

Sonate en do majeur (cello I)

Jean-Baptiste Bréval

Allegro

The musical score is written for Cello I in the key of D major (one sharp) and common time (C). It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and an **Allegro** tempo marking. The score is divided into five sections labeled A, B, C, D, and E.

Section A: Measures 1-5. Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Includes a repeat sign at measure 2.

Section B: Measures 6-11. Starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, then piano (*p*). Includes a repeat sign at measure 10.

Section C: Measures 12-17. Starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, then forte (*f*). Includes a repeat sign at measure 15.

Section D: Measures 18-31. Starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, then forte (*f*). Includes a repeat sign at measure 25.

Section E: Measures 32-43. Starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, then piano (*p*). Includes a repeat sign at measure 35.

The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, staccato marks, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3). Dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *p* (piano).

49 *mf*

54 *p* *F* *mf* *f* *G a tempo*

59 *f*

64 *mf* *rit.* *f*

69 *mf* *p* *f*

74 *f* *p* *f*

81 *f* *p*

87 *f* *p*

92 *f* *p* *f*

96 *p* *f*

100 *f* *ff*

The musical score is written for a bass line across ten staves, numbered 49 to 100. The notation includes various musical symbols: slurs, accents, and dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). Performance instructions like *rit.* (ritardando) and *G a tempo* are present. The score also includes fingerings (e.g., ①, ②, ③, ④), articulation marks (e.g., V, >), and other musical notations like *tr* (trill) and *J* (jazz style). The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 100.