Concerto

Johann Ludwig Krebs (D B Mus. ms. 12027)









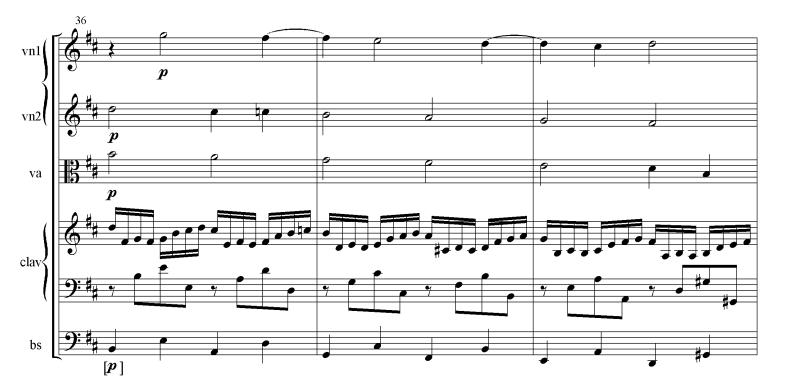
































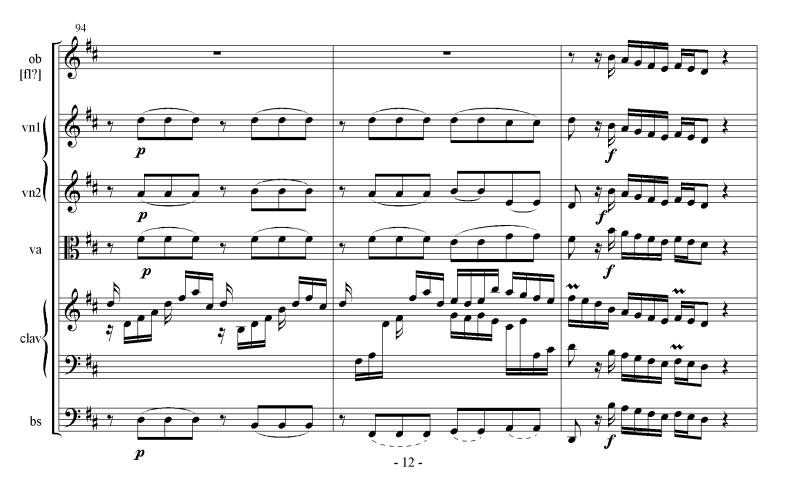


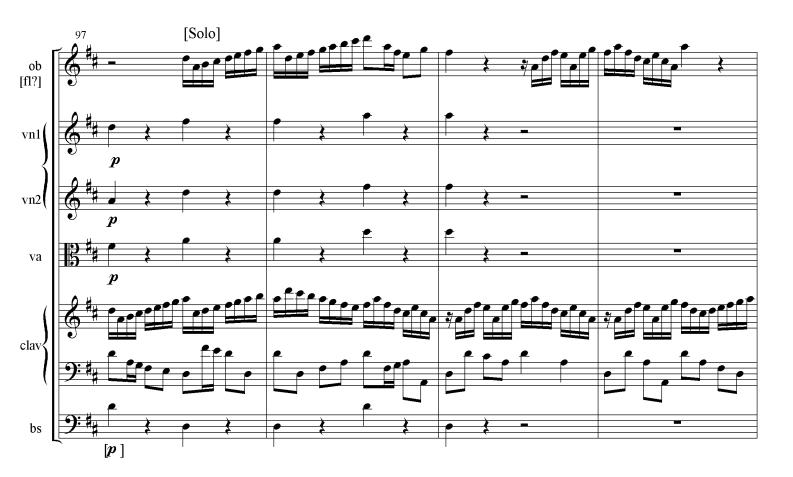


































































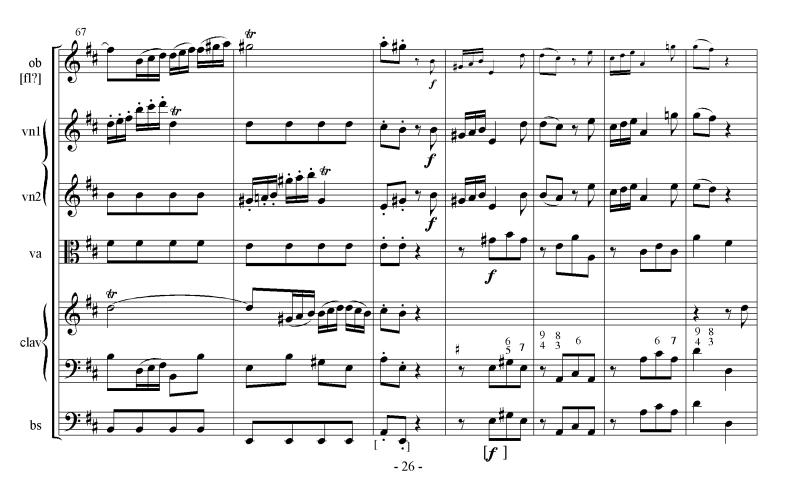














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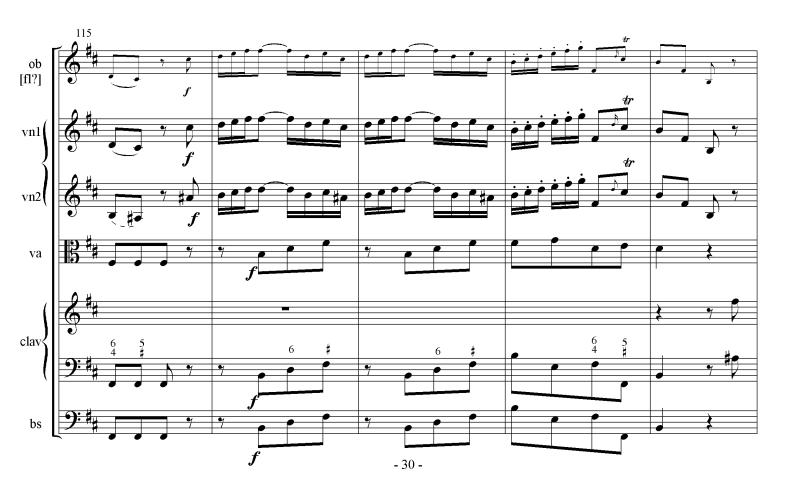




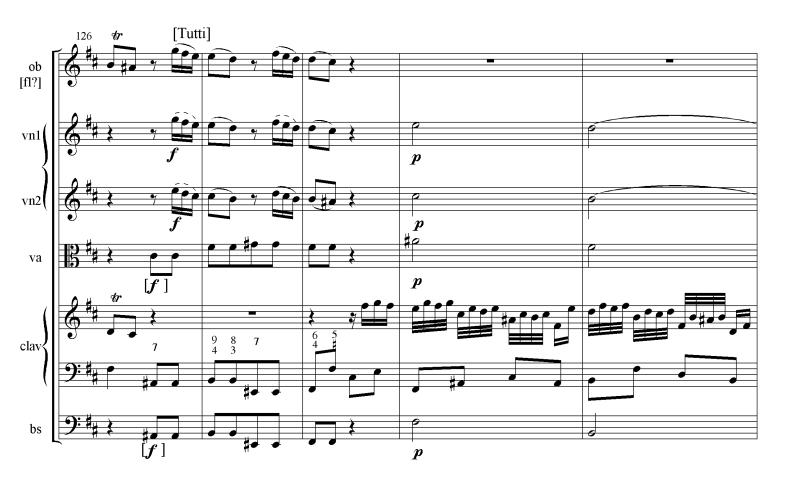


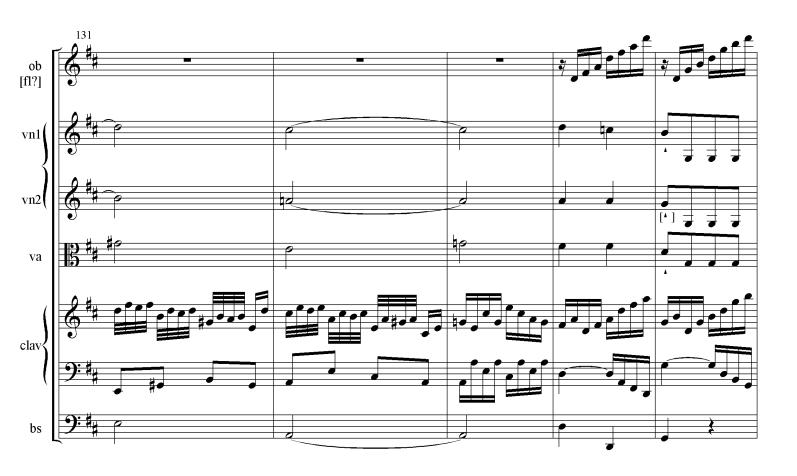






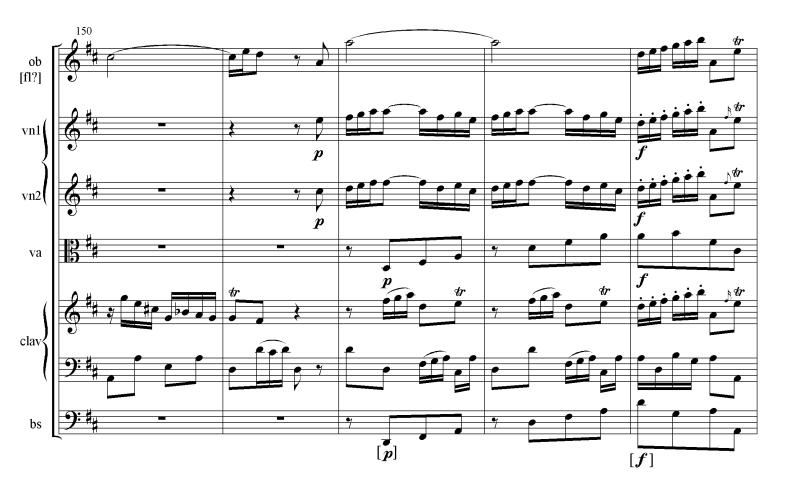


























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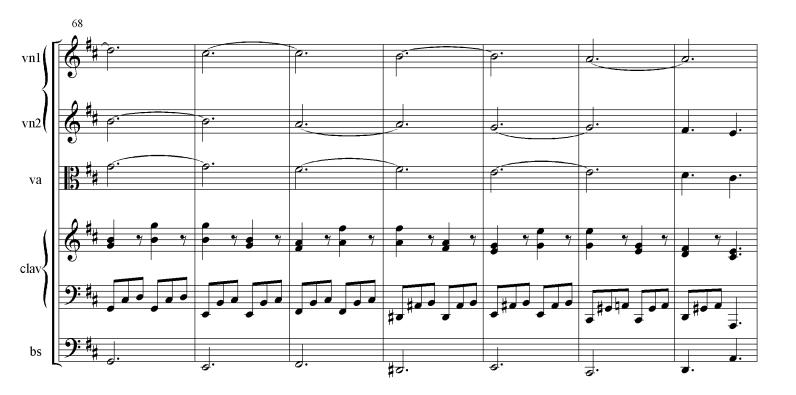


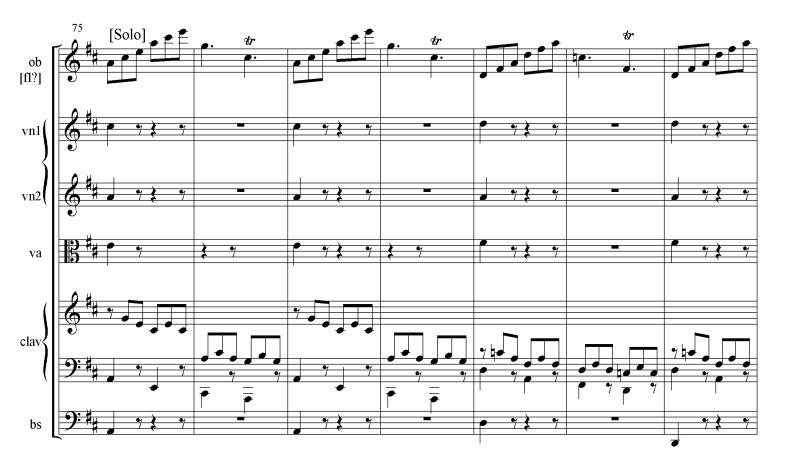






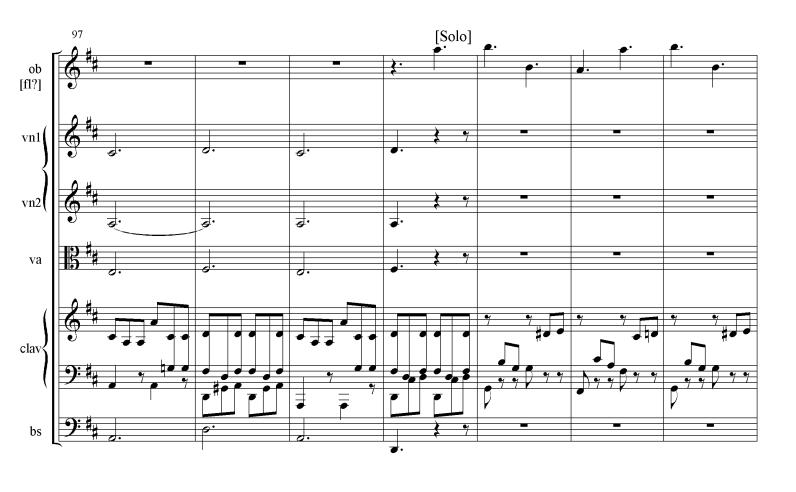




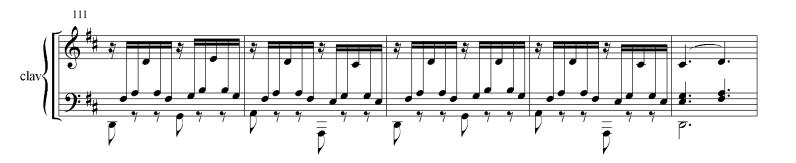














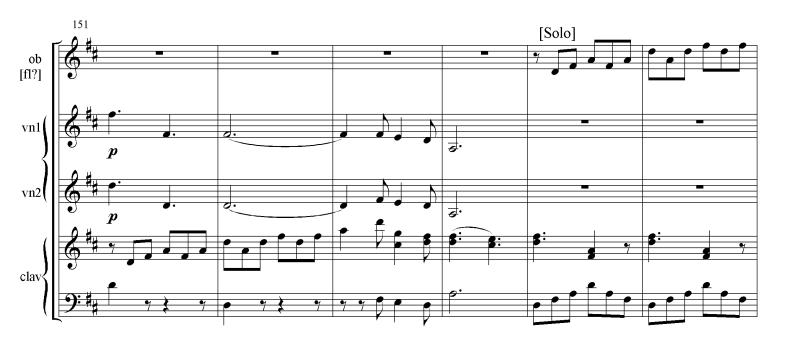




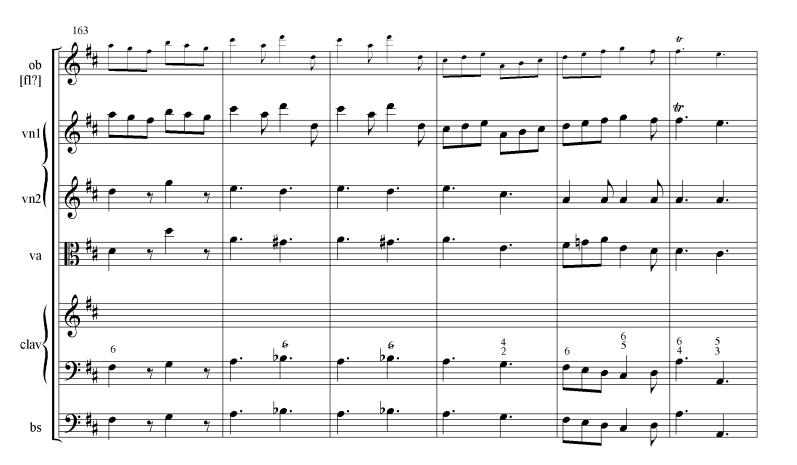




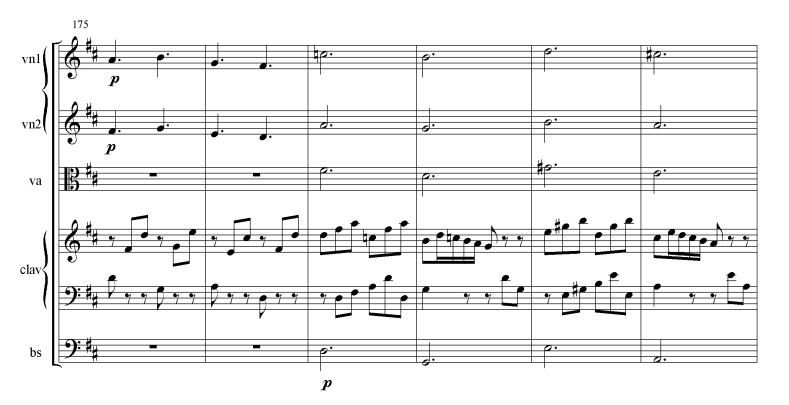


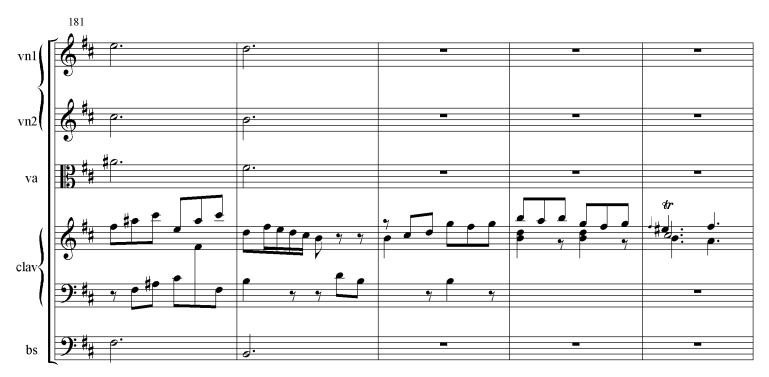


















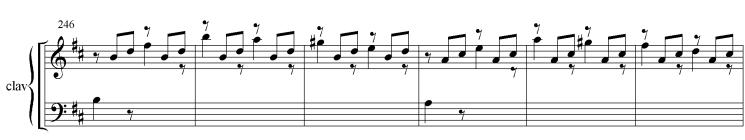
























Johann Ludwig Krebs (1713–80): Concerto in B minor for keyboard, oboe (flute?), and strings

This work, item 204 in the Krebs-Werkeverzeichnis of Felix Friedrich (Kamprad, 2009), has attracted intermittent attention on account of its scoring and its authorship by a pupil of J. S. Bach. Indeed, it seems to contain echoes of Bach's Fifth Brandenburg Concerto, although stylistically it is closer to music by the generation of his older sons, especially Wilhelm Friedemann Bach. The keyboard part incorporates elements of the latter's style, such as the use of hand crossing (although the passage in mm. 240-63 of mvt. 3 was probably inspired by the Giga from Sebastian's First Partita BWV 825). The ritornellos of the work also maintain the scoring in four real parts typical of concertos by W. F. Bach, as opposed to the thinner three-part textures (with the two violins in unison, or viola doubling bass) of the latter's younger contemporaries, including his brother Carl Philipp Emanuel. Yet the work lacks the genuine imitative counterpoint characteristic of concertos (and other works) by both J. S. and W. F. Bach, and it must be said more generally that the writing lacks the imagination typical of members of the Bach family. In addition, the disproportionately brief final ritornellos of all three movements, immediately following on very long solo passages for the keyboard alone (even if the latter were suggested by the harpsichord "cadenza" in mvt. 1 of the Fifth Brandenburg), are uncharacteristic of any of the Bachs. On the other hand, the concerto appears to be unique for its treatment of the two soloists, the wind instrument serving less as an equal partner of the keyboard than as a secondary or obbligato part, as in the so-called accompanied keyboard sonatas from the latter half of the eighteenth century.

The concerto has been previously edited by Kurt Janetzky (Heidelberg: Willy Müller—Süddetuscher Musikverlag, 1976) and by Mario Bolognani (Baroquemusic.it, 2016, online at imslp.org). Neither edition includes an adequate editorial report. The Janetzky edition contains obvious errors as well as doubtful editorial interventions, but the editor did successfully reconstruct two brief passages omitted from the keyboard part (see list of readings below). The edition by Bolognani is rendered useless by its failure to account for the missing measures, conflating mm. 75 and 79 of the third movement and also omitting the wind part in mm. 75–110 of the same. Measure-counts that appear within the sole source, at the end of each movement in the keyboard part, correspond with the number of measures actually copied (190, 187, and 280), not the correct number. As these entries appear to be in the hand of the copyist, they suggest that the missing measures were also absent from the exemplar that served as the basis of the existing source (similar numbers in the other parts appear to be later additions in pencil).

The source, D B Mus. ms. 12027, comprises six parts in landscape format. The keyboard part bears no special designation but includes the title page, which reads: "Concerto / per il / Clavicembalo / Ogobe oblig: / 2 Violini / Viola / e / Basso. / del Sige: Giov: Lodov: Krebs." Later additions in a distinct hand and lighter brown ink read "No: 111." and "Schicht." The latter is presumably the possessor's mark of the Leipzig Thomaskantor Johann Gottfried Schicht (1753–1823). The individual parts each repeat the title "Concerto." in upper left and (except for the keyboard) "di Krebs" in the upper right; part labels correspond with the title page, the violins being designated "Violino 1" and "Violino 2," respectively. The "Basso." part is unfigured, although figures appear in the ritornellos of the solo part. Many figures, as well as slurs, "tr" markings,' and indications for dynamics, appear to be in a somewhat lighter ink and might be later additions. But the parts are otherwise uniform in appearance and neatly written, with few if any corrections. The word "Solo" appears in the keyboard part, but only as a warning, at the end of a page when a solo passage immediately follows the page turn.

Bruce Haynes has described this piece as more likely for flute than oboe, in light of the style (*The Eloquent Oboe* [Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001], 425n. 110). In fact, however, the wind part is not distinctly idiomatic for flute either; see, e.g., mvt. 1, mm. 51–52, where the wind instrument

furnishes an obbligato accompaniment to the keyboard. Although the key might suggest use of oboe d'amore, the part lies too high for that instrument while remaining at least theoretically within the range of the regular eighteenth-century oboe. At mvt. 2, m. 147, the part leaps up an octave to avoid c#1, but as the note was absent from both the flute and the oboe during Krebs's lifetime, the passage suggests that the original instrument might actually have been violin. The part nevertheless has been recorded by Heinz Holliger (with harpsichordist Christine Jaccotet and Camerata Bern, Archiv B000VAAB6C, 2004), using modern oboe.

The edition follows the source closely, in general including original beaming. Rests in the solo woodwind part during ritornellos have been replaced by small-size cues to the first violin part. Although it is possible that the wind player was not expected to play in the ritornellos, the existing wind doubling of the violin is modified at a few points to avoid notes below d1, implying that the wind soloist did play in at least these passages.

Readings listed below are those of the source that have been editorially emended.

<u>m.</u>	<u>part</u>	comment
mvt. 1		
9 26 58 63	va ob va ob	last two notes f#1 (no accidental) not d1 note 3: a1 (no accidental), not e2 (as in v1) "p" not "f" notes 1–3 are written as regular notes (following a page turn)
80 83 82 87 93 109 140	kb (figs.) vl kb (figs.) kb (figs.) kb (figs.) bs l.h.	 "6" over note 6 not 5 note 4: a2 not g2 no sharp on "2" 6-slash in place of 7-flat on note 1 6-slash on note 2 (clashes with va.) note 1: c# (slurred to next note) not d apparent slur between notes 1 and 2
148 <i>mvt. 2</i>	kb (figs.)	"6" over note 5 (no slash)
mvt. 2 22 30 34 36 78–79 135, 137 180–190 183 mvt. 3	bs bs va kb kb va vn, va bs	"p" here, not in m. 23 "f" on note 1 of m. 31, not here notes 1–2: e1–b not d1–a (also in m. 181) figs. 9/4–8/3 over notes 1–2 these measures omitted (conjectural emendation after Janetzky) notes 1–2: slur (no stac. stroke on 1) these measures indicated by "Dal Segno" "p" on note 1 not 3
4, 37 10	kb (figs.) v2	6/5 (no slash on 6) "p" on note 2 not 3

75-80

kb

these measures omitted (conjectural emendation after Janetzky)

116–17	bs	silent in these measures (17 not 15 bars of rest preceding m. 118)
132	v1	apparently superfluous "f" here
145	va	b1 not a1
236	r.h.	+ b (sic)
240-57	kb	second quarter note in each measure has upward stem; 8th rest is written
		beneath rather than above it (cf. BWV 825/7)
277	kb (figs.)	6/5 (no slash on 6)
286	va, bs	quarter followed by rests (8th, quarter, 8th)