

VIVALDI

Six Violin Concertos

Op. 11

1728 / 1729



*Ponte
della Pietà*

*Chiesa ed Ospizio della Pietà
Riviera*

*Ponte
del Signor*

*Abitazione
del Beato*

Ospedale della Pietà a Venezia

VERSION

FOR

VIOLIN AND CEMBALO (OR PIANO)

Transcribed

by

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ANTONIO VIVALDI

Sei Concerti – Six Concertos

Op.11

In questa raccolta sono inseriti i sei concerti dell'opera 11 di Antonio Vivaldi trascritti per violino e Cembalo (o Pianoforte). Quando a Roma nel Febbraio del 2002 abbiamo terminato la ricostruzione dell'intera opera 11 per violino, archi e cembalo, ci siamo nuovamente messi a lavoro per dare la possibilità ai musicisti che si esibiscono in duo di usufruire delle trascrizioni di questa meravigliosa opera. Ecco il nostro percorso.

Nel 1729 Michel-Charles Le Cène editore e tipografo musicale di Amsterdam, pubblicò una serie di concerti dal titolo: "Sei Concerti a violino principale, violino primo e secondo, alto viola, cembalo e violoncello di Antonio Vivaldi, musico di violino, Maestro del Pio Ospitale della Pietà della Città di Venetia e Maestro di cappella di camera di S.A.S. Il Signor Principe Filippo Langravio d'Assia-Darmstadt. Opera undecima. Da sonare nel Pio Ospitale. Anno del Signore 1729". Antonio Vivaldi compose questi sei concerti tra la fine del 1728 (probabilmente i primi due anche prima) e l'inizio del 1729, destinati all'orchestra femminile delle "Putte" del Pio Ospedale della Pietà di Venezia. I primi cinque concerti erano per il violino solista, archi e continuo con il cembalo (i manoscritti riportano l'organo, ma lo stile è prettamente clavicembalista) e il No.6 per l'oboe (ma dopo aver ricostruito la versione originale, abbiamo pensato che per questa raccolta sia stato meglio scrivere anche la versione del concerto No.6 per il violino che è la stessa del concerto No.3 Op.9 La Cetra).

Le ricostruzioni non sono state per nulla facili perché alcuni manoscritti sono andati perduti. Con l'ausilio del cartaceo della pubblicazione del 1729 e altri manoscritti dei concerti No.2, 4 e 5 di copisti molto vicini a Vivaldi (sono sempre più propenso a pensare che questi tre manoscritti siano stati copiati dalle ragazze del Pio Ospedale che poi avrebbero suonato i concerti, questo perché la scrittura è molto dolce e rotonda, essenziale e pulita). In tutti i concerti è stata realizzata la parte per il cembalo anche laddove non era inserita la numerazione. In questa raccolta dell'Op.11 sono inserite tutte le partiture complete dei concerti e a seguire le parti per il violino concertante, i due violini ripieni, le viole, i violoncelli, i contrabbassi e il

This collection includes the six concerts of Antonio Vivaldi's opera 11 transcribed for violin and harpsichord (or piano). When in Rome in February 2002 we finished the reconstruction of the entire work 11 for violin, strings and harpsichord, we set to work again to give the musicians who perform in duo the opportunity to take advantage of the transcriptions of this wonderful work. Here is our path.

In 1729 Michel-Charles Le Cène, publisher and musical typographer from Amsterdam, published a series of concerts entitled: "Six Concerts for principal violin, first and second violin, alto viola, harpsichord and cello by Antonio Vivaldi, violin musician, Master of the Pio Ospitale della Pietà of the City of Venice and Master of the chamber chapel of S.A.S. Prince Philip Langravio of Hesse-Darmstadt. Eleventh opera. To be played in the Pio Ospitale. Year of the Lord 1729 ". Antonio Vivaldi composed these six concerts between the end of 1728 (probably the first two even earlier) and the beginning of 1729, intended for the female orchestra of the "Putte" of the Pio Ospedale della Pietà in Venice. The first five concertos were for the solo violin, strings and continuo with the harpsichord (the manuscripts show the organ, but the style is purely harpsichordist) and No.6 for the oboe (but after having reconstructed the original version, we thought that for this collection it was better to write also the version of the Concerto No.6 for the violin which is the same as the Concerto No.3 Op.9 La Cetra). The reconstructions have not been easy at all because some manuscripts have been lost. With the help of the paper copy of the 1729 publication and other manuscripts of the concerts No. 2, 4 and 5 by copyists very close to Vivaldi (I am increasingly inclined to think that these three manuscripts were copied by the girls of the Pio Ospedale who they would then play the concertos, this is because the writing is very sweet and round, essential and clean). In all the concerts was realized the part for the harpsichord was made even where the numbering was not inserted. In this collection of Op.11 all the complete scores of the concerts are included, followed by the parts for the violin

cembalo con la parte più piccola del violino concertante.

Siamo molto lieti di aver portato alla luce l'Op.11 di Vivaldi, perché alcuni di questi concerti, in parte non sono conosciuti a causa della mancanza di partiture. Speriamo di aver contribuito all'espansione della conoscenza del Genio Veneziano.

Le Trascrizioni per violino e cembalo ricalcano fedelmente la partitura originale ricostruita, Il violino solista è rimasto pressoché uguale, ma il cembalo oltre a interpretare la parte del basso numerato, nei "Tutti" assorbe i violini e le viole che sono suonati con la mano destra e la mano sinistra che procede con il continuo. Le strutture, dinamiche, testi e abbellimenti sono rimasti come nell'originale.

concertante, the two violins ripieni, the violas, the cellos, the double basses and the harpsichord with the smaller part of the main violin. We are very pleased to have brought to light Vivaldi's Op.11, because some of these concerts, in part are not known due to the lack of scores. We hope to have contributed to the expansion of knowledge of the Venetian genius. The Transcriptions for violin and harpsichord faithfully trace the original

reconstructed score, The solo violin has remained almost the same, but the harpsichord in addition to interpreting the part of the numbered bass, in the "Tutti" absorbs the violins and violas that are played with the right hand and the left hand that proceeds with the continuo. The structures, dynamics, texts and embellishments have remained as in the original.

6 Violin Concertos Op.11

Partiture complete e Parte – Complete scores and Part

No.	Title	Catalog	Pag.
1.	Violin Concerto No.1 in D major	RV 207	4
2.	Violin Concerto No.2 in E minor <i>"Il Favorito"</i>	RV 277	25
3.	Violin Concerto No.3 in A major	RV 336	52
4.	Violin Concerto No.4 in G major	RV 308	76
5.	Violin Concerto No.5 in C minor	RV 202	101
6.	Violin Concerto No.6 in G minor	RV 460	127
Parte del Violino – Violin Part			139

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Violin Concerto No.1 in D major

RV 207

I.

Allegro ♩ = 112

Violin

Cembalo
or
Piano

0 4

f *mp*

cresc. *f* *mf*

f *mp* *cresc.* *mp* *cresc.*

Violin Concerto No.2 in E minor

RV 277

"Il Favorito - The Favorite"

I.

Allegro ♩ = 114

The musical score is written for violin and piano. It begins with a treble and bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a metronome marking of 114 beats per minute. The first system (measures 1-3) features a violin melody starting with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a piano (p) section, and then a return to forte (f). The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The second system (measures 4-6) continues the violin's melodic development with slurs and ties, while the piano part maintains a steady accompaniment. The third system (measures 7-9) shows further melodic progression in the violin, with the piano part providing a consistent rhythmic and harmonic foundation. The fourth system (measures 10-12) concludes the page with sustained melodic lines in both instruments.

Violin Concerto No.3 in A major

RV 336

Allegro ♩ = 128

I.

The musical score is written for Violin and Piano. It is in the key of A major (three sharps) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked Allegro with a metronome marking of 128 beats per minute. The score is divided into four systems, each containing a violin staff and a piano grand staff (treble and bass clef).

System 1: The violin plays a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Dynamics are marked *p* (piano) for both parts.

System 2: The violin continues its sixteenth-note pattern. The piano accompaniment features a decrescendo in the right hand, marked *dim.*, while the left hand continues with eighth notes. The system begins with a measure marked *f* (forte).

System 3: The violin continues its sixteenth-note pattern. The piano accompaniment features a crescendo in the right hand, marked *f* (forte), while the left hand continues with eighth notes. The system begins with a measure marked *f* (forte).

System 4: The violin continues its sixteenth-note pattern. The piano accompaniment features a decrescendo in the right hand, marked *p* (piano), while the left hand continues with eighth notes. The system begins with a measure marked *p* (piano).

Violin Concerto No.4 in G major

RV 308

Allegro ♩ = 118

I.

The musical score is written for violin and piano. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a metronome marking of 118 beats per minute. The first system shows the violin playing a series of eighth notes, while the piano provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands. The second system continues the violin's melodic line, which becomes more active, and the piano accompaniment features a prominent bass line. The third system shows a change in dynamics, with the violin playing more softly and the piano providing a more active accompaniment. The fourth system concludes the page with a final cadence in the violin and a sustained piano accompaniment.

f

p

f

f

Violin Concerto No.5 in C minor

RV 202

Allegro non molto $\text{♩} = 112$

I

Violin

Cembalo
or
Piano

5

9

12

f

p

f

p

cresc.

cresc.

Violin Concerto No.6 in G minor

RV 460

Allegro non molto $\text{♩} = 108$

I

f *dim.*

mf *dim.*

5 *cresc.* *f*

5 *cresc.* *mf*

9 *mp*

9 *p*

13 *cresc.*

13 *cresc.*