

Johann Sebastian Bach

Concerto in D-minor BWV 1052R

for Violin, Strings, and Continuo

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Tokyo, Japan

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Preface

This is yet another attempt to reconstruct a lost violin concerto in D minor (a.k.a. BWV 1052R) by Johann Sebastian Bach.

The concerto has been reconstructed by many musicians and musicologists since 19th century. According to the Wikipedia article of the Harpsichord Concerto in D minor, BWV 1052¹,

“There have been several reconstructions of the violin concerto; Ferdinand David made one in 1873; Robert Reitz in 1917; and Wilfried Fischer prepared one for Volume VII/7 of the Neue Bach Ausgabe in 1970 based on BWV 1052. In 1976, in order to resolve playability problems in Fischer's reconstruction, Werner Breig suggested amendments based on the obbligato organ part in the cantatas and BWV 1052a.”²

Fischer's reconstruction in NBA is most probably still the latest urtext edition published as sheet music. Breig's amendments have not been published as sheet music and, therefore, have not been easily accessible.

There are number of recordings of the concerto available recently but most of them seem to be based on Fischer's reconstruction. As far as the editor is aware, the following 2 recordings incorporated more recent (i.e., post-Breig's) research results:

Max Pommer (conductor, reconstruction), Karl Suske (violin), Neues Bachisches Collegium Musicum, Leipzig (Capriccio 10 084, recorded in July 1985)

Joshua Rifkin (conductor, harpsichord, reconstruction), Stanley Ritchie (violin), The Bach Ensemble (L'Oiseau-Lyre 421 442-2, recorded in May 1987)

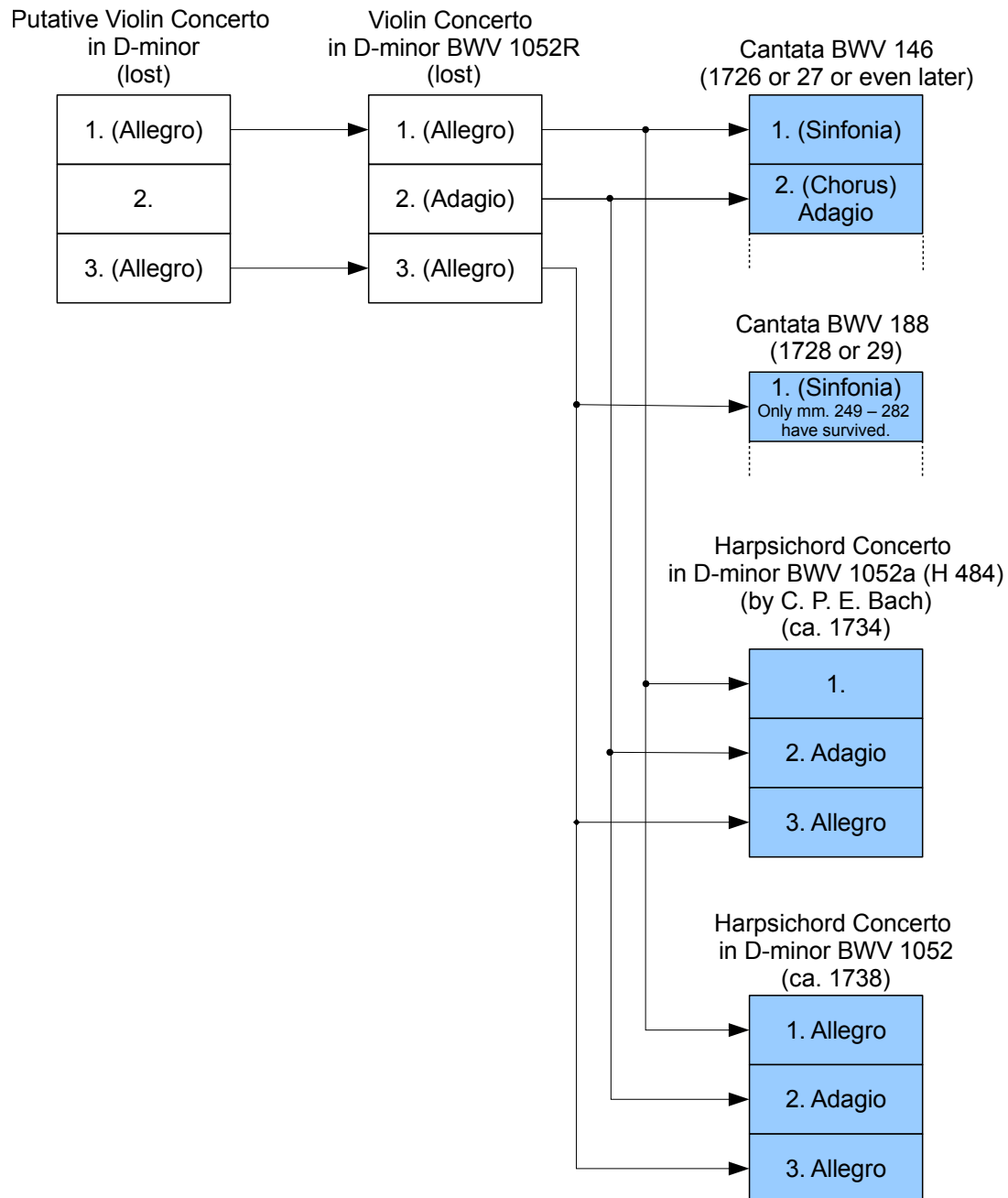
The editor intends to create a new edition that incorporates Breig's amendments and new findings heard in the above recordings (plus a bit of my own research), and to publish it as a free cultural work (i.e., licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license) hoping that the concerto will be performed more often, not only by professional early music experts but also by amateur ensembles like the one the editor has been participating in.

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harpsichord_Concerto_in_D_minor,_BWV_1052 retrieved on 29 March 2020.

² Werner Breig, Bachs Violinkonzert d-Moll. Studien zu seiner Gestalt und seiner Entstehungsgeschichte, Bach-Jahrbuch 1976, pp. 7 – 34

Historical background

The lost violin concerto is thought to have been arranged and reused in 4 separate occasions by J. S. Bach and C. P. E. Bach, as shown in the figure below.



In 1726 or 1727 (or possibly even later³), J. S. Bach arranged and reused the 1st and the 2nd movements of the concerto as the 1st and the 2nd movements of the cantata “Wir müssen durch viel Trübsal in das Reich Gottes eingehen. (Through bitter tribulation we enter into God's kingdom.)”

BWV 146, respectively. The 1st movement was arranged for organ obbligato, 2 oboes, taille, 2 violins, viola, and basso continuo as the 1st movement (Sinfonia) of the cantata (BWV 146/1). The 2nd movement was arranged for 4-voice chorus (SATB), organ obbligato, 2 violins, viola, and basso continuo as the 2nd movement of the cantata (BWV 146/2).

In BWV 146/1 and BWV 146/2, Bach notated the right hand part of the organ obbligato an octave lower assuming that the part be played with 4'-stops so that the solo violin (violino concertino) part of the original violin concerto can be played by the organ without occasional octave transposition⁴. This makes BWV 146/1 and BWV 146/2 the most important sources for reconstructing the solo violin part of the 1st and 2nd movements of the concerto.

In 1728 or 1729, J. S. Bach arranged and reused the 3rd movement of the concerto as the 1st movement of the cantata "Ich habe meine Zuversicht. (I have placed all my confidence.)" BWV 188. The movement was arranged for the same instrumentation as that of BWV 146/1, as the opening Sinfonia of the cantata (BWV 188/1). Unfortunately, only a fragment of BWV 188/1 has survived – mm. 249 – 282, the organ solo "cadenza" just before *da capo* to the opening ritornello.

The survived fragment strongly suggests that J. S. Bach again notated the right hand part of the organ obbligato an octave lower.

Around 1734, C. P. E. Bach arranged the concerto for solo harpsichord (cembalo certato), 2 violins, viola, and basso continuo. This arrangement was once considered by J. S. Bach and, therefore, a BWV number 1052a had been given. Now most scholars are in agreement that the arrangement was by C. P. E. Bach and, hence, a Helm catalog number H 484 has been given to the piece.

Around 1738, J. S. Bach himself arranged the concerto for solo harpsichord (cembalo concertato), 2 violins, viola, and basso continuo (BWV 1052).

Joshua Rifkin wrote in the note for his recording of the concerto (L'Oiseau-Lyre 421 442-2):

"Ulrich Siegele and Werner Breig have argued that the *ripieno* of the outer movements originally comprised only three independent parts, with one violin instead of two. This could mean that Bach did not compose the middle movement, with its rich four-part accompaniment, until he expanded the scoring of the others; perhaps the new Adagio replaced a slow movement accompanied by continuo alone, such as we find in many concertos of the time."

(Note: Siegele's and Breig's essays referred above are most probably "*Kompositionsweise und Bearbeitungstechnik in der Instrumentalmusik Johann Sebastian Bachs*, Tübinger Beiträge zur Musikwissenschaft 3, edited by Georg von Dadelsen (Neuhausen-Stuttgart: Hänssler-Verlag, 1975), 137" and the one shown in the footnote 2, respectively.)

This putative early version is shown on the left side in the figure above as "Putative Violin Concerto in D minor". The editor is also interested in the experimental reconstruction of this early version but

4 The highest note available on most pipe organs in Bach's time was C₆. While the string and wind instruments in Leipzig were tuned in Kammerton (A ≈ 415 Hz; semitone lower than the current standard pitch), the pipe organs were tuned in Coreton (A ≈ 466 Hz; semitone higher than the current standard pitch; whole tone higher than Kammerton). Thus, the highest note available on the organs was effectively D₆ in Kammerton but this was not enough to cover the range of the solo violin in the original violin concerto.

it would be a separate publication.

Christoph Wolff⁵ argued that the d minor concerto was composed for a keyboard instrument from the outset and that “the D-minor violin concerto may have been just a phantom.” The editor still firmly believes that the concerto was an original composition for violin but this is based on rather subjective feeling of an amateur violinist. Even if the concerto was originally composed for a keyboard instrument, the editor believes that the concerto is worthwhile to be arranged for and performed by the violin because the composer not only employed “violin style” figurations but also adhered to the limitations of the violin – the tonal range of G₃ to A₆, available open strings of G₃-D₄-A₄-E₅, etc. – *very strictly* so that the piece can certainly be played by the violin.

5 Christoph Wolff, *Did J. S. Bach Write Organ Concertos? Apropos the Prehistory of Cantata Movements with Obbligato Organ*, Bach Perspectives 10, University of Illinois Press 2016

Editorial note

Sources for the reconstruction

BWV 146/1 and 146/2

The composer's holograph manuscripts have been lost. In the critical report of the NBA I/11.2, Reinmar Emans compared 5 extant autograph sources and concluded that the NBA edition be based on the following 2 sources:

- a) D-B Am.B 538-540, Faszikel 1, score copied by Agricola, Johann Friedrich (1720–1774), kept at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin (Amalienbibliothek).
- b) D-B Mus.ms. Bach P 48, Faszikel 6, score copied by Hering, S(amuel?), kept at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz.

While a) above is available on Bach Digital and Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin web sites, b) is not. The editor used NBA I/11.2 as the source for the reconstruction and occasionally referred a) as well.

BWV 188/1

The holograph manuscript (score) had been inherited by Wilhelm Friedemann Bach. He likely had separated major part of the 1st movement (Sinfonia) from the rest of the work. This major part of the Sinfonia (mm. 1 – 248) had been lost. The rest of the score was later cut in pieces, auctioned, and now scattered around the world. The survived fragments of the Sinfonia are:

- a) Mm. 249 – 254 and mm. 261 – 266:
S-Smf Ms. Nr. 239 kept at the Stiftelsen Musikkulturens Främjande, Stockholm.
- b) Mm. 255 – 260 and mm. 267 – 272:
A-Wgm A 91 kept at the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Wien.
- c) Mm. 273 – end: F-Pn MS-3 kept at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

While a) and c) are available on Bach Digital and/or on the respective libraries' web sites, b) is not. The editor used NBA I/25 as the source for the reconstruction and occasionally referred a) and c) as well.

BWV 1052a

D-B Mus.ms. Bach St 350, the holograph manuscript (set of parts) by C. P. E. Bach kept at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz, was used as the sole source for the reconstruction.

BWV 1052

D-B Mus.ms. Bach P 234, the holograph manuscript (score) by J. S. Bach kept at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz, was used as the sole source for the

VIII

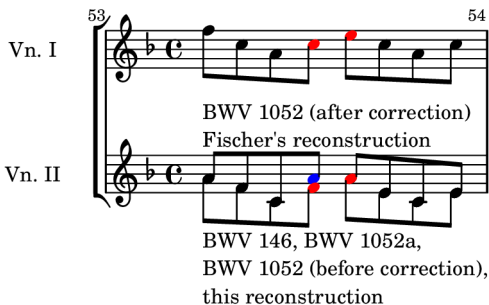
reconstruction. This manuscript is a working copy rather than a fair copy. It shows numerous corrections that the composer made during the process of harpsichord transcription and the traces of the corrections are indispensable for the reconstruction.

Abbreviations

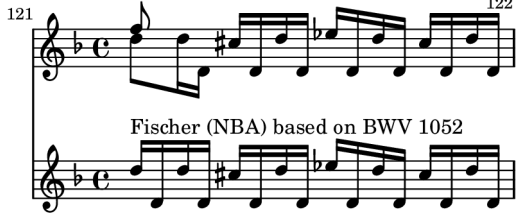
Hpd.:	Harpsichord
Org.:	Organ
Vn. conc:	violino concertino
Vn. I:	violino I ripieno
Vn. II:	violino II ripieno
Va.:	viola ripieno

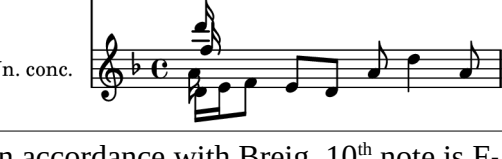
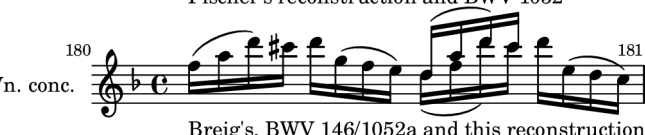
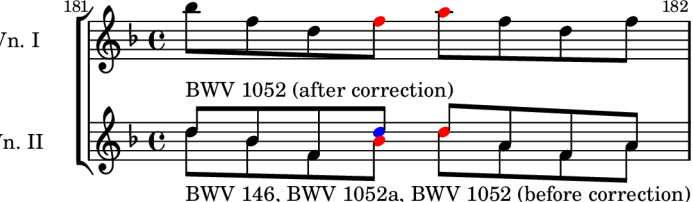
1st movement (no tempo indication)

Measure	Part	Remark
7	Vn. conc.	“(Solo)” and “(Tutti)” on the violino concertino part are to let the soloist know where he/she can “take a rest” and turn the pages.
28 – 38	Vn. conc.	In accordance with Breig, 2 nd note on m. 28 to 9 th note on m. 38: an octave higher than Fischer’s.
41 – 42	Vn. II Va.	As pointed out by Breig, the 1st note of the m. 42 on Vn. II differs in 3 sources: A₄ (BWV 146/1; shown in red in the excerpt below), F₄ (BWV 1052a; green), C₅ (BWV 1052; blue). The 1st note on Va. also differs: C₄ (BWV 146/1, BWV 1052a, and BWV 1052 before correction), A₄ (BWV 1052 after correction; blue). In BWV 146/1, Vn. conc. and Vn. II progress in parallel (unison) from m. 41 to m. 42 (see red notes in the excerpt below). Probably C. P. E. Bach noticed this as a problem while transcribing BWV 1052a and changed the 1st note of Vn. II in m. 42 from A₄ to F₄. Then J. S. Bach found a better solution and applied it to BWV 1052. The reconstruction preserves the parallel progression found in BWV 146/1 as it was likely inherited from the original violin concerto.

Measure	Part	Remark
46 – 53, 174 – 182	Vn. conc.	The slurs in the excerpt below were taken from BWV 146/1. The editor would like to propose an alternative articulation as shown by the dashed slurs. The starts and ends of the slurs in Bach's holograph manuscripts are known to be often ambiguous. Since all the extant sources for BWV 146/1 are tertiary, we should consider that the slurs in the sources could be the readings by the copyist(s) of Bach's ambiguous slurs in the manuscript and, therefore, not definitive. The editor personally prefers the first three notes to be slurred since they form an arpeggio across three strings. 
53	Vn. II	As pointed out by Breig, Vn. I and Vn. II progress in parallel 5th from the 4th notes to the 5th notes in BWV 146, BWV 1052a, and BWV 1052 (before correction). See the red notes in the excerpt below. J. S. Bach made a last minute correction to avoid this parallel 5th (see the blue note below). This reconstruction preserves the parallel 5th progression whereas Fischer's reconstruction is based on BWV 1052 (after correction). 
62	Vn. conc.	In accordance with Breig, the 1st note is A₄ according to BWV 146 and BWV 1052a. It is A₃ in Fischer's reconstruction (NBA) according to BWV 1052.
82 – 90	Vn. conc.	The editor agrees with Breig in that all the “double stops” in BWV 146 were inherited from the original violin concerto and, therefore, employed here in the reconstruction. All the double stops can be played in the first position with straightforward fingerings.
92 – 93	Vn. II Va.	As pointed out by Breig, the situation is very much the same as in the mm. 41 – 42. The green note: BWV 1052a, the blue notes: BWV 1052. The reconstruction preserves the parallel progression found in BWV 146/1.

Measure	Part	Remark
95 – 102	Vn. conc.	As in the case of mm. 82 – 90, the editor agrees with Breig in that all the “double stops” in BWV 146 were inherited from the original violin concerto and, therefore, employed here in the reconstruction. Again, all the double stops, including the parallel 3 rd passage in m. 100, can be played in the first position with straightforward fingerings.
114 – 116	Vn. I	The first notes on mm 114 – 116 differ between BWV 146 and BWV 1052a/1052. The reconstruction follows the notes in BWV 1052a/1052 in favor of symmetry with Vn. II.
121 – 122	Vn. I	In BWV 146, there is a parallel (unison) progression with Vn. conc. (red notes below.) In BWV 1052a and BWV 1052 (before correction), there is a parallel octave with Vn. II (green notes.) J. S. Bach made last minute correction in BWV 1052 to avoid both problems (blue notes.) This reconstruction follows BWV 146 while Breig proposed to follow BWV 1052a and BWV 1052 (before correction) and Fischer’s (NBA) follows BWV 1052 (after correction.)
146	Vn. conc.	In accordance with Breig, the first note is 8 th .

Measure	Part	Remark
		This reconstruction and Breig based on BWV 146 and BWV 1052a  Fischer (NBA) based on BWV 1052
147	Vn. I Vn. II	BWV 1052 (blue notes below) differs from BWV 146 and BWV 1052a. Fischer employed a note in Vn. I from BWV 1052 whereas Vn. II is based on BWV 146/1052a. This reconstruction is in agreement with Breig to follow BWV 146/1052a. 
148 – 161	Vn. conc.	The violino concertino part in these measures can be notated in different ways. The reconstruction follows the notation in BWV 146.
162 – 165	Vn. conc.	As in the case of mm. 82 – 90 and 95 – 102, the editor agrees with Breig in that all the “double stops” in BWV 146 were inherited from the original violin concerto and, therefore, employed here in the reconstruction. Again, all the double stops can be played in the first position with straightforward fingerings.
167	Vn. conc.	Same as Fischer’s reconstruction, a sequence of triple-stops in mm. 166 – 171 are taken from BWV 146.
172	Vn. conc.	In accordance with Fischer, the 1 st note is a quadruple stop of D ₄ -A ₄ -F ₅ [#] -D ₆ . The editor believes that the original was the quadruple stop whereas C. P. E. Bach had to take out A ₄ for the playability on the keyboard.

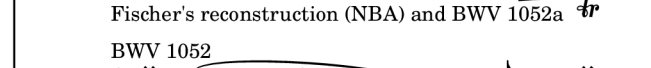
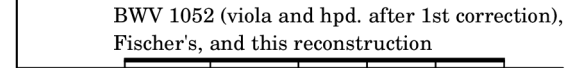
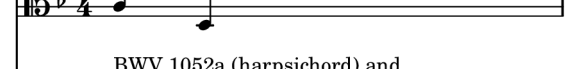
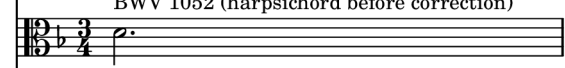
Measure	Part	Remark
		BWV 146  Org. BWV 1052a  Hpd. Fischer's and this reconstruction  Vn. conc.
180	Vn. conc.	In accordance with Breig, 10th note is F₅. Fischer's reconstruction and BWV 1052  Vn. conc. Breig's, BWV 146/1052a and this reconstruction
181	Vn. II	Similar to m. 53, this reconstruction preserves parallel 5th found in BWV 146, 1052a, and 1052 (before correction.)  Vn. I BWV 1052 (after correction) Vn. II BWV 146, BWV 1052a, BWV 1052 (before correction)

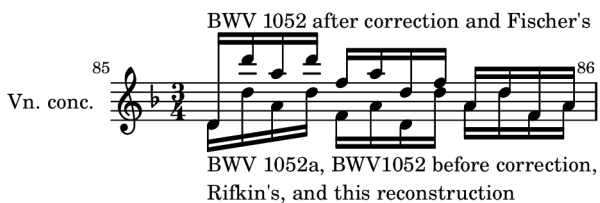
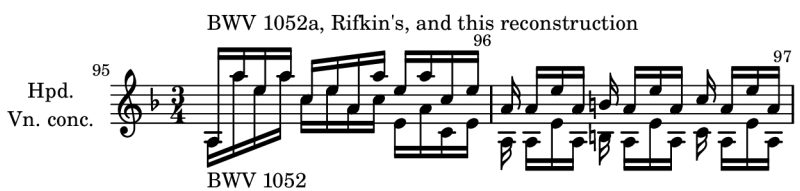
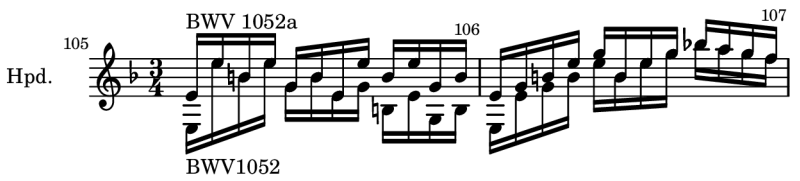
2nd movement (Adagio)

As stated by Breig, there is no difficulty in reconstructing the 2nd movement. Both Fischer's and this reconstructions are based on BWV 146/2 and virtually identical.

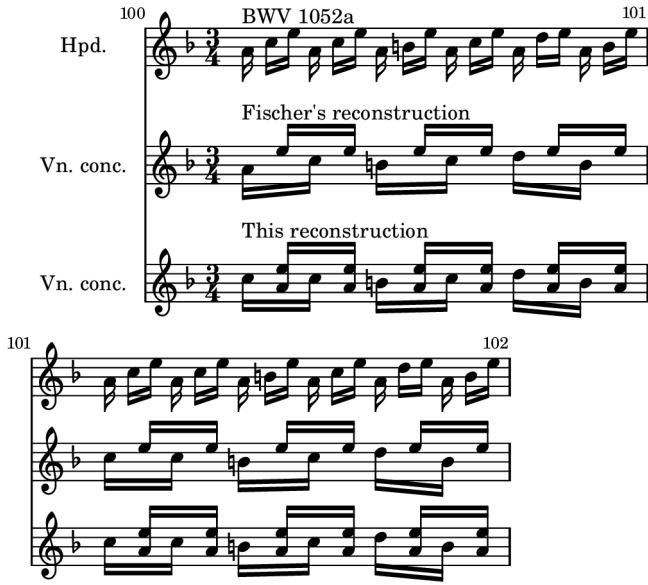
3rd Movement (Allegro)

Measure	Part	Remark
2 – 4, 282 – 284	Va.	BWV 1052a and BWV 1052 differ in these measures. The editor does not find the reason for C. P. E. Bach to simplify these measures at the time of transcription. The reconstruction, therefore, follows BWV 1052a whereas Fischer's follows BWV 1052. There is no mention about these measures in Breig's essay.

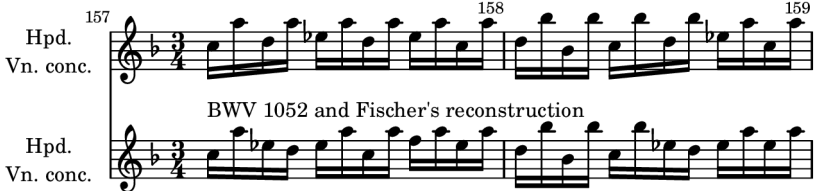
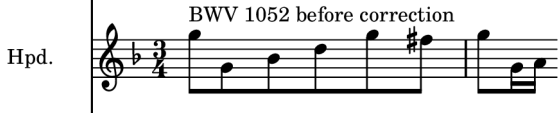
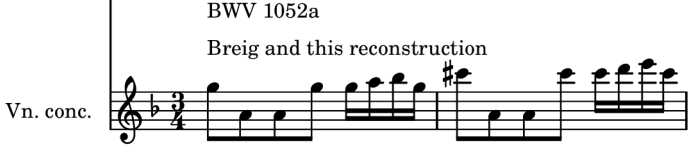
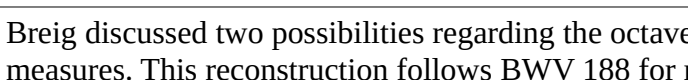
Measure	Part	Remark
		BWV 1052a and this reconstruction Va.  BWV 1052 and Fischer's Va. 
19	BC	“(Solo)” and “(Tutti)” on the basso continuo part are mere suggestions by the editor. “(Solo)” could be played with one cello and harpsichord.
39 – 41	Vn. conc.	In accordance with Breig, 8th note of m. 39 till 1st note of m. 41 are octave higher than Fischer's. Fischer employed the identical notes as in the BWV 1052a. Breig argued that BWV1052 suggests the notes in the above period being originally an octave higher than those in BWV 1052a. Breig and this reconstruction  Fischer's reconstruction (NBA) and BWV 1052a  BWV 1052  
57	Vn. conc.	In accordance with Breig, the 4 th note E ₅ is quarter according to BWV 1052a and similar motifs on Vn. I in m. 59 and on Vn. II and Va. in m. 61.
74	Va.	BWV 1052a and BWV 1052 differ in this measure. J. S. Bach made interesting 2-step corrections on the right hand part of harpsichord and the final outcome is somewhat similar to the viola in BWV 1052a. In accordance with Fischer, this reconstruction is based on BWV 1052 since the editor finds no reason for J. S. Bach to change this measure from the original, where as C. P. E. Bach could have made a change in favor of the similarity to m. 178. BWV 1052a  BWV 1052 (viola and hpd. after 1st correction), Fischer's, and this reconstruction  BWV 1052a (harpsichord) and BWV 1052 (harpsichord before correction)  BWV 1052 (harpsichord after 2nd correction) 

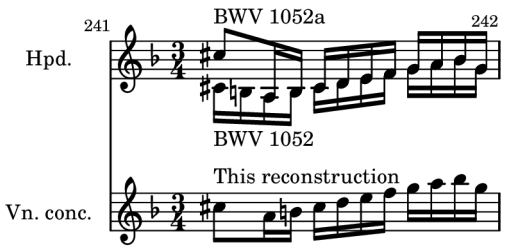
Measure	Part	Remark
85, 95, 105 – 106	Vn. conc.	Bach made an interesting correction in m. 85 of BWV 1052:  Here is the editor's hypothesis, which is inspired by the recording by Rifkin and Ritchie: The original violin concerto was the same as BWV 1052a / 1052 before correction in m. 85. In the original violin concerto, the 9th note in m. 102 was E₆, which cannot be played on Bach's harpsichord at the time of the transcription. He decided to transpose the passage starting from m. 96 till m. 105 (or so) an octave lower. In order to make a smooth transition to the lower octave in m. 95, he decided to use a motif that already existed in the violin concerto in m. 109:  Hence the m. 95 had become:  Then he applied the same motif on m. 85 and m. 105:  Based on the hypothesis above, this reconstruction follows BWV 1052a for mm. 85, 95, and 105 – 106. The editor find no reason for C. P. E. Bach to change these measures from the original. Rifkin's recording is very much the same as this reconstruction except for m. 105: 

Measure	Part	Remark
		The editor feels that the 2-octave jump at the beginning is a bit abrupt although a virtuoso violinist (e.g., Stanley Ritchie) can easily handle it. Another 2-octave jump that the editor believes already existed in the original in the m. 109 (<i>vida supra</i>) are much easier as the first note D₄ can be played on open D string. Fischer's reconstruction (NBA) follows BWV 1052 for these measures. There is no mention about these measures in Breig's essay.
90 – 91, 100 – 101	Vn. conc.	The editor believes that BWV 1052a clearly shows the original being a bariolage passage across 3 strings (G, D, and A for mm. 90 – 91; D, A, and E for mm. 100 – 101.) Fischer's reconstruction uses only 2 strings, however. There is no mention about these measures in Breig's essay. The musical notation is presented in two systems. The first system covers measures 90 and 91, and the second system covers measures 100 and 101. Each system contains three staves: a Harp (Hpd.) staff, a Violin concerto (Vn. conc.) staff, and another Violin concerto (Vn. conc.) staff. The notation shows the original BWV 1052a, Fischer's reconstruction, and 'This reconstruction'.

Measure	Part	Remark
		
93 – 94, 103 – 104, 107 – 108	Vn. conc.	The editor agrees with Fischer in that the original passages for these measures are preserved in BWV 1052 rather than in BWV 1052a. 
116, 118	Vn. I, Vn. II, Va.	In accordance with Breig, the 1 st note on each measure are quarter according to BWV 1052a. Breig argued that Bach could have shortened them to semi-quarter in BWV 1052 in favor of audibility of the harpsichord.
138 – 149	Vn. conc.	Triple- and quadruple-stops in these measures in Fischer's reconstruction are harmonically correct but not very "violinistic", especially in mm. 144 onward. The harpsichord part in BWV 1052 is highly elaborated for keyboard instrument but still strongly evokes violin music because of the wide-interval arpeggios. Pommer and Suske elegantly solved the playability issue in Fischer's reconstruction by picking up some of the notes from BWV 1052. This reconstruction follows the recording by Pommer and Susuke.

Measure	Part	Remark
155	Vn. conc.	In accordance with Breig, this reconstruction follows BWV 1052a, which can be a bariolage passage with stopped D-string and open A-string. Fischer's reconstruction (NBA) follows BWV 1052.
157 – 158	Vn. conc.	This reconstruction is based on BWV 1052a whereas Fischer's is based on BWV 1052. The editor thinks that simpler string-crossing passage in BWV

Measure	Part	Remark
		BWV 1052a had more likely come from the original. There is no mention about these measures in Breig's essay. BWV 1052a and this reconstruction  BWV 1052 and Fischer's reconstruction
165 – 166	Vn. conc.	According to Breig, from 2nd note in m. 165 till 1st note in m. 166 could be an octave lower. BWV 1052a  BWV 1052 before correction  BWV 1052 after correction 
185	Va.	BWV 1052a and BWV 1052 differ in this measure. In accordance with Fischer's, the reconstruction follows BWV 1052, which is simpler. BWV 1052a  BWV 1052, Fischer's and this reconstruction 
229	Vn. conc.	In accordance with Breig, 1 st note is G ₅ .
234 – 240	Vn. conc.	In accordance with Breig, the reconstruction is an octave higher than Fischer's from the 4th note of m. 234 onward. In order to accommodate E₆ at the 7th note in m. 234, J. S. Bach made an octave transition between 3rd and 4th notes in m. 234 whereas C. P. E. Bach made the transition between 1st and 2nd notes in m. 233. BWV 1052 and Fischer's  BWV 1052a  Breig and this reconstruction 
241 – 261	Vn. conc.	Breig discussed two possibilities regarding the octave position in these measures. This reconstruction follows BWV 188 for mm. 249 – 261. This

Measure	Part	Remark
		makes the highest note of the movement being A₆ (in mm. 244, 250, and 251), the same as that of the first movement. In order to make a transition to higher octave, the m. 241 is based on that of BWV1052a but without a jump to the lower octave. 
242	Vn. conc.	BWV 1052a and BWV 1052 differ in m. 242. In BWV 1052a, the same pattern is repeated in mm. 242 and 243. The editor assumes that J. S. Bach made a change in m. 242 at the time of transcription to avoid repeating the same pattern. Therefore, the reconstruction follows BWV 1052a. Fischer's reconstruction follows BWV 1052. There is no mention about this measure in Breig's essay. 
244 – 249	Vn. conc.	All three sources (BWV 188/1, BWV 1052a, and BWV 1052) differ in one way or another, suggesting that none of them preserve the exact original. The editor agrees with Fischer, who carefully compared all 3 sources and came up with a simple and violinistic passage. The notes picked up by Fischer are shown in blue below.

Measure	Part	Remark
		244 BWV 1052a 245 246 Hpd. Hpd. BWV 1052 after correction BWV 1052 before correction and BWV 188 (for m. 249) This reconstruction (with 8va) 8va Vn. conc. Fischer's (without 8va) 246 247 248 248 249 250 BWV 1052 after correction BWV 1052 before correction and BWV 188 8va
263 – 264	Vn. conc.	From the 9th note in m. 263 till the end of m. 264 differ in all three sources in order to prepare for the different “cadenze” that follow. This reconstruction follows BWV 1052 since the 1st note in m. 265 is the same C₄.

Measure	Part	Remark
		
265 – 280	Vn. conc.	In BWV 1052a, these measures are <i>ad libitum</i> and so were most likely the case for the original violin concerto. The soloist has the sole discretion to play whatever he/she thinks appropriate. In BWV 188, these measures are a sequence of wide-interval arpeggios that strongly evokes violin music. Fischer used BWV 188 as the basis for the cadenza – a sequence of quadruple-stops – to be suggested for the soloist. As pointed out by Breig, Fischer’s realization contains unplayable quadruple-stop in m. 275. The recording by Pommer and Suske is nearly identical to Breig’s except: 1. The chord for m. 266 is the same as that of the m. 266 in BWV 188 and BWV 1052, rather than d minor triad in Breig’s. 2. The mm. 271 – 272 are triple-stops rather than quadruple-stops. 3. The ending of the cadenza is the same as that of Fischer’s, making the cadenza 17-measure long. This reconstruction is identical to the recording by Pommer and Suske except that the ending of the cadenza is the same as Breig’s, making the cadenza 16-measure long, the same as that of BWV 188.

Measure	Part	Remark
		BWV 188 8va----- Org. 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 Fischer Vn. conc. Breig Vn. conc. Pommer & Suske Vn. conc. This reconstruction Vn. conc. 8va----- 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282

Acknowledgement

The editor used Rutger Hofman's⁶ LilyPond engraving files of the organ concerto in d-minor⁷ arranged by Christof K. Biebricher based on BWV 1052/1052a/146/188, as the starting point of my own typeset. This saved a great deal of time for me. The editor would like to thank Rutger for making his LilyPond engraving files available on IMSLP.

This reconstruction was not possible without the high quality digital images of the manuscripts available on Bach Digital⁸ and Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin⁹ web sites. The editor would like to thank everyone behind the Bach Digital project.

This edition was created mostly with free open source software (FOSS.)

The front cover, preface, and editorial note were created with LibreOffice¹⁰ Writer. Music examples within the editorial note were created with LilyPond (*vide infra*) and LibreOffice-LilyPond extension¹¹.

The score was engraved with LilyPond¹², a part of the GNU Project¹³. All the LilyPond source files were edited with Frescobaldi¹⁴, a LilyPond sheet music text editor developed by Wilbert Berendsen¹⁵ and other contributors.

The editor would like to thank all the contributors to these great FOSS projects.

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Revision history

1 May 2020 First release to IMSLP

18 May 2020 Minor typo correction in the editorial note.

20 May 2020 A typo in the r.h. of harpsichord (realized continuo) has been corrected: one of the notes in the last chord in m. 96, 1st movement, should be E $\flat$ instead of E $\sharp$.

Concerto for Violin, Strings and Continuo in D Minor BWV 1052R

Reconstructed from BWV 146/1, 146/2, 188/1, 1052a, and 1052

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685 - 1750)

Reconstructed by Jun Tamura (b. 1959)

1.

Violino Concertino

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Continuo

2
7 (Solo)

p

p

p

(p)

10

p

p

p

(p)

13 (Tutti)

f

f

(f)

f

16 (Solo) (Tutti) (Solo)

19 (Tutti)

22 (Solo)

25

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 25-27. The score is in B-flat major, 3/4 time. Measure 25 features a rapid sixteenth-note run in the violin. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Measure 26 continues the piano accompaniment. Measure 27 shows the violin playing a series of eighth notes while the piano accompaniment remains.

28

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 28-30. Measure 28 features a rapid sixteenth-note run in the violin. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Measure 29 continues the piano accompaniment. Measure 30 shows the violin playing a series of eighth notes while the piano accompaniment remains.

31

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 31-33. Measure 31 features a rapid sixteenth-note run in the violin. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Measure 32 continues the piano accompaniment. Measure 33 shows the violin playing a series of eighth notes while the piano accompaniment remains.

34

37

(Tutti)

40

(Solo)

(Tutti)

(Solo)

(Tutti)

44 (Solo) (Tutti) (Solo)

p

47

p

50

p

53

Musical score for measures 53-55. The score is for a violin and piano. The violin part features a complex, fast-moving melody with many accidentals. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and arpeggiated figures in both hands. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

56 (Tutti)

Musical score for measures 56-58. The score is for a violin and piano. The violin part continues with a fast-moving melody. The piano accompaniment features a strong, rhythmic bass line in the left hand and chords in the right hand. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

59

Musical score for measures 59-61. The score is for a violin and piano. The violin part continues with a fast-moving melody. The piano accompaniment features a strong, rhythmic bass line in the left hand and chords in the right hand. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

62 (Solo)

p

(p)

65

68

f

p

f

f

71

(p)

74

77

(p)

80

83

86

89

Violin: p

Piano: p

(p)

92

(Tutti) (Solo) (Tutti)

Violin: f

Piano: f

f

p

95

(Solo)

Violin: p

Piano: p

p

p

Measures 98-100 of the Violin Concerto BWV 1052R. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. Measure 98 features a violin melody with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The piano accompaniment includes a right-hand melody with eighth notes and a left-hand bass line with quarter notes. Measure 99 continues the violin melody with slurs and the piano accompaniment. Measure 100 shows the violin melody with slurs and the piano accompaniment, including a double bar line.

Measures 101-103 of the Violin Concerto BWV 1052R. Measure 101 features a violin melody with slurs and the piano accompaniment. Measure 102 continues the violin melody with slurs and the piano accompaniment. Measure 103 shows the violin melody with slurs and the piano accompaniment, including a double bar line.

Measures 104-106 of the Violin Concerto BWV 1052R. Measure 104 features a violin melody with slurs and the piano accompaniment. Measure 105 continues the violin melody with slurs and the piano accompaniment. Measure 106 shows the violin melody with slurs and the piano accompaniment, including a double bar line. The piano accompaniment includes a right-hand melody with eighth notes and a left-hand bass line with quarter notes.

107

110

112

(Tutti) (Solo)

14
115

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 115-117. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a violin part and a piano accompaniment with four staves. Measure 115 starts with a whole rest in the violin and a half note G in the piano. Measure 116 has a half note A in the violin and a half note G in the piano. Measure 117 has a half note B in the violin and a half note G in the piano. Dynamics include piano (p) and (p).

118

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 118-120. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a violin part and a piano accompaniment with four staves. Measure 118 has a half note C in the violin and a half note G in the piano. Measure 119 has a half note D in the violin and a half note G in the piano. Measure 120 has a half note E in the violin and a half note G in the piano. Dynamics include piano (p).

121

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 121-123. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a violin part and a piano accompaniment with four staves. Measure 121 has a half note F# in the violin and a half note G in the piano. Measure 122 has a half note G in the violin and a half note G in the piano. Measure 123 has a half note A in the violin and a half note G in the piano. Dynamics include piano (p).

124

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 124-126. The score is in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The violin part features rapid sixteenth-note runs. The flute part has eighth-note patterns. The harpsichord part consists of quarter notes. The basso continuo part has a steady eighth-note bass line.

127

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 127-129. The score is in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The violin part continues with sixteenth-note runs, including a key signature change to B major in measure 128. The flute part has eighth-note patterns. The harpsichord part has quarter notes. The basso continuo part has a steady eighth-note bass line.

130

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 130-132. The score is in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The violin part features sixteenth-note runs. The flute part has eighth-note patterns. The harpsichord part has quarter notes. The basso continuo part has a steady eighth-note bass line.

133 (Tutti) (Solo)

Violin: *f* *p* *f*

Piano: *f* *p* *f*

137

Violin: *f* *p* *f*

Piano: *f* *p* *f*

140

Violin: *p*

Piano: *p*

143

Musical score for measures 143-145. The score is for a violin and piano. Measure 143 features a rapid sixteenth-note run in the violin. Measures 144 and 145 show a more melodic development with some rests and slurs. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands.

146

Musical score for measures 146-148. Measure 146 continues the sixteenth-note pattern in the violin. Measures 147 and 148 show a change in the violin's texture with more eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment remains active with chords and moving lines.

149

Musical score for measures 149-151. Measure 149 features a sixteenth-note run in the violin. Measures 150 and 151 show a continuation of this pattern with some variations in the piano accompaniment, including some whole notes and rests.

152

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 152-154. The score shows the Violin part and the Piano accompaniment. The Violin part features a continuous eighth-note melody. The Piano accompaniment consists of a single eighth note followed by a whole rest in each measure.

155

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 155-157. The score shows the Violin part and the Piano accompaniment. The Violin part features a continuous eighth-note melody. The Piano accompaniment consists of a single eighth note followed by a whole rest in each measure.

158

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 158-160. The score shows the Violin part and the Piano accompaniment. The Violin part features a continuous eighth-note melody. The Piano accompaniment consists of a single eighth note followed by a whole rest in each measure.

161

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R reconstructed by Jun Tamura edition 1 May 2020

164

arpeggio

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R reconstructed by Jun Tamura edition 1 May 2020

168

(Tutti)

(Solo)

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R reconstructed by Jun Tamura edition 1 May 2020

174

Measures 174-176 of the Violin Concerto BWV 1052R. The score is written for violin and piano. The violin part features rapid sixteenth-note passages with slurs and ties. The piano accompaniment includes a bass line with a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking and a treble line with chords and single notes. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor).

177

Measures 177-179 of the Violin Concerto BWV 1052R. The violin part continues with rapid sixteenth-note passages. The piano accompaniment features a bass line with a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking and a treble line with chords and single notes. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor).

180

Measures 180-182 of the Violin Concerto BWV 1052R. The violin part continues with rapid sixteenth-note passages. The piano accompaniment features a bass line with a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking and a treble line with chords and single notes. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor).

187

187

This block contains the musical notation for measures 187 through 190. It features six staves: three for the vocal ensemble (Soprano, Alto, and Tenor/Bass) and three for the piano accompaniment (Right Hand, Left Hand, and Grand Staff). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, continuing the melodic and harmonic development of the piece.

Adagio

Measures 1-8 of the Adagio section. The score is in B-flat major, 3/4 time. The first staff (Violin) is mostly rests. The second staff (Violin) and third staff (Piano right hand) play a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff (Piano left hand) plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

Measures 9-16 of the Adagio section. The first staff (Violin) enters with a melodic line. The second staff (Violin) and third staff (Piano right hand) continue the melodic development. The fourth staff (Piano left hand) provides harmonic support. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in measures 12-16.

Measures 17-24 of the Adagio section. The first staff (Violin) features a trill in measure 17. The second staff (Violin) and third staff (Piano right hand) play a melodic line. The fourth staff (Piano left hand) provides harmonic support. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in measures 17-24.

24

Violin part: Measures 24-30. The melody starts with a trill on G4, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a trill on G4.

Piano part: Measures 24-30. The left hand plays chords and moving lines, while the right hand plays chords and moving lines.

31

Violin part: Measures 31-36. The melody continues with a trill on G4 and a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Piano part: Measures 31-36. The left hand plays chords and moving lines, while the right hand plays chords and moving lines.

37

Violin part: Measures 37-42. The melody continues with a trill on G4 and a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Piano part: Measures 37-42. The left hand plays chords and moving lines, while the right hand plays chords and moving lines.

Measures 43-47 of the Violin Concerto BWV 1052R. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. Measure 43 features a complex violin line with sixteenth-note runs and a half-note chord. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Measures 44-47 continue the piano accompaniment with various chordal textures and melodic fragments in the right hand.

Measures 48-52 of the Violin Concerto BWV 1052R. Measure 48 begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The violin part has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand. Measures 49-52 show the continuation of these textures, with the right hand of the piano part adding more complex chordal structures.

Measures 53-57 of the Violin Concerto BWV 1052R. Measure 53 features a violin line with a melodic phrase and a trill. The piano accompaniment has a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand. Measures 54-57 continue the piano accompaniment with various chordal textures and melodic fragments in the right hand.

58

Trill (tr.)

63

Trill (tr.)

68

Trill (tr.)

72

75

81

3.

Allegro

Musical score for measures 1-5 of the Violin Concerto BWV 1052R. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a violin part and a piano accompaniment. The piano part has four staves: two for the right hand and two for the left hand. The violin part is on a single staff. The piano part starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The violin part starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano part has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The violin part has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano part has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Musical score for measures 6-10 of the Violin Concerto BWV 1052R. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a violin part and a piano accompaniment. The piano part has four staves: two for the right hand and two for the left hand. The violin part is on a single staff. The piano part starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The violin part starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano part has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The violin part has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano part has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

(Solo)

Musical score for measures 11-15 of the Violin Concerto BWV 1052R. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a violin part and a piano accompaniment. The piano part has four staves: two for the right hand and two for the left hand. The violin part is on a single staff. The piano part starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The violin part starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano part has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The violin part has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano part has a forte (*f*) dynamic.



26

31

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 31-34. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The violin part features eighth and sixteenth notes, and the piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

35

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 35-38. The score continues with the violin part playing eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment maintains the eighth-note pattern in the right hand and the active bass line in the left hand.

39

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 39-42. The score continues with the violin part playing eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment maintains the eighth-note pattern in the right hand and the active bass line in the left hand.

44

(Tutti) (Solo) (Tutti) (Solo)

49

(Tutti) (Solo)

p

54

(Tutti) (Solo)

f

59 (Tutti)

64

69 (Solo) (Tutti)

32
74

(f)

f

f

f

f

79

(Solo)

(Tutti)

p

f

f

f

p

f

84

(Solo)

(Solo)

p

88

Violin I

Piano

(Tutti)

p

92

Violin I

Piano

(Solo)

p

96

Violin I

Piano

p

100

100

(Tutti)

(Solo)

104

104

108

108

112

(Tutti)

f

f

f

(Tutti)

f

116

(Solo) (Tutti) (Solo) (Tutti)

f

121

(Solo)

p

p

p

(p)

139

144

149

(Solo)

38
153

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 153-156. The score shows a violin part with a continuous eighth-note pattern and a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

157

(Tutti)

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 157-160. The score shows a violin part with a continuous eighth-note pattern and a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The section is marked "Tutti".

161

(Solo)

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 161-164. The score shows a violin part with a continuous eighth-note pattern and a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The section is marked "Solo".

165 (Tutti)

Ossia 8vb

169

173

p

40
178

(f)

f

f

f

p

183

(Solo)

(Tutti)

(Solo) *tr.*

p

f

f

f

p

p

p

p

188

p

f

192

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 192-195. The score is for a violin and piano. The violin part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and single notes in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand.

196

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 196-199. The violin part continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment features a more active right hand with eighth notes and chords, while the left hand remains mostly static with occasional bass notes.

200

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 200-203. The violin part features a complex melodic line with many accidentals. The piano accompaniment features a more active right hand with eighth notes and chords, while the left hand remains mostly static with occasional bass notes.

42
204

208

212

(Tutti) (Solo)

217

217

p

p

p

222

(Tutti)

f

f

(*f*)

f

227

(Solo)

p

p

(*p*)

p

232

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 232-235. The score is in B-flat major and 3/4 time. The violin part begins with a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in the right and left hands.

236

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 236-239. The violin part continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

240

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 240-243. The violin part continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

244

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 244-247. The violin part plays a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the upper staves.

248

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 248-251. The violin part continues with a sixteenth-note pattern, including some chromatic alterations. The piano accompaniment maintains the eighth-note bass line, with some changes in the upper staves.

252

Violin Concerto BWV 1052R, measures 252-255. The violin part continues with a sixteenth-note pattern. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the upper staves.

256

260

264

ad libitum
arpeggio

275 (Tutti)

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