

Morten Ræhs

(1702–1766)

Sonata 4.

From

VI Sonate per il Flauto Traversiere...

1748

Musiksammlung der Landesbibliothek Meckelburg-Vorpommern Schwerin, Mus. 4400

Edited by

Christian Mondrup & Mogens Friis

Flauto Traverso

# Preface

This score is part of the first modern edition of 6 sonatas for flute and basso continuo by Morten Ræhs (1702–1766) based on a manuscript kept at Musiksammlung der Landesbibliothek Meckelburg-Vorpommern Schwerin (Mus. 4400) titled “VI Sonate per il Flauto Traversiere ... dal Rees”.

The manuscripts have many obvious write errors, the correction of which have been reported in the critical notes at the end of the full score and the urtext score or, in the case of obviously missing ties, indicated in the modern edition as dashed ties. A few changes made by the editors are not error corrections but rather due to musical considerations such as rhythmic or melodic consistency. These changes are marked directly in the score with note numbers referring to corresponding music examples in the critical notes.

A general problem with the manuscript source of the sonatas is the phrasing slurs which seem to have been drawn sometimes very casually. This often leaves the editors with the problem of ‘reconstructing’ the actual intentions of the composer. Hence the phrasing slurs found in our modern edition should be taken with a grain of salt. We strongly recommend our critical readers to compare our slurs with those found in the facsimiles of the manuscript.

The use of accidentals in the manuscript source seems to reflect a change of practice at the time of copying. Sometimes accidental sharps, flats and naturals have been set redundantly within a bar while at other occasions in accordance with modern usage. In our modern edition the accidentals have been “normalized”, most often silently, but in a few cases accidentals added by the editors have been surrounded by parentheses.

The editors want to thank Andrea Friggi and Colin Booth for their kind and generous advice on the continuo realisations.

The scores have been typeset by Christian Mondrup by means of the music notation program MUP (see the Arkkra Enterprises home page <http://www.arkkra.com>) for the note graphics and the publishing program T<sub>E</sub>X (see the T<sub>E</sub>X Users Group home page <http://www.tug.org>) for frontpages, critical notes etc.

Our edition of the music by Morten Ræhs is “free” sheet music provided for non-commercial usage meaning that you may download the files for viewing or printing on paper and that you may give printed copies to others. It does not mean, however, that you may sell printed scores nor distribute digital copies of these editions in the given format or any other converted format without the express consent of the editors.

Mogens Friis ([mogens.friis@stofanet.dk](mailto:mogens.friis@stofanet.dk))

Christian Mondrup ([reccmo@daimi.au.dk](mailto:reccmo@daimi.au.dk))

# Flauto Traversiere. Sonata 4.

Allegro moderato

Morten Ræhs (1702-1766)

3

5

7

9

11

14

16

18

\*) Finger vibrato, see critical notes

## Flauto Traversiere.

20

22

24

26

28

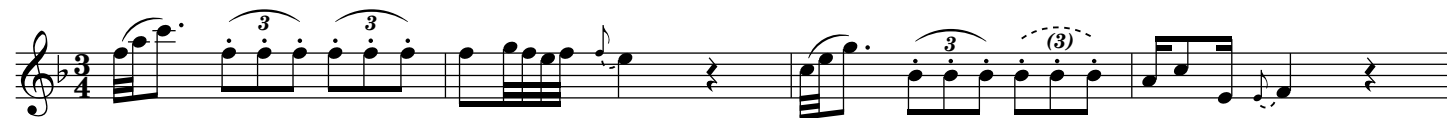
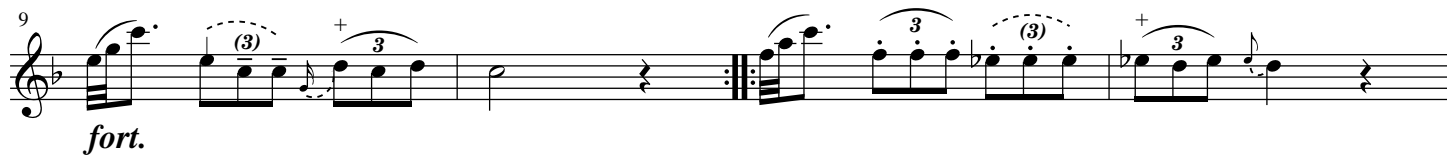
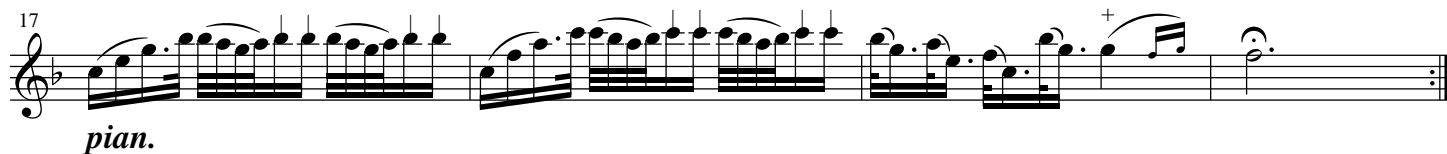
30

33

\*) Finger vibrato, see critical notes

Andante

Flauto Traversiere.

*fpian.**fort.**pian.*

Vivace

Flauto Traversiere.

This musical score is for a flute part, marked 'Vivace'. It consists of ten staves of music, each containing measures 1 through 55. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/8. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and specific note values. Trills are indicated by a '3' above a bracketed group of notes, and many notes are marked with a '+' sign. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and bar lines clearly visible. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of 3/8. The music is written in a single system, with measures 1 through 55. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and specific note values. Trills are indicated by a '3' above a bracketed group of notes, and many notes are marked with a '+' sign. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and bar lines clearly visible.