

Morten Ræhs

(1702–1766)

Sonata 5^{ta}

From

10 Solos à Flauto Traverso & Violoncello

(ca. 1748)

The Royal Library, Copenhagen, Gieddes Samling I,15

Urtext

Edited by

Christian Mondrup & Mogens Friis

Preface

This score is part of the first modern edition of 10 sonatas for flute and basso continuo by Morten Ræhs (1702–1766) based on a manuscript kept at the music department of the Royal Library, Copenhagen as “CII, 35” (Gieddes Samling I,15 2°) titled “10 Solos à Flauto Traverso & Violoncello Dall Sigr M: Ræhs”.

The use of accidentals in the manuscript source seems to reflect a change of practice at the time of copying. Sometimes accidental sharps, flats and naturals have been set redundantly within a bar while at other occasions in accordance with modern usage. In our modern edition the accidentals have been “normalized”, most often silently, but in a few cases accidentals added by the editors have been surrounded by parentheses.

The scores have been typeset by Christian Mondrup with the music notation program MUP (see the Arkkra Enterprises home page <http://www.arkkra.com> for the note graphics and the publishing program L^AT_EX (see the T_EX Users Group home page <http://www.tug.org>) for frontpages, critical notes etc.

Our edition of the music by Morten Ræhs is “free” sheet music provided for non-commercial usage meaning that you may download the files for viewing or printing on paper and that you may give printed copies to others. It does not mean, however, that you may sell printed scores nor distribute digital copies of these editions in the given format or any other converted format without the express consent of the editors.

Mogens Friis

Christian Mondrup

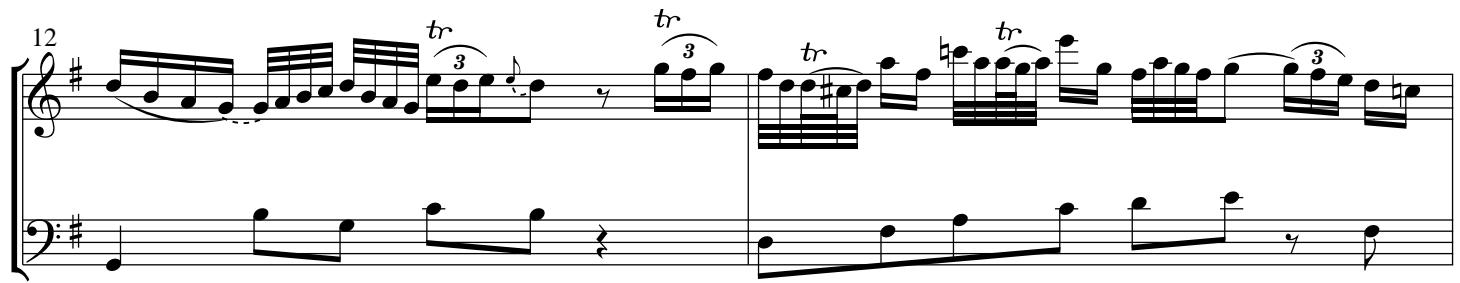
Sonata 5^{ta}

Adagio

Morten Ræhs (1702-1766)

Flauto Traverso

Basso Continuo



Musical score for piano, page 4, measures 14-15. The score continues from the previous page. Measure 14 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern in the treble staff, followed by a dynamic marking 'tr' over three groups of eighth notes. The bass staff has sustained notes. Measure 15 continues with sixteenth-note patterns in both staves. A note in the treble staff is marked with an asterisk (*). The bass staff features eighth-note patterns.

*) Finger vibrato, see preface

Allegro

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for piano, arranged in two staves. The top staff uses the treble clef, and the bottom staff uses the bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F# major or G minor). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers are placed at the beginning of each measure: 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, and 18. Measure 1 starts with a trill over the first two notes of the treble staff. Measures 4 and 7 begin with grace notes. Measures 10 and 13 feature sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 16 and 18 conclude with trills.

21

24

27

30

33

36

39

41

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs.

44

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs. Dynamic: tr (trill).

47

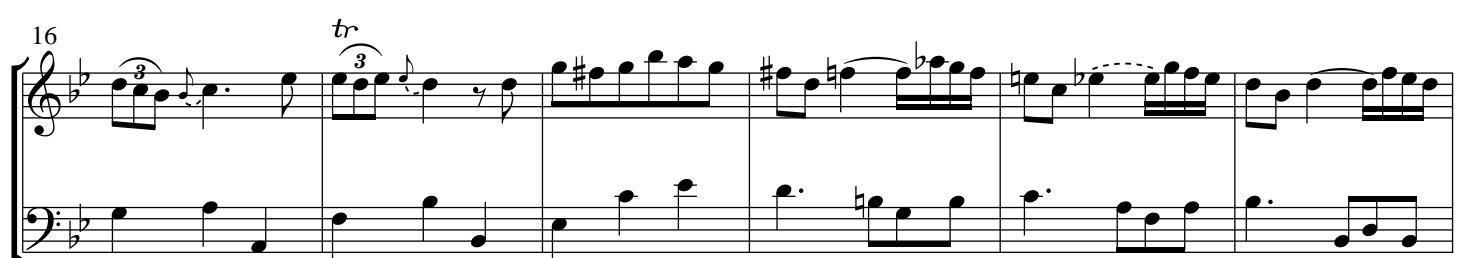
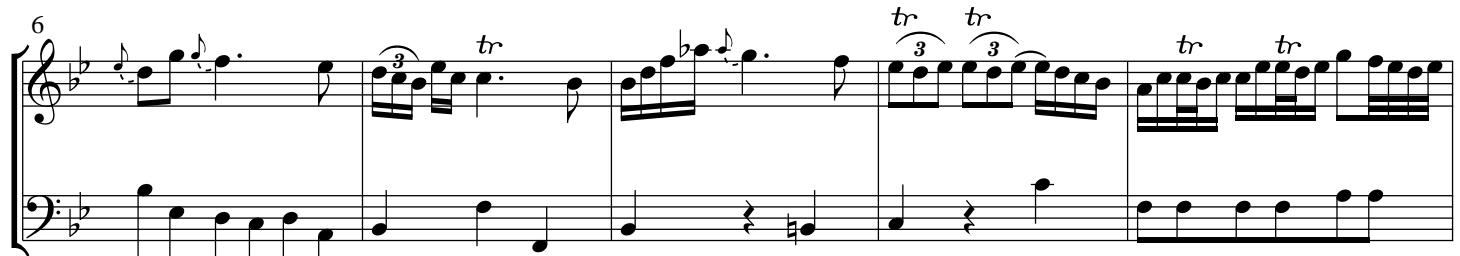
Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs.

50

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Bass staff: eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs.

*) See critical notes

Largo



Allegro

29

tr tr tr tr

32 Var 2.

tr

36

tr

39

3 3 3 3

42

tr

45

tr tr

48 3^{die} Var.

54

60

Var: 4

64

70

75

80

85

88 5 Vart:

92

96

100

Critical notes

There are no basso continuo figures in the manuscript.

Additions by the editors: dashed slurs and ties, tuplet digits within parentheses.¹

Adagio

Bar No.	Part	Note No.	Comment
9	Basso		Beaming changed.
11	Basso		Beaming changed.
13	Flauto	24	No acc. ♯ in ms.
14	Flauto	1–2	The trill symbol indicates finger vibrato. ¹
14	Flauto	9	No acc. ♯ in ms.

Allegro

Bar No.	Part	Note No.	Comment
7	Basso	3	1/8 rest missing after note no. 3 in ms.
8	Flauto	12	Ambiguous pitch “C” or “D” in ms. The editors have chosen “C” in analogy with the corresponding phrase in bar 9.
9	Flauto	9	No acc. ♯ in ms.
14	Flauto		 in ms.
24	Flauto	2	No acc. ♯ in ms.
24	Basso		Shorthand notation  in ms.
25	Flauto	2	No acc. ♯ in ms.
32	Flauto		 in ms.
46–48	Flauto		Shorthand notation  in ms.
51	Flauto		 in ms.

Largo

Bar No.	Part	Note No.	Comment
4–5	Basso		Beaming changed.
11	Basso	3	“C” in ms.
22	Flauto	3	Acc. ♭ in ms.

Allegro

Bar No.	Part	Note No.	Comment
14–15	Basso		Beaming changed.
23	Flauto	1	Acc. ♯ in ms.
22–23	Basso		Beaming changed.
27	Basso		Beaming changed.
33	Basso		Beaming changed.
39	Flauto	12	No ♯ in ms.
39	Basso		Beaming changed.
40	Flauto	1	No ♯ in ms.
43	Basso		Beaming changed.
45–46	Basso		Beaming changed.
52	Flauto	5	No dot on the 1/8 rest in ms.
69	Basso		Beaming changed.

¹See Maria Bania, *Sweetenings and Babylonish Gabble, Flute Vibrato and Articulation of Fast Passages in the 18th and 19th centuries*, Gothenburg 2008. The chapter ‘Flute Vibrato’, p. 13ff describes vibrato technique, incl. fingerings. Appendix 4, p. 319f lists indications of vibrato notes in the flute sonatas by Morten Raehs.

<i>Bar No.</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Note No.</i>	<i>Comment</i>
73	Flauto	4	Acc. ♯ in ms.
85	Flauto	3	No acc. ♯ in ms.
85–86	Basso		Beaming changed.
97	Flauto	11	Acc. ♭ in ms.
98	Flauto	4	Acc. ♭ in ms.