

Giuseppe Sammartini

1695 – 1757

2 Sonaten

2 Sonatas

für Querflöte (Oboe) und Basso continuo
for Flute (Oboe) and Basso continuo
opus 2/4 und / and 2/6

Herausgegeben von / Edited by
Hugo Ruf

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Vorwort

Giuseppe Sammartini, der ältere der beiden berühmten Söhne des ferraresischen Oboisten Alexis Saint-Martin, wurde 1695 in Mailand geboren. Über die ersten Jahrzehnte seines Lebens ist nur wenig bekannt. Man weiß von einem Konzert in Novara, in dem er zusammen mit seinem Vater als Oboist auftrat (1711), und man kennt das Autogramm, das er 1726 an Quantz aus dem Jahre 1726, wonach Giuseppe Sammartini und Alessandro Scarlatti in Mailand gewesen sein soll; Quantz zählt ihn mit Antonio Vivaldi zu den besten oberitalienischen Instrumentalisten.

1729 trat Giuseppe Sammartini, der zur Unterscheidung von seinem Bruder Giovanni Battista gerne der „Londoner Sammartini“ genannt wurde, an das kleine Theater am Haymarket auf. Er wurde in England schnell berühmt und erlangte ein hohes Ansehen als Virtuose und als Lehrer (Hawkins: „greatest oboist they ever knew“). Weniger bekannt und geschätzt waren seine zahlreichen Kompositionen, was leider auch heute noch kaum beachtet wird, ebenbürtig neben Vivaldi, Francesco Minniti und sogar Georg Friedrich Händel stellen (Barney: „sweet, sweet, sweet, and fire“). Viele seiner Werke wurden erst nach seinem Tode im 19. Jahrhundert hinein großer Beliebtheit. Giuseppe

Die vorliegenden Sonaten in G-Dur: SONATA I und SONATA VI aus: XII SONATE / a Flauto / Reverendo Signor GIUSEPPE SAN MARTINI / Milano 1734. Übertrug: CHARLES LE CÈNE / No. 584. Beide Sonaten zeigen das hohe Niveau von Sammartinis exzellenten Oboenspielen. Die Sonate in G-Dur weist, wie alle, auf die Traversflöte zu, eignen sich wegen der nicht allzu hohen Lage der Melodien (höchster Ton in der G-Dur-Sonate, d'' ist in der a-Moll-Sonate gefordert) vorzüglich für eine Ausführung mit Oboe.

Die Sonate in a-Moll ist ein virtuoses Werk. (Siehe auch: SONATA in a-Moll). Nachdruck: 1793 mit dem Titel: SIX/SOLOS/For a/GERMAN FLUTE or VIOLIN / with a Bass for the/HARPSICORD or VIOLONCELLO/COMPOS'D BY/SIG:^{no} GIUSEPPE SAMMARTINI/Opera 2^a/ London. Printed for J. Walsh in Catharine Street in the Strand.

Die vorliegenden Abweichungen des Walsh-Druck-Textes vom Text des Le Cène - Erstdrucks sind wahrscheinlich auf Korrekturwünsche Sammartinis zurück. In unserer Ausgabe sind diese Korrekturen berücksichtigt worden.

Preface

Giuseppe Sammartini, the elder of the two famous sons of the French oboist Alessandro Martin, was born in Milan in 1695. Little is known about the first three decades of his life. We know of a concert (1711) in Novara, in which he played oboe together with Giovanni Vivaldi. A quote from Johann Joachim Quantz of 1726, according to which Giuseppe was "what was the only decent wind player in Milan at the time; Quantz ranked him together with Giovanni Vivaldi and Luigi Madonis among the best instrumentalists in Northern Italy", is the only mention of him.

In 1729 Giuseppe Sammartini, often referred to as the "London oboe player", moved to London in order to distinguish him from his brother Giovanni Battista, who had already gained fame and prominence at the *Little Theatre* in the Haymarket. Soon he became famous as a virtuoso and teacher (Hawkins: "greater oboist than any other known"). His numerous compositions were not as famous and popular as those of his brother, even though at the time they put him on a par with masters like Francesco Maria Veracini and George Frideric Handel (Burney: "music full of science, original, and full of invention, but his compositions are still disregarded today. Many of his works only appeared in the 19th century, when they were again very popular till far into the 19th century. Giuseppe Sammartini was a very talented and successful composer").

The present sonatas in C major and G major, Op. 2, No. 1 and 2, are taken from the *SONATA VI* from: *XII SONATE/a Flauto/over/la Flauto/Seconda/RA SECONDA/DI/GIUSEPPE SAN MARTINI/Milano/1735/No. 584*. Both sonatas are found in the first edition, but because their range is not very high (c' and g' respectively), they are not included in the present edition. The highest note of the G major sonata, d''' appears three times as the highest note of the C major sonata. They are excellently suited to the oboe; Giuseppe Sammartini was after all a virtuoso oboist. His exquisite oboe playing, which was highly praised by his contemporaries, is the reason for the popularity of his music.

This edition is based on the first edition of the sonatas, which were published in the *SONATA VI* from: *XII SONATE/a Flauto/over/la Flauto/Seconda/RA SECONDA/DI/GIUSEPPE SAN MARTINI/Milano/1735/No. 584*. The title of the sonatas is: *SONATA VI/For a GERMAN FLUTE or VIOLIN/with a Flauto/over/la Flauto/Seconda/RA SECONDA/DI/GIUSEPPE SAN MARTINI/Opus 2/London. Printed for I. Walsh in Catharine Street in the Strand*. The title of the sonatas is: *SONATA VI/For a GERMAN FLUTE or VIOLIN/with a Flauto/over/la Flauto/Seconda/RA SECONDA/DI/GIUSEPPE SAN MARTINI/Opus 2/London. Printed for I. Walsh in Catharine Street in the Strand*.

Minor variations between the Walsh print and the text of the Le Cène first edition are probably corrections by Sammartini. These corrections have been incorporated in the present edition.

Sonate

G-Dur / G major
opus 2/4

Herausgegeben von / Edited by
Hugo Ruf

Giuseppe Sammartini
1695-1750

Andante

Flauto traverso
o Oboe

Basso continuo

The musical score is for a sonata in G major, opus 2/4 by Giuseppe Sammartini. It is marked Andante. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first system shows measures 1-4. The second system shows measures 5-8. The third system shows measures 9-12. The fourth system shows measures 13-16. The score includes a large diagonal watermark reading 'PREVIEW Low Resolution'.

13

6 4 6 7 6 10 6 10 11 1

17

6 4 6 6 10 6

21

1 1 11 11 11 11

25

6 4 3 7 6 4 6 6 11 11

1. 2.

Adagio

[attaca]

4 6 6 6 6 6 7 16

[attaca]

Allegro

This musical score is for a piece in 6/8 time, marked **Allegro**. It is written for piano and consists of several systems of staves. The score includes a large diagonal watermark reading "PREVIEW Low Resolution".

The score is organized into systems, with measures numbered 1 through 12. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A large diagonal watermark reading "PREVIEW Low Resolution" is overlaid across the center of the page.

The score includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) marked with repeat signs. The first ending leads back to an earlier section, while the second ending concludes the piece. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

19

23

27

31

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This musical score is for measures 19 through 31 of a piece. It is written for guitar and piano. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The guitar part (top staff) includes various melodic lines, some with grace notes (e.g., measure 20), and a final melodic phrase in measure 31. The piano part (bottom staff) provides harmonic support with chords and moving bass lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'PREVIEW Low Resolution' is overlaid across the center of the page.