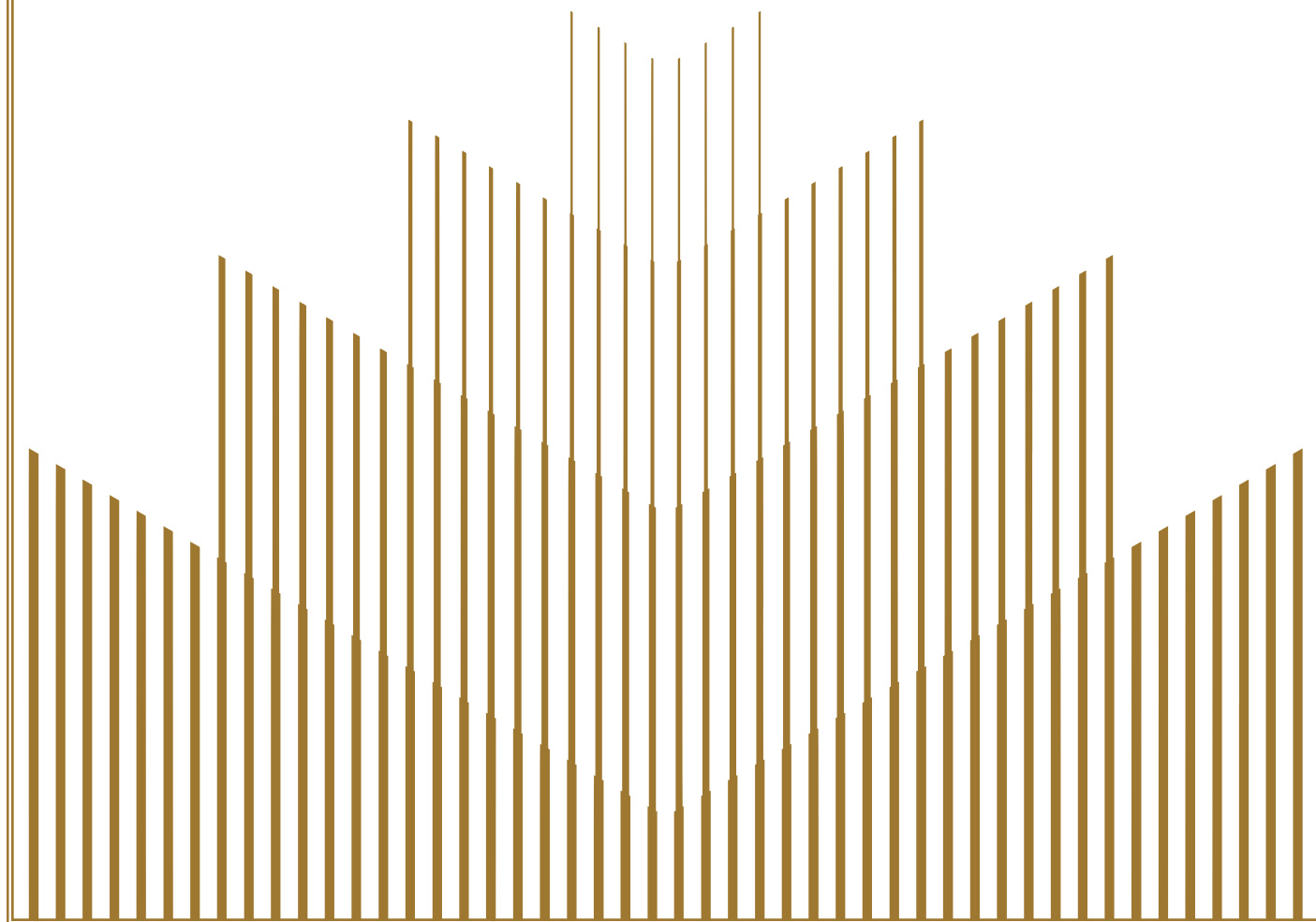


VERACINI, SAMMARTINI, ET AL.

Six Sonatas for Chalumeau and Basso Continuo
from Ms. A-Wgm Q 16494 / IX 8707



HARMONIA
STELLARUM
E D I T I O N S

VERACINI, SAMMARTINI, ET AL.

Six Sonatas for Chalumeau and Basso Continuo
from Ms. A-Wgm Q 16494 / IX 8707

edited by
Mario Aschauer

HARMONIA
STELLARUM
E D I T I O N S

CONTENTS

Preface	2
Sonata I. in B $\flat$	2
Sonata II. in F	8
Sonata III. in B $\flat$	16
Sonata IV. in B $\flat$	23
Sonata V. in F	28
Sonata VI. in B $\flat$	35
Appendix I.	42
Appendix II.	43
Appendix III.	46
Critical Commentary	51

HARMONIA STELLARUM EDITIONS
is an imprint of MNAmusic, LLC
Houston, Texas, USA
harmoniastellarumedititions.com
info@harmoniastellarumedititions.com
Cover Design: Andrii Savsunenko

© 2026 MNAmusic, LLC. All rights reserved.

The original musical work reproduced in this edition is in the public domain. This edition, including editorial material, realization, engraving, translations, and critical commentary, is protected by copyright.

Purchase of this edition grants permission for personal use and performance. Reproduction, redistribution, or commercial use without written permission is prohibited.

ISMN 979-0-800311-00-0
HSE-CA001

First edition, June 2026

PREFACE

The *Archiv, Bibliothek und Sammlungen der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Wien* (A-Wgm) holds a manuscript miscellany of seventeen sonatas for treble instrument and basso continuo under the call number IX 8707 / Q 16494.¹ Judging from the paper types and handwriting, the manuscripts of the individual sonatas were copied by six different scribes, probably during the first decades of the eighteenth century. At an unknown date, they were bound together into a single volume with a modest cardboard cover. Archival inventories suggest that the manuscript entered the *Musikfreunde* archive as part of Archduke Rudolph's collection.² Beyond this, nothing is known about its provenance.

The volume lacks a title page, but a crude yellow paper label glued to the front cover bears the pencil inscription "Veracini," probably added by a nineteenth-century hand. Three sonatas in the collection (nos. 1, 10, and 11) are indeed attributed by their respective scribes to Francesco Maria Veracini (1690–1768). Sonata no. 11 may even constitute an autograph manuscript by Veracini himself.³ Sonata no. 9 is attributed to Prospero Cauciello, although no concordant source is presently known. The "Sonata a Flauto Solo," no. 12, bearing the abbreviation "Bar:" in the lower right corner, can be identified as no. 6 from Francesco Barsanti's *Sonatas or Solos for a Flute with a Thorough Bass for the Harpsicord [sic] or Bass Violin* (London, 1724).

The remaining twelve sonatas (nos. 2–8 and 13–17) are written in the same hand (copyist B) and may originally have formed a set—or perhaps two sets, since collections of six or twelve pieces were common in the eighteenth century. Sonatas nos. 5, 7, and 17 are more or less revised versions of sonatas by Andrea Zani and Lodovico Ferronati. Sonatas nos. 3, 8, 13, and 15 can be shown to be pasticcios, that is, compilations assembled from works by various composers, most likely without their involvement. These include movements drawn from printed and manuscript collections by Francesco Maria Veracini, Giuseppe Matteo Alberti, Giovanni Stefano Carbonelli, and Giuseppe Sammartini (see Table 1).

1 Ernst Schlader, "Sonaten für Sciallamoè und Basso continuo aus dem Archiv der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde Wien," in *Das Chalumeau: Geschichte, Repertoire und Aufführungspraxis*, ed. Christian Philipsen and Monika Lustig, Michaelsteiner Konferenzberichte 90 (Michaelstein, 2025), 165–76.

2 I would like to thank the director of the archive, Dr. Johannes Prominczel, for his help with the bibliographic history of the manuscript.

3 John Walter Hill, "The Life and Works of Francesco Maria Veracini" (PhD diss., Harvard, 1972): 228.

Sonatas nos. 2, 3, 6, 14, and 16 were originally titled "Sonata à Sciallamoè Solo." In each case, however, "Sciallamoè Solo" was erased by scraping the paper and corrected to read "Sonata à Solo." As Table 1 demonstrates, concordant pieces were transposed from their original keys into F major or B♭ major, and their solo parts modified to fit within the range of the treble chalumeau. Trills and appoggiaturas were added where they can be comfortably executed on the instrument.

A sixth sonata, no. 15 in the manuscript, lacks any correction of the instrument designation and was titled "Sonata à Solo" from the outset. Its first three movements correspond to the second sonata of Veracini Ms. Dresden, transposed from G major to F major—perhaps once again to render them playable on the chalumeau. The other five "Sciallamoè" sonatas span the range from *f*¹ to *b*³, while no. 15 extends to *c*³ with a single occurrence of *e*¹. All six sonatas therefore remain within the compass of the chalumeau as described by Johann Gottfried Walther in his *Musicalisches Lexicon*.⁴ The keys and ranges of the remaining sonatas copied by this scribe render them extremely unidiomatic, if not entirely impossible, for performance on the treble chalumeau.

Several originally blank pages in the miscellany contain notations by yet another hand. Particularly noteworthy is p. 8, situated between sonatas nos. 1 and 2. It contains two musical fragments in G major notated on two staves with G2 and F4 clefs. While the first fragment remains unidentified, the second, seventeen measures in length, appears to be a draft for a composition involving flute and oboe. Although the handwriting is almost impossible to decipher, it seems to contain the designations "Flauto solo" and "Oboe obl." The music bears a strong resemblance to the first movement of a sonata in G major for violin and basso continuo by Domenico Antinori, a manuscript copy of which survives in the Národní muzeum in Prague.⁵

SIX SONATAS FOR "SCIALLAMOE"

Based on the evidence presented above, the six sonatas in B♭ and F (nos. 2, 3, 5, and 14–16) constitute anonymous early eighteenth-century pasticcios assembled from movements originating in sonatas for violin and other wind instruments that were, at least intermittently, adapted for

4 Johann Gottfried Walther, *Musicalisches Lexicon* (Leipzig, 1732): 153f.

5 CZ-Pnm, call number "XXII A 118".

SONATA I.

Adagio

Musical score for Sonata I, Adagio, measures 1-18. The score is written for piano in B-flat major, 3/4 time. The first system (measures 1-3) shows a treble staff with whole rests and a bass staff with eighth-note patterns. The second system (measures 4-6) features a treble staff with eighth-note patterns and trills, and a bass staff with eighth-note patterns. The third system (measures 7-9) includes a treble staff with triplets and trills, and a bass staff with eighth-note patterns. The fourth system (measures 10-12) shows a treble staff with eighth-note patterns and trills, and a bass staff with eighth-note patterns. The fifth system (measures 13-15) features a treble staff with eighth-note patterns and trills, and a bass staff with eighth-note patterns. The sixth system (measures 16-18) includes a treble staff with eighth-note patterns and trills, and a bass staff with eighth-note patterns. A small musical fragment is shown below measure 10.

SONATA II.

Adagio

This musical score is for the first system of a piece titled "SONATA II." in "Adagio" tempo. It consists of two staves, Treble and Bass, in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and common time (C). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 4, 7, 10, 12, and 15 indicated at the start of their respective systems. The notation includes various musical symbols: notes, rests, trills (tr), triplets (3), and slurs. The first system (measures 1-3) shows a treble staff with a whole rest followed by a half note and a quarter note, and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern. The second system (measures 4-6) features a treble staff with a quarter rest, a half note, and a triplet of eighth notes, and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern. The third system (measures 7-9) shows a treble staff with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fourth system (measures 10-11) features a treble staff with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fifth system (measures 12-14) shows a treble staff with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern. The sixth system (measures 15-16) features a treble staff with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern.

SONATA III.

Andante

This musical score is for Sonata III, measures 1 through 30. It is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The score is presented in a grand staff format, with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The notation includes various musical elements: eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together; triplets indicated by a '3' below the notes; trills marked with 'tr'; and slurs grouping phrases. Measure numbers 6, 12, 17, 22, and 28 are placed at the beginning of their respective systems. The piece concludes with a final whole note chord in the treble staff at measure 30.

SONATA IV.

Adagio

Musical score for Sonata IV, Adagio, measures 1-18. The score is written for piano in B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The tempo is marked Adagio. The score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Measure numbers 4, 8, 11, 14, and 18 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. Trills (tr) are marked above certain notes in measures 4, 11, 14, and 18. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in measure 18.

APPENDIX III.

F. M. Veracini: Sonata Seconda, movements 1–3, from
Sonate a violino o flauto solo e basso (ms. dated 1716; D-Dl, Mus.2413-R-12)

Largo

4

8

11

14

p *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

[*f*]₆ 6 #6 7 #3 6 #3 5/4 #3

#3 #3 #3 #3

[*f*] #3 [*p*] #3 [*f*] 6/5

6/5 #3 #4/2 6 6/4 #5/3