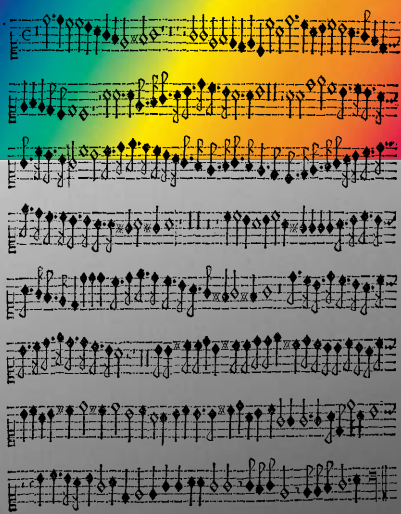


# ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR SPIELMUSIK



## Englische Virginalmusik

für Blockflötenquartett  
bearbeitet von  
Ronald J. Autenrieth

for recorder quartet

# MOECK

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## Vorwort

Als kleineres Schwesterinstrument des Kieflügels (Cembalo) wurde das einhöri- ge, rechteckige Virginal vom 16. bis ins 18. Jahr- hundert in den Niederlanden und in England gebaut. Die Blütezeit der englischen Kam- mermusik gliedert sich in das Zeitalter der Königin Elizabeth und Shakespeares, dann fast hundert Jahre später die Purcell-Ära, so- wie die Zeit danach, in der im Bereich der Klaviermusik die gezupften Instrumente et- wa um 1760 vom Hammerklavier abgelöst wurden.

Die vorliegende Auswahl spürt dieser Ent- wicklung musikalisch nach: Als typische Beispiele für die Elisabethanische Epoche mögen die Stücke des William Byrd (1543– 1623) aus dem *Fitzwilliam Virginal Book* gel- ten, welches Fantasien, Tänze und Variationen u. a. von Dr. John Bull, William Byrd, Orlan- do Gibbons oder Richard Farnaby enthält, um nur einige Namen zu nennen.

Zu Henry Purcells Zeitgenossen zählt neben John Blow, William Croft und John Barrett auch Jeremiah Clarke (1673–1707), der hier mit einem Ayre vertreten ist. Das Urbild der Ayres sind Sololieder, die auf der Laute be- gleitet wurden. Die bekannteste Sammlung dieses Genres sind die *Songs or Ayres* des John Dowland.

Als jüngster Meister unserer Auswahl ist Thomas Augustine Arne (1710–1778) mit einem Siciliano vertreten. In seine Zeit fällt die grundlegende Modernisierung der Kla- vierfamilie, was Arne in einem *Konzert für Orgel, Klavier und Cembalo* auf originelle Weise dokumentierte. Sein vom italienischen Stil beeinflusstes Siciliano weist schon auf Händel hin, wobei die Bekanntschaft der Briten mit den Concerti Corellis wohl John Loeillet zu danken ist, der diese in seinen Londoner Hauskonzerten (1705–1730) ein- führte.

Eines ist allen ausgewählten Stücken gemein: Im Gegensatz zur Musik der französischen Meister, deren Verzierungsreichtum biswei- len ins Bizarre führt, ist ihre Textur im Klaviersatz trotz aller Originalität sachlich und klar. Geübte Quartettspieler mögen etwa Byrds Pavane (*Earl of Salisbury*) ohne grö- ßere Schwierigkeiten aus der Klavierpartitur heraus spielen. So lag eine Quartettüber- tragung auf der Hand.

Da diese Musik für ein **Instrument** erdacht war, ist es jedoch unbedingbar, Blockflöten **einer Baureihe** zu verwenden, um einen wirklich homogenen Gesamtklang zu erzie- len.

*Beerfelden, im Frühjahr 1999*

## Preface

As a small sister instrument to the harp- sichord, the rectangular virginal, with its single set of strings, was built in the Nether- lands and in England between the 16th and 18th centuries. The heyday of English cham- ber music can be divided up into the age of Queen Elizabeth I and Shakespeare, then almost a hundred years later the age of Pur- cell as well as the period following when, around 1760, in the realm of piano music the plucked instruments were superseded by the pianoforte.

The present selection traces this musical de- velopment: The pieces by William Byrd (1543–1623) from the *Fitzwilliam Virginal Book* (which contains fantasies, dances and variations by, amongst others, Dr. John Bull, William Byrd, Orlando Gibbons or Richard Farnaby) may be regarded as typical exam- ples from the Elizabethan era.

Besides others such as John Blow, William Croft and John Barrett, Jeremiah Clarke (1673–1707) belongs also to Henry Purcell's contemporaries and he is represented here with an ayre. Originally, ayres were solo songs sung to the accompaniment of a lute. The best-known collection in this genre is the *Songs or Ayres* by John Dowland.

The youngest composer in our selection is Thomas Augustine Arne (1710–1778), fea- tured here with a siciliano. The radical modernization of the piano family occurred in his lifetime, which Arne documented in a most original manner with his *Concerto for organ, piano and harpsichord*. Under the in- fluence of the Italian style, his Siciliano points towards Handel, whereby the ac- quaintance in Britain with Corelli's concer- tos is probably owed to John Loeillet, who introduced Corelli in his house concerts in London (1705–1730).

All of the chosen pieces have one characteri- stic in common: in contrast to the music of the old French masters, whose richness of or- namentation sometimes bordered on the bizarre, the texture of the piano part, despite its originality, is always functional and to the point.

Practised quartet-players should be able without difficulty to play for instance Byrd's Pavane (*Earl of Salisbury*) from the piano score. Thus an arrangement for quartet seemed obvious.

Since this music was conceived originally for **one instrument**, it is of vital importance to play on recorders of the **same type**, in order to attain a genuinely homogeneous sound.

*Translation: R. Grocock*

*Beerfelden, in the spring of 1999*

## Préface

Le virginal rectangulaire à un sautereau, in- strument proche du clavecin mais de taille moindre, fut fabriqué aux Pays-Bas et en Angleterre du 16<sup>ème</sup> au 18<sup>ème</sup> siècle. La gloire de la musique de chambre anglaise se situe à l'époque de la Reine Elizabeth et de Shake- speare, puis presque cents ans plus tard à l'époque de Purcell, et au cours des années qui suivirent durant lesquelles les instru- ments à cordes pincées utilisés dans le domaine de la musique pour piano furent remplacés par le pianoforte aux environs de 1760.

La présente sélection fait état de cette évolu- tion: Des exemples types de la période élisa- béthaine sont les compositions de William Byrd (1543–1623) tirées du *Fitzwilliam Vir- ginal Book* qui comporte des fantasaisies, des danses et des variations de Dr. John Bull, de William Byrd, d'Orlando Gibbons ou de Richard Farnaby pour ne citer qu'eux.

Parmi les contemporains de Henry Purcell, on compte également, outre John Blow, Wil- liam Croft et John Barret, Jeremiah Clarke (1673–1707) dont nous avons sélectionné pour le présent cahier un ayre. Les ayres sont, à l'origine, des chansons pour voix seule accompagnées au luth. La collection la plus connue de ce genre sont les *Songs or Ayres* de John Dowland.

Le compositeur le plus récent qui a fait l'objet de notre choix est Thomas Augustine Arne (1710–1778) dont nous présentons ici une sicilienne. C'est du temps de son vivant que la famille des pianos fut soumise à une radicale modernisation dont Arne fait état de façon originale dans un *Concert pour orgue, piano et clavecin*. Sa sicilienne, qui a subi l'in- fluence italienne, fait penser à Haendel; pourtant, c'est grâce à John Loeillet que les Britanniques ont fait connaissance avec les concerti de Corelli qu'il présentait lors de ses concerts privés à Londres (1705–1730).

Les morceaux sélectionnés ont un point commun, contrairement aux compositions des maîtres français dont la richesse orne- mentale les rend parfois quelque peu bizarres, la texture de l'écriture pianistique est, malgré son originalité, sobre et claire. Les membres avertis d'un quatuor pourront jouer la pavane composée par Byrd (*Earl of Salisbury*) sans grandes difficultés en se référant à la partie de piano. C'est pour cette raison qu'un arrangement pour quatuor s'imposait.

Etant donné que ces compositions sont faites pour être interprétées par un **instrument**, il est nécessaire d'avoir recours à des flûtes à bec de la **même série** afin d'obtenir un son global vraiment homogène.

*Traduction: A. Rabin-Weller*

*Beerfelden, printemps 1999*

*Ronald J. Autenrieth*

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## Ayre

Jeremiah Clarke (1673–1707)

(lebhaft)

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The Soprano part begins with a fermata and a dynamic marking of *tr*. The Alto part starts with a quarter note G4. The Tenor part starts with a quarter note G3. The Bass part starts with a quarter note G2. The system concludes with a fermata on the Soprano staff and a measure rest on the other parts.

The second system of the musical score continues from the first. It features a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The Soprano part includes a trill (*tr*) and a measure rest. The Alto part includes a trill (*tr*) and a measure rest. The Tenor part includes a measure rest. The Bass part includes a measure rest. The system concludes with a fermata on the Soprano staff and a measure rest on the other parts.

The third system of the musical score continues from the second. It features a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The Soprano part includes a trill (*tr*) and a measure rest. The Alto part includes a trill (*tr*) and a measure rest. The Tenor part includes a measure rest. The system concludes with a fermata on the Soprano staff and a measure rest on the other parts.

# Siciliano

Thomas Augustine Arne (1710–1778)

S  
A  
T  
B

8 *tr* *tr* 5

1. 2. *tr* 10

# Pavane

„The Earl of Salisbury“

William Byrd (1543–1623)

(nicht schleppen)

First system of the musical score, featuring four staves labeled S (Soprano), A (Alto), T (Tenor), and B (Bass). The music is in common time (C) and begins with a treble clef. The Soprano part starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The Alto part has a whole rest. The Tenor part starts with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5. The Bass part has a whole note G3. A fermata is placed over the Soprano part at the end of the first measure. A measure rest of 5 measures is indicated above the Soprano staff in the second measure.

Second system of the musical score, continuing from the first system. It features four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The Soprano part has a measure rest of 8 measures, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, and B4. The Alto part has quarter notes G4, A4, and B4. The Tenor part has a whole rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, and B4. The Bass part has a whole note G3. A double bar line with repeat dots is present. A measure rest of 10 measures is indicated above the Soprano staff in the second measure.

Third system of the musical score, continuing from the second system. It features three staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor). The Soprano part has a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The Alto part has a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and B4. The Tenor part has a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and B4.

## „Fuhrmannsweise“

con moto

William Byrd (1543–1623)

Musical score for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) parts, measures 1-8. The score is in 6/4 time and B-flat major. The Soprano part begins at measure 5 with a melodic line. The Alto part begins at measure 5 with a melodic line. The Tenor part begins at measure 1 with a melodic line. The Bass part begins at measure 1 with a melodic line. The Soprano and Alto parts have a fermata over measure 8.

Musical score for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) parts, measures 9-15. The Soprano part begins at measure 10 with a melodic line. The Alto part begins at measure 9 with a melodic line. The Tenor part begins at measure 9 with a melodic line. The Bass part begins at measure 9 with a melodic line. The Soprano and Alto parts have a fermata over measure 15.

Musical score for Soprano (S), Alto (A), and Tenor (T) parts, measures 16-18. The Soprano part begins at measure 16 with a melodic line. The Alto part begins at measure 16 with a melodic line. The Tenor part begins at measure 16 with a melodic line. The Soprano part has a first ending bracket over measures 17-18.