

TRIO IN G MAJOR, OPUS 142

for

FLUTE, VIOLA AND VIOLINCELLO

by

Leonhard von Call ((1767-1815))

Adagio (♩ = 44)

Flute

Viola

Cello

FLUTE

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Using Lilypond software

Source file:

[http://imslp.org/wiki/Trio_in_G_major,_Op.142_\(Call,_Leonhard_von\)](http://imslp.org/wiki/Trio_in_G_major,_Op.142_(Call,_Leonhard_von))

Sonata in G Major

for Flute, Viola and Cello

Flute

Leonhard von Call (1767-1815)

Op. 142

I. Adagio

Adagio (♩ = 44)

p

4

7

6

f

10

13

17

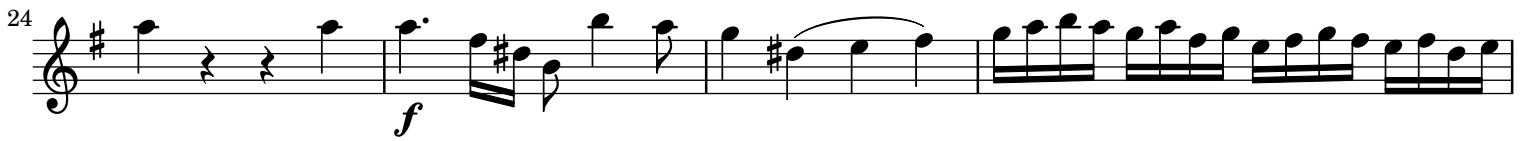
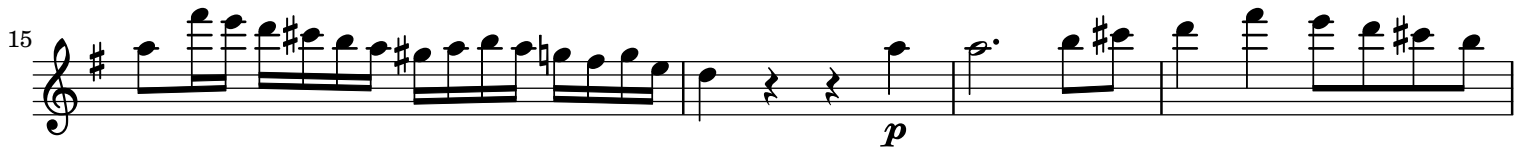
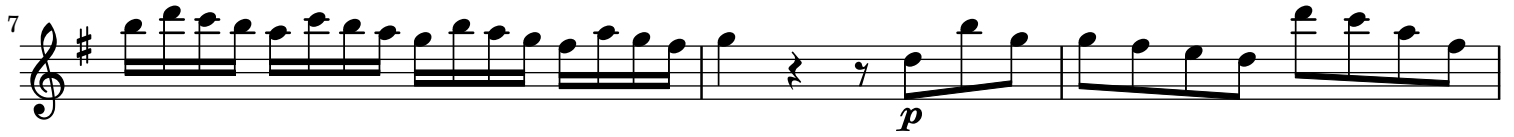
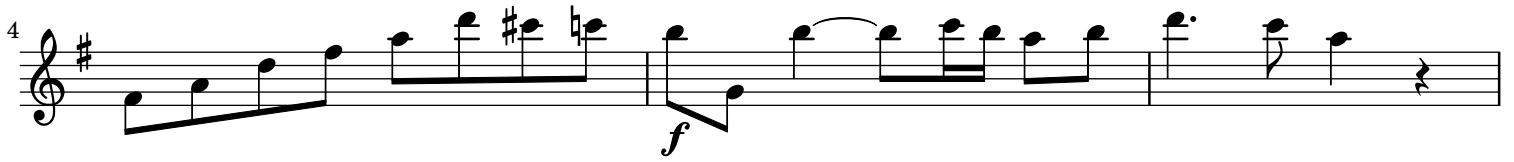
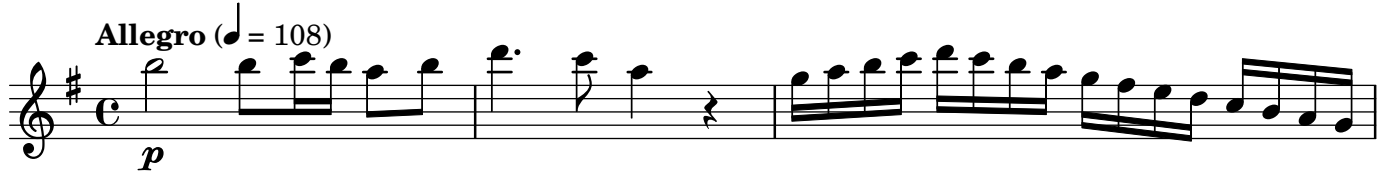
p

20

23

26

Allegro (♩ = 108)



34

36

38

41

dol.

46

51

f *p* $\underline{\text{3}}$ 3

56

f *p* $\underline{\text{3}}$ 3

60

p

64

p *f*

68

71

f 3

The musical score is for a flute part, page 5. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in 4/4 time. The first staff (34) starts with a quarter rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (36) continues the melodic line. The third staff (38) features a more active eighth-note pattern. The fourth staff (41) includes a 'dol.' (dolce) marking and a half note. The fifth staff (46) has a half note and a quarter note. The sixth staff (51) starts with a forte 'f' dynamic, followed by a piano 'p' dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. The seventh staff (56) also starts with 'f' and includes a piano 'p' dynamic and a triplet. The eighth staff (60) begins with a piano 'p' dynamic. The ninth staff (64) shows a transition from piano 'p' to forte 'f'. The tenth staff (68) continues the melodic development. The final staff (71) starts with a forte 'f' dynamic and ends with a triplet of eighth notes and a repeat sign.

78 *p*

82

87

91 *f* *sf* *sf*

95 *sf* *f*

98

101 *p*

105 *f*

108 *f* *p*

111 *f*

114

117

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a flute part, measures 78 to 117. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 4/4. The dynamics are: *p* (piano) at measure 78; *f* (forte) at measure 91; *sf* (sforzando) at measures 91, 95, and 111; *p* (piano) at measures 101 and 108. There are crescendo and decrescendo hairpins at measures 101 and 105. The notation includes eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and slurs.

Flute

7

Musical score for "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns, measures 121-158. The score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked "Allegretto".

The score consists of nine staves of music. The measures are numbered 121, 125, 130, 135, 138, 141, 144, 147, 150, 153, and 158. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *sf* (sforzando).

The melody begins in measure 121 with a half note D4, followed by a quarter note E4, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The music flows through measures 125, 130, 135, 138, 141, 144, 147, 150, 153, and 158, ending with a half note D4. The overall mood is graceful and elegant, characteristic of Saint-Saëns's style.

164 *f* *p* 3 3

169 *f* *p* 3 3

173

178 *p* *f*

181

III. Andante

Op. 142

Andante (♩ = 60)

Flute 2 2

7 *fp* *p*

11 *fp* *p*

15 1. 2. *f*

18 *f*

22 *p*

27 *f*

31 *tr*

35

38 *p*

42

46

50

54 *p* 2

This musical score for Flute spans measures 18 to 54. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The score is divided into systems of five measures each. Measure 18 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a rapid ascending scale. Measures 22 and 38 are marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 27 is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 31 includes a trill (*tr*) on the note G4. Measure 35 contains a repeat sign at the beginning. Measure 38 is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 42 features a complex melodic line with many accidentals. Measure 46 continues the melodic development. Measure 50 shows a melodic phrase with a slur. Measure 54 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ends with a fermata over a whole note, with a '2' indicating a second ending or measure repeat.

59

f 6 6 6

62

6 6 6 6 6

65

6 6

69

p 6

72

6

74

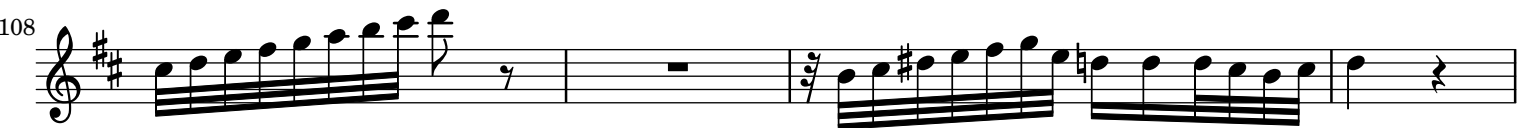
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77

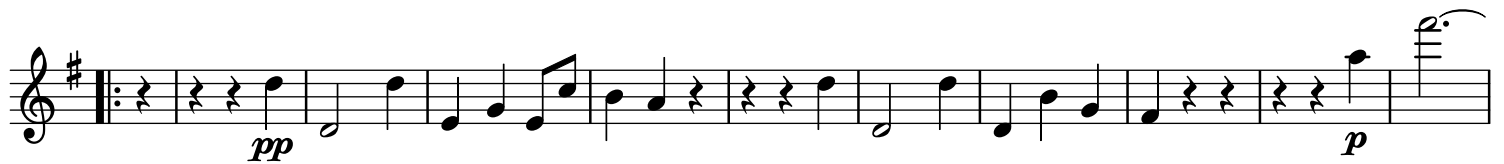
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79

6



Allegretto (♩ = 108)



67

pp *pp*

78

f *ff*

88

Trio

p

104

122

131

M. D. C.

Allegro (♩ = 120)

The musical score is written for a single flute part. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a metronome indication of 120 beats per minute. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 21, 31, 36, and 49 indicated at the start of their respective staves. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and forte (*f*). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several repeat signs and first/second endings. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 50.

61

82

90

98

104

113

121

129

138

f

p

f

p

1.

2.

f

p

4.

16

Flute

150 *p*

158 *f* *ff* *piu allegro*

169

178

188 *p*

196 *sf*

204 *pp*

212

222 *ff*

231

The musical score for the Flute part, measures 150 to 231, is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score begins at measure 150 with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 158 introduces a forte (*f*) dynamic and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, along with the tempo change 'piu allegro'. The score continues with various dynamics including piano (*p*), fortissimo (*ff*), and pianissimo (*pp*). The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. The score ends at measure 231 with a final note and a double bar line.