
Theodor
Schwartzkopff
(1659 — 1732)

Partie à
Viola da gamba solo
con Cembalo

D-ROu Musica Sæc. XVII 58¹⁷

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D-ROu Musica Sæc. XVII 58¹⁷

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Texts set in G. Duffner’s EB Garamond (<http://www.georgduffner.at/ebgaramond/>),
P. Impallari’s Libre Bodoni (<https://fonts.google.com/specimen/Libre+Bodoni>) and
Libertinus Sans (<https://github.com/alserque/libertinus>, multiple authors).

PREFACE

This edition reproduces verbatim Theorod Schwartzkopff's *Partie (= Partita) à Viola da Gamba Solo con Cembalo* contained in a manuscript in the *Universitätsbibliothek Rostock*, shelf mark *Musica Sec. XVII 58¹⁷*.

The manuscript is in separate parts and has been set in score format for this edition. It was originally rather cleanly albeit quickly written, but in several cases the ink both spread and showed through on the other side making the text occasionally hard to read.

In the manuscript the solo part was written in G clef on first line (*French clef* or *recorder clef*) and the bass part mostly in bass clef. Original clefs have been kept in the score; three separate parts have been provided for the solo: one also keeping the original clef, one in the treble clef most commonly used for treble instruments and one in the alto clef most commonly used for viola da gamba literature, making the solo part readily accessible both to treble instruments, like violin / treble viol / *pardessus de viole*, and to bass viol.

EDITORIAL REMARKS

- All editorial additions are placed above the staff or marked by dotted lines or parentheses.
- Original key signatures, time signatures, note values, ties, slurs, bar lines and beamings have been retained. Original clefs are retained in the score, while separate parts adopt the clefs most commonly used today with each instrument.
- All marked accidentals have been retained, even when superfluous according to modern conventions; however, they have been silently 'modernised' when today conventions dictate a different sign (i.e.: a sharp used to raise a flattened note has been converted to a natural sign).
- Accidentals above the staff or in small type between parentheses are editorial suggestions.
- In the source, the continuo figures were above the staff; in this edition they have been moved below the staff, which is more common in modern editions.

CRITICAL NOTES:

- i. The source had a "1. and 2. *volta*" structure in the first voice but not in the bass, which has

no repeat and some extra notes instead:



PARTIE
A VIOLA DA GAMBA SOLO
CON CEMBALO

T. Schwartzkopff (1659–1732)

Allemande.

Viola da Gamba

Cembalo

6 # 6 # 6

3

6 $\flat 7$ 7 $\flat$ 6 6

5

6 6 6 6 6 6 6

7

6 6 # #

8

6 7 # 6 6 # 6 7 &

II

6 # 6 7 & 6 6 7

13

6 & 6 # b 6 6b #

15

6 # 6 6 4 #



Sarabande.

6 6 b 6 4 # 6 b 6

7 b 6 7 6 4 3 6

6 4 # 6 7 6 7 6

4 3 # 6 6 b 6 4 #

6 # # # 6 4 # # #

b 6 4 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 4 #

Gique.

The musical score is written for a single melodic instrument, likely a lute or guitar, in 6/8 time. It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-7 and accidentals (#, b). The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with some measures containing repeat signs and first/second endings.

System 1: Treble staff starts with a G4 quarter note, followed by a B4 quarter note, and then a series of eighth notes. Bass staff starts with a G2 quarter note, followed by a B2 quarter note, and then a series of eighth notes. Fingerings: 7, 6, #, #.

System 2: Treble staff starts with a G4 quarter note, followed by a B4 quarter note, and then a series of eighth notes. Bass staff starts with a G2 quarter note, followed by a B2 quarter note, and then a series of eighth notes. Fingerings: 6, 7, 6, 7, 6, 7, 6, 6, 4, 3. First and second endings are marked with 'I.' and '2.'.

System 3: Treble staff starts with a G4 quarter note, followed by a B4 quarter note, and then a series of eighth notes. Bass staff starts with a G2 quarter note, followed by a B2 quarter note, and then a series of eighth notes. Fingerings: 6, 6, 6, 6, #, #, 7, 6.

System 4: Treble staff starts with a G4 quarter note, followed by a B4 quarter note, and then a series of eighth notes. Bass staff starts with a G2 quarter note, followed by a B2 quarter note, and then a series of eighth notes. Fingerings: 6, 4, #, 6, #, #, 6, 6, 4, 4.

System 5: Treble staff starts with a G4 quarter note, followed by a B4 quarter note, and then a series of eighth notes. Bass staff starts with a G2 quarter note, followed by a B2 quarter note, and then a series of eighth notes. Fingerings: #, 7, 6, 6, 5, 6, 6, 5, 7, #, 6, #.

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Viola da Gamba
(original clef: )

PARTIE
A VIOLA DA GAMBA SOLO
CON CEMBALO

T. Schwartzkopff (1659–1732)

Allemande.

Allemande in C major, BWV 817, by J.S. Bach. The score is written for solo viola da gamba and cembalo. It is in 3/4 time and consists of 13 measures. The first system contains measures 1-4, the second system contains measures 5-7, the third system contains measures 8-10, and the fourth system contains measures 11-13. The piece features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Courante.

Courante in D major, BWV 817, by J.S. Bach. The score is written for solo viola da gamba and cembalo. It is in 3/4 time and consists of 13 measures. The first system contains measures 1-4, the second system contains measures 5-7, and the third system contains measures 8-13. The piece features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

21



28

**Sarabande.**

10



17



27

**Gigue.**

7

1)



14



21



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Partie à Viola da Gamba Solo
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D-ROu Musica Sæc. XVII 58¹⁷

Viola da Gamba
(modern clef: )

PARTIE
A VIOLA DA GAMBA SOLO
CON CEMBALO

T. Schwartzkopff (1659–1732)

Allemande.

Allemande in C major, BWV 817, by J.S. Bach. The score is written for solo viola da gamba and cembalo. It is in 3/4 time and consists of 13 measures. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody is characterized by frequent sixteenth-note runs and a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure numbers 4, 7, 10, and 13 are indicated at the start of their respective lines.

Courante.

Courante in C major, BWV 817, by J.S. Bach. The score is written for solo viola da gamba and cembalo. It is in 3/4 time and consists of 13 measures. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody is characterized by frequent sixteenth-note runs and a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure numbers 7 and 13 are indicated at the start of their respective lines.

21



28

**Sarabande.**

10



17



27

**Gique.**

7

1)



14



21



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Viola da Gamba
(modern clef: )

PARTIE
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Allemande.

4

7

10

13

Courante.

7

13

21



28

**Sarabande.**

II



19



28

**Gique.**

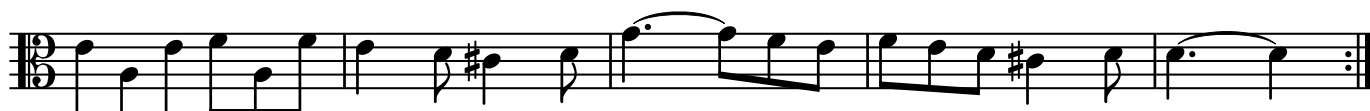
7



14



22



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Cembalo

PARTIE A VIOLA DA GAMBA SOLO CON CEMBALO

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Allemande.

6 # 6 # 6 6 $\flat$ 7 $\flat$ 6 6

5 # 6 6 6 6 6 # 6 6 # #

8 # 6 7 # 6 6 # 6 7 6 6 # 6 7 6 6 7

13 6 6 # $\flat$ 6 6 # 6 # 6 6 4 #

Courante.

6 6 6 # 6 7 6 7 6

9 $\flat$ 7 6 7 # 6 6 7 4 # #

16 # # # 6 7 7 # 5 6 # # 6 # 6 6 6 6

25 6 $\flat$ 6 # 6 6 # 6 # 6 6 4 #

Sarabande.

7

17

23

6 6 b 6 4 # 6 b 6 7 b 6

7 6 4 3 6 6 4 # 6 7 6 7 6 4 3

6 6 b 6 4 # 6 #

6 4 # # # b 6 4 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 4

Gigue.

8

15

21

7 6 # # 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 6 4 3

6 6 6 6 # # 7 6

6 4 # 6 6 # # 6 4 6 4

7 6 6 5 6 6 5 7 6