

Johann Sebastian Bach

Weimar Sonaten

Violin and Basso continuo

herausgegeben von /
Reinhold Kubik

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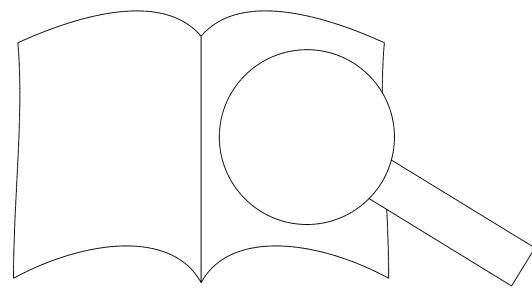
Partitur

Partitur

Partitur / Full score

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Carl





Vorwort

Nach den beiden bereits erschienenen Flötensonaten von Johann S^t noch zwei Sonaten für Oboe und Generalbaß vor, die in derselbe zu Brüssel, Signatur Litt. XY. 15.115 – enthalten sind. Die Sonate von Johann Sigismund Weiß / Hautbois Solo¹; unmittelbar auf sie folgt als „Solo“ die Sonate in Es-Dur, ohne Autorenangabe. Es ist jedoch mehr als wahrscheinlich, daß diese Sonate von Johann Sigismund Weiß stammt. Denn erstens finden sich in der Quelle, die insgesamt Sonaten eines Komponisten, ohne daß die jeweils Sonate wäre². Und zweitens sprechen deutliche stilistische Merkmale, um als solche identifizierbar zwischen Solostimme und Generalbaß³: eine Tendenz zur Verdichtung im letzten Drittel⁴ und einer Themenbeschrankt⁵, eine typische Melodieanwendung geweitet wird⁶, sowie eine a kordes.⁷ Wir meinen daher Weiß zuweisen zu können.

Über Johann Sigis-
lebte er zunächst -
Lautenist sein
kapelle als L
der Verl
ster e
17^

„ wir wenig. Geboren um 1690 in Breslau als
und dem älteren Bruder Silvius Leopold, de-
sischem Ruhm brachte, in Düsseldorf. Bis 171^c
ach 1723 finden wir ihn als Mitglied des Man-
lizischen Residenz von Düsseldorf nach Mannhei-
1732 erhielt er den Titel eines „Churfälzisch-
onzertdirektors“. Am 12. April 1737 starb er in

de. eine ziemlich gewissenhaft verfertigte Abschrift
hweigend berichtet, die Akzidentien in ihre heu
einh. Sämtliche Herausgeberzusätze sind im Dr. ^{bild}
gestrichelte Bögen). Daß die Oboenspieler ihren P?
versteht sich; bei einigen unausweichlichen Stellen t.
3. Satz der g-Moll-Sonate bedeuten, daß die
weder zu verkürzen noch zu verlängern s'
durchwegs mit *notes inégales* gespielt we.
wörtlich zu nehmen ist, können wir nicht ents

Verlag und Herausgeber danken  der *Servatoire* zu Brüssel für die Publikationserlaubnis.

Wien 1986

Reinhold Kubik

¹ Johann Sigismund (= CV 16.032) erflöte und Generalbaß, herausgegeben von Reinhold Kubik, Neuhausen 1982

²So z.B. f̄ her ei sind von Johann Christian Schickhardt bei Nr. 3 steht.

³ Vgl. „Vom Verhältnis der Geschichtsschreibung zu den Eingangssätzen der beiden Geschichtsbücher“ von Johann Christian Schleiermacher.

f. 11, 2. ab T. 25, 4. ab T. 25, mit den Eingangssätzen der beiden Sätze mit den Eingangssätzen der beiden Sätze

ten Qualität & 21, 3. Satz T. 12, 4. Satz T. 56; vgl. dazu h
Satz T. 16 und 18, 3. Satz T. 10, 4. Satz T.
. 39, und
Zeit eher

ien *heque*

⁶V. 39ff und 39ff im 2. Satz der Es-Dur-Sonate mit dem Beg.

⁷ So in ~~Ausgabe~~ ⁷ Monaten; vgl. nur T. 4 im 1. Satz der Es-Dur-Sonate mit D-Dur-⁷ Sonate.

⁸ Siehe dazu insbesondere T. 23 und 24 mit Fermaten in der Oboe, aber d.

Preface

Following the publication of the two flute sonatas by Johann Sigismund Weiss, Carus-Verlag here presents two further sonatas, for oboe and continuo, which are in the same source – *Bibliothèque du Conservatoire* in Brussels, shelfmark *Litt. XY. 15.1'*.¹ The first sonata in G minor bears the title “Solo LII / di Sr. Weis / Hautbois Solo”; the sonata in E flat major immediately after, omitting the composer’s name: “Solo LIII / Hautbois.” However, it is known that Johann Sigismund Weiss is the composer here also; firstly because in the source, written by one composer often succeed each other and definite stylistic traits of Johann Sigismund Weiss as characterised by Reinhold Kubik in his article “Johann Sigismund Weiss und seine Zeitgenossen”² are recognisable: a clearly specifically patterned structure with a tonic reprise shortly before the end, gradually enlarging the tonal range for the carrying power of the four hands, and a four-part fugue in the final movement containing a concentrated elaboration of the theme,³ a musical language in these sonatas is sufficiently characteristic to be recognisable: a clear relationship between the solo part and the continuo,⁴ a typically limited to the main theme),⁵ a typical melodic design, consistently increasing intervals,⁶ and an unusual ending.⁷ All these points lead us to believe that there is no doubt about attributing authorship to Johann Sigismund Weiss.

Little is known about Johann Sigismund Weiss. Born 1690 the son of a lutenist, he was the younger and elder brother Silvius Leopold, who was a lutenist of his time. Up to 1718 he was a lutenist and as a member of the Mannheim orchestra, which was important after the removal of the Palatinate residence from Heidelberg to Mannheim, of “Churfälzischer Hofinstrumental musikus” on 12th April 1737 in Mannheim.

This is a fairly conscientiously written copy dating from 1737, corrected, accidentals altered to today’s norm are recognisable in the music (italics, smaller print, dot). Since the lutenists should embellish their parts, especially in the 3rd movement is absolutely necessary we have included some markings. The first movement of the G minor sonata indicate that the tempo, neither to be shortened nor lengthened, whether the first movement of the sonatas should be played throughout with *notes inégales*, or whether the relatively consistent notation

ss⁸ Carus-Verlag here presents two further sonatas, for oboe and continuo, which are in the same source – *Bibliothèque du Conservatoire* in Brussels, shelfmark *Litt. XY. 15.1'*. The first sonata in G minor bears the title “Solo LII / di Sr. Weis / Hautbois Solo”; the sonata in E flat major immediately after, omitting the composer’s name: “Solo LIII / Hautbois.” However, it is known that Johann Sigismund Weiss is the composer here also; firstly because in the source, written by one composer often succeed each other and definite stylistic traits of Johann Sigismund Weiss as characterised by Reinhold Kubik in his article “Johann Sigismund Weiss und seine Zeitgenossen”² are recognisable: a clearly specifically patterned structure with a tonic reprise shortly before the end, gradually enlarging the tonal range for the carrying power of the four hands, and a four-part fugue in the final movement containing a concentrated elaboration of the theme,³ a musical language in these sonatas is sufficiently characteristic to be recognisable: a clear relationship between the solo part and the continuo,⁴ a typically limited to the main theme),⁵ a typical melodic design, consistently increasing intervals,⁶ and an unusual ending.⁷ All these points lead us to believe that there is no doubt about attributing authorship to Johann Sigismund Weiss.

Publisher and editor extend their thanks to the *Bibliothèque du Conservatoire* in Brussels for granting permission to publish.

Vienna 1986
Reinhold Kubik

English translation
Linda Booth

¹ Johann Sigismund Weiss, *Hautbois und Generalbass*, ed. Reinhold Kubik, Neuhausen 1982 (= CV 16.032)
² For example cf. Reinhold Kubik, “Johann Christian Schickhardt und seine Zeitgenossen”, in: *Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert*, 1982, p. 11f.
³ Cf. Reinhold Kubik, “Johann Christian Schickhardt und seine Zeitgenossen”, in: *Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert*, 1982, p. 11f.
⁴ Cf. Reinhold Kubik, “Johann Christian Schickhardt und seine Zeitgenossen”, in: *Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert*, 1982, p. 11f.
⁵ Cf. Reinhold Kubik, “Johann Christian Schickhardt und seine Zeitgenossen”, in: *Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert*, 1982, p. 11f.
⁶ Cf. Reinhold Kubik, “Johann Christian Schickhardt und seine Zeitgenossen”, in: *Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert*, 1982, p. 11f.
⁷ Cf. Reinhold Kubik, “Johann Christian Schickhardt und seine Zeitgenossen”, in: *Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert*, 1982, p. 11f.
⁸ See bars 23 and 24 in particular, with the fermatas in the oboe part.

I. Sonata Es-Dur

für Oboe und Generalbass

Johann Sigismund Weiß
um 1690–1737

1. Adagio

Oboe

Basso continuo

(3)

*)

$\frac{4}{2}$ 6

8

6

6

$\frac{4}{2}$

5b

1. Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert
The slurs in the source stand only in bar 14, but they are

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 6 Min.

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10

4 2 5 6 4 2 b 6

13

b 4 2

15

6 7 7 6 5

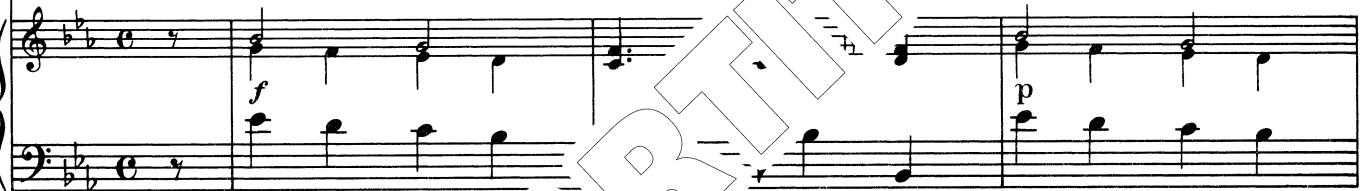
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20

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2. Allegro



(16)

A musical score page featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The key signature is one flat. The music consists of various note heads and stems, with some notes having horizontal dashes through them. Measures 16 and 17 are shown.

20

A musical score page featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The key signature is one flat. The music includes measures 20 through 24, showing a variety of note patterns and rests.

23

A musical score page featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The key signature is one flat. The music includes measures 23 through 27, with measure 27 ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

26

A musical score page featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The key signature is one flat. The music includes measures 26 through 30, with measure 30 ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

29

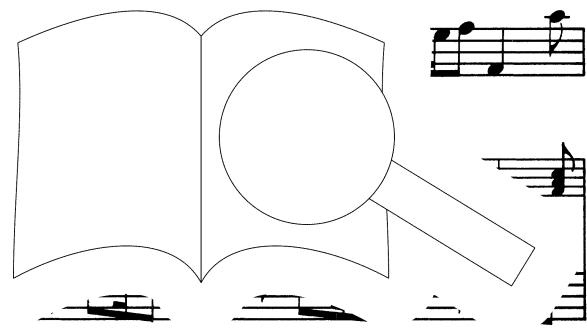
A musical score page featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The key signature is one flat. The music includes measures 29 through 33, with measure 33 ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

32

35

3.

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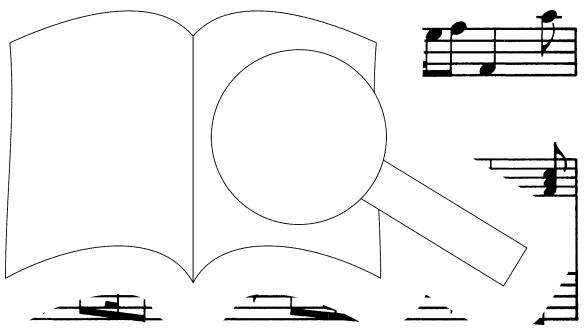


32

35

3.

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4. Bourrée

6

12

18

(2)

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31

38

44

50

56

II. Sonata g-Moll

für Oboe und Generalbass

Johann Sigismund Weiß
um 1690–1737

1. Adagio

Oboe

Basso continuo

4

8

12

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6 5 7 7

***) Vorschlag zur Auszierung**
Suggested embellishment

2. Rondeau

Musical score for Rondeau, measures 1-6. The score consists of three staves: Treble, Bass, and Pedal. Measure 1 starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 2 begins with a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measures 3-6 show various patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 6 ends with a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for Rondeau, measures 7-12. The score continues with three staves. Measures 7-10 show eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 11 features a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 12 concludes with a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for Rondeau, measures 13-18. The score continues with three staves. Measures 13-16 show eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 17 features a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 18 concludes with a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for Rondeau, measures 19-24. The score continues with three staves. Measures 19-22 show eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 23 features a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 24 concludes with a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for Rondeau, measures 25-29. The score continues with three staves. Measures 25-28 show eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 29 concludes with a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs.

33

41

49

tasto solo

58

65

5

#

5b

Da capo al fine

3. Sarabande

1. Barcarolle

7

14

20

26

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4. Gigue

Presto

The sheet music consists of three staves: Violin (top), Viola (middle), and Cello (bottom). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature changes throughout the piece, indicated by numbers below the staves: 6/4, 5/4, 3/4, 7/5, 4, 13, 7, and 20.

Measure 1: Violin starts with eighth-note pairs. Viola and Cello provide harmonic support.

Measure 2: Violin continues eighth-note pairs. Viola and Cello provide harmonic support.

Measure 3: Violin starts with eighth-note pairs. Viola and Cello provide harmonic support.

Measure 4: Violin starts with eighth-note pairs. Viola and Cello provide harmonic support.

Measure 7: Violin starts with eighth-note pairs. Viola and Cello provide harmonic support.

Measure 13: Violin starts with eighth-note pairs. Viola and Cello provide harmonic support.

Measure 14: Violin starts with eighth-note pairs. Viola and Cello provide harmonic support.

Measure 20: Violin starts with eighth-note pairs. Viola and Cello provide harmonic support.

Measure 21: Violin starts with eighth-note pairs. Viola and Cello provide harmonic support.

Measure 26: Violin starts with eighth-note pairs. Viola and Cello provide harmonic support.

Text overlays on the page include:

- "PROBEARTUR" diagonally across the top.
- "Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag" diagonally on the right.
- "Original evtl. gemindert" near the bottom left.
- "Ausgabequalität gegenüber" near the bottom left.

33



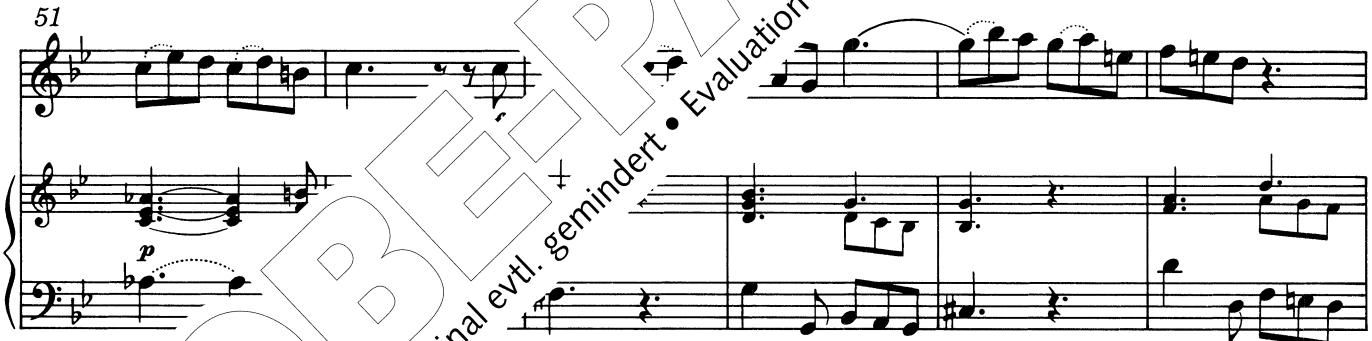
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45



51



57





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