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# ANTONIO VIVALDI

(1678–1741)

## Trio

für konzertierende Altblockflöte,  
Oboe und Basso continuo

herausgegeben von  
Walter Kolneder

**MOECK**

MUSIKINSTRUMENTE + VERLAG

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**ANTONIO VIVALDI**  
(1678 – 1741)

# Trio

für konzertierende Altblockflöte (Querflöte, Violine etc.),  
Oboe (2. Altblockflöte) und Cembalo (Klavier);  
Violoncello (Gambe, Fagott) ad lib.

herausgegeben von  
**WALTER KOLNEDER**

Partitur und 3 Stimmen

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**MOECK VERLAG CELLE**

## Vorwort

Es ist kaum bekannt, dass Antonio Vivaldi (1678–1741) Originalkompositionen für Blockflöte geschrieben hat, ja dass selbst seine bekannten sechs Querflötenkonzerte op. X ursprünglich Blockflötenkonzerte waren, die der Meister für das rivalisierende Schwesternstrument einrichtete und drucken ließ, als die Querflöte begann, sich als Soloinstrument Kammer und Konzertsaal zu erobern. In den Vivaldischen Handschriften sind ähnlich wie bei Bach die beiden Instrumente deutlich durch die Bezeichnungen „flauto“ und „flauto traverso“ auseinandergehalten.

Eine der schönsten dieser originalen Blockflötenkompositionen ist ein Trio für konzertierende Flöte, Oboe und Fagott (= Bassoon continuo), Pincherle Inventaire thématique Nr. 402, im Autograph als „Concerto del Vivaldi“ für Flauto, Hobois, Fagotto bezeichnet. Im Original sind einzelne Töne der Oboenstimme ad lib. oktavversetzt, was mit Sicherheit darauf schließen lässt, dass das Stück auch mit zwei Blockflöten musiziert wurde. Selbstverständlich kann die Blockflöte auch durch eine Querflöte ersetzt werden. Neben der klanglich idealen Besetzung etwa mit Blockflöte, Oboe, Fagott und Cembalo sind daher eine Reihe von anderen Besetzungen möglich, die das Werk als wertvolle Bereicherung der Hausmusikliteratur erscheinen lassen.

1. Melodiestimme: Blockflöte, Querflöte, evtl. Violine

2. Melodiestimme: Oboe, Blockflöte, Querflöte, evtl. Violine

Bass: Fagott, Viola da Gamba, Violoncello und außerdem Tasteninstrument (Cembalo, Spinett, Klavier).

Die Partitur dieses Werkes befindet sich in der Biblioteca Nazionale in Turin in der Sammlung Renzo Giordano, Bd. VIII p. 20. Sie enthält keine dynamischen Zeichen und ist sehr sparsam artikuliert. Die Zutaten des Herausgebers, durch Klammern und gestrichelte Bögen deutlich vom Original unterschieden, sind als Anregung zu werten, das Stück so farbig und lebendig zu musizieren, wie dies zur Vivaldizeit üblich war.

## Preface

It is a little known fact that Antonio Vivaldi (1678–1741) wrote original compositions for the recorder and that his six well known flute concertos op. X were in fact originally recorder concertos, which the master arranged for the rival sister instrument and had published when the transverse flute began to conquer the music room and the concert hall. As in Bach's scores, the two instruments are clearly distinguished in Vivaldi's manuscripts by the terms "flauto" and "flauto traverso".

One of the most beautiful of these original compositions for recorder is a trio for solo flute, oboe and bassoon (= basso continuo), No. 402 in Pincherle's Inventaire thématique, which the autograph describes as "Concerto del Vivaldi" for flauto, hobois and fagotto. In the original some notes in the oboe part are scored an octave higher ad lib., indicating beyond any doubt that the work was also played on two recorders. Needless to say, the recorder part can also be played on a flute. In addition to the ideal instrumentation consisting of recorder, oboe, bassoon and harpsichord, a number of other arrangements are therefore possible, making the work a valuable addition to the literature of chamber music.

1<sup>st</sup> part: recorder, flute or violin, if necessary

2<sup>nd</sup> part: oboe, recorder, flute or violin, if necessary

bass part: bassoon, viola da gamba, violoncello and keyboard instrument (harpsichord, spinet, pianoforte).

The score of this work is in the Biblioteca Nazionale in Turin in the Renzo Giordano collection vol. VIII, p. 20. It contains no dynamic markings and the phrasing is very sparing. The editors additions, which are clearly distinguished from the original by brackets and little curves, are only to be regarded as suggestions towards performing the work as colourfully and vividly as was the custom in Vivaldi's day.

## Avant Propos

Il est presqu'inconnu que Antonio Vivaldi (1678–1741) écrivit des œuvres originales pour la flûte à bec, voire même que ses célèbres concertos pour la flûte traversière op. X étaient à l'origine des concertos pour la flûte à bec. Arrangés pour l'instrument rivalisant par le maître même ils furent imprimés quand la flûte traversière commença par conquérir chambre et salle de concert en instrument de solo. Semblable à la pratique de Bach les deux instruments sont clairement distingués dans les manuscrits vivaldiens par les termes «flauto» et «flauto traverso». Une des plus belles de ces compositions originales pour la flûte à bec est un Trio pour flûte concertante, hautbois et basson (= basse continue), Pincherle Inventaire thématique No. 402, avec le titre «Concerto del Vivaldi». A l'autographe quelques notes de la partie du hautbois sont transmises à l'octave inférieure (ad lib.) ce qui nous permet de conclure que cette œuvre fut aussi exécutée par deux flûtes à bec. Naturellement on peut également substituer la flûte à bec par une flûte traversière. Hors l'exécution idéale c'est-à-dire avec flûte à bec, hautbois, basson et clavecin de nombreux autres arrangements sont possible ce qui fait cette œuvre très recommandable aux cercles d'amateurs.

1<sup>ère</sup> voix: flûte à bec, flûte traversière, éventuellement violon

2<sup>me</sup> voix: hautbois, flûte à bec, flûte traversière, (violon)

basse: basson, viole de gambe, violoncello et en outre un instrument à clavier (clavecin, épinette, piano).

La partition de cette œuvre est à la Bibliothèque Nationale de Turin dans le recueil Renzo Giordano, 8<sup>ème</sup> volume, p. 20. Il ne se trouvent pas de signes dynamiques et les courbes y sont très rares. Les signes accessoires de l'éditeur sont distingués de l'original par des parenthèses et des liaisons pointillées. Il vous invite à exécuter ce Trio aussi coloré et vif comme on l'interprétait au temps de Vivaldi même.

Walter Kolneder

# TRIO

für konzertierende Altblockflöte, Oboe (2. Altblockflöte)  
und Basso continuo

Allegro ma cantabile

Antonio Vivaldi (1678–1741)

Altblockflöte

Oboe (2. Altblockflöte)

Cembalo (Klavier)

Generalbass: Walter Kolneder

10

19

(A)

29

38

47

56

(tr)

67

78

88

Musical score for violin and piano. The top system shows the violin part with various弓形 (bowed) and 拨弦 (pizzicato) markings. The piano part consists of bass and treble staves. Measure 110 starts with a piano dynamic. Measures 111 and 112 show violin pizzicato patterns. Measure 113 includes dynamic markings (mf) and (f). Measure 114 concludes the section.

Continuation of the musical score. The violin part begins with a melodic line starting at measure 121, marked with circled E. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. Measures 122 through 126 continue this pattern.

Measures 129-131 of the violin part feature a rhythmic pattern of eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The piano part provides harmonic context with sustained notes and chords.

Measures 137 and 138 of the violin part show a melodic line with eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs. The piano part is mostly silent or provides harmonic support.

Musical score for oboe and bassoon, page 8, featuring three systems of music.

**System 1 (Measures 145-146):**

- Measure 145: Oboe has sixteenth-note patterns. Bassoon has eighth-note patterns.
- Measure 146: Oboe has eighth-note patterns. Bassoon has eighth-note patterns.

**System 2 (Measures 147-156):**

- Measure 147: Oboe has eighth-note patterns. Bassoon has eighth-note patterns.
- Measure 148: Oboe has eighth-note patterns. Bassoon has eighth-note patterns.
- Measure 149: Oboe has eighth-note patterns. Bassoon has eighth-note patterns.
- Measure 150: Oboe has eighth-note patterns. Bassoon has eighth-note patterns.
- Measure 151: Oboe has eighth-note patterns. Bassoon has eighth-note patterns.
- Measure 152: Oboe has eighth-note patterns. Bassoon has eighth-note patterns.
- Measure 153: Oboe has eighth-note patterns. Bassoon has eighth-note patterns.
- Measure 154: Oboe has eighth-note patterns. Bassoon has eighth-note patterns.
- Measure 155: Oboe has eighth-note patterns. Bassoon has eighth-note patterns.

**System 3 (Measures 161-164):**

- Measure 161: Oboe has eighth-note patterns. Bassoon has eighth-note patterns.
- Measure 162: Oboe has eighth-note patterns. Bassoon has eighth-note patterns.
- Measure 163: Oboe has eighth-note patterns. Bassoon has eighth-note patterns.
- Measure 164: Oboe has eighth-note patterns. Bassoon has eighth-note patterns.

183

193

(mf)

(f)

(mf)

203

(mf)

(f)

214

Musical score for oboe and bassoon, page 10, featuring four systems of music.

**System 1 (Measures 225-226):** Treble clef, B-flat key signature. The oboe part consists of eighth-note patterns with grace notes. The bassoon part is mostly rests.

**System 2 (Measures 227-228):** Treble clef, B-flat key signature. The oboe part continues with eighth-note patterns. The bassoon part has eighth-note patterns.

**System 3 (Measures 229-230):** Treble clef, B-flat key signature. The oboe part has eighth-note patterns. The bassoon part has eighth-note patterns.

**System 4 (Measures 231-232):** Treble clef, B-flat key signature. The oboe part has eighth-note patterns. The bassoon part has eighth-note patterns.

**System 5 (Measures 233-234):** Treble clef, B-flat key signature. The oboe part has eighth-note patterns. The bassoon part has eighth-note patterns.

**System 6 (Measures 235-236):** Treble clef, B-flat key signature. The oboe part has eighth-note patterns. The bassoon part has eighth-note patterns.

**System 7 (Measures 237-238):** Treble clef, B-flat key signature. The oboe part has eighth-note patterns. The bassoon part has eighth-note patterns.

**System 8 (Measures 239-240):** Treble clef, B-flat key signature. The oboe part has eighth-note patterns. The bassoon part has eighth-note patterns.

**System 9 (Measures 241-242):** Treble clef, B-flat key signature. The oboe part has eighth-note patterns. The bassoon part has eighth-note patterns.

**Measure 242:** Dynamics: *(mf)*, *(f)*. Articulation: *tr* (trill) over the first note of the measure. Measure number 242 is circled with a large letter **K**.

Largo *tr*  
 $(1. \times mf)$  (espr.)  
 $(2. \times p)$

Largo *tr*  
 $(1. \times mf)$  (espr.)  
 $(2. \times p)$   
*(mf)*

*p* *tr*  
*(p)* *tr*  
*(mf)*

*p* *tr*  
*(p)* *tr*  
*(mf)*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*p* *(mf)*  
*p*

*Allegro non molto**Allegro non molto*

14

The musical score consists of three systems of music, each with two staves (treble and bass). The key signature is one sharp (F# major), and the time signature is common time (indicated by 'C').

**System 1 (Measures 28-30):**

- Measure 28: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 29: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 30: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

**System 2 (Measures 34-36):**

- Measure 34: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 35: Treble staff dynamic (p) followed by (f). Bass staff dynamic (p) followed by (f).
- Measure 36: Treble staff dynamic (mf). Bass staff dynamic (mf).

**System 3 (Measures 41-42):**

- Measure 41: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 42: Treble staff dynamic (f). Bass staff dynamic (f).

**Final Measures:**

- Measure 48: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 49: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 50: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

**Section Labels:**

- B**: Circled in blue above Measure 36.
- C**: Circled in blue above Measure 42.

(D)

(E)

(F)

82

(f)

(f)

(f)

(f)

(p) (f) (p)

(p) (f) (p)

95

101

F

G