

# Johann Christoph Pepusch

## Triosonate in a

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für Violine (Oboe)  
Viola da gamba (Bratsche)  
und Generalbass

herausgegeben  
Klaus Hofmar

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Partitur / Full score

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## Vorwort

Johann Christoph Pepuschs Name ist bis heute mit der *Beggar's Opera* verbunden, jener 1728 in London mit sensationellem Erfolg aufgeführten gesellschaftskritischen „Bettleroper“, die noch zwei Jahrhunderte später ihre Bühnenwirksamkeit in verschiedenen Neubearbeitungen unter Beweis stellen sollte und auch der nicht weniger erfolgreichen *Dreigroschenoper* von Bert Brecht und Kurt Weill Modell stand. Doch in Pepuschs Leben und Wirken war die *Beggar's Opera* eher eine Episode am Rande. 1667 in Berlin geboren, erhielt er aufgrund seiner besonderen musikalischen Begabung bereits mit 14 Jahren eine Stellung am preußischen Hofe, verließ Berlin aber 1698 fluchtartig, nachdem er zufällig Augenzeuge eines brutalen Aktes kurfürstlicher Herrscherwillkür geworden war und damit Gefahr für Leib und Leben auf sich gezogen hatte, wandte sich nach Holland, dann 1700 nach England. Hier wirkte er zunächst als Bratscher und Cembalist am Londoner Drury Lane Theatre, trat als Bearbeiter und Komponist von Bühnenmusik hervor und wurde 1712 Musikdirektor des Duke of Chandos in Cannons (der später auch Händel förderte) und kurz darauf auch Musikdirektor am Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre in London. Neben Bühnenwerken hinterließ er Kirchenkompositionen, weltliche Kantaten und vor allem Kammermusik. Wissenschaftlichen Neigungen folgend, wandte sich Pepusch früh dem Studium der Musikgeschichte zu, 1710 wurde er Mitbegründer der Academy of Ancient Music, die sich der Aufführung älterer Musik widmete. 1713 wurde er von der Universität Oxford zum Doktor der Musik promoviert. Seine musiktheoretischen Interessen fanden ihren Niederschlag unter anderem in einem 1731 gedruckten *Treatise on Harmony*. Pepusch starb 1752 in London. Als Komponist und Kompositionslehrer und nicht zuletzt als Musikgelehrter hat er das englische Musikleben weit über seine Zeit hinauswirkend geprägt.

Die vorliegende Triosonate für Violine und Gambe ist in einen handschriftlichen Stimmensatz des 18. Jahrhunderts in der Sächsischen Landesbibliothek – Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden überliefert. Die Stimmen sind nicht kleineren und auch größeren Mängeln, insbesondere offenbar schon in einer vorausgegangenen Abschrift. Stellen einige Takte ausgelassen und später durch Gütig ergänzt worden (Satz 1, Viola da gamba, measures 24–25; Basso continuo T. 52–56). Über Edition gibt der Revisionsbericht Auskunft.

Ergänzungen des Herausgebers sind in kleinerer Schrift gekennzeichnet. Die Generalbasslinie für Cembalo gedanklich als Vorschlag zu betrachten.

Nach der Prüfung kann die Violine gut durch Oboe ersetzt werden. In einigen geringfügigen Ausgaben durch kleine Noten.

Die Sächsische Landesbibliothek – Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden dankt für die Übermittlung von Mikrofilmkopien und die Erlaubnis zur Veröffentlichung.

Göttingen, 2003/2010

Klaus Hofmann

## Foreword

Johann Christoph Pepusch's name is associated up until today with the *Beggar's Opera*, a socio-critical work that was a sensational success when first performed in London in 1728. Even two centuries later it continued to prove its effectiveness on the stage in the guise of new adaptations, including the no less successful *Dreigroschenoper* (Threepenny Opera) of Bert Brecht and Kurt Weill. However, in Pepusch's life and activities, the *Beggar's Opera* was but a marginal episode. Pepusch was born in 1667 in Berlin and was already appointed at the age of 14 to the Prussian court due to his exceptional musical talent. He left Berlin hurriedly in 1698 after he had by chance become an eye witness to a brutal act of despotism on the part of the Elector, thus putting himself in mortal danger. He first went to Holland and then, in 1700, on to England. Initially he worked as a violist and harpsichordist at the Drury Lane Theatre in England, coming to prominence as an arranger and composer of stage music. He then became the Duke of Chandos' director of music (the Duke was also one of Handel's patrons) and shortly thereafter also music director at the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre in London. In addition to his dramatic works, his musical legacy consists of church music and primarily chamber music. Following his scientific interests, early on Pepusch turned to the study of music and in 1710 he became a member of the Academy of Ancient Music which was directed by Henry Purcell. In 1713 he was promoted to Doctor of Music by Oxford University. His music-theoretical interests found expression in his *Treatise on Harmony* that was published in 1731. The impression of Pepusch on the music life as a composer, conductor and teacher is not least, music scholar examining in detail.

The triosonata for violin and viola da gamba has been transmitted in a 18th century manuscript set of parts in the Saxon State and University Library, Dresden. The manuscript is lacking in defects, both small and large, especially since a previous copy of the work had evidently left out some measures at two points and later these were simply inserted. It was seen fitting (1st movement, viola da gamba, measures 24–25; 2nd movement, basso continuo, measures 52–56.) Details concerning the editing of the text can be found in the critical commentary.

Amendments by the editor are marked in the usual manner with smaller type or dotted slurs and ties. The realization of the figured bass is primarily conceived for the harpsichord and is to be considered as a suggestion that can be modified at the discretion of the performer.

According to the common practice of the figured bass era, the violin can well be replaced by an oboe and the viola da gamba by a viola. Slight changes are necessary due to differences in ranges, and these appear in our edition as small notes.

The editor wishes to thank the Saxon State Library – Dresden State and University Library for making microfilm copies of the autograph available and for their permission to publish.

Göttingen, 2003/2010  
Translation: David Kosviner

Klaus Hofmann

# Sonata

Johann Christoph Pepusch  
1667–1752

## Adagio

Violino  
(Oboe)

Viola da gamba  
(Viola)

Basso continuo

4

8

*p*

12

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 9 min.

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Urtext edition and  
Basso continuo realization by  
Klaus Hofmann (Herbipol.)

15

Musical score for measures 15-18. The system consists of four staves: two for the vocal line (treble and bass clefs) and two for the piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line features a melodic line with various note values and rests. The piano accompaniment includes a steady bass line and chords in the right hand. Dynamics markings 'p' and 'f' are present.

19

Musical score for measures 19-22. The system consists of four staves: two for the vocal line and two for the piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment features a more active bass line and chords. Dynamics markings 'p' and 'f' are present.

23

Musical score for measures 23-25. The system consists of four staves: two for the vocal line and two for the piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment features a steady bass line and chords. Dynamics markings 'p' and 'f' are present.

26

Musical score for measures 26-28. The system consists of four staves: two for the vocal line and two for the piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment features a steady bass line and chords. Dynamics markings 'p' and 'f' are present.

29

Musical score for measures 29-32. The system consists of four staves: two for the vocal line and two for the piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment features a steady bass line and chords. Dynamics markings 'p' and 'f' are present.

Allegro

Musical score for measures 1-4. The system includes a single treble clef staff at the top, a bass clef staff below it, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) at the bottom. The music is in 2/4 time and features a melodic line in the treble clef and a rhythmic accompaniment in the grand staff.

Musical score for measures 5-8. The system includes a single treble clef staff at the top, a bass clef staff below it, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) at the bottom. The music continues with a melodic line in the treble clef and a rhythmic accompaniment in the grand staff.

Musical score for measures 9-12. The system includes a single treble clef staff at the top, a bass clef staff below it, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) at the bottom. The music continues with a melodic line in the treble clef and a rhythmic accompaniment in the grand staff. A measure rest is present in the top staff at measure 9.

Musical score for measures 13-16. The system includes a single treble clef staff at the top, a bass clef staff below it, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) at the bottom. The music continues with a melodic line in the treble clef and a rhythmic accompaniment in the grand staff.

16

20

23

26

29

32

Ob

35

38

41

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45

48

51

54

58

Adagio

First system of musical notation, measures 1-7. It features a vocal line in the upper staff and a piano accompaniment in the lower staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Adagio'.

Second system of musical notation, measures 8-14. It continues the vocal and piano parts from the first system.

Third system of musical notation, measures 15-19. It continues the vocal and piano parts.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 20-25. It continues the vocal and piano parts.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 26-31. It concludes the vocal and piano parts on this page.

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Allegro

Musical score for measures 1-7. The system includes a single treble clef staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. Measure 1 starts with a quarter rest. Measures 2-7 contain a melodic line in the treble clef with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line in the grand staff. Trills are indicated by a '3' above the notes in measures 2, 3, and 4.

Musical score for measures 8-13. The system includes a single treble clef staff at the top and a grand staff below. Measure 8 begins with a trill. Measures 9-13 continue the melodic and bass lines. Trills are marked with '3' above the notes in measures 9, 10, and 11.

Musical score for measures 14-19. The system includes a single treble clef staff at the top and a grand staff below. Measure 14 starts with a quarter rest. Measures 15-19 show the continuation of the piece. Trills are marked with '3' above the notes in measures 17 and 18.

Musical score for measures 20-25. The system includes a single treble clef staff at the top and a grand staff below. Measure 20 begins with a quarter rest. Measures 21-25 continue the melodic and bass lines. Trills are marked with '3' above the notes in measures 22 and 23.

26

32

38

44

49

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55

Musical score for measures 55-60. The system includes a vocal line with triplets and a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

61

Musical score for measures 61-67. The system includes a vocal line with slurs and a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

68

Musical score for measures 68-74. The system includes a vocal line with slurs and a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

75

Musical score for measures 75-81. The system includes a vocal line with slurs and a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

82

Musical score for measures 82-87. The system includes a vocal line with slurs and a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

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**Violine / Violin**

Becker: Adagio in cis / VI, Org	40.583
Biber: Ciacona „Surrexit Christus hodie“ / VI, Bc	13.017
Biber?: Sonate in Es (Scordatura: b es <sup>1</sup> b <sup>1</sup> es <sup>2</sup> ) / VI, Bc	15.305
Bornefeld: Liturgische Rhapsodie / VI, Tast	29.129
- Rebec / VI, Org	29.127
Busoni: Variationen über BWV 517 (Bornefeld) / VI, Org	29.189
Dvořák: Ballade op. 15 / VI, Pfte	40.579/40
- Mazurek op. 49 / VI, Pfte	40.579/30
- Nokturno op. 40 / VI, Pfte	40.579/20
- Romantische Stücke op. 75 / VI, Pfte	40.579/50
- Romanze op. 11 / VI, Pfte	40.579/10
- Slawischer Tanz op. 46,2 / VI, Pfte	40.579/60
Feldmann: «se sont penchés dessus».	
Synchronstudie Nr.1a (2004/05) / 2 VI	16.327/10
Hasse: Sechs Sonaten / VI, Bc	16.061
Hook: Six Sonatas op. 54 / VI (Fl), Pfte	17.099
Kirchner: 2 Stücke op. 91 / VI, Org	91.242
Krebs: Violinsonaten in D u. E / VI, Bc	15.301
Klötzke: Music for a while (1992) / 2 VI	16.303
Metzler: Partita „In dich hab ich gehoffet“ / VI	13.062
Molter: Konzert in D / VI (Cl), 2 VI, Va, Bc	40.502
Pisendel: Sonate in e / VI, Bc	15.303
- Sonate in D / VI, Bc	15.304
- Sonate in g / VI, Bc	15.300
Rentzsch: Fantasiestück für VI solo (1992)	16.411
- Komposition für VI u. Pfte (2003)	15.401
Rheinberger: Sechs Stücke op. 150 / VI, Org	50.150
- Rhapsodie in H / VI (Fl), Pfte	40.595
- Suite in c op. 166a / VI, Org	50.166/10
- Suite in c op. 166b / VI, Pfte	50.166/20
- Violinsonate Nr. 1 in Es op. 77 / VI, Pfte	50.077
- Violinsonate Nr. 2 in e op. 105 / VI, Pfte	50.105
Rossini: Elégie. Un mot a Paganini / VI, Pfte	40.533
Telemann: Konzert in A TWV 51:A3 / VI solo, 2 VI, Va, Bc	39.805
- Konzert in D TWV 52:D3 / 2 VI solo, 2 VI, Va, Bc	39.812
- Konzert in F TWV 51:F3 / VI solo, VI all'unisono, Bc	39.807
Yvon: Sonate (um 1840) / VI (Eh), Pfte	16.028

**Viola**

Feldmann: courbe 2 (1993 / rev. 2001) / Va, Elektronik	16.307
- «monstrueuse vécut dans le cadre»	
Va solo, großes Ensemble in 6 Gruppen	16.307
Rentzsch: Duo für Fl u. Va (1979)	16.324
Telemann: Konzert in A / Vga (Va, Vc), 2 VI, Bc	39.806

**Violoncello, Kontrabass / Violoncello, contrabass**

Bach: 6 Suiten BWV 1007–1012 nach Interpretationen	
von Pablo Casals, hg. von R. v. Tobel / Vc	
Corrette: Le Phénix, Konzert in D / 3–4 Vc	16.004
Feldmann, W.: «...lasciar riposare...» (1992)	16.307
Kirchner: 2 Stücke op. 91 / Vc, Org	91.242
Kühnel: Sonate (um 1700) / Vc (V)	16.413
Langlais: Symphonie concertante	16.413
Raphael: Sonate / Vc, Org	16.413
Rentzsch: 3 Fantasiestücke	16.412
- Komposition für 9 Cb	16.409
- Monolog für Vc solo	16.413
Rheinberger: Sonate	50.092
Rossini: Zwei Stücke	40.534
Telemann: Konzert in A / Vga (Va, Vc), 2 VI, Bc	39.806

**Duo für Streicher / Duo for strings**

Bach: Duo für VI und Va	16.414
- Streichquartett (1999)	16.416
- Trio für 2 VI und Va	16.415
- Streichsextett / 2 VI, 2 Va, 2 Vc	15.408
Rheinberger: Streichquartett Nr. 1 in c op. 89	50.089
- Streichquartett Nr. 2 in F op. 147	50.147
- Streichquintett in a op. 82 / 2 VI, 2 Va, Vc	50.082
- Thema mit Veränderungen op. 93 / 2 VI, Va, Vc, [Cb]	50.093
Rieck: Neue Allemanden, Giques, Balletten / 2–3 VI, Bc	90.006

Kraus: 10 Streichquartette: op. 1,1–6 in A, B, g, D, C u. G; f VB 178, c VB 179, E VB 180 u. C VB 186	in 50.601
Rentzsch: Duo für VI und Va	16.414
- Streichquartett (1999)	16.416
- Trio für 2 VI und Va	16.415
- Streichsextett / 2 VI, 2 Va, 2 Vc	15.408
Rheinberger: Streichquartett Nr. 1 in c op. 89	50.089
- Streichquartett Nr. 2 in F op. 147	50.147
- Streichquintett in a op. 82 / 2 VI, 2 Va, Vc	50.082
- Thema mit Veränderungen op. 93 / 2 VI, Va, Vc, [Cb]	50.093
Rieck: Neue Allemanden, Giques, Balletten / 2–3 VI, Bc	90.006

**Kammermusik mit Tasteninstrument****Chamber music with keyboard instrument**

Bach, C.Ph.E.: Sanguineus und Melancholicus / 2 VI, Bc	33.450
Bach, J.C.: Zwei Klaviertrios op. 15 / VI, Vc, Pfte	38.402
Bach: Das musikalische Opfer (arr. Bornefeld) / Fl, VI, Org	29.185
Hasse: Sechs Triosonaten / 2 VI, Bc	40.582
Herzogenberg: Klaviertrio Nr. 1 in c op. 24	18.602
- Klaviertrio Nr. 2 in d op. 36	603
Mayr: Suiten I–VII in F, D, G, d, F, D u. B / 2 VI, Vc	91.183 (F+D), 91.159, 91.179, 91.183
Mozart: Kirchneronaten / 2 VI, Bc	
Reger: Vivace und Adagio aus op. 107 / Cl	
Rheinberger: Klaviertrio Nr. 1 in d op.	
- Klaviertrio Nr. 2 in A op. 112 / VI	
- Klaviertrio Nr. 3 in B op. 121	
- Klaviertrio Nr. 4 in F op. 191	191
- Klavierquartett in Es op. 20	191
- Klavierquintett in C op. 21	191
- Sextett op. 191b / F	50.191/60

**Kammermusik für****Chamber music**

Bach, C.P.E.: Duo für Fl und Va	16.003
Bach, J.C.: Zwei Klaviertrios op. 15 / VI, Vc, Pfte	38.402
Bach: Das musikalische Opfer (arr. Bornefeld) / Fl, VI, Org	29.185
Barthel: Sonate für Violine und Triebhorn / VI, Va, Bc	13.018
- Sonate für Violine und Triebhorn / VI, Bc	11.227
Botz: Sonate für Violine und Orgel / VI, Pfte (Org)	29.116
Mozart: Adagio KV 580a / Eh+2 VI+Vc o Ob+Str.quart.	16.005
Quanz: Triosonate in D QV 2:9 / Fl, VI, Bc	17.001
Rentzsch: Komposition für Fl, Va, Vc (1986)	16.417
- Komposition für Fl, VI, Vc	16.416
- Quartett für Fl, Ob, Va, Vc (1985)	16.407
- Quartett für Clt, VI, Va, Cb (1989)	16.419
Rheinberger: Nonett op. 139	50.139
Fl, Ob, Clt, Fg, Cor, VI, Va, Vc, Cb	
Schorr: Diabelli-Trio op. 39 (1981) / Fl, Va, Git	16.044
Telemann: Suite in h / Fl, VI (Ob), Vc, Bc	39.794

**emballage» (1998/99, 2002/03)**

Bach: Duo für Fl und Va	16.414
- Streichquartett (1999)	16.416
- Trio für 2 VI und Va	16.415
- Streichsextett / 2 VI, 2 Va, 2 Vc	15.408
Rheinberger: Streichquartett Nr. 1 in c op. 89	50.089
- Streichquartett Nr. 2 in F op. 147	50.147
- Streichquintett in a op. 82 / 2 VI, 2 Va, Vc	50.082
- Thema mit Veränderungen op. 93 / 2 VI, Va, Vc, [Cb]	50.093
Rieck: Neue Allemanden, Giques, Balletten / 2–3 VI, Bc	90.006

**Streichorchester / String orchestra**

Aufschnaiter: Serenaden I–VI in G, F, g, a, F u. B	
2–3 VI, Va, Vc	91.148/49, 91.170/71, 91.180/81
Bach, J. B.: Vier Orchestersuiten in g, G, e u. D	40.527–40.530
Bach, J. L.: Suite in G / 2 VI (Ob), Va, Bc	30.051
Barchet: Sinfonie für Streicher in C / 2 VI, Va, Vc, Cb	16.201
Corrette: Lobt Gott, ihr Christen / 2 VI, Va, Bc	13.039
Geminiani: Concerto grosso in c op. 2,1 / 2 VI, Va, Bc	40.514
- Concerto grosso in c op. 2,2 / 2 VI, Va, Bc	40.515
Krebs: Zwei Streichersinfonien / 2 VI, Va, Bc	16.101
Lechner: Trauermusik „Laß alles“ / 4 VI, 2 Va, 3 Vc, Cb	7.145
Marx, K.: Partita „Ein feste Burg“ / 2 VI, Va, Vc/Cb	13.009
Rheinberger: Suite op. 149 / VI solo, Vc solo, Str, Org	50.149