

Jean Baptiste Bréval

1734 – 1807

# Sonate

for Violoncello and Piano  
für Violoncello und Klavier

C major / C-Dur / Ut majeur

Arranged by / Arrangiert von  
Joachim Stutschewsky

CB 21  
ISMN 979-0-001-01681-0






PREVIEW  
Low Resolution

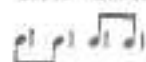
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# Zeichenerklärung

Explication des Signes / Explanation of the Signs

## A. Einfache Zeichen

-  Bindebogen = Legato (von legare = verbinden)
-  Längezeichen = Tenute (gehalten) - Détaché für einen besonders gedehnten Bogenstrich
-  Kürzezeichen = Staccato (von staccare = losmachen, abbrechen) für den liegenden, kurzen Strich
-  Kürzezeichen für Verklirnung der Note durch Aufheben des Bogens
-  Betonungszeichen = Akzent (von accentare = zuzwingen, betonen) für eine scharfe Betonung zu Beginn jeder Note, bewirkt auch einen plötzlichen Druck des Bogens auf die Saite mit sofortigem Nachlassen



## Signes simples

- Liaison = Legato (de legare = lier)
- Signe d'allongement - Tenute (tenu) - Détaché, pour indiquer un coup d'archet particulièrement allongé
- Signe de brièveté = Staccato (de staccare = détacher, rompre) pour indiquer un coup d'archet court et posé
- Signe de brièveté pour indiquer l'on abrège la note en soulevant l'archet
- Signe d'accentuation = accent (de accentare = accentuer) pour indiquer une accentuation à la première note de chaque mesure

## Simple Signs

- The slur = Legato (from legare = to bind)
- Sign for long strokes = Tenute = Détaché indicates a particularly long stroke
- Sign for short strokes = Staccato indicates a short stroke
- Sign for shortening a note by lifting the bow
- Sign of accentuation = accent (from accentare = to sing to, to accentuate) for a sharp accentuation at the beginning of each note, effected by a sudden pressure of the bow upon the string, followed by immediate release

## B. Kombinierte Zeichen

-  für breiten Strich mit anschließender kurzer Pause
-  für geworfenen Strich = Spiécato
-  für springenden Strich = Sautillé
-  für breiten Detaché in einem Bogenstrich
-  für festes Staccato (staccato serio) in einem Bogenstrich
-  für springenden Strich = Sautillé-Arpeggio

## Les autres Signes

-  ascendant / descendant Glisser légèrement d'une note à la suivante („glissando“)
-  Exécuter les deux notes en déplaçant le doigt (sans glissando)
-  Poser un ou plusieurs doigts simultanément sur deux, trois ou quatre cordes
-  Le doigt reste posé

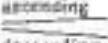
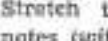
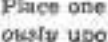

## Combined Signs

-  for the broad stroke followed by a short rest
-  for thrown bow = Spiécato
-  for spring bow = Sautillé
-  indicates broad Détaché in one bow
-  indicates firm Staccato (staccato serio) in one bow
-  indicates Sautillé-Arpeggio

## Les autres Signes

-  ascendant / descendant Glisser légèrement d'une note à la suivante („glissando“)
-  Exécuter les deux notes en déplaçant le doigt (sans glissando)
-  Poser un ou plusieurs doigts simultanément sur deux, trois ou quatre cordes
-  Le doigt reste posé
- (Talon) Tiers inférieur de l'archet
- (Milieu) Tiers du milieu de l'archet
- (Pointe) Tiers supérieur de l'archet
- Moitié supérieure de l'archet
- Moitié inférieure de l'archet
- Tout l'archet

## The remaining Signs

-  ascendant / descendant Glide lightly between two notes („glissando“)
-  Stretch the fingers between two notes (without glissando)
-  Place one or more fingers simultaneously upon two, three or four strings
-  The respective finger remains set
- (Nutz) lower third of the bow
- (Middle) middle third of the bow
- (Point or Tip) upper third of the bow
- upper half of the bow
- lower half of the bow
- whole bow

- Fr. (Frosch) unteres Drittel des Bogens
- M. (Mitte) mittleres Drittel des Bogens
- Sp. (Spitze) oberes Drittel des Bogens
- o. H. obere Hälfte des Bogens
- u. H. untere Hälfte des Bogens
- g. B. ganzer Bogen

# Sonate

C-Dur / Ut majeur / C major

Arrangiert von Joachim Stutschewsky

Jean Baptiste Bréval

Allegro

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The lower staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The tempo marking 'Allegro' is positioned above the first staff.

The second system continues the musical piece. It features similar notation to the first system, with a clear melodic line in the upper staff and a supporting accompaniment in the lower staff. The watermark 'PREVIEW' is overlaid diagonally across this system.

The third system of the score includes a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano) in the lower staff. The musical notation continues with various rhythmic patterns and chordal structures. The watermark 'PREVIEW' is also present here.

The fourth system shows the continuation of the sonata. The notation remains consistent with the previous systems, featuring a mix of melodic and harmonic elements. The watermark 'PREVIEW' is visible across the system.

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a top staff in bass clef, a middle staff in treble clef, and a bottom staff in bass clef. The top staff contains a melodic line with trills and slurs. The middle staff contains a series of chords. The bottom staff contains a bass line with eighth notes. Dynamics include *p* and *tr*.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a melodic line. The middle staff is in bass clef with a dense texture of chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a bass line. Dynamics include *p* and *mp*.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a melodic line. The middle staff is in treble clef with chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a bass line. Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, and *mp*.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a melodic line. The middle staff is in treble clef with chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a bass line. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*.

Fifth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a melodic line. The middle staff is in treble clef with chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a bass line. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, and *tr*.

PREVIEW Low Resolution

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano piece, page 6. The score is written for piano and includes a large, diagonal watermark that reads "PREVIEW" in a bold, sans-serif font. The watermark also contains the text "Low Resolution" in a smaller font. The musical notation consists of several systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings visible are *mp*, *p*, *pp*, *mf*, and *p*. The piece appears to be in a minor key, as indicated by the presence of a key signature with one sharp (F#) in the bass clef. The overall style is that of a classical or contemporary piano composition.



rit. *a tempo*  
*f* *a tempo*  
*mf* *mf*

The first system of music features a bass staff with a melodic line starting with a *rit.* (ritardando) and *a tempo* (return to tempo) marking. The piano part begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The system concludes with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking.

*mf*

The second system continues the musical piece, showing the piano part with a *mf* dynamic marking.

*mp*

The third system features a piano part with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic marking.

*mp* *pp* *p*

The fourth system shows a piano part with dynamic markings of *mp*, *pp* (pianissimo), and *p* (piano).

*mf* *f* *mf*

The fifth system concludes the page with dynamic markings of *mf*, *f* (forte), and *mf*.

PREVIEW Low Resolution

First system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line in bass clef. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Dynamics include *p* and *mf*. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom two staves provide harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *mp*. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom two staves provide harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mp*. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom two staves provide harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf*. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.

Rondo grazioso

Fifth system of musical notation, starting with the tempo marking "Rondo grazioso". The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Dynamics include *p*. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.