

M 121 BAC

J.S. BACH

SIX SUITES

pour

FLûTE A BEC ALTO

d'après les SUITES pour Violoncelle seul

Vol. I. SUITES I - II - III

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ALPHONSE
LEDUC
ÉDITIONS MUSICALES

Jouer à la flûte à bec les Suites pour violoncelle seul de J.-S. BACH (1720), c'est suivre l'exemple du compositeur lui-même lorsqu'il adaptait ses œuvres ou celles de ses contemporains pour des instruments différents de ceux pour lesquels elles avaient été conçues (BACH nous laisse ainsi deux versions de la 5^e Suite : l'une pour violoncelle, l'autre pour luth).

Les trois premières suites sont présentées ici dans leur tonalité originale. Leur tessiture permet de les jouer intégralement, en limitant à un nombre très restreint les quelques passages devant être octaviés. La pratique du mi grave sur la flûte à bec alto (voir doigté ci-dessous) y contribue notamment (nous proposons toutefois, en petits caractères, les passages permettant de l'éviter).

De même qu'au violoncelle, les accords doivent être arpégés (de bas en haut). Il est également possible de ne pas les réaliser, en n'en jouant alors que la note supérieure - à l'exception toutefois des endroits marqués d'une flèche.

Cette édition est établie d'après la copie originale d'Anna Magdalena BACH (il n'existe pas de manuscrit de J.-S. BACH), en tenant compte des notes critiques de l'édition de la Bach-Gesellschaft (1879) concernant la copie, aujourd'hui indisponible, de Johann Peter KELLNER (compositeur et organiste contemporain de BACH).

Afin de laisser toute liberté d'interprétation, aucune adjonction n'a été portée au texte original. La graphie des liaisons, dans la copie d'A.-M. BACH, est incomplète et parfois imprécise : elle constitue néanmoins une précieuse indication de phrasé qu'il appartient à l'interprète de compléter le cas échéant ; parfois également, celui-ci devra choisir entre différents phrasés indiqués. De même, certains trilles évidents ne figurent pas dans l'original, qu'il convient donc de rétablir en jouant.

J.C.V.

Playing the Suites for unaccompanied cello by J.S. BACH (1720) on the recorder means following the example of the composer himself when he arranged his own works or those of his contemporaries for instruments other than those for which they had been written (for example, BACH gave us two versions of the 5th Suite: one for cello, the other for lute).

The first three suites are presented here in the original key. Their range allows them to be played in their entirety, keeping to a very low number the few passages having to be played an octave higher. The practice of the low E on the alto recorder (see fingering below) is notably very helpful here (we have nevertheless indicated in small notes the alternative passages where it may be eliminated).

As on the cello, the chords should be spread (from the bottom up). It is also possible to leave them out and to play only the top note, except where another note is marked with an arrow.

This edition is based upon the original copy by Anna Magdalena BACH (there is no existing manuscript by J.S. BACH) and takes into account the critical notes of the Bach-Gesellschaft edition (1879) concerning the copy, today unavailable, by Johann Peter KELLNER (composer and organist, contemporary of BACH).

In order to allow complete freedom of interpretation, nothing has been added to the original text. In the copy by A.M. BACH the notation of the slurs is incomplete and at times unclear, but it nevertheless offers a valuable guide to phrasing, which it is up to the performer to complete where necessary. The latter must also choose at times between different indicated phrasings. In the same way, certain obvious trills do not appear in the original and should be reinstated in performance.



9 : trou du pavillon à demi bouché
(avec le genou)
9 : trou du pavillon entièrement bouché
(avec le genou)

9 : bell hole half stopped (with the knee)
9 : bell hole completely stopped
(with the knee)

A L 25 349

Die Suites von J.S. BACH für Cello solo (1720) auf der Blockflöte spielen, heisst das Beispiel des Meisters selbst befolgen, als er seine eigenen Werke oder die seiner Zeitgenossen oft für andere Instrumente einrichtete als die, für welche sie ursprünglich geschrieben waren (auf diese Weise besitzen wir zwei Versionen der 5. Suite : eine für Cello, die andere für Laute).

Die drei ersten Suites sind hier in ihrer Original-Tonart wiedergegeben. Ihre Höhenlage ermöglicht ein ungekürztes Spiel sowie Beschränkung der zu oktavierenden Absätze auf einige wenige Stellen. Das Spielen des tiefen E auf der Alt-Blockflöte (siehe Fingersatz unten) ist hierzu angeraten (wir schlagen jedoch in "kleinen Noten" eine andere Spielart vor, wodurch diese Schwierigkeit vermieden werden kann).

Wie beim Cello müssen die Akkorde gebrochen (von unten nach oben) ausgeführt werden. Man kann jedoch auch nur die oberste Note spielen, mit Ausnahme der Stellen, die mit einem Pfeil bezeichnet sind.

Diese Ausgabe wurde nach der Originalabschrift von Anna Magdalena BACH hergestellt (es besteht kein Manuskript von J.-S. BACH mehr). Es wurde dabei den kritischen Anmerkungen der Ausgabe der Bach Gesellschaft (1879) in Anbetracht der heute verschollenen Abschrift von Johann Peter KELLNER (Bach's Zeitgenosse, Komponist und Organist) Rechnung getragen.

Um grösste Freiheit in der Ausführung zu gewähren, wurde dem Originaltext nichts hinzugefügt. Die Bindungsstriche sind in der Abschrift von Anna Magdalena BACH unvollständig und oft ungenau. Trotzdem ist dem Interpreten hiermit ein wertvoller Hinweis für die Phrasierung gegeben, die bisweilen von ihm ergänzt werden muss. Es wird ihm stellenweise auch selbst überlassen, zwischen verschiedenen Phrasierungen zu wählen. Einige ganz selbstverständliche Triller sind ebenfalls im Original nicht vermerkt und müssen bei der Ausführung wieder eingesetzt werden.

9 : Becher halb mit dem Knie schliessen
9 : Becher ganz mit dem Knie schliessen

SUITE n° I (BWV 1007)

I Prélude

 ALIATHEQUE ENM
 15 JYBA NE OPS&O
 34 77 88 78

 (1) A.M. Bach et J.P. Kellner:
 si naturel

 (1) A.M. Bach and J.P. Kellner:
 B natural

 (1) A.M. Bach und J.P. Kellner:
 H



2 Allemande



(1) Les mesures 4 et 6 doivent être jouées en adoptant pour l'ensemble des deux : soit le mélisme inférieur (original), soit le mélisme supérieur.

(1) Measures 4 and 6 should both be played using the same formula: either the lower group of notes (original) or the upper group.

(1) Bei den Takt 4 und 6 muss jeweils für beide die untere (Original) oder die obere Notengruppe gespielt werden.

3 Courante

This musical score is for a piece titled "3 Courante" in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, and 39 marked at the beginning of their respective staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, beams, slurs, and trills. Trills are specifically marked with "tr" above the notes in measures 16, 20, 36, and 39. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the final staff.

4 Sarabande



Measures 1-13 of the Sarabande. The music is in G major, 3/4 time. It features a series of eighth-note patterns with trills (tr) and slurs. Measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 are indicated at the start of their respective staves.

5 Menuet I



Measures 1-19 of Menuet I. The music is in G major, 3/4 time. It consists of a continuous eighth-note melody with trills (tr) and slurs. Measure numbers 6, 13, and 19 are indicated at the start of their respective staves.

6 Menuet II



Measures 1-19 of Menuet II. The music is in E minor, 3/4 time. It features a continuous eighth-note melody with trills (tr) and slurs. Measure numbers 7, 13, and 19 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. The piece concludes with the instruction "D.C. Menuet I" at the end of the final staff.

7 Gigue

7 Gigue

7

13

19

25

30

This musical score for Gigue No. 7, BWV 1009, is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece consists of 30 measures. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several slurs indicating phrasing. A trill (tr) is marked above the eighth measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

SUITE n° II (BWV 1009)

1 Prélude

1 Prélude

4

8

12

16

This musical score shows the first six measures of the Prelude, Suite No. 2, BWV 1009, by J.S. Bach. It is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature is one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Slurs are used to group notes into phrases. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

20

24

28

32

36

40

44

48

52

56

60

This musical score consists of ten staves, each containing a single melodic line. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is characterized by a high density of beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in pairs or fours. Slurs are used to indicate phrases or groups of notes. The piece begins at measure 20 and ends at measure 60. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals) and rests, particularly at the beginning of measure 48. The overall style is that of a technical exercise or a fast-paced melodic passage.

2 Allemande

3

6

9

11

14

17

20

23

3 Courante

4

8

12

4 Sarabande

- (1) A.M. Bach: fa omis
 (2) A.M. Bach: sol
 (3) A.M. Bach: mi seul

- (1) A.M. Bach: F left out
 (2) A.M. Bach: G
 (3) A.M. Bach: E only

- (1) A.M. Bach: F ausgelassen
 (2) A.M. Bach: G
 (3) A.M. Bach: E allein

(4) A.M. Bach:



A.L. 25 369

5 Menuet I

Measures 1-18 of 5 Menuet I. The piece is in 3/4 time, G major, and 6/8 meter. It features a melody with various ornaments, including trills (tr) and grace notes. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef.

6 Menuet II

Measures 1-18 of 6 Menuet II. The piece is in 3/4 time, D major, and 6/8 meter. It features a melody with various ornaments, including trills (tr) and grace notes. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef.

D.C.
Menuet I

7 Gigue

Measures 1-6 of 7 Gigue. The piece is in 3/4 time, D major, and 6/8 meter. It features a melody with various ornaments, including trills (tr) and grace notes. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef.

12

18

24

30

36

42

48

54

60

65

71

This musical score consists of ten staves of music, each beginning with a measure number. The notation is in a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Slurs are used to group phrases of notes. There are several trills and grace notes throughout the piece. A repeat sign with first and second endings appears at measure 30. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 71.

SUITE n° III (BWV 1009)

1 Prélude

(1) A.M. Bach: ré

(2) Les mesures 37, 39, 41 et 43 doivent être jouées en adoptant pour l'ensemble des quatre: soit le mélisme inférieur, soit le mélisme supérieur (ce dernier conforme à l'original, mais dont l'arpège est ici inversé et transposé à l'octave supérieure).

(1) A.M. Bach: D

(2) Measures 37, 39, 41 et 43 should all be played using the same formula: either the lower or the upper group of notes (the latter conforms to the original except that the notes, of the chord are inverted and transposed up an octave.)

(1) A.M. Bach: D

(2) Bei den Takten 37, 39, 41 und 43 müssen jeweils für alle vier die untere oder die obere Notengruppe gespielt werden (letzte entspricht dem Original, jedoch mit umgekehrtem und gebrochenem Akkord, eine Oktave höher transponiert.)

(3) A.M. Bach: la

(4) Liaisons indiquées chez A.M. Bach mais qui semblent en contradiction avec celles des mesures 35 et 36 du même manuscrit.

(3) A.M. Bach: A

(4) Slurs indicated by A.M. Bach but which appear to be in contradiction with those in measures 35 and 36 of the same manuscript.

(3) A.M. Bach: A

(4) Von A.M. Bach angegebene Bindungen, die jedoch denen der Takte 35 und 36 des gleichen Manuskripts widersprechen.

(1) A l'octave inférieure dans l'original.
 (2) A.M. Bach: le trille est placé sur le la.
 (3) Comparer avec l'articulation du même motif, mesure 16.
 (4) Pour répondre au motif correspondant de la mesure 1.

(1) In the original, one octave lower.
 (2) A.M. Bach: the trill is placed over the A.
 (3) Compare with the phrasing of the same motive in measure 16.
 (4) To correspond to the same motive in measure 1.

(1) Im Original eine Oktave tiefer
 (2) A.M. Bach: Triller auf dem A
 (3) Mit vergleichen der Artikulation desselben Gruppe, Takt 16.
 (4) Beantwortung des entsprechenden Motivs in Takt 1.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 3/4 time. It consists of 79 measures, divided into 13 systems of five measures each. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to one flat (Bb) at measure 34. Measure numbers 6, 13, 20, 27, 34, 41, 48, 55, 61, 67, 73, and 79 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. A first ending bracket labeled (1) spans measures 1 through 5. The notation includes various note values (eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes), rests, and slurs.

(1) Pour répondre au motif correspondant de la mesure 1 (dont les trois dernières croches sont à l'octave inférieure dans l'original).

(1) To correspond to the same motive in measure 1 (of which the last three eighthnotes are an octave lower in the original).

(1) Zur Beantwortung des entsprechenden Motivs in Takt 1 (bei dem die drei letzten Sechzehntelnoten im Originaltext eine Oktave tiefer liegen).

4 Sarabande

Measures 1-21 of the Sarabande. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Adagio'. The score consists of five staves. Measures 1-5 are marked with a '5' at the beginning. Measures 6-9 are marked with a '9' at the beginning. Measures 10-13 are marked with a '13' at the beginning. Measures 14-17 are marked with a '17' at the beginning. Measures 18-21 are marked with a '21' at the beginning. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

5 Bourrée I

Measures 1-23 of the Bourrée I. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The score consists of five staves. Measures 1-6 are marked with a '6' at the beginning. Measures 7-12 are marked with a '12' at the beginning. Measures 13-18 are marked with a '18' at the beginning. Measures 19-23 are marked with a '23' at the beginning. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

6 Bourrée II

Measures 1-6 of the Bourrée II. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The score consists of two staves. Measures 1-6 are marked with a '6' at the beginning. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

12

18

D.C.
Bourrée I

7 Gigue

This block contains the first two staves of music. The first staff starts at measure 12 and the second at measure 18. The music is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The second staff concludes with a double bar line and the instruction 'D.C. Bourrée I'.

10

20

29

39

49

58

68

77

85

93

101

This block contains the remaining staves of the '7 Gigue' piece, starting from measure 10 and ending at measure 101. The notation continues with various rhythmic patterns, including frequent sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note figures. There are several trills (tr) and slurs throughout. The piece concludes with a final double bar line at measure 101.

(1) A.M. Bach

A short musical phrase in treble clef, one flat key signature, consisting of a quarter note G, an eighth note A, and a quarter note B.