

A A(Violine/Diskantgambe) Bc

Edition Moeck Nr. 1005

GEORG PHILIPP TELEMANN

(1681 – 1767)

Triosonate F-Dur

für Altblockflöte,
Diskantgambe (2. Altblockflöte oder Violine)
und Basso continuo
herausgegeben von
ALBERT RODEMANN

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Partitur und 3 Stimmen

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MOECK VERLAG CELLE

Das hier erstmalig veröffentlichte Werk stammt aus der Darmstädter Sammlung von Manuskripten des Meisters, die in bunter Folge und vielfältigen Formen das Instrumentarium der seiner Zeit gebräuchlichen Streich- wie Blasinstrumente mit Sololiteratur bedenken.

Das in der Sammlung ohne Titel befindliche Manuskript wurde wörtlich übernommen und lediglich in die heute gültige Notierungsweise übertragen. Zweifelhafte Vorzeichnungen sind als Zusätze des Herausgebers jeweils über die Noten gesetzt und kenntlich gemacht. Die Besetzungsvorschrift des Originals sieht allerdings statt der Violine den *Pardessus de viole* vor. Da dieses fünfsaitige Diskantinstrument der Gambenfamilie, welches auf das Knie gestützt gespielt wurde, heute nur in den seltensten Fällen zur Wiedergabe herangezogen werden kann, ist von der Freizügigkeit der Zeit Gebrauch gemacht und diese Stimme unverändert der Violine zugeschrieben worden. Außerdem bleibt aber auch die Möglichkeit der Ausführung mit einer zweiten Altblockflöte offen.

Um das beabsichtigte Kräfteverhältnis zwischen beiden Soloinstrumenten nicht zu beeinträchtigen, ist es ratsam, sich der Worte Jean Rousseaus in seinem *Traité de la Viole* von 1687 über die Diskantgambe zu erinnern, dass sie nicht wie eine Violine behandelt werden dürfe, deren Besonderheit darin bestehe, zu ermuntern; die Eigenart der Diskantgambe sei, zu schmeicheln.

The work which is published here for the first time comes from the Darmstadt collection of the composer's manuscripts which provide a rich variety of solo works in many forms for the stringed and wind instruments in use in his time.

The manuscript, which lacks a title, has been taken over unaltered, and merely transferred to modern notation. Doubtful accidentals have been placed above the notes by the editor and clearly distinguished as editorial additions. The instructions given in the original provide, however, for the *Pardessus de viole* instead of the violin. Since this five-stringed descant instrument of the viol family, which was played resting on the knee, is available only very seldom today, advantage has been taken of the freedom of the period and the part has been assigned without alteration to the violin. It is possible, however, to play the part on a second alto (treble) recorder.

In order not to impair the relative strength between the two solo instruments, it will nevertheless be advisable to recall Jean Rousseau's words in his *Traité de la Viole* of 1687 about the descant viol that it must not be treated like a violin whose peculiar character is to rouse the listener whereas that of the descant viol is to caress.

Cette œuvre qui est publiée ici pour la première fois est prise de la collection des manuscrits de Telemann à Darmstadt qui pourvoient les instruments à cordes et à vent de cette époque d'une riche série de solos en beaucoup de formes.

L'édition suit littéralement le manuscrit qui se trouve dans la collection susmentionnée sans aucun titre. Seulement elle le sert de la notation actuelle. En cas de doute, les accidentals ont été mis au-dessus des notes et ainsi ils sont à distinguer comme des signes accessoires de l'éditeur. Il est vrai que l'original prescrit la réalisation de la seconde partie par le *Pardessus de viole* au lieu du violon. Aujourd'hui cet instrument à cinq cordes qui est le dessus de la famille des *violes de jambe* et qui se joue en l'appuyant sur les genoux, ne peut être employé pour la réalisation que très rarement. C'est pourquoi on a fait usage de la liberté de cette époque en donnant cette partie telle qu'elle est au violon. De plus, il y a la possibilité de l'exécuter par une autre flûte à bec alto.

Pour ne pas faire tort au rapport de forces intentionné entre les deux instruments en solo, il serait prudent de se rappeler les mots de Jean Rousseau dans son *Traité de la Viole* de 1687 sur le dessus de viole, qu'il n'est pas à traiter comme un violon dont la particularité est d'égayer; celle du dessus de viole est de caresser.

Albert Rodemann, 1939

Triosonate F-Dur

G. Ph. Telemann (1681–1767)

Vivace

Altbloekflöte

Diskantgambe
(2. Altblfl. o. Vl.)

Basso
continuo

Vivace

The musical score is written for three parts: Altbloekflöte (Alto Flute), Diskantgambe (2nd Alto Flute or Violin), and Basso continuo. The tempo is Vivace. The key signature is one flat (F major). The time signature is common time (C). The score consists of four systems of music. The first system shows the beginning of the piece. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system shows a more complex passage with a five-measure rest in the second part. The fourth system shows the final measures of the piece.



First system of music, measures 1-14. It features a piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note bass line and a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes in the right hand. The melody includes some grace notes and slurs. Measure 15 is marked at the beginning of the second system.



Second system of music, measures 15-20. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern. The melody in the right hand becomes more complex, featuring sixteenth-note runs and slurs. Measure 20 is marked at the beginning of the third system.



Third system of music, measures 21-24. The piano accompaniment continues. The melody in the right hand features a series of slurs and grace notes, ending with a fermata on the final note.

Largo



Fourth system of music, measures 25-27. The tempo is marked 'Largo'. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern. The melody in the right hand is slower and features a series of slurs and grace notes, ending with a fermata on the final note.

1. 2.

10

1. 2.

Allegro

Allegro

5

tr

1.

10



First system of music, measures 1-14. The system consists of four staves: two for the vocal line (treble and bass clefs) and two for the piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The music features a complex melodic line in the vocal parts and a rhythmic accompaniment in the piano. Measure 15 is marked at the beginning of the second system.



Second system of music, measures 15-24. The system consists of four staves: two for the vocal line (treble and bass clefs) and two for the piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The music continues with the same melodic and rhythmic themes. Measure 20 is marked at the beginning of the third system.



Third system of music, measures 25-29. The system consists of four staves: two for the vocal line (treble and bass clefs) and two for the piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The music continues with the same melodic and rhythmic themes. Measure 25 is marked at the beginning of the fourth system.



Fourth system of music, measures 30-31. The system consists of four staves: two for the vocal line (treble and bass clefs) and two for the piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The music concludes with a final melodic phrase in the vocal parts and a final chord in the piano. Measure 30 is marked at the beginning of the system.