

VIOLIN

Jean-Marie Leclair

SONATAS FOR VIOLIN AND BASSO CONTINUO

Opus 5, Sonatas VI-XII

Sonata VI	2
Sonata VII	7
Sonata VIII	14
Sonata IX	21
Sonata X	26
Sonata XI	31
Sonata XII	36

Sonata VI

Grave

(a)

10

15

20

f


p

(b)

Allegro ma non troppo

5

10

(a)  in the source

(b) The three cue-sized notes are full-sized thirty-second notes in the source.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 2/4. The music is characterized by a dense texture of sixteenth notes and triplets. Measure numbers 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 are clearly marked. The notation includes various articulations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign at the end of the tenth staff.

Gavotta grazioso. Andante

The musical score is written on ten staves in a single system. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece is titled "Gavotta grazioso. Andante".



The notation includes various musical elements:

- Staff 1:** Begins with a treble clef, key signature of two flats, and a 3/4 time signature. It features a melody with eighth and quarter notes, and a bass line with quarter notes.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melody, marked with a fingering of 5. It includes a slur over a group of notes.
- Staff 3:** Features a double bar line with repeat dots. It includes a fingering of 10 and a sixteenth-note figure with a fingering of 6.
- Staff 4:** Contains a sixteenth-note figure with a fingering of 9. It includes dynamics markings for *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).
- Staff 5:** Labeled "Altra" (Altra), it begins with a double bar line and repeat dots. It includes a fingering of 20.
- Staff 6:** Continues the "Altra" section, marked with a fingering of 25.
- Staff 7:** Features a sixteenth-note figure with a fingering of 30 and a dynamic marking of *p*.
- Staff 8:** Includes a sixteenth-note figure with a fingering of 35 and a dynamic marking of *f*.
- Staff 9:** Ends with a first ending bracket labeled "1." and a dynamic marking of *p*.



Allegro



(a) Here and elsewhere in the movement, the pattern  appears as  in the source.

Reprise

60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135

[b] [b] [b]

1. 2. 2

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for a 'Reprise' section, spanning measures 60 to 135. The music is written in a single system of ten staves, all in treble clef. The key signature consists of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score begins with a repeat sign at measure 60. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several instances of slurs and accents. Measure 65 features a sharp sign above a note. Measures 85, 90, 95, and 100 contain bracketed flats [b] above notes. At measure 115, there are triplets of eighth notes. Between measures 118 and 120, there is a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a second ending bracket labeled '2.'. The second ending leads to measure 120, which has a large '2' below it, indicating a double bar line. The score concludes with a final measure at 135.

Sonata VII

Largo

Musical score for Sonata VII, Largo, page 7. The score consists of ten staves of music in treble clef, 6/8 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure numbers 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, and 40 are indicated. A first and second ending are present at the end of the piece.

Allegro

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

[+]

Musical score for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, spanning measures 65 to 110. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Measures 65-70: The melody begins with a series of eighth notes, featuring a sharp sign (#) above the staff. A slur covers measures 65-66. Measure 70 includes a flat sign (b) below the staff.

Measures 75-80: The melody continues with eighth notes. Measure 75 has a flat sign (b) below the staff. Measure 80 has a flat sign (b) below the staff.

Measures 85-90: The melody continues with eighth notes. Measure 85 has a plus sign (+) above the staff. Measure 90 has a slash (/) below the staff.

Measures 95-100: The melody continues with eighth notes. Measure 95 has a slash (/) below the staff. Measure 100 has a sharp sign (#) above the staff.

Measures 105-110: The melody continues with eighth notes. Measure 105 has a sharp sign (#) above the staff. Measure 110 has a plus sign (+) above the staff.

Adagio

This musical score is for a piece in Adagio tempo, written in C major and common time. It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and articulation marks. Key features include:

- Measure numbers 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 are clearly marked at the beginning of their respective staves.
- Plus signs (+) are placed above several notes, likely indicating accents or breath marks.
- Slurs are used to group notes across multiple staves.
- Triplet markings (3) are present in measures 12, 14, 16, and 22.
- Dynamic markings such as $[+]$ and $[h]$ are used in measures 12, 14, 22, and 24.
- The key signature is C major, and the time signature is common time (C).

Tempo Gavotta. Allegro

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

1^{er} Couplet

2^e Couplet

Altra



50



1^{er} Couplet

55



60



65



70



2^e Couplet

75





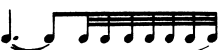
Sonata VIII

Allegro ma non troppo

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8. It begins with a 6-measure introduction, followed by measures 1 through 70. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. Measure numbers 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 (a), 65, and 70 are clearly marked. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) at measure 40 and *f* (forte) at measure 41. There are also first and second endings at measure 50. The piece concludes with a final cadence at measure 70.

(a) in the source

75 (a) 80 (b) 85 90 95 100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140

(a)  in the source

(b) g^{\sharp} in the source

Aria. Grazioso

5 10 15 [Fine] 20 25 30 35 [Dal segno] (a) al fine 40 45 50 55 60 [Dal segno] al fine

(a) The opening section should recur periodically to produce a rondo structure, A B (measures 17-35) A C (measures 36-63) A.

Andante

10

15

20

25

(a)


(a) Leclair probably intends that an *ad libitum* cadenza be inserted at the fermata.

Allegro

Musical score for the 'Allegro' movement, measures 1-55. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a time signature of 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of ten staves of music. Measure numbers 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, and 55 are indicated. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, and includes dynamic markings such as '+' and '1'.

Reprise

Musical score for the 'Reprise' movement, measures 56-80. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a time signature of 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of three staves of music. Measure numbers 60, 65, 70, and 75 are indicated. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, and includes dynamic markings such as '+' and '1'.

(a) In this movement, triplet sixteenths nearly always appear as  in the source.

80

85

90

95

100

105

110

115

120

125

130


135


140

145

(a)

(b)

(a)  in the source

(b)  in the source, here and in measures 113 and 115

This musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps (D major). The piece consists of eight staves of music, covering measures 145 to 200. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Several measures feature triplets, indicated by a '3' below the notes. Accents are marked with a '+' sign above certain notes. Measure numbers are placed at the beginning of their respective staves: 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, and 195. The score concludes with a final cadence in measure 200.

Sonata IX

Andante

5


10

(a)

15

20

25

(a)  in the source

Allegro

f Couplet

(a)

10

15

20

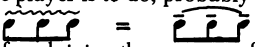

25

30

35

40

1. (b) 2.

(a) The short wavy line, used conspicuously in this movement, creates an obvious problem of interpretation. The marking is found in no other sonata of Leclair's, and is not mentioned in any eighteenth-century violin treatise. Leclair may have intended it as a graphic representation of what the player is to do; probably it is a bowing indication, a modification of the slur sign to show slightly separated notes under one bow:  — a separation less pronounced than that called for by . This interpretation has the virtue of explaining the presence of wavy lines in the continuo part as well as in the violin. For the cello or gamba player the lines would have the same meaning as for the violinist; for the harpsichord player, they might indicate a *portato* detachment of the repeated notes rather than a more sharply defined separation. For further discussion of this bowing see David D. Boyden, *The History of Violin Playing from its Origin to 1761 and its Relationship to the Violin and Violin Music* (London: Oxford University Press, 1965), 266-268, 423.

(b) By means of a *custos* Leclair indicates that the *segno* refers back to measure 8.

2^e Couplet

45

50

55

60

p *f*

65

(a)

70

75

p *un poco f* *più f* *p* *pp*

80

f

85

90

95

1.(b) 2.(c)

(a)  in the source

(b) By means of a *custos* Leclair indicates that the *segno* refers back to measure 45.

(c) The source has no second ending.

Gavotta. Grazioso

Musical score for Gavotta. Grazioso, measures 1-25. The piece is in G major and 2/4 time. It features a rondo structure with a principal section (measures 1-15) and two contrasting sections (measures 16-20 and 21-25). The score includes first and second endings for the principal section and a repeat sign for the second contrasting section.

Measures 1-15: Principal section, ending with a first ending (marked with a plus sign) and a second ending (marked with a plus sign).

Measures 16-20: First contrasting section, ending with a first ending (marked with a plus sign) and a second ending (marked with a plus sign).

Measures 21-25: Second contrasting section, ending with a first ending (marked with a plus sign) and a second ending (marked with a plus sign).

Repetitions: *Da Capo^(a) al fine* (measures 1-15), *Da Capo al fine* (measures 16-20), *Da Capo al fine* (measures 21-25).

Tempo Menuetto ma non troppo

Musical score for Tempo Menuetto ma non troppo, measures 1-35. The piece is in G major and 3/4 time. It features a rondo structure with a principal section (measures 1-15) and two contrasting sections (measures 16-20 and 21-25). The score includes first and second endings for the principal section and a repeat sign for the second contrasting section.

Measures 1-15: Principal section, ending with a first ending (marked with a plus sign) and a second ending (marked with a plus sign).

Measures 16-20: First contrasting section, ending with a first ending (marked with a plus sign) and a second ending (marked with a plus sign).

Measures 21-25: Second contrasting section, ending with a first ending (marked with a plus sign) and a second ending (marked with a plus sign).

Measures 26-30: Third contrasting section, ending with a first ending (marked with a plus sign) and a second ending (marked with a plus sign).

Measures 31-35: Final section, ending with a first ending (marked with a plus sign) and a second ending (marked with a plus sign).

Repetitions: *Da Capo^(a) al fine* (measures 1-15), *Da Capo al fine* (measures 16-20), *Da Capo al fine* (measures 21-25), *Da Capo al fine* (measures 26-30).

2^c [Variation 1] (measures 31-35).

(a) Leclair doubtless intends that the principal section recur periodically to produce a rondo structure, A B A C A.

45

(a)

50

(b)

55

60

[segue] 3[!] [Variation 2]

65

4

4

70

75

80

85

90

95

1.

2.

(a) The absence of a rest on the third beat of this measure in the source suggests that Leclair may have intended *f* sharp to be a dotted half-note.

(b) The *c* sharp is a quarter-note in the source, but an eighth-note seems likelier; compare measure 50.

Sonata X

Largo

Musical score for the Largo section of Sonata X, measures 1-15. The score is written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It features a series of chords and melodic lines. Measure 1 starts with a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 2 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 3 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 4 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 5 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 6 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 7 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 8 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 9 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 10 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 11 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 12 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 13 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 14 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 15 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Allegro assai

Musical score for the Allegro assai section of Sonata X, measures 1-15. The score is written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It features a series of chords and melodic lines. Measure 1 starts with a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 2 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 3 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 4 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 5 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 6 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 7 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 8 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 9 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 10 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 11 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 12 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 13 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 14 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. Measure 15 has a chord of G4, B4, D5. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

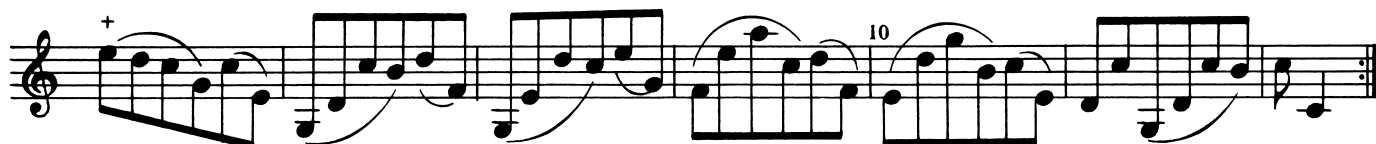
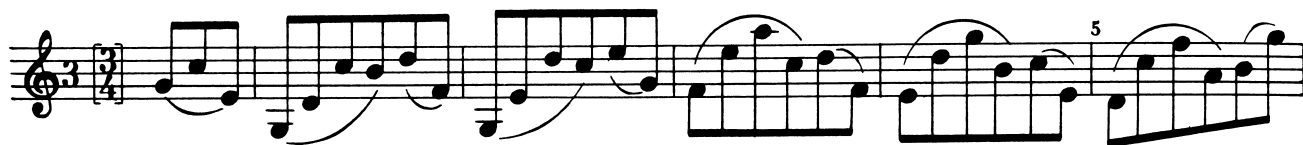
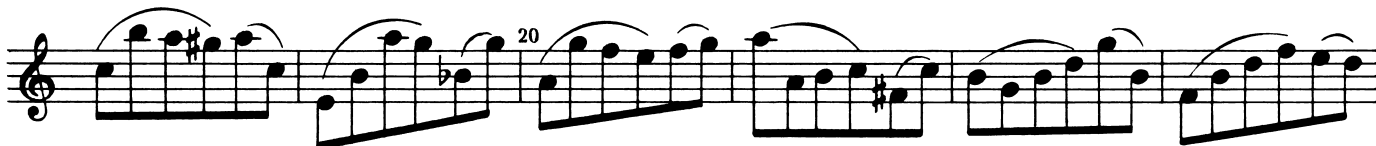
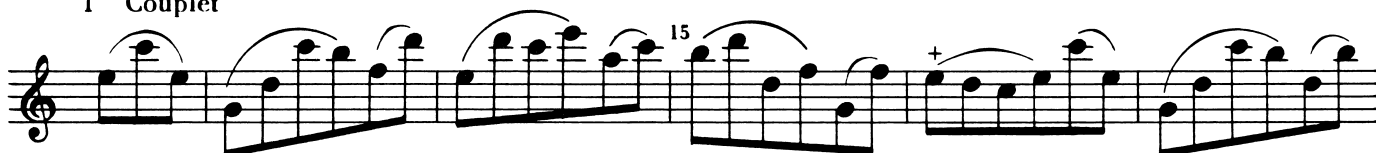
(a) The small notes are thirty-second notes in the source.

(b) in the source

1. 2. 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55

The musical score is written on ten staves in treble clef. It begins with a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) marked with repeat signs. The piece contains several trills, indicated by a '+' sign above the notes. There are also several accidentals, including a flat (b) and a sharp (#). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Aria. Andante

1^{er} Couplet

2^e Couplet

Musical score for the 2^e Couplet, measures 45-80. The score is written on a single treble clef staff. It consists of seven lines of music. Measure numbers 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, and 80 are indicated at the beginning of their respective lines. The music features a complex melodic line with many slurs and ties, and a bass line with frequent octaves. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 2/4. The piece concludes with a fermata over the final note.

Tambourin. Presto

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

Fine

45

50

55

*Da Capo
al fine*

Sonata XI

Andante

10

1.

2.

15

20

25

1.

2. (a)

(a) The source has no second ending.

Allegro

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

Musical score for a piece in B-flat major, measures 60-110. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat major). The music consists of a single melodic line with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, and 110 marked. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a first ending bracket (1.) and a second ending bracket (2.) over the final measures.

Largo


Musical score for the Largo section, measures 1-25. The score is written in a single treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 6/8, with a 4/8 subdivision indicated below the staff. The music features a series of chords and melodic lines with dynamic markings of *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). Measure numbers 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 are marked above the staff. There are several plus signs (+) and a circled 'a' above the staff, likely indicating specific performance techniques or accents.

Giga. Allegro ma non troppo

Musical score for the Giga section, measures 1-5. The score is written in a single treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 12/8, with an 8/8 subdivision indicated below the staff. The music is characterized by a fast, rhythmic melody with many eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure number 5 is marked above the staff.

(a)  in the source

Musical score for a single melodic line in G minor, measures 10-38. The score is written on a single staff in treble clef. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). Measure numbers 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35 are indicated above the staff. A specific rhythmic motif is highlighted with a box and labeled (a) in measure 13. A repeat sign is present in measure 14. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in measure 38.

(a)  in the source

Sonata XII

Adagio ^(a)

(a) The editor feels that considerable rhythmic freedom is necessary, or at least appropriate, to the performance of this movement. It seems almost pedantic to transform Leclair's rhythms to ones which are "correct" by modern standards, since a performance which unfolded within a strict metrical framework would be most unlikely.

(b) in the source

(c) in the source

(d) in the source

(e) The small notes are thirty-second notes in the source.

(f) in the source

(g) in the source

(h) in the source

(a) The editor feels that considerable rhythmic freedom is necessary, or at least appropriate, to the performance of this movement. It seems almost pedantic to transform Leclair's rhythms to ones which are "correct" by modern standards, since a performance which unfolded within a strict metrical framework would be most unlikely.

(b) in the source

(c) in the source

(d) in the source

(e) The small notes are thirty-second notes in the source.

(f) in the source

(g) in the source

(h) in the source

15 (a) (b) [3] (c) (d) (e) [7] [3]

Allegro ma non troppo

5 + 10 15 20

(a) in the source

(c) in the source

(b) in the source

(d) in full-sized notes, in the source

(e) Seven thirty-second notes in the source

This musical score is for guitar, spanning measures 25 to 65. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is organized into nine systems, each containing one or two staves. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic patterns, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure numbers 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, and 65 are clearly marked at the beginning of their respective systems. The music features several key changes: from one sharp (F#) to two sharps (F# and C#) at measure 35, and then to one flat (Bb) at measure 50. The piece concludes with a final key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb) at measure 65. The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols, such as natural signs, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

70

75

80

85

90


95

sempre

Adagio

Allegro

(a)

(a)  in the source


(b) Leclair probably intends that an *ad libitum* cadenza be inserted at the fermata.

Largo

Musical score for 'Largo' in G major, 3/4 time. The score consists of five staves of music. It begins with a repeat sign. Measure numbers 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 are indicated above the staff. The piece concludes with a first and second ending bracket.

Ciaccona

Musical score for 'Ciaccona' in G major, 3/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. It begins with a 3/4 time signature. Measure numbers 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 are indicated above the staff. The piece includes dynamic markings 'p' and 'f', and a first ending bracket. A circled '3' indicates a triplet in measures 25, 26, 28, 29, and 30.

(a)  in the source, here and in measures 25, 26, 28, 29, and 30

This musical score is written for guitar in the key of G major (one sharp). It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' in a box, followed by a measure with a '7' (likely a natural harmonium) and another triplet marked with a '3' in a box. Measure numbers 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, and 80 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Slurs are used to group notes across multiple staves. The notation includes standard guitar symbols such as natural harmoniums (marked with '+') and natural signs (marked with '7').

85

90 *volti subito* 95

100

105

110

115 120

125

130

135

140

145

150

arpeggio

155

160

165

p

170

175

180

185

190

195

200

205

210

215

220

225

230

235

p

Fine