

Wilhelm Friedemann
BACH

Trio in B

Stuttgarter Bach-Ausgaben
Urtext



Carus 32.216

Wilhelm Friedemann
BACH

Trio in B
BR-WFB: B 16 (Fk 50)

per 2 Violini (Flauto, Violino) e Basso continuo

herausgegeben von /edited by
Peter Wollny

In Verbindung mit dem Forschungsprojekt
an der Sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften

Einzelausgabe aus Bach-Ausgaben · Urtext

Partitur / Full score



Carus 32.216

Trio B-Dur

BR-WFB: B 16 (Fk 50)

Wilhelm Friedemann Bach
1710–1784

Largo

Violino I (Flauto)

Violino II

Continuo

8

16

23

8

16

23

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36

43

50

57

65

73

81

89

97

105

Allegro ma non troppo

Sheet music for piano, three staves. Measure 1: Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs grouped by brackets. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

Sheet music for piano, three staves. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 5: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs grouped by brackets. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. A large watermark "COPYRIGHT" is diagonally across the page.

Sheet music for piano, three staves. Measure 7: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 8: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs grouped by brackets. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 9: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. A large watermark "COPYRIGHT" is diagonally across the page.

Sheet music for piano, three staves. Measure 10: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 11: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs grouped by brackets. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 12: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. A large watermark "COPYRIGHT" is diagonally across the page.

Sheet music for piano, three staves. Measure 13: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 14: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs grouped by brackets. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 15: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. A large watermark "COPYRIGHT" is diagonally across the page.

15

18

21

24

26

29

32

35

38

41

43

45

48

50

53

Vivace

9

16

24

31

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37

45

52

61

68

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75

82

89

96

103

Nachwort

Das erhaltene Kammermusikwerk Wilhelm Friedemann Bachs umfasst zum einen Duette für zwei gleiche Instrumente (sechs Flöten-, drei Bratschenduette), zum anderen sieben Sonaten für Soloinstrument(e) und Basso continuo, davon zwei Flöten- sowie fünf Triosonaten. Möglicherweise bilden die greifbaren Kompositionen nur einen kleinen Teil des ehemaligen Vorhandenen. Auf größere Verluste deuten etwa die in Katalogen des Leipziger Musikalienhändlers Johann Gottlob Immanuel Breitkopf (1761, 1763) zu findenden Incipits von drei verschollenen Flötensonaten.

Den Triosonaten ist als abstraktes, der jeweiligen Besetzung übergeordnetes Prinzip der Triosatz gemein, der in der ersten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts in der Theorie wie auch in der Praxis der instrumentalen Kammermusik zum Ideal der Kompositionslehre erhoben wurde, da hier linearer Kontrapunkt, vollklingende Harmonie und cantabile Melodie eine vollkommene Synthese eingehen konnten. Musiktheoretiker wie Johann Mattheson, Johann Joachim Quantz und Johann Adolph Scheibe erklärten den Triosatz schlichtweg zum Prüfstein für jeden Komponisten von Rang.

Das Trio in B-Dur scheint um die Mitte der 1750er Jahre entstanden zu sein. Nach eigener Aussage musizierte W. F. Bach das Werk um 1760 gemeinsam mit dem Leipziger Organisten Johann Schneider und dem späteren Merseburger Kantor Christian Friedrich Penzel in Breitkopfs Haus. Alle drei Sätze weisen in ihrer Verbindung von melodischer Schönheit und dichter Satztechnik die gleiche ruhige und reife Meisterschaft auf. Den Schwerpunkt des Werks bildet der anmutige langsame Kopfsatz mit seiner planvollen harmonischen Entwicklung und seinen weit ausgreifenden Linien. Die hier subtil aufgebaute Spannung beginnt mit dem majestätischen Allegro ma non troppo schreitend zu lösen, um sodann in dem tänzerisch beschwungenen Vivace völlig aufzugehen.

Das Werk wurde offenbar zunächst für Basso continuo konzipiert, später für die Partie der ersten Violine für lediglich eine einzige Handlung erhalten. Eine handschriftliche Abschrift der ursprünglichen Version von Hugo Riemann besagt, dass die Abweichungen im Kleingedruckten als ossia-Varianten zum hauptsächlichen Text nicht angestrebt.

Postscript

The surviving chamber music works by Wilhelm Friedemann Bach include, on the one hand, duets for two instruments of the same kind without basso continuo (six flute duets, three duets for violins), and on the other hand seven sonatas for one or two solo instruments and basso continuo (two flute sonatas and five trio sonatas). It is possible that the available compositions constitute only a small portion of the composer's output that was formerly accessible. Incipits found in the catalogs of the Leipzig publisher and music dealer Johann Gottlob Immanuel Breitkopf (1761, 1763) indicate that large losses had occurred, including three missing flute sonatas.

The trio sonatas, irrespective of their instrumental makeup, all share the "Triosatz" (composing for three) as an abstract, guiding principle. This had, in the 18th century, been elevated – with regard to the theory and performance of instruments – to the compositional ideal that linear counterpoint, full-bodied harmonies and cantabile melody could yield a perfect synthesis. Music theorists like Johann Mattheson, Johann Joachim Quantz and Johann Adolph Scheibe declared the "Triosatz" to be the cornerstone for every composer.

The Trio in B-Dur, which may have been composed in the early 1750s, according to his own statement, W. F. Bach, was performed around 1760 in Breitkopf's house by organist Johann Schneider and Kantor Christian Friedrich Penzel. The display, with their combination of light compositional technique, the sure mastery. The focal point of the work is the opening slow movement with its systematic development and wide-ranging lines. The subtly built up here gradually begins to resolve the majestic allegro ma non troppo, before being completely absorbed into the lively dance-like vivace.

Evidently the work was first conceived for two violins and basso continuo, later (in Berlin?) the first violin part was adapted for the flute. Only one single manuscript of this later adaptation has survived until this day. A copy of the original version that was once preserved in the music collection of the Kaiserin-Augusta-Gymnasium in Berlin is available in a Hugo Riemann edition.¹ The present edition is based on the Berlin source, but indicates all of the differences from the Riemann edition as ossia variants in small print. A complete alignment of the phrase marks was not even attempted, since they deviate considerably and are altogether inconsistent.

Peter Wollny

Translation: David Kosviner/Elizabeth Robinson

¹ Erschienen in der Reihe *Collegium Musicum* (Nr. 45), Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel, o.J.

¹ Published in the series *Collegium Musicum* (no. 45), Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel (undated).