

Concerto grosso F moll.

(Aus „Concerti grossi“, Op. 1; 1721.)

Aufführungsrecht
vorbehalten.

Viola I. Solo.

T = Tutti; S = Solo.

Pietro Locatelli (1693-1764).

Für den praktischen Gebrauch bearbeitet von A. Schering.

Largo. $\text{♩} = 44.$

The musical score is written for Viola I. Solo in F minor, 3/4 time. It begins with a Largo tempo, $\text{♩} = 44$. The first staff starts with a *p* dynamic and a *T* (Tutti) marking. The second staff includes a *rall.* (rallentando) instruction and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The third staff features a *cresc.* (crescendo) leading to a *f* (forte) dynamic, followed by a *dim.* (diminuendo). The fourth staff has an *un poco accel.* (un poco accelerando) instruction, a *rall.* instruction, and an *Adagio* tempo change, starting with a *pp* dynamic. The fifth staff is marked *Vivace*, $\text{♩} = 138$, and *f* dynamic. The sixth staff is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The seventh staff has a circled number 1 and a *T* marking. The eighth staff has a circled number 2 and a *f* dynamic. The ninth staff has a *f* dynamic and a *T* marking. The tenth staff has a *mf* dynamic and a *T* marking. The eleventh staff ends with a *rit.* (ritardando) instruction and a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic.

Viola I. Sóló.

3 Grave. ♩ = 56.

Two staves of musical notation. The first staff begins with a circled '3' and a 'Grave' tempo marking with a quarter note equal to 56. It contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f* and a trill (T) above the first note. The second staff continues the melody with dynamics *f*, *p*, and *f*.

4

Two staves of musical notation. The first staff starts with a circled '4' and features a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f*. The second staff continues the melody with dynamics *p* and *rit.*, ending with a 3/4 time signature.

5 Largo Andante. ♩ = 80.

One staff of musical notation starting with a circled '5' and a 'Largo Andante' tempo marking with a quarter note equal to 80. The staff contains a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*, and includes slurs (S) and trills (T).

6

One staff of musical notation starting with a circled '6'. The staff contains a melodic line with dynamics *mf* and *f*, and includes slurs (S) and trills (T).

One staff of musical notation containing a melodic line with dynamics *f*, *p*, and *cresc.*, and includes slurs (S) and trills (T).

7

One staff of musical notation containing a melodic line with dynamics *f* and *p*, and includes slurs (S) and trills (T).

One staff of musical notation containing a melodic line with dynamics *mf* and *cresc.*, and includes slurs (S) and trills (T).

8

One staff of musical notation containing a melodic line with dynamics *mf* and *f*, and includes slurs (S) and trills (T).

One staff of musical notation containing a melodic line with dynamics *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*, and includes slurs (S) and trills (T).

Viola I. Solo.

9 S *pp* T S *p*

cresc. - - - - - *f* *p* 10

Andante. ♩ = 92. S *p espr.*

6

11 T *p*

cresc. - - - - -

f S *mf*

12 T *f*

p *mf*

13 S T

S *mf* *mf* T

f *ff* Adagio.

Viola I. Solo.

Pastorale.
Andante. ♩ = 60.

The musical score is written for Viola I. Solo in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 12/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The piece is titled 'Pastorale'. The score consists of 18 numbered measures across 11 staves. The first measure is marked with a 'S' above it. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *f* (forte). Performance instructions include 'Allmählich langsamer werdend.' (gradually becoming slower), 'Ruhig.' (calmly), and 'Adagio.' (at a slow pace). The score concludes with a final measure marked with a fermata.