

Edition Eulenburg

CONCERTO GROSSO

A minor

for

2 Violins and String Orchestra

by

ANTONIO VIVALDI

Op. 3 No. 8

Edited and with

Foreword by

ALFRED EINSTEIN



Ernst Eulenburg, Ltd.,
36-38, Dean Street, London, W. 1

I. Allegro.....	1
II. Larghetto e spiritoso	13
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Notice.

Parts of this work to agree with the original, and including Cembalo, are published in the series Prae-classica No. 19. For conducting, this score should be used.

Zum Beachtung!

Zu diesem Werk sind urtext-getreue Stimmen einschliesslich Cembalo in der Sammlung Prae-classica No. 19 im gleichen Verlage erschienen. Zum Dirigieren ist diese Partitur zu bedützen.

VIVALDI, CONCERTO GROSSO FOR TWO VIOLINS AND STRING ORCHESTRA A MINOR, OP. 3, No. 8

The Concerto grosso, No. 8, from Antonio Vivaldi's "Estro Armonico", op. 3, which appeared in 1715, earned the distinction — together with Nos. 3, 9, 10, 11, and 12 — of being arranged or transcribed by Johann Sebastian Bach. Bach adapted it for Organ (Organ Works, Grienkerl and Roitzsch, Vol. VIII, Bach Society Edition, Vol. 39). The task, moreover, was accomplished with unusual faithfulness to the original, without disturbing the number of bars or transposition into a different key. In the slow movement only is the figuration slightly altered here and there; and Vivaldi's idea of two violins is replaced, in imagination, by a duet between violin and violoncello. The conformity between the original and the transcription is specially remarkable in the final movement, where the violin embellishment of Vivaldi is adhered to almost note for note, thus producing novel, though strictly "organistic" effects. The only ornamentations added by Bach are the pedal semiquaver runs between the chords in bars 59 — 63.

Bach had good reasons for keeping so closely to his model. The Concerto is one of the noblest of Vivaldi's works: the first movement being of a stormy composure (music may contain such an apparent contradiction in terms) in the Tutti passages; of a sober, thematic se-

riousness in the solo portions, and of a compactness in structure such as is to be vainly sought for elsewhere; to what extent the wild *ff* passage (bars 44/46) impressed the Bach of the Passion Music need hardly be conjectured.

While, in the first movement, the two solo instruments are more sharply contrasted with the Tutti (in one passage the first violin holds undivided sway), the *Larghetto*, on the other hand, forms a genuine duet over a ground bass, which attained the highest pitch of perfection in the age of Corelli and Steffani. The concluding movement reduplicates the energy of the first, in unison passages and wildly insistent themes. One of the most noticeable fancies of Vivaldi — and not of Vivaldi alone — is the solo allotted to the second violin, to be played *forte* and *cantabile*, accompanied by soft ornamental passages in the first violin, the whole over an orchestral *pianissimo*. It seems as though doors and windows are opened in a majestic hall, to greet untrammelled Nature: a proud and finely pathetic trait, as yet unknown to the 17th century; the call of a freeman of the world. It is notable that Bach was conscious of this; and that, concentrated within himself, he never ventured into these free realms.

Berlin, July 1932

Dr. Alfred Einstein

VIVALDI, CONCERTO GROSSO FÜR ZWEI VIOLINEN MIT STREICHORCHESTER A MOLL, OP. 3, No. 8

Das Concerto grosso No. 8 aus Antonio Vivaldis um 1715 erschienenem „*Estro Armonico*“ op. 3 hat wie die Nummern 3, 9, 10, 11 und 12 dieses Werkes die Auszeichnung einer Bearbeitung oder Übertragung durch Johann Sebastian Bach erfahren: Bach hat es für die Orgel gesetzt (Orgelwerke edd. Griepenkerl und Roitzsch, Bd. VIII, Ausg. der Bach-Gesellschaft, Bd. 39). Und zwar mit ungewöhnlicher Treue, ohne die Taktzahl zu verändern, ohne es in eine andere Tonart zu transponieren; nur im langsamen Satz hat er die Figuration da und dort verändert und statt Vivaldis zweier konzertierender Violinen eher das Duett einer Violine mit einem Violoncell im Sinn gehabt. Auffallend ist seine Anhänglichkeit ans Original besonders im Schlußsatz, wo er die Geigenfiguration Vivaldis fast wörtlich beibehält und gerade dadurch neue, aber durchaus „organistische“ Wirkungen gewinnt; Bachische Zutat sind nur die Sechzehntelläufe des Pedals zwischen den Akkordschlägen T. 59—63.

Bach hat gewußt, weshalb er sich hier an sein Vorbild so eng gehalten hat. Das Konzert ist eins der großartigsten Werke Vivaldis: der erste Satz von einer stürmischen Gefäßtheit — die Musik kann solche Gegensätze vereinen — des Tutti,

von einem aristokratischen Ernst des Themas im Solo, von einer Geschlossenheit des Baues, die ihresgleichen suchen; wie tiefen Eindruck die wilde *ff*-Stelle (T. 44/46) auf den Bach der Passion gemacht hat, bedarf kaum der Erwähnung.

Während die beiden Solo-Instrumente im ersten Satz dem Tutti mehr „kompakt“ entgegengestellt sind (einmal schwingt sich die erste Violine zur Alleinherrscherin auf), ist das Larghetto eins der herrlichen, echten Duette über ein obstinates Baßthema, in denen die konzertierende Kunst des Corelli- und Steffani Zeitalters gipfelt. Der Schlußsatz verdoppelt, mit Unisoni, in wilden und hämmernden Motiven die Energie des ersten. Einer der größten Einfälle Vivaldis — und nicht nur Vivaldis — ist das „kantabel und laut“ vorzutragende Solo der zweiten Geige zur leisen Figuration der ersten, über dem Pianissimo des Orchesters. Es ist, als ob in einem Prunksaal des Barock die Fenster und Türen geöffnet würden, und die freie Natur hereingrüsste: ein stolzes, großes Pathos, wie es das 17. Jahrhundert noch nicht kannte; der Ruf eines Bürgers der Welt. Denkwürdig, daß Bach dergleichen gekannt hat, und daß er, in sich versponnen, niemals in dies freie Gelände hinausgegangen ist.

Berlin, im Juli 1932

Dr. Alfred Einstein

Concerto grosso

I

Antonio Vivaldi Op. 3, Nr. 8
1680-1743

Allegro

Tutti

Violino I obbligato

Violino II obbligato

Violino III

Violino IV

Viola I. II

Violoncello

Violone e Cembalo

VI. I

VI. II

VI. III

VI. IV

Vla. I. II

Vc.

Viol. e Cemb.

Tutti

10

VI. I

VI. II

VI. III

VI. IV

Vla. I: II

Vc.

Viol.
e Cemb.

7 5 7 # 7 5 #

VI. I

VI. II

VI. III

VI. IV

Vla. I: II

Vc.

Viol.
e Cemb.

Solo

piano

piano

piano

6 5 # 6 b 7 b 6 # 6 5 #

20

VL. I

VL. II

VL. III

VL. IV

Vla. I, II

[illegible]

*) Original: 

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==

Viol. I

Vc.

Viol. e Cemb.

7

VI.I *Tutti* *Soli*

VI.II *f* *Soli*

VI.III *f*

VI.IV *f*

Vla.I.II *f*

Vc.

Viol. e Cemb.

40 VI.I *Tutti* *Soli* *Tutti* *Soli* *Tutti*

VI.II *Tutti* *Soli* *Tutti* *Soli* *Tutti*

VI.III

VI.IV

Vla.I.II

Vc.

Viol. e Cemb.

7 7 7 6

VI. I *ff*

VI. II *ff*

VI. III *ff*

VI. IV *ff*

Vla. I. II *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Viol. e Cemb. *ff*

7 #

6 5 #

Solo

VI. I *f* *p* Solo

VI. II *f* *p* Solo

VI. III *f*

VI. IV *f*

Vla. I. II *f*

Vc. *f*

Viol. e Cemb. *f*

6 5 #

50

Tutti

VI.I

VI.II

VI.III

VI.IV

Vla.I.II

Vc.

Viol.
e Cemb.

6 # 6 6 # 6 6

Solo

VI.I

VI.II

VI.III

VI.IV

Vla.I.II

Vc.

Viol.
e Cemb.

p

piano

piano

piano

6 # 6 6 # 6 6

VI. I

VI. II

VI. III

VI. IV

Vla. I. II

60

VI. I

VI. II

VI. III

VI. IV

Vla. I. II

Tutti

Soli

Tutti

PSoli

forte

piano

forte

piano

forte

piano

Vc.

Viol. e Cemb.

Tutti

VI.I
VI.II
VI.III
VI.IV
Vla.I.II
Vc.
Viol. e Cemb.

f
f
forte
forte
f
f
f

6

70

Solo

VI.I
VI.II
VI.III
VI.IV
Vla.I.II
Vc.
Viol. e Cemb.

p
p
p
p
p
p
p

6 # 6

VI.I

VI.II

VI.III

VI.IV

Vla.I.II

This system contains five staves of music. VI.I and VI.II play continuous sixteenth-note patterns. VI.III, VI.IV, and Vla.I.II play a sequence of quarter notes: C4, E4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, E4, C4. The system concludes with a double bar line.

=

VI.I

VI.II

VI.III

VI.IV

Vla.I.II

Vc.

Viol.
e Cemb.

Tutti

This system contains six staves. VI.I and VI.II continue their sixteenth-note patterns. VI.III, VI.IV, and Vla.I.II play a sequence of quarter notes: C4, E4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, E4, C4. Vc. and Viol. e Cemb. are silent for the first two measures and then play a sequence of quarter notes: C4, E4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, E4, C4. The system concludes with a double bar line. The word 'Tutti' is written above the first staff in the third measure.

80

VI. I

VI. II

VI. III

VI. IV

Vla. I. II

Vc.

Viol.
e Cemb.

VI. I

VI. II

VI. III

VI. IV

Vla. I. II

Vc.

Viol.
e Cemb.

VI.I Solo

VI.II Solo

VI.III

VI.IV

Vla.I,II

Vc.

Viol.
e Cemb.

6 5 #

90 Tutti

VI.I

VI.II

VI.III

VI.IV

Vla.I,II

Vc.

Viol.
e Cemb.

6 b 7 b 6 # 6 5 #

VI.I

VI.II

VI.III

VI.IV

Vla.I.II

This system contains measures 1 through 5 of a musical score for a string ensemble. The staves are labeled VI.I, VI.II, VI.III, VI.IV, and Vla.I.II. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). VI.I starts with a whole rest in measure 1, followed by a half note G4 in measure 2, and then a series of eighth notes in measures 3-5. VI.II has a half note G4 in measure 1, followed by a half note A4 in measure 2, and then a series of eighth notes in measures 3-5. VI.III and VI.IV have a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes. Vla.I.II has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes.

VI.I

VI.II

VI.III

VI.IV

Vla.I.II

This system contains measures 6 through 10 of the musical score. VI.I continues with a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, including a trill in measure 10. VI.II also continues with a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, including a trill in measure 10. VI.III and VI.IV continue with their rhythmic patterns. Vla.I.II continues with its rhythmic pattern.

20

VI.I

VI.II

VI.III

VI.IV

Vla.I.II

This system contains measures 11 through 15 of the musical score. Measure 11 is marked with the number '20'. VI.I continues with a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, including a trill in measure 15. VI.II has a half note G4 in measure 11, followed by a half note A4 in measure 12, and then a series of eighth notes in measures 13-15. VI.III and VI.IV continue with their rhythmic patterns. Vla.I.II continues with its rhythmic pattern.

VI.I

VI.II

VI.III

VI.IV

Vla.I II

This system contains the first four measures of the musical score. It features five staves: Violin I (VI.I), Violin II (VI.II), Violin III (VI.III), Violin IV (VI.IV), and Viola I & II (Vla.I II). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The Violin I and II parts have long horizontal lines in the first two measures, indicating rests. In measure 3, Violin I has a half note G4, and Violin II has a half note F#4. Both Violin I and II have a fermata over a half note G4 in measure 4. Violins III and IV play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Viola part plays a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

VI.I

VI.II

VI.III

VI.IV

Vla.I II

This system contains measures 5 through 8. Measure 5 begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. Violin I and II enter with a half note G4. In measure 6, Violin I and II play a rapid sixteenth-note scale. A rehearsal mark '30' is placed above measure 7. Violin I and II have a fermata over a half note G4 in measure 8. The Violin III and IV parts continue their eighth-note pattern, and the Viola part continues its eighth-note accompaniment.

VI.I

VI.II

VI.III

VI.IV

Vla.I II

This system contains measures 9 through 12. All string parts continue with their respective rhythmic patterns. Violin I and II play a continuous sixteenth-note scale. Violin III and IV play a continuous eighth-note pattern. The Viola part continues its eighth-note accompaniment.

Violin I (Vl. I) and Violin II (Vl. II) parts feature trills (tr) and a *piano* dynamic marking. Violin III (Vl. III), Violin IV (Vl. IV), and Viola I & II (Vla. I, II) parts feature a *ppp* dynamic marking. The measure number 40 is indicated above the first staff.

Violin I (Vl. I) and Violin II (Vl. II) parts are marked *forte e spiritoso*. Violin III (Vl. III), Violin IV (Vl. IV), Viola I & II (Vla. I, II), Cello (Vc.), and Double Bass/Contra Bass (Viol. e Cemb.) parts are marked *forte*. The measure number 41 is indicated above the first staff. Fingering numbers 6, 7, 6, 7, 6, 7 are shown below the bottom staff.

III

Allegro

Violino I obbligato

Violino II obbligato

Violino III

Violino IV

Viola I.II

Violoncello

Violone e Cembalo

[illegible]

20

VI.I.

VI.II

Soli

Vc.

Viol. e Cemb.

4 3 6 7 7 5 6 5 7 4 3

4 5 5 # 4 # 5

Tutti

VI.I

VI.II

VI.III

VI.IV

Vc.

Viol. e Cemb.

6 7 7 5 6 7

4 5 5 # 5

30

VI.I

VI.II

VI.III

VI.IV

Vla.I.II

Vc.

Viol. e Cemb.

Solo (arpeggio)

6 # 6 #

5 5

The image displays a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony or concerto, featuring multiple staves for string instruments. The score is divided into three systems, each marked with a measure number (40, 50, and 60) at the top.

System 1 (Measures 40-49): This system includes staves for Violins I (VI. I), Violins II (VI. II), Viola (Vla. I. II), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Viol. e Cemb.). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Tutti". The dynamics are marked "piano" (p) and "forte" (f). The Violoncello and Double Bass parts are marked with a "7" and a sharp sign (#).

System 2 (Measures 50-59): This system continues the string parts. The dynamics are marked "piano" (p) and "forte" (f). The Violoncello and Double Bass parts are marked with a "7" and a sharp sign (#).

System 3 (Measures 60-69): This system continues the string parts. The dynamics are marked "piano" (p) and "forte" (f). The Violoncello and Double Bass parts are marked with a "7" and a sharp sign (#).

The score is written in a standard musical notation with a treble clef for Violins I and II, and a bass clef for Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Tutti". The dynamics are marked "piano" (p) and "forte" (f). The Violoncello and Double Bass parts are marked with a "7" and a sharp sign (#).

Solo

VI.I *forte*

VI.II *forte*

VI.III *forte*

VI.IV *forte*

Vla.I.II *forte*

Vc. *forte*

Viol. e Cemb. *forte*

7 5 # 7 5 5 #

70 Tutti

VI.I *Tutti*

VI.II *Solo* *Tutti* *Soli* *p* *Soli* *p*

VI.III

VI.IV

Vla.I.II

Vc.

Viol. e Cemb.

6 5 # 6 5

VI. I

VI. II

VI. III

VI. IV

Vla. I. II

Vc.

Viol. e Cemb.

p

7

7

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 7 and 8. It features seven staves: Violins I and II (VI. I, VI. II), Violins III and IV (VI. III, VI. IV), Violas (Vla. I. II), Violoncello (Vc.), and Violins/Contra Basses (Viol. e Cemb.). Measures 7 and 8 are marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The Violins I and II parts play rapid sixteenth-note patterns. The other instruments play sustained notes or simple rhythmic figures.

80

VI. I

VI. II

VI. III

VI. IV

Vla. I. II

Vc.

Viol. e Cemb.

f

Tutti

f

6

7 $\sharp$

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 80, 81, 82, and 83. The staves are the same as in the previous system. Measure 80 is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 81 and 82 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and the instruction 'Tutti'. Measure 83 is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The Violins I and II parts play rapid sixteenth-note patterns. The other instruments play sustained notes or simple rhythmic figures.

Solo

VI.I *piano*

VI.II *cantabile solo e forte*

VI.III *pianissimo*

VI.IV *pianissimo*

Vla.I.II

Vc. *piano*

Viol. e Cemb. *piano*

7 $\sharp$

90

VI.I

VI.II

VI.III

VI.IV

Vc.

Viol. e Cemb.

6
5

VL. I

VL. II

VL. III

VL. IV

Vc.

Viol.
e Cemb.

5
4

3

7
#

VL. I

VL. II

VL. III

VL. IV

Vc.

Viol.
e Cemb.

100

6
5

5
4

3

VI. I

VI. II

VI. III

VI. IV

Vc.

Viol.
e Cemb.

7 6 9

VI. I

VI. II

VI. III

VI. IV

Vc.

Viol.
e Cemb.

8 6 7 5

110

VI. I

VI. II

VI. III

VI. IV

Vc.

Viol.
e Cemb.

3 7 5

Tutti **Soli**

VI. I *spiccato e forte*

VI. II *spiccato e forte*

VI. III *spiccato e forte*

VI. IV *spiccato e forte*

Vla. I. II *spiccato e forte*

Vc. *spiccato e forte*

Viol. e Cemb. *spiccato e forte*

3

piano

piano

piano

120

VI. I

VI. II

VI. III

VI. IV

Vla. I. II

VI. I

VI. II

VI. III

VI. IV

Vla. I. II

20

Tutti 130 Solo

VI. I *f* (*arpeggio*)

VI. II *f*

VI. III *forte*

VI. IV *forte*

Vla. I II *forte*

Vc. *f*

Viol. e Cemb. *f*

VI. I

VI. II

VIa. III

140

VI. I

VI. II

VI. III

VI. IV

Vla. I II

Vc.

Viol.
e Cemb.

Tutti

f *ff* *f* *ff* *f* *ff*

6 # 5 *ff* 6 # 5