

---

Johann Christian  
**BACH**

---

Zwei Trios

Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag   
Bach-Ausgaben  
ke in praktischen Ausgaben  
• Johann Christian Bach  
Gruppe: Kammermusik



Carus 38.402

---

PROBE-PARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original

**PROBE-PARTITUR**  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag 

---

Johann Christian  
**BACH**

---

**Zwei Trios**

in C-Dur (op. XV/I) und  
in A-Dur (op. XV/II)  
für Violine, Violoncello und Klavier

herausgegeben von  
Delores J. Keahey

**Bach-Ausgaben**

ke in praktischen Ausgaben

. Johann Christian Bach

Gruppe: Kammermusik

Partitur



Carus 38.402

---

PROBE-PARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag



Die Neuausgabe folgt genau dem Text von Welcker; lediglich einige offenkundige Fehler wurden vom Herausgeber stillschweigend korrigiert. Abweichende Lesarten in den anderen Quellen werden nicht angeführt, außer sie wären von besonderem Gehalt oder Interesse. Wenn also z. B. in einer identisch wiederholten Passage eine zu Vergleich herangezogene Quelle Artikulationsbögen oder Staccatozeichen wegläßt, wird dies in den Einzelanmerkungen nicht erwähnt; in der Verlagspraxis des 18. Jahrhunderts war dies üblich, da man annahm, der Spieler habe schon genug Hinweise erhalten.

Durchweg verwendet unsere Ausgabe für die Vorschläge den nächstkürzeren Wert der zugehörigen Hauptnote. Dieses Prinzip wenden alle drei Verleger außer Hummel an, in dessen Edition Vorschläge auch als kleine 32tel notiert sind. Der Herausgeber kennt Dutzende zeitgenössischer Ausgaben von Christian Bachs Kammermusik und kann bestätigen, daß diese kurzen Vorschläge eine Eigenheit von Hummels Drucken sind.

An Verzierungszeichen kommen bei Welcker  $\text{tr}$  und  $\text{trill}$  vor, das letztere hauptsächlich in lyrischen Teilen über kurzen Noten; es dürfte damit eher die dreitönige Form, die mit der Hauptnote anfängt, gemeint sein, als der übliche Pralltriller, der mit der oberen Nebennote beginnt und vier Noten umfaßt (siehe z. B. die Takte 20–23 im 1. Satz des C-Dur-Trios). Nur in einem einzigen Fall widerspricht sich Welckers Notierung: im eben erwähnten Satz steht in T. 42 und 46  $\text{tr}$ , während in T. 101 jede Bezeichnung fehlt und T. 105  $\text{trill}$  hat. Hier notiert Hummel in allen vier Fällen  $\text{trill}$ , was der Herausgeber übernahm, da Hummel auch sonst Welckers Verzierungszeichen verhältnismäßig exakt mitteilt, und da diese Lesart nicht nur logischer ist, sondern die musikalische Absicht offensichtlich besser widerspiegelt. Die Verzierungszeichen in Siebers Ausgabe unterscheiden sich häufig von jenen der anderen beiden Editionen, da zusätzlich zum Triller auch noch  $\text{trill}$  und  $\text{trill}$  verwendet werden.

An dynamischen Zeichen enthalten alle Editionen  $mf$ ,  $f$  und  $p$ , Welcker und Hummel zusätzlich  $pp$  und  $ff$  (Welcker  $P$  und  $F$  mo, Hummel  $PP$  und  $FF$ ) und *crescendo*.

In allen drei Ausgaben kommen ausschließlich Stacca und keine Punkte vor.

Herausgeberzusätze werden durch Kursiv-  
Angaben, Triller), Kleinstich (Akziden-  
Staccatostriche) oder durch gestrichel-  
lich gemacht. Ergänzte Vorschläge  
Die Akzidentiensetzung wurde

Der Herausgeber dankt der University of Cambridge  
(England), der Music Department, der Parry  
Room Library, der University of London (England),  
der Bibliothek der Königl. Musikaliska  
Akademie in Stockholm für die Erlaubnis, zur  
Vorbereitung ihrer Bestände zu  
verweilen. Die Ausgabe wurde in Paris und Stockholm  
zur Reproduktion der

Calgary, Alberta, 1981

Delores J. Keahey  
Deutsche Übersetzung:  
Reinhold Kubik

Abkürzungen in den Einzelanmerkungen:  
L/W = London/Welcker-Edition  
B/H = Berlin und Amsterdam/Hummel-Edition  
P/S = Paris/Sieber-Edition  
V. = Violino  
Vc. = Violoncello  
Pf./C. = Pianoforte/Cembalo

Trio C-Dur, op. 15,1

1. Satz

Takt	Stimme	Anmerkung
3	Pf./C.	In B/H 2. Viertel ohne Vorschlag
5	Pf./C.	P/S: erste Takthälfte
8	V.	P/S: $\text{tr}$ über der 1. Note
10	V.	B/H: Bogen über den ers
13	V.	P/S:  (siehe
20,22	Pf./C.	P/S: ohne $\text{trill}$
21	Pf./C.	P/S: $\text{tr}$ statt $\text{trill}$
23/24	Pf./C.	P/S:
34	V.	B/H $\text{trill}$ über der 1. Note
39	V.	$\text{trill}$ über der 1. Note
40	Vc.	$\text{trill}$ über der 1. Note
41–43	Vc.	
44/45	Vc.	Die Manuskripte aus dem Dresdener Manuskript haben andere Quellen haben den folgenden Fehler (vgl. 103): 
	V.	$\text{trill}$ in T. 45 gleichlautend mit dem Dresdener Manuskript.
	B/H:	$\text{tr}$ über dem 4. Viertel
	P/S:	$\text{trill}$ statt $\text{tr}$
	B/H:	kein Bogen
	V., Vc.	B/H:
	V.	P/S: $mf$ (Cello unbezeichnet in T. 93)
	V.	P/S: 4. Viertel ohne $\text{tr}$
	V.	B/H: Bogen über den ersten 3 Noten
<b>2. Satz</b>		
13	Vc.	P/S: Vorschlagsnote c' statt e' (auch im T. 71 u. T. 129)
21	Pf./C.	P/S: mit $p$ ; dies ist die einzige dynamische Angabe in beiden Sätzen (auch im T. 79 u. T. 137)
29	V.	P/S: ohne $f$ (auch im T. 87 u. im T. 145)
31	Pf./C.	B/H, P/S: ohne $\text{tr}$ (auch im T. 89 u. im T. 147)
33	Pf./C.	B/H: ohne $\text{tr}$ (P/S $\text{trill}$ statt $\text{tr}$ ) (auch im T. 91 u. im T. 149)
38	Pf./C.	B/H: in der linken Hand fehlt das #
41	Pf./C.	P/S: Bogen über den ersten 3 Noten
43	Pf./C.	P/S:
51/52	V.	P/S: zwei Bögen über je 3 Viertelnoten
54	V.	P/S: ohne $f$
74	Vc.	P/S: ohne $\text{tr}$

Trio A-Dur, op. 15, 2

1. Satz

- 19/20 Pf./C. P/S: 
- 20 Pf./C. B/H ohne *p*
- 21/22 Pf./C. P/S: 
- 46,54 Pf./C. P/S: 
- 75 Pf./C. P/S: 
- 86/87 Pf./C. P/S: *ais*<sup>o</sup> löst sich zu *h*<sup>o</sup> – analog zu T. 32  
92 Pf./C. L/W, B/H: die 1. Note in der rechten Hand ist *a*<sup>o</sup>

2. Satz

- 6 Pf./C. Obwohl die 7. Note in allen Quellen *h*<sup>1</sup> ist, kann angenommen werden, daß es in Analogie zu T. 14 *cis*<sup>2</sup> sein muß.
- 9 V. P/S: 
- 22 Pf./C. B/H: 
- 27,29 V., Vc. B/H: 
- 41 V. P/S: , ohne *f*
- 41/42 Pf./C. L/W: handschriftliche Eintragung fügt zu allen Noten Staccatozeichen hinzu

Preface

The two trios presented here are No. I (C major) and No. II (A major) of Op. XV. This opus is dedicated to the Countess of Abingdon, and includes, in addition to the two trios, two works for keyboard and violin, a sonata for two keyboards and a sonata for two players at one keyboard. Several other of Bach's works are dedicated to the Earl of Abingdon who generously came to the financial aid of Bach and his wife Catharina Bach née Anna Bach. The Earl's son, the violinist Carl Friedrich Abel (Bach's colleague and partner in concert) derived a portion of his income from the revenue from their subscription concerts with the late 1770's.

No manuscripts of these works have been found. The source used in editing them has been identified as the manuscript of John Welcker, "Music Seller to the Royal Family" (RISM B 343, see Pl. I). The son of Peter Welcker, who had been a successful early opuses, and both father and son were active in all of Bach's works were in London. Peter died in 1775 his wife, Catharina, and John established his own business in London. The location of many of Bach's works is near the location of the Earl's residence, No. 10 Haymarket. In July 1780 Welcker moved to London, after selling a large portion of his musical collection. He reestablished himself at a new location. The manuscript of Op. XV has an identical title page as the manuscript of pp. 2-7; II - pp. 8-13) has no title page. The manuscript is labelled "Violino Obligato" (I - p. 3) and "Violoncello Obligato" (II - p. 3).

Another London publisher, purchased much of the manuscript of the Earl's collection, and used his Op. XV plates for a reprint following January of 1786. He changed the last lines of the title page to read "LONDON Printed and Sold by J. Dale at his Musical Library N<sup>o</sup>. 132/ Oxford Street facing Hanover Square" [RISM B 345]. A Paris publication of Auguste le Duc in Paris' *Bibliothèque Nationale* is, in fact, the Dale (Welcker) edition, with a label affixed over the top of J. Dale's last two lines, stating the new particulars.

Two other editions of the Op. XV works — J. J. Hummel in Berlin and Amsterdam, and Sieber in Paris — are collated with Welcker's for the present publication. Johann Julius Hummel, one of the most successful publishers of his time, began publishing in Amsterdam in 1755, and printed many of J. C. Bach's works from that location. He opened a branch in Berlin in 1770 and moved there himself in 1774, leaving the Amsterdam branch largely in the hands of his daughter, Elizabeth Christina. Hummel published J. C. Bach's Op. XIII concertos (as Op. XII and XIII) and the Op. XV sonatas, as well as later opuses of Bach, listing both Berlin and Amsterdam on the title pages [RISM B 346, see Pl. III]. Hummel catalogues do not include Bach's Op. XV until after 1780, but the *Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrten Sachen* advertised the works on February 9, 1779,<sup>3</sup> and the *Breitkopf Thematic Catalogue* probably refers to the Hummel edition in its 1778 Supplement.<sup>4</sup> There is no heading on the keyboard part (I — pp. 4-9; II pp. 10-15). The violin part is labelled "Violino Obligato" on Sonata I (p. 3), but only "Violino" on Sonata II (p. 4). Both sonatas have parts labelled "Violoncello Obligato" (I — p. 1; II — p. 3).

Jean Georges Sieber's first publishing license is dated 1772, and the address given on his edition of Bach's Op. XV is listed in directories from 1775–1779,<sup>5</sup> thus it is not far removed in time from the Welcker and the Hummel editions [RISM B347, see Pl. IV]. According to some sources, it was on the advice of J.C. Bach that Sieber, first hornist with the Paris Opera, began a career as a publisher.<sup>6</sup> Apparently the two became acquainted in London while Sieber was there on a visit. A 1777 catalogue of Sieber lists an Op. XV for J.C. Bach, but in fact this was an error which was changed to Op. XIII (keyboard concertos) in a 1779 catalogue.<sup>7</sup> In the Sieber edition each part has a full title page, the keyboard part has no heading, and the other parts are labelled "Violino" and "Violoncello". The C major trio is numbered III and the A major IV. Keyboard parts are pages 15–19 and 20–25 respectively, violin parts are pages 5–6 and 6–7, and violoncello parts are pages 2 and 3 respectively.

The Welcker, Hummel and Sieber editions are greatly similar, in one instance even sharing the same rather obvious error (see notes for C major trio, first movement, m. 44–45), but showing some variety in ornamentation, articulation and dynamic usage. A greater variety of ornamentation but less dynamic range is used in the Sieber edition, while the Hummel tends towards more specific articulation.

Although in the C major trio only one dynamic marking exists in the keyboard part (and that, surprisingly, in the Sieber edition), they abound in all three editions of the A major work, giving further credibility to the title page's indication that they may be played not only on the harpsichord, but also on the newer and more fashionable "Piano Forte". Bach gave the first public solo performance in England on that instrument in 1768, and was one of its leading exponents. During the late 1770's the Queen's Chamber Band, which included Bach, Abel, an oboist and a violinist, practiced regularly with a piano forte, according to Mrs. Papendiek (assistant keeper of the wardrobe and reader to Her Majesty), at whose home they met.<sup>8</sup>

## Editorial Notes

The edition faithfully follows the Welcker text except that a few obvious errors have been tacitly corrected by the editor. Collation variants are not listed unless they have particular content or interest. For example, if a collated source omits slurs or staccato marks in an identical repeated passage, this is not mentioned in the notes, as it was common practice among eighteenth-century publishers to omit these, assuming the performer had already been given instructions.

Throughout this edition grace notes are the next shortest value in relationship to the notes they precede, a procedure followed by all three publishers, except that only the Hummel edition uses grace notes as small as thirty-second notes. In fact, the editor has examined dozens of eighteenth-century editions of J.C. Bach's chamber music, and has found that their values are apparently used only by Hummel.

Regarding ornament signs, Welcker uses both the latter reserved for lyrical passages of the first likely that this latter sign was intended of three notes beginning on the principal standard four-note ornament beginning in the C major trio, first movement, m. 20–21. There is a conflict in Welcker's edition in the above-mentioned movement, m. 101 has no marking. The Hummel edition uses the same sign as the editor has chosen to do. This sign mirrors the trill usage of W. A. Mozart, and its reading is not only in the Hummel edition but also in the Sieber edition often varies from the Hummel edition, and uses, in addition to the

editions include *mf*, *f* and *p*; normally use *pp* and *ff* (Welcker *p<sup>mo</sup>* *FF*) and *crescendo*.

Commas rather than dots, are used in all three editions.

Accents are in smaller italic print (dynamic marks, fermatas, slurs, etc.). Accidental type (accidentals, ornaments, staccato strokes), slurs and broken lines (slurs and ties). Added grace notes are in parentheses. Accidental usage has been brought up to date without comment.

The editor thanks the University Library at Cambridge (England), the Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig, the Parry Room Library of the Royal College of Music in London (England), the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and the Kungl. Musikaliska Akademiens Bibliotek in Stockholm for permission to use microfilms from their collections in preparing this edition. The libraries of Leipzig, Paris and Stockholm also kindly granted permission to reproduce the pages which are included in this edition.

<sup>1</sup> A manuscript in Dresden of the string parts, on examination, to be an arrangement for a set of three parts has been eliminated, and chords are "handfuls".

<sup>2</sup> C. Humphries and W. C. Smith, *The Music of J. C. Bach*, New York, 1963. See pp. 326–327. Terry's *John Christian Bach* (2nd ed.) gives the probable date as 1779. W. G. Phillips, *J. C. Bach* (Chapel Hill, 1963), p. 10, notes the fact that the *B* edition of the *B* Amsterdam engraving or even late 1777 is

<sup>3</sup> Cari Johansson, *Handwritten Music and Thematic Catalogue*.

<sup>4</sup> Barry Cooper, *Handwritten Music and Thematic Catalogue*. New York, 1966. See pp. 10–11. *VI. Intagliati* are listed "VI. Intagliati. Viol. e B. Cinquieme a quatre. Op. XV. Amst."

<sup>5</sup> *Handwritten Music and Thematic Catalogue*. London, 1954.

<sup>6</sup> *Handwritten Music and Thematic Catalogue*. London, 1954. See pp. 10–11. IX, p. 163 in the 1959 reprint (Graz).

<sup>7</sup> Cari Johansson, *Handwritten Music Publishers' Catalogues of the Second Half of the Eighteenth Century*. Stockholm, 1955. See p. 146.

<sup>8</sup> Mrs. C. L. Papendiek, *Court and Private Life in the Time of Queen Charlotte*. London, 1887. See Vol. I, p. 75.

Notes

Abbreviations used in the notes:

- L/W = London/Welcker edition
- B/H = Berlin and Amsterdam/Hummel edition
- P/S = Paris/Sieber edition
- V. = Violin
- Vc. = Violoncello
- K. = Keyboard

Trio C major, opus 15, 1

1st movement

measure	part	comment
3	K.	B/H: no grace note
5	K.	P/S:
8	V.	P/S:  on the first note
10	V.	B/H:
13	V.	P/S:  (see keyboard note for m. 5)
20,22	K.	P/S: no trill
21	K.	P/S:  instead of
23/24	K.	P/S:
34	V.	B/H: no grace note (cello has grace note)
39	V.	B/H:
40	Vc.	B/H: no trill
41-43	Vc.	P/S:
44/45	V.	This is Dresden Ms. reading. All other sources have this error:  (see m. 103 for parallel) (P/S m. 45 same as Dresden Ms.)
53	Vc.	B/H:  on last note
58,61	K.	P/S:  instead of
67	V.	B/H: no slur
73-75	V., Vc.	B/H:
92	V.	P/S: <i>mf</i> (cello no
95	V.	P/S: no
98	V.	B/H:

2nd movement

13	Vc.	also m. 71 &
21	K.	other dynamics movement
29	K.	. 87 & m. 145)
31	K.	(also m. 89 & m. 147)
3	K.	also m. 91 & m. 149)
		and without #
	K.	P/S:
51/	V.	P/S:
54	V.	P/S: no <i>f</i>
74	Vc.	P/S: no

Trio A major, opus 15, 2

1st movement

19/20	K.	P/S:
20	K.	B/H: no <i>p</i>
21/22	K.	P/S:
46, 54	K.	P/S:
75	K.	P/S:
86/87	K.	P/S: <i>a</i> # resolves to <i>b</i> (see m. 32)
92	K.	L/W, B/H: 1st note of the right hand is <i>a</i> "

2nd movement

6	K.	Although all sources have <i>f</i> right hand note is likely to conform with m. 1  'timate ~#",
9	V.	P/S:
22	K.	B/H:
27, 29	V., Vc.	B/H:
41	V.	P/S:
41/42	K.	.o all notes

*Four*  
**S O N A T A S**  
and two  
**D U E T T S**

for the  
*Piano Forte*  
OR

**H A R P S I C O**  
*with Accompaniment*

humbly Dedicated to His Majesty King George the

**C O U N T** **L I N C O L N**  
and His Majesty King George the

and His Majesty King George the  
*Christian Bach*

MUSIC SELLER TO HIS MAJESTY & the ROYAL FAMILY.

*Opera XV.*

Pr. 10<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>

Printed and Sold by JOHN WELCKER Music Seller to their MAJESTIES  
at all the ROYAL FAMILY N<sup>o</sup> 10, in the Hay Market.  
Where may be had all the above Authors Works &c.

PROBE PARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Faksimile 1 —  
London/John Welcker, Titelseite. Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig, III.9.1

2 [Cembalo]

# SONATA I

Allegro

The image shows a page of musical notation for a piano sonata. It consists of six systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The music is in a 2/4 time signature and marked 'Allegro'. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several handwritten annotations in the left margin, including a bracketed '2' at the top, a 'Cembalo' marking, and a 'C' marking. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'PROBEPARTITUR' is overlaid across the page, along with the text 'Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag' and a logo.

Faksimile 11 —  
London/John Welcker, Klavierstimme, Seite 2. Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig, III.9.1



**SIX SONATES**  
 Pour le  
**CLAVECIN ou PIANO FORT**  
 Quatre avec Accompagnement  
 d'un VIOLON et d'un VIOLONCE  
 La Cinquième est à quatre mains  
 et peut être jouée par deux Personnes  
 sur le même Clavecin  
 La Sixième est une Sonate  
 pour deux Clavecins

COMPOSÉS  
 par  
**J. C. HUMMEL,**  
 Maître de Musique à la Cour  
 de la Reine de France.

brevet de privilège du Roi,  
 chez M. le Directeur du Magazin de Musique  
 des Bouches du Rhin, à Strasbourg,  
 chez les Libraires ordinaires.

395. Prix 1

1796  
 1790

PROBEKOPPIE  
 Ausgabegleichheit gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Faksimile 11 -  
 Berlin, Amsterdam/J.J. Hummel, Titelseite. Kungl. Musikaliska Akademiens Bibliotek, Stockholm

SIX. SONNETS.

Clavecin Ou forte Piano

avec accompagnement De Violon Et Violoncelle

par J. S. Bach

de Jean Sebastian Bach

Maitre de Musique de la Cour de France, et de la Chapelle de Sa Majesté La Reine D'Angleterre;

A. 11

Chez le S<sup>r</sup> Sieber, musicien, rue S<sup>r</sup> honore

ou l'on trouve plusieurs

V. 7. 5338

le Ancien Grand Conseil

Carus-Verlag

PROBEKOPPIE

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert

Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced

# Trio

Opus XV / 1

Johann Christian Bach

1735–1782

**Allegro**

Violino

Violoncello

Pianoforte  
o Cembalo

The first system of the musical score, measures 1-3. It features three staves: Violino (top), Violoncello (middle), and Pianoforte/Cembalo (bottom). The Violino and Violoncello parts are mostly rests. The Pianoforte part begins with a forte (f) dynamic and a treble clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The second system of the musical score, measures 4-6. It features three staves: Violino (top), Violoncello (middle), and Pianoforte/Cembalo (bottom). The Violino and Violoncello parts are mostly rests. The Pianoforte part continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. A measure rest of 3 measures is indicated at the beginning of the system.

The third system of the musical score, measures 7-9. It features four staves: Violino (top), Violoncello (middle), and two staves for Pianoforte/Cembalo (bottom). The Violino and Violoncello parts are mostly rests. The Pianoforte part continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a forte (f) dynamic marking. A measure rest of 7 measures is indicated at the beginning of the system.

10 *tr.*

14

17

20

PROBENPARTEI  
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

36

36

*p*

This system contains measures 36, 37, and 38. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part has a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in measure 37.

39

39

*f*

*p*

This system contains measures 39, 40, and 41. The piano accompaniment continues with its intricate sixteenth-note texture. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is in measure 39, and *p* (piano) is in measure 41.

42

42

*f*

*p*

This system contains measures 42, 43, 44, and 45. The piano part features a melodic line with accents in measure 42. Dynamic markings of *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are used throughout the system.

46

46

*f*

This system contains measures 46, 47, 48, and 49. The piano accompaniment is highly rhythmic and dense. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in measure 47.

50

50

*p*

*p*

*p*

53

This system contains measures 50 through 53. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The right hand has a melodic line with some slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) in measures 51, 52, and 53. Measure 53 ends with a repeat sign.

54

54

*f*

*f*

56

This system contains measures 54 through 56. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) in measures 54 and 55. Measure 56 ends with a repeat sign.

57

57

*f*

60

This system contains measures 57 through 60. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) in measure 58. Measure 60 ends with a repeat sign.

61

61

*p*

*f*

64

This system contains measures 61 through 64. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) in measure 62 and *f* (forte) in measure 63. Measure 64 ends with a repeat sign.

65

68

71

74

PROBENPAPIER  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

77

81

85

88

PROBENPARTITUR  
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

91

94

97

100

PROBENPARTITUR  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

104

108

112

116

Tempo di Minuetto

Musical notation for measures 1-5. The score is in 3/4 time and G major. It features a treble and bass clef system for the piano and a grand staff system for the keyboard. The piano part has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the keyboard accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and moving bass lines.

Musical notation for measures 6-10. The piano part continues with its melodic development, including some trills. The keyboard accompaniment remains active with rhythmic patterns and chordal textures.

Musical notation for measures 11-15. The piano part features a trill in measure 11 and continues with melodic lines. The keyboard accompaniment includes some chordal textures and rhythmic accompaniment.

PROBENPARTITUR  
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

35

40

45

50

PROBENPARTITUR  
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

55

Musical score for measures 55-58. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

59

Musical score for measures 59-63. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

64

Musical score for measures 64-68. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

69

Musical score for measures 69-73. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

74

79

84

89

93

98

103

108

PROBENPARTITUR  
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

113

117

122

127

PROBENPARTITUR  
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Musical score for measures 132-136. The first system shows a vocal line in the treble clef and a piano accompaniment in the bass clef. The second system shows a piano accompaniment with both treble and bass clefs.

Musical score for measures 137-141. The first system shows a vocal line in the treble clef and a piano accompaniment in the bass clef. The second system shows a piano accompaniment with both treble and bass clefs.

Musical score for measures 142-146. The first system shows a vocal line in the treble clef and a piano accompaniment in the bass clef. The second system shows a piano accompaniment with both treble and bass clefs.

Musical score for measures 147-151. The first system shows a vocal line in the treble clef and a piano accompaniment in the bass clef. The second system shows a piano accompaniment with both treble and bass clefs.

PROBEPARTITUR  
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

# Trio

Opus XV / 2

Johann Christian Bach  
1735–1782

**Allegro**

Violino

Violoncello

Pianoforte  
o Cembalo

4

7

*Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag*

10

13

16

19

PROBENPARTITUR  
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

22

Musical score for measures 22-24. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a trill (tr) and a piano (p) dynamic marking. The piano accompaniment begins with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#).

25

Musical score for measures 25-27. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. Both the vocal line and the piano accompaniment are marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#).

28

Musical score for measures 28-31. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment is marked with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#).

32

Musical score for measures 32-34. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line has piano (pp) and forte (f) dynamic markings. The piano accompaniment has piano (p) and forte (f) dynamic markings. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#).

PROBENPAPIER  
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

36

p

p

39

f

f

42

f

46

p

49

Musical score for measures 49-51. The system consists of two grand staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 49 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 50 features a trill (*tr*) in the upper staff. Measure 51 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs.

52

Musical score for measures 52-54. The system consists of two grand staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 52 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 53 features a trill (*tr*) in the upper staff. Measure 54 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs.

55

Musical score for measures 55-57. The system consists of two grand staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 55 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 56 features a trill (*tr*) in the upper staff. Measure 57 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs.

58

Musical score for measures 58-60. The system consists of two grand staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 58 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 59 features a trill (*tr*) in the upper staff. Measure 60 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs.

PROBENPAPIER  
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

61

Musical score for measures 61-63. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features a vocal line with a melodic phrase in measure 61, followed by a piano accompaniment with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and chords. Measure 62 continues the piano accompaniment, and measure 63 shows the vocal line with a long note and the piano accompaniment.

64

Musical score for measures 64-66. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features a vocal line with a melodic phrase in measure 64, followed by a piano accompaniment with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and chords. Measure 65 continues the piano accompaniment, and measure 66 shows the vocal line with a long note and the piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte).

67

Musical score for measures 67-69. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features a vocal line with a melodic phrase in measure 67, followed by a piano accompaniment with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and chords. Measure 68 continues the piano accompaniment, and measure 69 shows the vocal line with a long note and the piano accompaniment.

70

Musical score for measures 70-72. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features a vocal line with a melodic phrase in measure 70, followed by a piano accompaniment with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and chords. Measure 71 continues the piano accompaniment, and measure 72 shows the vocal line with a long note and the piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

PROBENPAPIER  
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

73

Musical score for measures 73-76. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part has a steady eighth-note bass line. Dynamics include piano (p) and crescendo (cresc.).

77

Musical score for measures 77-79. The score continues in G major and 4/4 time. Dynamics include crescendo (cresc.) and forte (f).

80

Musical score for measures 80-82. The score continues in G major and 4/4 time. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f).

83

Musical score for measures 83-85. The score continues in G major and 4/4 time. Dynamics include forte (f) and fortissimo (ff).

PROBENPARTITUR  
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

86

Musical score for measures 86-89. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part has a dynamic marking of *p* at measure 87 and *f* at measure 89. The vocal line has a dynamic marking of *f* at measure 89.

90

Musical score for measures 90-92. The score continues in G major and 4/4 time. The piano accompaniment features a busy eighth-note pattern in the right hand. The vocal line has a dynamic marking of *f* at measure 92.

93

Musical score for measures 93-95. The score continues in G major and 4/4 time. The piano accompaniment has a dynamic marking of *p* at measure 93 and *f* at measure 95. The vocal line has a dynamic marking of *p* at measure 93 and *f* at measure 95.

96

Musical score for measures 96-99. The score concludes in G major and 4/4 time. The piano accompaniment has a dynamic marking of *p* at measure 96. The vocal line has a dynamic marking of *f* at measure 99. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

PROBENPAPIER  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

# Rondeau

Allegretto

Musical notation for measures 1-5. The score is in treble and bass clefs, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a piano (p) dynamic marking.

Musical notation for measures 6-9. The score continues with treble and bass clefs. A watermark 'PROBE-PAPIER' is visible across the page.

Musical notation for measures 10-13. The score continues with treble and bass clefs. A watermark 'PROBE-PAPIER' is visible across the page.

Musical notation for measures 14-35. The score continues with treble and bass clefs. A watermark 'PROBE-PAPIER' is visible across the page.

18

Musical score for measures 18-22. The score is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. Measure 22 ends with a fermata over a whole note.

23

Musical score for measures 23-27. The score is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is two sharps. Measures 23-24 are mostly rests in both hands. Measure 25 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 27 ends with a fermata over a whole note.

28

Musical score for measures 28-31. The score is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is two sharps. Measures 28-29 show a melodic line in the right hand. Measures 30-31 feature a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Measure 31 ends with a fermata over a whole note.

32

Musical score for measures 32-36. The score is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is two sharps. Measures 32-33 are mostly rests in both hands. Measure 34 begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 36 ends with a fermata over a whole note.

37

Musical score for measures 37-41. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Measure 37 starts with a half note G4. Measure 38 has a half note A4. Measure 39 has a half note B4. Measure 40 has a half note C5. Measure 41 has a half note D5. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in measures 39 and 40.

42

Musical score for measures 42-46. The score continues in G major and 4/4 time. Measure 42 starts with a half note E5. Measure 43 has a half note F5. Measure 44 has a half note G5. Measure 45 has a half note A5. Measure 46 has a half note B5. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in measures 42 and 43.

47

Musical score for measures 47-50. The score continues in G major and 4/4 time. Measure 47 starts with a half note C6. Measure 48 has a half note D6. Measure 49 has a half note E6. Measure 50 has a half note F6. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in measures 47 and 48. The tempo marking *Adagio* appears in measure 50.

51

Musical score for measures 51-55. The score continues in G major and 4/4 time. Measure 51 starts with a half note G6. Measure 52 has a half note A6. Measure 53 has a half note B6. Measure 54 has a half note C7. Measure 55 has a half note D7. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in measure 51.

PROBENPARTIUR  
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

56

60

64

68

73

Minore

77

81

85

PROBENPARTITUR  
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

89

Musical notation for measures 89-92, vocal line. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes with slurs and accents.

Musical notation for measures 89-92, piano accompaniment. The right hand features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment.

93

Musical notation for measures 93-96, vocal line. The melody continues with quarter and eighth notes, including slurs and accents.

Musical notation for measures 93-96, piano accompaniment. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand provides harmonic support.

97

Musical notation for measures 97-100, vocal line. The melody includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) marked with repeat signs.

Musical notation for measures 97-100, piano accompaniment. The right hand features eighth-note patterns, and the left hand provides harmonic support.

102

Musical notation for measures 102-105, vocal line. The melody consists of quarter notes with slurs and accents.

Musical notation for measures 102-105, piano accompaniment. The right hand features eighth-note patterns, and the left hand provides harmonic support.

PROBENPARTITUR  
 Ausgabqualität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

107

111

115

119

PROBENPARTIUR  
 Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

**PROBE-PARTITUR**  
Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag 

Die ältere Bach-Familie

**Johann Bach (1604–1673)**  
 – Sei nun wieder zufrieden, meine Seel 30.132  
 – Unser Leben ist ein Schatten 30.131  
 – Weint nicht um meinen Tod in 1.253

**Heinrich Bach (1615–1692)**  
 – Ach, daß ich Wassers gnug hätte (s. J. C. Bach) 30.401  
 – Ich danke dir, Gott 30.402  
 – Kyrie 30.403  
 – Zwei Sonaten à 5 30.411

**Georg Christoph Bach (1642–1697)**  
 – Psalm 133 „Siehe, wie fein und lieblich ist's“ 30.801

**Johann Christoph Bach (1642–1703)**  
 – Ach, daß ich Wassers gnug hätte 30.401  
 – Der Mensch, vom Weibe geboren 30.564  
 – Die Furcht des Herren 30.502  
 – Es erhob sich ein Streit 30.567  
 – Es ist nun aus in 1.253  
 – Fürchte dich nicht 30.561  
 – Herr, nun lässest du deinen Diener 30.569  
 – Herr, wende dich und sei mir gnädig 30.504  
 – Lieber Herr Gott, weck uns auf 30.566  
 – Meine Freundin, du bist schön 30.503  
 – Merk auf, mein Herz 30.570  
 – Sei getreu bis in den Tod 30.563  
 – Unsers Herzens Freude hat ein Ende 30.562  
 – Wie bist du denn, o Gott 30.501

**Johann Michael Bach d. Ä. (1648–1694)**  
 – Ach bleib bei uns, Herr Jesu Christ 30.623  
 – Ach, wie sehnlich wart ich der Zeit in 30.621  
 – Auf, laßt uns den Herren loben 30.619  
 – Das Blut Jesu Christi 30.603  
 – Dem Menschen ist gesetzt 30.610  
 – Ehre sei Gott in der Höhe 30.612  
 – Es ist ein großer Gewinn 30.607  
 – Fürchtet euch nicht 30.606  
 – Halt, was du hast 30.605  
 – Herr, der König freuet sich  
 – Herr, du lässest mich erfahren  
 – Herr, ich warte auf dein Heil  
 – Herr, wenn ich nur dich habe  
 – Ich weiß, daß mein Erlöser lebt  
 – Liebster Jesu, hör mein Flehen  
 – Nun hab ich überwunden  
 – Nun treten wir ins neue Jahr  
 – Sämtliche Orgelchoräle  
 – Sei, lieber Tag, willkommen  
 – Unser Leben währet siebzig Jahre 30.601

Die Zeitgenossen

**Johann Nikolau Bach (1696–1743)**  
 – Missa brevis „Gott ist unser Herr“ BWV A 30.701

**Johann Christian Bach (1735–1782)**  
 – Credo breve 38.110  
 – Gloria in G 38.109  
 – Introitus und Kyrie „Requiem aeternam“ 38.103  
 – Magnificat in C 38.101  
 – Orgelkonzert in B op. 13,4/1 38.502  
 – Orgelkonzert in Es op. 14,6/1 38.503  
 – Orgelkonzert in F op. 13,3/2 38.501  
 – Quintett in B / 2 Vl, Va, Vc, Cb 38.401  
 – Regem, cui omnia vivunt 46.007  
 – Trio in C / 2 Fl, Vc 38.403  
 – Trios in C op. 15/1, in A op. 15/2 / Vl, Vc, Pfte 38.402

**Johann Christian Bach (1735–1782)**  
 – Credo breve 38.110  
 – Gloria in G 38.109  
 – Introitus und Kyrie „Requiem aeternam“ 38.103  
 – Magnificat in C 38.101  
 – Orgelkonzert in B op. 13,4/1 38.502  
 – Orgelkonzert in Es op. 14,6/1 38.503  
 – Orgelkonzert in F op. 13,3/2 38.501  
 – Quintett in B / 2 Vl, Va, Vc, Cb 38.401  
 – Regem, cui omnia vivunt 46.007  
 – Trio in C / 2 Fl, Vc 38.403  
 – Trios in C op. 15/1, in A op. 15/2 / Vl, Vc, Pfte 38.402

– Mache dich auf, werde licht 30.006  
 – Missa brevis „Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr“ 30.701  
 – Suite in G 30.051

**„Signor“ Bach**  
 – Sonate in c / Ob (Fl), Bc 35.101

Die Söhne J. S. Bachs

**Wilhelm Friedemann Bach (1710–1784)**  
 – Concerto per il Cembalo in D 32.301  
 – Dies ist der Tag 32.105  
 – Erzittert und fallet 32.103  
 – Flötenkonzert in D 32.315  
 – Lobet Gott, unsern Herrn Zebaoth 32.101  
 – 2 Sonaten in e und F / Fl, Bc 32.317  
 – Gesamtausgabe (Peter Wollny) Bd. 1: Sonaten und Konzerte für Cemb solo und zwei Cemb. 30.001

**Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (1714–1788)**  
 – Concerto per il Cembalo in D  
 – Danket dem Herrn (Edition Waltl)  
 – Die alte Litanei 1  
 – Die neue Litanei 2  
 – Gellerts geistliche Oden und Heilig 32.117  
 – Mache dich auf, werde licht Wa 37.002  
 – Magnificat 33.215  
 – Sanctus in Es 33.502  
 – Sinfonia in e 33.177  
 – Sonate in C f 33.451  
 – Sonate in Gc 33.450  
 – Triosona 16.003

**Johann Christian Bach (1735–1782)**  
 – Credo breve 38.110  
 – Gloria in G 38.109  
 – Introitus und Kyrie „Requiem aeternam“ 38.103  
 – Magnificat in C 38.101  
 – Orgelkonzert in B op. 13,4/1 38.502  
 – Orgelkonzert in Es op. 14,6/1 38.503  
 – Orgelkonzert in F op. 13,3/2 38.501  
 – Quintett in B / 2 Vl, Va, Vc, Cb 38.401  
 – Regem, cui omnia vivunt 46.007  
 – Trio in C / 2 Fl, Vc 38.403  
 – Trios in C op. 15/1, in A op. 15/2 / Vl, Vc, Pfte 38.402

**Johann Christian Bach (1735–1782)**  
 – Credo breve 38.110  
 – Gloria in G 38.109  
 – Introitus und Kyrie „Requiem aeternam“ 38.103  
 – Magnificat in C 38.101  
 – Orgelkonzert in B op. 13,4/1 38.502  
 – Orgelkonzert in Es op. 14,6/1 38.503  
 – Orgelkonzert in F op. 13,3/2 38.501  
 – Quintett in B / 2 Vl, Va, Vc, Cb 38.401  
 – Regem, cui omnia vivunt 46.007  
 – Trio in C / 2 Fl, Vc 38.403  
 – Trios in C op. 15/1, in A op. 15/2 / Vl, Vc, Pfte 38.402

Die jüngere Bach-Familie

**Johann Ernst Bach (1722–1777)**  
 – Deutsches Magnificat „Meine Seele erhebet“ 30.303  
 – Die Liebe Gottes ist ausgegossen 30.301

**Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst Bach (1759–1845)**  
 – Vater unser 30.901