

Wilhelm Friedemann
BACH

Trio in a
BR-WFB: B 15 (Fk 49)

herausgegeben von / edited by
Peter Wollny

In Verbindung mit dem Forschungsprojekt Bach-Repertorium
an der Sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig

Einzelausgabe aus Band 3 der Gesamtausgabe

Stuttgarter Bach-Ausgaben · Urtext

Partitur / Full score



Carus 32.215

Vorwort

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 ehemals 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 kantabile 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.

Für W. F. Bachs frühe Trios scheinen zwei Vorbilder maßgeblich gewesen zu sein: die von ihm selbst um 1733 abgeschrieben und vermutlich viel gespielten sechs Orgeltriosonaten seines Vaters und die drei Triosonaten aus der Tafelmusik Georg Philipp Telemanns. Die beiden Trios in D-Dur und das unvollendete Trio in a-Moll dürften um 1735 vermutlich als Teil einer nicht vollständig realisierten Werkserie entstanden sein.

Das Trio in a-Moll (BR-WFB B 15 / Fk 49) formt die der Gattung zugrunde liegenden satztechnischen Prinzipien noch weiter aus als die beiden Schwesterwerke. Sein erster – und einzig vollendeter – Satz ist eine strenge dreistimmige Fuge, in der verschiedene Arten der Engführung mit virtuosem Figurenwerk abwechseln, woraus sich stellenweise fast orchestrale Effekte ergeben. Nach diesem genialen Wurf scheint es Bach schwergefallen zu sein, für die beiden folgenden Sätze ähnlich neuartige und zugleich überzeugende Lösungen zu finden. So brach er das anschließende Siciliano bereits nach wenigen Takten ab und kehrte nie mehr zu seinem Entwurf zurück.

Peter Wollny

Foreword

The surviving chamber music works by Wilhelm Friedemann Bach contain, on the one hand, duets for two instruments of the same kind without basso continuo (six flute duets, three duets for violas), and on the other hand seven sonatas solo instrument(s) 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" (composition for trio) as their abstract, guiding principle. This had, in the first half of the 18th century, been elevated – with respect to both the theory and performance of instrumental chamber music – to the compositional ideal that linear counterpoint, sonorous harmonies and cantabile melodies could combine to form a perfect synthesis. Music theoreticians such as Johann Mattheson, Johann Joachim Quantz and Johann Adolph Scheibe declared the "Triosatz" simply to be the touchstone for every composer of note.

Two models seem to have been decisive for W. F. Bach's early trios – his father's six trio sonatas for organ that he himself copied in about 1733 and probably often performed, and the three trio sonatas from Georg Philipp Telemann's "Tafelmusik." The two trios in D major and the unfinished trio in A minor were probably composed about 1735 as part of a not completely realized series of works.

The Trio in A minor BR-WFB B 15 (Fk 49) extends the compositional principles of the genre even further than the other two companion works. The first, and only complete movement is a strict three-part fugue in which different types of stretto alternate with virtuoso figures which result partly in almost orchestral effects. After this stroke of genius it seems that Bach found it difficult to find similar new and at the same time convincing solutions for both of the following movements. Thus he broke off the following Siciliano after only a few measures and never returned to his sketch.

Peter Wollny

Translation: David Kosviner

Trio a-Moll

(unvollendet)

BR-WFB: B 15 (Fk 49)

Wilhelm Friedemann Bach

1710–1784

Allegro

Flauto I

Flauto II

Continuo

4

7

10

13

16

Musical notation for measures 16-18, featuring a treble and bass staff with complex rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

19

Musical notation for measures 19-21, featuring a treble and bass staff with complex rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

22

Musical notation for measures 22-24, featuring a treble and bass staff with complex rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

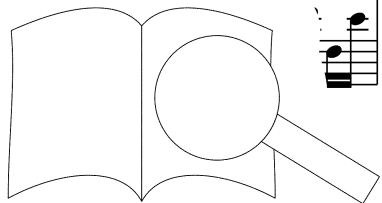
25

Musical notation for measures 25-27, featuring a treble and bass staff with complex rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

28

Musical notation for measures 28-30, featuring a treble and bass staff with complex rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

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31

Musical notation for measures 31-33, featuring a treble and bass staff with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

34

Musical notation for measures 34-36, featuring a treble and bass staff with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

37

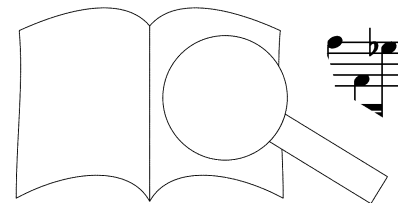
Musical notation for measures 37-39, featuring a treble and bass staff with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

40

Musical notation for measures 40-41, featuring a treble and bass staff with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

42

Musical notation for measures 42-43, featuring a treble and bass staff with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.



45

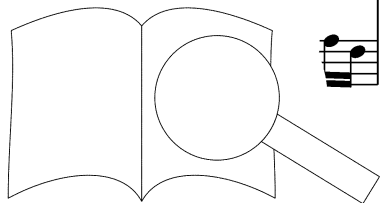
48

51

54

56

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59

Musical notation for measures 59-61. The system consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef, a piano accompaniment in treble clef, and a bass line in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 59 starts with a vocal rest and piano accompaniment. Measure 60 continues the accompaniment. Measure 61 features a vocal line with a sharp sign and piano accompaniment.

62

Musical notation for measures 62-64. The system consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef, a piano accompaniment in treble clef, and a bass line in bass clef. Measure 62 has a vocal line with a sharp sign and piano accompaniment. Measure 63 continues the accompaniment. Measure 64 features a vocal line with a flat sign and piano accompaniment.

65

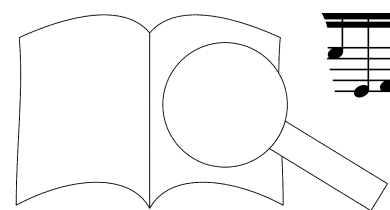
Musical notation for measures 65-67. The system consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef, a piano accompaniment in treble clef, and a bass line in bass clef. Measure 65 has a vocal line with a sharp sign and piano accompaniment. Measure 66 continues the accompaniment. Measure 67 features a vocal line with a sharp sign and piano accompaniment.

68

Musical notation for measures 68-70. The system consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef, a piano accompaniment in treble clef, and a bass line in bass clef. Measure 68 has a vocal line with a sharp sign and piano accompaniment. Measure 69 continues the accompaniment. Measure 70 features a vocal line with a sharp sign and piano accompaniment.

71

Musical notation for measures 71-73. The system consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef, a piano accompaniment in treble clef, and a bass line in bass clef. Measure 71 has a vocal line with a sharp sign and piano accompaniment. Measure 72 continues the accompaniment. Measure 73 features a vocal line with a sharp sign and piano accompaniment.



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74

Musical notation for measures 74-76, featuring a treble and bass staff with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

77

Musical notation for measures 77-79, featuring a treble and bass staff with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

80

Musical notation for measures 80-82, featuring a treble and bass staff with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

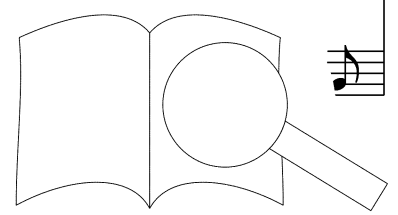
83

Musical notation for measures 83-85, featuring a treble and bass staff with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

86

Musical notation for measures 86-88, featuring a treble and bass staff with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

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89

92

95

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