



Francis Dieupart

1667–1709

Sonata No. 2

for Treble (Alto) Recorder and Basso continuo

A minor / a-Moll / La mineur

Edited by
Walter Bergmann

ED 10958
ISMN M-2201-0651-4

PREVIEW
Low Resolution

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PREFACE

Dieupart came to England from France in about 1700 and settled in London, where he died c. 1740. Besides his activities as a composer for the stage he was a violinist and harpsichordist and a teacher on both instruments.

Three important works by Dieupart were published in the 1700s:

- 1) Six suites for harpsichord (Amsterdam, 1701). Their quality is attested by the fact that J. S. Bach copied two of them with his own hand.
- 2) The same suites arranged for transverse flute or violin with basso continuo (Amsterdam, 1701). Additional notes in the score for the flute say that the music may be played on a recorder in D, and nos. 5 and 6 may be played on a recorder in B.
- 3) A set of six sonatas for treble recorder and basso continuo (London, 1717) under the following title:

Six SONATAS for a Flute and a Treble Recorder
Compos'd by Mr. Dieupart

While the suites (no. 2 above) are quite obviously for the flute or violin and their designation for the recorder only later makeshift, the sonatas of 1717 are real treble recorder sonatas, as the title and the recorder compass and keys show.

Most musical dictionaries give the name as "Charles Dieupart" while in Paisible's will he is named "Francis Dieupart". The musicologist Dieupart has signed "F. Dieupart". Brunold, the editor of Dieupart's six suites for harpsichord (1934, rev. K. Gilbert), refers to him as "Dieupart", and F. Dieupart in his *Bibliographie des Éditions Musicales de l'Œuvre de Le Cœur* (1959) as "François Dieupart". Neither the titles of his works nor his early catalogues give his first name; for them he was "Dieupart". The anglicized form of François, and as used in Paisible's will, the most common first name.

The first music I saw around of the six. I am grateful to the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, for their permission to use the copy in the Rowe Collection, Cambridge.

My thanks to the editor for the dotted slurs and the realization of the basso continuo in the edition of the original text.

Walter Bergmann
London, 1981

VORWORT

Dieupart kam um 1700 von Frankreich nach England und ließ sich in London nieder, wo er ca. 1740 starb. Neben seiner Tätigkeit als Komponist für die Orgel, die Geige und Cembalo sowie als Lehrer für beide Instrumente hoch angesehen, veröffentlichte er drei bedeutende Sammlungen.

Drei bedeutende Sammlungen Dieuparts erschienen im 18. Jahrhundert:

1) Sechs Suiten für Cembalo (Amsterdam, 1701). Für ihre Qualität ist es allein, daß J. S. Bach zwei von ihnen eigenhändig abschrieb.

2) Dieselben Suiten arrangiert für Querflöte oder Blockflöte (Amsterdam, 1701). Anmerkungen zur Soloflöte Nr. 1-4 auf einer Blockflöte in D und Nr. 5 und 6 auf einer Altblockflöte gespielt werden können.

3) Ein Satz von sechs Sonaten für Altblockflöte und Bass (London, 1717). Ihr Titel lautet:

SIX SONATAS FOR FLUTE AND BASS
Compos'd by Mr. Dieupart, Jam. 1717

Während die Suiten offensichtlich für die Cembalo und die Blockflöten nur nachträglich als Notensatz erschienen, sind die Sonaten von 1717 wirkliche Altblockflötensonaten, was durch die Beschriftung der Stimmen und Tonarten eindeutig bewiesen ist.

Die meisten Musikkritiker geben den Vornamen des «Charles» an. Dagegen liegt ein handschriftliches Exemplar vor, den er nur als «Dieupart» unterzeichnet hat, und in der ersten Ausgabe von 1717 als «François Dieupart» aufgeführt. Paul Brunold nennt in seinem Buch Dieupart's Suiten für Cembalo (1934, rev. K. Brunold, 1979) «Dieupart» und in seiner Biographie des Éditions Musicales (1969) «François Dieupart». Auf den Titelseiten von Dieupart's Sonatas für Altblockflöte und Bass erscheint sein Name lediglich als «François», was die anglisierte Form von François, scheint nach alledem der ursprüngliche Name zu sein, so wie er in Paisible's Testament steht.

Die Sonate ist die erste des Satzes mit sechs. Ich danke dem Provost des King's College, Cambridge für die Erlaubnis, das Exemplar der Sonaten für die Rowe-Bibliothek des King's College, Cambridge benutzen zu dürfen.

Abgesehen von Angaben in Klammern, gestrichelten Bögen und der Aussetzung des Originaltextes geht die vorliegende Ausgabe den original Text wieder.

Walter Bergmann
London, 1981

for treble (alto) recorder and basso continuo

Francis Dieupart

Largo

19

Measures 19-22 of a musical score. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including trills and slurs. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 20 and a slur in measure 21. A large, diagonal watermark reading "PREVIEW Low Resolution" is overlaid across the page.

23

Measures 23-26 of a musical score. The top staff (treble clef) continues the melodic line. The bottom staff (bass clef) features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 23 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 26. A large, diagonal watermark reading "PREVIEW Low Resolution" is overlaid across the page.

27

Measures 27-30 of a musical score. The top staff (treble clef) continues the melodic line. The bottom staff (bass clef) features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 27 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 30. A large, diagonal watermark reading "PREVIEW Low Resolution" is overlaid across the page.

Measures 31-34 of a musical score. The top staff (treble clef) continues the melodic line. The bottom staff (bass clef) features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 31 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 34. A large, diagonal watermark reading "PREVIEW Low Resolution" is overlaid across the page.

36

36

41 *Vivace e affettuoso*

41 *Vivace e affettuoso*

44

44

49 50 51 52 53

50

Measures 50-53 of a musical score. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. A large diagonal watermark 'PREVIEW' is overlaid across the page.

54

Measures 54-56 of a musical score. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment. The large diagonal watermark 'PREVIEW' is overlaid across the page.

57

Measures 57-60 of a musical score. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment. The large diagonal watermark 'PREVIEW' is overlaid across the page.

II

Measures 61-65 of a musical score. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment. The large diagonal watermark 'PREVIEW' is overlaid across the page.