

BIBLIOTHÈQUE DU VIOLONISTE

contenant:

Livr. I. Op. 60.

SIX DUOS TRÈS FACILES

à la 1^{re} position

Livr. II. Op. 61.

SIX DUOS FACILES

Livr. III. Op. 62.

TROIS DUOS PROGRESSIFS

composés pour

deux Violons

Par

F. MAZAS.

*Propriété des Éditeurs.
Enregistré aux Archives de l'Union.*

Op. 60 A. *Tr.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *Thlr.*
— 60 B. — $\frac{5}{6}$ —
— 61 A et B à $\frac{5}{6}$ —
— 62 — — $1\frac{1}{4}$ —

Berlin, chez Ad. M^t SCHLESINGER V. d. Linden N^o 34.

Paris, chez M. Schlesinger.

Moscou, chez Lehnhold.

S. 2210 — 12.

* Éditeur de musique p. 2 Violons: Baillot 6 airs. — Bohrer 3 Duos. — Gard et Pinoska, Erheiterungen. — Delassements tirés des Opéras modernes. — Halévy, La Juive. — Die Fiedlin. — Mayreder, 3 Duos. — Meyerbeer, Robert le diable. — Spontini, Ouverture d'Olympie. — Weber, Freischütz, Oberon.



I. DUO. Moderato.

The musical score for the first violin part of Mazas Op. 61, No. 1, is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It begins with a 'Moderato' tempo marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like 'dolce.', 'cres', 'f', and 'dim'. The piece is divided into two systems of eight measures each. The first system includes a 'dolce.' marking in the fifth measure. The second system includes a 'cres' marking in the first measure, a 'f' marking in the third measure, and a 'dim' marking in the seventh measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line in the final measure.

Adagio. tempo 1^o

cres - *f* *cres* - *f*

dim

1^{re} VIOLON.

Andante.

ROMANZE

dolce.

Allegretto.

RONDO.

1^{er} VIOLON.

All^o moderato.

dolce.

1^{er} DUO.

f *mf* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *mf* *mf* *mf* *f*

1^{er} VIOLON.

The musical score for the first violin part consists of 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a continuous line across the staves. Dynamic markings include *cres.*, *ff*, *f*, *p*, and *pp*. The tempo marking *Andante.* is present on the sixth staff. The word *dolce.* appears on the sixth and tenth staves. The score concludes with a double bar line and a *pp* marking on the twelfth staff.

F. VIOLON.

Allegretto.

RONDO.

dolce.

fz

ff

Moderato.

1^{re} VIOLON.

DUO.

The musical score is written for two violins. The first staff (Violin I) begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Moderato." The second staff (Violin II) also begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The score contains various musical notations including notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, *mf*, and *cres*. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure of the first staff contains the word "DUO." in bold capital letters. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

1^{re} 40LON.

p

ff

f

dolce.

Adagio; non troppo.

dolce.

cres.

f

p

tempo !?

ritard

dim

p

segue.

RONDO.

All^{ro} grazioso quasi andante.

cres

1^{re} VIOLON :

The musical score for the first violin part consists of ten staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is characterized by a continuous flow of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamics include *fz* (forzando), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *cres* (crescendo), and *dim.* (diminuendo). Articulations such as accents, slurs, and fingerings (e.g., 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are used throughout. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE DU VIOLONISTE

contenant:

Livr. I. Op. 60.

SIX DUOS TRÈS FACILES

à la 1^{re} position

Livr. II. Op. 61.

SIX DUOS FACILES

Livr. III. Op. 62.

TROIS DUOS PROGRESSIFS

composés pour

deux Violons

Par

F. MAZAS.

*Propriété des Éditeurs.
Enregistré aux Archives de l'Union.*

Op. 60 A. *Tr.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *Thlr.*
— 60 B. — $\frac{5}{6}$ —
— 61 A et B à $\frac{5}{6}$ —
— 62 — — $1\frac{1}{4}$ —

Berlin, chez Ad. M^t SCHLESINGER V. d. Linden N^o 34.

Paris, chez M. Schlesinger.

Moscou, chez Lehnhold.

S. 2210 — 12.

* Éditeur de musique p. 2 Violons: Baillot 6 airs. — Bohrer 3 Duos. — Gard et Pinoska, Erheiterungen. — Delassements tirés des Opéras modernes. — Halévy, La Juive. — Die Fiedlin. — Mayreder, 3 Duos. — Meyerbeer, Robert le diable. — Spontini, Ouverture d'Olympie. — Weber, Freischütz, Oberon.



Moderato

I. DUO.

The musical score is written for two violins in G major, 3/4 time. It consists of 14 staves. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score includes various musical notations such as treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings including *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cres* (crescendo), *decres* (decrescendo), and *sfz* (sforzando). There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The score features several technical passages, including sixteenth-note runs and triplet figures. A section marked 'dolce' appears in the middle of the piece. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

II. VIOLON

Andante

ROMANCE.

Violon part for the Romance section, Andante tempo. The score is written for a single instrument on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, creating a flowing, lyrical melody. Dynamics include a piano (p) marking at the beginning and a 'dim' (diminuendo) marking later in the piece. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

RONDO.

Allegretto.

Violon part for the Rondo section, Allegretto tempo. The score is written for a single instrument on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The music is more rhythmic and dance-like than the Romance section, featuring many eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include a piano (p) marking, a 'dolce' (sweet) marking, and a 'cres' (crescendo) marking. The piece includes first and second endings, indicated by '1.' and '2.' above the staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

III VIOLON.

2 DUO. *All^o moderato.*

mf

p

dolce

dim.

f

f

p

mf

p

mf

B

mf

II VIOLON.

5

First system of musical notation for Violon II, measures 1-4. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with dynamic markings *f* and *ff*. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above various notes.

Andante.

Second system of musical notation for Violon II, measures 5-16. The tempo is marked *Andante.* and the dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *pp* (pianissimo). The music includes a section marked *dolce* (dolce). The notation features a mix of eighth, sixteenth, and quarter notes, with various slurs and fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) throughout.

Allegretto.

LE VIOLEON.

RONDO.

A musical score for Violon, titled "RONDO. Allegretto." The score is written in 6/8 time and consists of 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into sections by letters B, C, and D. The first section (B) is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The second section (C) is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The third section (D) is marked with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

II VIOLON.

7

Moderato.

3^e DUO.

The musical score is for a Violon II, 3rd Duo, in G major, 2/4 time, marked Moderato. It consists of 14 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *p* (piano), *cres* (crescendo), and *inf* (infinitesimal). The score is written for a single instrument, Violon II.

III^a VIOLON^a

Measures 1-10 of the Violon III part. The music is in G major, 2/4 time. It features a continuous eighth-note melody with various ornaments and slurs. Measure 10 ends with a double bar line.

*Adagio
non troppo.*

Measures 11-15 of the Violon III part. The tempo is *Adagio non troppo*. The music continues with eighth-note patterns. Measure 15 ends with a double bar line and the word *segue*.

All^{to} grazioso quasi andante
RONDO.

Measures 16-18 of the Violon III part. The tempo is *All^{to} grazioso quasi andante*. The music features a more melodic eighth-note line. Measure 18 ends with a double bar line.

III^e VIOLON.

This musical score is for the Violon III part. It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key annotations include:

- Staff 1:** Features a double bar line with a '2' above it, indicating a second ending.
- Staff 2:** Includes a 'p' (piano) marking.
- Staff 3:** Includes a 'p' (piano) marking.
- Staff 4:** Includes a 'p' (piano) marking.
- Staff 5:** Includes a 'p' (piano) marking.
- Staff 6:** Includes a 'p' (piano) marking.
- Staff 7:** Includes a 'p' (piano) marking.
- Staff 8:** Includes a 'p' (piano) marking.
- Staff 9:** Includes a 'p' (piano) marking.
- Staff 10:** Includes a 'p' (piano) marking.

The score is written in a single system, with each staff representing a different voice or instrument. The music is characterized by its complex notation and the use of various musical symbols to convey the intended performance.