

Trois
SONATES

pour le
Violoncelle

avec Accompagnement

d'une seconde Violoncelle

composées

par

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Mus. 4634-p-10



VIOLONCELLO PRINCIPALE.

3

Allegro.

SONATA I.

4 0 1 3 2 4 2 3

2da p dol.

2da cres. mf

p f

p cres.

f

p f

tr 2 2 3 4 dim.

p mf p

p

cres.

f

pp

cres. 2da

f

pp

cres. 2da

f

pp

mf p1 2 3 4 1 4 1 4 f

II. 1 2 3 2 2 1 4 4 3

f *p* *mf* *tr*

calando *p* *sf*

p *sf* *p* *f*

tr *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

p *f*

p *f*

cres.

3za *f*

sf

f

VOLONCELLO PRINCIPALE.

5

0 1 3

p

2^{da}

cres.

mf

2 *cres* 4

f 2

tr

p

2^{da}

mf 3

p

2

0 1 1

2^{da}

p

cres.

mf

tr

f

0 0 0 0 0

1 2

2

3

pp

cres.

2

f 2^{da}

p

3

mf

p

2

1

pp

calando

Poco
Adagio.

6 VIOLONCELLO PRINCIPALE.

Poco Adagio.

The first system of the score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Poco Adagio'. The first measure of the upper staff is marked 'dol. p' and '3'. The first measure of the lower staff is marked '4'. The system contains various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, with many measures containing triplets or groups of four notes. There are also some dynamic markings like 'dol. p' and 'f'.

VOLONCELLO PRINCIPALE.

7

Allegro. **RONDO.** $\frac{6}{8}$

1875

VIO LON CEL LO P R I N C I P A L E.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely for a piano piece. The notation is written on ten staves, with the first six staves using a bass clef and the last four using a treble clef. The music is characterized by complex rhythmic patterns, including many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *cres.* (crescendo) are used throughout. There are also articulation symbols like accents and slurs. The notation is dense and detailed, with many slurs and ties connecting notes across measures. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

VOLONCELLO PRINCIPALE.

9

The musical score is written for a Violoncello (Cello) in G major. It contains 12 staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), and *ff* (fortissimo). Performance instructions include *ritard.* (ritardando), *a tempo*, and *decres.* (decrescendo). The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The score is marked with *cres.* (crescendo) and *decres.* (decrescendo) sections. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

All^o moderato.

SONATA II.

[illegible]

11

1875

This page contains the principal cello part for measures 12 through 25. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed in groups. Fingerings (1-4) and bowings (up and down bows) are indicated throughout. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cres.* (crescendo), *decres.* (decrescendo), and *pp* (pianissimo). Trills (*tr*) are used in measures 18 and 24. Articulation marks like accents (*acc.*) and staccato (*stacc.*) are present. The score concludes with a double bar line in measure 25.

VIOLONCELLO PRINCIPALE.

Andante.

13

dol.

I. II.

tr.

3za corda

2da

3za

2da

f p cres. f p cres.

f p

decres. p f 3za

p 2da 2da

f p 2da f

p f p 3 p 4 pp ppp

Rondo.

Violoncello score for Rondo, Allegro ma non troppo. The score is written for Violoncello and consists of 14 staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The piece begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The first staff features a series of eighth notes with a four-measure rest (4) above. The second staff includes a forte (f) dynamic, a piano (p) dynamic, and a section marked '2da 3za f 2da - p'. The third staff has a forte (f) dynamic and a section marked 'dol. p'. The fourth staff has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The fifth staff has a forte (f) dynamic. The sixth staff has a piano (p) dynamic. The seventh staff has a forte (f) dynamic. The eighth staff has a piano (p) dynamic. The ninth staff has a forte (f) dynamic. The tenth staff has a piano (p) dynamic. The eleventh staff has a forte (f) dynamic. The twelfth staff has a piano (p) dynamic. The thirteenth staff has a forte (f) dynamic. The fourteenth staff has a piano (p) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, as well as dynamic markings (p, f, mf, dol., cresc.) and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The piece concludes with a piano (p) dynamic and a section marked 'cres. - - - 3 - - -'.

3 VIOLONCELLO PRINCIPALE.

VIOLONCELLO PRINCIPALE.

15

cen do - - - f

decres. p sf > p

f = p f = p

f

decres. dol. p

decres. p

cres.

Violoncello score for page 16, featuring 15 staves of music. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into two systems of seven staves each, with the final staff of the second system being a single staff. The music is written in a style typical of 19th-century orchestral scores, with a focus on melodic and harmonic development. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into two systems of seven staves each, with the final staff of the second system being a single staff. The music is written in a style typical of 19th-century orchestral scores, with a focus on melodic and harmonic development.

Dynamic markings include *f*, *p*, *sf*, *ff*, *pp*, *f1*, *p*, *cres.*, *decr.*, *mf*, *f3*, *pp*, and *ff*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The score also includes a trill marking (*tr*) and a decrescendo marking (*decr.*).

SONATA III. Allegro.

The musical score for the Violoncello Principal part of Sonata III, page 17, is written in a single system. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed in groups of four. Dynamic markings include 'f' (forte), 'p' (piano), 'ff' (fortissimo), 'fp' (forzando), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), and 'pp' (pianissimo). Performance instructions such as 'cres.' (crescendo), '2da' (seconda), '3a corda' (third string), and 'tr' (trill) are present. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated throughout. The score concludes with a final cadence on the 14th staff.

dim. pp ppp f p cres. 2da 2da 2da f decres. p 2da 3za decres.

The musical score for Violoncello Principale, page 19, is written for a single instrument. It begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first five staves contain rapid, flowing passages with various dynamics including *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cres.* (crescendo), and *pp* (pianissimo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. A tempo change to *Adagio.* occurs on the sixth staff, marked with *pp* and a *dol.* (dolce) marking. The tempo then returns to *tempo lmo* (tempo primo) on the seventh staff. The final three staves continue the melodic and rhythmic development, ending with a double bar line. The score is printed on aged paper with some visible wear and discoloration.

VOLONCELLO PRINCIPALE.

[illegible]

Andante.

The musical score is written for a solo cello. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (D major), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Andante.' The score consists of 14 staves of music. Key features include:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a 'dol.' (dolce) marking. Features a triplet of eighth notes and various fingerings (1, 4, 3, 1, 0, 4, 1, 4, 1).
- Staff 2:** Includes a '1ma' (first measure) marking and a double bar line.
- Staff 3:** Continues the melodic line with fingerings like 3, 2, 4, 3, 1, 3, 1, 0, 4, 1.
- Staff 4:** Features a '1ma' marking and a double bar line.
- Staff 5:** Includes a '2da' (second measure) marking and a double bar line.
- Staff 6:** Contains first and second endings, marked 'I.' and 'II.', with a 'f' (forte) dynamic at the end.
- Staff 7:** Features a trill ('tr') and a decrescendo ('decres. p').
- Staff 8:** Includes a '2da' marking and a double bar line.
- Staff 9:** Starts with a 'mf' (mezzo-forte) marking and includes a trill.
- Staff 10:** Features a 'f' (forte) dynamic and a double bar line.
- Staff 11:** Includes a '1ma' marking and a double bar line.
- Staff 12:** Starts with a 'ff' (fortissimo) marking and a double bar line.
- Staff 13:** Ends with a trill and a decrescendo ('decres. p').

f

mf

p

pp

cres.

f

decre.

p

f

I. *II.*

f

1875

VOLONCELLO PRINCIPALE.

23

Violoncello Principale.

This page contains a single system of 16 staves of music for the Violoncello Principal. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte), with some passages marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). Articulations like trills (*tr*) and accents are present. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the 16th staff.

1875

VIOLONCELLO PRINCIPALE.

25

The score consists of 15 staves of music for the Violoncello. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often with slurs and fingerings indicated above the notes. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), *pp* (pianissimo), and *ppp* (pianississimo). Articulations such as *cres.* (crescendo), *deces.* (decrescendo), and *3 za* (triple accent) are used. The piece concludes with a *FINE.* marking.

1875

ppp

FINE.

(Apr. 99) Miss. $\frac{4634}{p 110}$

VIOLONCELLO SECONDO.

1

Allegro.

Dotzauer, Op. 34.

SONATA I.

The musical score is written for a second cello. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' The piece is identified as 'SONATA I.' and is by 'Dotzauer, Op. 34.' The score consists of 12 staves of music. Dynamics include forte (f), piano (p), mezzo-forte (mf), piano-piano (pp), and crescendo (cres.) and decrescendo (dim.) markings. Performance instructions include 'arco' (bowed) and 'pizz.' (pizzicato). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4). The piece ends with a double bar line.

1875



Mus. 4634-P-10

VIOLONCELLO SECONDO.

Violoncello Second part of a musical score, page 2. The score is written in D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of 14 staves of music. The first staff begins with a second ending bracket labeled 'II.' and a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The music features various dynamics including *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *cres.* (crescendo). There are also markings for *f*² and *p*₄. The score includes numerous slurs, ties, and fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4). The final staff ends with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a *cres.* marking.

The musical score for Violoncello Secondo, page 3, is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Poco Adagio". The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a melodic line marked *mf*, followed by a section marked *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *pp* (pianissimo). The second staff features a bass line with *arco* (arco) and *2 cres.* (crescendo) markings, followed by a section marked *f* (forte) and *3za p* (third part). The third staff continues the melodic line, marked *mf*, *p* (piano), and *pp*, with a *calando* (ritardando) marking. The fourth staff is marked *Poco Adagio* and features a melodic line with *dol.* (dolce) and *p* markings. The fifth staff continues the melodic line, marked *fp* (fortissimo). The sixth staff features a bass line with *fp* markings. The seventh staff continues the bass line, marked *fp*. The eighth staff features a melodic line with *fp* markings. The ninth staff continues the melodic line, marked *fp*. The tenth staff features a melodic line with *fp* markings, followed by a section marked *ritard.* (ritardando) and *dol.* (dolce).

Allegro.

Rondo.

4

8

f

p

f

sf

f

pp

f

2 decres.

cres.

f

p

1875

VOLONCELLO SECONDO.

5

The musical score for Violoncello Secondo, page 5, is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score consists of 13 staves of music. The first staff begins with a *cres.* marking. The second staff has a *p* marking. The third staff has a *f* marking. The fourth staff has a *f* marking. The fifth staff has a *f* marking. The sixth staff has a *f* marking. The seventh staff has a *f* marking. The eighth staff has a *f* marking. The ninth staff has a *p* marking. The tenth staff has a *p* marking. The eleventh staff has a *cres.* marking. The twelfth staff has a *p* marking. The thirteenth staff has a *f* marking. The key signature changes to two flats (Bb, Eb) in the final two staves.

f *p* *pp* *a tempo* *ritard.* *f* *pp* *cres.* *3za* *1* *0* *0* *0* *0* *pp* *0* *deces.* *p* *4* *1* *0* *f* *1* *p* *f* *cres.* *f* *ff*

VOLONCELLO SECONDO.

7

All^o moderato.

SONATA II

The musical score is written for a second cello. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'All^o moderato.' The score is labeled 'SONATA II'. The music features a variety of dynamics including piano (p), forte (f), crescendo (cres.), ritardando (ritard.), and a tempo. Articulation is indicated by 'pizz.' (pizzicato) and 'arco' (arco). Fingerings are marked with numbers 1, 4, 3, and 4. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Violoncello Second part of a musical score, page 8. The score is written in D minor (three flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The key signature is D minor (three flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes the following markings:
 - Staff 2: *pizz.*
 - Staff 3: *arco*, *cres.*, *f*
 - Staff 4: *risoluto*, *dol.*, *tr*
 - Staff 6: *p*, *cres.*
 - Staff 7: *f*
 - Staff 8: *p*
 The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also some triplet markings (7 7 7) in measures 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20.



This page contains the Violoncello Second part of a musical score. It consists of 12 staves of music, all in the bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music is written in a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *ppp* (pianissimo). There are also markings for *cres.* (crescendo), *decres.* (decrescendo), and *pizz.* (pizzicato). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and some complex phrasing with slurs and ties. The page number 1875 is printed at the bottom center.

1875

All^o ma non troppo.

RONDO.

The musical score is for the Violoncello Secondo part of a Rondo. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'All^o ma non troppo'. The score is divided into 12 staves. The first staff starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The second staff features a forte (f) dynamic and a crescendo. The third staff has a piano (p) dynamic. The fourth staff is marked mezzo-forte (mf). The fifth staff has a forte (f) dynamic. The sixth staff has a piano (p) dynamic. The seventh staff has a forte (f) dynamic. The eighth staff has a piano (p) dynamic. The ninth staff has a forte (f) dynamic. The tenth staff has a piano (p) dynamic. The eleventh staff has a forte (f) dynamic. The twelfth staff has a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

Violoncello Second part of a musical score, page 12. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of 12 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *cres.* (crescendo), *cen* (crescendo), *do* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *decres.* (decrescendo), *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), and *p* (piano). The score is marked with a 1875 copyright notice.

1875

f *f* *f*
f *f* *ff* *p*
f *pp* *f* *pp* *f*
f *p* *f* *p*
f *p*
cres.
decre. *p* *pp*
mf *f* *pp* *ff*

1875

Allegro.

SONATA III.

SONATA III. *And. 6/8*

The musical score is written on 12 staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 6/8. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *fp* (fortissimo piano), *cres.* (crescendo), *ff* (fortissimo), and *mp* (mezzo-piano). There are also markings for accents (>) and phrasing slurs. The notation is in a cursive, handwritten style typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscripts.

VOLONCELLO SECONDO.

15

Musical score for Violoncello Secondo, page 15. The score consists of 13 staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The music features various dynamics including *f*, *p*, *pp*, *mf*, and crescendos. It includes several trills, slurs, and fingerings (e.g., 4, 3, 2, 1, 4). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

decrec. *p*

cres.

decrec.

f 2 4 *p*

cres.

p *f* *f* *f*

Adagio. *pp*

tempo *mo* *p*

f 4 2 *p* *fp* *f*

p 4

VIOLONCELLO SECONDO.

17

2 2

mf

2 2

p

cres.

2 1 1

f *p* 4 4

1 1 4

f *f* 4

f *p*⁴

mf *pp*

p *f* *p*

f

Andantè.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Andante". The score is written on 12 staves, featuring various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p*, *mf*, *f*, and *ff*. The tempo is marked "Andante". The key signature changes from D major to C major and back to D major. The score includes first and second endings (I. and II.) and a decrescendo marking.

p *mf* *p* *pp* *Allegro.* *Rondo.* *2/4* *p* *cres.* *f* *p* *I.* *f* *II.* *p* *cres.* *f*

Violoncello Second part of a musical score, page 20. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of 12 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics are marked as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *cres.* (crescendo). The score also includes articulation marks like accents and slurs. The music is written in a continuous line across the staves, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests. The overall style is that of a classical musical score.

Dynamic markings: *p*, *f*, *cres.*, *deces.*

Articulation marks: slurs, accents, slurs.

Measure numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

f *decres.* *p* *mf* *mf* *mf* *p* *f* *sf* *sf* *ff* *p* *fp* *f* *3* *p* *cres.* *f* *p* *cres.* *f* *p* *pp* *ppp* **FINE.**

1875