

Antonio Vivaldi

Concerto in C

RV 443, PV 79

für Sopraninoblockflöte
Streicher und Bass


herausgegeben von
Peter Thal

Carus-Verlag 

Klavierauszug

Carus 11.238/03



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Vorwort

Von Antonio Vivaldi (1678–1741) sind drei Concerti „per Flautino“ erhalten. Ein weiteres Konzert war wohl zeitweise für Flautino bestimmt, wurde aber von Vivaldi als Violinkonzert vollendet.¹ Vermutlich entstanden die Flautino-Konzerte zwischen 1704 und 1726, als Vivaldi Violinlehrer am „Ospedale della Pietà“ in Venedig war. Die autographen Partituren dieser Werke wurden erst im Jahr 1930 entdeckt und von Filippo Giordano für die Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria Torino erworben.

Der Erstdruck des vorliegenden Konzertes erschien 1951 bei Ricordi in Milano. Obwohl dieser und alle seither erschienenen Ausgaben auf dem Autograph als einzige Quelle basieren, sind Abweichungen im Detail festzustellen. Es geht dabei meist um die Frage, ob Vivaldis Notation der Akzidenzien vollständig ist oder ob diese nach Parallelstellen sinngemäß ergänzt werden muss. Werden die Akzidenzien nicht ergänzt, wie es gelegentlich empfohlen wird, entstehen Tritonus-Fortschreitungen und Querstände (1. Satz, T. 68–70 und Takt 114–115). Diese sind im vorliegenden Kontext nach Meinung des Herausgebers eher unwahrscheinlich, wenn auch nicht völlig auszuschließen. Über alle nicht aus dem Autograph übernommenen Lesarten informiert der Kritische Bericht in der Partitur. Bei einer Aufführung mit Klavierauszug wird die Mitwirkung des Solisten im Tutti vorausgesetzt.

Auf der ersten Notenseite des Autographs hat Vivaldi links oben einen Vermerk angebracht, der lange Zeit unbeachtet geblieben ist: *Gl'istrom: transportati alla 4.^a*. Ein ähnlicher Hinweis findet sich auch bei dem Flautino-Konzert in a-Moll (RV 445, PV 83). Vermutlich wurden diese Vermerke nachträglich für den Stimmenkopisten angebracht, um die Werke veränderten Auführungsbedingungen anzupassen. Denkbar wäre, dass der Streichersatz eine Quarte abwärts transponiert werden sollte, um die Solostimme für einen tiefer gestimmten Flautino oder ein anderes Soloinstrument spielbar zu machen. Allerdings würde eine solche Transposition zu Umfangsunterschreitungen in den Streichstimmen führen, sodass der Orchestersatz nur mit Stimmknickungen ausführbar wäre.² Für die vorliegende Ausgabe wurde auf eine Transposition verzichtet, weil die Transpositionsempfehlung für eine spätere Zutat Vivaldis gehalten wird.

Welches Instrument Vivaldi unter „Flautino“ verstanden hat, ist weiterhin offen geblieben.³ In die Überlegungen sind auch die drei Arien mit Flautino aus den *Manlio* (RV 738) und *La verità in cimento* (RV 739) einzubeziehen. Denkbar ist neben dem Französischen Flautolet in f^2 die Sopraninoblockflöte in f^2 . Die Bestimmung f^2 ist durch Vivaldis einziges Werk mit demselben Tonumfang aufweist, nämlich die f^2 -Blockflöte ist das nur ein Instrument, das in der heutigen Praxis wird, obwohl die f^2 -Blockflöte als auch in der Partitur angegeben ist. Der Bibliotheca Nazionale Universitaria Torino wird für die Editionserlaubnis dankbar.

Oberaspach

Peter Thalheimer

¹ Vivaldi, „Le Concerto RV 312 est-il de Vivaldi?“, in: *Informazioni e Studi Vivaldiani*, hg. v. Thalheimer, „Ein weiteres Flautino-Konzert von Vivaldi“, S. 209–210.
² Vivaldis Konzerte „per Flautino“ in ihrer wahren Gestalt. Thalheimer, in: *Tibia* 2/1998, S. 106–111, und den Beitrag in *Tibia* 1/1999, S. 99–105, der dort versehentlich ohne die vorgesehene Überschrift *„per Flautino“* – „alla quarta bassa“? Ein Brief an Winfried Thalheimer, in: *Sine musica. Festschrift Hermann Moecik*, hrsg. von Nikolaus Delius, Celle 1997, S. 106–111, und in *Tibia* 2/1998, S. 97–105.
³ Erstaussagen in *Flauto e voce III* (Carus 11.211) und *Flauto e voce V* (Carus 11.226).
⁴ *Arie Di, due rai languire* (RV 749).

Foreword

Three concertos “per Flautino” by Antonio Vivaldi (1678–1741) have survived. Vivaldi may have originally intended to write another concerto for flautino, but he completed it as a violin concerto.¹ The flautino concertos were probably written between 1704 and 1726, when Vivaldi was employed as the violin teacher at the Ospedale della Pietà in Venice. The autograph scores of these works were first discovered in 1930 and were obtained by Filippo Giordano for the Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria Torino.

This concerto was first published in 1951 by Ricordi in Milan. Although this and all subsequent editions have been based on the autograph score as the only source, there have been numerous differences in points of detail. The primary difference concerns whether or not the accidentals are expressly written out or whether in parallel passages they must be added accordingly. If the accidentals are not included, as is occasionally recommended, tritone progressions and cross relations occur. It is the opinion of the editor that these are improbable, though they cannot be entirely ruled out. Information concerning a tritone progression from the autograph is to be found in the critical report in the score. For a performance with the piano, the instruction of the soloists in the tutti is recommended. On the first page of music in the piano version, there is an instruction in the top left margin: *Gl'istrom: transportati alla 4.^a* This instruction was also written on the score of the concerto in a-Moll (RV 445, PV 83). Presumably this instruction was added subsequently for the copyist, to adapt the works for performance on a lower instrument. It is conceivable that the string quartet was transposed a fourth so that the solo part could be played on a flautino or some other instrument. In passages such as a transposition of a tritone, the instruments below their range, the present edition no transposition has been made. The instruction to transpose is regarded as a

that instrument Vivaldi described as a “flautino” or “flautolet”.³ Consideration of this question touches upon the *Manlio* and also the three arias with flautino from the *Manlio* (RV 738) and *La verità in cimento* (RV 739).⁴ The instruments which come into consideration are the French flageolet in f^2 and the sopranino recorder in f^2 . The use of a flageolet is indicated by, among other factors, Vivaldi's only work with *flautolet*,⁵ which has the same compass as the flautino part of the present concerto: written e^1-f^1 , sounding e^2-f^2 . On the f^2 recorder the note e^2 , which occurs once in a tutti passage, is unplayable. It can be replaced either with a rest or by g^2 . In modern performances this work is played either on an f^2 recorder or on a Boehm piccolo.

Our sincere thanks to the Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria Torino for permission to publish this edition.

For footnotes, see German text.

Oberaspach, April 2007

Peter Thalheimer

Translation: John Coombs

Zu diesem Werk liegt folgendes Aufführungsmaterial vor:
Partitur (Carus 11.238),
Klavierauszug mit Solostimme (Carus 11.238/03),
Flautino (Sopraninoblockflöte) (Carus 11.238/21),
Violino I (Carus 11.238/11), Violino II (Carus 11.238/12),
Viola (Carus 11.238/13), Violoncello/Contrabbasso (Carus 11.238/14).

Concerto in C

RV 443, PV 79

Antonio Vivaldi
1678–1741

Flautino
(Sopranino-
blockflöte,
Flageolett)

(Allegro)

Klavierauszug

Tutti

25

Musical score for measures 25-28. The top staff is a single melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The bottom two staves are piano accompaniment with chords and eighth-note patterns.

29

Musical score for measures 29-32. Measure 30 features a trill (tr) in the top staff. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and eighth notes.

33

Musical score for measures 33-36. The top staff has a dense sixteenth-note pattern. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and eighth notes.

37

Musical score for measures 37-40. The top staff continues with sixteenth-note patterns. The piano accompaniment features chords and eighth notes.

Tutti

Musical score for measures 41-44. The piano accompaniment in the bottom two staves is marked "Tutti" and features a dense chordal texture with eighth notes.

46

Solo

51

55

59

63

67

71

75

79

87

Musical score for measures 87-90. The top staff is a single melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment with chords and a bass line.

91

Musical score for measures 91-94. The top staff continues the melodic line with some chromaticism. The bottom staff has chords and a bass line.

95

Musical score for measures 95-98. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom staff has chords and a bass line.

99

Musical score for measures 99-102. The top staff includes trills (tr) and slurs. The bottom staff has chords and a bass line. The word "Tutti" is written above the piano part.

103

Musical score for measures 103-106. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom staff has chords and a bass line.

108

Solo

113

119

124

132

Musical score for measures 132-135. The right hand features a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

136

tr

Musical score for measures 136-139. Measure 136 starts with a trill. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand has long, sustained chords.

140

ff

tti

Musical score for measures 140-144. Measure 140 begins with a forte fortissimo dynamic. The right hand has sixteenth-note runs. The left hand has chords and a bass line.

145

Musical score for measures 145-149. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand has chords and a bass line.

150

Musical score for measures 150-154. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand has chords and a bass line.

Largo

The first system of music consists of four measures. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and quarter notes, often beamed together. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 12/8.

The second system contains measures 5 through 8. It includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand at the beginning of measure 5. Measure 8 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

The third system covers measures 9 to 12. The right hand has a melodic line with some slurs. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 12 concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The fourth system includes measures 13 to 16. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 13, followed by a melodic line. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 16 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The fifth system contains measures 17 to 20. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 20 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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12

Allegro molto

6

9

12

15

17

Tutti

20

Solo

26

Musical notation for measures 26-28. The top staff is a single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom two staves are piano accompaniment with chords and a bass line.

29

Musical notation for measures 29-31. Similar to the previous system, with a melodic line and piano accompaniment.

32

Musical notation for measures 32-34. The melodic line continues with eighth notes. The piano accompaniment features a steady bass line.

35

Musical notation for measures 35-36. Measure 35 has a triplet of eighth notes in the melody. Measure 36 has a triplet of eighth notes in the bass line.

37

utti

Musical notation for measures 37-39. Measure 37 has a 'utti' marking above the melodic line. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and a bass line.

40

Solo

43

46

49

53

Tutti

56

59

61

63

65

Tasto solo

67

69

71

Tutti

7