

# Sonata for Flute and Harp

## in E-flat Major

Joseph Bologne  
Chevalier de Saint-George



A035

Imperial Music House

IJS 4

Sonata for Flute and Harp in E-flat Major  
Sonata pour la Harpe avec Accompagnement de Flûte  
Joseph Bologne, Chevalier de Saint-Georges

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# Joseph Bologne Chevalier de Saint-George

(December 25, 1745 – June 12, 1799)

From the age of eight, he was sent to get an education in France. At the age of 17, Joseph was made an officer of the king's guard and given the title "Le Chevalier de Saint-Georges." During the French Revolution, he was one of the first black colonels in the French army, leading 800 infantrymen and 200 cavalries in Europe's first all-black regiment fighting on the side of the Republic. Today the Chevalier de Saint-Georges is best remembered as the first known classical composer of African ancestry.

He composed numerous string quartets and other instrumental pieces, as well as operas, specifically 3 sets of string quartets, 2 symphonies, 8 symphonies-concertantes, 6 operas comiques, three violin sonatas, 14 violin concertos, a sonata for harp and flute, a bassoon concerto, a clarinet concerto, a cello concerto, six violin duos, and several songs.

Often misspelled as "Boulogne" and sometimes referred to as "The Black Mozart"; was a prolific French classical composer, violin virtuoso, a conductor of the leading symphony orchestra in Paris on the court of Marie Antoinette, and a renowned champion fencer and athlete in the 18th century (allegedly he was such a great fencer that is only known to have lost one match). He was born on the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe, son of Georges de Bologne Saint-Georges, a wealthy married planter, and Anne Dite Nanon, his wife's African-Senegalese origin slave.

Bologne enjoyed some of the privileges of his father being a noble, but still, he and some of his family had to follow most of the rules of the "Black code", which was a group of prohibitions that slaves and non-slaves living in colonies had to follow, some of them even required registering every black person that came to a city with a police officer; Joseph found a way to be around the French high-class through his musical talent as a soloist, conductor, and teacher (he even was Maria Antoinette's Harpsichord teacher), his abilities with the fence, boxing, athleticism, and also his charm and ability to dance with the ladies in numerous balls and salons. Still, racism was everywhere so In England, Saint-George became involved with the country's growing anti-slavery movement, and he founded a similar French group called the Société des Amis des Noirs (Society of the Friends of Black People)

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Read the score with the music



# Sonata for Flute and Harp in E-flat Major

Sonata pour la Harfe avec  
Accompagnement de Flute

Joseph Bologne  
Chevalier de Saint-George  
(1745-1799)

3 Movements  
I. Andante  
II. Tempo minuetto  
III. Rondeau

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$\text{♩} = 60$  Andante

Flute

Harp

4

Fl.

Hrp.

7

Fl.

Hrp.

10

Fl.

Hrp.

13

Fl.

Hrp.



16

Fl.

Hrp.

20

Fl.

Hrp.

24

Fl.

Hrp.

Fine

28

Fl.

Hrp.

31

Fl.

Hrp.

35

Fl.

39

Fl.

43

Fl.

47

Fl.

50 As a Cadenza (Free Tempo)

D.C. al Fine

Fl.



♩ = 117 Tempo Minuetto

Flute

Harp

7

Fl.

Hrp.

13

Fl.

Hrp.

19

Fl.

Hrp.

Fine

25

Fl.

Hrp.

30

Fl.

Hrp.

34

Fl.

Hrp.

38

Fl.

Hrp.

42

Fl.

Hrp.

46

Fl.

Hrp.

50

Fl.

Hrp.

53

Fl.

Hrp.

*tr* D.C. al Fine (2nd time)

57

Fl.

Hrp.

61

Fl.

Hrp.

65

Fl.

Hrp.

68

Fl.

Hrp.

Flute and Harp score, measures 68-71. The Flute part has a melodic line with slurs and a repeat sign at the end. The Harp part provides accompaniment with chords and arpeggiated figures.

$\text{♩} = 100$  Rondeau

Flute

Harp

Flute and Harp score, measures 72-76. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 100. The Flute part is mostly rests, while the Harp part has a rhythmic accompaniment.

7

Fl.

Hrp.

Flute and Harp score, measures 77-81. The Flute part has a melodic line with slurs. The Harp part has a rhythmic accompaniment.

12

Fl.

Hrp.

Flute and Harp score, measures 82-86. The Flute part has a melodic line with slurs. The Harp part has a rhythmic accompaniment.

16

Fl.

Hrp.

Flute and Harp score, measures 87-91. The Flute part has a melodic line with slurs. The Harp part has a rhythmic accompaniment.

21

Fl.

Hrp.

25

Fl.

Hrp.

29

Fl.

Hrp.

33

Fl.

Hrp.

Fine

38

Fl.

Hrp.

43

Fl.

Hrp.

47

Fl.

Hrp.

51

Fl.

Hrp.

55

Fl.

Hrp.

59

Fl.

Hrp.



63

Fl.

Hrp.

Musical score for measures 63-67. The Flute (Fl.) part consists of rests in measures 63, 64, 66, and 67, with eighth-note patterns in measures 65 and 67. The Harp (Hrp.) part features arpeggiated chords in measures 63, 64, 66, and 67, and eighth-note patterns in measures 65 and 67.

Largo (As a cadenza)

68

Fl.

Hrp.

D.C. al Fine

Musical score for measures 68-70. The Flute (Fl.) part begins with a cadenza in measure 68, followed by a fermata in measure 69, and ends with a fermata in measure 70. The Harp (Hrp.) part features a descending scale in measure 68, followed by chords in measures 69 and 70. The instruction "D.C. al Fine" is written above the final measure.







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