

Études d'artistes

J. F. Mazas (1782-1849)

Op. 36 Heft III

Herausgegeben von Friedrich Hermann

58. *Adagio*

pizz. *arco*

IIa *pizz.* *arco* 3

3 3 1

2 2 4 *dim.*

4 *dolcissimo* IVa 1 1 1 1 2

dim. *trillo lento*

1 *poco* *cresc.* IIIa 1 4

In dieser Übung werden die Accorde stets im Herunterstrich und am Frosch des Bogens gemacht. *Dans cette Étude les accords doivent se faire en tirant et du talon de l'archet.* In this exercise the chords must always be played with down bow and at the nut.

Allegro marziale

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, D major (two sharps), and 3/4 time. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a tempo/style marking of *Allegro marziale*. The first staff contains several chords and sixteenth-note patterns, with dynamic markings *fz* and *cresc.* appearing in the second and third staves. The music is characterized by frequent use of triplets and sixteenth-note runs, often spanning across bar lines. Fingerings (1-4) are meticulously indicated throughout. Bowing directions are marked with 'V' for down bow and 'Fr.' for up bow. The score includes a repeat sign in the fifth staff and a section marked 'IIa' in the eighth staff. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the eleventh staff.

Trémolo lié

Übung für Tremolo-Legato

(Sehr rasches Schlagen eines Fingers im Legatospiel)

Exercise for Tremulo-Legato
(Very rapid working of one finger in legato playing)

Die halbe Note bezeichnet den Finger welcher das Tremolo ausführt; man beobachte deshalb den in den vier ersten Takten angegebenen Notenwert.

La note blanche indique le doigt qui fait les battements; il faut d'abord étudier ce morceau lentement et en suivant régulièrement la valeur des notes indiquées dans les quatre premières mesures.

The half-note indicates the finger, that is to do the tremolo; notice carefully therefore the value of the notes shown in the four first bars.

Allegro moderato

68. *IV^a*

Andante sostenuto

sempre legato

cresc.

fz

pp