

# Sonate

*RV 58 "Il Pastor Fido"*

E<sup>b</sup> Cornet & Piano / Organ

Arr.: Colette Mourey

**Nicolas Chédeville**

*Publié sous le nom de Antonio Vivaldi*

**EMR 98050**

EMR 51982: E<sup>b</sup> Cornet & String Orchestra

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## **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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E♭ CORNET

# Sonate

## RV 58 "Il Pastor Fido"

Nicolas Chédeville

(1705-1782)

Publié sous le nom de

**Antonio Vivaldi**

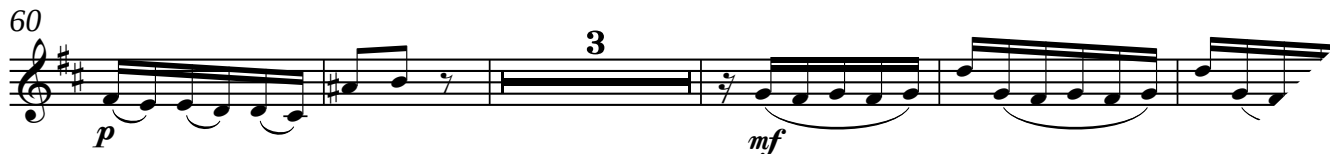
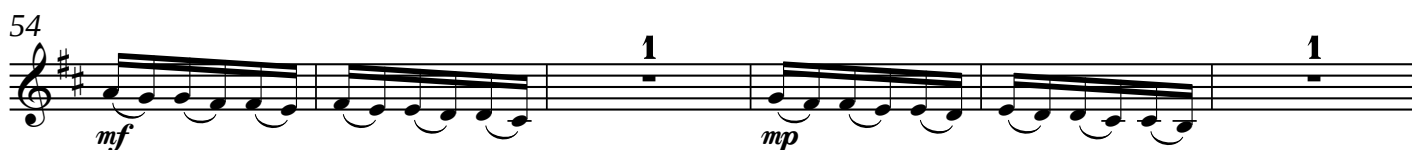
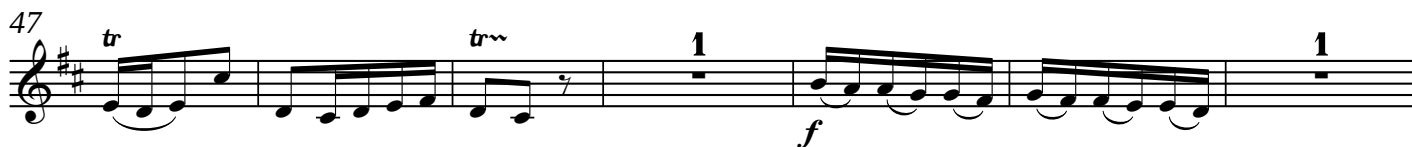
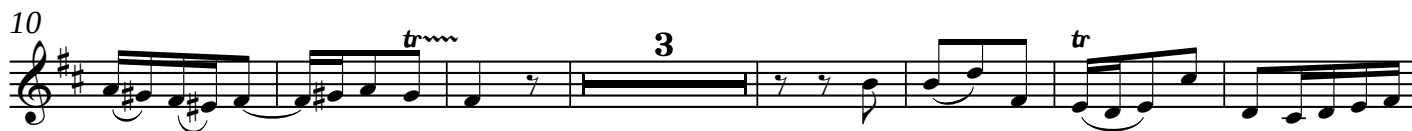
(1678-1741)

Arr.: Colette Mourey

### I

**Vivace** ♩. = 56

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**Adagio** ♩



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# Sonate

## RV 58 "Il Pastor Fido"

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(1705-1782)

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**Antonio Vivaldi**

(1678-1741)

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### I

Vivace  $\text{♩} = 56$

Score for Eb Cornet and Piano / Organ.

The score is written in 3/8 time, key of D major (two sharps). The tempo is Vivace, with a metronome marking of 56 quarter notes per minute.

The Eb Cornet part features several trills (tr) and a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte).

The Piano / Organ part is marked *mf* and *espress.* (espressivo). It includes various trills (tr) and a crescendo (cresc.) marking near the end of the section.

Measure numbers 5, 11, and 17 are indicated at the start of their respective systems.

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Musical score for measures 22-26. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measures 22-23 feature a treble staff with triplet eighth notes and a grand staff with a descending eighth-note line. Dynamic markings include *dim.* and *cresc.*. Measures 24-26 show a treble staff with a descending eighth-note line and a grand staff with a descending eighth-note line. Dynamic markings include *dim.* and *cresc.*.

Musical score for measures 27-31. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measures 27-28 feature a treble staff with a descending eighth-note line and a grand staff with a descending eighth-note line. Dynamic markings include *mp*. Measures 29-31 show a treble staff with a descending eighth-note line and a grand staff with a descending eighth-note line. Dynamic markings include *mp* and *cresc.*.

Musical score for measures 32-36. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measures 32-33 feature a treble staff with a descending eighth-note line and a grand staff with a descending eighth-note line. Dynamic markings include *cresc.*. Measures 34-36 show a treble staff with a descending eighth-note line and a grand staff with a descending eighth-note line. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* and *dim.*.

Musical score for measures 37-41. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measures 37-38 feature a treble staff with a descending eighth-note line and a grand staff with a descending eighth-note line. Dynamic markings include *dim.*. Measures 39-41 show a treble staff with a descending eighth-note line and a grand staff with a descending eighth-note line. Dynamic markings include *dim.* and *cresc.*.

## Alla breve (Fuga a cappella) ♩ = 88

Measures 1-5 of the musical score. The vocal line (treble clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) is silent for the first three measures. In measure 4, the piano enters with a forte (f) dynamic, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in both hands.

6

Measures 6-10 of the musical score. Both the vocal line and the piano accompaniment continue with a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a 'sempre cresc.' (always crescendo) instruction. The vocal line features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the piano accompaniment provides a complex harmonic and rhythmic support.

11

Measures 11-15 of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a 'cresc.' (crescendo) instruction. The piano accompaniment also features a 'cresc.' instruction. The texture becomes more dense with various chords and melodic lines in both hands.

16

Measures 16-20 of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The piano accompaniment features a 'cresc.' instruction. The piece concludes with a final chord in the piano and a whole note in the vocal line.

21

Measures 21-25 of the musical score. The system consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a quarter rest, followed by a half note G4, and then a quarter note F#4. The piano accompaniment is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It features a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and a more complex right hand with chords and moving lines. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in both staves.

26

Measures 26-30 of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F#4, and then a quarter rest. The piano accompaniment continues with its eighth-note bass line and complex right-hand figures. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in the piano part.

31

Measures 31-35 of the musical score. The vocal line has a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F#4, and then a quarter rest. The piano accompaniment continues with its eighth-note bass line and complex right-hand figures, including some sustained chords. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in the piano part.

36

Measures 36-40 of the musical score. The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F#4, and then a quarter rest. The piano accompaniment continues with its eighth-note bass line and complex right-hand figures. A mezzo-forte crescendo (*mf cresc.*) dynamic marking is present in both staves.

Largo  $\text{♩} = 44$ 

The musical score is written for piano in 9/8 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Largo' with a quarter note equal to 44 beats. The score consists of four systems, each with a single melodic line in the treble clef and a piano accompaniment in the grand staff (treble and bass clefs).

- Measure 1:** The piano accompaniment begins with a series of chords and eighth notes. The melodic line is a whole rest.
- Measure 2:** Similar piano accompaniment. The melodic line is a whole rest.
- Measure 3:** Similar piano accompaniment. The melodic line is a whole rest.
- Measure 4:** The piano accompaniment continues. The melodic line begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note F#4, and then a trill on E4. The dynamic is *mp espress.*
- Measure 5:** The piano accompaniment continues. The melodic line continues the trill on E4.
- Measure 6:** The piano accompaniment continues. The melodic line continues the trill on E4.
- Measure 7:** The piano accompaniment continues. The melodic line continues the trill on E4.
- Measure 8:** The piano accompaniment continues. The melodic line continues the trill on E4.
- Measure 9:** The piano accompaniment continues. The melodic line continues the trill on E4.
- Measure 10:** The piano accompaniment continues. The melodic line continues the trill on E4.



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 sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro ma non presto' with a quarter note equal to 112 beats. The first system shows a piano introduction with a forte (*f*) and decisive (*deciso*) dynamic. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the violin part has a melodic line with some rests.

7

Measures 7-12 of the musical score. The piano part continues with its rhythmic pattern, and the violin part enters with a melodic line. The dynamic remains *f deciso*. The system concludes with a fermata over the final measure.

13

Measures 13-18 of the musical score. The piano part features a more complex rhythmic pattern with triplets. The violin part has a melodic line with some rests. The dynamic remains *f deciso*.

19

Measures 19-24 of the musical score. The piano part features a melodic line with some rests. The violin part has a melodic line with some rests. The dynamics are marked *mf*, *mp*, and *cresc.* (crescendo).

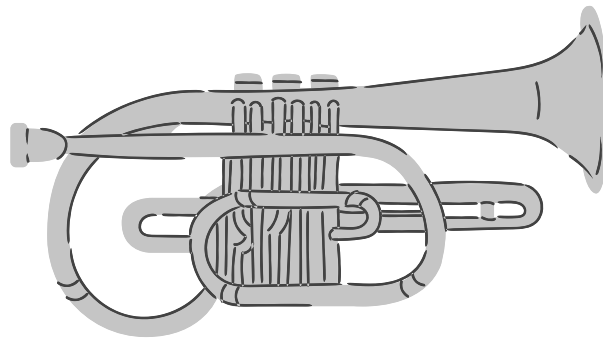
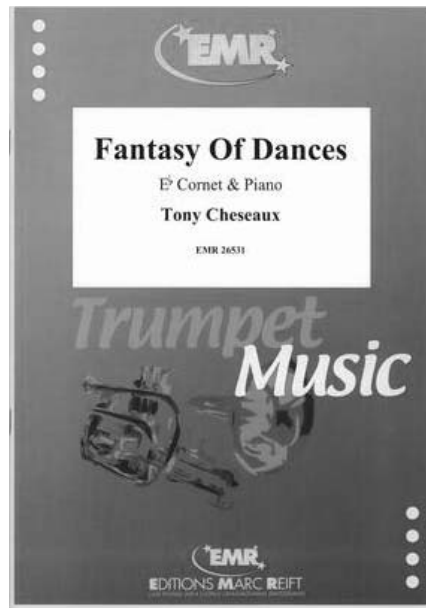
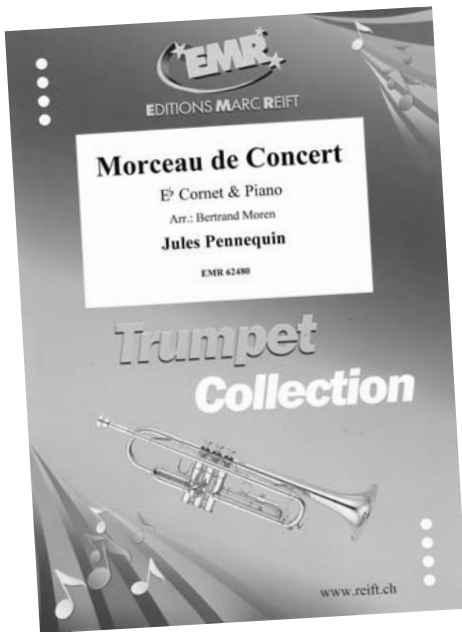
Measures 25-29 of the musical score. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody in the top staff is a series of eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff features a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes in the right hand, and a simpler bass line in the left hand.

Measures 30-33 of the musical score. The system consists of three staves. Dynamic markings are present: *dim.* (diminuendo) and *mp* (mezzo-piano) in the top staff at measures 30 and 31, and *dim.* and *mp* in the piano right hand at measures 31 and 32. A *f* (forte) marking appears in the piano right hand at measure 33. The piano accompaniment continues with complex textures in the right hand and a steady bass line.

Measures 34-39 of the musical score. The system consists of three staves. The top staff contains whole rests for all five measures. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff continues with complex textures in the right hand and a steady bass line.

Measures 40-44 of the musical score. The system consists of three staves. A *f* (forte) marking is present in the top staff at measure 40. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff continues with complex textures in the right hand and a steady bass line.

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