

Sonate

RV 58 "Il Pastor Fido"

Trombone (♭ + ♪) & Piano / Organ

Arr.: Colette Mourey

Nicolas Chédeville

Publié sous le nom de Antonio Vivaldi

EMR 98047

EMR 51982: Trombone & String Orchestra

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Sonate

RV 58 "Il Pastor Fido"

***Nicolas Chédeville. Publié sous le nom de Antonio Vivaldi
(Arr.: Colette Mourey)***

English:

The Sonata RV 58 "Il Pastor Fido" is an emblematic work attributed to Antonio Vivaldi, but whose true authorship belongs to the French musician Nicolas Chédeville. Published in the 18th century under the name of the Venetian master, this sonata reflects the period's taste for pastoral scenes and rustic atmospheres. Its elegant, singing style combines French refinement with Italian influences. The movements alternate between gentle lyricism and lively rhythms, evoking idealized bucolic landscapes. The work captivates with its clarity of form and accessible expressiveness. It also illustrates a common publishing practice of the time, where prestigious names were used to ensure wider success. This arrangement by Colette Mourey offers a sensitive and respectful reinterpretation. It highlights the poetic charm and timeless appeal of this unique sonata.

Français:

La Sonate RV 58 « Il Pastor Fido » est une œuvre emblématique attribuée à Antonio Vivaldi, mais dont la véritable paternité revient au musicien français Nicolas Chédeville. Publiée au XVIIIe siècle sous le nom du maître vénitien, cette sonate illustre le goût de l'époque pour les pastorales et les atmosphères champêtres. L'écriture élégante et chantante met en valeur un style galant, mêlant raffinement français et influences italiennes. Les mouvements alternent entre douceur mélodique et vivacité rythmique, évoquant des scènes bucoliques idéalisées. L'œuvre séduit par sa clarté formelle et son expressivité accessible. Elle témoigne également d'une pratique éditoriale courante consistant à emprunter des noms prestigieux pour assurer le succès d'une publication. Cette version arrangée par Colette Mourey propose une relecture respectueuse et sensible. Elle met en lumière toute la poésie et le charme intemporel de cette sonate singulière.

Deutsch:

Die Sonate RV 58 „Il Pastor Fido“ ist ein emblematisches Werk, das Antonio Vivaldi zugeschrieben wurde, dessen tatsächlicher Urheber jedoch der französische Musiker Nicolas Chédeville ist. Im 18. Jahrhundert unter dem Namen des venezianischen Meisters veröffentlicht, spiegelt diese Sonate die Vorliebe der Epoche für pastorale Stimmungen und ländliche Szenerien wider. Die elegante und gesangliche Schreibweise verbindet französische Raffinesse mit italienischen Einflüssen. Die Sätze wechseln zwischen sanfter Melodik und lebhafter Rhythmik und evozieren idealisierte bukolische Bilder. Das Werk besticht durch seine klare Form und seine zugängliche Ausdruckskraft. Zugleich zeugt es von einer damals verbreiteten Verlagspraxis, berühmte Namen zur Förderung des Erfolgs zu nutzen. Diese Bearbeitung von Colette Mourey bietet eine einfühlsame und respektvolle Neudeutung. Sie bringt den poetischen Charme und die zeitlose Schönheit dieser besonderen Sonate zur Geltung.



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Sonate

TROMBONE

RV 58 "Il Pastor Fido"

Nicolas Chédeville

(1705-1782)

Publié sous le nom de

Antonio Vivaldi

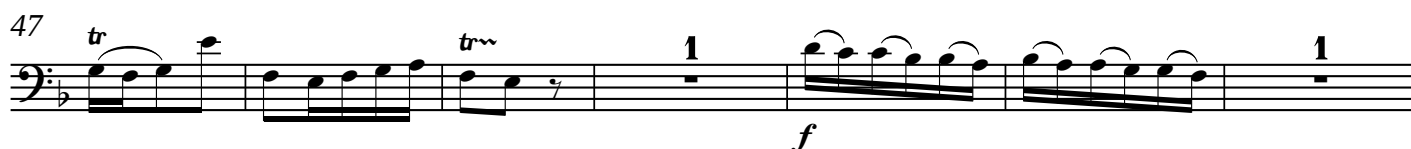
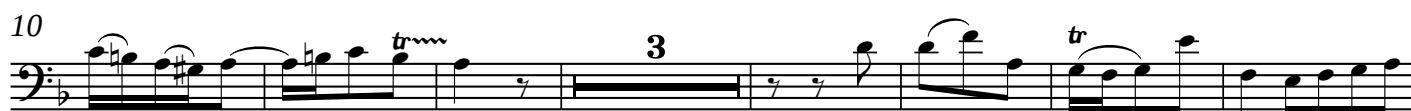
(1678-1741)

Arr.: Colette Mourey

I

Vivace ♩ = 56

Photocopying
is illegal!



Adagio ♩ = 66



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Sonate

RV 58 "Il Pastor Fido"

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I

Vivace ♩ = 56

Score for Trombone and Piano / Organ, measures 1 to 17.

Measures 1-4: Trombone has a whole rest. Piano/Organ begins with a *mf* dynamic and *espress.* marking. Trills are indicated in measures 2 and 4.

Measures 5-10: Trombone has a continuous eighth-note line with trills in measures 6 and 8. Piano/Organ continues with chords and eighth-note patterns.

Measures 11-16: Trombone has a continuous eighth-note line with trills in measures 12 and 14. Piano/Organ continues with chords and eighth-note patterns.

Measure 17: Both parts end with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.

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22

Measures 22-26 of a musical score. The system includes a bass staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The bass staff features triplet eighth notes and trills, with dynamics *dim.*, *cresc.*, and *dim.*. The grand staff has a treble staff with chords and a bass staff with eighth notes. Dynamics *dim.*, *cresc.*, and *dim.* are marked in the grand staff.

27

Measures 27-31 of a musical score. The system includes a bass staff and a grand staff. The bass staff has rests followed by a measure with a dynamic of *mp*. The grand staff features chords and trills in the treble staff, with a dynamic of *mp* in the bass staff.

32

Measures 32-36 of a musical score. The system includes a bass staff and a grand staff. The bass staff has trills and a dynamic of *cresc.*. The grand staff features chords and eighth notes in the treble staff, with a dynamic of *cresc.* in the bass staff.

37

Measures 37-41 of a musical score. The system includes a bass staff and a grand staff. The bass staff has eighth notes and a dynamic of *dim.*. The grand staff features chords and eighth notes in the treble staff, with a dynamic of *dim.* in the bass staff.

Alla breve (Fuga a cappella) $\text{♩} = 88$

Measures 1-5 of the musical score. The piece is in B-flat major, 2/4 time. The bassoon part (top staff) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, playing a series of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment (bottom staves) enters in measure 4 with a forte (*f*) dynamic, featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Measures 6-10 of the musical score. The bassoon part continues with a mezzo-forte (*mp*) dynamic, marked *sempre cresc.* The piano accompaniment also continues with a mezzo-forte (*mp*) dynamic, marked *sempre cresc.* The texture is dense with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Measures 11-15 of the musical score. The bassoon part starts at mezzo-forte (*mf*) and increases to a crescendo (*cresc.*). The piano accompaniment also starts at mezzo-forte (*mf*) and increases to a crescendo (*cresc.*). The piano part features a complex, fast-moving melodic line.

Measures 16-20 of the musical score. The bassoon part continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment features a complex, fast-moving melodic line in the right hand, while the left hand provides a steady bass line.

21

Measures 21-25 of a musical score. The system consists of three staves: a single bass staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 21 features a melodic line in the bass staff starting on G4, moving stepwise up to D5, with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The grand staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines in both hands. Measure 25 ends with a repeat sign.

26

Measures 26-30 of a musical score. The system consists of three staves: a single bass staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has one flat. Measure 26 features a melodic line in the bass staff starting on G4, moving stepwise up to D5, with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The grand staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines in both hands. Measure 30 ends with a repeat sign.

31

Measures 31-35 of a musical score. The system consists of three staves: a single bass staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has one flat. Measure 31 features a melodic line in the bass staff starting on G4, moving stepwise up to D5, with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The grand staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines in both hands. Measure 35 ends with a repeat sign.

36

Measures 36-40 of a musical score. The system consists of three staves: a single bass staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has one flat. Measure 36 features a melodic line in the bass staff starting on G4, moving stepwise up to D5, with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) crescendo (*cresc.*) dynamic marking. The grand staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines in both hands. Measure 40 ends with a repeat sign.

Largo ♩. = 44

mp espress.

4

mp espress.

7

tr

10

tr

cresc.

cresc.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for piano, measures 1 through 13. The tempo is marked 'Largo' with a quarter note equal to 44 beats. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 8/8. The score is written for piano with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Measure 1 starts with a piano introduction in the right hand, marked 'mp espress.'. Measures 2-4 continue the piano introduction. Measure 5 begins the main theme in the right hand, marked 'mp espress.'. Measures 6-8 continue the main theme. Measure 9 features a trill in the right hand. Measure 10 continues the main theme. Measure 11 features a trill in the right hand. Measure 12 continues the main theme. Measure 13 ends with a crescendo in the right hand.

Allegro ma non presto ♩ = 112

Measures 1-6 of the musical score. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro ma non presto' with a quarter note equal to 112 beats. The first system shows the beginning of the piece. The right hand starts with a series of chords and eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic marking *f deciso* is present in the first measure.

7

Measures 7-12 of the musical score. The right hand continues with a melodic line featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic marking *f deciso* is present in measure 7. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 12 in the right hand.

13

Measures 13-18 of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with a long phrase spanning measures 13-14, followed by a series of chords. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic marking *f* is present in measure 13.

19

Measures 19-24 of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with a long phrase spanning measures 19-20, followed by a series of chords. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic markings *mf*, *mp*, and *cresc.* are present in measures 19, 21, and 22 respectively.

Measures 25-29 of the musical score. The system consists of three staves: a single bass staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 25 features a melodic line in the bass staff and a complex chordal texture in the grand staff. Measures 26-29 continue with similar textures, including some sixteenth-note patterns in the bass staff.

Measures 30-33 of the musical score. The system consists of three staves: a single bass staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. Measure 30 has a melodic line in the bass staff with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking, followed by a *mp* (mezzo-piano) marking. Measures 31-33 show a more complex texture in the grand staff, with a *f* (forte) marking in measure 33. The bass staff continues with a melodic line.

Measures 34-39 of the musical score. The system consists of three staves: a single bass staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. Measures 34-39 feature a complex texture in the grand staff, with a *f* (forte) marking in measure 34. The bass staff continues with a melodic line.

Measures 40-44 of the musical score. The system consists of three staves: a single bass staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. Measure 40 has a melodic line in the bass staff with a *f* (forte) marking. Measures 41-44 show a complex texture in the grand staff, with a *f* (forte) marking in measure 41. The bass staff continues with a melodic line.

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