

Johann Christian Röllig

Partita A-Dur

für Oboe d'amore (Flöte), 2 Violinen und Basso continuo

Generalbaßaussetzung: Dr. Werner Jaksch

First Edition for IMSLP - © 2013 N. Spoerel

Nach handschriftlichen Stimmen im Archiv der Sing-Akademie zu Berlin (Sign. SA 3241, SA2396)

Zu diesem Werk:

Ein bedeutender Teil der 2001 aus Kiew nach Berlin zurückgeführten Bestände des Notenarchivs der Sing-Akademie zu Berlin ist die Musikaliensammlung von C.J.C. Klipfel. Unter den mehr als 500 Manuskripten, viele in Klipfel's Hand, die jetzt alle online im RISM Quellen-Nachweis aufgeführt sind, sind 185 Einträge mit dem Komponistenvermerk "del Sig. Röllig jun." - ein Komponist der bisher unbekannt war. Diese Werke werden jetzt Johann Christian Röllig (18. März 1716 - ca.1780) zugeschrieben. Johann Christian Röllig ist der jüngere Bruder des bekannteren Zerbster Organisten und Hofmusikers Johann Georg Röllig (20. November 1710 - 1790).

Im Archiv der Sing-Akademie sind von der vorliegenden Partita in A-Dur zwei Quellen erhalten:

SA 3241 (RISM ID no. 469324100): Handschriftliche Stimmen für Oboe d'amour solo, Violino primo, Violino secundo und Basso - auf dem Umschlag "Fondamento" (unbeziffert)

SA 2396 (RISM ID no. 469239600): Eine Partitur-Abschrift und handschriftliche Stimmen für Flauto trav. solo, Violino primo, Violino secundo, Violono und Fondamento (unbeziffert). Die Stimmen für Violono und Fondamento sind identisch. Oktavierung mehrerer für die Flöte zu tiefer Stellen weist darauf hin, daß die Besetzung mit Oboe d'amore die Originalbesetzung ist.

Bis auf einige wenige vertikale Angleichungen (in Klammern) folgt diese Ausgabe den sehr detaillierten Phrasierungen in den Stimmen der Vorlage SA 2396. In der Pastorale habe ich in Takt 1 und 7 offensichtlich kurze Vorschläge als durchgestrichene Achtel notiert, nicht wie in den Quellen als 16tel.

Herzlichen Dank an das Archiv der Sing-Akademie zu Berlin für die Erlaubnis, diese Erstausgabe bei imslp.org zu veröffentlichen. Unter der Creative Commons Lizenz sind nichtkommerzielle Kopien sowie öffentliche Aufführungen unter Angabe der Quellen erlaubt.

About this edition:

An important part of the archive of the Sing-Akademie zu Berlin that was returned from Kiev in 2001 is the collection of J.C.J. Klipfel. Among the more than 500 manuscripts that are now listed online in the RISM database, many of them in Klipfel's own hand, are 185 composed by one "Sig. Roellig jun." previously unknown to musicologists. These works are now attributed to Johann Christian Röllig (March 18, 1716 - ca.1780), younger brother of the better known Zerst court musician and organist Johann Georg Röllig (November 20, 1710 - 1790).

The Partita in A major exists in two copies:

SA 3241 (RISM ID no. 469324100): Manuscript parts for Oboe d'amour solo, Violino primo, Violino secundo and Basso - listed on the cover as "Fondamento" (unfigured)

SA 2396 (RISM ID no. 469239600): A score and parts for Flauto trav. solo, Violino primo, Violino secundo, Violono and Fondamento (unfigured). The parts for Violono and Fondamento are identical. Several transpositions of passages too low for a flute suggest that the version with oboe d'amore is the original instrumentation.

This edition follows the very detailed phrasing in the parts of SA 2396, with a few added slurs marked by brackets. In the Pastorale (measure 1 and 7) I have used slanted 8th to notate obviously short grace notes instead of the 16th used in the manuscripts.

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Berlin, Dezember 2013

Nikolaus Spoerel
spoerelna@gmail.com

Partita A-Dur

für Oboe d'amore (Flöte), 2 Violinen und Basso continuo

Johann Christian Röllig
(1716-ca.1780)

Affettuoso

Oboe d'amore

Violine I

Violine II

Basso continuo

4

7

10

tr tr

p f

p f

Pastorale. Moderato

Oboe d'amore

Violine I

Violine II

Basso continuo

5

10

Measures 10-15 of a musical score. The score is written for a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The vocal line starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex bass line in the left hand. The system ends with a double bar line.

16

Measures 16-21 of a musical score. The score continues with the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line features a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with some rests. The piano accompaniment maintains a consistent rhythmic pattern. The system ends with a double bar line.

22

Measures 22-27 of a musical score. The score continues with the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes a melodic phrase that ends with a repeat sign. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The system ends with a double bar line.

Gavotte

Oboe d'amore

Violine I

Violine II

Basso continuo

Measures 1-5 of the Gavotte. The Oboe d'amore part features a melodic line with grace notes. The Violine I and II parts have a similar melodic line, with dynamics p and f. The Basso continuo part has a harmonic accompaniment with dynamics p and f.

Measures 6-11 of the Gavotte. The Oboe d'amore part features a melodic line with grace notes and a trill. The Violine I and II parts have a similar melodic line, with dynamics f and trill. The Basso continuo part has a harmonic accompaniment with dynamics f.

Measures 12-17 of the Gavotte. The Oboe d'amore part features a melodic line with grace notes. The Violine I and II parts have a similar melodic line, with dynamics p and f. The Basso continuo part has a harmonic accompaniment with dynamics p and f.

18

p *f* *p* *f* *tr*

Menuett

Oboe d'amore

Violine I

Violine II

Basso continuo

9

Polonaise

Oboe d'amore

Violine I

Violine II

Basso continuo

The first system of the musical score for 'Polonaise' features four staves. The Oboe d'amore staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. It plays a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The Violine I and Violine II staves are also in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature, playing a similar melodic line. The Basso continuo staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a harmonic foundation with chords and a bass line.

5

The second system of the musical score continues the melody from the first system. It consists of four staves: Oboe d'amore, Violine I, Violine II, and Basso continuo. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

10

The third system of the musical score begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. It features four staves: Oboe d'amore, Violine I, Violine II, and Basso continuo. The Violine I and Violine II staves include dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte), and trill ornaments (*tr*). The Basso continuo staff provides a steady harmonic accompaniment.