



A JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR MUSIC THEORY

MTO 26.4 Examples: Probst, Pen, Paper, Steel

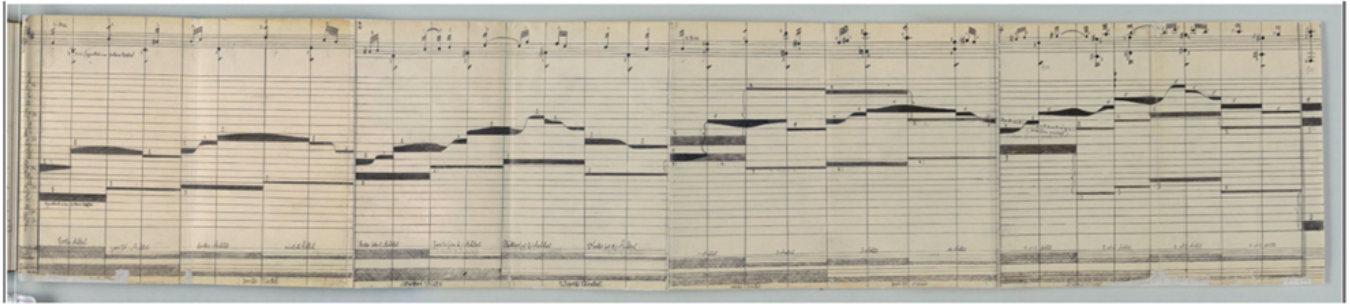
(Note: audio, video, and other interactive examples are only available online)

<https://mtosmt.org/issues/mto.20.26.4/mto.20.26.4.probst.html>

Example 1. Henrik Neugeboren, sculpture “Hommage à J. S. Bach,” Leverkusen (photograph by the author)



Example 2. Paul Klee, Beiträge zur bildnerischen Formlehre (1922, BF/55): Graphic translation of J. S. Bach, Adagio from Sonata for Violin and Harpsichord (BWV 1019), mm. 1–2. The graph includes a transcription of the music on a staff (on the top) and a translation into Klee's graphical scheme. The grey-shaded areas on the bottom denote metrical hierarchies (see also detail in Example 2a). <http://www.kleegestaltungslehre.zpk.org/ee/ZPK/BF/2012/01/01/055/> © Zentrum Paul Klee, Bern, Bildarchiv



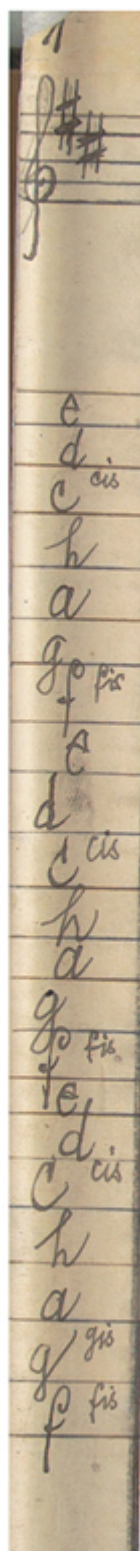
Example 3. J. S. Bach, Sonata for Violin and Harpsichord (BWV 1019), Adagio, mm. 1–2



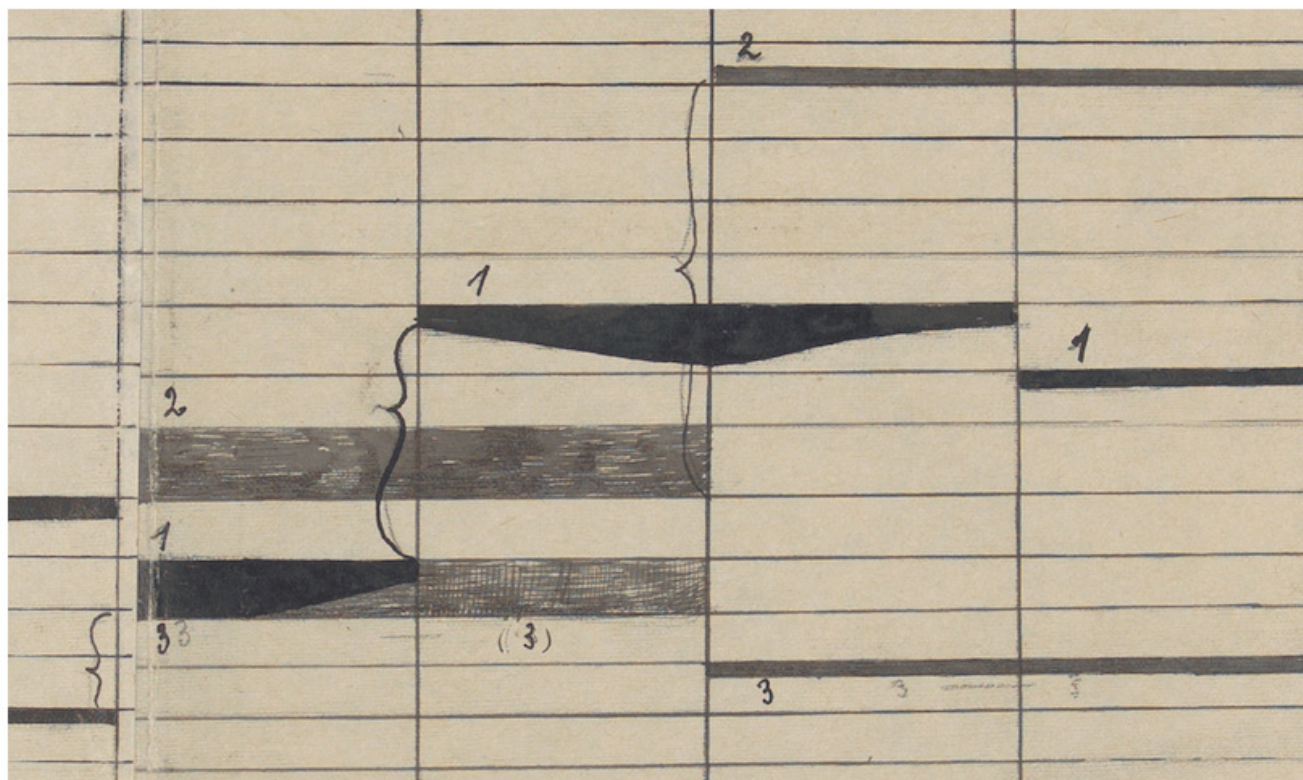
Example 2a. Detail from the bottom of Example 2, where Klee marked metrical hierarchies through beams of varying thickness, differentiating the level of quarter notes (lower row) and their subdivision into eighth notes (upper row). Shown here are the first two quarter notes. The annotation on the left border reads “Der [sic] kleinste Taktstruktur, Bach’sche Angabe der” [corner torn off]. (transcription taken from <http://www.kleegestaltungslehre.zpk.org/ee/ZPK/BF/2012/01/01/055/> © Zentrum Paul Klee, Bern, Bildarchiv)



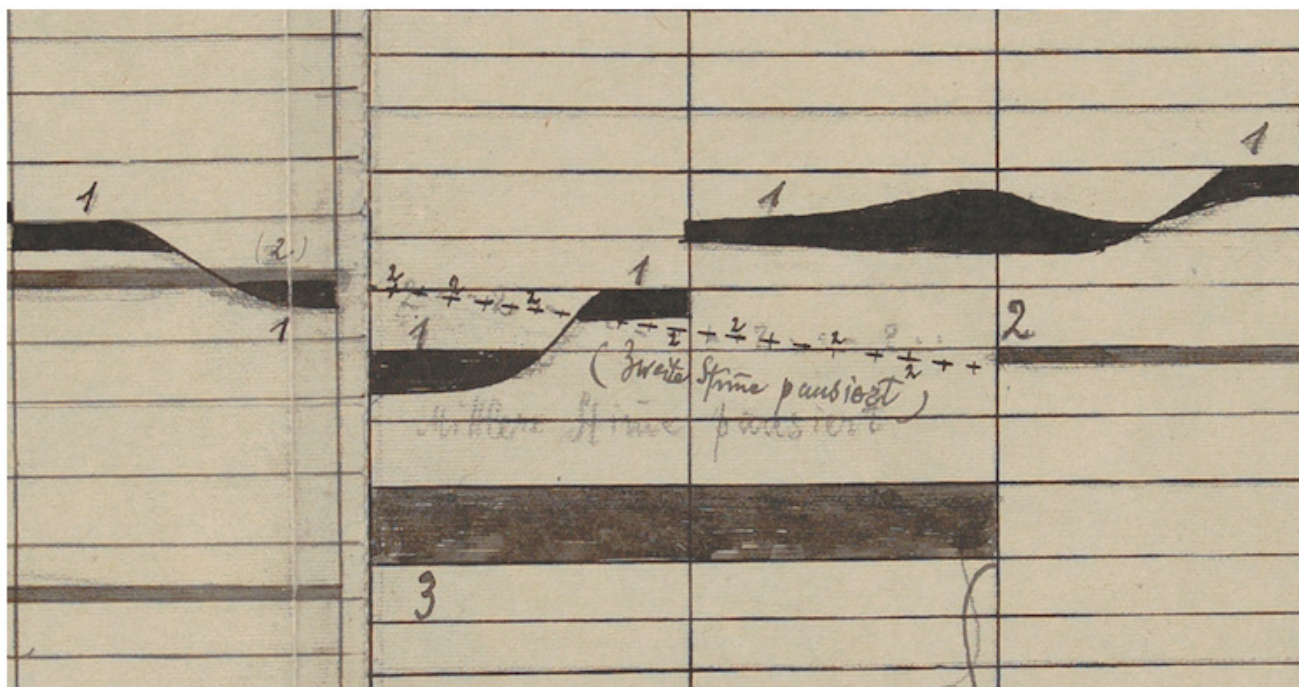
Example 2b. Detail of Example 2, showing the diatonic gradations on Klee's vertical axis, with chromatic alterations (C $\sharp$ and F $\sharp$) inserted into the diatonic frame. On the top, Klee included a staff for a transcription of the musical excerpt in conventional notation



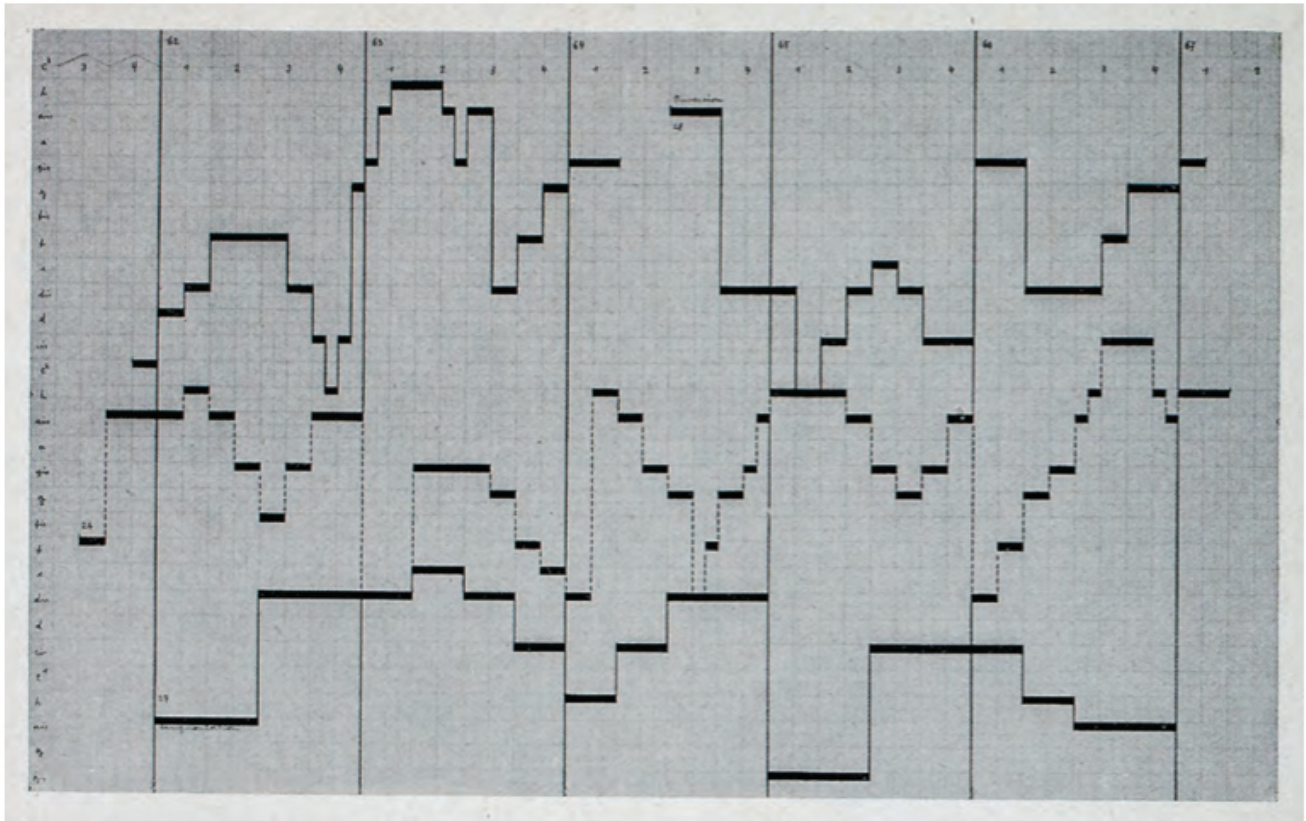
Example 2c. Detail of Example 2; vertical brackets at the beginning of m. 2 help to distinguish between the harpsichord's right hand and the violin's part, since they cross in register. Also visible is that Klee assigned a number (1–3) to each tone to identify the voice to which it belongs (1= violin, 2= harpsichord right hand, 3= harpsichord left hand). These numbers reflect the registral order of the voices from high to low, rather than their order of entering the music



Example 2d. Detail of Example 2, showing Klee's annotation of the rest in the harpsichord's right hand in measure 2 ("zweite Stimme pausiert"), with a dotted line connecting across it



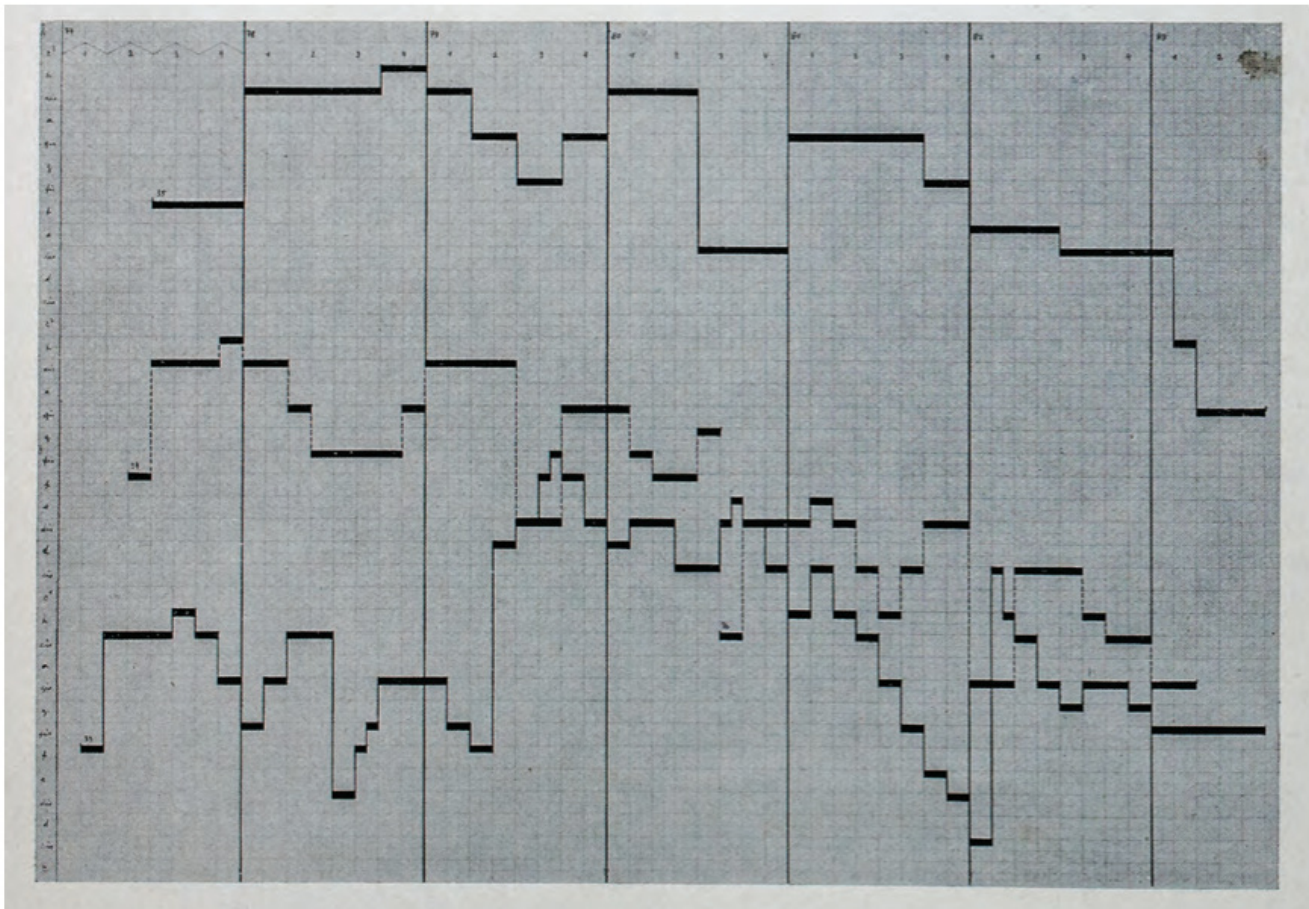
Example 4. Henrik Neugeboren (1929, 18), visualization of J. S. Bach, Fugue in E-flat minor (BWV 853), stretto at mm. 61.3–67. The subject appears in the alto and, in augmentation, in the bass. Midway through the excerpt, the soprano presents the inversion



Example 4a. Detail of Neugeboren's graph in Example 4, showing chromatic gradations on the vertical axis



Example 5. Henrik Neugeboren (1929, 18), visualization of J. S. Bach, Fugue in E-flat minor (BWV 853), stretto at mm. 77–83. The subject is in the bass. The soprano presents its augmentation, the alto a variation of the subject with dotted rhythm



Example 6. J. S. Bach, Fugue in E-flat minor (BWV 853), mm. 75–end (comprising the excerpt shown in Example 5) (Busoni 1894, 53)

The musical score is presented in three systems, each consisting of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is E-flat minor (three flats). The time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The first system ends with a 'S' marking and 'molto marc.' tempo change. The second system includes an 'A' marking. The third system includes an 'ff' marking and an 'allargando' tempo change. The final measure is marked 'Ossia'.

Example 7a. Ferruccio Busoni (1894, 52), edited score of J. S. Bach, Fugue in E-flat minor (BWV 853), mm. 44–47



Example 7b. Ferruccio Busoni (1894, 52), annotation to the excerpt in Example 7a, mm. 45–47, treble clefs are implied for both staves



Example 8. Henrik Neugeboren, sculpture “Hommage à J. S. Bach,” Leverkusen, view from the side (photograph by the author)



Example 9. Henrik Neugeboren, sculpture “Hommage à J. S. Bach,” Leverkusen, view from inside (photograph by the author)



Example 10. J. S. Bach, Fugue in E-flat minor (BWV 853), mm. 52–55 (Busoni 1984, 52)

This musical score is for measures 52 through 55 of J.S. Bach's Fugue in E-flat minor, BWV 853. The tempo is marked *a tempo*. The score is written for piano, with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 52 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand starts with a half note G4 (marked with a '4' above it), followed by a quarter note A4 (marked with a '2' above it), and then a half note B-flat4 (marked with a '4' above it). The left hand starts with a half note B3 (marked with a '3' below it), followed by a quarter note A3 (marked with a '4' below it), and then a half note G3 (marked with a '3' below it). Measure 53 continues the melodic lines. Measure 54 features a trill in the right hand on A4, marked with a 'V' above it. Measure 55 concludes the passage. The score includes various fingering numbers (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs) to guide the performer.