



R O Y A L  
C O L L E G E  
O F M U S I C  
*London*

# ROBERT KAHN

## TAGEBUCH IN TÖNNEN SELECTED PIECES FOR PIANO

RCM EDITIONS

## RCM Editions

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### MUSIC, MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

This edition has been prepared for the research project 'Music, Migration and Mobility - The Legacy of Migrant Musicians from Nazi Europe in Britain', a performance-led and multi-disciplinary project that aimed to better understand the significance of migration and mobility for music. Funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) from 2019-2023, the project brought together an international team of musicians, archival researchers, musicologists and geographers for one of the biggest practice-led research projects at the RCM to date. The project studied the mobile lives, artistic products and impact on British culture of musicians who came from Nazi-ruled Europe during the 1930s and '40s. The project also probed the practical challenges of performing and mediating the largely unknown body of works by these musicians, doing so through a series of open rehearsal workshops, public performances and recordings involving RCM students and staff.

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Number	Date/Year of Composition
No. 1	June 1935
No. 2	1935
No. 3	1935
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No. 53	1936
No. 100	1936
No. 211	31/12/1938
No. 212	April 1939
No. 337	1940
No. 338	1/1/1941
No. 437	1942
No. 470	1/1/1943
No. 473	1943
No. 500	1943
No. 643	3/5/1945
No. 1119	1949
No. 1120	1949
No. 1158	1949
No. 1159	1949
No. 1160	1949

# Discovering Robert Kahn and the *Tagebuch in Tönen*

NORBERT MEYN

Born in 1865 into a wealthy Jewish family and educated in Mannheim, Robert Kahn had early success as a composer, enjoying the support of Joseph Joachim, Hans von Bülow, Clara Schumann and especially Johannes Brahms, with whom he spent several months in Vienna in 1887. Having completed his studies as a pianist and composer in Berlin and Munich (where he took composition with Joseph Rheinberger) he became a repetiteur at the Leipzig Opera, and from 1893 took a permanent role as a highly respected teacher at the *Königliche Hochschule für Musik* and the *Akademie der Künste* (The Prussian Academy of the Arts) in Berlin. As a pianist he partnered with some of the greatest performers of his time, including the baritone Johan Messchaert and the violinist Adolf Busch. Friendships connected Kahn with the poets Gerhard Hauptmann and Christian Morgenstern. As a composer of Lieder, chamber music and choral music he was widely performed and published by major publishers until his vilification by the Nazis, who removed him from his position at the Akademie in 1934. In 1939, when he was 73 years old, Robert Kahn and his wife Katharina emigrated to the UK, where he lived in Biddenden, Kent and Ashtead, Surrey. Kahn died in Biddenden in 1951.

Having lost his position in public life after the Nazis came to power in 1933, Kahn withdrew to his country residence in Feldberg, about 85 miles (135 km) north of Berlin, his *Haus Obdach* (house refuge). Here he began to write piano music, surprised by the 'sprudeling fountain' (bubbling fountain) of inspiration (as he put it in a letter to his brother Paul) that kept bringing forth this music. At the point of his emigration to Britain in early 1939 he had written 211 pieces. He continued to write an average of almost 2 pieces per week for the next 10 years, reaching the staggering total of 1160 pieces. After his death in 1951, Kahn's wife Katherina took the manuscript (and a copy she had made) back to Germany. The manuscript is now accessible in the Music Archives of the *Akademie der Künste, Berlin*.

The *Tagebuch* is a monument to the extraordinary productivity of a consummate musician throughout a difficult period. Due to its size this cycle presents considerable challenges to any performer, scholar and listener. The estimated total duration of the music in performance is 24 hours or more. Using modern sampling technology, Steffen Fahl has been able to create recordings of the entire collection through his *klassik-resampled* project, and I would like to encourage listeners to explore these.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <https://resampled.de/de/K/Kahn/Klaviermusik/de-tagebuch.html>, accessed on December 20, 2023

The limited excursions into live performance undertaken at the Royal College of Music have proved very promising. Maksim Štšura played a first selection of pieces at the RCM in 2014 and subsequently recorded some video clips for the RCM website.<sup>2</sup> These pleasing, short miniatures evoked J.S. Bach, Robert Schumann and Johannes Brahms, but also surprised with unexpected harmonic turns, elements of atonality, and freedom of form. When RCM piano professor Danny Driver searched through Steffen Fahl's digital realisations to find the very best pieces for our 2019 concert at the Akademie der Künste Berlin and subsequent recording with Ensemble Émigré,<sup>3</sup> some inevitably stood out, but the overall quality of the music was found to be consistently high. For this taster-edition we have chosen a small selection that includes some of the stand-out pieces alongside those that represent important structural points, including the first five pieces, the pieces written immediately before and after Kahn's emigration to Britain, number 500 (variations on no. 1), the piece marking the end of the war, and the final three pieces written in 1949.

I had never heard of Kahn until 2012 when Virginia Airlie, a granddaughter of Kahn's 'American' brother Otto Kahn (1867-1934),<sup>4</sup> wrote to the German Embassy in London asking if someone had information on what had happened to her great-uncle Robert in Britain. They passed her enquiry on to me, and I consulted Steffen Fahl's book for answers.<sup>5</sup> While I was astonished to learn about the *Tagebuch in Tönen* which contains almost Kahn's entire output after he arrived in Britain, I was also surprised that I had never heard any of his over 300 vocal compositions, over 100 choral pieces and about 25 major chamber music compositions, most of which enjoyed considerable popularity in Germany before the Nazi period. This music deserves to be performed and heard again because of its indisputable quality and its historical significance. However, it is also important to acknowledge that the antisemitism and persecution which Kahn suffered, alongside the hardship faced after his emigration to Britain, remain an important element of the wider context of Kahn's music today. This means that reclaiming his music for the benefit of modern audiences also constitutes an act of remembrance and reflection. It is in this context that the *Tagebuch in Tönen* may unfold its power most poignantly. I hope that this taster-edition will help to make it better known, and I hope that it will prompt others to explore this work further.

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<sup>2</sup> See: <https://www.rcm.ac.uk/singingasong/stories/discoveringthemusicofrobertkahn/>

<sup>3</sup> CD Leaves from the Tree of Life, Ensemble Emigre, Rubicon Classics RCD 1040

<sup>4</sup> Otto Kahn was a successful banker, patron of the arts and chairman of the board of New York's Metropolitan Opera. See Collins, Theresa M., Otto Kahn, Art, Money, Modern Time, The University of South Carolina Press, 2002

<sup>5</sup> Steffen Fahl, *Tradition der Natürlichkeit. Zu Biographie, Lyrikvertonung und Kammermusik des spätromantischen Klassizisten Robert Kahn*, Sinzig 1998.

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## **Robert Kahn und das *Tagebuch in Tönen* – Eine Entdeckungsreise**

NORBERT MEYN

Geboren 1865 in Mannheim als Sohn einer wohlhabenden jüdischen Familie, kam Robert Kahn als Komponist schon früh zum Erfolg und erfreute sich der Unterstützung von Joseph Joachim, Hans von Bülow, Clara Schumann und besonders Johannes Brahms, mit dem er 1887 in Wien mehrere Monate verbringen durfte. Nach seinem Studium als Pianist und Komponist in Berlin und München (u.a. bei Joseph Rheinberger) arbeitete er erst als Repetiteur an der Leipziger Oper, bevor er 1893 seine lang anhaltende Arbeit als hochgeachteter Lehrer an der Königlichen Hochschule für Musik und später der Akademie der Künste in Berlin antrat. Als Pianist musizierte er mit vielen der größten Musiker seiner Zeit, u.a. mit dem Bariton Johan Messchaert und den Geiger Adolf Busch. Mit Dichtern wie Gerhard Hauptmann und Christian Morgenstern verbanden ihn persönliche Freundschaften. Kahn's Lieder, Kammermusik und Chorwerke erfreuten sich großer Beliebtheit und wurden von namhaften Verlagen vertrieben, bis er nach der Machtübernahme der Nationalsozialisten verfolgt und 1934 seiner Position in der Akademie der Künste beraubt wurde. 1939, im Alter von 73 Jahren, emigrierte Kahn schließlich mit seiner Ehefrau Katharina nach Großbritannien, wo er in Biddenden, Kent und Ashted, Surrey lebte. 1951 starb er in Biddenden.

Nach dem Verlust seiner Rolle im öffentlichen Leben infolge der Verfolgung durch die Nazis zog sich Kahn nach Feldberg zurück, wo er etwa 135km nördlich von Berlin ein Haus besaß, dem er den Namen *Haus Obdach* gegeben hatte. Hier begann er Klaviermusik zu schreiben, selbst überrascht von der „sprudelnden Quelle“ der Inspiration (wie er es seinem Bruder Paul gegenüber formulierte), die diese Musik hervorbrachte. Zum Zeitpunkt seiner Emigration nach Großbritannien hatte er bereits 211 Stücke vollendet. Während der nächsten zehn Jahre schrieb er durchschnittlich etwa zwei Stücke pro Woche und erreichte schließlich die fast unglaubliche Zahl von 1160 Stücken. Nach seinem Tod 1951 reiste seine Frau Katharina mit dem Manuskript (und einer von ihr angefertigten Kopie) zurück nach Deutschland. Heute liegen diese Materialien im Musikarchiv der Akademie der Künste in Berlin.

Das Tagebuch ist ein Monument der außergewöhnlichen Produktivität eines herausragenden Musikers während einer schwierigen Zeit. Aufgrund seines Umfangs stellt es eine beträchtliche Herausforderung für Interpreten, Forscher und Musikliebhaber dar. Die geschätzte Gesamtdauer einer kompletten Aufführung

beträgt 24 Stunden oder mehr. Unter Verwendung von Midi-Technologie konnte der Musikwissenschaftler Steffen Fahl im Rahmen seines *klassik-resampled* Projektes die gesamte Sammlung hörbar machen. Der Leser sei hiermit ermutigt hineinzuhören.<sup>6</sup> Die begrenzten live-Aufführungen, die wir am Royal College of Music unternommen haben, machen ebenfalls Lust auf mehr. 2014 spielte Maksim Štšura eine erste Auswahl am RCM und nahm diese später für unsere Webseite als Video-clips auf.<sup>7</sup> Die ansprechenden, kurzen Miniaturen erinnerten uns u.a. an J.S.Bach, Robert Schumann und Johannes Brahms, überraschten aber auch durch unerwartete harmonische Wendungen, Elemente von Atonalität und Freiheit der Form. 2019 durchforstet der Klavierprofessor Danny Driver die digitalen Aufnahmen von Steffen Fahl, um die besten Stücke für unser Konzert 2019 an der Akademie der Künste und die nachfolgende CD-Aufnahme mit Ensemble Émigré zu finden.<sup>8</sup> Während ihm einige Stücke dabei besonders ins Auge vielen, schätzte er die Qualität der Kompositionen durchgehend als hoch ein. Für diese Probier-Edition haben wir eine kleine Auswahl getroffen, die neben den damals ausgewählten Stücken auch die strukturell wichtigsten Nummern enthält – die ersten fünf Stücke, die direkt vor und nach der Emigration geschriebenen Werke, Nummer 500 (Variationen zu Nr.1), das Stück welches zu Kriegsende komponiert wurde, sowie die letzten drei Stücke von 1949.

Bis 2012 hatte ich noch nie von Kahn gehört. Damals schrieb Virginia Airlie, die Enkeltochter von Kahn's „Amerikanischen“ Bruder Otto Kahn (1867-1934)<sup>9</sup> an die Deutsche Botschaft in London, um sich nach dem musikalischen Nachlass ihres in England verstorbenen Großonkels zu erkundigen. Die Botschaft leitete die Anfrage an mich weiter, und durch Steffen Fahl's Buch über Kahn fand ich Antworten.<sup>10</sup> Einerseits konnte ich den Umfang des *Tagebuch in Tönen*, Kahn's Hauptwerk nach der Emigration nach Großbritannien, kaum fassen. Andererseits war es mir unbegreiflich daß mir auch seine über 300 Liedkompositionen, mehr als 100 Chorwerke und 25 bedeutende Kammermusik-Kompositionen unbekannt waren, obwohl sie sich vor der Nazizeit in Deutschland großer Beliebtheit erfreut hatten. Diese Musik verdient wiederentdeckt und aufgeführt zu werden, sei es wegen ihrer zweifelsfrei herausragenden Qualität oder ihrer historischen Bedeutung.

In diesem Zusammenhang gilt es zu bedenken daß der Antisemitismus und die Verfolgung, die Kahn zu ertragen hatte, sowie die nach der Emigration erlittenen

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<sup>6</sup> <https://resampled.de/de/K/Kahn/Klaviermusik/de-tagebuch.html>, accessed on December 20, 2023

<sup>7</sup> See: <https://www.rcm.ac.uk/singingasong/stories/discoveringthemusicofrobertkahn/>

<sup>8</sup> CD Leaves from the Tree of Life, Ensemble Emigre, Rubicon Classics RCD 1040

<sup>9</sup> Otto Kahn was a successful banker, patron of the arts and chairman of the board of New York's Metropolitan Opera. See Collins, Theresa M., Otto Kahn, Art, Money, Modern Time, The University of South Carolina Press, 2002

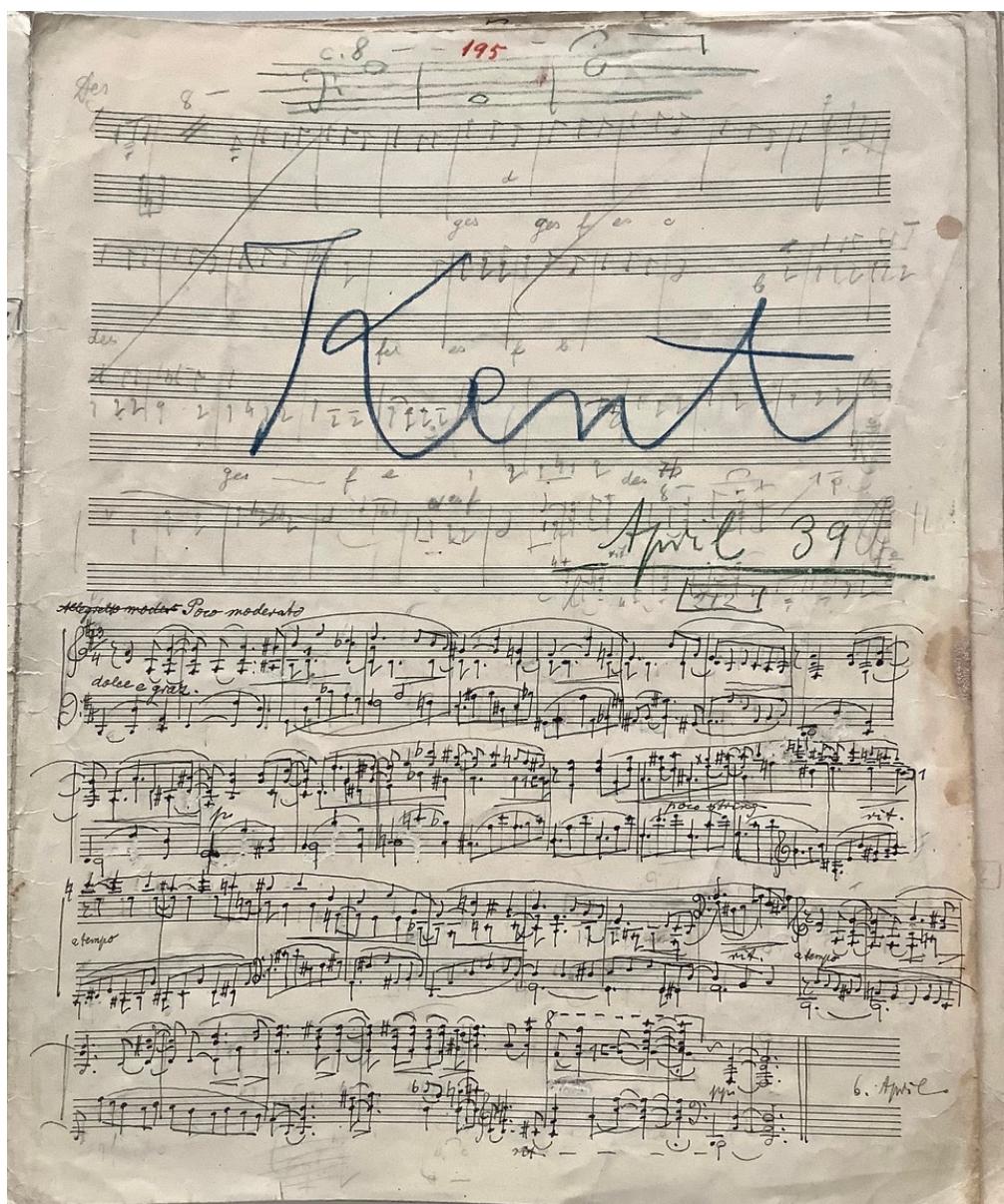
<sup>10</sup> Steffen Fahl, *Tradition der Natürlichkeit. Zu Biographie, Lyrikvertonung und Kammermusik des spätromantischen Klassizisten Robert Kahn*, Sinzig 1998.

Entbehrungen auch heute noch einen wichtigen Kontext für seine Musik darstellen. Deshalb ist die Wiederbelebung seiner Musik zur Freude des heutigen Publikums immer auch ein Akt des Gedenkens und der Reflexion. Vielleicht ist es in diesem Zusammenhang, daß das Tagebuch in Tönen heute seine Kraft am besten enfalten kann. Ich hoffe daß diese Probier-Edition hilft es bekannter zu machen, und ich hoffe daß sie andere dazu anregt, sich umfangreicher damit zu beschäftigen.

Norbert Meyn ist Research and Knowledge Exchange Fellow und Repertoire professor am Royal College of Music. Von 2019 bis 2023 leitete er dort das vom Arts and Humanities Research Council geförderte Forschungsprojekt "Music, Migration and Mobility – The Legacy of Migrant Musicians from Nazi Europe in Britain".

**Image 1:** Manuscript of No 212, the first piece written in Biddenden, Kent

**Abbildung 1:** Manuskript der Nr. 212, das erste Stück, das in Biddenden, Kent entstanden ist  
Reproduced with permission from Akademie der Künste, Berlin, Robert-Kahn-Archiv



# Robert Kahn's *Tagebuch in Tönen* (1935-1949) and the Berlin Academy of the Arts

WERNER GRÜNZWEIG

During his active time as a professor and member of the Akademie der Künste (Berlin Academy of the Arts) from 1916-1934, Robert Kahn was not an unknown composer in Germany. Especially in the educated circles of amateur musicians his compositions were undoubtedly performed a lot (like Artur Schnabel I use the term 'amateur' as a special mark of quality: amateurs were those who only cared about the highest quality of music<sup>11</sup>). Many of Kahn's works were printed by renowned publishers, mainly art songs and choral works (as befits a disciple of Brahms), but also piano music and chamber music, the latter again mostly with piano. He wrote very few orchestral works and did not even give them an opus number. Kahn's works were intended for immediate practical use. Their level of difficulty means that they should not only be manageable for professional musicians, but also by the above-mentioned educated amateurs, which during Kahn's lifetime were still plentiful. (Schnabel, who was less than 20 years younger than Kahn, later looked back on this time with fond melancholy.)

Kahn's public role came to an end after the Nazis came to power in 1933. His compositions were no longer performed and printed. After the war he was forgotten due to the radicalisation of new music. He was also unknown to most staff at the music archives of the Akademie der Künste. I only knew his name because my fellow student Steffen Fahl wrote his dissertation about Kahn and campaigned for his rediscovery and popularisation.

We first specifically encountered Kahn's name at the music archives of the Academy while preparing an exhibition about Wilhelm Kempff in 2008. Kahn had been Kempff's composition teacher. Both musicians were conservative as composers. But while Kempff was an epigone, Kahn appeared highly original to us, despite his backward stylistic orientation. We made the spontaneous decision to document his expulsion from the Academy as part of the Kempff exhibition, as the documentation of this process was available to us (there is no other term than 'expulsion' for this highly illegal step, which claimed to be based on the 'application of the law for the restoration of the professional civil service'<sup>12</sup>). Back then we asked ourselves what the Academy, which then as now was represented by its members, could have done to save Kahn from the loss of his membership, as this loss was only the first step of a

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<sup>11</sup> Artur Schnabel, *Music and the Line of Most Resistance*, ed. by Lynn Matheson and Ann Schnabel Mottier, Wolke Verlag Hofheim 2007, p. 32.

<sup>12</sup> „Robert Kahn – Kompositionslehrer und Freund“ in: „Ich bin kein Romantiker“. Der Pianist Wilhelm Kempff 1895-1991. Dokumente zu Leben und Werk, Hofheim 2008, p. 259-265.

development which led to Kahn, like all other Jews in Germany, being robbed of all his rights, until he was finally forced to leave the country.

Of course, the *Akademie*, as a private members club which counted many of the most important artists of the time as its members, would not have been able to prevent these developments. Nevertheless, on closer examination it becomes obvious that it also failed on an individual level. Surely the member-colleagues could have threatened their joint resignation and declared that the expulsion of a single member for reasons of 'race' was unacceptable. Even if the course of history would not have been altered by such a joint resignation, it would at least have given moral support to Kahn personally.

Since this did not happen, as is evident from the historical files of the *Akademie*, we naturally felt a responsibility to try to secure Kahn's musical estate. We only realised afterwards what a treasure we had excavated. The cultural journalist Burkhard Laugwitz established the contact with the family. He had already been making efforts to support the public profile of Kahn and his music; for example, he produced a recording of opp. 18 and 29 with the British conductor, pianist and later chief conductor of the Deutsche Oper Berlin, Donald Runnicles.

The *Robert-Kahn-Archiv* was inaugurated with a concert at the *Akademie* on March 11, 2019. There are some gaps in the materials, which are hard to explain with certainty. Some works are present in manuscript form, while others only exist in print. Sketches and drafts have also been preserved but only for a few works. It is possible that Kahn gave some of the manuscripts away and did not keep hold of others because the compositions were available in print anyway. One indication for this could be the fact that the especially valuable, unpublished manuscript of the *Tagebuch in Tönen* has been preserved completely. Kahn and his wife Katharina must have considered this piano cycle as especially valuable since Katharina made a copy of it during Kahn's lifetime. Of this copy, numbers 235-1160 have been preserved. The page numbering indicates that the first 234 numbers must also have existed, although they have not been passed down in the estate.

Kahn began the *Tagebuch* in 1935. Until 1938 the pieces were written in Germany, mostly in Feldberg in the Mecklenburg region. The larger part he wrote in exile in England, where he was left to his own devices. The *Tagebuch* is Kahn's first work which was not written for immediate use in musical life, which must have been a novelty in his life. For that reason, these compositions are in a different category to the rest of his oeuvre, since he wrote them only for himself, 'for the drawer'. The *Tagebuch* was not only a project which gave him stability during a time when he lost, step by step, all his work opportunities and artistic contacts – it also provided the space in which he could experiment with an artistic freedom which he may never

have had before. For Artur Schnabel composition was the space in which he was able to do artistically whatever he liked, while as a performer he was subject to all sorts of pressures throughout his life. Kahn, in contrast, remained bound by the requirements of publishers and performers. And while Schnabel embarked on more and more ambitious projects in terms of instrumentation, Kahn not only remained true to his primary instrument, the piano, but he even reduced the scope of his works. Only very few 'numbers' in the *Tagebuch* exceed two pages in the manuscript, but within these confines he experimented more, writing in a more linear fashion, and certainly taking more harmonic risks, while never completely leaving tonality. We still don't have a complete overview of the more than 1000 pieces, but there are recognisable inner connections between the pieces which make the collection into a real cycle rather than a chance accumulation of works.

For some pieces Kahn noted the time of creation, for others also the place of origin; however, he did not record why he made these written entries, probably because he considered them as a private note in a private manuscript, comparable with a real diary. The meaning of these annotations was obviously clear to him. Other special features remain completely without explanation. He celebrated No. 500 by composing several variations on No. 1, something he only did at a much smaller scale earlier (No. 96 is a variation of No. 46, No. 97 of No. 52, and No. 98 of No. 26). With number 643 he noted "Biddenden 3.5.1945": probably it was the first diary "entry" after the BBC's announcement, on the evening of May 1, 1945, that Hitler was dead. The piece seems like a cautious celebration, an expression of Kahn's unpretentious joy about having survived not only a terrible war, but also a cruel dictator. The *Tagebuch* ends with a double strike of particular compositional sophistication – the numbers 1159 and 1160 belong together. What is formulated in the first piece in A major in  $\frac{3}{4}$  rhythm is repeated in the second in 4/4 in C-sharp minor (ending in C-sharp major), while the character of the music is fundamentally changed. I would see this as a conscious concluding point of the *Tagebuch in Tönen*, rather than a random ending.

Werner Grünzweig is director of the Music Archives at the Academy of the Arts Berlin.

# Robert Kahns Klavierzyklus *Tagebuch in Tönen* (1935-1949)

WERNER GRÜNZWEIG

Robert Kahn war zu seiner aktiven Zeit als Hochschullehrer und als Mitglied der Akademie der Künste (von 1916-1934) in Deutschland kein unbekannter Komponist. Insbesondere in gebildeten Kreisen der Amateurmusiker dürften seine Kompositionen viel gespielt worden sein (wobei ich im Sinne Artur Schnabels die Bezeichnung „Amateur“ als ein besonderes Qualitätsmerkmal verwende: Amateure seien diejenigen, den nur an den gehobenen und höchsten Formen von Musik gelegen sei<sup>13)</sup>). Viele von Kahns Werken wurden von renommierten Verlagen gedruckt, allen voran (wie es sich für einen Anhänger Brahms' geziemt) Lieder und Chöre, darüber hinaus aber auch Klaviermusik und Kammermusik (zum größten Teil wiederum mit Klavier). Orchesterwerke hat er nur ganz wenige geschrieben und diese auch nicht mit einer Opusnummer versehen. Kahns Werke waren zur unmittelbaren praktischen Verwendung gedacht. Vom Schwierigkeitsgrad her sollten sie nicht nur von professionellen Musikern zu bewältigen sein, sondern auch von den schon erwähnten gebildeten Amateuren, wie es sie zu Kahns Lebzeiten noch zur Genüge gab. (Schnabel, der keine 20 Jahre jünger war als Kahn, blickt auf diese Zeit schon wehmütig zurück.)

Kahns öffentliche Rolle war 1933 mit der Machtergreifung der Nazis zu Ende. Seine Kompositionen wurden nicht mehr aufgeführt und auch nicht mehr gedruckt. Nach dem Krieg geriet er durch die Neuausrichtung der Neuen Musik in Vergessenheit. Auch den Mitarbeitern des Musikarchivs der Akademie der Künste war er in der Mehrzahl unbekannt. Ich selbst kannte seinen Namen nur deshalb, weil mein Kommilitone Steffen Fahl seine Dissertation über Kahn verfaßte und danach viel für die Popularisierung dieses Komponisten tat.

Im Musikarchiv der Akademie kamen wir erstmals sehr konkret mit Kahns Namen in Berührung, als wir 2008 eine Ausstellung über Wilhelm Kempff vorbereiteten. Kahn war Kempffs Kompositionslehrer gewesen. Beide Musiker waren als Komponisten konservativ. Aber während Kempff sich als Epigone erwies, erschien uns Kahn trotz seiner stilistischen Rückwärtsgewandtheit als überaus originell. Spontan entschlossen wir uns, im Rahmen der Ausstellung seinen Hinauswurf aus der Akademie zu dokumentieren, weil uns die Unterlagen dieses Vorgangs zur Verfügung standen (anders als „Hinauswurf“ kann man diesen völlig ungesetzlichen Schritt, der sich auf die „sinngemäßte Anwendung des Gesetztes zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums“ berief, nicht bezeichnen<sup>14)</sup>). Wir fragten uns damals, was die Akademie, die ja damals wie heute durch ihre Mitglieder repräsentiert wird, hätte tun können, um Kahn vor dem Verlust seiner Mitgliedschaft

<sup>13</sup> Artur Schnabel, *Musik und der Weg des größten Widerstands*, herausgegeben von Lynn Matheson und Ann Schnabel Mottier, Wolke Verlag Hofheim 2007, S. 32.

<sup>14</sup> „Robert Kahn – Kompositionslehrer und Freund“ in: „Ich bin kein Romantiker“. Der Pianist Wilhelm Kempff 1895-1991. Dokumente zu Leben und Werk, Hofheim 2008, S. 259-265.

zu bewahren, denn dieser Verlust war nur der erste Schritt einer Entwicklung, im Laufe derer Kahn, wie auch alle anderen Juden Deutschlands, seiner Rechte beraubt wurde, bis er schließlich das Land verlassen mußte.

Die Akademie, jene Künstlersozietät in der deutschen Hauptstadt, in der viele der bedeutendsten deutschen Künstler ihrer Zeit organisiert waren, hätte all dies natürlich nicht verhindern können. Dennoch wurde beim genauen Hinsehen deutlich, daß sie auch auf individueller Ebene versagte. Denn die Mitgliederkollegen hätten wohl ohne Gefahr für ihr eigenes Leben und ihre eigene Karriere gemeinsam erklären können, daß der Ausschluß eines einzelnen Mitglieds aus „rassischen“ Gründen nicht infrage kam und sie andernfalls geschlossen zurücktraten. Auch wenn man die weitere Geschichte damit natürlich nicht geändert hätte, hätte man Kahn zumindest persönlich den Rücken gestärkt.

Da dies, wie wir den historischen Akten der Akademie entnehmen konnten, nicht geschehen ist, war es für das Archiv der Akademie eine Selbstverständlichkeit, sich um den Nachlaß Kahns zu bemühen. Welchen Schatz wir damit hoben, stellte sich erst nachträglich heraus. Den Kontakt zur Familie stellte der Kulturjournalist Burkhard Laugwitz her, der sich schon längere Zeit über um Kahns Musik und ihr Bekanntwerden bemühte (so produzierte er etwa für den Deutschlandfunk eine Aufnahme der Klavierstücke opp. 18 und 29 mit dem englischen Dirigenten, Pianisten und späteren Berliner Opernchef Donald Runnicles).

Offiziell wurde das Robert-Kahn-Archiv mit einem Konzert am 11. März 2019 in der Akademie der Künste vorgestellt. Die im Nachlaß überlieferten Werke weisen einige Lücken auf, ohne daß wir mit Sicherheit sagen könnten, wie die Lücken zu erklären seien. So sind manche Werke im Manuskript vorhanden, andere wiederum nur als Druck. Auch Skizzen und Entwürfe sind überliefert, wenn auch nur zu wenigen Werken. Es kann sein, daß Kahn einige Manuskripte verschenkt hat und andere Handschriften wiederum einfach nicht aufbewahrte, weil die Kompositionen ohnehin im Druck vorlagen. Ein Hinweis darauf könnte die Tatsache sein, daß der besonders wertvolle, weil ungedruckte Klavierzyklus *Tagebuch in Tönen* vollständig im Manuskript erhalten ist. Daß Kahn und seine Frau Katharina diesen Klavierzyklus schon zu Lebzeiten als wichtig erachteten, beweist auch, daß Katharina eine Abschrift angefertigt hat, wovon sich die Nummern 235-1160 erhalten haben (auch die Bogenzählung weist darauf hin, daß die ersten 234 Nummern existiert haben müssen, jedoch nicht im Nachlaß überliefert sind).

Kahn hat das *Tagebuch* im Juni 1935 begonnen. Bis 1938 sind die Stücke in Deutschland, zumeist im mecklenburgischen Feldberg entstanden, den größeren Teil schrieb er aber, sich selbst überlassen, im englischen Exil. Das *Tagebuch* ist daher Kahns erstes Werk, das er nicht zur unmittelbaren Verwendung im Musikleben verfaßte, was in seinem Leben ein Novum gewesen sein dürfte. Die Kompositionen sind somit anders zu beurteilen, als der Rest seines Oeuvres, denn er hat sie nur für sich geschrieben, „für die Schublade“, wie man zu sagen pflegt. Das *Tagebuch* stellt also nicht nur ein Projekt dar, das ihn in einer Zeit, als er Stück für Stück alle

Arbeitsmöglichkeiten und künstlerischen Kontakte verlor, Halt bot, sondern es war auch der Raum, in dem er kompositorisch experimentieren konnte, und das mit einer künstlerischen Freiheit, die er vielleicht niemals zuvor in Anspruch nahm. Während für Artur Schnabel das Komponieren immer der Raum war, in dem er künstlerisch tun und lassen konnte, was er wollte, während er als Interpret zeitlebens allen möglichen Zwängen unterworfen blieb, war Kahn stets den Wünschen von Verlagen und Interpreten verpflichtet. Und während Schnabel sich – was die Besetzung betraf – zu immer größeren Unternehmungen vorarbeitete, blieb Kahn seinem zentralen Instrument, dem Klavier, nicht nur treu, sondern reduzierte auch noch die Ausmaße seiner Stücke. Es gibt nur wenige „Nummern“ des Tagebuchs, die im Satz mehr als zwei Seiten lang ist. Dafür hat er umso mehr experimentiert, hat stärker linear geschrieben und hat harmonisch sicherlich mehr gewagt als in früheren Zeiten, auch wenn er die Tonalität niemals verließ. Wir haben über die mehr als 1000 Nummern noch keinen vollständigen Überblick, doch erkennt man zwischen den Stücken innere Zusammenhänge, die die Sammlung doch zu einem echten Zyklus macht und nicht nur zu einer zufälligen Aneinanderreihung. Zu einigen Nummern hat Kahn die Entstehungszeit, mitunter auch den Entstehungsort notiert; jedoch vermerkte er nicht, was ihn jeweils zu dem Eintrag veranlaßt hat, wahrscheinlich, weil er die Anmerkung als eine private Notiz in einem privaten Manuskript, einem wirklichen Tagebuch vergleichbar, empfand, deren Bedeutung ihm selbst natürlich offenbar war. Andere Besonderheiten bleiben gänzlich unkommentiert. In der Nummer 500 feierte er das halbe Tausend offenbar dadurch, daß er die Nummer 1 wiederholte und darüber gleich mehrere Variationen komponierte, ein Vorgehen, das er zuvor nur in wesentlich kleinerem Rahmen praktiziert hat (Nr. 96 ist die Variation von Nr. 46, Nr. 97 von Nr. 52 und Nr. 98 von Nr. 26). Zur Nummer 643 notierte er „Biddenden 3.5.1945“, wahrscheinlich, weil es die erste Tagebucheintragung war, nachdem die BBC am Abend des 1. Mai 1945 verkündet hatte, daß Hitler tot sei. Das Stück stellt einen verhaltenen Jubel dar und erscheint wie Kahns ohne jegliches Auftrumpfen formulierte Freude darüber, nicht nur einen furchtbaren Krieg, sondern auch einen grausamen Diktator überlebt zu haben. Das Tagebuch endet mit einem kompositorisch besonders ausgeklügelten Doppelschlag. Die Nummern 1159 und 1160 gehören offenbar zusammen; was in dem ersten Stück in A-Dur im  $\frac{3}{4}$ -Takt erstmals formuliert wird, wird in dem zweiten im 4/4-Takt in Cis-Moll (endend in Cis-Dur) wiederholt, wobei sich der Charakter der Musik grundsätzlich ändert. Ich würde darin einen bewußten Schlußpunkt und kein zufälliges Ende des Tagebuchs sehen.

Werner Grünzweig

Werner Grünzweig ist seit 1994 Leiter des Musikarchivs der Akademie der Künste Berlin.

**Image 2:** Robert Kahn, from Kahn-Album für Hohe Stimme, Leuckart, ca. 1900

**Abbildung 2:** Robert Kahn, aus dem Kahn-Album für Hohe Stimme, Leuckart, ca. 1900



*Robert Kahn*

**Images 3 and 4:** Kahn's former house in Feldberg, Mecklenburg, where the first 211 pieces of the *Tagebuch in Tönen* were written. The house was taken away from Kahn by the Nazis when he fled to Britain in 1939 and used as a youth hostel. It was returned to his family in 1997. Largely destroyed by a fire in 2023 it was demolished in early 2025.

Photos: Christoph Meyn, 2014

**Abbildung 3 und 4:** Robert Kahn's früheres Haus in Feldberg, Mecklenburg. Hier entstanden die ersten 211 Stücke des *Tagebuch in Tönen*. Das Haus wurde Kahn bei seiner Flucht nach England von den Nazis als ‚Reichsfluchtsteuer‘ genommen und als Jugendherberge genutzt. 1997 wurde es Kahn's Erben zurückgegeben. Nach starker Beschädigung durch ein Feuer wurde es Anfang 2025 abgerissen.

Fotos: Christoph Meyn, 2014



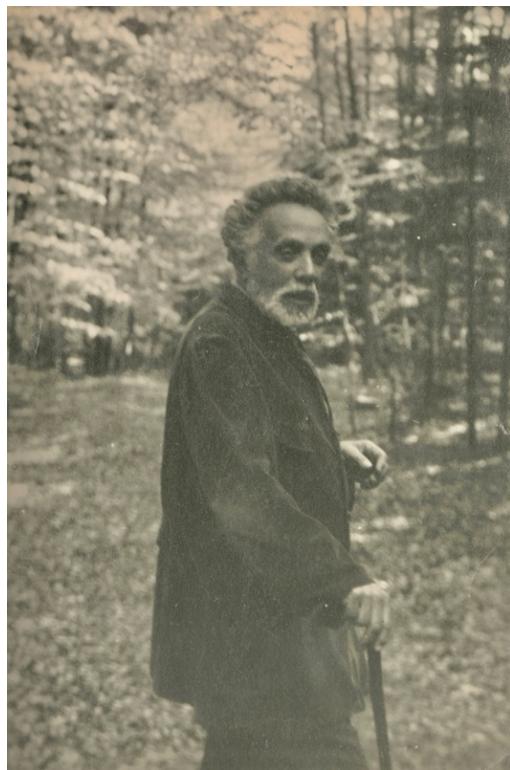
**Images 5 and 6:** Hornbeams (Kahn's former house) and village sign in Biddenden, Kent  
Local Biddenden Historian Prue Stokes confirmed in 2014 that Robert Kahn lived at this house and was nursed by a local woman in the final months of his life. Fotos: Norbert Meyn, 2023

**Abbildungen 5 und 6:** Hornbeams (Kahn's früheres Haus) und Ortsschild in Biddenden, Kent  
Die Lokalhistorikering Prue Stokes bestätigte 2014, daß Robert Kahn in diesem Haus lebte und in den letzten Monaten seines Lebens von einer Frau aus dem Ort gepflegt wurde.  
Fotos: Norbert Meyn, 2023



**Image 7:** Robert Kahn with walking stick in a forest, June 1937, Reproduced with permission from Akademie der Künste, Berlin, Robert-Kahn-Archiv, 251

**Abbildung 7:** Robert Kahn mit Spazierstock im Wald, Reproduced with permission from Akademie der Künste, Berlin, Robert-Kahn-Archiv, 251



**Image 8:** Katharina and Robert Kahn, Hamburg, August 1938, Kahn Archiv 252

**Abbildung 8:** Katharina und Robert Kahn, Hamburg, August 1938, Kahn Archiv 252



**Tagebuch in Tönen Editorial Notes**  
collated by Brian Hughes

No. 1

- Bar 7: Dot omitted from LH B $\flat$  on the 2nd beat, as note value would not fit with A $\flat$  minim on next beat
- Bar 14: LH slur across the whole bar omitted, as quavers already have slurs

No. 2

- What appears to be a pedal marking from Bar 1 has been left out and is left to the pianist's discretion
- Bar 22: Some uncertainty as to whether the composer wrote a higher or lower LH D at the start of the bar, or both

No. 2a

- Bar 25: RH rhythm written out in full
- Bar 29: LH rhythm written out in full

No. 3

- Bar 30: Cautionary D $\sharp$  added to LH on beat 2 because of RH D naturals in previous beat
- Bar 33: Treble clef moved to before the last quaver G rather than at the beginning of Bar 34
- Bar 42: Illegible marking omitted
- Bar 45: RH final chord kept 8va

No. 4

- Bar 21/22: slur added to the 3 upper LH semiquavers
- Bar 24: fermata written above the RH clef final note by notation software
- Bar 25: staccato and accent both have to be written above or below the note by notation software
- Bar 39/40: RH notes written at pitch rather than with 8va
- Bar 50: RH slur added from acciaccatura to main note, to be consistent with previous bars

No. 5

- Bar 12: G flat tied in the lower RH voice on 2nd beat
- Bar 17: slur annotated in lower RH notes written underneath by notation software

No. 53

- Bar 45: Bass clef moved to before the last semiquaver C $\sharp$

No. 100

- Bar 12: slur under lower RH notes
- Bar 17: slur above upper LH notes
- Bar 27: RH kept in bass clef to keep ties in place
- Bar 30: RH E on first beat of upper voice written as a dotted crotchet
- Bar 40/41: LH slur above upper notes
- Bar 2: Bass clef moved to before the last quaver to make the tie work
- Bar 17: 8vb sign removed on first two notes in the bass clef and written at pitch
- Bar 25: Written out fully to continue in octaves
- Bar 29-31: Slur kept above RH notes for three bars

No. 337

- Bar 14: D $\flat$  and E $\natural$  in RH on second beat, though unclear on the manuscript

No. 338

- Bar 15: C $\flat$  written on the manuscript in the LH has to be kept in the RH clef by notation software

No. 437b

- Bar 13: G in RH tied over to next bar along with the A $\sharp$  and E

No. 470

- Bar 83/84: Repeat of Bar 82 written out in full

No. 473a

- Bar 13: slur over last three upper LH notes
- Bar 14: slur under lower RH notes
- Bar 24: slur over upper LH notes

No. 473b

- Bar 10/11: slur continued over notes in LH
- Bar 28: RH slur written above notes
- Bar 34: RH slur written above notes
- Bar 58 and 60: staccato and accent must both be written above or below the notes in notation software

No. 473c

- Bar 30: slur continued above RH notes

No. 475

Bar 25: Can't write slurs under high A's in RH

No. 500

Variation 1:

- The time signature has to be the same in each stave according to the notation software: the 12/8 written in the RH manuscript is replaced by triplets in 4/4
- Bar 28: B<sub>b</sub> in RH on the second beat couldn't also have stem going down Variation 5:
- Notation software cannot put two different notes on the third triplet semiquaver in two different staves. The upper of the last notes of the triplets in the LH to be taken by the RH
- Bar 87: A bass clef written just for the first note is omitted
- Bar 95: slur at the end of the bar in the LH kept above
- Bar 96: RH kept in treble clef to maintain the ties

No. 643

- Bar 12: Missing dot added to the third last semiquaver G in the RH
- Bar 33-34: 8vb taken out and written at pitch

No. 1119

- Bar 20: 8va taken out and first two beats written at pitch

No. 1120

- Bar 20: RH 3rd quaver warning accidental added on the C<sub>#</sub>
- Bar 21: Notation software cannot turn triplet quaver into a crotchet across the beat in the middle of the bar

No. 1158

- Bar 7: slur written underneath lower RH notes
- Bar 11: LH E minim placed on left hand side of the quavers

No. 1159

- Bar 38: quaver rest added in RH on the third beat

No. 1160

- Bar 18-19: 8va sign removed and written out at pitch

## 1.

Robert Kahn

**Andante sostenuto**

Sheet music for piano, composed by Robert Kahn. The piece is titled "Andante sostenuto". The music is written for two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is four flats (B-flat, D-flat, F-flat, A-flat). The time signature varies between common time (4/4) and 2/4. The dynamics and performance instructions include:

- Measure 1: *dolce ed espressivo*
- Measure 4: Measure number 4.
- Measure 7: *pp dolce*
- Measure 10: *espress.*
- Measure 13: *dolce*, *rit.*, *pp*

2.

**2 Fughetta**

Robert Kahn

**Moderato**

Musical score for measure 1. The music is in 6/8 time. The treble clef is on the top line, and the bass clef is on the bottom line. The key signature changes from C major to G major. The melody consists of eighth-note patterns in the treble clef, while the bass clef provides harmonic support. The tempo is indicated as "Moderato".

Musical score for measure 6. The music continues in 6/8 time. The treble clef is on the top line, and the bass clef is on the bottom line. The key signature changes to A major. The melody is more complex, featuring sixteenth-note patterns and grace notes. Measure numbers 6 through 10 are indicated above the staff.

Musical score for measure 11. The music continues in 6/8 time. The treble clef is on the top line, and the bass clef is on the bottom line. The key signature changes to D major. The melody is more rhythmic, with eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures. Measure numbers 11 through 15 are indicated above the staff.

Musical score for measure 16. The music continues in 6/8 time. The treble clef is on the top line, and the bass clef is on the bottom line. The key signature changes to E major. The melody is more melodic, with eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures. Measure numbers 16 through 20 are indicated above the staff.

Musical score for measure 21. The music continues in 6/8 time. The treble clef is on the top line, and the bass clef is on the bottom line. The key signature changes to B major. The melody is more dynamic, with eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures. Measure numbers 21 through 25 are indicated above the staff. The word "cresc." is written above the staff at the beginning of measure 22.

26

*espress.*

31

34

*rit.*

**Allegretto con moto**

1

*p* *sempre legato*

**2a Kanon**

6

11

16

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

20

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

25

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

28

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ pp

## 3.

Robert Kahn

**Allegretto non troppo**

Musical score for piano, 2/4 time, key signature of four sharps. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p leggiero*. Measure 1 starts with eighth-note chords in the treble staff. Measure 2 shows eighth-note chords with grace notes in the bass staff. Measures 3-4 continue eighth-note chords. Measure 5 begins a melodic line in the treble staff with a sixteenth-note pattern, followed by eighth-note chords in the bass staff. Measures 6-7 continue the melodic line and harmonic progression.

Measure 8 continues the melodic line in the treble staff. Measure 9 shows eighth-note chords in the treble staff. Measures 10-11 continue the melodic line and harmonic progression. Measure 12 begins a new section with eighth-note chords in the treble staff. Measures 13-14 continue the melodic line and harmonic progression.

Measures 15-16 continue the melodic line and harmonic progression. Measure 17 begins a new section with eighth-note chords in the treble staff. Measures 18-19 continue the melodic line and harmonic progression. Measure 20 begins a new section with eighth-note chords in the treble staff.

Measures 21-22 continue the melodic line and harmonic progression. Measure 23 begins a new section with eighth-note chords in the treble staff. Measures 24-25 continue the melodic line and harmonic progression. Measure 26 begins a new section with eighth-note chords in the treble staff.

Measures 27-28 continue the melodic line and harmonic progression. Measure 29 begins a new section with eighth-note chords in the treble staff. Measures 30-31 continue the melodic line and harmonic progression. Measure 32 begins a new section with eighth-note chords in the treble staff.

24

*p*

28

*f*

32 string.

*f*

*ff*

*8va*

*rit.*

*\**

*Ped.*

37 A tempo

*p*

*dolce*

rit.

A tempo string.

A tempo

*pp*

*sf*

*8va*

## 4.

**Andantino con moto**

Robert Kahn

*quasi improvvisato***string.**

*p dolce*

**rit.****A tempo**

8

*dolce*

14

*espress.*

**rit.**

19

**Vivace**

25

*mf*

31

*f*

*sfp*

*cresc.*

36

*rit.*

40

*f*

*mf*

44 **Tempo I (Andante con moto)**

*p dolce*

49 **poco rit.** **a tempo**

*poco rit.*

*a tempo*

54 **rit.** **pp** **Led.**

*rit.*

*pp*

*Led.*

## 5.

Robert Kahn

**Andante sostenuto ed espressivo**

4

dolce

6

9

11

*espress.*

14

dolce

17

espress.

p

20

poco string.

rit.

A tempo

pp

23

pp

## 53.

Robert Kahn

**Alegretto con moto**

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for piano, arranged in two systems. The first system starts at measure 1 and ends at measure 17. The second system starts at measure 18 and ends at measure 30. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The time signature is mostly common time (indicated by '3'). Measure 1 begins with a dynamic of *mp*. Measures 2 through 5 show a pattern of eighth-note pairs. Measures 6 through 10 feature more complex patterns with sixteenth-note figures. Measures 11 through 15 continue the melodic line with various note values and dynamics. Measures 16 through 17 conclude the first system with a final cadence. The second system begins with a dynamic of *f*. Measures 18 through 22 show a continuation of the melodic line with sixteenth-note figures. Measures 23 through 27 continue the pattern. Measures 28 through 30 conclude the piece with a final cadence.

36

Musical score for piano, page 36. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of four sharps. The bass staff has a key signature of one sharp. The music features eighth-note patterns with grace notes and dynamic markings like forte and piano.

42

Musical score for piano, page 42. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of four sharps. The bass staff has a key signature of one sharp. The music continues the eighth-note patterns with grace notes from the previous page.

47

Musical score for piano, page 47. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of four sharps. The bass staff has a key signature of one sharp. The music includes a dynamic marking 'p' (piano) in the bass staff.

53

Musical score for piano, page 53. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of four sharps. The bass staff has a key signature of one sharp. The music features eighth-note patterns with grace notes and dynamic markings like forte and piano.

58

Musical score for piano, page 58. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of four sharps. The bass staff has a key signature of one sharp. The music includes dynamic markings like forte and piano.

62

Musical score for piano, page 62. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a key signature of four sharps. The bass staff has a key signature of one sharp. The music features eighth-note patterns with grace notes and dynamic markings like forte and piano.

## 100.

Robert Kahn

**Andante sostenuto**

*mf espress.*

6 **A tempo**

*mf*

10 **rit.** **A tempo**

*p*

*p*

15 *p*

20 **rit.**

This sheet music page contains five staves of musical notation for piano. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The time signature is 3/4 throughout. The first staff starts with a forte dynamic and a sustained note. The second staff begins with a dynamic of 'mf espress.'. The third staff starts with 'A tempo'. The fourth staff begins with 'mf'. The fifth staff starts with 'rit.' followed by 'A tempo' and dynamics 'p' and 'p'. The music includes various performance instructions like 'espress.', 'rit.', and dynamics like 'mf' and 'p'.

25 **A tempo**

*p*

*poco a poco cresc.*

29

33 *f*

37

42 *p*

*espress.*

46 *p dolce* *rit.*

This image shows six staves of a piano piece. The first staff (Bass) begins with a dynamic 'p' and a crescendo instruction 'poco a poco cresc.'. The second staff (Treble) begins with a dynamic 'p'. The third staff (Bass) begins with a dynamic 'f'. The fourth staff (Treble) begins with a dynamic 'p'. The fifth staff (Bass) begins with a dynamic 'p' and a performance instruction 'espress.'. The sixth staff (Treble) begins with a dynamic 'p dolce' and a ritardando instruction 'rit.'

211.  
Feldberg 31.12.1938

Robert Kahn

**Larghetto**

*p dolce ed espress.*

5      *anime*

*pp*

*U.C.*

8

9      (8)----  
*rit.*      *A tempo*

*p dolce*

12      *animé*

*pp*

*una corda*

This musical score is a page from Robert Kahn's handwritten manuscript. It contains five systems of music for piano, each with a different key signature and time signature. The first system is in 3/4 time with a key signature of four flats, featuring a melodic line in the treble and a harmonic bass line. The second system is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat, marked 'anime' and 'pp'. The third system is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The fourth system is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat, marked 'rit.', 'A tempo', and 'p dolce'. The fifth system is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat, marked 'animé' and 'pp', and includes the instruction 'una corda'.

15

rit.

17

A tempo

18

rit.

A tempo

p dolce

20

rit.

23

p

26

*anime*

*pp*

*U.C.*

26

*anime*

*pp*

*U.C.*

29

*dolce*

29

*dolce*

31

*rit.*

31

*rit.*

32

**Più lento**

*pp*

*rit.*

32

**Più lento**

*pp*

*rit.*

## 212.

Kent, April 1939

Robert Kahn

**Poco moderato**

Musical score for piano, 3/4 time, key signature of three sharps. The left hand plays sustained notes and chords, while the right hand plays eighth-note patterns. The instruction *dolce e graz.* is written below the right-hand staff.

Continuation of the musical score. Measure 6 begins with a melodic line in the right hand over harmonic support from the left hand. The key signature changes to two sharps.

Measure 10 starts with a dynamic *p*. The right hand continues its melodic line, and the left hand provides harmonic foundation. The key signature remains two sharps.

Measure 14 begins with a dynamic *poco string.* The right hand plays a melodic line, and the left hand provides harmonic support. The key signature changes to one sharp.

**rit.**

18

**A tempo**

22

**rit.**

26

**rit.**

31

*8va*

*pp*

## 337.

Robert Kahn

**Moderato**

*espress.*

5

9

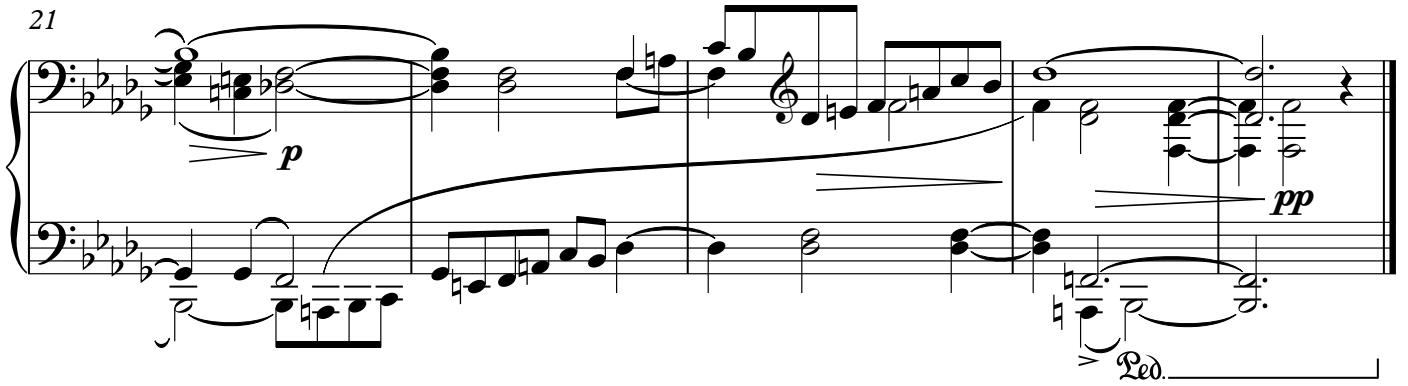
12

f

p

16

*f espress.*



## 338.

nach Gottfried

Robert Kahn

**Lento religioso**

*espress.  
e dolce*

*p dolce*

**poco rit. A tempo**

*p dolce*

*p dolce*

*p*

## 437.

For Mrs. Harris

437a Wiegenlied

Robert Kahn

**Andante sostenuto**

*dolce  
sempre legato*

7 *poco rit.*

11 **A tempo**  
*dolce*

15 *dolce*

18 *8va tr.*  
*pp*  
*6/8*  
*6/8*

*Rit.*

## 437b Barcarolle

1 **Andantino**

*dolce* *sempre legato*

*espress.*

5

8 **poco rit.**

11 **A tempo**

*dolce*

14 *dolce*

17 *8va tr.* *pp*

*Ped.*

470.

1.1.1943

Robert Kahn

Presto

Musical score for piano, two staves, 6/16 time, key signature of four flats. The first staff begins with eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The second staff begins with eighth notes. Dynamic *p leggiero* is indicated. Measure numbers 1 through 5 are present above the staves.

Continuation of the musical score. The first staff shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The second staff shows eighth notes. Measure number 6 is present above the staves. A dynamic *p* is indicated.

Continuation of the musical score. The first staff shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The second staff shows eighth notes. Measure number 11 is present above the staves.

Continuation of the musical score. The first staff shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The second staff shows eighth notes. Measure number 16 is present above the staves.

Continuation of the musical score. The first staff shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The second staff shows eighth notes. Measure number 21 is present above the staves.

Sheet music for piano, featuring six staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and consists of six measures, numbered 26 through 55.

**Measure 26:** The top staff shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The bottom staff shows eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs.

**Measure 32:** The top staff starts with eighth-note pairs. The dynamic *p* is indicated. The bottom staff shows eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs.

**Measure 38:** The top staff shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The dynamic *p* is indicated. The bottom staff shows eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs.

**Measure 43:** The top staff shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The bottom staff shows eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs.

**Measure 49:** The top staff shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The dynamic *8va* (octave up) is indicated. The bottom staff shows eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs.

**Measure 55:** The top staff shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The dynamic *(8)* is indicated. The bottom staff shows eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs.

60

p

66

=

71

b

76

b

81

p

b

85

8va

pp

)

# 473, 474, 475.

No. 473a

Robert Kahn

**Moderato**

rit.

**A tempo**

*dolce ed espress.*

6

11

*espress.*

16

*dolce*

*espress.*

21

25 **A tempo**

*p dolce*

*Ped.*

*attacca*

No. 473b

**Poco Allegretto**

1

*mf grazioso*

*p*

*p*

7

13

19

Musical score page 19 showing two staves of piano music. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. The music consists of various note patterns and rests.

24

Musical score page 24 showing two staves of piano music. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. The music features eighth-note patterns and sustained notes.

30

Musical score page 30 showing two staves of piano music. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Dynamics include *p* and *f*. The music includes sixteenth-note patterns and sustained notes.

36

Musical score page 36 showing two staves of piano music. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Dynamics include *p* and *animato*. The music features eighth-note patterns and sustained notes.

42

Musical score page 42 showing two staves of piano music. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Dynamics include *f*. The music includes sixteenth-note patterns and sustained notes.

**A tempo**

48

*p*

*dolce*

53

*8va*

*mf*

59

*p*

**attacca**

**Allegretto vivace**

No. 473c

1

*mf grazioso*

*con Ped.*

6

12

p

18

cresc.

23

*8va*

f

27

1

31

dolce

37

43 *8va*

*p*

*Ped.*

\*

attacca

47

*pp*

*Ped.*

3/4

3/4

1 **Andante sostenuto**

*espress.*

No. 474

rit.

A tempo

6

rit.

10                   **A tempo**

14                   *espress.*

18                   **rit.**                   **A tempo**

21

25                   **rit.**                   **attacca**

## No. 475

1 **Vivace**

*mf*

*con Ped.*

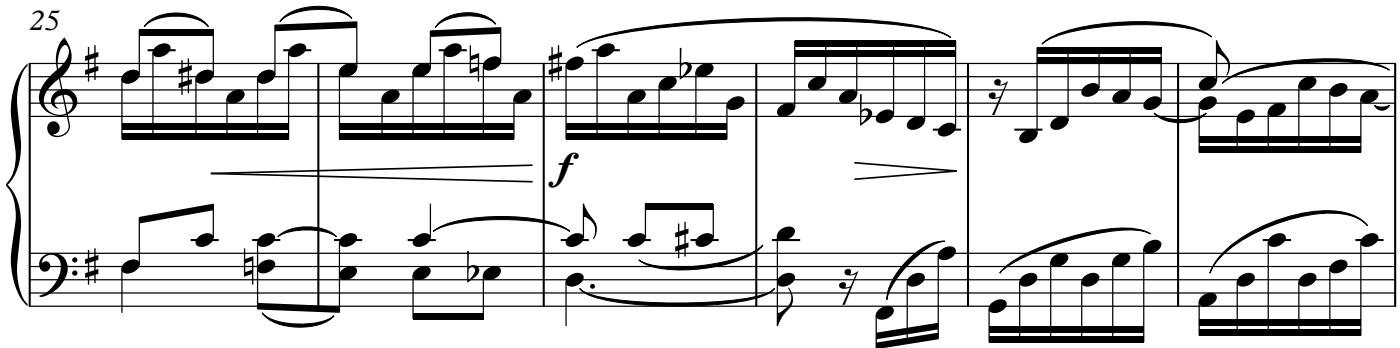
6

11

16

21

25



Musical score page 25. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The music features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures. Measure 25 concludes with a dynamic marking 'f'.

31



Musical score page 31. The staves continue from page 25. The top staff shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. Measures 31 through 34 are shown here.

34



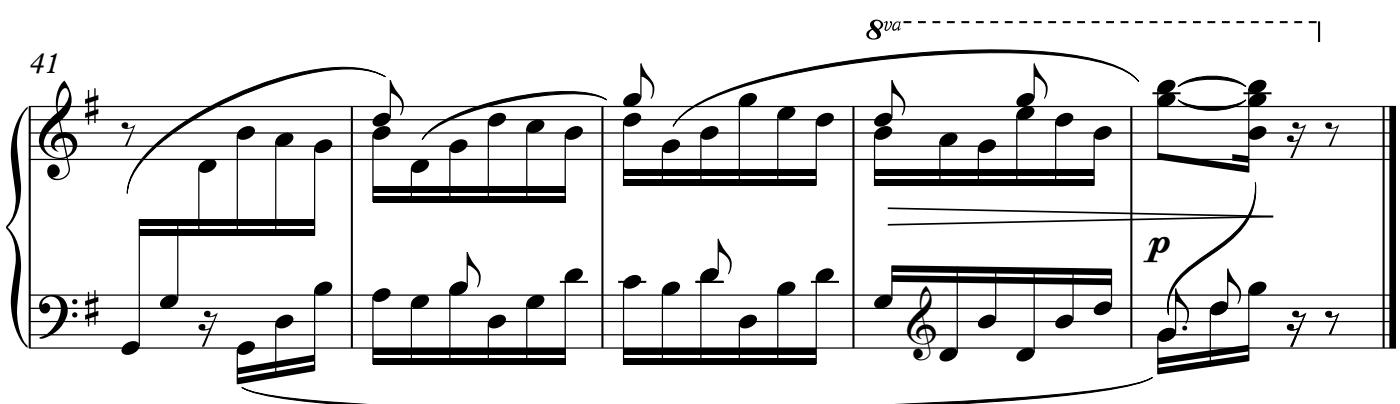
Musical score page 34. The staves continue from page 31. The top staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff provides harmonic support. Measures 34 through 37 are shown here.

37



Musical score page 37. The staves continue from page 34. The top staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff provides harmonic support. Measures 37 through 40 are shown here.

41



Musical score page 41. The staves continue from page 37. The top staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff provides harmonic support. Measures 41 through 44 are shown here. A dynamic marking 'p' is present in measure 44, and a performance instruction '8va' is indicated above the staff.

## 500.

Robert Kahn

**Andante sostenuto**

*dolce ed espressivo*

4

7

*pp dolce*

10

*espress.*

13

*dolce*

*rit.*

*pp*

**Variation 1****A tempo**

*dolce*

*espress.*

19

22

25

28

*dolce*

*rit.*

## Variation 2

A musical score for Variation 2, featuring six staves of piano music. The score is in common time and uses a key signature of four flats. The music consists of two systems of measures, each starting with a dynamic of *p*.

**Measure 31:** The first measure begins with a dynamic of *p*. The piano part features eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves, with slurs and grace notes. The second measure continues with eighth-note patterns, with slurs and grace notes.

**Measure 33:** The first measure begins with a dynamic of *p*. The piano part features eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves, with slurs and grace notes. The second measure continues with eighth-note patterns, with slurs and grace notes.

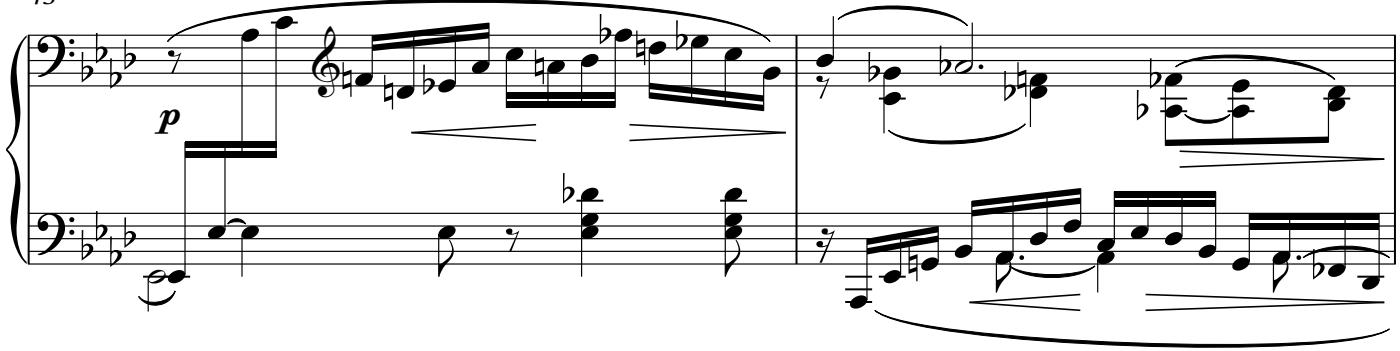
**Measure 35:** The first measure begins with a dynamic of *p*. The piano part features eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves, with slurs and grace notes. The second measure continues with eighth-note patterns, with slurs and grace notes.

**Measure 37:** The first measure begins with a dynamic of *p*. The piano part features eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves, with slurs and grace notes. The second measure continues with eighth-note patterns, with slurs and grace notes.

**Measure 39:** The first measure begins with a dynamic of *dolce*. The piano part features eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves, with slurs and grace notes. The second measure continues with eighth-note patterns, with slurs and grace notes.

**Measure 41:** The piano part features eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves, with slurs and grace notes.

43



## Variation 3

Adagio ma non troppo

45

poco rit.

48

52

< >

dolce

57

rit.

p

6

6

## Variation 4

Poco Allegretto

A musical score for a piano, featuring two staves (treble and bass) in 6/8 time. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The music is labeled "Poco Allegretto". Measure 61 starts with a dynamic of *dolce e graz.*. Measures 62-63 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes. Measure 64 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 65-66 continue the sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 67 starts with a dynamic of *p*, followed by *p dolce*. Measures 68-69 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 70 begins with a dynamic of *p*. Measures 71-72 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 73 begins with a dynamic of *p*. Measure 74 ends the section.

rit.

76

*pp*

4

4

**Variation 5**

78

**Tempo I Andante**

*p*

*upper note m.d.*

*dolce ed espress.*

*simile*

3

3

3

79

*p*

81

82

82

84

*p dolce*

86

*p dolce*

87

*p dolce*

88

*espress.*

89

*p dolce*

90

*p*

91

*dolce*

93

94

*poco rit.*

96

*A tempo*

*poco rit.*

*pp*

*p.*

*Ped.*

## 643.

Biddenden 3.5.1945

Robert Kahn

**Moderato**

Musical score for piano, 2 staves, 15 measures. Measure 1: Treble staff: note, note, note. Bass staff: rest. Measure 2: Treble staff: mp *espress.*; bass staff: eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: Treble staff: eighth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: Treble staff: eighth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs. Measure 5: Treble staff: eighth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs. Measure 6: Treble staff: eighth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs. Measure 7: Treble staff: eighth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs. Measure 8: Treble staff: eighth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs. Measure 9: Treble staff: eighth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs. Measure 10: Treble staff: eighth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs. Measure 11: Treble staff: eighth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs. Measure 12: Treble staff: eighth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs. Measure 13: Treble staff: eighth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs. Measure 14: Treble staff: eighth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs. Measure 15: Treble staff: eighth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs.

17

espress.

21

25

espress.

Ped.

\*

29

33

p

36

rit.

espress.

pp

Ped.

## 1119.

Robert Kahn

**Vivace**

mf espress.

4

8

12

15

This musical score consists of five staves of piano music. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *mf espress.*. The second staff starts at measure 4. The third staff starts at measure 8. The fourth staff starts at measure 12. The fifth staff starts at measure 15. The music is in 4/4 time and major key. The piano part includes both treble and bass staves. Measure 15 features a melodic line in the treble staff with a sustained note and a harmonic bass line.

18

*f*

21

*Rédo.*

## 1120.

Robert Kahn

**Andante**

*p dolce*

7

12

17

22

*p dolce*

28

*poco rit.*

*pp*

## 1158.

Robert Kahn

**Moderato**

*p* espress.

5 *p* espress.

9 *espress.*

13 *Ped.*

17 *pp*

1159.

Robert Kahn

**Allegretto moderato**

The sheet music consists of five staves of piano music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The dynamic is *mp espress.* The second staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. The third staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. The fourth staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. Measure numbers 1, 6, 11, 16, and 20 are indicated above the staves.

1

6

11

16

20

25

*dolce*

**p** espress.

30

35

**p**

38

*dolce*

**p**

## 1160.

Robert Kahn

**Andante**

A musical score for piano, featuring five staves of music. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The tempo is Andante. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f) followed by a measure of piano (*p*) with the instruction "espress. e dolce". Measures 2-4 show a continuation of the melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measure 5 begins with a piano dynamic (*p*). Measures 6-8 continue the melodic line. Measure 9 starts with a piano dynamic (*p*) with the instruction "dolce". Measures 10-12 continue the melodic line. Measure 13 starts with a piano dynamic (*p*). Measures 14-16 continue the melodic line, with the right hand playing eighth-note patterns and the left hand providing harmonic support. The score concludes with a final melodic phrase in measures 17-19.



poco rit.

24

24

pp