

BUETERPE

eine Reihe moderner und vorzüglich

beliebter Constücke

zur Erheiterung in Stunden der Muße

für das **PIANOFORTE** auf **VIER HÄNDE** eingerichtet

und herausgegeben von

ANTON DIABELLI

N^o 203

N^o 237.

Pr. 30 X. C.M.

Wien, bei A. Diabelli et Comp: Graben N^o 1133.

782.1:786.24.088.09

N^o 103.

D U E T T O.

(Nò, non temer serena) (Nein! nein! warum das Zagen)

Aus der Oper: Othello | Der Mohr von Venedig: von Rossini.

Für das Pianoforte auf 4 Hände, mit Hinweglassung der Worte.

Wien, bey Ant. Diabelli und Comp. Graben N^o 1133.

Allegro.

ff

p

dol.

cres.

f

p

Mus. n. 617/103
Cim.

Nº 103.

D U E T T O

(Nò, non temer serena) * (Nein! nein! warum das Zagen)
 Aus dar Oper: Othello: Der Mohr von Venedig: von Rossini.
 Für das Pianoforte auf 4 Hände, mit Hinweglassung der Worte.
 Wien, bey Ant. Diabelli und Comp. Graben Nº 1133.

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Allegro.

The musical score is written for four hands (two staves per hand) in C major, 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' and the dynamics start with 'ff' (fortissimo). The score is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often written as octaves (indicated by an '8' with a wavy line). Various musical markings are present throughout, including 'loco.' (ad libitum), 'p' (piano), 'dol.' (dolce), and 'f' (forte). The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fifth system.

D. et C. Nº 2152.

SECONDO.

The musical score is written for a piano and organ. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system has a piano part on the left and an organ part on the right. The piano part features a series of triplets in the right hand and a more melodic line in the left hand. The organ part has a similar triplet pattern in the right hand and a simpler line in the left hand. The second system continues this pattern, with the piano part becoming more complex and the organ part adding more texture. The third system introduces a tempo change to 'Andante.' and a dynamic marking of 'p' (piano). The fourth system changes the tempo to 'Allegro.' and includes a 'p' marking. The fifth system returns to a faster tempo with more complex rhythmic patterns. The score is written in a historical style with various musical notations including triplets, dynamics (f, ff, p), and tempo markings (Andante, Allegro).

PRIMO. loco

Andante.

Allegro.

ff *f* *sf*

ores. *f* *ores.* *p*

8 5 3 5 8 loco 8 6 8

f *p* *p*

f *f*

f *f* *Più mosso.*

cres. *f* *mf*

cres. *f* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

sf *sf* *sf* *sf*

D. et C.
N° 2152.

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Dynamic markings include *fp* (fortissimo piano), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *fz* (forzando), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ores.* (crescendo).

Tempo marking: *Piu mosso.*

The score is numbered 8 at the beginning of each system and 7 at the end of the first system.

Mus. n. 617/
Cim. 103



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Cim.