

Deuxième

GRANDE SONATE

Pour Guitare Seule

Composée par

FERDINAND SOR.

Op. 25.

Prix : 7<sup>f</sup> 50<sup>c</sup>

Propriété de l'Éditeur.

à Paris,

Au Magasin de Musique de A. MEISSONNIER, Boulevard Montmartre, N<sup>o</sup> 23.

(469)

DEUXIÈME GRANDE SONATE Par F. SOR.

Andante  
Largo

The musical score consists of ten staves of piano accompaniment. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a common time signature. The tempo markings 'Andante' and 'Largo' are positioned to the left of the first staff. The score is characterized by dense, rhythmic patterns, primarily consisting of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamics such as 'dol' (dolce) and 'fz' (forzando) are indicated throughout. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final cadence.



This page of musical notation consists of ten staves of music, likely for guitar. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music is written in a style that includes complex rhythmic patterns, often with sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Dynamic markings include 'dol' (dolce) and 'p' (piano). The notation is dense and technical, typical of a guitar method book or a piece of advanced guitar music.

The image shows a page of musical notation, likely for a piano or organ. It consists of ten staves of music. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff containing a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a time signature of 4/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A prominent feature is a large rectangular box drawn around a section of the second staff, which contains a dense cluster of notes. Below this box, the word "dol" is written, indicating a *ritardando* or *ad libitum* section. The notation continues across the remaining staves, showing a progression of chords and melodic lines.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves. The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and uses a complex rhythmic structure with many beamed notes and rests. The notation includes treble clefs and various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes. A trill (tr) is marked on the third staff. The page concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Allegro  
non troppo

The image displays a musical score for guitar, consisting of ten staves of notation. The music is written in treble clef with a 6/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro non troppo'. The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several instances of double bar lines and repeat signs. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and dynamic markings. The overall style is characteristic of a classical guitar piece.

A page of musical notation consisting of ten staves. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff containing a series of notes and rests. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in beams. There are several accidentals (sharps and flats) throughout the piece. The music appears to be a single melodic line, possibly for a flute or violin. The overall style is that of a classical or romantic-era musical score.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for guitar. The notation is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of a series of chords and melodic lines, with some staves featuring a 7 (barre) symbol. The notation includes various note values, stems, and beams, indicating a complex rhythmic and harmonic structure. The overall style is characteristic of a guitar score for a piece of music.



har. 12<sup>e</sup> touche.

nat. har. à double doigtèr.

nat. har.

12<sup>e</sup> touche. nat.

har. 5<sup>e</sup> touche. nat.

har. nat. V.S.

The image displays ten staves of musical notation. Each staff begins with a treble clef. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The notation includes various note values such as quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, along with rests and accidentals (flats and naturals). The music is arranged in a multi-staff format, likely for a piano or guitar. The notation is dense and includes many slurs and ties. The first four staves show a complex melodic line with many slurs and ties. The fifth and sixth staves show a more rhythmic pattern with many slurs and ties. The seventh and eighth staves show a more complex melodic line with many slurs and ties. The ninth and tenth staves show a more rhythmic pattern with many slurs and ties.

The image displays ten staves of musical notation. Each staff begins with a treble clef. The notation is complex, featuring multi-measure rests, various note values, and accidentals. The music is arranged in a multi-measure rest format, with some notes appearing above the staves. The notation is dense and complex, typical of a technical exercise or a specific musical style.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff containing a series of notes and rests. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The rests are primarily quarter and eighth notes. The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The notation is arranged in a vertical column, with each staff starting on a new line. The music is a single melodic line, likely for a piano or guitar. The notation is clear and legible, with a consistent style throughout the page.

har. 12<sup>e</sup> touche. nat.

har. à double doigter. nat.

har. 3<sup>e</sup> touche. nat.

har. 5<sup>e</sup> touche. nat.

har. nat. har. nat.

Andantino grazioso.

THÈMA.

The main theme is written in 3/8 time. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/8 time signature. The melody is characterized by triplet patterns, with the number '3' written above the notes. The accompaniment is in the bass clef, featuring a steady eighth-note pattern. The second staff continues the melody and accompaniment, ending with a double bar line.

1<sup>e</sup> Var

The first variation is written in 3/8 time. It consists of seven staves of music. The melody is more active than the theme, featuring sixteenth-note runs and slurs. The accompaniment remains in the bass clef with a steady eighth-note pattern. The variation concludes with a double bar line.

2<sup>e</sup> Var.

The 2<sup>e</sup> variation consists of four staves of music. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff has a 7-measure rest followed by a melodic line. The second and third staves continue the melodic development with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals. The fourth staff concludes the variation with a final cadence.

3<sup>e</sup> Var.

The 3<sup>e</sup> variation consists of four staves of music. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff starts with a 7-measure rest followed by a melodic line. The second and third staves feature a more complex rhythmic texture with many sixteenth notes and slurs. The fourth staff concludes the variation with a final cadence.

4<sup>e</sup> Var.

The 4th variation consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 7/8 time signature. The music is written in a style that combines single notes with chords, often using a '7' to indicate a seventh chord. The second staff continues this pattern, featuring a repeat sign in the middle. The third staff concludes the variation with a double bar line and repeat dots.

5<sup>e</sup> Var.

The 5th variation consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 7/8 time signature. The music is characterized by a more complex rhythmic structure, with many notes beamed together in groups. The second staff continues this intricate pattern. The third staff features a repeat sign. The fourth and fifth staves further develop the melodic and harmonic ideas. The sixth staff concludes the variation with a double bar line and repeat dots.



Allegro.

MINUETTO.

The first system of the Minuetto consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a style characteristic of 19th-century piano music, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The first two staves contain the main melody, while the subsequent four staves provide harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The system concludes with a double bar line and the word "Fin." written above the final staff.

Fin.

TRIO.

The Trio section begins with a new system of three staves. It maintains the 3/4 time signature and the key signature of one sharp. The first staff features a more active melodic line with frequent sixteenth-note passages. The second and third staves continue the harmonic accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line and the initials "M. D. C." written above the final staff.

M. D. C.