

**Johann Sebastian
Bach**
(1685–1750)

**Trio Sonata No. 4
in E Minor**

BWV 528

for organ

**Arranged for 3 Recorders
(2 Trebles, Bass)**

Treble Recorder 2

Edited by
Christian Mondrup

Treble Recorder 2

Trio Sonata No. 4

BWV 528

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750)
Arr. for recorders by Christian Mondrup

Adagio

5 Vivace

10

15

21

26

32

37

43

48

54

59

Treble Recorder 2

Andante

This musical score is for a Treble Recorder, marked 'Andante'. It consists of 24 measures, organized into 10 staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and beams for sixteenth notes. It also features trills (marked with a 'tr.'), grace notes (marked with a tilde '~'), and slurs. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The subsequent staves are numbered 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 24 at the beginning of each line. The music is written in a single melodic line for the recorder.

Treble Recorder 2

27

29

31

33

35

38

40

43

This musical score is for a Treble Recorder, spanning measures 27 to 43. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The score includes various musical elements: eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. Measures 27-30 feature a melodic line with a slur over measures 29-30. Measures 31-34 consist of a continuous eighth-note pattern. Measures 35-37 show a melodic line with a slur over measures 36-37. Measure 38 contains a wavy line indicating a trill or tremolo. Measures 39-42 show a melodic line with a slur over measures 41-42. Measure 43 ends with a double bar line.

Un poco allegro

Treble Recorder 2

8

14

19

24

29

35

41

46

51

57

63

*) See Notes.

Treble Recorder 2

68

73

78

83

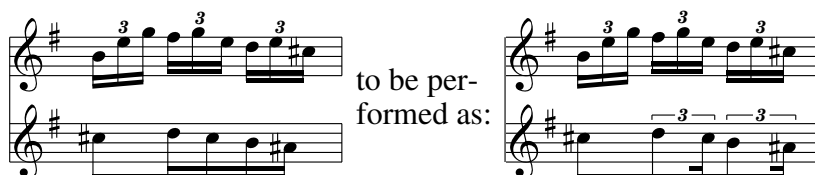
88

93

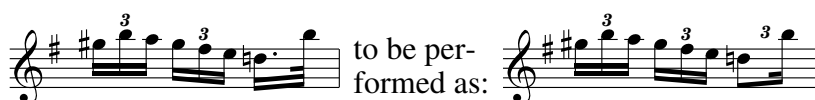
Notes

As notated in the score many phrases in movement no. 3 (*Un poco allegro*) of Triosonata no. 4 may seem 'polyrhythms' (triplets over duplets or quadruplets over triplets) to the eyes of a contemporary musician. However, even if mid 18th century music treatises are not unanimous they tend to advise against polyrhythm like putting 'two notes against three' (Giannantonio Banner, *Compendio Musico*, 1745)¹ Polyrhythm was indeed part of the musical expression in the music of the 'classic' era (Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven), but most likely not in baroque music as composed by J.S.Bach.²

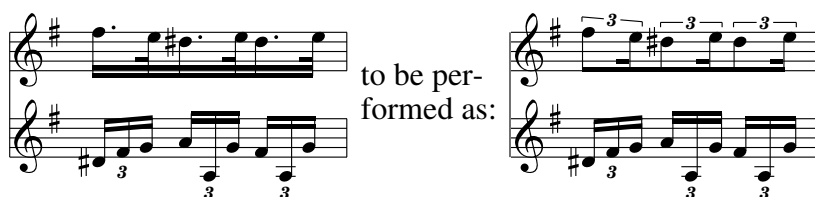
In triple context, like in this movement, duplets should be performed *inégaies*, ie. in uneven note values, measure 15:



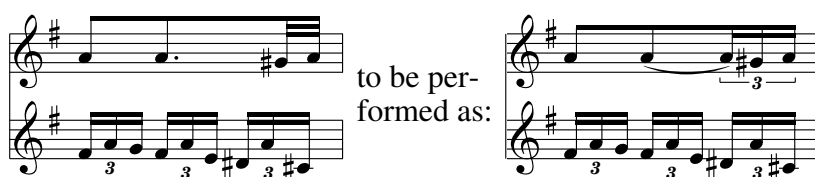
Many 18th century treatises emphasize that dotted notes in triplet context should be read as a shortcut triplet notation,³ measure 3:



Measure 25:



Measure 22:



¹Michael Collins, The Performance of Triplets in the 17th and 18th Centuries, Journal of the American Musicological Society, Vol. 19, No. 3 (Autumn, 1966), p. 314 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/830422>).

²Collins, *op.cit.* p. 326

³*ibid.* p. 319ff