



Università degli Studi di Pavia
Facoltà di Musicologia

con il contributo di
 **fondazione
cariplo**

PROGETTO *Valorizzazione dei fondi speciali della Biblioteca della Facoltà di Musicologia*
con il contributo della Fondazione CARIPLO

Responsabile PROF. PIETRO ZAPPALÀ – collaboratore: DR. MASSIMILIANO SALA

FONDO ALBERT DUNNING, n° 112

RAGUÉ, Louis-Charles (*ante 1760-post 1793*)
[Sonate. vl, arp. Scelta]

TROIS SONATES | *POUR LA HARPE* | Avec Accompagnement de
Violon | Extrait des Oeuvres de Clavecin de Haydn | ARRANGÉES PAR |
M.R L. C. RAGUÉ. | I.[...] LIVRAISON | Prix 9.tt
[Senza note editoriali].

1 parte (violino: 8 p.); 33 x 25 cm. L'esemplare è rilegato con:
CARDON [Sonate. vl, arp. Op. 7]. Contenuto diverso dall'altra edizione
con testo dal frontespizio analogo (ma con assetto grafico diverso).
RISM R 56 [?]

BFD 442232
Haydn

TROIS SONATES

POUR LA HARPE

Avec Accompagnement de Violon
Extrait des Œuvres de Clavecin de Haydn

ARRANGÉES PAR

M.^R L. C. RAGUÉ

I.^{re} LIVRAISON

Prix 9^{fr}.

SONATA I^a

Violino.

All^o. con brio.

Violino.

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef and begins with a dynamic marking 'p'. The second staff is in bass clef. The third and fourth staves are in treble clef. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

FINALE.

Allegro.

The second system of the musical score, labeled 'FINALE. Allegro.', consists of ten staves. The first staff is in treble clef and begins with a 3/4 time signature. The subsequent staves are in various clefs (treble and bass). The music is more rhythmic and complex than the first system, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, triplets, and trills. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Violino.

SONATA II^a

Andante.

The first section of the sonata is written for violin in G minor, 2/4 time, and marked 'Andante'. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The first staff contains the initial melodic phrase, which concludes with a repeat sign. The second staff continues the melody with a more active eighth-note passage. The third staff is marked 'Solo' and features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note figure. The fourth and fifth staves continue this intricate texture, with the fifth staff ending in a double bar line and repeat sign.

Mineur.

The second section of the sonata is marked 'Mineur' and continues in G minor. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The first staff shows a melodic line with some rests. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The fourth, fifth, and sixth staves consist of a dense, repetitive sixteenth-note accompaniment. The seventh staff concludes the section with a final melodic phrase and a double bar line.

FINALE.
Allegro.

Violino.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a violin part. The music is written in a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' above it in the first staff. The score features several repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) and a double bar line at the end of the piece. The overall style is characteristic of 19th-century classical music.

SONATA III^a

Violino.
All^o. Spiritoso.

The musical score is written for a single violin part. It begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo and mood are indicated as "All^o. Spiritoso.". The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Dynamics are marked with letters: "F" for *Forzando*, "P" for *Piano*, and "FF" for *Fortissimo*. Articulations include slurs, trills (marked "tr"), and fingerings (marked "I"). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The manuscript shows signs of age, with some ink bleed-through and wear on the paper.

Violino.

A musical score for a violin, consisting of 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The first staff contains a melodic line with a key signature change to one sharp. The second staff features a bass clef and contains a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a first finger fingering 'I'. Dynamic markings 'P' (piano) and 'F' (forte) are present throughout the score. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the twelfth staff.

Violino.

PRESTO.
Non tanto.

A musical score for Violino, page 8. The score consists of nine staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo and dynamics are marked as 'PRESTO. Non tanto.'. The music is written in a single melodic line. The score includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) throughout the piece. The final staff concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.