

Partitur

Le Triomphe de l'Amour

Prélude pour la Nuit

Jean-Baptiste Lully
Luca Albanese

Flöte 1

Flöte 2

Flöte 3

Violine 1

Violine 2

Viola 1

Viola 2

Basse Continue

8

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

8

VI. 1

VI. 2

Vla. 1

Vla. 2

BC.

7&6 # 7 5 #

15

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

15

VI. 1

VI. 2

Vla. 1

Vla. 2

BC.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piece titled "Le Triomphe de l'Amour". The score is divided into two systems. The first system covers measures 1 through 7, and the second system covers measures 8 through 14. The instrumentation includes three Flutes (Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Fl. 3), two Violins (VI. 1, VI. 2), two Violas (Vla. 1, Vla. 2), and a Bassoon (BC.). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be common time (C). The score features various musical notations including whole, half, quarter, and eighth notes, rests, and accidentals. The first system ends with a measure containing a 7&6 interval, a sharp sign, a 7/5 interval, and another sharp sign. The second system begins at measure 15. The Flute parts have trills in measures 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. The Violin and Viola parts have trills in measures 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. The Bassoon part has a trill in measure 8. The score is written for a full orchestra, with each instrument part on a separate staff.

Le Triomphe de l'Amour

3

22

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

VI. 1

VI. 2

Vla. 1

Vla. 2

BC.

29

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

VI. 1

VI. 2

Vla. 1

Vla. 2

BC.

36

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

VI. 1

VI. 2

Vla. 1

Vla. 2

BC.

This system of musical notation covers measures 36 to 42. It features seven staves: three for Flutes (Fl. 1, 2, 3), two for Violins (VI. 1, 2), two for Violas (Vla. 1, 2), and one for the Bassoon (BC.). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measures 36-37 show the woodwinds and strings playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 38-42 show a more complex melodic development with various note values and rests.

43

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

VI. 1

VI. 2

Vla. 1

Vla. 2

BC.

This system of musical notation covers measures 43 to 49. It features the same seven staves as the previous system. Measures 43-44 show a continuation of the melodic lines with some grace notes. Measures 45-49 show a more complex melodic development with various note values and rests, including some trills and slurs.

Le Triomphe de l'Amour

5

50

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

50

VI. 1

VI. 2

Vla. 1

Vla. 2

BC.

57

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

57

VI. 1

VI. 2

Vla. 1

Vla. 2

BC.

64

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

VI. 1

VI. 2

Vla. 1

Vla. 2

BC.

71

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

VI. 1

VI. 2

Vla. 1

Vla. 2

BC.

Le Triomphe de l'Amour

7

78

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Fl. 3

78

VI. 1

VI. 2

Vla. 1

Vla. 2

BC.

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is written for a woodwind and string ensemble. It begins at measure 78. The woodwind section consists of three flutes (Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Fl. 3) and a bassoon (BC.). The string section consists of two violins (VI. 1, VI. 2), two violas (Vla. 1, Vla. 2), and a bassoon (BC.). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score shows measures 78 through 85. Flute 1 and 2 play a melodic line with trills. Flute 3 plays a lower line. The bassoon plays a supporting line. The violins and violas enter in measure 80 with a sustained chord. The score ends with a double bar line in measure 85.