

II.

from *Nouvelle Méthode pour la flûte - Sonata No. 1 in G major*

François Devienne (1759–1803)

Adagio ($\text{♩} = 66$)

Musical score for flute and piano, Adagio section. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the flute and the bottom staff is for the piano. The key signature is one flat, indicating G major. The time signature is common time (indicated by '3'). The tempo is Adagio, with a note value of $\text{♩} = 66$. The flute part starts with a melodic line featuring grace notes and sustained notes. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and simple chords. Dynamics include *dolce* and *rinf.*

Continuation of the musical score. The flute part continues its melodic line with sustained notes and grace notes. The piano part provides harmonic support. The dynamics *rinf.* are indicated. The key signature remains one flat (G major).

Continuation of the musical score. The flute part begins a more active melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The piano part provides harmonic support. The dynamic *f* is indicated. The key signature remains one flat (G major).

Continuation of the musical score. The flute part continues its melodic line with sustained notes and grace notes. The piano part provides harmonic support. The dynamic *rinf.* is indicated. The key signature remains one flat (G major).

Continuation of the musical score. The flute part begins a more active melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The piano part provides harmonic support. The dynamics *fz* and *rinf.* are indicated. The key signature changes to no sharps or flats (C major).

Continuation of the musical score. The flute part continues its melodic line with sustained notes and grace notes. The piano part provides harmonic support. The dynamics *rinf.*, *f*, *cresc.*, and *tr* (trill) are indicated. The key signature changes back to one flat (G major).