

4. Minuet No. 15, 1770

Ignatius Sancho (1729-1780, Guinea/New Granada/England)

Edited by Rachel Barton Pine

(Tempo di Minuet ♩ = 126)

Violin 1

Violin 2

The musical score is for a Minuet in D major, 3/4 time, by Ignatius Sancho. It is arranged for two violins. The tempo is marked as 'Tempo di Minuet' with a quarter note equal to 126 beats per minute. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The score is divided into systems, with measure numbers 7, 13, 19, 24, and 29 indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *p* (piano). There are also performance instructions such as 'LH' (left hand) and 'RH' (right hand) written above the staves. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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Bass Line Realization by Jason Moy

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Violin

Piano

f

mf

3

1

1

mf

6

6

mf

11

11

mf

3

1.

17 2. *f*

21 *p*

25 *mf*

29 3

■ Ignatius Sancho

Ignatius Sancho (1729–1780) was born on a slave ship off the coast of Guinea, West Africa, and was taken to the Spanish colony of New Granada in South America. When he was two years old he was brought to England. He grew up enslaved to three sisters in the town of Greenwich. Later, the Duke of Montague bought him. Despite being Sancho's enslaver, the Duke helped him learn to read and write. When he was older, the Montagues taught him literature, writing, and music. After the Duchess of Montagu died, Sancho was freed. He married and opened a small grocery store. He was probably best known as a public intellectual, publishing many letters about **abolishing** slavery. Sancho was also responsible for

a number of important firsts. He was the first Black composer in history to ever have his music published. He wrote songs, minuets, and country dances and also published a book on music theory. He was also the first Black person to vote in a British election. When he died, he was the first Black person to have an obituary in the newspaper.

Abolish means to end a system or practice. Slavery was abolished in England and throughout the British Empire in 1833.

