

TRANSCRIPTIONS AND EDITIONS BY HAROLD BAUER

FOR ONE PIANO

BACH, JOHANN SEBASTIAN

- ➔ Chorale—Jesu, joy of man's desiring (Jesus bleibet meine Freude), from Church Cantata, No. 147
- Partita in B flat
- Toccata in D
- Toccata in G

BEETHOVEN, LUDWIG VAN

- Gavotte in F (4 hands)
- Gavotte in F (2 hands)

Tunes from the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

- No. 1. Barberini's Minuet (after Hasse)
- No. 2. Ye Sweet Retreat
- No. 3. Motley
- No. 4. Flourish
- No. 5. Dolce far niente

HAYDN, JOSEPH

- Presto (Finale from Quartet, Op. 33, No. 2)

KUHNAU, JOHANN

- David and Goliath. Sonata in 8 parts

MOUSSORGSKY, MODESTE

- Pictures at an Exposition

SCHUBERT, FRANZ

- Ländler and other Dances
- Sonata in B flat (*Schirmer's Lib., Vol. 1367*)

SIBELIUS, JEAN

- From the North

FOR TWO PIANOS

(4 hands)

BACH, JOHANN SEBASTIAN

- Concerto in C Minor
- Italian Concerto

BEETHOVEN, LUDWIG VAN

- Grosse Fuge, Op. 133

RAFF, JOACHIM

- Gavotte and Musette, from the Suite Op. 200

SCHUBERT, FRANZ

- Andantino Varié (on a French motive), Op. 84, No. 1
- Fantasia in F Minor, Op. 103
- Marche Militaire, Op. 51, No. 1
- Rondo Brillante, Op. 84, No. 2



FOR THREE PIANOS

(6 hands)

BACH, JOHANN SEBASTIAN

- Concerto in C

FOR VIOLIN AND PIANO

[Violin parts Edited by]
FRANZ KNEISEL

BRAHMS, JOHANNES

- Sonata in G, Op. 78 (*Schirmer's Library, Vol. 1301*)
- Sonata in A, Op. 100 (*Schirmer's Library, Vol. 1302*)
- Sonata in D Minor, Op. 108 (*Schirmer's Library, Vol. 1303*)

G. SCHIRMER, INC. NEW YORK

This composition, Price, 50 cents, net, in U. S. A.

THE Chorale in Bach's 147th cantata bears the indication: "Melodey: Werde munter, mein Gemühte" (Be thou cheerful, o my spirit).

This refers to a hymn which was at that time in general use throughout the Lutheran churches in Germany. The composer, Johann Schop, was born in Hamburg towards the close of the sixteenth century. In 1621 he was given the titular position of "Direktor der Ratsmusik, Kapellmeister der Stadt Hamburg", and he enjoyed a considerable reputation as a violinist. He died in 1664 or 1665—that is to say, twenty years before the birth of Johann Sebastian Bach.

A collection of his hymn tunes was published in 1642 by Rist in a volume entitled "Himmlische Lieder," and a facsimile of the melody included therein, upon which Bach's Chorale is based, is here reproduced by courtesy of the Library of Congress.

VII. Cantus.

Er be nimmer mein Gemühte und die
Dass die preist Gottes Güte und die
Erne gibt herrlich! Als Er dich den ganzen Tag für so
hat ge-then an die!
mancher schrecken Plag hat erbalen und bestraget/das auch
Erne nicht beschmet.

Bassus.

Er be nimmer mein Gemühte und die
Dass die preist Gottes Güte und die
Erne gibt herrlich! Als Er dich den ganzen Tag für so
hat ge-then an die!
mancher schrecken Plag hat erbalen und bestraget/das auch
Erne nicht beschmet.

New York, April 1932

Harold Bauer

Jesu, joy of man's desiring

(Jesus bleibet meine Freude)

from church Cantata No. 147

Melody by
Johann Schop
Published in 1642

Johann Sebastian Bach
Transcribed for piano by
Harold Bauer

Andante con moto $\text{♩} = 66$

Piano

p molto legato

con Ped.

pp poco cantando

mf espress.

fin.

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First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff contains a harmonic accompaniment. The tempo/mood marking *poco cantando* is written above the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The tempo/mood marking *espress.* is written above the treble staff, and *mf* is written below the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The tempo/mood marking *p* is written below the treble staff, and *mf* is written below the bass staff. A *rit.* marking is present below the first measure of the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The tempo/mood marking *p* is written below the treble staff. A *rit.* marking is present below the first measure of the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The tempo/mood marking *pp poco cantando* is written above the treble staff. A *rit.* marking is present below the first measure of the bass staff.

* una corda

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly beamed together. The bass clef staff contains a few notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *mf* and the expression is *espress.*. The text *tre corde* is written below the bass staff. There are some handwritten annotations, including a circle around a note in the treble staff and a bracket under a triplet in the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues with beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords and single notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *cresc.* and the expression is *ff*. There are some handwritten annotations, including a circle around a note in the treble staff and a bracket under a triplet in the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords and single notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *dim.*. There are some handwritten annotations, including a circle around a note in the treble staff and a bracket under a triplet in the bass staff. The text *Re.* and *** are written below the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords and single notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *p semplice*. There are some handwritten annotations, including a circle around a note in the treble staff and a bracket under a triplet in the bass staff.

poco rit.

più p

Red.

poco rit.

pp a tempo

una corda

Red. sempre

** tre corde*

ppp

ritard.

una corda

Red.