
Le Clavier bien tempéré I

collection des préludes et fugues de

Jean Sébastien Bach
(1685–1750)

arrangées pour le piano à quatre mains par

Henri Bertini jeune
(1798–1876)

*8^e prélude et fugue
en mi bémol mineur*

Partition

Henri Jérôme Bertini 1798–1876

Henri Jérôme Bertini was born in London on October 28, 1798, but his family returned to Paris six months later. He received his early musical education from his father and his brother, a pupil of Clementi. He was considered a child prodigy and at the age of 12 his father took him on a tour of England, Holland, Flanders, and Germany where he was enthusiastically received. After studies in composition in England and Scotland he was appointed professor of music in Brussels but returned to Paris in 1821. It is known that Bertini gave a concert with Franz Liszt in the Salons Pape on April 20, 1828. The program included a transcription by Bertini of Beethoven's Symphony No. 7 in A major for eight hands (the other pianists were Sowinsky and Schunke.) He was also admired as a chamber music performer, giving concerts with his friends Fontaine (violin) and Franchomme (cello). He remained active in and around Paris until around 1848 when he retired from the musical scene. In 1859 he moved to Meylan (near Grenoble) where he died on September 30, 1876.

Bertini concertized widely but was not as celebrated a virtuoso as either Kalkbrenner or Henri Herz. One of his contemporaries (Marmontel) described his playing as having Clementi's evenness and clarity in rapid passages as well as the quality of sound, the manner of phrasing, and the ability to make the instrument sing characteristic of the school of Hummel and Moscheles. Thomas Tapper, in the preface of his edition of the *Études* Op.100 published by Ditson, says:

He was in his time a shining example of the most admirable qualities of an artist. Living in an age of garish virtuosity, and hailed as a brilliant executant himself, he maintained nevertheless the most rigorous standards of musicianship in his playing, in his compositions, and in the music which he appeared before the public to interpret. This is the more remarkable when one considers that his manhood was reached during the luxuriant period of French romanticism and that the extravagances of the literary outburst were reflected in the musical movements of the time. Virtuosity was subjected to sore temptations and many succumbed. Bertini stood for the sounder qualities of the artist and gradually acquired an extended and remunerative *prestige*. His life was singularly devoid of incident and official distinction, but the legacy of pedagogic works which he has left to us and his honorable activity give it every right to be called a success.

Bertini was celebrated as a teacher. Antoine Marmontel, who devoted the second chapter of his work on celebrated pianists to Bertini, writes

He was unsurpassed as a teacher, giving his lessons with scrupulous care and the keenest interest in his pupils' progress. After he had given up teaching, a number of his pupils continued with me, and I recognized the soundness of the principles drawn from his instruction.

It is above all in the special class of studies and caprices, that Bertini's immense popularity is founded. It is here that he occupied a unique position and opened the path over which the next generation of composers was to rush after him. In each of his numerous collections of studies, embracing every degree of difficulty, he has insistently given to every piece, easy or difficult, brief or extended, a character of salient melody. The technical problem to be overcome presents itself as a song; even where the study is devoted to the problem of velocity the general contour falls into a melodic curve, and this is the first and transcendent cause of the universal success of these pieces, which are, furthermore, natural in respect to rhythm and carefully thought out harmonically.

Robert Schumann, in a review of a piano trio in the *Gesammelte Schriften*, comments that Bertini writes easily flowing harmony but that the movements are too long. He continues: "With the best will in the world, we find it difficult to be angry with Bertini, yet he drives us to distraction with his perfumed Parisian phrases; all his music is as smooth as silk and satin."¹ German sentimentality has never appreciated French elegance.

Bertini is best remembered today for his piano method *Le Rudiment du pianiste*, and his 20 books of approximately 500 studies.

For more information on the life of Bertini, see *Henri Bertini pianiste virtuose, compositeur de musique* (Grenoble, 1999) by Pascal Beyls (<http://perso.wanadoo.fr/pascal.beyls/bertini/bertini.html>).

¹ from Cobbett's Cyclopedic Survey of Chamber Music, Second Edition, Volume 1, page 124.

8^e en mi bémol mineur

Prélude
Lento moderato.

J.S.Bach
arr. H.J.Bertini

Primo

pp esp.

cres.

tr

tr

2 mg md

Secondo

cres.

[5]

ff

tr

tr

ff

[9]

p

cres.

tr

ff

dim.

ff dim.

12

tr

p

tr

15

p

cres.

tr

ff

tr

cres.

ff grandioso.

fz

18

fz

ben marcato

fz

21

f *dim.*

24

p *tr* *fz*

27

fz *fz* *fp* *fp dolce.* *tr* *esp.*

31

cres.

34

ff *dim.* *tr*

37

p esp. *pp* *rall.* *ten. ppp*

ten. ten. p *pp rall.* *ten. ppp*

Fugue à 3 voix
Andante.

69

The first system of the musical score is for measures 1 through 4. It features a grand staff with three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef, and the bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The music begins with a piano (*p*) and legato instruction. The right hand (top staff) has a whole rest in measures 1-3, followed by a half note G4 in measure 4. The left hand (bottom two staves) plays a continuous eighth-note pattern: G3-A3-B3 in measures 1-2, and G3-A3-B3-C4 in measures 3-4. There are accents (>) over the first notes of measures 2 and 4.

The second system of the musical score is for measures 5 through 8. It features a grand staff with three staves. The key signature is three flats and the time signature is common time. Measure 5 is marked with a box containing the number 5. The right hand (top staff) plays a half-note melody: G4-A4-B4 in measures 5-6, and G4-A4-B4-C5 in measures 7-8. The left hand (bottom two staves) continues the eighth-note pattern. In measure 7, there is a crescendo (*cres.*) marking. In measure 8, there is a forte (*f*) marking. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The third system of the musical score is for measures 9 through 12. It features a grand staff with three staves. The key signature is three flats and the time signature is common time. Measure 9 is marked with a box containing the number 9. The right hand (top staff) plays a half-note melody: C5-B4-A4 in measures 9-10, and G4-F4-E4 in measures 11-12. The left hand (bottom two staves) continues the eighth-note pattern. In measure 11, there is a trill (*tr*) marking. The system ends with a repeat sign.

13

17

21

25

29

p legato.

33

37

Measures 37-40 of the 8th prelude and fugue in E minor. The score is written for a four-part setting (treble and bass staves for both hands). The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The music features a complex texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, particularly in the right hand. Measure 40 ends with a repeat sign.

41

Measures 41-44 of the 8th prelude and fugue in E minor. The score continues the four-part setting. Measure 42 features a dynamic marking of *dim.* (diminuendo) and *p* (piano). Measure 43 features a dynamic marking of *dim.* and *p*. Measure 44 ends with a repeat sign.

45

Measures 45-48 of the 8th prelude and fugue in E minor. The score continues the four-part setting. Measure 45 features a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) and a repeat sign. Measure 46 features a dynamic marking of *f*. Measure 47 features a dynamic marking of *f*. Measure 48 ends with a repeat sign.

61

f

f marcato.

65

p

p

69

tr

tr

tr

74

79

83