
Le Clavier bien tempéré II

collection des préludes et fugues de

Jean Sébastien Bach
(1685–1750)

arrangées pour le piano à quatre mains par

Henri Bertini jeune
(1798–1876)

37^e prélude et fugue
en fa dièse majeur

Partition

37^e en fa dièse majeur

Prélude
Allegretto con moto.

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

4

7

10

13

f *dim.* *f* *dim.*

p *p*

cres. *sf* *cres.*

f *f*

16

Musical score for measures 16-18. Treble and bass staves in D major. Measure 16: Treble has eighth notes, bass has quarter notes. Measure 17: Treble has eighth notes, bass has quarter notes. Measure 18: Treble has eighth notes, bass has quarter notes with a repeat sign.

19

Musical score for measures 19-21. Treble and bass staves in D major. Measure 19: Treble has eighth notes, bass has quarter notes. Measure 20: Treble has eighth notes, bass has quarter notes. Measure 21: Treble has eighth notes, bass has quarter notes.

22

Musical score for measures 22-24. Treble and bass staves in D major. Measure 22: Treble has eighth notes, bass has quarter notes. Measure 23: Treble has eighth notes, bass has quarter notes. Measure 24: Treble has eighth notes, bass has quarter notes.

25

Musical score for measures 25-27. Treble and bass staves in D major. Measure 25: Treble has eighth notes, bass has quarter notes. Measure 26: Treble has eighth notes with trills (*tr*), bass has quarter notes. Measure 27: Treble has eighth notes with trills (*tr*), bass has quarter notes.

28

Musical score for measures 28-30. Treble and bass staves in D major. Measure 28: Treble has eighth notes with trills (*tr*), bass has quarter notes. Measure 29: Treble has eighth notes with trills (*tr*), bass has quarter notes. Measure 30: Treble has eighth notes, bass has quarter notes.

31

tr

>

dim.

34

p

(h)

p

37

tr

40

>

43

cres.

46

cres.

49

f

52

tr

55

tr

58

61

64

67

70

72

Fugue à 3 voix
Moderato.

135

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). It contains a whole rest followed by a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note in the fifth measure. The middle staff is a single treble clef staff with the same key signature and time signature, containing whole rests throughout. The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with the same key signature and time signature. It contains a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note in the first measure, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the second measure, and a wavy line (~) in the fifth measure.

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the first measure, followed by a wavy line (~) in the fourth measure. The middle staff is a single treble clef staff with the same key signature and time signature, containing whole rests throughout. The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with the same key signature and time signature. It contains a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note in the fourth measure, followed by a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note in the fifth measure.

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the first measure, followed by a wavy line (~) in the fourth measure. The middle staff is a single treble clef staff with the same key signature and time signature, containing whole rests throughout. The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with the same key signature and time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the first measure, followed by a wavy line (~) in the fourth measure.

14

18

22

26



30



34



38

Measures 38-41 of the 37th Prelude and Fugue in F# major. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system (measures 38-41) features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody in the treble staff includes a trill (tr) in measure 40. The second system (measures 42-45) continues the piece, with a trill (tr) in measure 44. The third system (measures 46-49) shows the continuation of the piece, with a trill (tr) in measure 48. The fourth system (measures 50-53) concludes the section, with a trill (tr) in measure 52.

42

Measures 42-45 of the 37th Prelude and Fugue in F# major. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system (measures 42-45) features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody in the treble staff includes a trill (tr) in measure 44. The second system (measures 46-49) continues the piece, with a trill (tr) in measure 48. The third system (measures 50-53) shows the continuation of the piece, with a trill (tr) in measure 52. The fourth system (measures 54-57) concludes the section, with a trill (tr) in measure 56.

46

Measures 46-49 of the 37th Prelude and Fugue in F# major. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system (measures 46-49) features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody in the treble staff includes a trill (tr) in measure 48. The second system (measures 50-53) continues the piece, with a trill (tr) in measure 52. The third system (measures 54-57) shows the continuation of the piece, with a trill (tr) in measure 56. The fourth system (measures 58-61) concludes the section, with a trill (tr) in measure 60.

50

tr

5

54

4

4

58

~

~

62

66

70

73

73

74

75

76

f

tr.

77

77

78

79

80

f

81

81

82

83

84

rall.

ff

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.