

Zwei leichte Trios.

Nº 2.

1

Allegro. (♩ = 96.)

Violoncell.

Carl Bohm, Op. 330. Nº 2.

f *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *cresc.*

ff *mf*

cresc. *cresc.*

f *ff* *ff* *poco rit.* *a tempo* *p dol.*

cresc. *p*

p *f* *p* *cresc.*

f *mf* *dolce*

f *f*

cresc. *pp* *f*

a tempo *pp* *pp* *pp*

poco pesante

Violoncell.

a tempo

Pfte. *poco rit.* *pp*

p *cresc.*

mf cresc. *f cresc.* *ff*

pp *p* *cresc.*

a tempo *poco pesante* *f* *mf*

f *mf* *f* *mf* *cresc.*

ff *mf*

p *mf* *p* *marc.*

cresc. *cresc.*

f *ff* *p* *p*

f

Violoncell.

3

p

f *mf*

p *f*

f

ff *sempre ff*

ff *ff*

Duo.
Adagio molto espressivo. (♩ = 76.)

p dolce

p *mf tranquillo* *cresc.*

f *poco rit.* *p a tempo*

p

p *poco rit.* *pp*

Finale.
Allegro. (♩ = 144.)

Violoncell.

The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely a bassoon, in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of 12 staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics such as *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *crescendo*, and *a tempo*. Articulations like *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *arco* (arco) are used to indicate changes in playing technique. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 7. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and dotted rhythms. The overall style is that of a classical or romantic-era instrumental work.