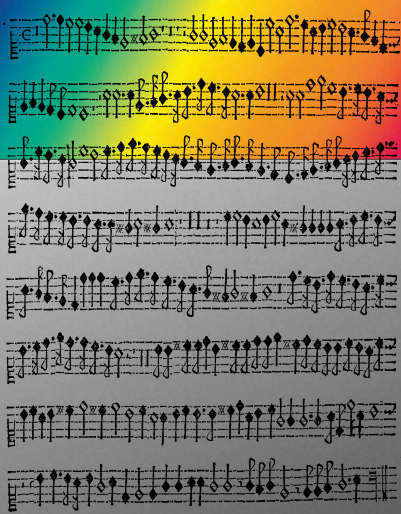


ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR SPIELMUSIK



Johann Sebastian Bach
(1685 – 1750)

Drei Sinfonien
(BWV 794, 795, 799)
für Altblockflöte und
Cembalo (Klavier)

Three Sinfonias
for treble recorder and
harpsichord (piano)

MOECK

Vorwort

J. S. Bachs 15 Sinfonien (oder dreistimmige Inventionen) für Tasteninstrument sind ebenso wie die zweistimmigen Inventionen für seinen Sohn Wilhelm Friedemann geschrieben. Sie entstanden um 1720 und erhielten ihre endgültige Form in der Reinschrift, die Bach 1723 anfertigte. Im Vorwort verweist Bach darauf, dass sie als Lehr- und Unterrichtsstücke sowohl für Musiker als auch für Komponisten gedacht sind. Die dreistimmige Struktur der Sinfonien begünstigt die Bearbeitung für eine Besetzung mit Instrumenten wie z. B. Blockflöte und Cembalo.

In drei seiner Flötensonaten, den drei Gambensonaten und den sechs Violinsonaten schrieb Bach nicht den üblichen bezifferten Bass, sondern eine obligate Begleitung für Tasteninstrument, in der die rechte Hand vollständig auskomponiert ist. Diese bahnbrechende Technik führt zu einem dreistimmigen Layout: das oberste System ist für das Soloinstrument reserviert, das zweite für die rechte Hand und das untere für die linke Hand, die den Bass spielt. Die vorliegende Bearbeitung der drei Sinfonien erweist sich insofern als authentisch, da sie der Textur anderer Bachscher Werke folgt. In der Regel wurde der Blockflöte die Oberstimme der Vorlage zugewiesen. Gelegentliche Änderungen der Stimmführung wie Oktavierungen oder kleine rhythmische Änderungen waren unumgänglich. BWV 795 wurde um einen Ganzton von f-Moll nach g-Moll transponiert. In den Takten 8-10 von BWV 794 und den Takten 1-4 von BWV 799 kann der Cembalist nach eigenem Ermessen wie beim Continuospiel die rechte Hand ausharmonisieren, weshalb eine Bezifferung hinzugefügt wurde. Bis auf diese Punkte folgt die Bearbeitung Bachs Vorlage.

BWV 794 und BWV 799 sind im italienischen Stil komponiert. Sie erinnern stark an die italienische Triosonate und weisen mit ihrer lebendigen rhythmischen Gestaltung Merkmale italienischer Violinmusik auf. BWV 795 zeigt Bachs unübertroffene Meisterschaft im strengen kontrapunktischen Stil. Sowohl der Kontrapunkt als auch der intensive Gebrauch von Chromatik stammen aus der Tradition der evangelischen Kirchenmusik Norddeutschlands – vielleicht ist es nicht übertrieben, sich dieses Stück in anderer Besetzung als Einleitung zu einer der mehr nach innen gerichteten Kirchenkantaten Bachs vorzustellen. Sicherlich ist bereits diese Sinfonia ein ausreichender Beweis dafür, dass Vollendung und technische Komplexität sich vollständig mit Tiefe und Stärke des Ausdrucks verbinden können.

Diese Bearbeitungen wurden erstmals im August 2003 von Debra Pring (Blockflöte) und Roger Beeson (Cembalo) im Londoner Handel House Museum aufgeführt.

Übersetzung: F. Müller-Busch

Preface

J. S. Bach's fifteen Sinfonias (or Three-part Inventions) for keyboard, like the Two-part Inventions, were written for his son Wilhelm Friedemann. They date from around 1720, and reached their definitive form in the fair copy which Bach prepared in 1723. In the preface to this Bach made clear that they were intended as teaching pieces for instruction in both performance and composition. The three-part texture of the Sinfonias makes many of them very suitable for transcription for an instrumental combination such as recorder and harpsichord.

In three of his flute sonatas, in the three gamba sonatas and in the six violin sonatas, Bach provided not the usual continuo bass, but obligato keyboard accompaniments in which the right-hand part is fully written out. This pioneering technique tends to result in a three-part layout: an upper line on the solo instrument, another on the keyboard right hand, with the left hand taking the bass. These arrangements of three of the Sinfonias therefore employ an authentically Bachian texture. In general the recorder has been given the top line of the original. Occasional adjustments have been made to the part-writing, with some octave transposition, and there are slight rhythmic changes; BWV 795 is transposed up a tone from the original F minor. In bars 8-10 of BWV 794 and bars 1-4 of BWV 799 it would be appropriate for the performer to add chords, continuo-style, in the right hand, and the bass line has been figured accordingly. In all other respects these arrangements are faithful to what Bach wrote.

BWV 794 and BWV 799 are Italianate in style, calling to mind the Italian trio sonata and sometimes displaying a rather violinistic character in their lively rhythmic figuration. BWV 795 has the strict contrapuntal construction of which Bach was an unsurpassed master; both this and the intense chromaticism and angular lines suggest the tradition of Protestant North German music – perhaps it is not too fanciful to imagine this piece, in a different instrumentation, prefacing one of Bach's more introverted church cantatas. Certainly this Sinfonia on its own is sufficient to prove that accomplishment and complexity of technique are entirely compatible with depth and strength of expression.

These arrangements were first performed at the Handel House Museum in London in August 2003 by Debra Pring (recorder) and Roger Beeson (harpsichord).

Préface

Les 15 sinfonies de J. S. Bach (ou inventions à trois voix) pour clavier ont été, tout comme les inventions à deux voix, composées pour son fils Wilhelm Friedemann. Ecrites vers 1720, elles revêtirent leur forme définitive dans le manuscrit rédigé par Bach en 1723. Dans la préface, Bach indique qu'elles s'adressent non seulement à des musiciens mais également à des compositeurs qui pourraient s'en servir comme matériel didactique. La structure à trois voix des sinfonies facilite l'arrangement pour une instrumentation comme par exemple flûte à bec et clavecin.

Dans trois de ses sonates pour flûte, ses trois sonates pour gambe et ses six sonates pour violon, Bach composa, au lieu de la basse chiffrée usuelle, un accompagnement indispensable pour clavier, dans lequel la main droite dispose d'une composition entière. Cette technique inhabituelle engendre un système à trois voix : le système supérieur pour l'instrument solo, le second pour la main droite et le système inférieur pour la main gauche qui joue la basse. Le présent arrangement des trois sinfonies s'avère être authentique dans la mesure où il suit la texture d'autres œuvres de Bach. En principe, la voix supérieure de l'original est attribuée à la flûte à bec. Des modifications passagères au niveau de la répartition des voix ainsi que des mises à l'octave ou de petites modifications au niveau du rythme étaient inévitables. BWV 795 a été transposé d'un ton, de fa mineur en sol mineur. Aux mesures 8-10 du BWV 794 et aux mesures 1-4 du BWV 799, le claveciniste peut, s'il le juge opportun, ajouter des harmonies pour la main droite, raison pour laquelle un chiffrage a été ajouté. Outre les points sus-mentionnés, l'arrangement suit l'original de Bach.

BWV 794 et BWV 799 sont composés dans le style italien. Ils rappellent fortement les sonates pour trio italiennes et présentent, en raison de leur forme rythmique vivante, certains caractères de la musique pour violon italienne. BWV 795 est le reflet de la maîtrise inégalée de Bach de cet art difficile qu'est le contrepoint. Le contrepoint, tout comme le recours intensif du chromatisme, proviennent de la tradition de la musique sacrée évangélique du Nord de l'Allemagne, et l'on peut tout à fait s'imaginer cette composition – dans une autre instrumentation – comme introduction à l'une des cantates sacrées de Bach, plus introverties. Cette sinfonie est certainement la preuve suffisante qu'accomplissement et complexité technique peuvent aller de paire avec profondeur et force de l'expression.

Ces arrangements ont été présentés pour la première fois en août 2003 par Debra Pring (flûte à bec) et Roger Beeson (clavecin) au Handel House Museum de Londres.

Traduction : A. Rabin-Weller

Roger A. Beeson

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685 – 1750)
Drei Sinfonien
für Altblockflöte und Cembalo (Klavier)
eingrichtet von Roger A. Beeson

Sinfonia F-Dur (BWV 794)

Altblockflöte

Cembalo
(Klavier)

3

5

7

4

9

Musical notation for measures 9 and 10. The system includes a treble clef staff, a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and a bass clef staff. Measure 9 features a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. Measure 10 continues the melodic line and bass line. Below the bass clef staff, the following notes are indicated: 5, 6, #, 6, 5, 5b, 6, #.

11

Musical notation for measures 11 and 12. The system includes a treble clef staff, a grand staff, and a bass clef staff. Measure 11 features a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. Measure 12 continues the melodic line and bass line.

13

Musical notation for measures 13 and 14. The system includes a treble clef staff, a grand staff, and a bass clef staff. Measure 13 features a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. Measure 14 continues the melodic line and bass line.

15

Musical notation for measures 15 and 16. The system includes a treble clef staff, a grand staff, and a bass clef staff. Measure 15 features a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. Measure 16 continues the melodic line and bass line.

17

Musical notation for measure 17. The system includes a treble clef staff, a grand staff, and a bass clef staff. Measure 17 features a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef.

19



21



Sinfonia g-Moll (BWV 795)



3



6

6

Musical notation for measures 6-8. The system consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 6 features a melodic line in the treble staff with a sharp sign on the first note, and a complex accompaniment in the grand staff. Measures 7 and 8 continue the melodic and accompanimental patterns.

9

9

Musical notation for measures 9-11. The system consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The key signature has two flats. Measure 9 shows a melodic line in the treble staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the grand staff. Measures 10 and 11 continue the piece.

12

12

Musical notation for measures 12-14. The system consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The key signature has two flats. Measure 12 features a melodic line in the treble staff and a complex accompaniment in the grand staff. Measures 13 and 14 continue the piece.

15

15

Musical notation for measures 15-17. The system consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The key signature has two flats. Measure 15 shows a melodic line in the treble staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the grand staff. Measures 16 and 17 continue the piece.

18

18

Musical notation for measures 18-20. The system consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The key signature has two flats. Measure 18 shows a melodic line in the treble staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the grand staff. Measures 19 and 20 continue the piece.

21

24

27

30

33

Sinfonia a-Moll (BWV 799)

Measures 1-6 of the first system. The score is in 3/4 time and A minor. The first staff (treble clef) contains the melody, starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The second staff (grand staff) contains the piano accompaniment, starting with a half note G3 in the bass and a half note A3 in the treble. Fingering numbers 6, 6, 7, and # are indicated below the bass line.

Measures 7-11 of the first system. The melody continues with a half note D5, followed by quarter notes E5, F5, and G5. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the bass and quarter notes in the treble. A slur is placed over measures 8-11.

Measures 12-16 of the first system. The melody consists of a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the bass and quarter notes in the treble. A slur is placed over measures 12-16.

Measures 17-18 of the first system. The melody consists of a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the bass and quarter notes in the treble. A slur is placed over measures 17-18.

22

Musical score for measures 22-26. The system consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The music features a melodic line in the upper treble staff and a complex accompaniment in the grand staff, including a bass line with eighth-note patterns and a treble line with chords and eighth notes.

27

Musical score for measures 27-31. The system consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The music features a melodic line in the upper treble staff with a long slur over measures 27-28, and a complex accompaniment in the grand staff with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

32

Musical score for measures 32-36. The system consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The music features a melodic line in the upper treble staff with a slur and a fermata, and a complex accompaniment in the grand staff with eighth-note patterns and accidentals.

37

Musical score for measures 37-41. The system consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The music features a melodic line in the upper treble staff with a slur and a fermata, and a complex accompaniment in the grand staff with eighth-note patterns and accidentals.

10

42

Musical notation for measures 42-46. The system consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The music features a melodic line in the treble clef and a piano accompaniment in the grand staff.

47

Musical notation for measures 47-51. The system consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The music continues with a melodic line and piano accompaniment.

52

Musical notation for measures 52-55. The system consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The music continues with a melodic line and piano accompaniment.

56

Musical notation for measures 56-59. The system consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The music continues with a melodic line and piano accompaniment.

60

Musical notation for measures 60-63. The system consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The music continues with a melodic line and piano accompaniment.



Roger Beeson wurde 1945 in Leicester (Großbritannien) geboren und an der Sheffield University ausgebildet, wo er Abschlüsse als BA, BMus und PhD erhielt. Er unterrichtete einige Zeit als Schullehrer in London und wurde 1977 Dozent der Musikabteilung an der Kingston University, der er 25 Jahre angehörte. 2002 trat er in den Ruhestand und somit von seinen Ämtern als Dozent und Direktor der Musikabteilung zurück. Er ist als Begleiter regelmäßig am Klavier und am Cembalo zu hören und komponierte zahlreiche Chor- und Instrumentalwerke. Seine neusten Kompositionen sind u. a. eine Sonatine für Altblockflöte und Klavier (2001), eine Sonate für Klarinette und Klavier (2002) sowie drei Stücke für Blechbläser (2003).

Übersetzung: F. Müller-Busch

Roger Beeson was born in Leicester (UK) in 1945 and educated at Sheffield University, where he gained the degrees of BA, BMus and PhD. After a period as a schoolteacher in London he joined the Music staff at Kingston University in 1977, where he remained for twenty-five years, before taking early retirement in 2002 from his post as Principal Lecturer and Course Director of the BMus Honours degree course. He performs regularly as a piano and harpsichord accompanist and has composed numerous choral and instrumental pieces. Recent works include a Sonatina for treble recorder and piano (2001), a Sonata for clarinet and piano (2002), and Three Pieces for Brass (2003).

Roger Beeson est né en 1945 à Leicester (Grande-Bretagne) et a étudié à l'université de Sheffield où il a obtenu les diplômes de BA, BMus et PhD. Il a été professeur des écoles pendant quelques temps à Londres avant d'enseigner en 1977 à la faculté de musique de la Kingston University où il a exercé pendant 25 ans. En 2002, il a pris sa retraite et quitté sa chaire de professeur de faculté et son poste de directeur de la faculté de musique. On le rencontre régulièrement lors de concerts en tant qu'accompagnateur au piano ou au clavecin ; il a composé de nombreuses œuvres instrumentales et pour chœur. Ses dernières compositions comprennent notamment une sonatine pour flûte à bec alto et piano (2001), une sonate pour clarinette et piano (2002) ainsi que trois pièces pour cuivres (2003).

Traduction : A. Rabin-Weller