Though the origin of Bach's sonatas for flute and harpsichord is uncertain there has also been considerable debate about their genre. The first three are often called 'Sonaten auf Concertenart' – sonatas in concerto style – a hybrid genre that became popular between around 1720 and 1740, so Bach may have been deliberately experimenting with form in these works. The Sonata in E flat major, BWV 1031, with its lovely siciliano, is perhaps the most popular of the flute sonatas, holding a special place in the repertory, but all offer a fascinating insight into Bach's use of the sonata genre and a wealth of inventive music.

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Johann Sebastian

(1695 1750)

	(1095-	5-1750)		
Sonata for flute and harpsichord		Sonata for flute and basso continuo		
in B minor, BWV 1030	17:20	in C major, BWV 1033	8:48	
1 Andante	8:26	10 Andante – Presto	1:41	
2 Largo e dolce	3:09	11 Allegro	2:35	
3 Presto	5:43	12 Adagio	1:43	
Sonata for flute and harpsichord		13 Menuet	2:49	
in E flat major, BWV 1031	9:05	Sonata for flute and basso of	continuo	
4 Allegro moderato	4:20	in E minor, BWV 1034	12:00	
5 Siciliano	2:28	14 Adagio ma non tanto	3:10	
6 Allegro	2:17	15 Allegro	2:52	
Sonata for flute and harpsichord		16 Andante	3:19	
in A major, BWV 1032	11:33	17 Allegro	2:39	
7 Vivace	4:05	Sonata for flute and basso of	continuo	
8 Largo e dolce	3:04	in E major, BWV 1035*	11:07	
9 Allegro	4:24	18 Adagio ma non tanto	2:21	
		19 Allegro	2:32	
		20 Siciliano	2:38	
		21 Allegro assai	3:36	

Pauliina Fred, Flute • Aapo Häkkinen, Harpsichord, *Clavichord

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Playing Time 70:17



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