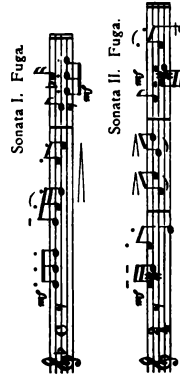


2) in the interests of a clear and correct exposition of the moving parts in fugal passages such as:



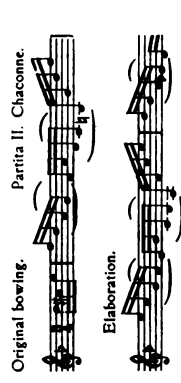
IV. Marks of expression have only been added where the editor deemed them to be absolutely essential for a clear exposition and grasp of the work in question. Nuances of tone-quality and shading should pursue the natural flow of phrases.

"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:



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:



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-bowing, (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:



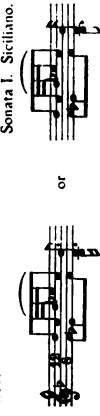
The whole problem, however, becomes more complicated if in series of chords one of the lower parts requires more prominent handling:



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.

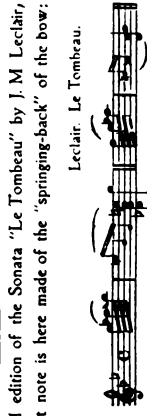
The player's personal taste and the standard of his bowing-technique should be guiding factors in such a difficulty.

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:



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:



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.



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

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