

Score - Partitur

With ornaments from the edition for harpsichord (1701)

Mit den Verzierungen der Cembalofassung (1701)

Charles Dieupart

(ca. 1667 - ca. 1740)

Six Suites de Clavessin

Premiere Suite

**pour un Violon ou flûte avec une Basse
de Viole ou un Archilut**

Amsterdam 1701

Arr. for recorder in c and b.c. / für Blockflöte in C und B.c.

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Ouverture

(Gravement)

6

11

16

22

28

34

Gay

2

39

6 6 7 6

44

5 6 6

50

6

56

(Lentement)

6 7 4 3 6 5

62

6 5 6 4 3 6 5 4 #

68

5 7 7 6 7 6

73

1. *(Gay)* 2.

7 b6 b7 6 5 6 4 3

Allemande

3

6

6

6

5

7

6

7

6

6

6

5

6

8

7

6

7

6

4

#

6

6

7

6

14

16

18

20

22

24

Courante

6 6 5 6 6 5 7 4 3 6

5

6 5 # #6 # 6 6 # 6 6 4 #

6 6 5 6 5 # 6 4 # 6 6 5

13

6 6 4 5 # #6 6 6 6

17

6 6 4 5 # 6 5 7 4 3

Sarabande

Measures 1-6 of the Sarabande. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The bass line includes figured bass notation: 6 4/2, 6, 6, 6, 4 3, 6 4, and #5.

Measures 7-13 of the Sarabande. Measures 7-8 are marked with a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The bass line includes figured bass notation: 6 4 3, 6, 6, 6 5, and 6.

Measures 14-19 of the Sarabande. The bass line includes figured bass notation: 6 5, 6, 6, 6, and 6.

Measures 20-26 of the Sarabande. The piece concludes with a final cadence. The bass line includes figured bass notation: 6, 6, 7 5, 4, and 3.

Gavotte

Measures 1-8 of the Gavotte. The piece is in G major and 2/4 time. The first system (measures 1-4) features a treble staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with grace notes, and a bass staff with eighth notes and a 6/6 time signature change. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody and bass line, with a 4/2 time signature change in the bass staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Menuett

Measures 1-16 of the Menuett. The piece is in G major and 3/4 time. The first system (measures 1-8) shows a treble staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with grace notes, and a bass staff with eighth notes and a 6/6 time signature change. The second system (measures 9-16) continues the melody and bass line, with a 6/#6 time signature change in the bass staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Gigue

6/8

7

13

18

23

28

33

6 6 5 # 6 # 7

6 6 5 7 6 5 6 4 # b

6 6 # 6 6 6 7 6 5

1. 2.

1. 2.

Nachwort

Charles Dieupart veröffentlichte 1701 bei dem Amsterdamer Verleger Estienne Roger kurz nach seinen „Six Suites“ für Cembalo eine weitere Fassung für Violine bzw. Blockflöte und Basso continuo. Diese letztere liegt in zwei Stimmbüchern vor.

Für die ersten vier Suiten ist eine „Flûte de voix“ oder „Voiceflute“ (eine Tenorblockflöte in d') vorgesehen, für die beiden letzten eine „Flûte du quatre“ oder „Fourth-flute“, also eine Blockflöte in B. In England waren diese beiden Flötentypen in Mode. Heute sind sie nur selten zu hören. Gerade die ersten vier Suiten klingen sicher auch mit einer Traversflöte sehr schön.

Beide Versionen unterscheiden sich in einigen Punkten:

Im Gegensatz zur Version für Cembalo verzichtet die zweite Fassung fast vollständig auf Ornamente. Nur vereinzelt findet man ein Trillerzeichen.

Die Unterschiede im Notentext ergeben sich größtenteils durch die Reduktion auf Solostimme und Basso continuo. Akkorde können nun mal nicht mit einer Blockflöte gespielt werden. Der Basso continuo erfuhr daher notgedrungen ebenfalls eine wesentliche Umarbeitung. Darüber hinaus finden sich in der Cembalofassung vermehrt ausgeschriebene Verzierungen.

In der hier vorliegenden Fassung wurden die Ornamente der Cembalofassung verwendet, sofern sie auf einer Flöte auch ausführbar sind. Verzierungen, wie „Coulé“ und „Harpegement“ wurden daher nicht übernommen. Dieuparts originalen Fassung für Soloinstrument und Basso continuo wird gleichzeitig veröffentlicht, um einen Vergleich zu ermöglichen.

Die Liste der Ornamente entstammt der Cembalofassung.

Diese Ausgabe ist mit Hilfe von Lilypond (<http://www.lilypond.org>) entstanden. Die Realisierung der Ornamente war nur möglich durch die Hilfe von einigen Enthusiasten der Lilypond-Community. Ich möchte mich besonders bei Nicolas Sceaux (<http://nicolas.sceaux.free.fr>), Urs Liska, Andrew Bernard und der linux-user-Mailingliste für die großartige Hilfe bedanken.

Epilogue

In 1701, Charles Dieupart published an additional version of his Six Suites for harpsichord with the Amsterdam publisher Estienne Roger, this time for violin or recorder and basso continuo. The score of the latter version is separated into two individual parts.

The first four suites are intended for a „Flûte de voix“ or „Voiceflute“ (a tenor recorder in d'), the last two for a „Flûte du quatre“ or „Fourth-flute“, i.e. a recorder in Bb. These two flute types were popular in England at the time but are rarely heard today. The first four suites, however, can be performed convincingly on a transverse flute.

There are some differences between the two versions:

In contrast to the version for harpsichord, the second version almost completely dispenses with ornaments. There are only a few trill marks.

The differences in the musical text result from the reduction to solo voice and basso continuo. Chords cannot be played with a recorder. The basso continuo therefore also underwent a major reworking. In addition, the harpsichord version contains an increasing number of ornaments.

In the version presented here, the ornaments of the harpsichord version have been used, provided that they can also be played on a flute. Ornaments such as „Coulé“ and „Harpegement“ were therefore not adopted. Dieupart’s original version for solo instrument and basso continuo will be published alongside this one to allow for comparison.

The list of ornaments is taken from the harpsichord version.

This edition has been produced with the help of Lilypond (<http://www.lilypond.org>). The realization of the ornaments was only possible with the help of some enthusiasts of the Lilypond community. I would especially like to thank Nicolas Sceaux (<http://nicolas.sceaux.free.fr>), Urs Liska, Andrew Bernard and the linux-user mailing list for their great help.

Translation by Matthew Peters

Franz-Rudolf Kuhnen - Koblenz 2020

Explications des Marques | Rules for Graces

Four musical examples of ornaments on a single note (G4) in treble clef. The first staff shows the ornament with a wavy line above the note. The second staff shows the ornament with a small 'v' above the note. The third staff shows the ornament with a wavy line above the note and a small 'v' above the note. The fourth staff shows the ornament with a wavy line above the note and a small 'v' above the note.

Tremblement
a Shake

Pincé
a Beat

Double cadence
a shake turn

Tremblement pincé
a Shake beat

Four musical examples of ornaments on a single note (G4) in treble clef. The first staff shows the ornament with a wavy line above the note. The second staff shows the ornament with a small 'v' above the note. The third staff shows the ornament with a wavy line above the note and a small 'v' above the note. The fourth staff shows the ornament with a wavy line above the note and a small 'v' above the note.

Port de voix
fore fall up

Cheute
back fall

Port de voix et pincé
fore fall beat

Coulé
stur

Two musical examples of ornaments on a single note (G4) in treble clef. The first staff shows the ornament with a wavy line above the note. The second staff shows the ornament with a small 'v' above the note.

Harpegement
Battery