



CARL WILHELM BAUCK

1808-1877

Stråkkvartett i G-dur

String Quartet in G major

Källkritisk utgåva av/Critical edition by Anders Hedelin

Levande musikarv och Kungl. Musikaliska Akademien

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Quartetto

Wilhelm Bauck
(1808–1877)

I

Allegro con brio

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Violoncello

9

18

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 35-40. The score consists of four staves: Treble, Alto, Bass, and Pedals. Measure 35 starts with a forte dynamic (f) in the Treble staff. Measure 36 begins with a forte dynamic (f) in the Alto staff. Measure 37 features a melodic line in the Bass staff. Measure 38 shows a rhythmic pattern in the Pedals. Measure 39 continues the melodic line in the Bass staff. Measure 40 concludes with a dynamic marking (ff).

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 11, measures 41-45. The score consists of five staves. The top staff is soprano, the second is alto, the third is bassoon, the fourth is cello, and the fifth is double bass. The key signature is one sharp. Measure 41 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 42-45 feature eighth-note patterns with slurs and accents, followed by sustained notes and grace notes. The dynamics include *sf*, *f*, and *p*.

47

sf *sf* *dim.*

sf *sf* *dim.*

p

55

dolce

p

63

>) and decrescendo markings (>). Measures 66-67 begin with 'cresc.' markings and end with 'dim.' markings."/>

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

dim.

p

72

80

87

93

p cresc.

dim.

cresc.

dim.

cresc.

cresc.

99

f

ff

p dolce

ff

p dolce

p dolce

107

f

p dolce

f

p dolce

f

p dolce

116

123

129

Musical score page 143, measures 1-10. The score consists of four staves. The top three staves are treble clef and have a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. Measures 1-9 are mostly rests. Measure 10 begins with a bass note followed by a series of eighth-note patterns. A dynamic marking **f** marcato is placed above the bass staff in measure 10.

156

Musical score page 156. The score consists of four staves, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The top two staves are treble clef, the third is bass clef, and the bottom is bass clef. The music begins with a rest followed by eighth-note patterns. The first staff has a single eighth note. The second staff has a eighth-note pair. The third staff has a eighth-note pair. The fourth staff has a eighth-note pair.

162

Musical score page 162. The score consists of four staves, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The top two staves are treble clef, the third is bass clef, and the bottom is bass clef. The music begins with a rest followed by eighth-note patterns. The first staff has a single eighth note. The second staff has a eighth-note pair. The third staff has a eighth-note pair. The fourth staff has a eighth-note pair.

168

Musical score page 168. The score consists of four staves, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The top two staves are treble clef, the third is bass clef, and the bottom is bass clef. The music begins with a rest followed by eighth-note patterns. The first staff has a single eighth note. The second staff has a eighth-note pair. The third staff has a eighth-note pair. The fourth staff has a eighth-note pair.

174

cresc.

ff

cresc.

ff

182

sf

sf

sf

190

p

pp *calando*

p

pp *calando*

pp *calando*

pp *calando*

199

p dolce

205

211

sola

dolce

Musical score for orchestra, page 11, measures 217-218. The score consists of five staves. Measures 217 begin with three rests. The first violin has a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a grace note. The second violin has a sixteenth-note pattern. The viola has a sixteenth-note pattern. The cello has a sixteenth-note pattern. The bassoon has a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 218 begin with a bassoon note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The first violin has a sixteenth-note pattern. The second violin has a sixteenth-note pattern. The viola has a sixteenth-note pattern. The cello has a sixteenth-note pattern. The bassoon has a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 219 begins with a bassoon note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The first violin has a sixteenth-note pattern. The second violin has a sixteenth-note pattern. The viola has a sixteenth-note pattern. The cello has a sixteenth-note pattern. The bassoon has a sixteenth-note pattern.

Musical score for orchestra, page 10, measures 223-224. The score consists of four staves: Violin 1, Violin 2, Cello, and Double Bass. The key signature is A major (three sharps). Measure 223 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 224 begins with a piano dynamic. The strings play eighth-note patterns, with crescendo markings appearing in measure 224 over the Cello and Double Bass parts.

Musical score for orchestra, page 11, measures 229-230. The score consists of four staves: Violin 1 (G clef), Violin 2 (G clef), Cello (C clef), and Double Bass (F clef). The key signature is one sharp. Measure 229 starts with a dynamic **p** *espr.* in the Violin 1 part, followed by eighth-note patterns in Violin 2, Cello, and Double Bass. Measure 230 begins with a dynamic **p**, followed by eighth-note patterns in Violin 2, Cello, and Double Bass. The score includes various slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings such as **pp** and **ppp**.

237

sf

sf cresc.

sff

p cresc.

cresc.

sff

f

sff

p cresc.

sff

f

sff

f

243

cresc. assai

cresc. assai

cresc. assai

cresc. assai

ff

ff

252

p

dolce

cresc.

p

dolce

cresc.

p

dolce

cresc.

p

cresc.

261

278

285

sf sf sf sf
sf sf sf sf
sf sf sf sf
sf sf

292

sf dim. p
sf dim. p dolce
p
sf

301

dolce cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.

p

309

dim.

p

dim.

p

dim.

p

dim.

p

317

ff

ff

ff

ff

325

p

p

p

p

331

p

p

p

p

337

cresc. assai

dim.

cresc. assai

dim.

cresc. assai

dim.

cresc. assai

343

ff

ff

ff

ff

Scherzo
Allegro

II

Musical score for Scherzo Allegro, section II, measures 1-6. The score consists of four staves (treble, alto, bass, and tenor) in 6/8 time, key signature of two sharps. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *#*. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Tenor staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Tenor staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Tenor staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Tenor staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Tenor staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Tenor staff has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for Scherzo Allegro, section II, measures 7-12. The score consists of four staves (treble, alto, bass, and tenor) in 6/8 time, key signature of two sharps. Measures 7-12 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Crescendos and decrescendos are indicated with *cresc.* and *decresc.* Measure 7: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Tenor staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 8: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Tenor staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 9: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Tenor staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 10: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Tenor staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 11: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Tenor staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 12: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Tenor staff has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for Scherzo Allegro, section II, measures 13-18. The score consists of four staves (treble, alto, bass, and tenor) in 6/8 time, key signature of one sharp. Measures 13-18 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Crescendos and decrescendos are indicated with *cresc.* and *decresc.* Measure 13: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Tenor staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 14: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Tenor staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 15: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Tenor staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 16: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Tenor staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 17: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Tenor staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 18: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Tenor staff has eighth-note pairs.

19

24

31

37

Trio

cresc.

f

dolce

cresc.

f

pizz.

cresc.

f

p

Fine

43

mf

mf

49

dolce

dolce

mf ma dolce

mf

55

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

61

dim.

p

mf

dim.

p

dim.

p

67

cresc.

mf

dim.

p

cresc.

mf

dim.

p

cresc.

mf

dim.

p

Scherzo D C.s.r.

III

Andante

1

p dolce

p dolce

p

7

p dolce

p

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

14

dim.

p

dim.

p

dim.

p

dim.

p

21

27

Var. 1

33

37

cresc.

dim.

cresc.

dim.

cresc.

dim.

cresc.

dim.

p

41

p

p

p

cresc.

45

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

dim.

p

dim.

p

49

Measures 49-52: The music consists of four staves. The top staff features a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. The second staff contains eighth-note pairs. The third staff also contains eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff contains eighth-note pairs. The key signature is one sharp throughout.

53

Measures 53-56: The music continues with four staves. The top staff maintains its sixteenth-note pattern. The second staff has eighth-note pairs. The third staff has eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff has eighth-note pairs. The dynamics 'cresc.' and 'dim.' are used twice each in the middle section.

57

Measures 57-60: The music continues with four staves. The top staff maintains its sixteenth-note pattern. The second staff has eighth-note pairs. The third staff has eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff has eighth-note pairs. The dynamics 'p' are used in all staves.

61

cresc. *dim.* *p*

cresc. *dim.* *p*

cresc. *dim.* *p*

cresc. *dim.* *p*

Var. 2
Più lento

65

sempre pp

sempre pp

sempre pp

sempre pp

71

p

pp

p

pp

p

pp

p

pp

77

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

p

83

pp

pp

pp

pp

Var. 3
Tempo I

89

p

mf

cresc.

p

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

93

dim. **p**

dim. **p**

dim. **p**

97

f ^ **f³**

101

f 3

f 3

f 3

105

105

108

108

112

112

Var. 4

117

pp

121

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

dim.

p

126

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

131

dim. **p** **p**

dim. **p**

dim. **p**

dim. **p** **p**

136

cresc. *dim.*

cresc. *dim.*

cresc. *dim.*

cresc. *dim.*

141

pp

pp

pp

pp

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

146

Coda

dim. **p** *dolce*

dim. **p**

dim. **p**

dim. **p**

151

espr.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

156

dim.

p *dolce*

dim.

p

dim.

p

dim.

p

161

smorz.

pp

smorz.

smorz.

pp

pp

espr.

Rondo
Allegro

IV

p

p

p

p

7

13

cresc.

f

dim.

cresc.

f

dim.

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

f

p

19

p

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

f

cresc.

f marcato

24

marcato

marcato

marcato

f

27

più cresc.

ff

più cresc.

più cresc.

ff

ff

più cresc.

ff

30

p espr.

dolce

p espr.

dolce

p

dolce

p

36

dolce

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

42

f

48

cresc.

f

p dolce

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

f

p

f dim.

p

54

mf

mf

marcato

mf

57

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

60

f

f

f

f

63

dim.

dim.

dim.

dim.

p

p

p

p

69

75

81

marcato

87

cresc.

f

cresc.

marcato cresc.

f

cresc.

f

93

99

p dolce

p

p

dim.

p

espr.

105

mf *espr.*

mf *dolce*

mf *dolce*

poco cresc.

mf

p

111

mf *espr.*

mf *dolce*

mf *dolce*

espr.

poco cresc.

mf

117

p

p

p

dim.

123

pp

calando

f

pp

calando

f

pp calando

f

calando

f

129

p dolce

f

p

f

p

f

p

f

p

f

p

135

f

f

f

f

141

p cresc.

p cresc.

cresc.

p cresc.

147

f

f *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

f *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

f *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

153

dim.

p

dim.

p

dim.

p

dim.

159

cresc.

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

p

165

171

p

p

p

p

178

185

191

195

198

201

Carl Wilhelm Bauck

Carl Wilhelm Bauck (1808–1877) hade en stark ställning i samtidens musikliv. Inte minst berodde detta på att Bauck var verksam i flera roller, något han i och för sig inte var ensam om. Kombinationen av musikkritiker, lärlare, skriftställare, översättare (av bland annat en pianoskola av Czerny och librettot till Mozarts *Don Giovanni*), kompositör och arrangör innebar att han kom att få stort inflytande över musikens centrala kretsar.

Bauck var född i Göteborg och fick sin grundläggande musikskolning i hemstaden. Från 1828 var han organist i Engelska kyrkan, tills han 1832 flyttade till Stockholm. I huvudstaden gav han till en början pianolektioner. Han verkade som musikkritiker i *Aftonbladet* 1842–59 (under signaturen – u –), i *Nya dagligt allehanda* 1860–71, och från 1871 i *Dagens Nyheter*, och var dessutom medredaktör 1853–57 för *Ny tidning för musik*. Bauck var en lärdomsrik kritiker som förfäktade klassiska ideal, men stod främmande för en del nyare inslag.

Från 1858 verkade han som lärlare i ”musikens historia och estetik” vid Musikkonservatoriet – och publicerade 1862 sin *Handbok i musikens historia från fornverlden intill nutiden* som kom att tryckas i flera upplagor. Bauck gav också ut flera pedagogiska skrifter i musiklära.

Som tonsättare komponerade Bauck i enlighet med sina ideal i klassicistisk anda. Han skrev främst musik för piano som var hans eget instrument, men komponerade också sånger och en del kammarmusik.

Han blev invald i Kungl. Musikaliska akademien den 16 december 1845, som ledamot nr 313.

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Stråkkvartett i G-dur

När Wilhelm Bauck skrev sin G-dur-kvartett är inte helt klarlagt, men verket publicerades som stämmaterial av Musikaliska Konstföreningen år 1863. Eftersom föreningens årstryck valdes ut i ett slags tävlingsförfarande ur verk- samma tonsättares produktion och de i regel sände in sina aktuella verk, torde tillkomsttiden ligga i början av 1860-talet, om man också kan tänka sig att han beslutat sig för att slutföra en äldre komposition. Stycket är den störst anlagda av Baucks offentliggjorda kompositioner och hans enda stråkkvartett, bortsett från ett outgivet arrangemang av Carl Jonas Love Almqvists pianofantasi *Julias skärp*. Möjligen har han avsett även några av de fyristämmiga satser som han nedtecknat som fyrhändiga pianostycken för kvartett, då det finns en motsvarande klaverversion av G-dur-kvartetten, men dessa satser lämnade han kvar i manusskript.

I sin stramt klassicistiska hållning vittnar kvartetten om att Baucks ambition bakom verket inte varit att åstadkomma en efter-beethovensk, ”romantiskt” personlig utgjutelse utan en perfekt balanserad komposition, inspirerad av Haydn-Mozartska ideal, helt enkelt *une pièce bien faite*. Kanske har Bauck också haft en pedagogisk baktanke med verket och tänkt sig det som ett motstycke till de pianosonater han skrivit som mönster för unga musikelever. Första satsens

treklangsmättade huvudtema är klart och enkelt som i en Mozart-sonat, men det melodiska andratemetat överraskar genom att via en sekvenskedja förlängas till ”ojämna” elva takter. Satsens proportioner är välbalanserade, och genomföringen erbjuder flera mollfärgningar, flitiga modulationer och ett omfattande fugato-parti. Andra satsen är ett tredeleat *Scherzo*, där huvuddelen domineras av skalidéer, medan trion öppnar med en treklangsvariant. Även här utnyttjar Bauck möjligheten att förlänga och förkorta det traditionella fyrtaktsschemat. Tredje satsen är en variationssats över ett sångbart *Andante*-tema med ett enkelt men talande synkopiskt motiv; det presenteras av andraviolinén, innan förstavolinén tar över. Första variationen är ett solo för violoncellen som ackompanjeras av primariens triolfigurationer, och här är cellon noterad i soprankslav, vilket enligt dåtida praxis torde betyda att den skall klinga en oktav lägre. Andra variationen är ett milt och känsligt mollavsnitt, förkortat och i lugnare tempo, och den tredje utvecklar en viss kontrapunktik i sin något friare uppbyggnad. I den fjärde variationen tätnar satsen och får utmynna i en *Coda* med ytterligare erinringar om grundmotivet. Finalens livfulla *Rondo* har strängt taget en fantsiartad sonatsuppbryggning, då rondotematen endast återkommer som avslutning på satsens förstadel och sedan vid en regelrätt återtagning. Även det bygger på ett treklangsmotiv och får en mer sångbar sektion som mottema. Satsens mellandel inleds med ett fugato över rondotematen men går sedan vidare med nya episoder som rymmer distinkta mollyändningar och ständiga växlingar i satsbilden, vilket ger partiet karaktär av genomföring. I sluttelen återkommer inte det sångbara temat utan satsen går mot ett kort och effektivt slut.

Bauck var en av sin tids främsta musikkännare som utöver sin kritikerverksamhet bl a var lärare i musikhistoria vid konservatoriet och utgav såväl en *Handbok i musikens historia* som ett musikaliskt reallexikon. Som tonsättare förefaller han inte vilja gå utanför de efterklassicistiska ramar som angivits av Mendelssohn och Spohr, men han utgav även rondos och fantasier över kända operamelodier. Endast i sina sånger uppvisar han en mer personlig ton och kan överraska med en uttrycksfullhet som trotsar det konventionella och med en kontinental atmosfär helt på sidan av den inhemska Geijer-Lindblad-traditionen. Han hörde dessutom till försvararna av Almqvists högst egensinniga klaverstycken, om också just *Julias skärp* är en sorts 1700-talspastisch. Baucks G-dur-kvartett är trots sin formella bundenhet elegant och friskt utförd och dessutom spelmässigt tacksam, och den bör därför ha legat tidens kammarmusikamatörer väl i händerna.

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Kritisk kommentar

Källmaterial

I Musik- och Teaterbibliotekets samlingar finns två exemplar av Wilhelm Baucks stråkkvartett i G-dur under signum "W4/Sv.". Det första exemplaret, som här används, saknar ackvisitionsnummer och det är obekant när det anlånt till biblioteket; det andra ingick i P. Palméns donation 1908. Källmaterialet föreligger endast i tryckta stämmor; kompositionens år, utgivare, tryckort och tryckår okända. Som titel på verket har "QUARTETTO" angivits i indraget till första raden i varje stämma.

Källmaterialet hänvisas här till på följande sätt: **S1** (Vl. I), **S2** (Vl. II), **S3** (Va), **S4** (Vc.).

Kommentarer

Att materialet endast föreligger i stämmor kan troligen förklara en viss brist i konsekvens vad gäller dynamik och artikulation; den förra har inte sällan även en bristande synkronisering. När inget har motsagt detta har utgåvan prioriterat en större enhetlighet mellan stämmorna, dels i valet av *cresc.* o. *dim.* resp. dynamikkilar, dels i placeringen i tid. Vissa olikheter vid parallelställen har dock lämnats kvar.

Artikulationen ger överlag ett skissartat intryck i källmaterialet. Där så varit rimligt har kompletteringar gjorts p.g.a. förekomster i andra analoga fall och vid parallelställen.

Sats I – Allegro con brio

takt	instrument	kommentar
17	Va	3:e åttondelen <i>g</i> i analogi m. 261.
32–5	Tutti	S1–4 har inkonsekventa bågar och placering av <i>cresc.</i> Utg. följer här parallelstället 276–8.
62–5	Vl. I, Vl. II	S1 o. S2 saknar helt el. delvis accenter i 62–65. Vl. I o. II har i utg. samma accenter som vid parallelstället 306–309.
64/308	Tutti	S1–4 har olika placering av <i>cresc.</i> Alla har här fått samma i 64 resp. i parallelltakten 308.
191–3	Tutti	S3 o. S4 saknar helt staccatopunkter; i S2 saknas staccato på 1:an i 191, men finns på 1:an i 193.
197	Vl. II, Va, Vc.	S2–S4 saknar <i>calando</i> som i S1 .
199	Vl. I, Vl. II	S1 o. S2 saknar <i>p</i> som i S3 o. S4 .

Sats II – Scherzo : Allegro

1	Tutti	S1–3 har "Allegro". S4 ensam har "Allegro molto".
11–12	Tutti	Endast S2 o. S4 i 11–12 har staccatopunkter vid detta motiv (repeterade toner fjärdedel-åttondel).
40–1	Vl. II	<i>p</i> förmodligen av förbiseende placerat på 1:an i 40. Flyttat till 1:an i 41 som hos Vl. I o. Va.
69	Vl. I, Vc.	<i>mf</i> i likhet m. Vl. II o. Va.

Sats III – Andante

-	Vc.	Vid violinklav har stämman transponerats ned en oktav i enhet med modern notation.
12–14	Tutti	S1 o. S2 har crescendokilar i andra halvan av 12; S3 har <i>cresc.</i> i 12; S4 har <i>cresc.</i> i 13. Ändrat t. den mer enhetliga dynamiken vid parallelstället 28–30 (se komm.).
28–30	Vl. I, Vl. II	S1 o. S2 har inga crescendokilar i 28. S2 har crescendo- o. diminuendokilar i 29–30. Det senare ändrat till <i>cresc.</i> o. <i>dim.</i> som hos övriga.
86–8	Tutti	S1–4 har något inkonsekvent dynamik: S1 har <i>pp</i> på 2:an i 87, medan S3 har <i>pp</i> , S2 p o. S4 saknar dynamikbeteckning på 1:an i 88. I utg. har alla dynamikkilar i 86–7 o. <i>pp</i> i 88.
88–9	Vc.	S4 saknar dynamikbeteckning i upptakten t. 89.
95–100	Tutti	S1–S4 saknar dynamikangivelser.
124	Tutti	S1–4 har något inkonsekvent dynamik: S1 har <i>p</i> på 1:an, S2 har <i>pp</i> på 5:e sextond., S3 har <i>p</i> på 2:an, S4 har <i>p</i> på sista åttondelen. I utg. har alla <i>p</i> på 1:an, i viss analogi med 132.
148–9	Tutti	Placeringen av "CODA" något otydlig: S1 början av 149, S2 o. S3 början av 148, S4 mitten av 148.

Sats IV – Rondo : Allegro

-	Tutti	Artikulationen både över två åttodelar och staccatopunkt på den tredje sannolikt avsedd på fler ställen än de noterade. Där det inte är klart av sammanhanget att artikulationen saknas p.g.a. förbi-seende följer utg. den knapphändiga notationen i källmaterialet.
23–6	Tutti	<i>marcato</i> endast i t. 24 i S2 . Utg. följer parallelstället 192–195.
31	Vl. I	S1 har <i>p dolce</i> medan S2 har <i>p espr.</i> Utg. har <i>p espr.</i> för båda.
35–7	Tutti	Endast S2 har "dol." (<i>dolce</i>) i upptakten t. I utg. har samtliga <i>dolce</i> vid insatserna fr.o.m. upptakten t. 35 t.o.m. upptakten t. 37.
7–8	Vl. I	S1 saknar artikulation. Utg. följer parallelställena 74–5 o. 177–8.
85, 88	Vc., Va	<i>marcato</i> o. accenter endast i S4 o. S3 .
94–7	Tutti	Endast S1 har staccatopunkter på fjärdedelar i 94–5. I utg. staccati på alla fjärdedelar följdta av åttodelspaus.
119	Vc.	S4 saknar dynamik o. föredragsbeteckning.
133	Vl. I	Åttodel o. åttodelspaus i början av t. som i 129.
141	Tutti	S1 har <i>cresc.</i> , S2 <i>cresc. assai</i> , S3 <i>cresc. sempre</i> , S4 <i>cresc.</i> en takt senare. Utg. följer S1 .
149	Tutti	S1 har <i>f</i> i mitten av takten, S2 på 1:an, S3 o. S4 saknar <i>f</i> . Utg. har <i>f</i> på 1:an för alla.
183	Vl. I	I S1 har 183 samma artikulation som 181. I utg. samma som på parallelstället 13 (både över de tre sista åttodelarna).
206	Tutti	S1 o. S2 har "Fine" utan reprisfunktion. Ej medtaget i utg.

Carl Wilhelm Bauck

Carl Wilhelm Bauck (1808–1877) enjoyed an important position in the musical life of his day. This was not least due to the fact that he was active in several roles, though he was not alone in this. He came to exert a great influence on the central circles of music through his combination as music critic, teacher, writer and translator (including of a Czerny piano course and the libretto for Mozart's *Don Giovanni*).

Bauck was born in Gothenburg, where he received his basic musical training. From 1828, he was the organist at the English Church, until he moved to Stockholm in 1832. In the capital, he first gave piano lessons. He worked as a music critic for *Aftonbladet* from 1842 to 1859 (using the signature ‘u –’), *Nya Dagligt Allehanda* from 1860 to 1871 and *Dagens Nyheter* from 1871 on, and also co-edited *Ny Tidning för Musik* from 1853 to 1857. Bauck was a learned critic who championed classical ideals, but remained resistant to certain more recent features.

From 1858 on, he worked as a teacher in the History and Aesthetics of Music at the Royal Conservatory of Music, and in 1862 published his *Handbok i musikens historia från fornverlden intill nutiden* (Handbook of the history of music from the ancient world to modern times) which was printed in several editions. Bauck also published several educational works in musical theory.

As a composer, Bauck wrote in concordance with his classical ideals. He mainly composed for piano, his own instrument, but also wrote songs and some chamber music.

He was elected to the Royal Swedish Academy of Music on 16 December 1845, as member no. 313.

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String Quartet in G major

It is not entirely clear when Wilhelm Bauck wrote his G major quartet, but the work was published as parts by the Musikaliska Konstföreningen (the Swedish Art Music Society) in 1863. Since the association's annual printing was selected in a kind of competitive procedure from active composers' works, and they usually submitted their current works, the time of creation lies sometime during the early 1860s. One could also imagine that he decided to complete an older composition. The piece is the largest of Bauck's published compositions and his only string quartet, apart from an unreleased arrangement of Carl Jonas Love Almqvist's piano fantasy "Julias skärp" (Julia's belt). He possibly also intended some of the four-part movements that he wrote down as four-hand piano pieces for quartet, as there is a corresponding piano version of the G major quartet, but he left these movements only in the original manuscript.

With its strictly classicist form, the quartet reveals that the ambition behind Bauck's work was not to achieve a post-Beethoven-like, "romantic" personal

outpouring, but create a perfectly balanced composition, inspired by Haydn- & Mozart-like ideals, simply *une pièce bien faite*. Perhaps Bauck also had a pedagogical idea that the work would be a counterpart to the piano sonatas he wrote as models for young music students. The first movement's triad-saturated main theme is as clear and simple as a Mozart sonata, but the melodic second theme surprises one by adding an extension, using a sequential chain, increasing its length to an "uneven" eleven bars. The movement's proportions are well balanced, and the forward motion offers several colourings of minor, frequent modulations and an extensive *fugato* section. The second movement is a three-part *scherzo*, where the main part is dominated by ideas drawn from scales, while the trio opens with a triad variant. Here, too, Bauck takes the opportunity to extend and shorten the traditional four-measure form. The third movement is a variation over a singable *andante* theme with a simple but telling syncopated motif; it is presented by the second violin, before the first violin takes over. The first variation is a solo for the cello, which is accompanied by the first violin's triplet configurations. Here the cello is noted in the soprano staff, which according to the practice of the time would mean that it should be played one octave lower. The second variation is a soft and sensitive minor section, shortened and at a slower pace, and the third develops a certain counterpoint in its somewhat freer structure. In the fourth variation, the movement becomes denser and is allowed to flow out into a coda with additional reminders of the basic motif. The finale's lively rondo has, strictly speaking, taken an imaginative sonata movement structure, as the *rondo* theme only reappears as a conclusion to the movement's first part and then in a regular repetition. It is also based on a triadic motif and has a more singable section as a counter-theme. The middle part of the movement begins with a *fugato* over the *rondo* theme but then continues with new occurrences containing distinctive minor turns and regular changes in the movement, which gives the section the character of development. In the final part, the singable theme does not return, but the movement moves towards a short and effective ending.

Bauck was one of the foremost music connoisseurs of his time. In addition to his work as a music critic, he was a teacher of music history at the Musikkonservatoriet (the Royal Conservatory of Music) and published both the *Handbook of the history of music* and a musical lexicon. As a composer, he does not seem to want to go beyond the post-classicist framework set by Mendelssohn and Spohr, but he also published *rondos* and fantasies of famous opera melodies. Only in his songs does he show a more personal tone and can surprise one with an expressiveness that defies convention, with a continental atmosphere not in line with the Swedish domestic Geijer-Lindblad tradition. He was also one of the defenders of Almqvist's most wilfully independent piano pieces, although Almqvist's piece, "Julias skärp" (Julia's belt) is also a kind of 18th-century pastiche. Bauck's G major quartet is, despite its formal constraints, elegant and well-executed and is also a joy to play, and because of this, it is therefore possible that it was found in the hands of chamber amateurs of the time.