

A Bc

Edition Moeck Nr. 1087

CHARLES DIEUPART

(† um 1740)

Suite IV g-Moll

für Altblockflöte (Querflöte, Violine) und Cembalo (Klavier)
Violoncello (Viola da gamba) ad lib.

herausgegeben von
HUGO RUF

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Partitur und zwei Stimmen

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MOECK VERLAG CELLE

Charles Dieupart war gebürtiger Franzose. Über sein Leben und Wirken ist leider nur wenig bekannt. Er ging zu Beginn des 18. Jahrhunderts nach England, wo er nach anfänglich gescheiterten Versuchen als Opernunternehmer bald als Geiger und Cembalist zu einigem Ansehen kam. Er war besonders als Cembalolehrer sehr beliebt. Dieupart starb ca. 1740 in London. Von seinen Kompositionen sind, soviel bekannt ist, nur wenige Orchesterwerke (handschriftlich) und die bei Estienne Roger in Amsterdam erschienenen beiden Fassungen seiner großartigen Suiten* für Cembalo oder ein generalbassbegleitetes Soloinstrument erhalten geblieben.

In der Solostimme der Stimmenausgabe der sechs Suiten hat Dieupart Transpositionsvorschriften für *flûte de voix* = Blockflöte in d' (Suiten I-IV) und *flûte du quatre* = Blockflöte in c" (Suiten V und VI) gemacht. *Flûtes de voix* werden heute nicht mehr gespielt. Deshalb wurden die vier ersten Suiten nicht für die im 18. Jahrhundert besonders in England beliebte *flûte de voix* eingerichtet, sondern in Befolgung der Anweisungen des Hotteterre le Romain in die der Altblockflöte in f' gemäßen Tonarten gebracht. Damit ist, wie wir glauben, die Literatur der Altblockflöte in f' um wertvolle Werke bereichert worden, Werke, die selbst einen Johann Sebastian Bach so beeindruckten, dass er sich zwei dieser Suiten eigenhändig abschrieb.

Hugo Ruf

Charles Dieupart was born in France. Unfortunately few details of his life are known. At the beginning of the 18th century he went to England, where, after the failure of his attempts to establish himself as an operatic impresario, he soon gained a reputation as a violinist and harpsichordist. He was particularly popular as a teacher of the harpsichord. Dieupart died in London at about 1740. Of his compositions there survive, as far as we know, only a few orchestral works (in manuscript) and the two versions of his magnificent suites* for harpsichord or solo instrument with thorough bass accompaniment, which were published by Estienne Roger in Amsterdam.

In the solo part of the instrumental edition of the six suites Dieupart gave transposition instructions for the *flûte de voix* = recorder in d' (Suites I-IV) and *flûte du quatre* = recorder in c" (Suites V and VI). *Flûtes de voix* are no longer played today. Therefore the first four suites have been issued not for the *flûte de voix*, which was so popular in England in the 18th century, but, in accordance with instructions given by Hotteterre le Romain, in the keys which are suitable to the treble recorder in f'. Thus, I think, the literature of the treble recorder in f' has been enriched by several valuable compositions – compositions by which even Johann Sebastian Bach was so much impressed that he copied two of them by hand.

Hugo Ruf

* Vollständiger Titel (Exemplar der Herzog-August-Bibliothek, Wolfenbüttel): · Complete title (of the copy in the Herzog-August-Bibliothek, Wolfenbüttel): *SIX / SUITES de CLAVESSIN / Divisées en / Ouvertures, Allemandes, Courantes, Sarabandes, Gavottes / Menuets, Rondeaux & Giges / Composées & Mises en Concert / Par / MONSIEUR DIEUPART / Pour un Violon & Flûte avec une Basse / de Viole & un Archilut / Dédiées à / MADAME LA COMTESSE DE SANDWICH / A AMSTERDAM / Chez ESTIENNE ROGER Marchand libraire*

SUITE IV

Ouverture (Lentement)

Charles Dieupart († um 1740)

Flauto dolce

Cembalo
(Pianoforte)

Generalbass: Hugo Ruf

Measures 1-4 of the Ouverture. The Flauto dolce part begins with a whole rest in measure 1, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The Cembalo part features a steady bass line with chords in the right hand. The Generalbass part is indicated by numbers below the bass line: 6, 5 $\sharp$, 6, 6, 5.

Measures 5-9 of the Ouverture. The Flauto dolce part continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The Cembalo part shows more complex chordal textures. The Generalbass part includes numbers: #, 5, 4, 6, 6, 4, 3, 7.

Measures 10-13 of the Ouverture. The Flauto dolce part has a melodic line with some grace notes. The Cembalo part continues with chords and moving lines. The Generalbass part includes numbers: 6, 5, 7.

Measures 14-15 of the Ouverture. The Flauto dolce part has a short melodic phrase. The Cembalo part continues with chords. The Generalbass part is not explicitly numbered in this section.

18

6 4 4 6 5^b 6

27

6 4 # 6 4 6

36

6 7 6 7 6 # 7 6[#]

45

(Lentement)

6

53

Allemande

6 5 4 3# 6 6 6 5

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

#

6

Courante

6# 6 6 4 # 6 6

5

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

9

6 5

13

Sarabande

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

6

5_b

Gavotte

Measures 1-11 of the Gavotte. The score is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Measure 11 is marked with an asterisk (*). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes.

Measures 12-13 are shown as a separate system. Measure 12 is marked with a '6' above the staff. Measure 13 is marked with a '6' above the staff.

Menuet

Measures 1-7 of the Menuet. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes.

Measures 8-9 are shown as a separate system. Measure 8 is marked with an '8' above the staff. Measure 9 is marked with an '8' above the staff.

15

22

Gigue

5

10

14

18

22

27

32