

FLUTE SONATAS AND CONCERTOS

10 WORKS

FLUTE AND PIANO

COMPLETE SCORES - PART

JS BACH

HANDEL

PLATTI

SARRO

PERGOLES

VIVALDI

VOLUME II°

SANTINO CARA

Academy of Baroque Music Scores

Prefazione – Preface

Nel 2020, l'Accademia delle Partiture di Musica Barocca di Roma, in accordo con i 12 membri del consiglio d'amministrazione, decise di pubblicare le opere per flauto dei grandi compositori del periodo barocco e classico. Ma l'intenzione dell'Accademia era di pubblicare le versioni trascritte per flauto e pianoforte. Dopo varie ricerche ci siamo concentrati su un compositore e arrangiatore originario di Palestrina, e che da molti anni vive e lavora a Roma ricostruendo e trascrivendo importanti opere del passato. Il suo nome è Santino Cara, noto alla platea musicale per le numerose ricostruzioni dai manoscritti di *Vivaldi, Platti, Albinoni, Brescianello, Lucchesini, Telemann, Paradisi*, ecc. L'Accademia, unitamente a Santino Cara che ha raccolto tutte le trascrizioni effettuate nel corso degli anni, ha redatto un elenco di 340 opere per flauto e cembalo (o pianoforte), di cui per le prime pubblicazioni ne vennero messe a disposizione 80 e inserite in 8 volumi (10 cadauno) pubblicati separatamente. In Questi volumi sono inserite opere di *Johann Sebastian Bach, Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, Antonio Vivaldi, Tomaso Albinoni, Georg Philipp Telemann, George Frideric Handel, Alessandro Scarlatti, Giovanni Benedetto Platti, Jean- Baptiste Loeillet de Gant, Giacomo de Lucchesini, Domenico Natale Sarro, Giovanni Battista Pergolesi e Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart*. La maggior parte di queste opere sono sonate e concerti, ad eccezione della *Suite No.2 BWV 1067 di Bach* inserita nel terzo volume e alcuni quartetti di *Mozart* trascritti per flauto e pianoforte inseriti nel primo, quarto e quinto Volume. Di certo sono opere molto belle e invitanti per l'esecuzione. L'Accademia delle Partiture di Musica Barocca, ha voluto mettere a disposizione di flautisti e pianisti che si esibiscono in duo, opere molto importanti che i musicisti ben conoscono, ma abbiamo voluto inserire anche compositori poco noti del periodo barocco come *Sarro, Lucchesini, Loeillet, Platti*, ecc. che hanno lasciato un'impronta sullo stile compositivo aprendo la porta al classico, come ad esempio *Giovanni Benedetto Platti*, a cui viene attribuito il primo accenno alla struttura della sonata moderna. Ognuno di questi volumi è catalogato con la sigla: "CS e numero", che si riferisce al codice del catalogo di Santino Cara. Non ci permettiamo di inserire in questa prefazione segni, dinamiche, o esempi su come eseguire un determinato passaggio o una stringa o una nota, perché chi si appresta ad eseguire queste sonate e concerti sono certamente musicisti il cui grado di avanzamento è ben delineato. Un'ultima considerazione, questa prefazione la troverete anche sugli altri volumi della collana: "*Sonate e Concerti per Flauto e Pianoforte*". Non ci rimane altro che augurare a tutti voi buona musica.

In 2020, the Academy of Baroque Music Scores in Rome, in agreement with the 12 members of the board of directors, decided to publish the flute works of the great composers of the Baroque and Classical periods. But the Academy's intention was to publish the transcribed versions for flute and piano. After various searches, we focused on a composer and arranger originally from Palestrina, who has been living and working in Rome for many years, reconstructing and transcribing important works from the past. His name is Santino Cara, known to the musical audience for the numerous reconstructions from the manuscripts of *Vivaldi, Platti, Albinoni, Brescianello, Lucchesini, Telemann, Paradisi*, etc. The Academy, together with Santino Cara who has collected all the transcriptions made over the years, has drawn up a list of 340 works for flute and harpsichord (or piano), of which 80 were made available for the first publications and inserted in 8 volumes (10 each) published separately. These volumes include works by *Johann Sebastian Bach, Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, Antonio Vivaldi, Tomaso Albinoni, Georg Philipp Telemann, George Frideric Handel, Alessandro Scarlatti, Giovanni Benedetto Platti, Jean- Baptiste Loeillet de Gant, Giacomo de Lucchesini, Domenico Natale Sarro, Giovanni Battista Pergolesi and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart*. Most of these works are sonatas and concerts, with the exception of *Bach's Suite No.2 BWV 1067* included in the third volume and some *Mozart* quartets transcribed for flute and piano included in the first, fourth and fifth volumes. Certainly they are very beautiful and inviting works to perform. The Academy of Baroque Music Scores, wanted to make available to flutists and pianists who perform in duo very important works that the musicians know well, but we also wanted to include little-known composers of the Baroque period such as *Sarro, Lucchesini, Loeillet, Platti*, etc. who have left an imprint on the compositional style by opening the door to the classic, such as *Giovanni Benedetto Platti*, who is credited with the first hint of the structure of the modern sonata. Each of these volumes is cataloged with the abbreviation: "CS and number", which refers to the code of the Santino Cara catalogue. We do not allow ourselves to insert in this preface signs, dynamics, or examples on how to perform a specific passage or string or note, because those preparing to perform these sonatas and concerts are certainly musicians whose degree of advancement is well delineated. One last consideration, you will also find this preface in the other volumes of the series: "*Sonatas and Concertos for Flute and Piano*". We just have to wish you all good music.



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Anteprime - Prewievs

Concerto No.1 in A minor

BWV 1041

Flute and Piano

Composed in 1730 by Johann Sebastian Bach

1.

Allegro moderato ♩ = 92

I.

Tutti

f

7

12

17

2.

Flute Concerto in E major

BWV 1042

Flute and Piano

Composed in 1720 by Johann Sebastian Bach

I.

Allegro $\text{♩} = 50$

f

4

7

10

poco rall.....

a tempo

Solo

p

3.

Flute Sonata in E major

BWV 1016

Flute and Piano

Johann Sebastian Bach

I

Adagio ♩ = 64

mp

p

cresc.

cresc.

f

dim.

mf

dim.

dim.

mp

dim.

mp

p

cresc.

f

dim.

cresc.

mf

dim.

4.

Flute Sonata in C minor

BWV 1017

Flute and Piano

Johann Sebastian Bach

SICILIANO

Largo ♩ = 88

I

mp

p

4

8

mf

dim.

mp

dim.

11

mp

mf

cres.

p

mp

cres.

5.

Flute Sonata No.3 in A major

HWV 361

Flute and Piano

Composed in 1712 by George Frideric Handel

Larghetto (or Andante) ♩ = 52

I.

p

riten..... a tempo

7

10

6.

Flute Sonata in A minor

HWV 362

Flute and Piano

Composed in 1712 by George Frideric Handel

I.

Larghetto ♩ = 60

mp

riten. *a tempo*

5

9

13

The musical score is written for flute and piano. The flute part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Larghetto' with a quarter note equal to 60 beats. The dynamics are marked 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The score includes triplets and a ritardando section followed by a return to the original tempo. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 indicated. The first system covers measures 1-4, the second system covers measures 5-8, the third system covers measures 9-12, and the fourth system covers measures 13-16.

7.

Flute Sonata in C minor

CS/Pla2

Flute and Piano

Giovanni Benedetto Platti

I

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$

The musical score is written for Flute and Piano. It begins with a treble clef for the flute and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) for the piano. The key signature is C minor (three flats). The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked Adagio, with a quarter note equal to 40 beats. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present in the first measure. The score includes several measures of complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes. There are two trills marked with a wavy line and the word "trill". The tempo changes from Adagio to *rallentando* (marked with a wavy line and the word "rallentando") and then back to *a tempo* (marked with the word "a tempo"). The score ends with a final measure marked with a wavy line and the word "trill".

8.

Flute Concerto in A minor

Flute and Piano

Domenico Natale Sarro

(Trani, 24 December 1679 – Naples, 25 January 1744)

"Sonata undecima"

Largo ♩ = 58

I.

p e dolce *cresc.*

p *cresc.* *dim.*

riten..... *a tempo*

p *dim.* *p*

p *p*

9.

Flute Concerto in G major

Flute and Piano
Giovanni Battista Pergolesi

I

Spiritoso ♩ = 116

mf *mp* *p* *mf* *tr*

10.

Flute Concerto No.7 in B flat major

RV 464 Op.7

Flute and Piano

Composed by Antonio Vivaldi in 1717

I

Allegro $\text{♩} = 110$

The musical score is written for Flute and Piano. It is in common time (C) and B-flat major. The tempo is Allegro, with a quarter note equal to 110 beats per minute. The score is divided into four systems. The first system starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The third system starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The fourth system starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.