

Johann Bernhard
BACH

Ouverture in e
Orchestersuite Nr. 3

2 Violini, Viola
Violoncello / Contrabbasso, Cembalo

Erstausgabe / First edition

herausgegeben von / edited by
Hans Bergmann & Hermann [^]

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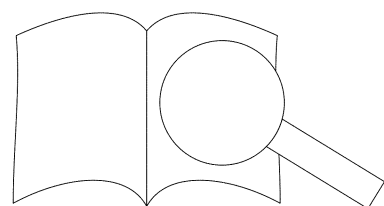
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Carus-Bach-Ausgaben

Partitur / Full score



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Vorwort

Johann Bernhard Bach wurde am 26. November 1676 in Erfurt im Haus „Zu den Drei Rosen“, dem Geburtshaus auch von Johann Sebastian Bachs Mutter, geboren, wo sein Vater Johann Ägidius Direktor der Stadtmusik, Organist und Krämer war. Über seine Kindheit und Jugend ist wenig bekannt. Diese war aber durch die große Pestepidemie des Jahres 1682 überschattet, die auch unter seinen Verwandten viele Opfer forderte. In seiner Heimatstadt erhielt der Knabe eine humanistische Ausbildung am Ratsgymnasium, in dessen Chorus musicus er sang. Den ersten Orgelunterricht erteilte ihm sein Vater. Ob er auch Schüler Pachelbels war, der von 1678–1690 Organist der Erfurter Predigerkirche und unmittelbarer Nachbar der Familie Bach war, ist nicht bekannt. Daß der angesehene Pachelbel Einfluß auf Bernhard Bachs musikalisches Denken hatte, läßt sich an seinen Orgelwerken ablesen.

Von 1686–1699, dem Jahr seiner Berufung an die Katharinenkirche in Magdeburg, war Bernhard Bach – noch als Schüler, später als Jurastudent – Organist an der Erfurter Kaufmannskirche. Während dieser Zeit war Johann Gottfried Walther sein bedeutendster Schüler, und zwar in italienischer Tabulatur und im Generalbaßspiel.

1703 übersiedelte der damals als hervorragender Orgelspieler angesehene Bernhard Bach nach Eisenach, um dort Organist an der Georgenkirche – als Nachfolger des großen Johann Christoph Bach – und Kammermusicus am Hofe Herzog Johann Wilhelms zu werden.¹

Hier wirkte in den Jahren 1708–1712 auch Telemann als Kapellmeister. Johann Limberg preist in seinem Traktat „Das im Jahre 1708 lebende und schwebende Eisenach“ die Lieblichkeit der Musik, die sich durch das Wirken von Telemann in den Gottesdiensten der Georgenkirche ergab, in denen Bernhard Bach als Organist mitwirkte.

Telemann war ein ausgezeichnete Kenner der Instrumentalmusik Lullys und Campras, und er wird seine profunden Kenntnisse sicherlich an die mit ihm befreundeten Vettern Bernhard und den zu dieser Zeit in Weimar lebenden Johan

Sebastian weitergegeben haben. Französischer Einfluß ist in allen vier Ouverturen Bernhards unverkennbar und wird nicht zuletzt auf Telemanns Einfluß zurückgehen. Im Nekrolog auf J.S. Bach ist denn auch davon die Rede, daß Johann Bernhard viele schöne, nach dem Telemannischen Geschmacke eingerichtete, Ouverturen gesetzt habe.

1716 heiratete Bernhard Johanna Siefer, die drei Kindern das Leben schenkte. Auch der Sohn Johann Ernst, Patenkind und später Schüler Johann Sebastians, gelangte zu Ansehen und wurde der Nachfolger seines Vaters.

Nach dem Fortgang Telemanns aus Eisenach wurde Bernhard dessen Nachfolger als Kapellmeister. Man darf annehmen, daß er in diesem Amt seine Ouverturen am Hofe aufgeführt hat. Übrigens wurde sein Gehalt dort fast verdoppelt und bis zu seinem Tode am 11. Juni 1749 weitergezahlt, obwohl schon 1741 die Kapelle des Herzogs aufgelöst wurde, nach an das Fürstentum Weimar gefallen war.²

Die Beziehungen zwischen Bernhard und Telemanns Sohn Gottfried Bernhard der Jüngere scheinen rege gewesen zu sein. So war der Sohn seines Veters wird der Thomas Bach, der die Stimmenmaterials selbst schrieb, im Leipziger Café Zimmermann.

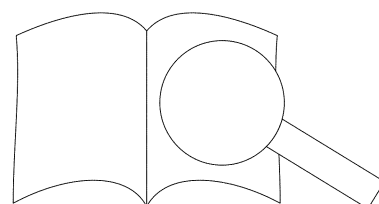
Vielfältig sind die Beziehungen zwischen den beiden Vettern (irgendwann in Eisenach), die fünf vierstimmigen Ouverturen (die Bachs genannt), am auffälligsten die Ouverture Bernhards mit korrekter Linienführung in h-Moll von Johann Sebastian Bach.

Ausgabe der Staatsbibliothek Bonn, Bonn, Mikrofilm und die Editionsreihe.

Hermann Max

Zu diesem Werk liegt folgende Partitur, zugleich Cembalo komplettes Orchestermanuskript.

The following performance full score and cembalo complete orchestral manuscript.



Ouverture in e

Orchestersuite Nr. 3

Johann Bernhard Bach

1676–1749

I. Ouverture

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Basso continuo

Cembalo
Violoncello e
Contrabbasso

6 5 6 7 5# 6

5

6 6 f 4+
2

10

4# 6 6 4#

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Aufführungsdauer/Duration/Durée: ca. 20 min.

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Erstdruck/First edition

Herausgeber und

Generalbassaussetzung: Hans Bergmann

Allegro

15

1. 2.

4/3 # 6

19

6 7 #

22

6 # 6 # 7 7 # 6 5 6 7 7 6

25

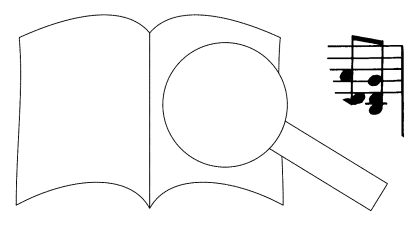
6 7 8 # 6 # 6 7 # 6

28

6 7 7 6

31

6 6 6 6 4 6 5 6 6 6 6 # 5 4 6 5 6 6 5



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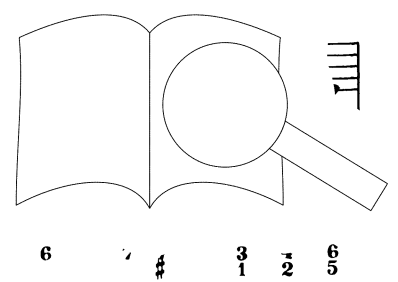
35

6 # 6 5 # 6 6 6 6 6

39

43

6 7 # 1 2 5 6 6 7 # 2+ 6 7 # 6 7 # 1 2 5



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47

6 6 6 6 6 3 4 6 6 6
1 2

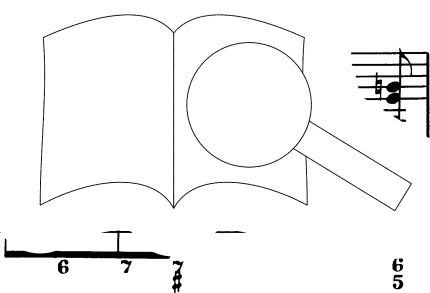
51

6 3 - 6 6 3 -

55

6 5# - 7# 6# # 6 7 7# 6 5

PROBENPARTE
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58

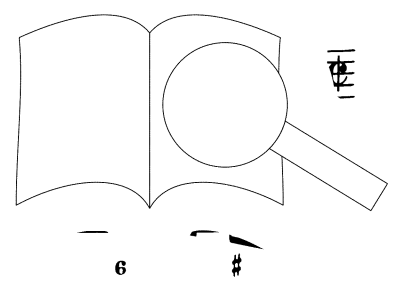
Musical score for measures 58-60. It consists of three systems. The first system has three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. The second system has two treble clefs and one bass clef. The third system has two treble clefs and one bass clef. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 5, 6, and 7. A sharp sign (#) is present in the bass line of the first system.

61

Musical score for measures 61-63. It consists of three systems. The first system has three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. The second system has two treble clefs and one bass clef. The third system has two treble clefs and one bass clef. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 5, 6, and 7. A sharp sign (#) is present in the bass line of the first system.

64

Musical score for measures 64-66. It consists of three systems. The first system has three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. The second system has two treble clefs and one bass clef. The third system has two treble clefs and one bass clef. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 7, 6, 6, 7, 8, 6, 6, and 7. A sharp sign (#) is present in the bass line of the first system.



67

Musical notation for measures 67-71. The system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The piano part features chords and moving lines in both hands.

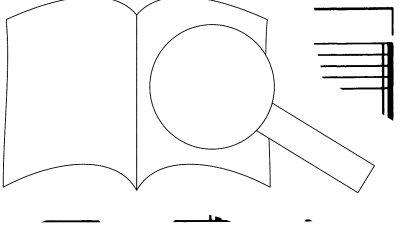
72

Musical notation for measures 72-76. The system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The piano part continues with harmonic support for the vocal line.

77

Musical notation for measures 77-80. The system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The piano part features chords and moving lines in both hands.

Musical notation for measures 81-84. This system shows only the piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The piano part features chords and moving lines in both hands.



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2. Air

First system of musical notation for '2. Air'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef, a vocal line in treble clef, and a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/4. The piano part includes fingerings: 5, 6, 2, 6, 7, 7.

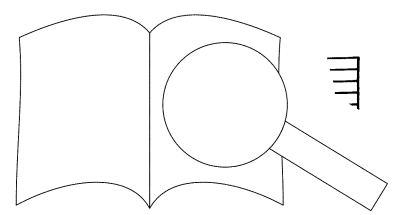
Second system of musical notation, piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves: a treble clef and a bass clef. The piano part includes fingerings: 5, 6, 2, 6, 7, 7.

Third system of musical notation, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef, a vocal line in treble clef, and a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The piano part includes fingerings: 8, #, #, 6, 4, #, #.

Fourth system of musical notation, piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves: a treble clef and a bass clef. The piano part includes fingerings: 8, #, #, 6, 4, #, #.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef, a vocal line in treble clef, and a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The piano part includes fingerings: 4, 6, 6, 5.

Sixth system of musical notation, piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves: a treble clef and a bass clef. The piano part includes fingerings: 4, 6, 6, 5.



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11

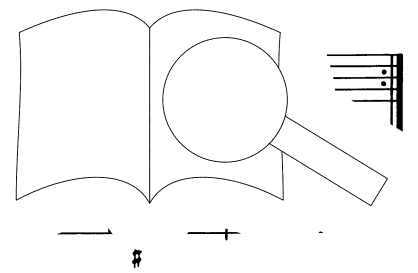
7 7 6 7

15

6 6 7 6 6 7 5

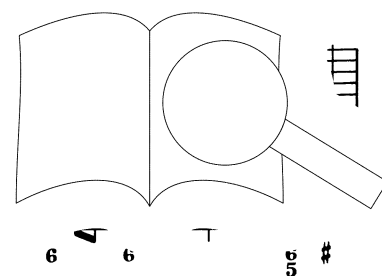
19

6 7 7 6 5



3. Les plaisirs

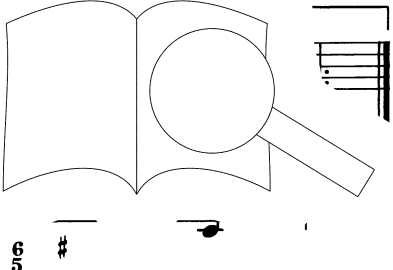
Vivement



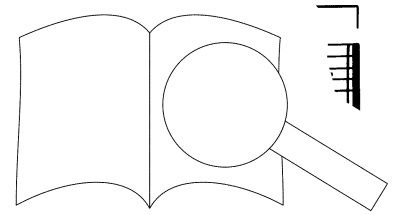
24

32

39

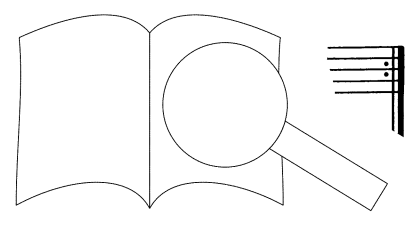


4a. Menuet I



4b. Menuet II

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Menuet 1 Da...

5. Air

First system of musical notation for '5. Air'. It consists of a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand.

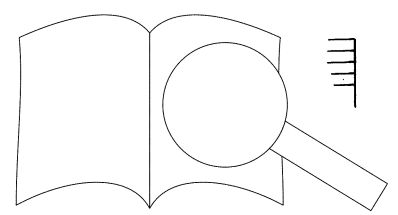
Piano accompaniment for the first system, including chord symbols: 8, 6, 6, 6, #, 4+, 6, 8.

Second system of musical notation for '5. Air', starting at measure 9. It continues the vocal and piano parts from the first system.

Piano accompaniment for the second system, including chord symbols: 6, 9, 3, 6, 6, #.

Third system of musical notation for '5. Air', starting at measure 17. It continues the vocal and piano parts.

Piano accompaniment for the third system, including chord symbols: #, -, 7, 6, 6, 2, 6, 6, 6, #, -, c, #, #.



25

6. Rigadon

7

13

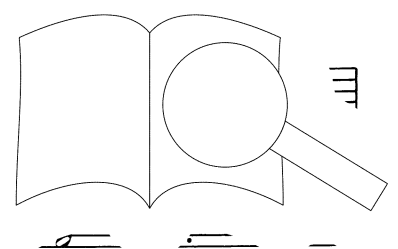
Musical score for measures 13-18. The system consists of two staves: a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The piano part includes a bass line with a 6/8 time signature and a treble line with chords. A large watermark 'PROBE-PARTFUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

19

Musical score for measures 19-24. The system consists of two staves: a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The piano part includes a bass line with a 6/4 time signature and a treble line with chords. A large watermark 'PROBE-PARTFUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

25

Musical score for measures 25-30. The system consists of two staves: a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The piano part includes a bass line with a 7/8 time signature and a treble line with chords. A large watermark 'PROBE-PARTFUR' is overlaid diagonally across the page.



31

6 # 6/4 # 6/4 # 6 #

38

Fine

piano

piano

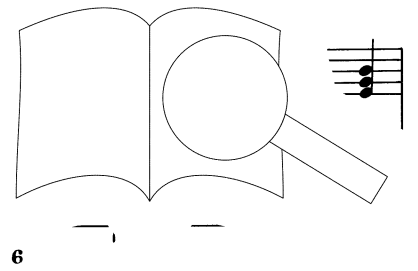
piano

Fine

6 4 # # 6 6 #

45

6/4 3 6 6 4 3 6



51

1. 2.

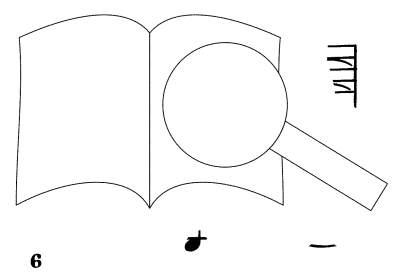
6 4 # # 6 8 6 6 6 4 #

7. Courante

6 # 5 4 #

8

6 6 6 6 6 6



16

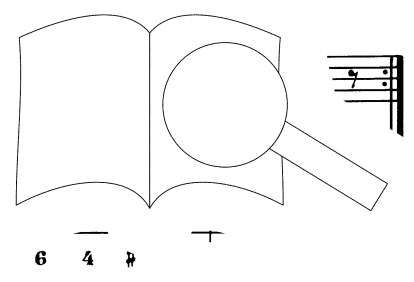
Musical score for measures 16-23. It consists of two systems. The first system has three staves: vocal (treble clef), piano (treble clef), and piano (bass clef). The second system has two staves: piano (treble clef) and piano (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure numbers 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 are indicated below the staves.

24

Musical score for measures 24-31. It consists of two systems. The first system has three staves: vocal (treble clef), piano (treble clef), and piano (bass clef). The second system has two staves: piano (treble clef) and piano (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure numbers 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31 are indicated below the staves.

32

Musical score for measures 32-39. It consists of two systems. The first system has three staves: vocal (treble clef), piano (treble clef), and piano (bass clef). The second system has two staves: piano (treble clef) and piano (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure numbers 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 are indicated below the staves.



20

27

34

