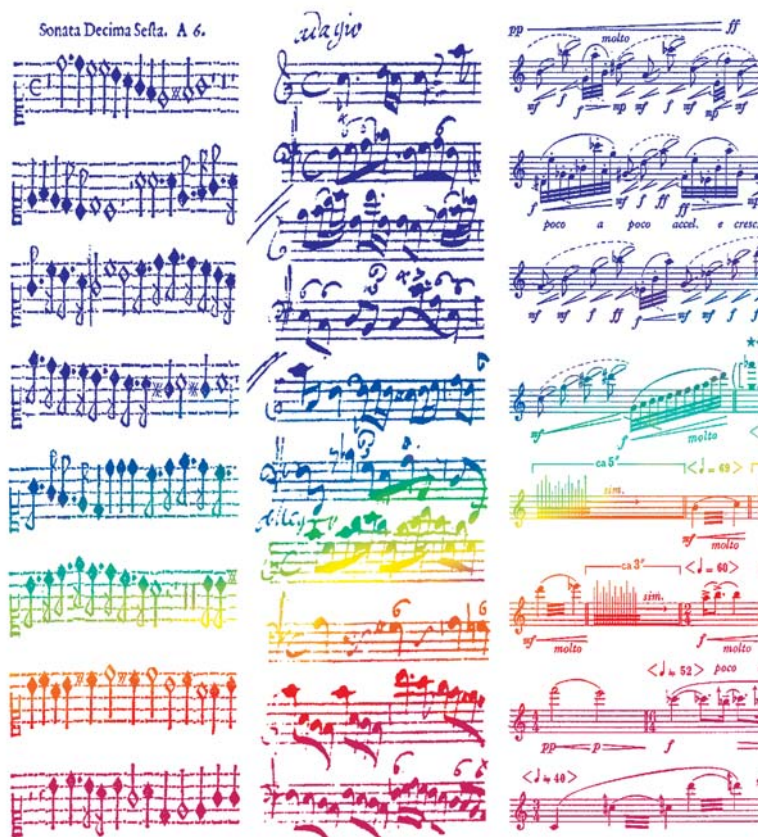


François Couperin
Zwei Konzerte

Edition Moeck 2531

FLÖTEN

KOLLEKTION



KAMMER
MUSIK
UND
STUDIEN
LITERATUR
HERAUS
GEBEN
VON
ULRICH
THIEME
UND
GERHARD
BRAUN

REPertoire

für
Altblockflöte
und
Basso continuo

François Couperin
(1668 – 1733)
Zwei Konzerte

Heraus-
gegeben
von
Ulrich Thieme

MOECK

Die Druckqualität dieser Datei entspricht nicht der Druckausgabe

FRANÇOIS COUPERIN
(1668 – 1733)

Zwei Konzerte

aus «Les Goûts-réunis» (1724)
für Altblockflöte und Basso continuo
Herausgegeben von ULRICH THIEME

Partitur und 2 Stimmen

Edition Moeck Nr. 2531

MOECK VERLAG CELLE

Neuvième Concert. Intitulé Ritratto dell'amore

für Altblockflöte und Basso continuo

Herausgegeben von Ulrich Thieme

Le charme

Gracieusement et gravement

François Couperin (1668–1733)

Altblockflöte

Basso continuo

Generalbassaussetzung: Bernward Lohr

6 6 6 5 6 4 7 3 — 6 — 6 —

3

— 6 — 6 — 5 — 6 #6 — 6 — 6 5 7 —

6

6 — 5 7 — 7 —

9

12

#3 — 6 — $\frac{\#6}{3}$ — 5 — 6 — 5 — #3 — 7 — — — 6 — 5 — 7

14 (b)

5 6 $\frac{4}{6}$ — 6 — 5 — $\frac{\#3}{7}$ 6 5

16

7 5

18

L'enjouement Gayement

The musical score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into four systems, each starting with a measure number in a box: 1, 3, 6, and 9.

System 1 (Measures 1-3): The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4-B4, C5-B4, and A4. The piano accompaniment starts with a whole rest in the first two measures, followed by a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in the third measure. Fingering numbers 6-6, 6/4/3, and 6 #6 are indicated below the piano part.

System 2 (Measures 4-6): The melody continues with eighth notes B4-A4, G4-F#4, and E4. The piano accompaniment features a more active pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingering numbers 6 #6, 6 7, 6 —, and 6 — 5 7 are indicated below the piano part.

System 3 (Measures 7-8): The melody has a quarter note D4, followed by eighth notes C4-B3, A3-G3, and F#3. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note pattern. Fingering numbers 7 —, 6/4/3, and 6 5 are indicated below the piano part.

System 4 (Measures 9-10): The melody consists of a quarter note E4, followed by eighth notes D4-C4, B3-A3, and G3. The piano accompaniment has a few final notes. Fingering numbers are not present in this system.

22

25

28

31

7 6 7 6 3 7 6 #6

#3 6 7 — 6 6 5 #3 6 6 5 #3 7

6 6 #6 5 4 — 3 — 6 —

Les Grâces
Courante française

The musical score is for a piece titled "Les Grâces Courante française" in 3/2 time. It consists of a melody line and a piano accompaniment. The melody line features several grace notes (marked with a 'w' symbol) and is divided into measures by bar lines. The piano accompaniment is written for the left hand and includes fingerings (6, 6, 5, 7) and a measure rest. The score is divided into systems, with measure numbers 3, 5, and 7 indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Measure 3:

Measure 5:

Measure 7:

10

6 6 5 7 3 6 6 4 5 3

13

6 4 3 5 6 7 4 2 6 5 4 6

16

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

19

Le je-ne-sçay-quoy
Gayement

First system of the musical score. The vocal line (treble clef) begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a quarter note B4. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and chords in the right hand. Fingering numbers 6 and 6 are indicated below the piano part.

Second system of the musical score, starting at measure 6. The vocal line continues with a quarter note C5, followed by a half note D5, and then a quarter note E5. The piano accompaniment continues with its rhythmic pattern. Fingering numbers #6, 6, 6, 5, and #3 are indicated below the piano part.

Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 12. The vocal line features a quarter note F5, followed by a half note G5, and then a quarter note A5. The piano accompaniment continues. Fingering numbers 5, #3, and 5 are indicated below the piano part.

Fourth system of the musical score, starting at measure 17. The vocal line begins with a quarter note B4, followed by a half note C5, and then a quarter note D5. The piano accompaniment continues. Fingering numbers 5 and 5 are indicated below the piano part.

23

5 4 — 6 — #6 #3 5 #3 5 5 $\frac{6}{4}$ #3 — 6 $\frac{*6}{3}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ 4 6

30

$\frac{6}{4}$ 5 $\frac{6}{4}$ #3 #3 4 — 6 — #3 —

37

— 6 #6 #3 — 6 —

45

La Vivacité

6 7 6 7 6 5 4 3

6 6 5 3 2 5

6 5

#3 6

12

15

5 — 6 — 5 — 7 — $\frac{6}{3}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ #3 6 — 3 — #3 5 — 6 —

17

$\frac{2}{5}$ 3 — 6 $\frac{6}{3}$ #3 — #3 4 — 6 —

20

#3 4 6

23

26

3 5 6 6 7/5 3 7

28

6 6/4/3 5

30

4

33

La Noble Fierté – Sarabande

Gravement

6 — 6 — 6 — 3 — 6 5 $\frac{3}{7}$ 3 $\frac{3}{3}$ —

1. 2.

7

6 — 3 — 3 — 5 — $\frac{5}{4}$ — 3

12

6 —

18

La Douceur
Amoureuement

The musical score is written for a single melodic line and piano accompaniment in 3/8 time. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is divided into four systems, each starting with a measure number in a box: 1, 5, 9, and 13.

System 1 (Measures 1-5): The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4 with a trill. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line. Below the staff, the figured bass notation is: #6, 6, #6, 5, #3/7, #6, 6, #6.

System 2 (Measures 6-9): The melody continues with a half note B4, a quarter note A4, and a half note G4 with a trill. The piano accompaniment features a more active bass line. Below the staff, the figured bass notation is: 5, #3/7, 5, #3/7, 6/4/3, #3.

System 3 (Measures 10-12): The melody features a series of eighth notes with trills. The piano accompaniment has a simple bass line. Below the staff, the figured bass notation is: 6, 5, 6.

System 4 (Measures 13-14): The melody ends with a half note G4 and a quarter note F#4. The piano accompaniment concludes with a final chord. Below the staff, the figured bass notation is: 6, 5.

17

23

29

35

6 4 3 ♭3 ——— 6 — 6 4 3 2 5 7 4 ♭3 ♭6 — ♭7 6 — 7 — 6 4 3

♭3 6 5 5 4 ♭3 ♭5 #3 #5 —

6 4 3 6 5 #3 —

2.^{eme} Partie qui se joue alternativement avec la premiere

The musical score is written for a melody and piano accompaniment in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The key signature is G major, and the time signature is 6/8. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 3, 6, and 9 indicated in boxes.

Measure 3: The melody starts with a quarter note G, followed by eighth notes A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The piano accompaniment consists of a bass line with eighth notes G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G, and a treble line with chords G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G. A finger number '6' is written below the bass line.

Measure 6: The melody features a triplet of eighth notes G, A, B, followed by a quarter note C, a half note D, and a quarter note E. The piano accompaniment has a bass line with eighth notes G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G, and a treble line with chords G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G. Finger numbers '5', '4', '7', and '3' are written below the bass line, and a '6' is written below the treble line.

Measure 9: The melody starts with a quarter note G, followed by eighth notes A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The piano accompaniment consists of a bass line with eighth notes G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G, and a treble line with chords G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G. Finger numbers '#3', '5', and '7' are written below the bass line.

Quatorzième Concert

Gravement

The musical score is written for a single melodic line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo is marked 'Gravement'. The score is divided into four systems, each starting with a measure number in a box: 1, 3, 5, and 7. The first system includes a series of figured bass notes below the piano part. The second system includes a measure number in a box (3) and a breath mark (b) above the first measure. The third system includes a measure number in a box (5) and a breath mark (b) above the first measure. The fourth system includes a measure number in a box (7) and a breath mark (b) above the first measure.

Figured bass notes for the first system:

— 5 — $\flat 3$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{3}$ $\frac{\flat 3}{5}$ $\sharp 3$ — 6 — $\flat 3$ 6 — $\frac{5}{4}$ 3

Figured bass notes for the second system:

3 4 6 3 — 4 $\sharp 6$ 5 $\sharp 3$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{3}$ 6

Figured bass notes for the third system:

$\sharp 3$ — 6 $\flat 3$

9

#3 6 — #6 6 5 6 5 3 —

11

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

13

Allemande Vivement

$\flat 3$ $\flat 3$ 6 $\frac{3}{2}$ $\sharp 3$ 7 5 $\flat 3$ 6 5 $\sharp 3$ — $\sharp 3$

4

3/6 4 5 3/6 4 #3 — 5 — 6 5 #3 b3/7 — b3 — b7 —

7

7 — b3 — b7 #3 7 — 6 b6 b3 —

10

b3 —

12

15

3 5 b3

17

6 #6 5 #3

19

8 8

22

8 8

Sarabande

Grave

The musical score is written for a single melodic instrument (likely a lute or guitar) and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked "Grave".

The score is divided into systems, with measure numbers 7, 13, 18, and 23 indicated in boxes. The piano accompaniment includes figured bass notation (numbers 1-7 with sharps and flats) and some accidentals.

System 1 (Measures 1-6): The melodic line begins with a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, some with grace notes. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and a bass line with figures: 6, #6, #3, 6-5, b3, b3, 5.

System 2 (Measures 7-12): The melodic line continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment features a more active bass line with figures: #3, 6, 6, 6, 5, 6, 3, b7.

System 3 (Measures 13-17): The melodic line has a repeat sign at the beginning. The piano accompaniment continues with figures: 5, b5, 2, b5, 5, #3.

System 4 (Measures 18-22): The melodic line continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment has figures: #6, 5, #3.

System 5 (Measures 23-24): The final system shows the concluding measures of the piece.

Fuguéte

The musical score for "Fuguéte" is written in 6/8 time. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a right-hand melody and a left-hand bass line with figured bass notation.

First System:

- Vocal line: Starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and a half note C5. The next measure contains a half note B4, followed by quarter notes A4, G4, and a half note F4. The third measure has a half note E4, followed by quarter notes D4, C4, and a half note B3. The fourth measure has a half note A3, followed by quarter notes G3, F3, and a half note E3.
- Piano right hand: Rests in the first two measures, then plays a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and a half note C5. The next measure has a half note B4, followed by quarter notes A4, G4, and a half note F4. The third measure has a half note E4, followed by quarter notes D4, C4, and a half note B3. The fourth measure has a half note A3, followed by quarter notes G3, F3, and a half note E3.
- Piano left hand: Rests in the first two measures, then plays a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and a half note C4. The next measure has a half note B3, followed by quarter notes A3, G3, and a half note F3. The third measure has a half note E3, followed by quarter notes D3, C3, and a half note B2. The fourth measure has a half note A2, followed by quarter notes G2, F2, and a half note E2.
- Figured bass: — 5̣ 7 5 — 6 #6 — 4 #3

Second System (Measures 5-8):

- Vocal line: Starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and a half note C5. The next measure contains a half note B4, followed by quarter notes A4, G4, and a half note F4. The third measure has a half note E4, followed by quarter notes D4, C4, and a half note B3. The fourth measure has a half note A3, followed by quarter notes G3, F3, and a half note E3.
- Piano right hand: Rests in the first two measures, then plays a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and a half note C5. The next measure has a half note B4, followed by quarter notes A4, G4, and a half note F4. The third measure has a half note E4, followed by quarter notes D4, C4, and a half note B3. The fourth measure has a half note A3, followed by quarter notes G3, F3, and a half note E3.
- Piano left hand: Rests in the first two measures, then plays a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and a half note C4. The next measure has a half note B3, followed by quarter notes A3, G3, and a half note F3. The third measure has a half note E3, followed by quarter notes D3, C3, and a half note B2. The fourth measure has a half note A2, followed by quarter notes G2, F2, and a half note E2.
- Figured bass: #3 b3 2 6 — 4 — 6 — 5 — — #6 b3 7

Third System (Measures 9-12):

- Vocal line: Starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and a half note C5. The next measure contains a half note B4, followed by quarter notes A4, G4, and a half note F4. The third measure has a half note E4, followed by quarter notes D4, C4, and a half note B3. The fourth measure has a half note A3, followed by quarter notes G3, F3, and a half note E3.
- Piano right hand: Rests in the first two measures, then plays a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and a half note C5. The next measure has a half note B4, followed by quarter notes A4, G4, and a half note F4. The third measure has a half note E4, followed by quarter notes D4, C4, and a half note B3. The fourth measure has a half note A3, followed by quarter notes G3, F3, and a half note E3.
- Piano left hand: Rests in the first two measures, then plays a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and a half note C4. The next measure has a half note B3, followed by quarter notes A3, G3, and a half note F3. The third measure has a half note E3, followed by quarter notes D3, C3, and a half note B2. The fourth measure has a half note A2, followed by quarter notes G2, F2, and a half note E2.
- Figured bass: b3 — 4 6 b3 5 — — 3 7

Fourth System (Measures 13-14):

- Vocal line: Starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and a half note C5. The next measure contains a half note B4, followed by quarter notes A4, G4, and a half note F4. The third measure has a half note E4, followed by quarter notes D4, C4, and a half note B3. The fourth measure has a half note A3, followed by quarter notes G3, F3, and a half note E3.
- Piano right hand: Rests in the first two measures, then plays a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and a half note C5. The next measure has a half note B4, followed by quarter notes A4, G4, and a half note F4. The third measure has a half note E4, followed by quarter notes D4, C4, and a half note B3. The fourth measure has a half note A3, followed by quarter notes G3, F3, and a half note E3.
- Piano left hand: Rests in the first two measures, then plays a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and a half note C4. The next measure has a half note B3, followed by quarter notes A3, G3, and a half note F3. The third measure has a half note E3, followed by quarter notes D3, C3, and a half note B2. The fourth measure has a half note A2, followed by quarter notes G2, F2, and a half note E2.

17

6 5 — 6 — #3 7 #3 5 — 5 #6 — 6 —

20

#6 6 4 6 #6 — #3 7 #6 6 5 — 5 —

23

#6 6 4 6 #6 — #3 7 —

26

29

— #6 $\frac{7}{3}$ 5 b3 5 — 6 6 6 b6 $\frac{b3}{7}$ 5

32

— b6 — b3

35

6 7 6 #

38

41

45

49

53

5 — $\sharp 3$ 3 — 7 — $\frac{6}{4}$ — 6 — $\frac{\flat 3}{7}$ — 4 — $\frac{3}{2}$ — 6 — $\frac{3}{2}$ — $\flat 6$ 4

$\flat 7$ 6 5 — $\flat 7$ $\frac{\flat 4}{2}$ 6 5 $\flat 3$ 3 — 7 $\frac{3}{2}$ 5

$\sharp 3$ $\sharp 3$ — 5 — 5 —

François Couperin (1668–1733) stammte aus einer verzweigten Musikerfamilie, deren Mitglieder in Verbindung zum französischen Hofe standen und mehr als 170 Jahre lang als Organisten an der Pariser Kirche St. Gervais tätig waren. Nach dem frühen Tod seines Vaters, von dem er sicher den ersten Unterricht erhalten hatte, wurde François von einem der vier königlichen Organisten, Jacques Thomelin, betreut. Noch vor seinem 18. Lebensjahr übernahm François die Nachfolge seines Vaters als Organist an St. Gervais und nach Thomelins Tode 1693 auch dessen Amt als *organiste du roi*. Bald hatte er Mitgliedern der königlichen Familie Cembalounterricht zu erteilen und erfüllte mehr und mehr die Aufgaben des erblindenden Hofcembalisten d'Anglebert, wenn er auch nie offiziell dessen Amt, ebensowenig wie das eines Hofkomponisten übernehmen konnte. 1713 erwarb Couperin ein für 20 Jahre, also bis zu seinem Todesjahr 1733 gültiges Druckprivileg, das ihm die Publikation des bedeutendsten Teils seines Werkes ermöglichte: Cembalo- und instrumentale Kammermusik. Seine geistliche und weltliche Vokalmusik und seine Orgelkompositionen sind in früheren Drucken, bzw. nur als Manuskript überliefert. Vieles muss als verloren gelten, anderes, in Vorreden angekündigt, ist nie erschienen.

Die vorliegende Ausgabe bringt zwei Konzerte (Nr. 9 und Nr. 14) aus Couperins 1724 in Paris veröffentlichtem Werk:

François Couperin (1668–1733) was born into a widely-known family of musicians, members of which were closely associated with the French court for more than 170 years as organists of the church of St. Gervais in Paris. After the early death of his father, from whom he undoubtedly had received his first instruction in music, François studied with one of the four royal organists, Jacques Thomelin. Before he was 18 François had taken over the position vacated by his father's death as organist of St. Gervais, and after Thomelin's death in 1693, he took over the latter's position as *organiste du roi* as well. Soon he was giving cembalo instruction to members of the royal family, and he gradually assumed more and more of the responsibilities of the blind court cembalist d'Anglebert, although he never officially took over this position. Similarly, the appointment as court composer escaped his grasp. In 1713 Couperin managed to secure a printing sinecure valid for 20 years (coincidentally 1733 was also the year of his death) which enabled him to publish the most important part of his complete works, cembalo and instrumental chamber music. His sacred and secular vocal music and his organ compositions have been preserved through earlier printings or in manuscript. We must assume that many of this compositions have been lost; some works announced in prefaces and introductions apparently never were published.

The present edition contains two concertos (No. 9 and No. 14) from a work which Couperin published in Paris in 1724:

François Couperin (1668–1733) vient d'une grande famille de musiciens qui avait des liens avec la cour française. Pendant plus de 170 ans des membres de cette famille tenaient l'orgue parisien de St. Gervais. Après la mort précoce de son père, lequel lui avait certainement donné ses premiers cours, François était dirigé par un des quatre organistes royaux, Jaques Thomelin. Avant même sa 18^{ème} année, François prit la succession de son père en tant qu'organiste à St. Gervais et en 1693 après la mort de Thomelin, sa place d'*organiste du Roi*. Après peu de temps il donnait des cours clavecin aux membres de la famille royale. Il remplissait de plus en plus les devoirs du claveciniste de la cour, Anglebert, qui était en train de devenir aveugle. Malgré cela, il n'obtint jamais ce poste officiellement et de même le poste de compositeur de la cour. En 1713 Couperin recevait le privilège d'imprimer pour 20 ans, donc jusqu'à l'année de sa mort (1733). Ce privilège lui permettait la publication de la partie la plus importante de son œuvre: musique de chambre instrumentale et clavecin. Sa musique vocale sacrée et profane et ses compositions pour orgue nous sont transmises par des imprimés faits antérieurement ou par des manuscrits. Il nous faut considérer beaucoup d'œuvres perdues, d'autres, annoncées dans des préfaces n'ont jamais apparues.

Notre édition contient deux concerts (N° 9 et n° 14) de l'œuvre de Couperin, publié à Paris en 1724:

*Les Goûts-réunis/ou/NOUVEAUX CONCERTS /a/l'usage de toutes
les sortes d'instrumens de Musique/.../Par/Monsieur Couperin/
Organiste dela Chapelle du ROY .../A PARIS/Chez L'Auteur.../Avec Privilège du Roy./1724*

Diese „neuen Konzerte“ knüpfen, mit dem ad libitum-Charakter ihrer Besetzung und auch in ihrer Zählung (Nr. 5-14), an die zwei Jahre zuvor publizierten vier *Concerts royaux* an, die dem kranken und alternden Ludwig XIV. († 1715) in den sonntäglichen Kammerkonzerten vorgetragen wurden. Der Titel *Les Goûts-réunis* bringt Couperins kompositorische Intention und Leistung auf den Punkt: die Verbindung der Vorzüge von italienischem und französischem „Geschmack“ (*goût*), d. h. Stil, zu einer Zeit, als noch polemische Debatten über die grundlegenden Unterschiede und die Unvereinbarkeit dieser zwei Stilarten geführt wurden. In der Vorrede erinnert Couperin daran, dass er von italienischen Sonaten, vor allem denen Corellis, stark beeinflusst und zu eigenen Werken in diesem Stil angeregt worden sei (er meint seine frühen Triosonaten, von denen einige in erweiterter Form 1726 in der Sammlung

These „new concertos“ with their ad libitum character of ensemble distribution and their numeration (Nos. 5-14) must be seen in connection with the four *Concerts Royaux* published two years earlier, which had been performed for the aging and ailing Louis XIV (died 1715) during weekly Sunday chamber concerts. The title *Les Goûts-réunis* describes Couperin's compositional intentions exactly: the combination of the advantages of Italian and French „taste“ (*goût*), i. e. style at a time when polemic debate was common as to the fundamental differences and irreconcilability of these two styles. In his introduction Couperin reminded his public that he was strongly influenced and inspired to write his own works in the genre by Italian sonatas, especially those of Corelli (he refers to his own early trio sonatas, of which several, in expanded form, were published in the collection *Les*

Ces «nouveaux concerts» sont liés aux quatre *concerts royaux*, publiés deux ans auparavant, par le libre choix des instruments (vents, cordes, etc. ...) et par leur numérotation (N° 5-14). Ces concerts royaux étaient présentés à Louis XIV (mort en 1715) aux représentations de musique de chambre dominicales. Le titre *Les Goûts-réunis* désigne bien dans les œuvres de Couperin l'intention et l'accomplissement de marier les avantages du style italien et français (*goût*), à une époque où il y avait encore des débats polémiques sur les différences principales et les incompatibilités de ces deux styles. Dans sa préface, Couperin rappelle qu'il a été fortement influencé par les sonates italiennes, surtout celles de Corelli, qui l'a stimulé dans son style (il parle de ses trios antérieurs dont quelques uns ont parus en 1726 dans le collection «*les Nations*»). On dit qu'il a toujours su apprécier les œuvres ayant de

Les Nations erschienen). Außerdem habe er, gewissermaßen neutral, stets das verehrt, was Wertschätzung verdiene, unabhängig davon, welcher Nation der Komponist angehöre. Dass Couperin Lully und Corelli bewundert hat, bezeugen auch seine beiden, ihrem Andenken gewidmeten *Apotheosen* (1724/25).

Die italienische Bezeichnung des 9. Konzerts *Ritratto dell'amore* („Porträt der Liebe“) und die französischen Satzüberschriften lassen schon äußerlich die Verbindung beider „Musiksprachen“, die in den *Nouveaux Concerts* geschaffen wurde, erkennen: Die Vorliebe für kurze, aber charaktervoll geformte Sätze und ihre eher unverbindliche Folge (Nr. 9), kleingliedrige, regelmäßige Phrasenbildung, differenzierte Rhythmik, ausdrucksvolle, jedoch nicht auf „opernhafte“ Wirkungen zielende Harmonik, die gesamte Ornamentik und ihre präzise Bezeichnung sind französisches Erbe; eine die Zahl der Sätze beschränkende, zyklische Anlage (Nr. 14), sequenzenreiche Melodik, die oft motorische Rhythmik, die schnellen Allemanden u. a. sind eher italienischer Herkunft. Die von Couperin verwendeten Verzierungszeichen sind von ihm selbst mehrfach erläutert worden und wurden von J. S. Bach bekanntlich teilweise übernommen. In den vorliegenden Konzerten bedeutet:

Nations in 1726). In addition he staunchly proclaimed his neutrality in admiring those works which objectively deserved admiration regardless of the nationality of the composer. His two *Apotheoses* (1724/25), dedicated to the memory of Lully and Corelli testify to his admiration for both these men.

The Italian title of the Concerto No. 9 *Ritratto dell'amore* (Portrait of Love) and the French subtitles of the individual movements reveal at a glance, if initially only outwardly, a combination of the two musical “languages” into one entity in these *nouveaux Concerts*: the preference for short yet characteristically formed movements in a free rather than binding sequence (No. 9), segmented, regular phrase construction, sophisticated rhythm, expressive harmony (which avoids falling prey to “operatic” affectation, the entire repertoire of ornamentation and its precise indication are all part of the French heritage; a cyclical conception with a limited number of movements (No. 14), melodies rich in sequential development, frequent driving rhythmic patterns, the lively Allemandes, etc. are all of Italian origin. Couperin himself repeatedly commented on the ornamentation symbols he used, and it is well-known that Johann Sebastian Bach adopted these symbols in large part in his own works. Below, the symbols used in the two concerti Nos. 9 and 14 and their explanations:

la valeur, indépendamment de la nationalité du compositeur. Par exemple *les apothéoses* (1724/25) ont été dédiées à l'hommage de Lully et Corelli ce qui prouve son admiration pour ces deux compositeurs.

Le titre italien du 9^{ème} concerto *Ritratto dell'amore* (portrait de l'amour) et les titres français des mouvements montrent déjà de l'extérieur le lien entre les deux «langues musicales» qui a été créée dans les *nouveaux concerts*: la préférence pour les mouvements courts mais formés d'une façon caractéristique et leur suite facultative (No. 9). On trouve des phrases musicales régulières à petits thèmes, des rythmes recherchés, une harmonie expressive qui ne cherche pas les effets de l'opéra. Les ornements et leurs désignations précises viennent de l'héritage français: des systèmes cycliques limitant le nombre de mouvements (No. 14), des mélodies séquentielles, des rythmes souvent pulsants et des allemandes rapides sont plutôt d'origine italienne. Les signes d'ornementation employés par Couperin ont été expliqués plusieurs fois par lui-même et ont été repris en partie par Jean-Sébastien Bach. Dans les concerti présents:

 tremblement	Triller	trill	désigne trille
 pincé simple/double	Mordent, auf kurzen Notenwerten einfach (<i>simple</i>), bei längeren Werten doppelt oder mehrfach (<i>double</i>) zu „schlagen“	mordent, to be played simply (<i>single</i>) with short note values, twice or even several times (<i>double</i>) with longer note values	désigne mordant, simple pour les valeurs courtes, double ou plusieurs fois pour les valeurs longues.
 double	Doppelschlag, mit oberer Nebennote beginnend	turn, beginning with the upper neighboring note	double commençant par la note supérieure.
 aspiration	deutliche Verkürzung der Note gegenüber ihrem notierten Wert	a significant shortening of the note against its written value	raccourcissement de la note par rapport à la valeur écrite.

Die Zeichenkombination  verlangt einen kurzen Triller mit Nachschlag.

Unsere Ausgabe bringt die zwei Konzerte in transponierter Fassung. Da Couperin die Besetzung nicht näher bezeichnet, ist bei der Übertragung auf die Altblockflöte ein bestimmtes Tonartenverhältnis (z. B. die kleine Terz bei der Umwandlung von Querflötenliteratur für die Blockflöte) auch nicht verpflichtend gewesen. Konzert Nr. 9 wurde um eine kleine Terz von E-Dur nach G-Dur, Konzert Nr. 14 um eine Quarte von d-Moll nach g-Moll transponiert. Die originale dorische Notation dieses Werkes wurde beibehalten. Die Bassstimme ist in der französischen Barockmusik vom *basse de viole*, der Bassgamba, und nicht vom Violoncello ausgeführt worden. Das erklärt ihre oft recht hohe La-

The combination of symbols  calls for a short trill with a final turn.

Our edition presents the two concerts in a transposed version. Since Couperin does not specify the ensemble, we did not feel bound by certain key relationships (for example the minor third in the conversion of transverse flute literature for the recorder) in our transcription for the alto recorder. Concerto No. 9 was transposed up a minor third from E Major to G Major, Concerto No. 14 up a fourth from D minor to G minor. The original doric notation of the latter work has been retained. In French baroque music the basse voice was executed by the *basse de viole*, the bass gamba, and not by the violoncello. This explains the frequently very high register for the continuo part (the highest

La combinaison des signes  demande un trille court avec une note de complément.

Dans notre édition nous trouvons ces deux concerts transposés. Couperin n'a pas prescrit des instruments spéciaux ce qui a comme conséquence qu'à la transcription pour flûte à bec en Fa, nous ne sommes pas obligés de respecter une certaine relation de tonalités (par exemple: en transcrivant la littérature de flûte traversière pour la flûte à bec d'une tierce mineure). Le concerto N° 9 a été transposé d'une tierce mineure de Mi-majeur à Sol-majeur, le concerto N° 14 d'une quarte de Ré-mineur en Sol-mineur. La notation originale dorienne de cette œuvre a été gradée. Dans la musique baroque française la basse est jouée par la *basse de viole* et non par le violoncelle. Ce qui explique la hau-

ge (die höchste Saite war bei den 6-saitigen Instrumenten d¹). Der gelegentlich mehrstimmige Bassverlauf verlangt die Aufteilung zwischen Cembalo und Bassinstrument. Bei den in der Melodiestimme auftretenden Akkorden spiele man den oberen Ton.

Anmerkungen

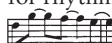
Unsere Ausgabe folgt hinsichtlich der Orthographie von Überschriften und Zusätzen, der Notation von Vorschlägen und Verzierungen, der Balkensetzung und Phrasierungszeichen sowie der Taktvorzeichnungen sorgfältig der Vorlage (Faksimile-Nachdruck – Minkoff, Genf 1979 – der Ausgabe Paris 1724). Abweichungen sind in Fußnoten (natürlich ebenfalls transponiert) und in den Anmerkungen belegt. Die originale Vorzeichensetzung wurde im Sinne heutiger Praxis verändert, die Generalbassbezeichnung *unter* das Basssystem verlegt. Gestrichelte Bögen, Takt-, Pausen- und Vorzeichen *in Klammern* stammen vom Herausgeber. Das Wort *Reprise*, das in der Vorlage stets am Beginn des (zu wiederholenden) zweiten Teils eines Satzes steht, wurde gestrichen.

Der heute übliche Legatobogen wird in der Vorlage nur für rhythmische Ligaturen, z. B.  verwendet, *legato*-Spielweise wird dort mit eckigen Klammern  oder mit Schrägstrichen zwischen den Noten angezeigt: . Schrägstriche *über* Noten und Notengruppen der beziferten Bassstimme geben in der Vorlage an, dass die Harmonie liegenbleibt. In allen Fällen, wo in der Bassstimme unserer Ausgabe Legatobögen *mehr als zwei Töne* verbinden, ist vermutlich nur das Liegenbleiben der Harmonie gemeint, obgleich in der Vorlage über den Noten kein Schrägstrich, sondern die eckige Klammer für den Legatovortrag erscheint (Ausnahme: S. 18, T. 6-8, soll den Bögen entsprechend gebunden werden).

string was d¹ in the case of 6-stringed instruments). The occasional polyphonic nature of the bass voice requires its division between the cembalo and the bass instrument. In the case of chords which occasionally appear in the melodic voice, one should play the uppermost tone.

Notes

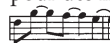
With regard to the orthography of headings and additional remarks, the notation of appoggiature and ornaments, the setting of note banners and bars, the phrasing indications and rhythmic signatures, our edition adheres carefully to the original (Minkoff, Geneva, 1979), facsimile reproduction of the original paris edition of 1724). Deviations are verified in footnotes and in the remarks (naturally transposed to conform with the text). The original key-signatures have been changed to conform to modern practice, the figured bass set *under* the staff. Dotted slurs, bar lines, rests and accidentals *in parentheses* are the work of the editor. The word *Reprise*, which in the original always stands at the beginning of the second (to be repeated) part of a movement, has been omitted.

The slur sign common today is used only for rhythmic ligatures in the original, as in . Legato phrasing is indicated in the original by square brackets  or by diagonal lines *between* the notes: . Diagonal lines *over* notes or groups of notes in the figured bass indicate that the harmony remains unchanged. In all cases in our edition where slurs connect *more than two notes* in the bass voice we have supposed that an unchanging harmony is meant, although square brackets indicating legato phrasing appear in the original instead of the seemingly more logical diagonal lines over the notes (exception: page 18, bars 6-8 should be played legato according to the slurs).

teur de la voix (aux instruments à six cordes, la corde la plus aiguë était le Ré dans la troisième octave). La mélodie de basse, parfois à plusieurs voix demande une répartition adéquate entre clavecin et instrument de basse. Dans la voix principale, la note supérieure est jouée quand il y a présence d'accords.

Annotations

Pour l'orthographie des titres et des adjonctions, de la notation des appoggiatures et ornements, des assemblages des croches par un trait et des signes de phrase aussi bien que l'indication de la mesure, notre édition a suivi consciencieusement le modèle (réédition en fac-simile – Minkoff, Genève 1979 –; de l'édition parisienne de 1724). Les divergences sont indiquées au bas de la page (bien sûr transposées) et dans les annotations. L'emplacement des signes originaux a été modifié d'après l'usage actuel de l'écriture musicales, les chiffres de la basse continue ont été mis en dessous de la ligne de basse. Les liaisons discontinues, les indices de mesure, de silences, de signes entre parenthèses viennent de l'éditeur. Le mot *reprise* qui est dans l'original est toujours écrit au début de la deuxième partie d'un mouvement (qui est à répéter) a été barré.

La liaison de legato employée actuellement se trouve dans l'original uniquement pour des ligatures rythmiques, par exemple , le jeu legato est indiqué soit par des crochets , soit par des traits obliques entre les notes: . Dans l'original, les traits obliques *au-dessus* des notes et des groupes de notes de la basse chiffrée indique que l'harmonie reste inchangée. Le fait de trouver dans édition deux notes liées par des liaisons de legato dans la ligne de basse nous indique probablement et seulement que l'harmonie reste inchangée. Par contre dans l'original on ne trouve pas de traits obliques au-dessus des notes mais des crochets pour le legato (exception: page 18, mesure 6 à 8, doivent être liées d'après les liaisons).

Neuvième Concert – Neuntes Konzert – Concerto No. 9

Satz Movement mouvement	Takt Bar mesure	Stimme (M = Melodie, B = Bass) Voice (M = melody, B = bass) voix (M = mélodie, B = basse)			
I	2	B 1./2.		andere Lesart	
I	2	B 1 st and 2 nd		alternative reading	
I	2	B 1./2.		autre lecture	
	5	M 4.		original	
	5	M 4 th		original	
	5	M 4.		original	
II	14	B 1./2.		kleiner Bogen: legato	/ großer Bogen: s. Anm.
II	14	B 1 st and 2 nd		small slur: legato	/ large slur: see Notes
II	14	B 1./2.		petite liaison = legato	/ grande liaison = voir annotation
	17	B 4.		original fis	
	17	B 4 th		original f-sharp	
	17	B 4.		original fa dièse	
III	4	M 4.		original	
III	4	M 4 th		original	
III	4	M 4.		original	
VI	11	M 1./2.		original	
VI	11	M 1 st and 2 nd		original	
VI	11	M 1./2.		original	
	16	M		andere Lesart	
	16	M		alternative reading	
	16	M		autre lecture	
VII	3	M/B		original	
VII	3	M/B		original	
VII	3	M/B		original	
	25/27	M		original	
	25/27	M		original	
	25/27	M		original	
	31	B 2.		original	
	31	B 2 nd		original	
	31	B 2.		original	
	40	M 1./2.		original	
	40	M 1 st and 2 nd		original	
	40	M 1./2.		original	
VIII				<i>Fin</i> in der Vorlage am Ende der 2. Partie	
VIII				In the original <i>fin</i> at the end of the second <i>Partie</i>	
VIII				<i>fin</i> dans l'original à la fin de la deuxième partie	

Quatorzième Concert – Vierzehntes Konzert – Concerto No. 14

II	9	M/B 1.		original	(M)	(B)
II	9	M/B 1 st		original		in M
II	9	M/B 1.		original	(M)	(B)
	24	M/B 1.		original		
	24	M/B 1 st		original		
	24	M/B 1.		original		
IV	19/21/22	B 4.-6.		original		
	19/21/22	B 4 th to 6 th		original		
	19/21/22	B 4.-6.		original		
	49	M 1.-3.		original		
	49	M 1 st to 3 rd		original		
	49	M 1.-3.		original		
	56	M		original		
	56	M		original		
	56	M		original		

Ulrich Thieme
Hannover, im November 1986