

Voice - Stimme

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 1702

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Franz-Rudolf Kuhnen

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Ouverture

(Gravement)

6 7 6 5

5 6 # 6 # 6 7 5 4 #

6 6 6 6 5 6

7 7 6 #4 6 6 7 5 4 3 6

6 7 7 6

#3 6 6

7 #4 6 5 6 #7 5

37

42

47

52

57 *(Lentement)*

63

68

73 1. *(Gay)* 2.

6 5 6 6 7

6 5 6 6

6 6 7

6 7

4 3 6 5 $\flat 7$ 5

6 5 $\sharp 4$ 2 6 4 3 $\flat 7$ 5 4 $\sharp$

5 7 7 6 7 6

7 $\flat 6$ $\flat 7$ 6 5 $\frac{6}{4}$ 3

Allemande

This musical score is for an Allemande in D major, measures 1 through 11. The piece is in 3/4 time. The notation is presented in two systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and accidentals. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. Ornaments (wavy lines) are placed above certain notes in measures 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11. Measure numbers 3, 6, and 8 are placed at the beginning of their respective systems. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in measure 11.

3

6

8

4

14

16

18

20

22

24

Courante

First system of musical notation for 'Courante'. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with grace notes. The bass staff contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Below the bass staff, there are fingering numbers: 6, 6, 5, 6, 6, 5, 7/5, 4, 3, 6.

Second system of musical notation for 'Courante'. The system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with grace notes. The bass staff contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Below the bass staff, there are fingering numbers: 6, #, #6, #, 6, 6, #, 6, 6, 4, #.

Third system of musical notation for 'Courante'. The system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with grace notes. The bass staff contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Below the bass staff, there are fingering numbers: 6, 6, 5, 6, 5, #, 6, 4, #.

Fourth system of musical notation for 'Courante'. The system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with grace notes. The bass staff contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Below the bass staff, there are fingering numbers: 6, 6, 5, 6, 6, 4/5, #, #6, 6.

Fifth system of musical notation for 'Courante'. The system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with grace notes. The bass staff contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Below the bass staff, there are fingering numbers: 6, 6, 6.

Sixth system of musical notation for 'Courante'. The system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with grace notes. The bass staff contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Below the bass staff, there are fingering numbers: 6, 4, #, 5, 6, 7/5, 4, 3.

Sarabande

6 $\frac{6}{4}$ 2 6 6 6 4 3 6 $\frac{6}{4}$

6 1. 2. 6 #5 6 4 3 6

11 6 6 5 6 5 6

16 6 6 6 6 6 6

21 6 7 5 4 3

Gavotte



First system (measures 1-4): Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), 2/4 time. Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), 2/4 time. Fingerings: 6, 6, 4/2, 6. First ending bracket over measures 3-4, second ending bracket over measure 4.

Second system (measures 5-8): Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps). Fingerings: 4/2, 6/5, 6, 6.

Third system (measures 9-12): Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps). Fingerings: 6/5, 6.

Menuett



First system (measures 1-4): Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), 3/4 time. Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), 3/4 time. Fingerings: 6, 6.

Second system (measures 5-8): Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps). Fingerings: 6, #6.

Third system (measures 9-12): Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps). Fingerings: 6, #6.

Fourth system (measures 13-16): Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps). Measure 17 is indicated at the start of the system.

Gigue

6/8

6

11

16

21

27

33

6 6 5 #

6 # 7 6 5 6 4 #

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.

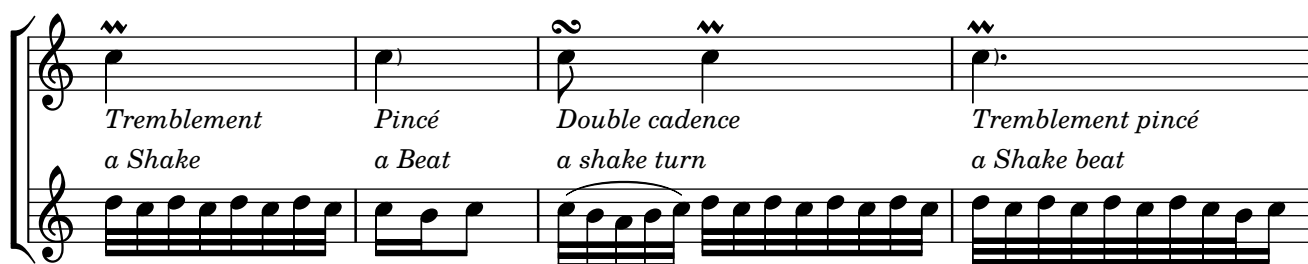
The list of ornaments is taken from the harpsichord version.

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.

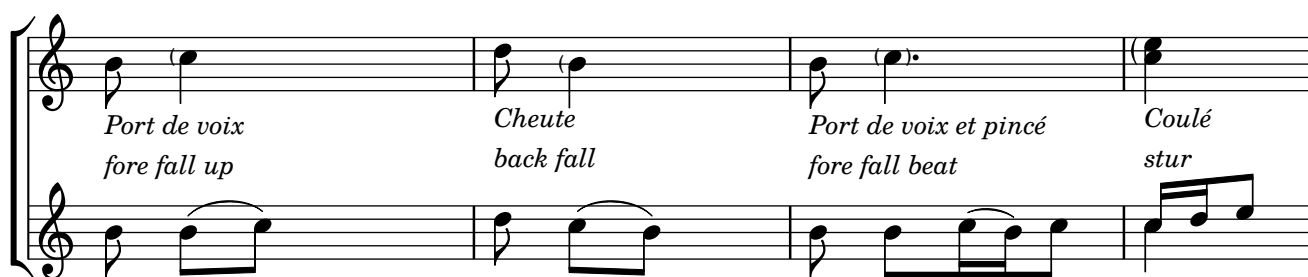
Translation by Matthew Peters

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 itself, and the second staff shows the accompaniment (a continuous eighth-note pattern). The ornaments are: Tremblement (a Shake), Pincé (a Beat), Double cadence (a shake turn), and Tremblement pincé (a Shake beat).



Four musical examples of ornaments on a single note (G4) in treble clef. The first staff shows the ornament itself, and the second staff shows the accompaniment. The ornaments are: Port de voix (fore fall up), Cheute (back fall), Port de voix et pincé (fore fall beat), and Coulé (stur).



Two musical examples of ornaments. The first staff shows the ornament itself, and the second staff shows the accompaniment. The ornaments are: Harpegement and Battery.