

Partita BWV 1013

in la minore

Johann Sebastian Bach

1685 - 1750

Allemande

Flauto
traverso

The image displays a musical score for the Allemande from Partita BWV 1013 by Johann Sebastian Bach, arranged for Flute. The score is written in A minor (three sharps: F#, C#, G#) and common time (C). It consists of 22 measures, organized into five systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 4. The second system contains measures 5 through 8. The third system contains measures 9 through 12. The fourth system contains measures 13 through 16. The fifth system contains measures 17 through 20. The sixth system contains measures 21 through 22. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps and flats). Measure 19 features a first and second ending bracket. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 22.

24

26

28

30

32

34

36

38

40

42

44

46



36

39

42

45

48

51

54

57

60

Sarabande

7

12

15

17

24

30

36

42

This section contains the first five staves of the Partita BWV 1013. Each staff begins with a measure number (17, 24, 30, 36, 42) and a treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and repeat signs. The first staff (17) starts with a repeat sign. The fifth staff (42) ends with a repeat sign.

Bourrée angloise

6

11

17

23

29

34

40

This section contains the notation for the Bourrée angloise. It begins with a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and repeat signs. The section is divided into staves with measure numbers 6, 11, 17, 23, 29, 34, and 40. The piece concludes with a repeat sign on the final staff (40).

NOTA DI REVISIONE

Ms., *Bourrée angloise*, m. 10: sol e fa medi sono scambiati.

POSTFAZIONE

Il *Solo* per flauto traverso è stato rinvenuto in una copia manoscritta assieme a una copia delle *Sonate e partite* per violino, ad opera di due diversi copisti, dal titolo: *Solo p. flûte traversière par G.S. Bach*. Il nome *Partita* è di attribuzione moderna, in analogia con le *Partite* per violino BWV 1002, 1004 e 1006.

È incerto se si tratti di una trascrizione da un originale perduto per un altro strumento (violino, cembalo o liuto?), o se sia stata dedicata a un flautista virtuoso dell'epoca, forse Pierre-Gabriel Buffardin, maestro di Quantz e di un fratello maggiore di Bach, Johann Jacob.

L' *Allemanda* è senza dubbio il movimento dalla scrittura più tastieristica e presenta, per la sua struttura ad accordi spezzati, profonde analogie con le *Allemande* delle *Partite* per cembalo e delle *Suites francesi*, in particolare quella della n. 4 in mi bemolle maggiore BWV 815 per il disegno dell'arpeggio.

La scrittura del secondo movimento e la dicitura *Corrente* suggeriscono che si tratti di una *Corrente* italiana, decisamente più veloce dell'omonima danza francese. La stessa particolarità si trova in tre delle sei *Partite* per cembalo, soprattutto nella n. 3 in la minore BWV 827.

L'inconsueto titolo *Bourrée angloise* del quarto movimento si riferisce alla ricorrente figurazione dal battere breve (♩ ♪ ♪), particolarità ritmica molto comune nella musica popolare delle Isole britanniche che si ritrova anche nella pratica dell'ineguaglianza scozzese, detta *Scotch snap* (♩ ♪.), che risulta pertanto "rovesciata" rispetto a quella francese.

REVISION NOTE

Ms., *Bourrée angloise*, b. 10: middle G and F are swapped.

AFTERWORD

The *Solo* for transverse flute was found in a manuscript copy together with a copy of the violin *Sonatas and Partitas*, made by two different copyists, with the title: *Solo p. flûte traversière par G.S. Bach*. The name *Partita* is a modern attribution, consistently with the *Partitas* for solo violin BWV 1002, 1004 and 1006.

It is quite uncertain if it is a transcription of a lost original work for another instrument (violin, harpsichord or lute?) or it was dedicated to a period flute virtuoso, maybe Pierre-Gabriel Buffardin, teacher of Quantz and of a Bach's elder brother, Johann Jacob.

The opening *Allemande* is clearly influenced by the keyboard writing because of its broken chords structure. It shows deep relationships with the *Allemandes* from the *Partitas* for harpsichord and from the *French Suites*, especially the n. 4 in E flat major BWV 815, whose *Allemande* has a similar arpeggio drawing.

Concerning the *Corrente*, its writing and the Italian title suggest that it is an Italian courante, quite faster than the French dance of the same name. The same peculiarity occurs in three of the six harpsichord *Partitas*, above all in the n. 3 in A minor BWV 827.

The curious title *Bourrée angloise* of the fourth movement refers to the recurrent rhythm with a short downbeat (♩ ♪ ♪), a very common trait in the British Isles folk music, as it is shown by the Scottish inequality style, called *Scotch snap* (♩ ♪.), which is the reverse of the French one.