



Mike Magatagan

United States (USA), SierraVista

"Premier & Deuxième Passepied" from "Le Carnaval de Venise" for Woodwind Quintet (Prologue, Scène 3) Campra, André

About the artist

I'm a software engineer. Basically, I'm computer geek who loves to solve problems. I have been developing software for the last 25+ years but have recently rekindled my love of music.

Many of my scores are posted with individual parts and matching play-along however, this is not always practical. If you would like individual parts to any of my scores or other specific tailoring, please contact me directly and I will try to accommodate your specific needs.

Artist page : <https://www.free-scores.com/Download-PDF-Sheet-Music-magataganm.htm>

About the piece



Title:	"Premier & Deuxième Passepied" from "Le Carnaval de Venise" for Woodwind Quintet [Prologue, Scène 3]
Composer:	Campra, André
Arranger:	Magatagan, Mike
Copyright:	Public Domain
Publisher:	Magatagan, Mike
Instrumentation:	Woodwind quintet : Flute, Clarinet, Oboe, Horn, Bassoon
Style:	Baroque
Comment:	André Campra (1660 – 1744) was a French composer and conductor. He was the son of Giovanni Francesco Campra surgeon and violinist from Graglia, Italy, and Louise Fabry Aix-en-Provence. His father was his first music teacher. He baptised on 4 December 1660 in the Église de la Madeleine. He became a choirboy in the Cathédrale Saint-Sauveur th 1674 and commenced ecclesiastical studies four years later. He was reprimanded by... (more online)

Mike Magatagan on [free-scores.com](https://www.free-scores.com)



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"Premier & Deuxième Passepied"

from "Le Carnaval de Venise"

(Prologue, Scène 3)

André Campra (1660 – 1744)

Interpretation for Woodwind Quintet by Mike Magatagan 2020

Moderato (♩ = 55)

Flute *mf*

Oboe *mf*

English Horn *mf*

Horn in F *mf*

Bassoon *mf*

10

F

O

E

F

B

19

F

O

E

F

B

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a woodwind quintet. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system includes staves for Flute, Oboe, English Horn, Horn in F, and Bassoon, all marked *mf*. The tempo is Moderato with a quarter note equal to 55 beats per minute. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/8. The second system starts at measure 10 and the third at measure 19. The instruments are labeled F, O, E, F, B for the first system and F, O, E, F, B for the second and third systems. The score features various musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

28

F
O
E
F
B

38

F
O
E
F
B

48

F
O
E
F
B

D.C.

57

Woodwind Quintet score for measures 57-64. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features five staves: Flute (F), Oboe (O), English Horn (E), Flute (F), and Bassoon (B). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations like accents and slurs.

65

Woodwind Quintet score for measures 65-72. The score continues in G major and 3/4 time. It includes a trill (tr) in the first Flute part in measure 71. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

73

Woodwind Quintet score for measures 73-80. The score continues in G major and 3/4 time. It includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking in measure 76. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

"Premier & Deuxième Passepied"

Flute

from "Le Carnaval de Venise"

(Prologue, Scène 3)

André Campra (1660 – 1744)

Interpretation for Woodwind Quintet by Mike Magatagan 2020

Moderato (♩ = 55)

11

mf

21

31

40

50

60

D.C.

71

81

tr *rit.*

"Premier & Deuxième Passepied"

Oboe

from "Le Carnaval de Venise"

(Prologue, Scène 3)

André Campra (1660 – 1744)

Interpretation for Woodwind Quintet by Mike Magatagan 2020

Moderato (♩ = 55)

12

mf

Musical notation for measures 1-11, starting with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/8 time signature. The music begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#) at measure 10.

25

Musical notation for measures 12-24. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a key signature change to one sharp (F#) at measure 22. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 24.

37

Musical notation for measures 25-36. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#) at measure 35. Fermatas are placed over the final notes of measures 28 and 36.

48

Musical notation for measures 37-47. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a key signature change to one sharp (F#) at measure 46. Fermatas are placed over the final notes of measures 44 and 47.

58

Musical notation for measures 48-57. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#) at measure 56. A key signature change to one sharp (F#) occurs at measure 57. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

70

Musical notation for measures 58-69. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a key signature change to one sharp (F#) at measure 68. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 69.

rit.

Musical notation for measures 70-79. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#) at measure 78. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 79.

English Horn

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from "Le Carnaval de Venise"

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André Campra (1660 – 1744)

Interpretation for Woodwind Quintet by Mike Magatagan 2020

Moderato (♩ = 55)

9

mf

9

18

32 D.C.

58

66

75

rit.

Horn in F

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from "Le Carnaval de Venise"

(Prologue, Scène 3)

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Moderato (♩ = 55)

9

mf

Musical notation for measures 1-8. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/8. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-16. Measure 10 contains a trill over a quarter note. Measure 16 ends with a sharp sign on the staff.

17

32 D.C.

Musical notation for measures 17-31. Measure 32 is a double bar line with the number 32 above it. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction D.C.

57

Musical notation for measures 32-56. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes.

65

Musical notation for measures 57-64. Measure 60 contains a trill over a quarter note. Measure 64 ends with a sharp sign on the staff.

73

rit.

Musical notation for measures 65-72. Measure 72 ends with a fermata over a quarter note. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

"Premier & Deuxième Passepied"

Bassoon

from "Le Carnaval de Venise"

(Prologue, Scène 3)

André Campra (1660 – 1744)

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Moderato (♩ = 55)

12

mf

Musical notation for measures 1-11, starting with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 3/8.

Musical notation for measures 12-23.

24

Musical notation for measures 24-36.

37

Musical notation for measures 37-48.

49

Musical notation for measures 49-59, including a *D.C.* (Da Capo) instruction.

60

Musical notation for measures 60-70.

71

Musical notation for measures 71-81, ending with a *rit.* (ritardando) instruction.