

COLLECTION LITOLFF.

L'ENLEVEMENT AU SERAIL
(Die Entführung aus dem Serail)

DE
MOZART

PARTITION
pour Piano à 2 mains
arrangée par
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OUVERTURE.

Presto.

This page contains ten staves of handwritten musical notation for an orchestra. The notation is in common time and uses a variety of clefs (G, C, F) and key signatures. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Several dynamic markings are present, including 'Presto.' at the beginning, 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), and 'Ped.' (pedal). Grace notes and slurs are also used throughout the score.

A page of musical notation for a string quartet, featuring six staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics such as *f*, *p*, *ped.*, *cresc.*, and *marcato*. Articulations include accents and slurs. Performance instructions like **Ped.* and *2d.* are also present. The music consists of six staves, likely representing the first violin, second violin, viola, cello, bassoon, and double bass. The notation is dense and technical, typical of a classical or baroque score.

Andante.

5

Andante.

Presto.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a three-piano score. The notation is written on six staves, each with a treble clef, a bass clef, or a combination of both. The music includes various dynamics such as 'Ped. cresc.', 'f Ped.', 'p', and 'Ped.' with an asterisk (*). Performance instructions like 'Ped.' with a diagonal line are also present. The notation is highly rhythmic, featuring many eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

ACTE I.

7

AIR.

Je vais enfin te revoir.—Hier soll ich dich denn sehen.—Qui rivederti io debbo.

Andante poco lento.

M. 1.

DUO.

Quand on rencontre une belle.—Wer ein Liebchen hat gefunden.—Qui trova una bella.

Tempo giusto.

Nr. 2.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music for a piano duet. The first staff is for the right hand (treble clef) and the second staff is for the left hand (bass clef). The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. Various dynamics are indicated throughout the score, including *p* (piano), *pp* (ppianissimo), *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *dim.* (diminuendo). The score includes several measures of music, separated by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing multiple measures of music. The music is written in a clear, legible style with standard musical notation.

Allegro.

Tempo I.

The image shows a page of sheet music for a piano, consisting of six staves. The music is in common time and includes various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *fp* (fortissimo), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The notation includes eighth and sixteenth note patterns, as well as rests and grace notes. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic. The second staff starts with a piano dynamic. The third staff features a series of eighth-note chords. The fourth staff contains a sequence of sixteenth-note patterns. The fifth staff begins with a piano dynamic. The sixth staff concludes with a forte dynamic. The music is labeled "Allegro." in the center of the page.

Recit.

a Tempo

fp
fp
fp
p

cresc.
p

fp
fp
fp
fp

3 5 2 1 3 5 2 1 3 5 2 1 3 5 2 1

fp
fp
fp
fp

3 5 2 1 3 5 2 1 3 5 2 1 3 5 2 1

tr.
tr.
tr.
tr.

fp
p
fp
fp

Presto.

fp
fp
fp
fp
fp
fp
p
sp

2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
sp

sp
sp
sp
sp
sp
sp
p
sp

2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
sp

AIR.

Tous ces coureurs d'aventures.— Solche hergelaufene Laffen.— Ah! che questi avventurieri.

Allegro con brio.

N^o 3.

cresc.

sp

Adagio.

marc.

Allegro.

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

sp tr

Ped. * sp

Ped. *

5 3 1 2 tr

p tr

5 4 3 2 1 2

tr

f cresc.

2313 2

cresc.

Adagio. *a Tempo*

2313 2

2612

A page of musical notation for two staves, likely for piano or organ. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music consists of six systems. The first system starts with dynamic 'p' and includes markings 'cresc.', 'f', and 'p'. The second system starts with 'p' and 'f'. The third system starts with 'f' and includes 'sp' and 'fp' markings. The fourth system starts with 'f' and includes 'cresc.'. The fifth system is labeled 'Allegro.' and starts with 'p'. The sixth system ends with 'f'.

RECITATIF ET AIR.

Constance, ma seule espérance... Constanze, dich wieder zu sehen... Constanza! Torno a rederti!

Andante.

N^o 4.

5

3 1 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 4 2 3 1 3

A page of musical notation for two staves, likely for piano or organ. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of four sharps. The music consists of ten measures. Measure 1: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns; Bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs; Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measures 4-10: Both staves show continuous eighth-note patterns with various dynamics like forte (f), piano (p), and very piano (pp). Measure 10 ends with a half note in the bass staff.

CHOEUR.

De Selim chantons la gloire! — Singt dem grossen Bassa Lieder. — Al Bascia cantate Erriva!

Allegro non troppo.

Ni. 5.

19

AIR.

Souvenance, ô douce ivresse.—Ach, ich liebte, war so glücklich! — Ah! che amando era felice.

Adagio.

N. 6.

This section consists of three staves of musical notation for piano. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature is one flat. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic 'dolce p'. Measures 2-3 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 4 begins with 'Ped.' followed by a crescendo. Measures 5-6 continue with sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 7 starts with 'cresc.'. Measures 8-9 conclude with a final dynamic 'p'.

Allegro.

This section consists of five staves of musical notation for piano. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature changes to no sharps or flats. Measure 1 starts with 'f'. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 begins with a dynamic 'p'. Measures 5-6 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 7 starts with 'Ped.' followed by a crescendo. Measures 8-9 conclude with a final dynamic 'p'.

A page of musical notation for orchestra and piano, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics such as *p*, *ff*, *f*, *cresc.*, *mf*, and *p*. Articulations include *trill*, *sfz*, and *acc.* Performance instructions like *3:2* and *2:3* are also present. The music consists of two systems of measures, separated by a repeat sign with a '3' above it. The first system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign with a '2' above it. The second system begins with a repeat sign with a '3' above it. The notation uses standard musical symbols including treble and bass clefs, common time, and various rests and note heads.

TRIO.

Hâlez-vous de partir.—Marsch! trotte euch fort!—Là! via di qua.

Allegro.

N^o 2.

5
2

fp 1 2 3 4 5
2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5
fp 1 2 3 4 5

cresc.

f
p
pp

f
p
pp

fp
Ped.
fp
Ped.
fp
Ped.
fp
Ped.

fp
Ped.
fp
Ped.
fp
Ped.
fp
Ped.

cresc.
Ped.

Allegro assai.

The musical score consists of ten staves of piano music. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *f* (fortissimo) and includes a pedal marking (*Ped.*). The subsequent staves feature various rhythmic patterns and dynamics, including *p* (pianissimo), *s.f.* (sforzando forte), *s.p.* (sforzando piano), and *v.* (volume). The notation is characterized by its complexity and technical detail, typical of a virtuosic piano piece.

ACTE II.

AIR.

Jamais un cœur de belle.—Durch Zärtlichkeit und Schmeicheln.—Con vezzie, con lusinghe.

Andante grazioso.

N° 8.

DUO.

Daigne m'écouter un instant.— Ich gehe, doch räthe ich Dir— Jo vado, ma ti vorrei dir.

Allegro.

Nº 9.

eresc.

Andante

Allegro assai

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

cresc. *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

p *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

p *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

cresc. *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

AIR.

Ah! pour moi... Traurigkeit ward mir zum Loose... Quanto fù la sorte ingrata.
Andante con moto.

Nº 10.

The musical score for 'AIR.' (Nº 10) is composed for two voices (Soprano and Bass) and piano. The vocal parts are written in soprano and bass clefs respectively. The piano part is in bass clef. The score is divided into eight staves, each representing a measure of music. The vocal parts enter at different times, with the soprano starting earlier than the bass. The piano part provides harmonic support and accompaniment. Dynamic markings are present throughout the score, including 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), 'pp' (pianissimo), and 'sf' (sforzando). Performance instructions like 'sf' and 'sfp' are also included. The music is set in a variety of time signatures, including common time, 2/4, and 3/4. The vocal parts sing in both French and Italian, reflecting the international nature of the piece. The piano part is particularly prominent, providing a rich harmonic foundation and supporting the vocal lines with appropriate chords and arpeggiations.

This page contains eight staves of musical notation for an orchestra. The staves are arranged in two columns of four. The top staff is a bassoon part, followed by a double bass part, then a cello part, and finally a violoncello part. The second column starts with a bassoon part, followed by a double bass part, then a cello part, and finally a violoncello part. The music includes various dynamics such as *cresc.* (crescendo), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte). There are also performance instructions like "35423" above the double bass staff. The page is numbered 31 at the top right and 3672 at the bottom center.

AIR.

O ciel tout-puissant! — Marten aller Arten. — Che pur aspro al cuore.

Allegro maestoso.

N° 11.

fp fp fp fp

tr

p cresc.

f f f f

f p

5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5

tr tr

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics like forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sf), as well as performance instructions such as "dol." and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3). The music consists of complex rhythmic patterns and harmonic structures typical of late 19th-century symphonic writing.

A page of musical notation for a multi-instrument ensemble, likely a woodwind quintet. The page contains ten staves of music, each with a different clef (G, C, F) and key signature. The notation includes various dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), 'tr' (trill), and 's' (sforzando). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note figures and sustained notes. The page number '55' is visible in the top right corner.

Allegro assai

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 36, Allegro assai.

The score consists of ten staves:

- Orchestra Staves (top 6 staves):**
 - Violin I (G clef) and Violin II (C clef) play eighth-note patterns.
 - Cello (C clef) and Double Bass (C clef) provide harmonic support.
 - Percussion includes timpani (drum) and cymbals.
 - Wind instruments (clarinet, oboe, bassoon, horn) play sustained notes and eighth-note patterns.
 - Brass instruments (trumpet, tuba) play eighth-note patterns.
 - String instruments play eighth-note patterns.
- Piano Staff (bottom 4 staves):**
 - Staff 1: Treble clef, dynamic pp, crescendo.
 - Staff 2: Treble clef, dynamic f.
 - Staff 3: Treble clef, dynamic f.
 - Staff 4: Treble clef, dynamic f.

Measure numbers 1 through 10 are indicated above the staves. Measure 10 concludes with a final dynamic f.

AIR.

87

Quel amour et quel plaisir! — Welche Wonne, welche Lust! — O che gioja, che piacer!

Allegro.

N^o 12.

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

CRES.

f p

tr

f p

f p

f p

tr

f p

f p

f p

AIR.

Du courage!—Frisch zum Kampfe!—Sù a guerra!

Allegro con spirito.

N° 13.

f *Ped.*

A handwritten musical score for orchestra, page 40. The score consists of eight staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is in common time. The score includes various dynamics such as *p*, *f*, *ff*, and *sp*. The first staff features sixteenth-note patterns and grace notes. The second staff has eighth-note patterns. The third staff shows sixteenth-note patterns with a dynamic of *sp*. The fourth staff contains eighth-note patterns. The fifth staff has sixteenth-note patterns. The sixth staff includes eighth-note patterns with dynamics of *p* and *f*. The seventh staff has sixteenth-note patterns with dynamics of *p* and *f*. The eighth staff concludes with a dynamic of *f*.

AIR.

Bacchus, père de la treille.—Vivat Bacchus! Bacchus lebe!—Viva Bacco, Bacco vira!

Allegro.

N^o 14.

The musical score consists of six staves of music. The top two staves are for the soprano voice, with the first staff in soprano clef and the second in bass clef. The bottom two staves are for the bass voice, also in soprano and bass clef respectively. The piano part is on the bottom two staves. The score begins with an Allegro section, indicated by a tempo marking above the first two staves. The vocal parts enter with eighth-note patterns, supported by the piano's harmonic progression. The vocal entries are marked with dynamics such as 'sotto voce' and 'p'. The piano part provides a rhythmic foundation with sustained notes and chords. After the Allegro section, the music transitions to an Adagio section, marked by a tempo change above the piano part. The piano continues to play sustained notes, providing harmonic support for the vocal entries. The vocal parts continue their eighth-note patterns. The score concludes with a return to the original tempo, indicated by 'Tempo I.' above the piano part. The piano part then plays a series of eighth-note patterns, followed by a ritardando, indicated by 'ritard.' above the piano part. The final dynamic is 'p' (piano).

42



AIR.

S'il nous fait verser des larmes. — Wenn der Freude Thränen. — *S' di gioja gronda.*

Adagio.

N^o 15.

A musical score for piano, N^o 15, Adagio. The score consists of three staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music is written in common time. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and beams, with some notes having numerical markings above them (e.g., '2', '3', '5'). The piano keys are indicated by vertical lines with arrows pointing up or down. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Sheet music for piano, page 44, measures 23-28. The music is in common time and consists of eight staves. Measure 23 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 24 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 25 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 26 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 27 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 28 begins with a piano dynamic.

QUATUOR.

Toi, que j'aime!— Ach Belmonte! ach mein Leben!— Ah Belmonte!

Allegro.

卷之六

Musical score for piano, page 16, Allegro.

The score consists of eight staves of music for two hands. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The tempo is Allegro. The score includes various dynamics such as *f*, *p*, *mf*, and *mp*. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Measure numbers are present at the beginning of each staff. The music features complex patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures showing sustained notes or chords.

Andante.

A page of musical notation for a string quartet, featuring six staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics such as *f*, *p*, *fp*, and *sf*. There are also performance instructions like "Recit.", "Andante.", and "Allegro assai.". The music consists of six staves, each representing a different instrument in the quartet. The notation is dense and technical, typical of classical or romantic era sheet music.

5
3

Adagio.

Andantino.

Allegretto.

The image shows a page of musical notation for a string quartet. It consists of six staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and bar lines. There are several dynamic markings such as 'fp' (fortissimo), 'f' (forte), and 'p' (pianissimo). Articulation marks like 'Ped.' (pedal) and 'Led.' (legato) are also present. Some staves feature grace notes and slurs. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The overall style is typical of classical or romantic era string quartet compositions.

Sheet music for piano, 8 staves, 2 pages.

Page 1:

- Staff 1: Treble clef, 2 sharps (F# G#), dynamic p^1 . Measures show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 2: Bass clef, 2 sharps (F# G#). Measures show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 3: Treble clef, 2 sharps (F# G#). Measures show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 4: Bass clef, 2 sharps (F# G#). Measures show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 5: Treble clef, 2 sharps (F# G#). Measures show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 6: Bass clef, 2 sharps (F# G#). Measures show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 7: Treble clef, 2 sharps (F# G#). Measures show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 8: Bass clef, 2 sharps (F# G#). Measures show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.

Page 2:

- Staff 1: Treble clef, 2 sharps (F# G#). Measures show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 2: Bass clef, 2 sharps (F# G#). Measures show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 3: Treble clef, 2 sharps (F# G#). Measures show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 4: Bass clef, 2 sharps (F# G#). Measures show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 5: Treble clef, 2 sharps (F# G#). Measures show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 6: Bass clef, 2 sharps (F# G#). Measures show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 7: Treble clef, 2 sharps (F# G#). Measures show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 8: Bass clef, 2 sharps (F# G#). Measures show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.

ACTE III.

AIR.

Amour, en toi. Ich bau ganz auf deine Stärke. Solo in te, solo amor.

Allegro.

N^o 17.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for an orchestra. The staves include parts for strings (violin I, violin II, viola, cello), woodwinds (oboe, bassoon), brass (trumpet, tuba), and percussion (timpani, bass drum). The music is in common time and features dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), and 'sforzando'. The notation includes various note values, rests, and specific performance instructions like '3' over a note or '5' over a note.

Musical score for two staves (Treble and Bass) in 2/4 time and B-flat major. The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notation includes various note values such as sixteenth notes, eighth notes, and quarter notes, along with rests. Dynamic markings include forte (f), piano (p), and trill (tr). Fingerings are indicated above the notes, particularly in the treble staff. The bass staff features sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The score is numbered 52 at the top left.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for piano, arranged in two columns of five staves each. The music is in common time and consists primarily of eighth-note patterns. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, and dynamics such as *p dolce*, *Ped.*, ** sp*, and *f* are used. The notation includes both treble and bass clefs, and the piano's keyboard is implied by the note heads and rests.



ROMANCE.

Une captive dans les fers.— Im Mohrenland' gefangen war.— Schiava restò.

N 18.

AIR.

Ah! pour moi quelle victoire! O, wie will ich triumphiren! Ah! che voglio trionfare!

Allegro vivace.

N° 19.

Allegro vivace.

N° 19.

Ah! pour moi quelle victoire! O, wie will ich triumphiren! Ah! che voglio trionfare!

Allegro vivace.

Musical score for orchestra and choir, featuring parts for woodwinds (oboes, bassoon), brass (trumpets, tuba), and strings (violin, cello). The vocal parts are written in soprano and bass clef. The score is in common time, mostly in G major with some sharps. Various dynamics and performance instructions are included throughout the piece.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics like forte (f), piano (p), and trill (tr), and performance instructions like 'tr' and 'Rit.'. The page is numbered 57 at the top right.

The music consists of ten staves, each with a different instrument's part. The instruments include strings (Violin I, Violin II, Cello, Double Bass), woodwinds (Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon), brass (Trumpet, Trombone), and percussion (Drums). The notation is in 2/4 time, with various key signatures and accidentals throughout the page. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and each measure contains multiple notes and rests. The overall style is complex and typical of a symphonic score.

DUO

O toi seule—Hal du solltest für mich sterben.—Si tu cèdo, si ti perdo.

Andante.

N^o 20.

Ped.

A page of musical notation for a string quartet, featuring six staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics such as *p*, *f*, and *fp*, and articulations like *sfz*. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The music consists of complex rhythmic patterns and harmonic structures typical of classical string quartet compositions.

Allegro. tr.

cresc.

FINAL.

Du grand Sélim... Nie werd ich deine Huld verkennen... Non scorderò.

Andante.

21.

p
 1.
 2.
Piu Andante.
Allegretto. *stringendo il tempo*
Allegro assai.
poco cresc.
Andante sostenuto.

2
3:
fp

p

Andante come primo. 2 4 5 2 3 5

tr.

Allegro vivace.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

p

Ped.

ff