

Musanko

Musik anonymer KomponistInnen

Sonate

A-Dur

BWV Anh. II 153

für Violine und Basso continuo

(D-B Mus.ms. Bach P 804 (43) (S. 313–320))

Partitur und Stimmen

Edition Musanko

Edition MusanKo – Musik anonymer KomponistInnen

Ziel dieser Edition ist es, das in frei zugänglichen Quellen vorliegende, historische Notenmaterial anonymer KomponistInnen in eine für heutige MusikerInnen leichter lesbare Form zu überführen. Dazu werden z. B.

- Einzelstimmen spartiert,
- offensichtliche Fehler stillschweigend korrigiert,
- ausschließlich moderne Notenschlüssel verwendet,
- Artikulations- und Verzierungsangaben behutsam aus analogen Stellen übernommen,
- Generalbass-Bezifferungen ergänzt.

Sonate A-Dur BWV Anh. II 153 für Violine und Basso continuo

herausgegeben von Harald Schäfer,

gesetzt mit Lilypond/Frescobaldi,

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Quelle

D-B Mus.ms. Bach P 804 (43) (S. 313–320) (Berlin, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin - Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung)

Bibliographischer Nachweis: <https://opac.rism.info/search?id=467300345>

Digitalisat: https://www.bach-digital.de/receive/BachDigitalSource_source_00001839

Nicht verwendet:

D-SW1 Mus.945/16 (Schwerin, Landesbibliothek Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Günther Uecker, Musikaliensammlung)

Bibliographischer Nachweis: <https://opac.rism.info/search?id=240006599>

Satzbezeichnungen

[Adagio] / [Vivace] / [Largo] - Allegro / [Fuga]

Anmerkungen

Das Werk ist laut RISM in zwei Bibliotheken nachweisbar, Berlin und Schwerin. Die Berliner Fassung in Partiturform enthält keine Besetzungsangaben, in Schwerin ist offenbar *pf*, d. h. Pianoforte/Klavier, angegeben. Die Faktur der Musik insgesamt, der große Tonumfang, die Zweistimmigkeit der Fuge in der Oberstimme etc. lassen als Besetzung für die Oberstimme nur die Violine sinnvoll erscheinen. Die Unterstimme der Berliner Fassung ist auf Seite 315 partiell und auf Seite 318 in einem Takt beziffert, so dass hier von einer üblichen Basso continuo-Stimme ausgegangen wird, die in der vorliegenden Ausgabe in allen Sätzen

hinsichtlich der Bezifferung vervollständigt wurde.

Die Reihenfolge der Seiten müssen in der Berliner Fassung vertauscht sein, denn eine Sonate in A-Dur mit E-Dur zu beginnen, wäre sehr ungewöhnlich. Unüblich wäre auch, nach dem Halbschluss in Gis-Dur im Sarabande-ähnlichen langsamen Satz direkt mit A-Dur in die Fuge zu starten (Trugschluss-Wirkung). Der Herausgeber schlägt daher folgende Reihenfolge vor, die offenbar auch in Schwerin vorliegt:

S. 313: Satz 3, Seite 2/3

S. 314: Satz 3, Seite 3/3

S. 315: Satz 1, Seite 1/1

S. 316: Satz 2, Seite 1/2

S. 317: Satz 2, Seite 2/2

S. 318: Satz 3, Seite 1/3

S. 319: Satz 4, Seite 1/2

S. 320: Satz 4, Seite 2/2

Entgegen der Schweriner Fassung sieht der Herausgeber einen direkten musikalischen Zusammenhang zwischen dem langsamen Satz in cis-Moll und dem Allegro, das in E-Dur beginnt und in A-Dur endet. Die beiden Sätze wurden daher zusammengefasst. In Berlin ist nur beim erwähnten Allegro eine Satzbezeichnung vorhanden. In der Schweriner Fassung überzeugen die Satzbezeichnungen nicht: Das Andante (1. Satz) wäre als Andante zu schnell und enthält auch nicht die typischen Achtelläufe im Bass, zumindest nicht konsequent. Für die Komposition scheint die Bezeichnung *Adagio* eher angemessen zu sein. Der zweite Satz, Allegro, wäre angesichts der Zweiunddreißigstel als Allegro zu schnell. *Vivace* charakterisiert die sehr bewegte Musik ausreichend. Das Adagio (3. Satz) hat den Gestus einer Sarabande, womit hinsichtlich der Satzbezeichnung eher ein *Largo* zu erwarten wäre. Für die vorliegende Edition werden folgende Sätze und Bezeichnungen vorgeschlagen:

Nr. und Satzbezeichnung	Tonart
1. [Adagio]	A-Dur
2. [Vivace]	A-Dur
3. [Largo] - Allegro	cis-Moll / E-Dur (endet in A-Dur)
4. [Fuga]	A-Dur

Die Editionsvorlage (EV) enthält zahllose Fehler, insb. bei den Akzidentien, hier insb. im Largo in cis-Moll. Dieser Satz ist nach Ansicht des Herausgebers ohne z. T. erhebliche Eingriffe ins Notenmaterial nicht spielbar. Daher seien die wesentlichen Veränderungen skizziert:

T. 7, Violinstimme: Das Auflösungszeichen vor dem cis entbehrt jeder musikalischen Sinnhaftigkeit. Vermutlich ist es um einen Ton nach hinten verrutscht und sollte ein d statt dis anzeigen, das in Takt 6 eingeführt wurde.

T. 8, Violinstimme: Der Akkord enthält in der EV ein ais als tiefsten Ton. Unter Berück-

sichtung der Bassstimme handelt es sich um einen Quintsextakkord in Gis-Dur auf his, bei dem ein ais nicht zu erwarten ist. Aufgrund von spieltechnischen Erwägung wird daher als tiefster Ton im Akkord der Violinstimme his vorgeschlagen.

T. 22/23, Violinstimme und Bassstimme: Die beiden Takte in Dis-Dur als Dominante zu gis-Moll sind nur mit Doppelkreuz vor dem f musikalisch sinnvoll, d. h. mit fisis.

T. 53, Violinstimme und Bassstimme: Der Takt wurde komplett unter Fortsetzung der Septakkord-Kette ergänzt. In der EV wechselt die Harmonie zu schwach und harmonisch nicht überzeugend von D-Dur nach fis-Dur-Sextakkord als Halbschluss vor Gis-Dur.

T. 54: Violinstimme: In der EV finden sich zwei Sechzehntel, ais und fis, jedoch erscheint eine Umspielung des Grundtons fis nur mit gis und eis sinnvoll.

T. 54 Bassstimme: Die EV zeigt ein schwach erkennbares Kreuz vor dem a. In cis-Moll ist ein Halbschluss jedoch nur mit fis-Moll-Sextakkord vor der Dominante Gis-Dur klanglich befriedigend. Daher wurde in der vorliegenden Ausgabe das Kreuz ignoriert.

Danksagung

Ich danke Herrn Burkard Rosenberger aus Münster herzlich für zahlreiche aufführungspraktische Hinweise, insb. die Violinstimme betreffend.

Kontakt

Anregungen, Fragen, Kritik und Wünsche bitte jederzeit per Mail an schafha <at> web.de

Rechtlicher Hinweis

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[Adagio]

Edition MusanKo, Sonate A-Dur BWV Anh. II 153, D-B Mus.ms. Bach P 804 (43) (S. 313–320), V.: 24.10.2019

15

17

19

21

22

23

24

Figured Bass notation (below the bass staff):

6/5 6 6 4 6 6 5/4 6/5

6/5 7 4 3 6 4/2 6 6/4 6/5

6/5 7 4 3 6 4/2 6 6 6

6 6 6/5 7

7 6 6

6/4 7/3 8/3 7/4/2

8/3 6/4 7/3 6/4 7/6/4/2 8/3

[Vivace]

First system of musical notation (measures 1-2). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is common time (C). The melody in the treble clef features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. The bass line consists of quarter notes. Fingering numbers 6, 7, and 6 are indicated below the bass line in measure 2.

Second system of musical notation (measures 3-4). The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line has quarter notes. Fingering numbers 6, 7, 6, 7, 6, 7 are indicated below the bass line.

Third system of musical notation (measures 5-6). The melody includes triplets of eighth notes. The bass line has quarter notes. Fingering numbers 7, #3, 6, 6, 6, #, 6, 6/4/3 are indicated below the bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 7-8). The melody features eighth notes and slurs. The bass line has quarter notes. Fingering numbers 6 and #5 are indicated below the bass line.

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 9-10). The melody continues with eighth notes and slurs. The bass line has quarter notes. Fingering numbers 5, 6, #3, 6, #3 are indicated below the bass line.

Sixth system of musical notation (measures 11-12). The melody features eighth notes and slurs. The bass line has quarter notes. Fingering numbers 5, 6, #5, 6/5 are indicated below the bass line.

Seventh system of musical notation (measures 13-14). The melody includes a trill (tr) and eighth notes. The bass line has quarter notes. Fingering numbers 6/5, #, 6, 7 are indicated below the bass line.

Measures 12-18 of the Sonate A-Dur BWV Anh. II 153. The score is written for piano in A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#). The key signature is indicated by three sharps at the beginning of each system. The time signature is 4/4, indicated by a '4' over a '7' in the bass clef of the first measure of each system.

The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Measure numbers 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 6 and 7 below the notes in measures 18, 19, 20, and 21.

20

22

24

25

26

27

28

[Largo]

6

10

14

17

21

25

5/2 6 6/4 5/2 6 6

6/4 2 6 6/4 2 6 7 6/4 7 6

7 6/5 6 7/3

7/3 6 6/5 7 6 4/2 6 7 6 6

6/5 6 6 6 6/5 4 3/3 6 7

6 6 5/3 6 5/3 6

5/2 6 6/4 2 5/2 6 6

29

33

36

39

43

46

49

52

7 6 6 7 6 6 # 6 #

Allegro

56

6 6 6 6 6 6

61

6 6 6

66

6 6 6 6 6 6

70

6 7 7 6

75

6 7 7 6

80

7 7 6 6

84

88

92

96

100

104

109

7/3 7/3 6/5

6 6/3 6/5 7 6 6/3

6 6/5 7/3 6 6

6/5 6/5 6/5 6/5

6/5 6/5 b #

6 b 6 6 6 b 6 6 6 6

6 7/3 6 7 # # 6 6

113

System 113: Treble and bass staves in A major. The treble staff contains eighth-note patterns. The bass staff contains a simple eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering numbers 6, 3, 6, 6 are indicated below the bass staff.

117

System 117: Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has eighth-note patterns with some slurs. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Fingering numbers 6, 6, 6, 3, 6, 6, 6, 3 are indicated below the bass staff.

122

System 122: Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has eighth-note patterns. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Fingering numbers 6, 6, 6, 3 are indicated below the bass staff.

127

System 127: Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has eighth-note patterns. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Fingering numbers 6, 5 are indicated below the bass staff.

132

System 132: Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has eighth-note patterns. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Fingering numbers 6, 7/3, 7/3, 6/4 are indicated below the bass staff.

137

System 137: Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has eighth-note patterns. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Fingering numbers 6/4, 7/3, 7/3, 6/5 are indicated below the bass staff.

142

System 142: Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has eighth-note patterns. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Fingering numbers 7/3, 7/3, 6/4, 6/4 are indicated below the bass staff.

146

150

154

158

162

166

170

tasto

Figured bass notation (Basso Continuo):

- Measure 146: $\flat 7/3$
- Measure 147: $\flat 7/3$
- Measure 148: $6/5$
- Measure 149: $\flat 7/3$
- Measure 150: $6/4$
- Measure 151: $9/\flat 7$
- Measure 152: $6/4$
- Measure 153: $\flat 7/3$
- Measure 154: $\flat 6/4$
- Measure 155: $\flat 7/3$
- Measure 156: $\flat 6/4$
- Measure 157: $\flat 7/3$
- Measure 158: $\flat 6/4$
- Measure 159: $9/\flat 7$
- Measure 160: $\flat 6/4$
- Measure 161: $\flat 7/3$
- Measure 162: $\flat 6/4$
- Measure 163: $7/\flat 6$
- Measure 164: $7/\flat 6$
- Measure 165: $7/\flat 6$
- Measure 166: $7/\flat 6$
- Measure 167: $7/\flat 6$
- Measure 168: $7/\flat 6$
- Measure 169: $7/\flat 6$
- Measure 170: $7/\flat 6$
- Measure 171: $7/\flat 6$
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- Measure 202: $7/\flat 6$
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- Measure 294: $7/\flat 6$
- Measure 295: $7/\flat 6$
- Measure 296: $7/\flat 6$
- Measure 297: $7/\flat 6$
- Measure 298: $7/\flat 6$
- Measure 299: $7/\flat 6$
- Measure 300: $7/\flat 6$

[Fuga]

4

7

10

12

14

16

6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 3 6 6

9 8 6 6 #4

6 7 4 #3 6

6 7 4 3 7 6 6

6 6 6 6 6 6

18

20

22

24

26

28

31

6 5 6 6 5

6 5 7 #3 7 4 # 7 6 5

9 6 6 6 4 3 6 4 6 4 6 7 #3 6 5

6 # 4 6 7 #3 6 5

6 7 5 2 6 7 5 2

7 #3 7 #3 7

6 7 5 2 6 6 5 4 7 4

34

37

40

43

46

49

51

6 5 4 7 4 6 5 6 5

9 6 5 7 6 7 4 2

4 6 7 6 5 9

6 5 6 7 6 7 4 2

6 7 4 2 6 4 3 6 4 7

6 6 5 4 4 3

7 6 4 2 6 4 5 4 8 7 8

Sonate A-Dur BWV Anh. II 153

für Violine und Basso continuo

Violine

Anonymus, D-B Mus.ms. Bach P 804 (43) (S. 313–320)

[Adagio]

4

7

9

12

14

16

19

22

24

[Vivace]

2

4

5

6

8

9

10

12

13

This image displays a page of a violin score, specifically measures 14 through 25 of the first movement of the Sonatina in A major, BWV Anh. II 153 by J.S. Bach. The score is written for a single violin part in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, beams, slurs, and trills. Measure 14 begins with a series of eighth notes. Measures 15 and 16 feature more complex rhythmic patterns with slurs. Measure 17 continues with eighth notes. Measure 18 includes a trill on the G#4 note. Measure 19 shows a sequence of eighth notes. Measure 20 features a trill on the G#4 note. Measure 21 includes a trill on the G#4 note. Measure 22 shows a sequence of eighth notes. Measure 23 features a trill on the G#4 note. Measure 24 includes a trill on the G#4 note. Measure 25 ends with a sequence of eighth notes.

26

27

28

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

The image displays a musical score for a violin, spanning measures 26 to 36. The key signature is A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#). The notation is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped with slurs. Measure 28 includes a trill (tr) on the note G#4. Measure 34 features a trill (tr) on the note A4. Measure 36 ends with a trill (tr) on the note A4. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format with standard musical notation symbols.

[Largo]

This musical score is for a Violin part, marked [Largo]. It consists of ten staves of music, each containing measures 1 through 42. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, trills (tr.), triplets (indicated by a '3' in a bracket), and slurs. Measure numbers 6, 11, 15, 19, 24, 29, 33, 37, and 42 are placed at the beginning of their respective staves. The music features a mix of eighth, sixteenth, and quarter notes, with some measures containing complex rhythmic patterns and trills.

**Allegro**

This image displays a musical score for a violin, specifically measures 89 through 129. The score is written on ten staves, each beginning with a measure number. The key signature is A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and beams, along with dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and melodic lines. The staves are numbered 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 111, 115, 120, 125, and 129, indicating the starting measure of each line.

133

138

143

147

151

156

160

165

169

[Fuga]

This musical score is for a Violin part, specifically a Fuga section. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is common time (C). The score consists of 28 measures, organized into 10 staves. The first staff (measures 1-3) begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a common time signature. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (measures 4-6) continues the melody with more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The third staff (measures 7-9) features a series of eighth notes and quarter notes. The fourth staff (measures 10-12) continues the melody with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (measures 13-15) shows a continuation of the melody with some rests. The sixth staff (measures 16-18) features a series of eighth notes and quarter notes. The seventh staff (measures 19-21) continues the melody with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff (measures 22-24) shows a continuation of the melody with some rests. The ninth staff (measures 25-27) features a series of eighth notes and quarter notes. The tenth staff (measures 28) concludes the section with a final chord.

Violin score, measures 30 to 51. The key signature is A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#). The score is written on a single staff in treble clef. Measure numbers 30, 34, 41, 46, 49, and 51 are indicated at the beginning of their respective lines. The music features a variety of textures, including chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. Measure 30 begins with a series of chords. Measures 34-40 show a descending arpeggiated pattern. Measures 41-45 feature a melodic line with some chromaticism. Measures 46-50 consist of a continuous sixteenth-note arpeggiated figure. Measure 51 concludes with a final chord and a double bar line.

Sonate A-Dur BWV Anh. II 153

für Violine und Basso continuo

Basso continuo

Anonymus, D-B Mus.ms. Bach P 804 (43) (S. 313–320)

[Adagio]

6 6 6 4 3 6 6 7
4 5 5 2 3

7 6 7 4 3 6 5 7 6 5 6 7 6
3 4 3 3 5 7 4 5 3 6

6 7 6 6 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 5
5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 3

6 6 7 8 4 6 6 6 7
5 5 2 3 2 5

7 8 6 6 7 6 6 4 6 6 6 5
4 3 5 5 2 3 4 5 4 6 4 3

7 6 6 6 7 4 3
5 5 5 7 4 3

6 6 6 6 7 4 3 6
4 4 5 5 3 4 3 6

4 6 6 6 6 6 6 7
2 6 6 6 6 6 5

7 6 6 6 7 8 7 8 6 7 6 7 8
4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 3

[Vivace]

6 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 7

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

9 5 6 #5 6 6 # 6 7 7 7 7

13 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

17 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

21 6 4 #3 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

25 6 7 5 6 5 6 5 7 7 6 4 6 4 3 4

29 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

33 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 5 6 5

[Largo]

[illegible]

Allegro

56

64

72

[Fuga]

4

7

6

6

6

5

7

6

4

6

4

6

4

6

9

4

3

6

6

9

8

6

5

11

6

6

7

4

3

6

14

6

7

4

3

7

6

6

5

6

6

5

17

6

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26

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7

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7

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6

6

6

29

7

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

32

35

38

41

44

47

50

6 — 6 — 4 — 7 — 6 — 9 — 7 — 4 — 3 — 6 — 4 — 7 — 6 — 4 — 3 — 6 — 5 — 8 — 7 — 8