

FÜR
LOUIS SPOHR.

FLAUTO PRIMO.

116^{tes} Werk.

Larghetto.

f *dim: p* *p* *p* *dolce* *cresc:* *f* *dim: p* *p* *p* *f* *dim: p* *f* *dolce* *f* *p* *f*

FLAUTO PRIMO.

crescendo - f

p *dimin:* *p*

p *f*

f

Scherzo. *Timpani* *pp* *crescendo*

p *f*

p *crescendo - f*

tr *1* *3* *9*

Trio. *p* *3* *9*

FLAUTO PRIMO.

[illegible]

FLAUTO PRIMO.

5

Finale.

ff
dimin:
tr
f
p
f
p
cresc:
f
dim:
poco
a tempo
btr
ff
scen
do
f
ff
ff
ff

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FLAUTO PRIMO.

scen do *f*

ff *p* *ff* *p* *pp*

ff

dim: *p*

tr *p*

tr *cre - scen do f*

ff

f



Larghetto. 

Scherzo. 

FLAUTO SECONDO.

The musical score for Flauto Secondo is divided into two main sections: **Trio.** and **Scherzo.**

Trio. This section begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. It starts at measure 13 with a *p* (piano) dynamic, followed by a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present, leading to a *f* (forte) dynamic. The section concludes with a *f* dynamic and a *>* (accent) marking.

Scherzo. This section begins with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. It starts at measure 8 with a *fz* (forzando) dynamic, followed by a *tr* (trill) marking. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A *cresc.* marking is present, leading to a *f* dynamic. The section concludes with a *f* dynamic and a *>* marking.

The score includes various musical notations such as *p*, *pp*, *cresc.*, *f*, *fz*, *tr*, and *crescendo*. It also includes measure numbers (13, 15, 16, 19, 26, 14) and a final measure number (14) at the bottom right.

Final e.

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FLAUTO SECONDO.

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano piece. The music is written on ten staves, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *ff* (fortissimo) are used throughout. There are also articulation marks like *tr* (trills) and *cresc.* (crescendo). The piece features several measures of complex, rapid passages, particularly in the lower staves. The notation is clear and professional, typical of a published musical score.