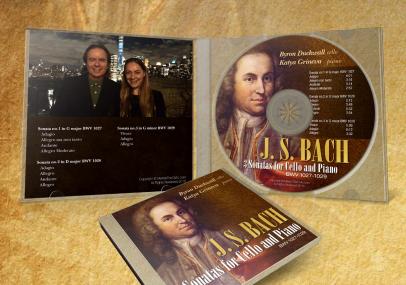


## J. S. BACH 3 Sonatas for Cello and Piano

BWV 1027-1029



Dedications...

To George Neikrug for his great musical influence. To John Duckwall who was passionate for the cello. To Adi Da for all His Help.

It is not known whether Bach wrote these three sonatas during his stay at the court of Cöthen (1717-1723) or when he was Cantor of Saint-Thomas in Leipzig (1740). In any case they are written in distinctly different styles, sonatas 1 and 2 adopting the form of the Corellian church sonatas (4 movements) whereas the 3rd sonata uses the framework of the Italian concerto (3 movements). The piano is never relegated to the role of mere accompanist but is a full musical partner.

The G major sonata, also known for its version for two flutes and continuo, begins with a pastoral *Adagio* and follows with an sparkling *Allegro ma non tanto* in a popular vein. Then a sublime *Andante* is followed by an energetic fugue (*Allegro Moderato*).

The D major sonata begins with a genuine air (*Adagio*), which is freely ornamented and segues into a joyous *Allegro* with a deftly turned bass. The *Andante* is a depthful meditation, intensely expressive written in canonical style. The gravitas of the previous movement is quickly dispatched by a vigorous *Allegro*.

The G minor sonata ventures into the world of the concerto beginning with an initial *Vivace* of exceptional contrapuntal wealth. The prayerful *Adagio*, communicates a unique emotion, not common in Bach's works. The driving finale (*Allegro*), is perfectly tempered with a *cantabile* motif which frequently reappears.

## Sonata no.1 in G major BWV 1027

Adagio

Allegro ma non tanto

Andante

Allegro Moderato

## Sonata no.2 in D major BWV 1028

Adagio

Allegro

Andante

Allegro

## Sonata no.3 in G minor BWV 1029

Vivace

Adagio

Allegro



Ms. Grineva performed on a Steinway B piano.

Mr. Duckwall performed on a Thomas Dodd cello.

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