

Herrn Emile Sauret

MEISTER-SCHULE

der alten Zeit / of the Olden Times / de temps anciens

(Ecole Supérieure du Violon)

SAMMLUNG

klassischer Violin-Sonaten
berühmter Komponisten
des 17. u. 18. Jahrhunderts

Nach den ORIGINAL-AUSGABEN für „Violine mit beziffertem Baß“ bearbeitet, mit Vortragszeichen versehen und herausgegeben von

COLLECTION

of Classical Violin-Sonatas
by Celebrated Composers
of the 17th and 18th centuries

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de Sonates classiques de Violon
de compositeurs célèbres
des 17^{me} et 18^{me} siècles

Arrangées d'après les originaux pour Violon avec basse chiffrée et publiées avec signes d'interprétation par

ALFRED MOFFAT

	M.	Net s. d.
1. C moll, en sol min. von Henry Purcell (1638—1695)	1.50	2 0
2. A dur, en la maj. von G. Fr. Händel (1685—1759)	1.50	2 0
3. D moll, en ré min. von Fr. Maria Veracini (1685 bis 1750)	2.—	2 0
4. D dur, en ré maj. von J. M. Leclair (1697—1764)	2.—	2 0
5. C moll, en ut min. von Giovanni Mossi (c. 1690—1750)	2.—	2 0
6. E moll, en mi min. von François Francœur (1698 bis 1787)	2.—	2 0
7. G dur, en sol maj. von Pietro Locatelli (1693—1764)	2.—	2 0
8. A moll, en la min. von Georgio Melande (c. 1700 bis 1750)	1.50	2 0
9. G dur, en sol maj. von Louis Aubert (1720—1771)	2.—	2 0
10. G moll, en sol min. von Antonio Vivaldi († 1743)	1.50	2 0
11. C dur, en ut maj. von Carlo Tessarini (1690—1762)	2.—	2 0
12. A moll, en la min. von Richard Jones (c. 1680—1740)	2.—	2 0
13. E moll, en mi min. von Arcangelo Corelli (1653 bis 1713)	1.50	2 0
14. D dur, en ré maj. von Pietro Nardini (1722—1793)	2.—	2 0
15. G moll, en sol min. von Niccola Porpora (1686—1767)	2.—	2 0
16. G dur, en sol maj. von Lorenzo Somis (geb. c. 1680/5)	1.50	2 0
17. A moll, en la min. von Robert Valentine (c. 1670 bis 1730)	1.50	2 0
18. A dur, en la maj. von Giuseppe Tartini (1692—1770)	2.—	2 0
19. G moll, en sol min. von Emanuele Barbella (1704 bis 1773)	2.—	2 0
20. G dur, en sol maj. von J. B. Senallié (1687—1730)	2.—	2 0

	M.	Net s. d.
21. E moll, en mi min. von J. B. Loeillet († 1728)	1.50	2 0
22. A dur, en la maj. von Franz Benda (1709—1786)	2.—	2 0
23. H moll, en si min. von Francesco Geminiani (1680—1762)	2.—	2 0
24. A dur, en la maj. von Michele Mascitti (c. 1700 bis 1750)	1.50	2 0
25. D dur, en ré maj. von Pietro Nardini (1722—1793)	2.50	2 6
26. G moll, en ré min. von J. B. Senallié (1687—1730)	2.—	2 0
27. D dur, en ré maj. von Niccola Porpora (1686 bis 1767)	3.—	3 0
28. G moll, en sol min. von Evaristo Felice dall' Abaco (1675—1742)	1.50	2 0
29. E moll, en mi min. von Felice de Giardini (1716 bis 1796)	2.—	2 0
30. G moll, en sol min. von J. B. Senallié (1687—1730)	2.—	2 0
31. D moll, en ré min. von Joh. Chr. Schickhard (geb. um 1680)	2.—	2 0
32. G moll, en sol min. von J. M. Leclair (1697—1764)	2.—	2 0
33. F dur, en fa maj. von Arcangelo Corelli (1653 bis 1713)	2.—	2 0
34. B dur, en si-bémol von J. Collett (18. Jahrh.)	2.—	2 0
35. D dur, en ré maj. von Prospero Castrucci (geb. ca. 1700)	2.—	2 0
36. G dur, en sol maj. von Antonio Vivaldi (c. 1670 bis 1743)	1.50	2 0

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SONATE

3

von
Georgio Melande.

(Ca. 1700 - 1750).

Allemanda.

Largo.

Bearbeitung von A. Moffat.

Violine.

Piano.

The musical score is written for Violin and Piano. It begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Largo'. The score is divided into five systems, each with a Violin staff and a Piano staff. The Piano staff is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo). There are also trills marked with 'tr'. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

First system of music. The piano part consists of a treble and bass staff. The violin part is on a single staff. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, *p*, and *f rit.*

Corrente.

Allegro.

Second system of music. The piano part consists of a treble and bass staff. The violin part is on a single staff. Dynamics include *mf*.

Third system of music. The piano part consists of a treble and bass staff. The violin part is on a single staff. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *f*.

Fourth system of music. The piano part consists of a treble and bass staff. The violin part is on a single staff. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*.

Fifth system of music. The piano part consists of a treble and bass staff. The violin part is on a single staff. Dynamics include *mf*.

Sarabanda.
Largo.

Giga.
Allegro molto.

The musical score is written for piano in 12/8 time, marked "Giga. Allegro molto." The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The first system includes dynamic markings *p* and *cresc.* in both staves. The second system also includes *p* and *cresc.* markings. The third system features a forte *f* marking in the treble staff. The fourth system includes *p* markings in both staves. The fifth system includes first and second endings, marked "1. tr." and "2. tr.", with *f* and *p* dynamics, and *cresc.* markings in both staves.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a melodic line marked *p* (piano), followed by a crescendo leading to *f* (forte), and then a decrescendo to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The lower staff (bass clef) provides harmonic support, also marked *p*, *f*, and *mf* respectively.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The lower staff features a more active bass line with a *cresc.* marking.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff shows a melodic line with a *p* marking followed by a *f* marking. The lower staff also has a *p* marking followed by a *f* marking.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff features a more active bass line with a *p* marking followed by a *f* marking.

Fifth system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking, followed by a *p* marking, then a *cresc.* marking, and finally a *f rit.* (forte, ritardando) marking. The lower staff also features a *dim.* marking, followed by a *p* marking, then a *cresc.* marking, and finally a *f rit.* marking.

KONZERTE UND SONATEN FÜR VIOLINE UND KLAVIER

A) KONZERTE

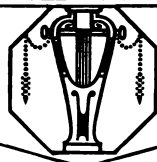
Brahms, J. op. 77. Ddur M. 10,—
 Bruch, M. op. 44. Dmoll (Nr. 2) .. M. 8,—
 Bruch, M. op. 58. Dmoll (Nr. 3) .. M. 12,—
 Bruch, M. op. 84. Konzertstück (Nr. 4) M. 7,50
 Dvořák, A. op. 53. Amoll M. 10,—

Hartmann, E. op. 19. Gmoll M. 7,—
 Kuyper, E. op. 10. Hmoll no. M. 6,—
 Manén, J. op. 18. Concerto espagnol M. 8,—
 Moór, E. op. 62 M. 8,—
 Schillings, M. op. 25. Amoll M. 12,—

B) SONATEN

Ashton, A. op. 38. E dur M. 7,50
 Ashton, A. op. 99. A dur M. 9,—
 Barth, R. op. 20. Hmoll M. 8,—
 Brahms, J. op. 78. G dur M. 7,50
 Brahms, J. op. 100. A dur M. 8,—
 Brahms, J. op. 108. Dmoll M. 8,—
 Brahms, J. op. 115. Quintett als Sonate M. 8,—
 Brahms, J. op. 120 Nr. 1. Fmoll .. M. 8,—
 Brahms, J. op. 120 Nr. 2. Esdur .. M. 8,—
 Brüll, I. op. 81. Emoll M. 6,—
 Dvořák, A. op. 57. F dur M. 7,50
 Dvořák, A. op. 100. Sonatine M. 6,—
 Holländer, G. op. 59. Dmoll M. 8,—
 Huber, H. op. 123. Sonata lirica. A dur M. 9,—

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 Kiel, Fr. op. 35 Nr. 2. Fdur M. 4,50
 Kiel, Fr. op. 51. Emoll M. 8,—
 Klein, O. B. op. 31. Hmoll M. 9,—
 Melville, M. op. 6. Sonate. (Gmoll) .. M. 6,—
 Nedbal, O. op. 9 M. 8,—
 Posa, O. C. op. 7 M. 9,—
 Rabl, W. op. 6. Ddur M. 6,—
 Rappoldi, W. op. 1. Fdur M. 6,—
 Rubinstein, A. op. 98. Hmoll M. 9,—
 Schoenefeld, H. op. 53. Sonate (quasi
 Fantasia M. 8,—
 Schrattenholz, L. op. 37 Nr. 1. Fdur M. 6,—
 Schrattenholz, L. op. 37 Nr. 2. Bdur M. 6,—
 Weiß, J. op. 6. Bdur M. 7,50



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SONATE

von

Georgio Melande.

(Ca. 1700 - 1750).

VIOLINE.

Allemanda.

Largo.

Bearbeitung von A. Moffat.

The musical score is written for a single violin. It begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The key signature has one sharp (F#), indicating C major. The tempo is marked 'Largo'. The score is divided into nine staves. The first staff starts with a forte (f) dynamic and a subito fortissimo (sf) dynamic. The second staff features a trill (tr). The third staff has a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The fourth staff starts with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a subito fortissimo (sf) dynamic, and ends with a piano (p) dynamic. The fifth staff has a trill (tr). The sixth staff has a trill (tr) and a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The seventh staff has a piano (p) dynamic and a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The eighth staff has a forte (f) dynamic, a piano (p) dynamic, a crescendo (cresc.) marking, and a ritardando (rit.) marking. The ninth staff has a trill (tr) and a forte (f) dynamic.

Corrente.

Allegro.

mf *cresc.* *f* *p* *f* *cresc.* *mf* *f* *p* *frit.* *cresc.*

Sarabanda.

Largo.

sul A.

mf molto tranquillo *f* *2te mal pp* *f* *2te mal pp* *Cadenza ad lib.* *p ritard.* *sul D.*

Giga.

Allegro molto.

p *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *cresc.* *f* *tr* *p* *p* *f* *1. tr* *2. tr* *p* *cresc.* *p* *f* *mf* *cresc.* *p* *f* *dim.* *p* *cresc.* *f rit.*