

Sonata duodecima del duodecimo tuono una terza più alto

Giovanni Maria Bononcini

Edited by Thomas D. Dunn

Allegro

Violino I

Violino II

Organo

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VI. I

VI. II

Org.

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

10

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

6 6 b b 6 b b 6 5 6

13

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

6 4 3 6

16

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

6 5 6 5

19

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

[b] [b5] [b] 6

22

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

5 6 6 b 6 b 6

25

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

$\frac{6}{5}$ b $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{b6}{5}$ [b5] [b] 6

28 **Adagio**

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

5 6 b 6 b 6 6

31

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

5 b6 [b]6 6 [b]7 4 3

34 **Largo**

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

6 b5 6 5 6 6/5

37

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

6 5 6 5 6 6

40

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

[b] b

43

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

6 6 b b 6

46

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

b 6 b5

Detailed description: This system contains measures 46, 47, and 48. Measure 46 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a common time signature. The first violin (VI. I) plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second violin (VI. II) plays a similar line, often in parallel motion with the first violin. The organ (Org.) provides a bass line with dotted rhythms. Measure 47 continues the melodic development. Measure 48 features a whole rest for both violins, with the organ playing a dotted half note. Fingerings are indicated as 'b' for the first measure, '6' for the second, and 'b5' for the third.

49

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

6 5 6 6 6 5

Detailed description: This system contains measures 49, 50, and 51. Measure 49 has a whole rest for both violins. Measure 50 shows the first violin playing a melodic line while the second violin plays a supporting line. Measure 51 continues the melodic line in the first violin. The organ part remains consistent with the previous system. Fingerings are indicated as '6 5' for the first measure, '6 6 6' for the second, and '6 5' for the third.

52

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

6 6 5 6 5

Detailed description: This system contains measures 52, 53, and 54. Measure 52 has a whole rest for both violins. Measure 53 shows the first violin playing a melodic line while the second violin plays a supporting line. Measure 54 continues the melodic line in the first violin. The organ part remains consistent with the previous system. Fingerings are indicated as '6' for the first measure, '6 5' for the second, and '6 5' for the third.

55

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

6 6₅ b 6

58

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

6 [b] 6 6 b

61

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

5 4 3 6 5

73

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

6 [b] 7 6 6 5

Presto, e tremolo

76

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

b 4 3

79

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

5 6 7 b 6

91

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

[b]

Detailed description: This system contains measures 91, 92, and 93. The first violin (VI. I) has a melodic line with a flat in measure 92. The second violin (VI. II) plays a rhythmic accompaniment. The organ (Org.) part is in the bass clef and includes a flat in measure 92.

94

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

[b] [b] 6 6

Detailed description: This system contains measures 94, 95, and 96. The organ part has flats in measures 95 and 96, and sixths in measures 95 and 96.

97

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

$\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{5}{b3}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ 6 5

Detailed description: This system contains measures 97, 98, 99, and 100. The organ part has figured bass notation: 6/5, 5/b3, 6/4, 6, 5.

100

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

6 6 7 7 b6 6

5 5

103

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

9 8 7 5 4 3 6 7 5 4 3

b b

106

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

4 3 4 b3 4 3 4 3

109

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

4 3 4 3 4 3 6 7 5 4 3

112

VI. I

VI. II

Org.

4 \flat 3 6 $\frac{6}{5}$

EDITORIAL REPORT

A. *Sonate da chiesa a due violini. Opera sesta di Gio. Maria Bononcini del concerto de gli strumenti dell' altezza serenissima di Modana [sic] et accademico filarmonico dedicata all' ill.mo & rev.mo sig.r abbate conte Giulio Camillo Campori. In Venetia 1672. Apresso Francesco Magni detto Gardano.*

3 partbooks: Violino Primo, Violino Secondo, Organo.

I-Baf (compl.), *I-Bc*.

RISM A/I B 3631, Sartori I-II 1672a.

Facsimile reprint by Forni editore, 1970.

B. *Suonate a due violini con il basso continuo per l'organo di Gio. Maria Bononcini, maestro di capella nella cattedrale di Modona [sic], & accademico filarmonico di Bologna. Opera sesta. Al molt' illustre sig. il Signor Antonio Maria Padovani. In Bologna 1677 per Giacomo Monti.*

3 partbooks: Violino Primo, Violino Secondo, Organo.

I-Bc (compl.), *D-MÜs* (compl.).

RISM A/I B 3632, Sartori I 1677e.

A and B appear to have been printed from different sets of plates. This edition follows A which seems to have been more carefully prepared.

Editorial Remarks.

Placement of some of the *tremolo* slurs in the final two sections, beginning at mm. 64, marked *Largo e tremolo* and *Presto e tremolo* respectively, not only differs between sources A and B, but also is unclear in many places in both sources. One question this raises is whether those groups of four notes that are not all on the same pitch are to be slurred on one stroke, as indicated occasionally in the sources, or broken up into two-note groups. We have adopted the policy of slurring two- and four-note groups that are on the same pitch but breaking up those four-note groups that are not on the same pitch into pairs. Divergence from the sources is left without comment in the Critical Notes.

Although the key signature of this piece consists of two flats, the “key” of this piece, in the modern sense, is E-flat. There are numerous occurrences of a’s that could be flatted but were not provided with flats in the source. The editor has refrained from adding flats in those places, however, leaving the decision up to performers as to whether a flat is desirable or whether an a-natural might add a little spice and piquancy to the harmonic progression. In measures 99-101 the tonal area is certainly B-flat and there the a’s are definitely a-naturals.

Performance Notes.

As mentioned in the Introduction, the first edition of this collection is prefaced by a letter in which the writer complains that performers have gotten to the point where they freely recompose entire passages, filling up wide melodic intervals with scales or arpeggios and breaking up sustained notes. He states that composers “have become obliged to ask these...players to...play things simply as they are written.” Exceptions would be the insertion of “certain graces which...ornament and add beauty to the Compositions...”¹

The *tremolo* instruction, mentioned above, calls for a technique sometimes termed “bowed tremolo.” Here groups of notes are played on one bowstroke, the individual notes articulated by a pulsation of the index finger on the bowstick.

CRITICAL NOTES

Violino Primo (Vl. I), pp.26-27; Violino Secondo (Vl. II), pp. 26-27; Organo (Org.), pp. 26-27.

M. 10, Org., n. 4 has cautionary flat figure in both sources.

M. 11, Org., n. 4 has cautionary flat figure in both sources.

M. 21, Org., n. 6 tie to next measure almost completely faded in B.

M. 23, Vl. II, n. 1 is a quarter in B.

M. 31, Vl. II, first two slurs are under nn. 2-3 and nn. 4-5 in B.

M. 35, Vl. II, n. 5 is quarter in B.

M. 42, Org.: Figures for note 2 (and 3) not in A

Mm. 64-end. See Editorial Remarks.

M. 73, Vl. I, sixteenth rest faded in B.

M. 78, Vl. I: *Presto*. Vl. II and Org.: *Presto, e tremolo*. In Vl. I *Tremolo* indication appears between mm. 83-84.

M. 81, Vl. II, nn. 1-4: slur faded in B.

M. 103, Vl. II, note 1 no flat in B.

¹ See Klentz, 75-6.