



Francis Dieupart

Sonata No. 1

for Treble (Alto) Recorder and Basso continuo
für Altblockflöte und Basso continuo

G major / G-Dur / Sol majeur

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PREVIEW
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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 renowned as a violinist and harpsichordist and a teacher on both instruments.

Three important works by Dieupart were published early in the 18th century:

1) 6 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 harpsichord accompaniment (Amsterdam, 1702). Additional notes in the flute parts of the suites Nos. 1 - 4 may be played on a recorder in D and Nos. 5 and 6 on a recorder in B flat.

3) A set of six sonatas for treble recorder and basso continuo (London, 1717) under the following title:

Six SONATAS for a FLUTE and BASSO CONTINUO
Compos'd by Mr. Dieupart. London, 1717.

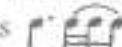
While the suites (above No. 2) were more obviously intended for the transverse flute and their designation for the recorder is rather unlikely, the sonatas of 1717 are real treble recorder sonatas as the titles of the 18th-century recorder compass and keys show. These suites and sonatas should be played with each other.

Most musical dictionaries give Dieupart's first name as Charles when Paisible's will he is named *Frédéric Dieupart*. The English letter *F* has been signed *F. Dieupart*. P. Brunel's *Les compositeurs de musique française* (1934) refers to him as *Dieupart*. The *Biographie des Écrivains Musicaux publiés par l'Académie de France à Rome* (1934) under the titles of his compositions for the first time gives the first name as *Frédéric*. For them he was just Mr. Dieupart. The name *Frédéric* was all *Fransois* as used in Paisible's will therefore seems the most probable one.

The present edition is the first of the set of six sonatas. I am grateful to the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, for the permission to use the copy in the library of King's College, Cambridge.

EDITORIAL

In the first movement, bar 12 (Recorder):  has been interpreted as 

and in the fourth movement, bar 1 and fifth movement, bar 13, as 

These signs have not been altered even when they were nonsensical as, for instance, in the second movement, bars 6 and 7.

Second movement, bars 4 and 17 (Recorder): Players who think that the editorial  is not justified, should omit it.

Except for the corrections above, the indications in brackets and the realization of the basso continuo, the present edition offers the original text.

London, 1978

Walter Bergmann

VORWORT

Dieupart kam c. 1700 von Frankreich nach England und liess sich in London nieder, wo er c. 1740 starb. Neben seiner Tätigkeit als Komponist für die Bühne war er als Geiger und Cembalist sowie als Lehrer an beiden Instrumenten hoch angesehen.

Drei bedeutende Kompositionen Dieupart erschienen zu Anfang des 18. Jahrhunderts:

1) 6 Suiten für Cembalo (Amsterdam, 1701). Für ihre Qualität spricht schon das, dass J. S. Bach zwei von ihnen eigenhändig abschrieb.

2) Dieselben Suiten arrangiert für Querflöte oder Blockflöte (Amsterdam, 1702). Zusätze zur Solostimme besagen, dass die Nr. 1 auf einer Blockflöte in D und Nr. 5 und 6 auf einer Blockflöte in B gespielt werden.

3) 6 Sonaten für Altblockflöte und basso continuo (London, 1717). Die Titel lautet:

SIX SONATAS for a FLUTE and BASSO CONTINUO
Compos'd by Mr. Dieupart. London, 1717.

Während die Suiten offensichtlich für die Querflöte oder Blockflöte waren und die Blockflöten nur nachträglich als Vorbehalt gesetzt wurden, sind die Sonaten von 1717 wirkliche Altblockflötensachen, wie die Titel (Altblockflöte), Solostimmumfang und Tonarten eindeutig beweisen. Man muss also die Sonaten nicht in die Suiten zu verwechseln.

Die meisten Musikhändler geben Dieupart als Charles an. Gegenüber liegt ein eigenhändiger Brief, den er an seinen Bruder J. Dieupart unterzeichnet hat, und im Testament von Paisibles steht Dieupart aufgeführt. P. Brunold nennt ihn in seiner Ausgabe von Dieupart (1944) F. Dieupart. In F. Lesure in seiner *Bibliographie des Auteurs de la Musique de la Cité de Paris* François Dieupart. Auf den Titeln der Sonaten steht Dieupart und in den frühen Katalogen erscheint sein Name gelegentlich als Dieupart, die älteste Form von François, scheint nach allem, was man wissen kann, seine Eigennamen gewesen zu sein, so wie er in Paisibles Testament steht.

Die vorliegende Ausgabe ist die erste des Werkes von sechs. Ich danke dem Provost und den Fellows des Trinity College in Cambridge für die Erlaubnis, das Exemplar der Handschrift im Archiv des Trinity College, Cambridge, benutzen zu dürfen.

FÜR HERAUSGABE

Die ursprüngliche Rhythmus in I, Takt 12 (Blockflöte):  wurde ausgelegt als  und  in IV, Takt 1 und V, Takt 13, als .

Die Bassbezeichnung wurde unverändert beibehalten, auch wo offensichtliche Fehler vorliegen, wie z. B. in II, Takt 6 und 7.

Zu II, Takt 4 und 17 (Blockflöte): Spieler, die mit dem $\sharp$ nicht einverstanden sind, sollen es auslassen.

Abgesehen von diesen Änderungen, eingeklammerten Anweisungen und der Aussetzung des Generalbasses bringt die vorliegende Ausgabe den originalen Text.

for treble (alto) recorder and basso continuo

Francis Deegan

Largo

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It includes a vocal melody line and a guitar accompaniment. The guitar part is written in standard notation with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The score is divided into two systems, each containing a vocal line and a guitar line. The guitar line features various chords and melodic patterns, including a prominent arpeggiated figure in the right hand. The vocal line is written in a soprano or alto clef. The score is marked with a large, diagonal "PREVIEW" watermark.

10

Musical score for measures 10-15. The top staff is a single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including trills. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment with chords and single notes. Fingering numbers (0, 6, 5, 4, 0, 6, 6, 5, 4, 2) are written below the bottom staff.

II Allegretto

Vivace

Musical score for measures 16-21. The top staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The bottom staff provides a piano accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

3

Musical score for measures 22-27. The top staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A measure rest is present in the bottom staff at measure 25.

Musical score for measures 28-33. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

7

Measures 7 and 8 of a musical score. Measure 7 features a treble staff with a melodic line of eighth notes and a bass staff with a supporting line of eighth notes. Measure 8 continues the melodic line in the treble and has a whole note chord in the bass. A small asterisk is placed above the first eighth note of measure 8 in the treble staff.

9

Measures 9 and 10 of a musical score. Measure 9 shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. Measure 10 continues the melodic line in the treble and has a whole note chord in the bass.

11

Measures 11 and 12 of a musical score. Measure 11 features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. Measure 12 continues the melodic line in the treble and has a whole note chord in the bass.

Measures 13 and 14 of a musical score. Measure 13 shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. Measure 14 continues the melodic line in the treble and has a whole note chord in the bass.

15

17

19

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This image shows a musical score for piano, spanning measures 15 to 22. The score is written for the right hand (treble clef) and left hand (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests. A large, diagonal watermark reading "PREVIEW Low Resolution" is overlaid across the center of the page. The measures are numbered 15, 17, and 19 at the beginning of their respective systems. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of measure 22.