

J. S. BACH

Concerto Nr. III in D-Dur

für Cembalo und Streicher

Concerto No. III in D major

for Harpsichord and Strings

BWV 1054

Klavierauszug
nach dem Urtext der Neuen Bach-Ausgabe von
Piano Reduction
based on the Urtext of the New Bach Edition by

Werner Breig



Bärenreiter Kassel · Basel · London · New York · Prag
BA 5226a

BESETZUNG / ENSEMBLE

Cembalo concertato;
Violino I, II, Viola,
Continuo (Violoncello, Violone)

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 17 min.

Ergänzende Ausgabe zu: *Johann Sebastian Bach, Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke*, herausgegeben vom Johann-Sebastian-Bach-Institut Göttingen und vom Bach-Archiv Leipzig, Serie VII, Band 4: *Orchesterwerke* (BA 5090), herausgegeben von Werner Breig. Neben diesem Klavierauszug sind die Stimmen (BA 5226) und eine Studienpartitur (TP 410) erschienen.

Supplementary edition to: *Johann Sebastian Bach, Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke*, issued by the Johann Sebastian Bach Institut Göttingen and the Bach Archiv Leipzig, Series VII, Volume 4: *Orchesterwerke* (BA 5090), edited by Werner Breig. In addition to this piano reduction, the parts (BA 5226) and a study score (TP 410) are also published.

VORWORT

Das Konzert D-Dur BWV 1054 ist die Transkription des Violinkonzerts E-Dur BWV 1042. Die für unsere Ausgabe maßgebliche Quelle ist die um 1738 entstandene autographe Partitur der Cembalokonzerte (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Mus. ms. Bach P234), in der das Konzert an dritter Stelle steht. Mit Rücksicht auf die Obergrenze der Cembalo-Tastatur hat sich Bach zu einer Abwärtstransposition um einen Ganzton entschlossen; dadurch konnte der im Violinkonzert häufig erreichte Spitzenton e'' ohne Linienbrechung wiedergegeben werden. Die Figurationen der Solovioline hat Bach stellenweise zunächst unverändert übernommen, dann aber nachträglich cembalogerecht umgestaltet, was in der Partitur an umfangreichen eigenhändigen Korrekturen zu sehen ist, die teilweise in Tabulaturschrift eingetragen sind.¹

Zu Einzelheiten des Klavierauszuges sei folgendes bemerkt:

Zur Thematik des 1. Satzes gehören die zuerst in T. 4–6 und 9–10 und dann an zahlreichen Parallelstellen vorkommenden repetierten Sechzehntelnoten. Wo diese Figuren in der Solovioline vorkommen, hat Bach sie für das Cembalo in gebrochene Oktaven umgewandelt. Im vorliegenden Klavierauszug ist bei der Umsetzung solcher Figuren analog verfahren, wenn sie gleichzeitig auch im Cembalo vorkommen. Wenn nur das Ripieno diese Motivik hat (etwa in T. 31 bis 33), sind dagegen nach Möglichkeit die Repetitionen – deren Ausführung auf modernen Instrumenten kaum auf Schwierigkeiten stößt – beibehalten worden. Dass jedoch auch diese Stellen in Akkordbrechungen umgewandelt werden können, versteht sich von selbst.

Die Oktavierung des Basses in den Rahmenritornellen des 2. Satzes (T. 1–5 und T. 51–56) ist wegen der Kreuzungen mit den Mittelstimmen des Streichersatzes erforderlich; sie kann auch über die angegebenen Stellen hinaus erweitert werden.

Die Klavierauszüge zu J. S. Bachs Cembalokonzerten sollen einerseits als praktisches Hilfsmittel für Aufführungen in der Originalbesetzung dienen, andererseits aber auch die Möglichkeit bieten, diese Werke in der Besetzung mit zwei Klavierinstrumenten zu spielen. Das darunterliegende Doppelsystem enthält eine Einrichtung des Streicherripienos für ein zweites Klavierinstrument. Für diese Einrichtung waren folgende Grundsätze maßgeblich:

1. Ist der Part der 1. Violine mit dem Cembalodiskant identisch, dann wird er im allgemeinen nicht in den Klavierauszug aufgenommen.

2. Die Bass-Stimme des Streicherensembles (Bach nennt sie „Continuo“, obwohl an eine akkordische Ergänzung im Normalfall nicht gedacht ist) verläuft an vielen Stellen, besonders in den Ritornellen, unisono mit dem Cembalobass.

1 Vgl. die Faksimile-Ausgabe von BWV 1054, die 1972 in der „Faksimile-Reihe Bachscher Werke und Schriftstücke“ im Deutschen Verlag für Musik Leipzig mit einem Vorwort von Hans-Joachim Schulze erschienen ist.

Soweit die oberen Streicherstimmen problemlos mit der rechten Hand gespielt werden können, wird die Bass-Stimme der linken Hand übertragen. Dabei wird grundsätzlich die originale Oktavlage beibehalten; doch kann ad libitum die Basslinie in der unteren Oktave gespielt werden und repräsentiert dann den Violone. Wenn die Tieferlegung des Basses aus spieltechnischen Gründen nötig oder aus strukturellen Gründen besonders empfehlenswert ist, wird dies durch Oktavierungszeichen ausgedrückt. Vielfach verzichtet der Klavierauszug auf die Wiedergabe des Continuo, um eine möglichst partiturahe Wiedergabe der Mittelstimmen zu erreichen.

3. Stimmkreuzungen zwischen den Streicherstimmen sind in der Notation des Klavierauszuges im allgemeinen nicht kenntlich gemacht. Doch wird der originale Stimmenverlauf immer dann durch die Halsung ausgedrückt, wenn sich durch reine Klangnotation im Notenbild scheinbare Stimmführungsfehler ergäben.

4. Zusätze des Herausgebers werden – anders als im Solocembalo – im Klavierauszug aus notationspraktischen Gründen nicht eigens kenntlich gemacht.

5. Streichinstrumentenspezifische Vortragsbezeichnungen (spiccato, pizzicato, arco) werden – sofern sie nicht nur einzelne Stimmen betreffen – in Klammern wiedergegeben, da sie auf die vom Komponisten beabsichtigten Klangwirkungen deutlicher hinweisen, als es eine Umsetzung in klavieristische Spielanweisungen vermag.

ZUR EDITION

Der Part des Solocembalos² ist identisch mit dem Notentext in Bd. VII/4 der Neuen Bach-Ausgabe.³ Mit Ausnahme der Werktitle sind sämtliche Zusätze des Bearbeiters innerhalb des Notenbandes gekennzeichnet, und zwar Buchstaben durch Kursivdruck, Bögen durch Strichelung, sonstige Zeichen (z. B. Ornamente) durch kleineren Stich. Daher werden alle der Quelle entnommenen Buchstaben – auch dynamische Zeichen wie f, p usw. – in geradem Druck wiedergegeben. Die Akzidenzen sind nach den heute geltenden Regeln gesetzt. Zusatzakzidenzen, die vom Bandbearbeiter nach eigenem Ermessen gesetzt wurden (die also nicht durch die Umschreibung nach den heute gebräuchlichen Regeln notwendig wurden), werden in kleinem Stich wiedergegeben.

2 Bach verwendet für das Soloinstrument unterschiedliche Bezeichnungen („Cembalo concertato“, „Cembalo certato“ oder „Cembalo obbligato“), ohne dass damit ein Unterschied in der Funktion des Cembalos ausgedrückt wäre. Vgl. dazu Matthias Wendt, *Solo – Obligato – Concertato: Fakten zur Terminologie der konzertierenden Instrumentalpartien bei Johann Sebastian Bach*, in: *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Konzerts – Festschrift Siegfried Kross zum 60. Geburtstag*, hrsg. von Reinmar Emans und Matthias Wendt, Bonn 1990, S. 57–76 (besonders S. 67).

3 Jedoch sind Druckfehler in der 1. Auflage von NBA VII/4 stillschweigend korrigiert.

PREFACE

The Concerto in D major, BWV 1054, is a transcription of Bach's E major Violin Concerto, BWV 1042. The principal source for the present edition is Bach's autograph score of the harpsichord concertos dating from some time around 1738. In view of the upper limit of the harpsichord, Bach decided to transpose the piece down by a whole step. This enabled him to reproduce the frequently occurring peak pitch of the violin concerto, e'', without interrupting the melodic line. In some passages Bach initially adopted the figuration of the solo violin part unchanged only to recast it for harpsichord at a later date. This led to extensive corrections in the autograph score, some of which are even entered in tablature.¹

Readers are hereby alerted to the following editorial peculiarities of the keyboard reduction:

The repeated sixteenth-notes first heard in mm. 4–6 and 9–10 and later in many parallel passages belong to the thematic material of the first movement. Where these figures occur in the solo violin part Bach has transformed them into broken octaves for the harpsichord. Our keyboard reduction handles such figures in a similar fashion when they are also found in the harpsichord part. Where they only occur in the ripieno (e. g. in mm. 31–33), however, repeated notes have been chosen, which hardly pose problems on modern instruments. Nevertheless, it goes without saying that these passages, too, may be played as broken chords.

The octave transposition of the bass in the outside ritornellos of movement 2 (mm. 1–5 and 51–56) was necessitated by the crossed parts in the middle voices of the string ensemble. It may also be applied to other passages besides those indicated in our volume.

The piano reductions of J. S. Bach's harpsichord concertos based on the New Bach Edition are intended to serve as practical aids in performances with the original scoring and, at the same time, to make it possible to perform these works with two keyboard instruments.

Beneath the solo part is a reduction for a second keyboard instrument of the ripieno strings. This reduction was prepared in accordance with the following principles:

1. Where the first violin part is identical to the descant of the harpsichord, it has generally been omitted from the reduction.
2. The bass part of the string ensemble (Bach referred to this part as "Continuo" without necessarily intending it to receive a chordal realization) sounds in unison with the bass of the harpsichord in many passages, particularly in the ritornellos. Where the upper string parts can be easily negotiated by the right hand, this bass part has been assigned to the left hand, generally in its original register. However, the bass line

may also be transposed down an octave ad libitum, in which case it represents the violone part. Octave signs are used to identify those passages where octave displacement of the bass is especially advisable for ease of performance or for structural reasons. In many cases, however, a reproduction of the continuo part has been undertaken so as to render the middle voices of the string ensemble as faithfully as possible.

3. Generally speaking, this reduction does not identify voice crossings in the string ensemble. However, the original melodic lines have been separately stemmed wherever standard notation would convey the impression of faulty voice leading.

4. In the keyboard reduction, unlike the solo part, editorial additions have not been specifically identified as such to avoid cluttering the notation.

5. Unless they refer to individual parts, performance instructions specific to string instruments (spiccato, pizzicato, arco) are reproduced in parentheses. Such markings provide a clearer idea of the timbre intended by the composer than would the equivalent expression marks for the piano.

(Translation: J. Bradford Robinson)

EDITORIAL NOTE

The solo harpsichord part² exactly replicates the text published in volume VII/4 of the New Bach Edition.³ Apart from the title of the work, all editorial additions are indicated as such: letters by italics, slurs by broken lines, and other signs by smaller or narrow engraving. All alphabetical markings taken from the source (f, p etc.) therefore appear in normal type. Accidentals have been placed in accordance with modern rules. Further accidentals supplied by the editor at his discretion (i. e. those not rendered necessary by the application of modern rules) appear in small print.

1 See the facsimile edition of BWV 1054 published in 1972 by the Deutscher Verlag für Musik, Leipzig, in "Faksimile-Reihe Bachscher Werke und Schriftstücke" with a preface by Hans-Joachim Schulze.

2 The various terms Bach used in reference to the solo instrument ("Cembalo concertato," "Cembalo certato" and "Cembalo obligato") do not indicate a distinction in the harpsichord's function. See Matthias Wendt: "Solo – Obligato – Concertato: Fakten zur Terminologie der konzertierenden Instrumentalpartien bei Johann Sebastian Bach", *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Konzerts: Festschrift Siegfried Kross zum 60. Geburtstag*, ed. by Reinmar Emans and Matthias Wendt (Bonn, 1990), pp. 57–76, esp. p. 67.

3 Several errors found in the first printing of this volume have been corrected without comment.

Concerto III

BWV 1054

Johann Sebastian Bach
Klavierauszug von Werner Breig

1.

Cembalo
certato

The sheet music consists of five systems of musical notation for the Cembalo certato. The key signature is A major (two sharps). The time signature varies between common time and 6/8. The music features complex sixteenth-note patterns and sustained notes. Measure numbers 1, 4, 7, and 10 are indicated at the beginning of each system. Articulation marks like 'tr' (trill) and dynamics like 'p' (piano) are also present.

12

15

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35

This musical score consists of three staves. The top two staves are in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Measure 35 starts with eighth-note pairs in the treble clef, followed by sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measures 36-37 show eighth-note pairs in the treble clef, with dynamic markings *p*, *più p*, and *pp*. The bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measures 38-39 feature sixteenth-note patterns in the treble clef, with dynamic markings *f* and *p*. The bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 40 starts with eighth-note pairs in the treble clef, followed by sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 41 concludes with sixteenth-note patterns in the treble clef, dynamic *p*, and dynamic *f*. The bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

38

41

44

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs.

47

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs.

50

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs.

53

56

59

62

Two staves of musical notation. The top staff uses a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains six measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff uses a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains six measures of eighth-note patterns.

Continuation of the musical score from page 62. The top staff shows a melodic line with a grace note and a fermata. The bottom staff shows a continuation of the eighth-note pattern.

65

Two staves of musical notation. The top staff uses a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains six measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff uses a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains six measures of eighth-note patterns.

Continuation of the musical score from page 65. The top staff shows a melodic line with a grace note and a fermata. The bottom staff shows a continuation of the eighth-note pattern.

68

Two staves of musical notation. The top staff uses a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains six measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff uses a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains six measures of eighth-note patterns.

Continuation of the musical score from page 68. The top staff shows a melodic line with a grace note and a fermata. The bottom staff shows a continuation of the eighth-note pattern.

71

74

77

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82

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs with a dynamic 'p' and sixteenth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs with a dynamic '(d)'.

85

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs with a dynamic '(d)'.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs with a dynamic '(d)'. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs with a dynamic '#'.

88

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs with a dynamic '#'.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs with a dynamic '(d)'. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs with a dynamic '#'.

91

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

102

105

108

III

114

117

adagio

120

123

Tempo primo

126

129

132

134

137

140

143

146

149

152

155

Two staves in G major (two sharps). Measure 155 starts with eighth-note pairs in the treble staff, followed by sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff has eighth-note pairs. The dynamic is *f*.

157

Two staves in G major (two sharps). Measure 157 starts with eighth-note pairs in the treble staff, followed by sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Dynamics include *p*, *più p*, and *pp*.

160

Two staves in G major (two sharps). Measure 160 starts with sixteenth-note patterns in the treble staff. The bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

163

166

169

172

2. Adagio e piano sempre

Sheet music for two staves (treble and bass) in 3/4 time, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure numbers 20 through 12 are indicated.

Measures 20-24: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 24 includes a dynamic instruction *8va bassa*.

Measures 25-30: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns.

Measures 31-36: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns.

Measures 37-42: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns.

Measures 43-48: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns.

Measures 49-54: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns.

Measures 55-60: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns.

Measures 61-66: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns.

Measures 67-72: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns.

Measures 73-78: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns.

Measures 79-84: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns.

Measures 85-90: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns.

Measures 91-96: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns.

Measures 97-102: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns.

Measures 103-108: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns.

Measures 109-114: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns.

Measures 115-120: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns.

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3. Allegro

The musical score consists of four staves of music for piano, arranged in two systems. The top system starts at measure 1 and ends at measure 8. The bottom system starts at measure 17 and ends at measure 24. The music is in common time (indicated by '3') and major (indicated by a key signature of one sharp). The piano has two staves: the upper staff uses the treble clef and the lower staff uses the bass clef. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like accents and staccato dots. Measure 17 features a melodic line in the treble staff with a grace note and a fermata over the eighth note. Measures 18-21 show a continuation of the melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 22-24 feature a more complex harmonic progression with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

31

tutti

38

45

p

52

59

65

73

81

p

86

91

97

105

113

118

123

129

135

tr.

140

145

152