OPERATIC DUETS

Arranged by H. Koenig

For

Two Trumpets

Music by:

Auber
Spohr
Meyerbeer
Mozart

OPERATIC DUETS

Arranged for two trumpets by

H. Koenig

Music by:

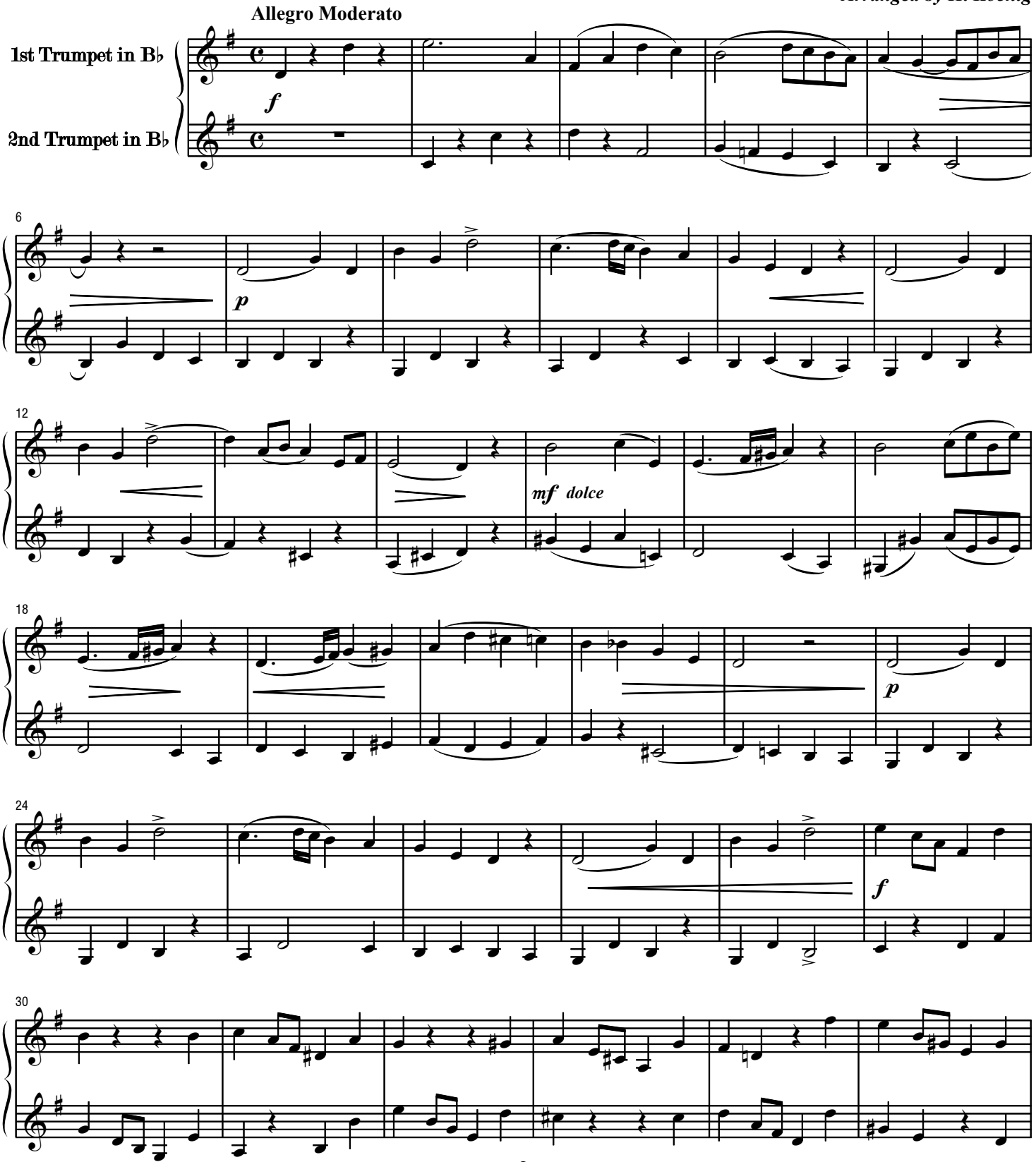
Daniel-François-Esprit Auber
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
Louis Spohr
Giacomo Meyerbeer

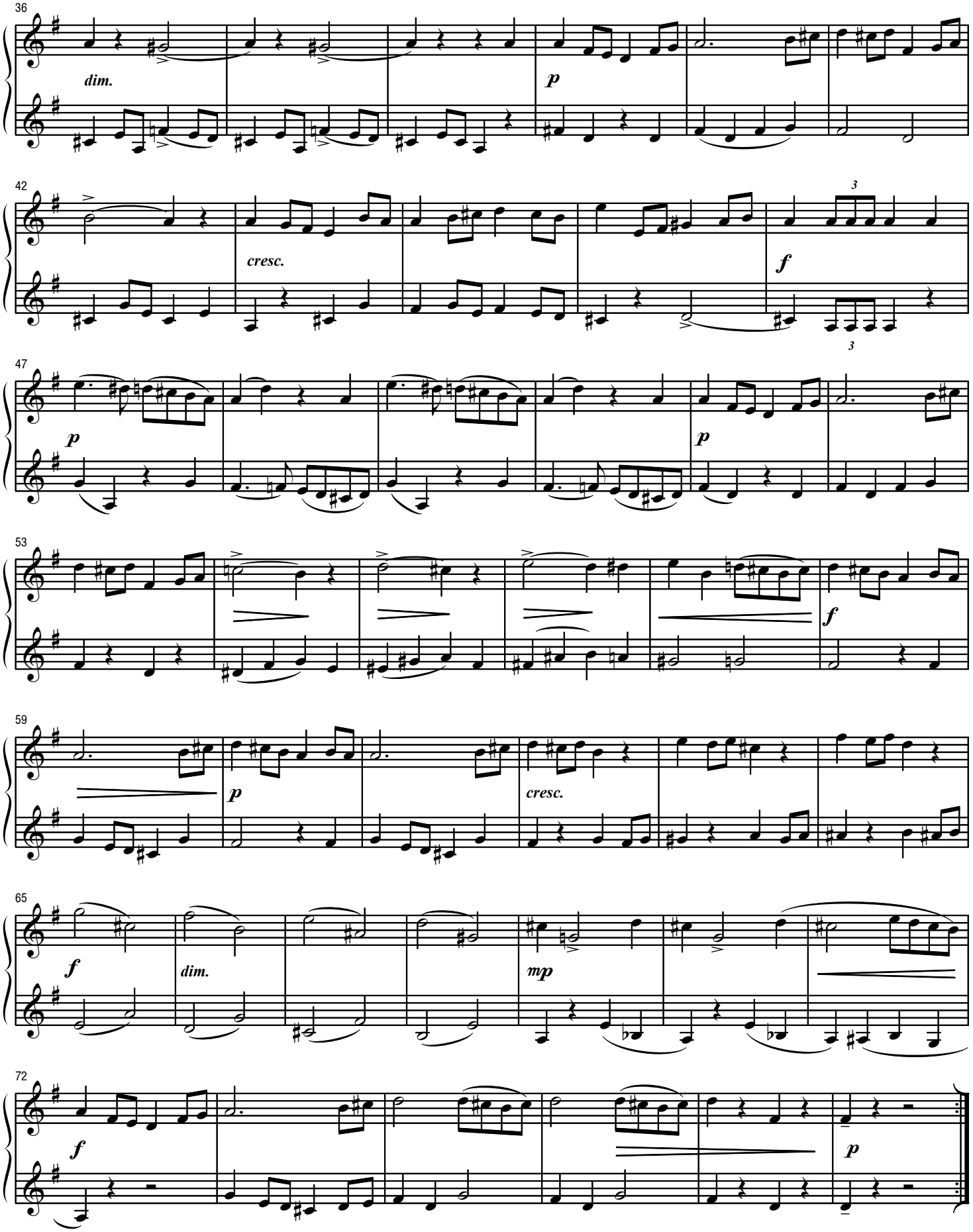
OPERATIC DUETS

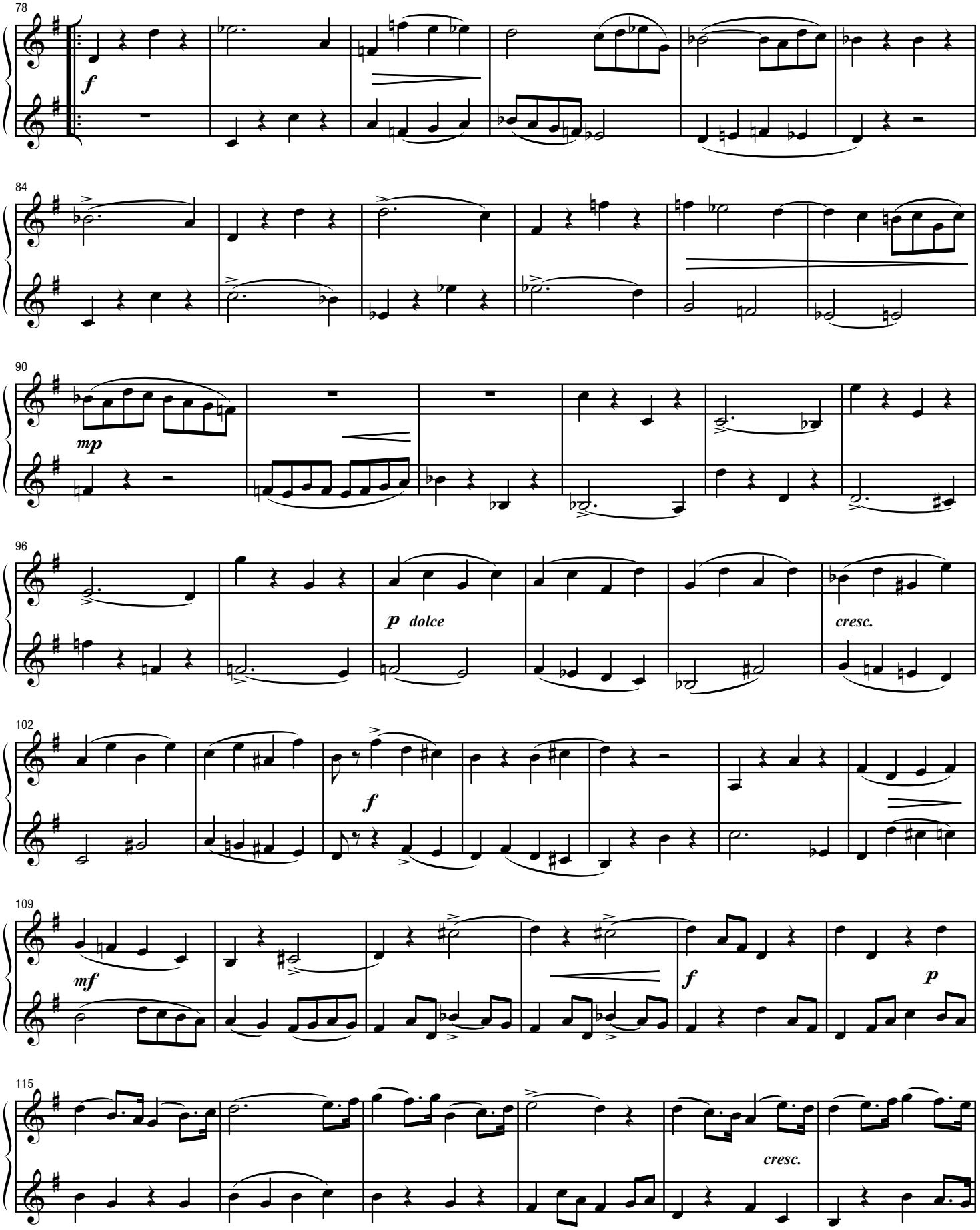
"Masaniello"

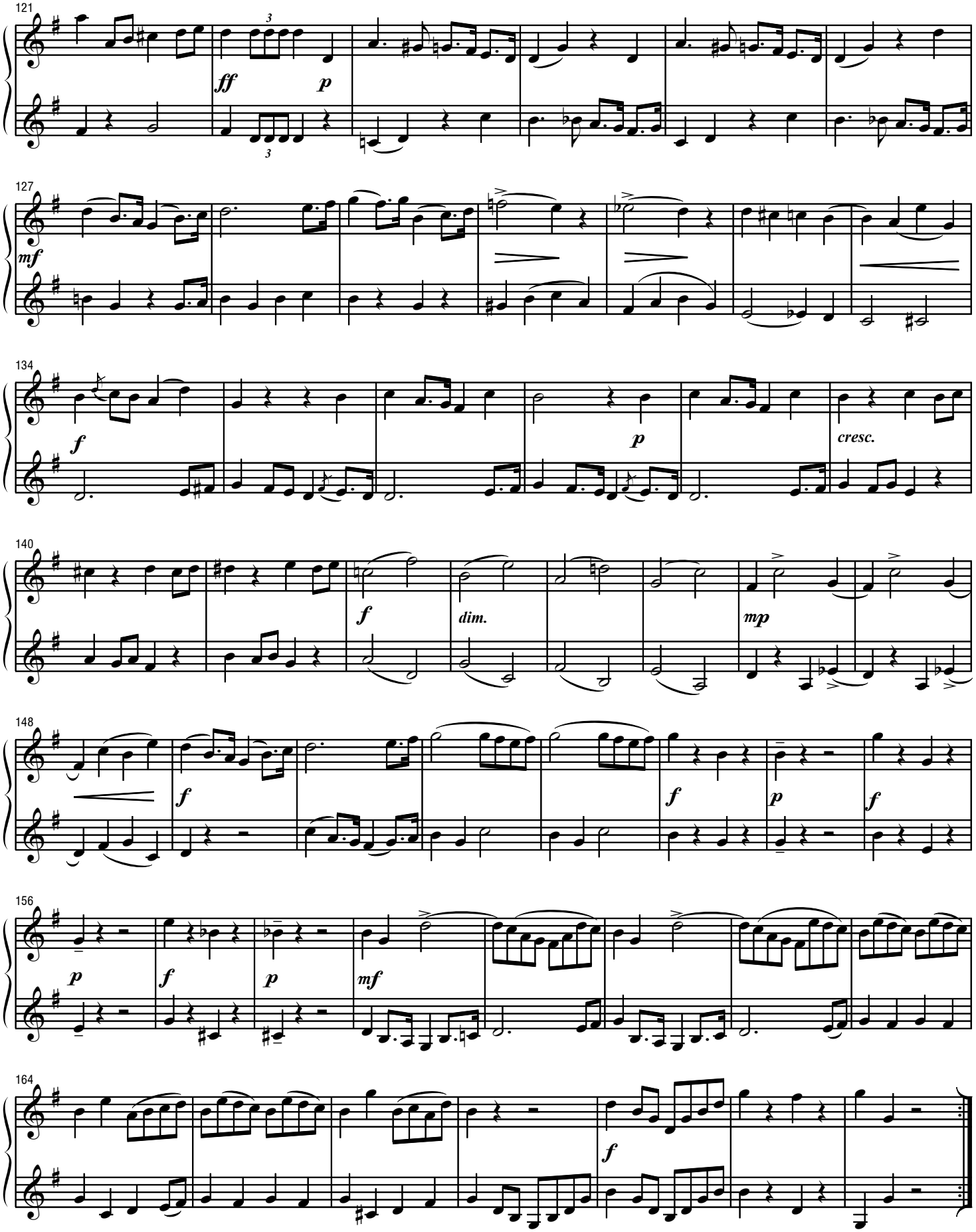
Auber

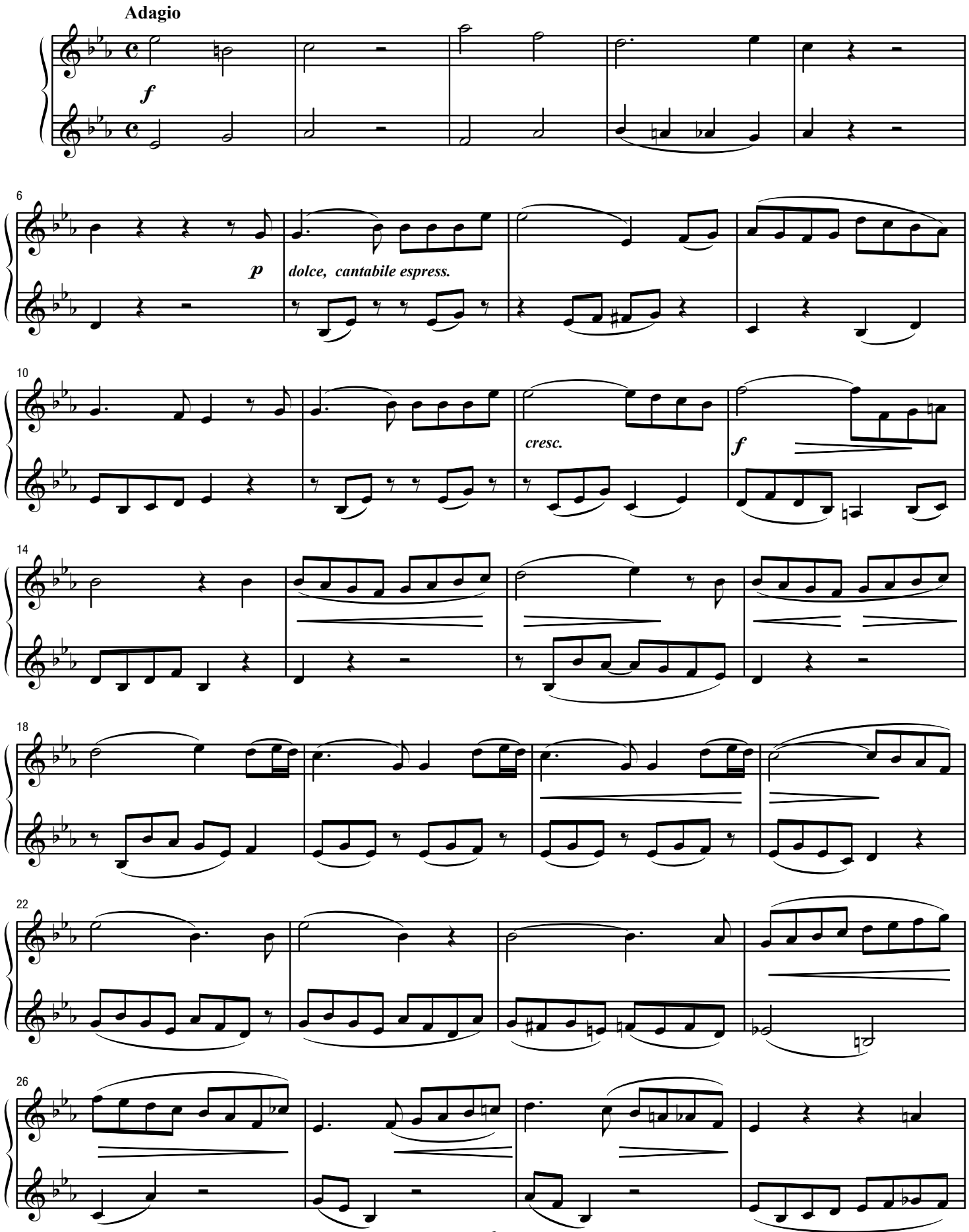
Arranged by H. Koenig

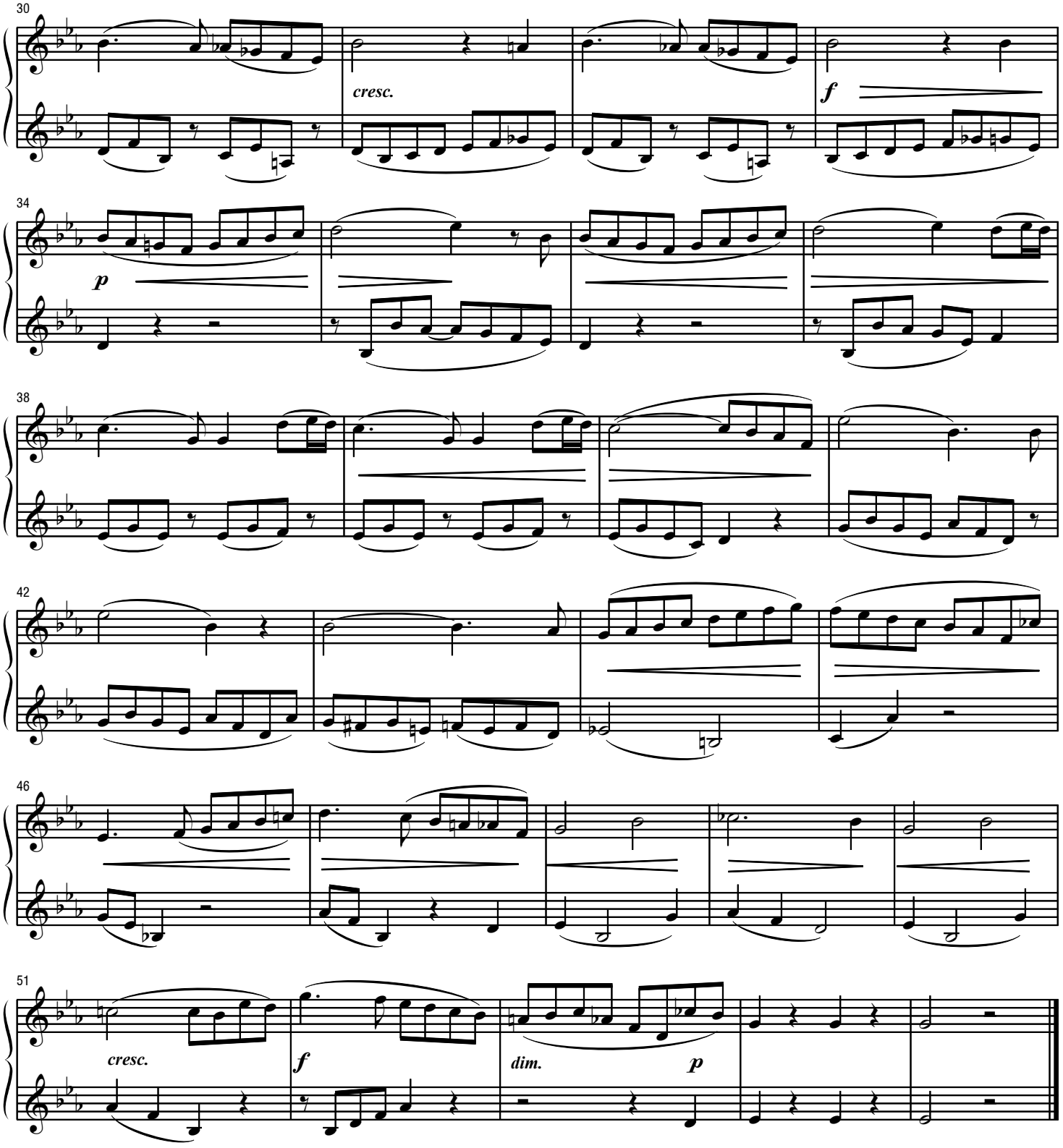



36
dim.
p
42
cresc.
f
3
47
p
p
53
f
59
p
cresc.
65
f
dim.
mp
72
f
p


78
f
84
90
mp
96
p dolce
cresc.
102
f
109
mf
f
p
115
cresc.

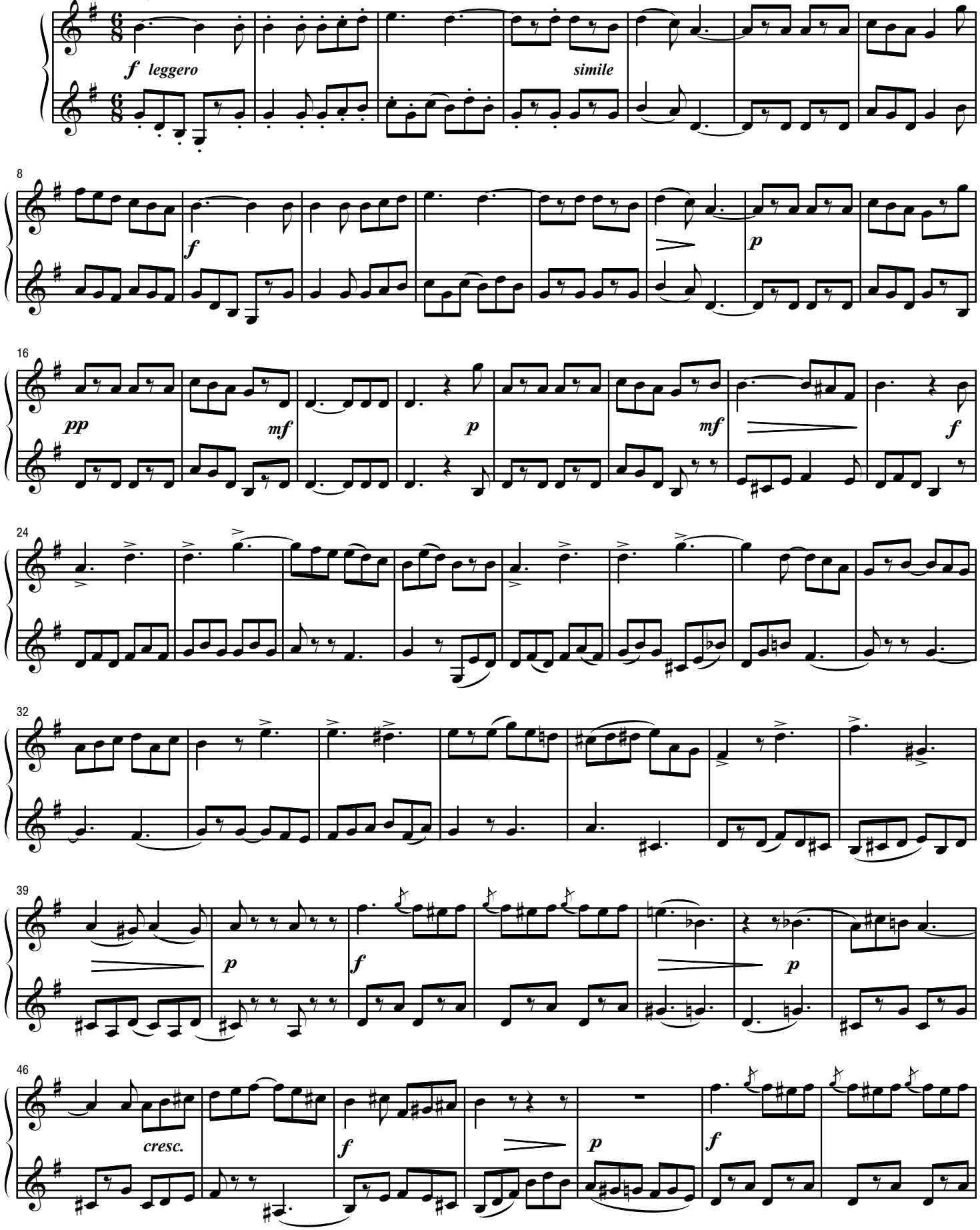

121
ff
p
127
mf
134
f
p
cresc.
140
f
dim.
mp
148
f
f
p
f
156
p
f
p
mf
164
f

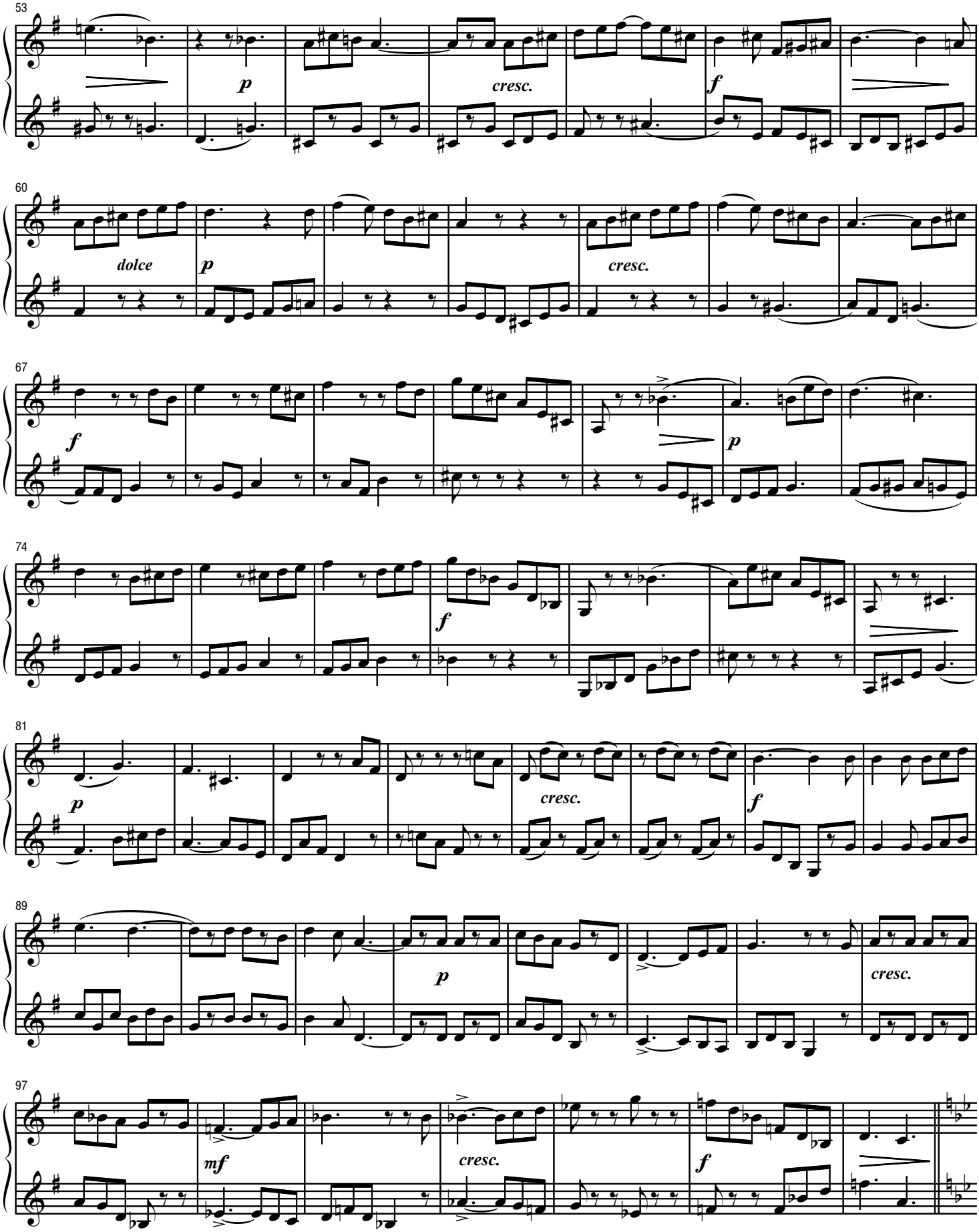

Adagio
f
6
p
dolce, cantabile espress.
10
cresc.
f
14
18
22
26

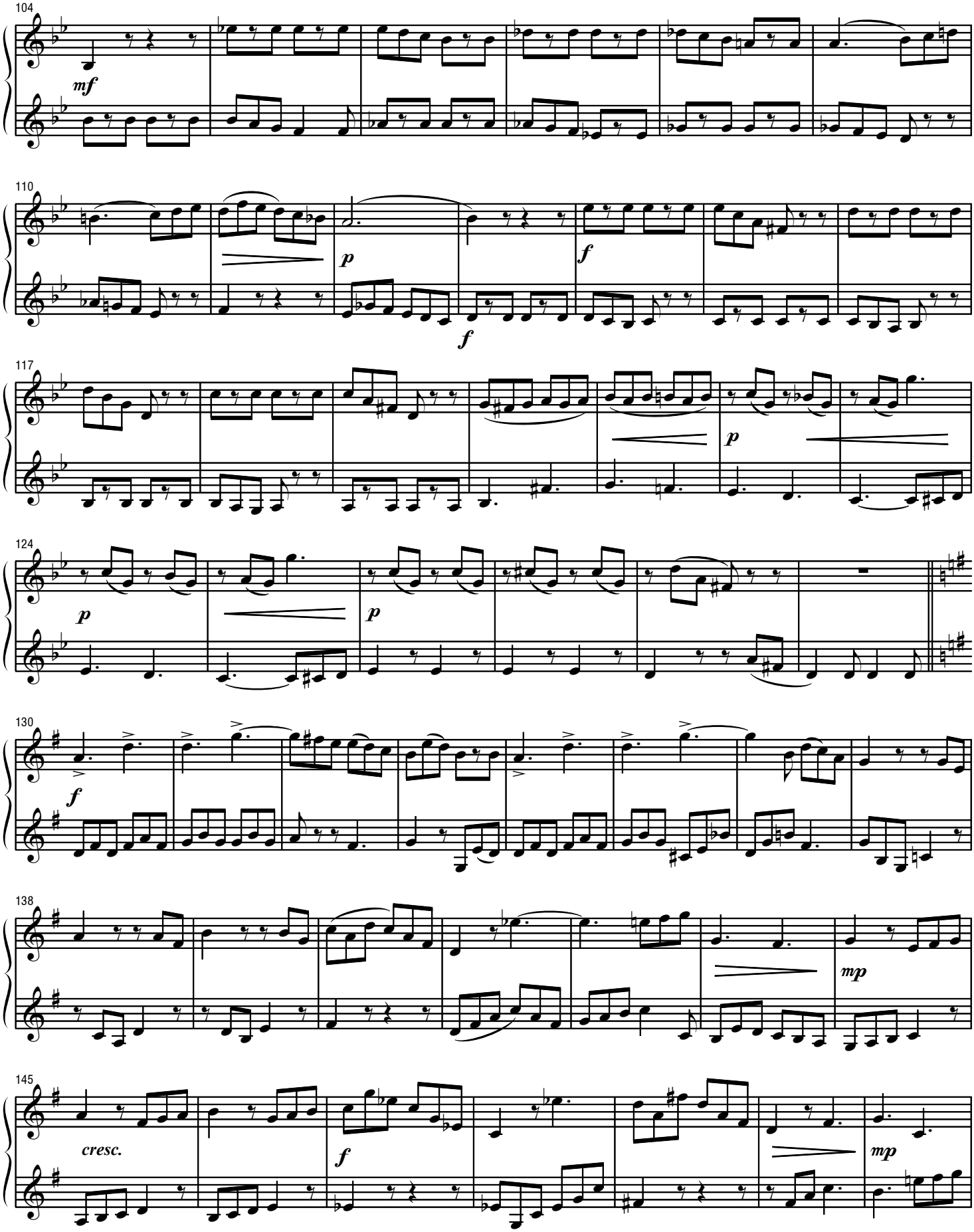

30
cresc.
f
34
p
38
42
46
51
cresc.
f
dim.
p

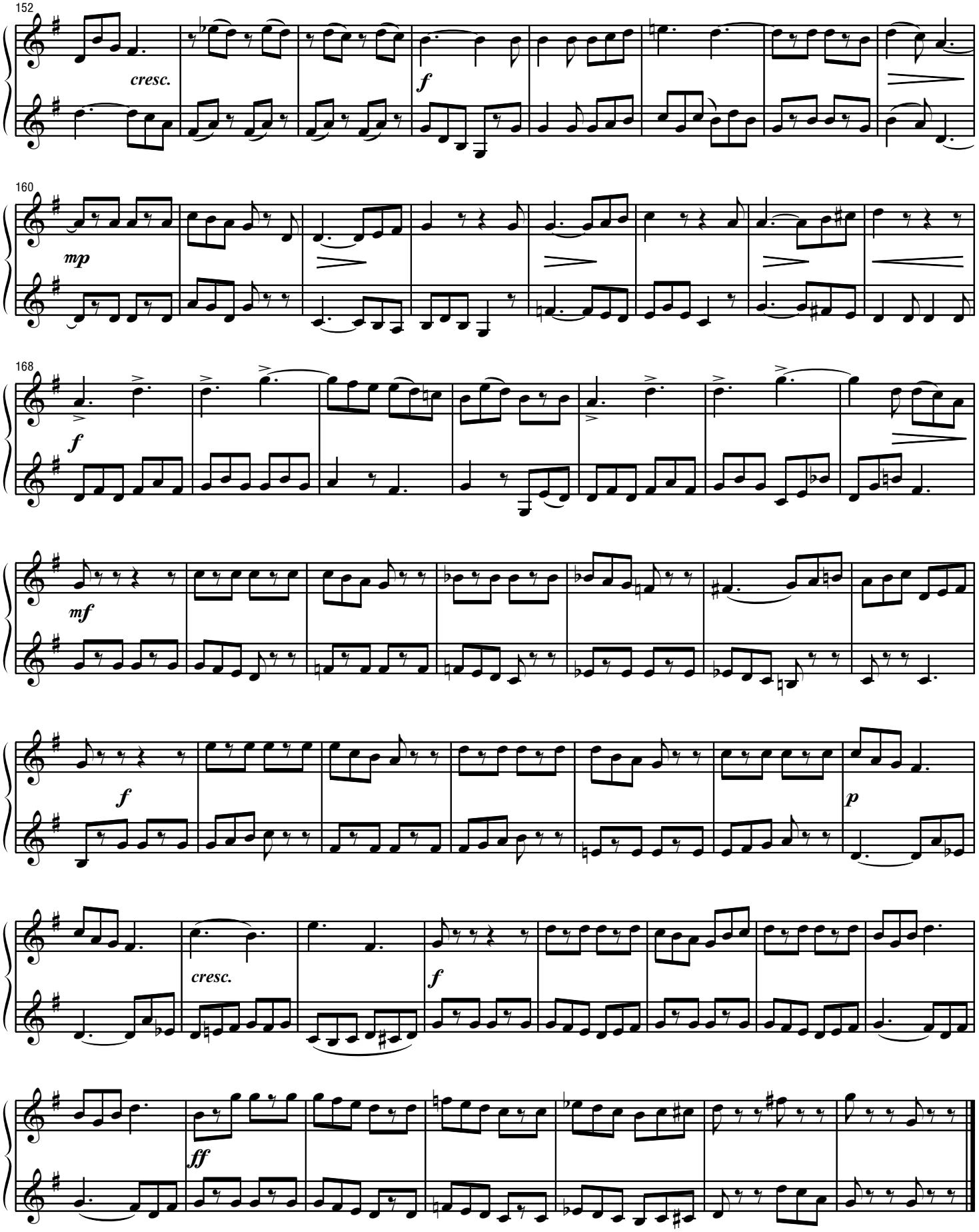
Finale

Allegro




53
p
cresc.
f
60
dolce
p
cresc.
67
f
p
74
f
81
p
cresc.
f
89
p
cresc.
97
mf
cresc.
f


104
mf
110
p
f
f
117
p
124
p
p
130
f
138
mp
145
cresc.
f
mp

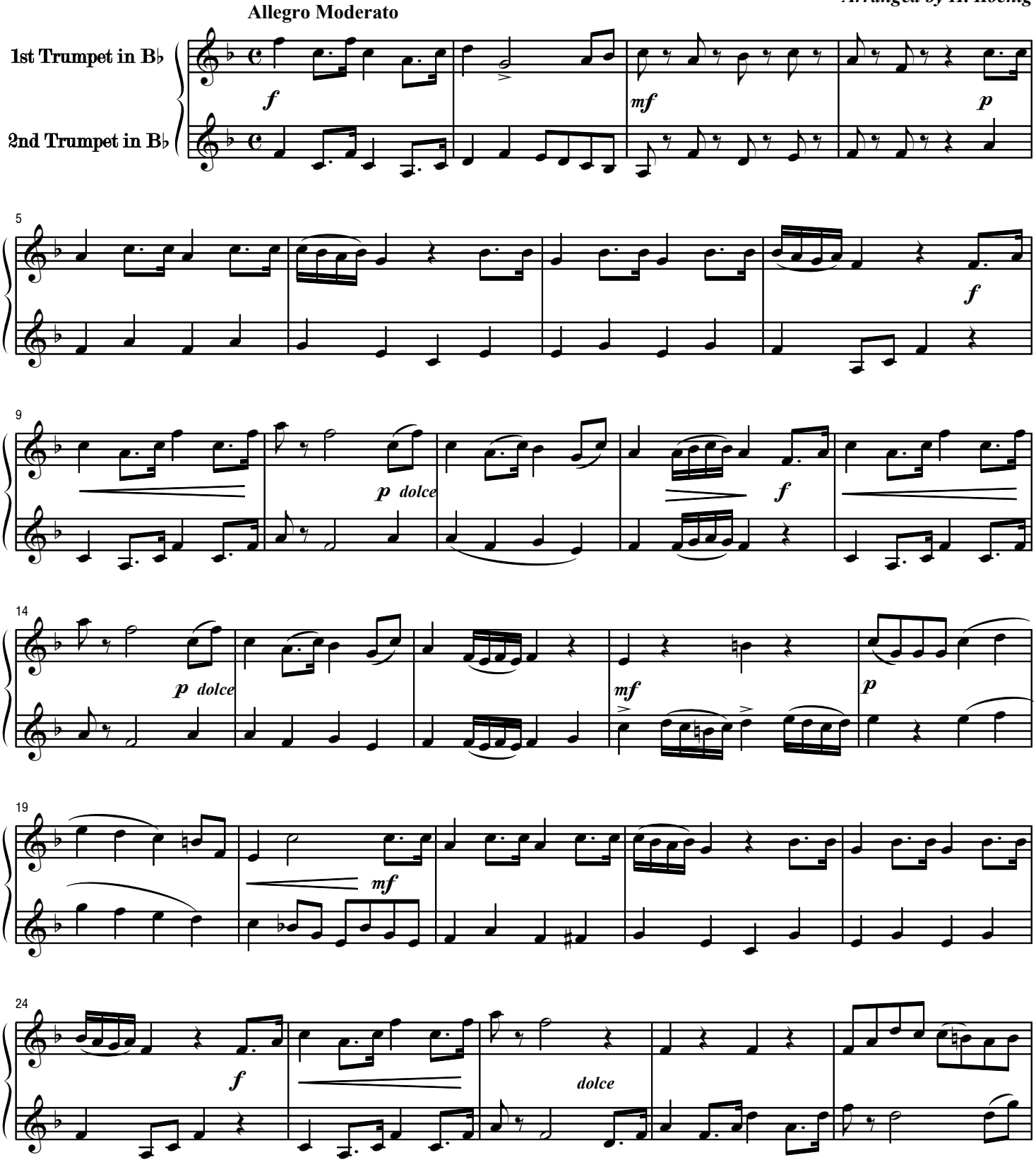

152
cresc.
f
160
mp
168
f
mf
f
p
cresc.
f
ff

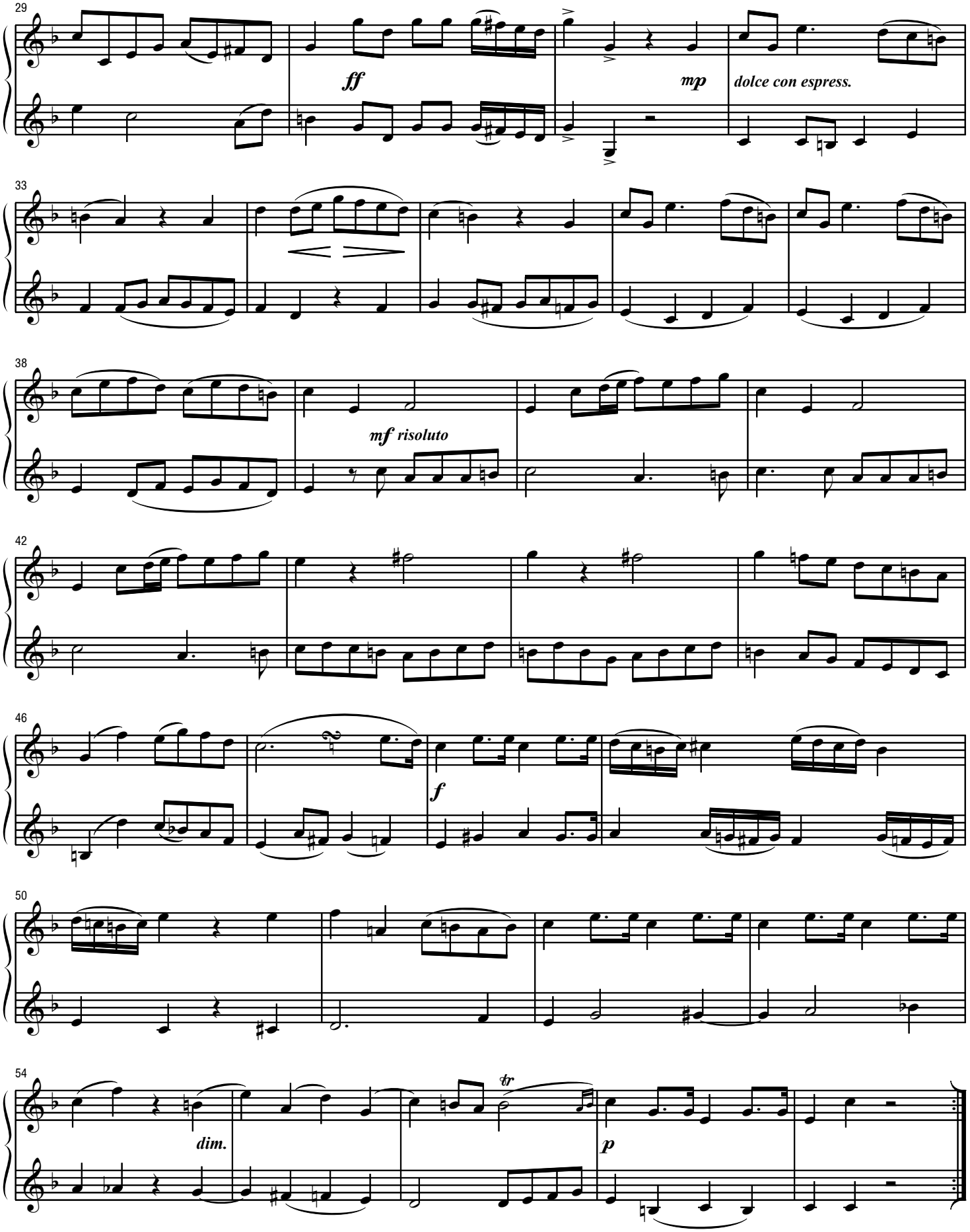
OPERATIC DUETS

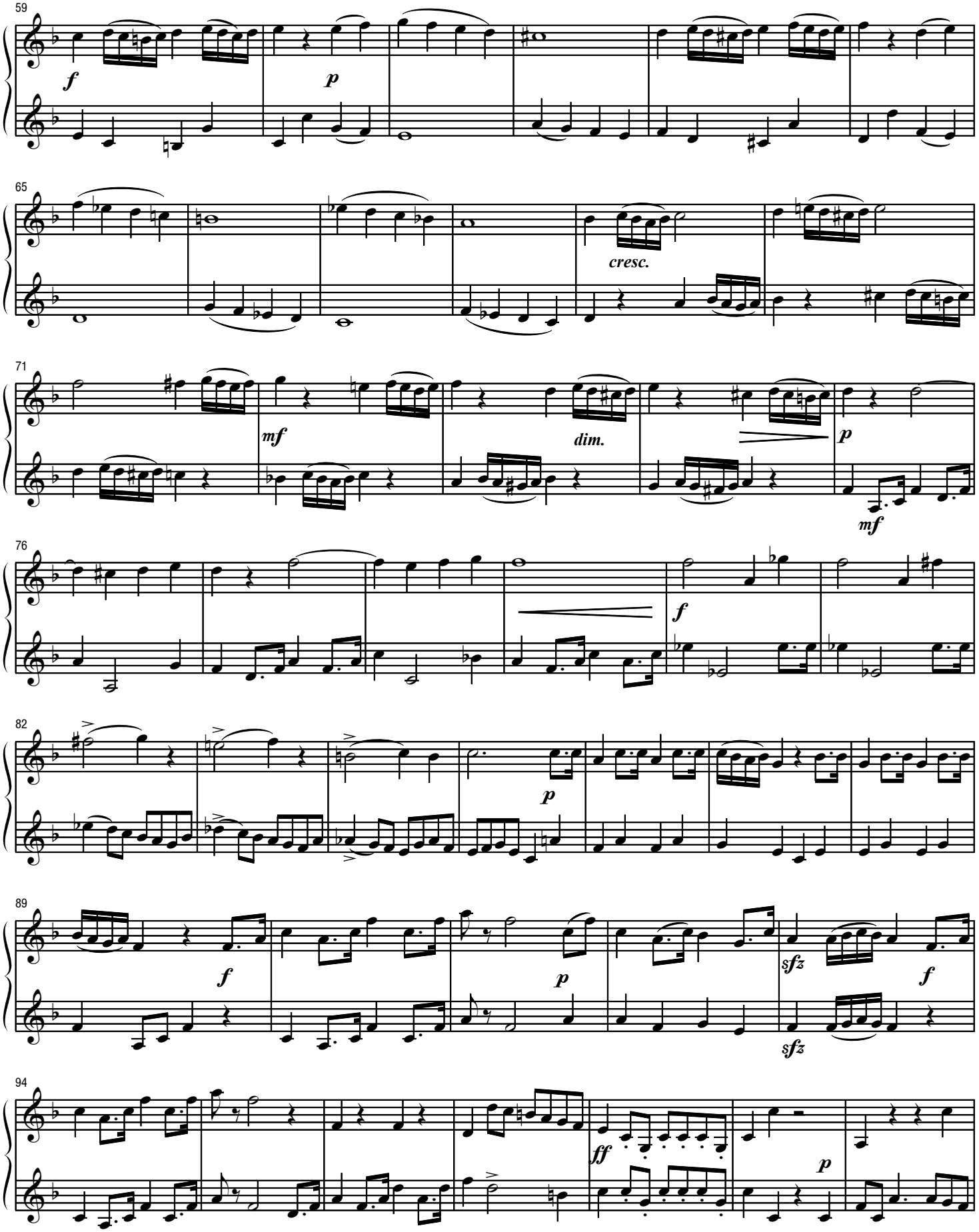
"Le Nozze di Figaro #1"

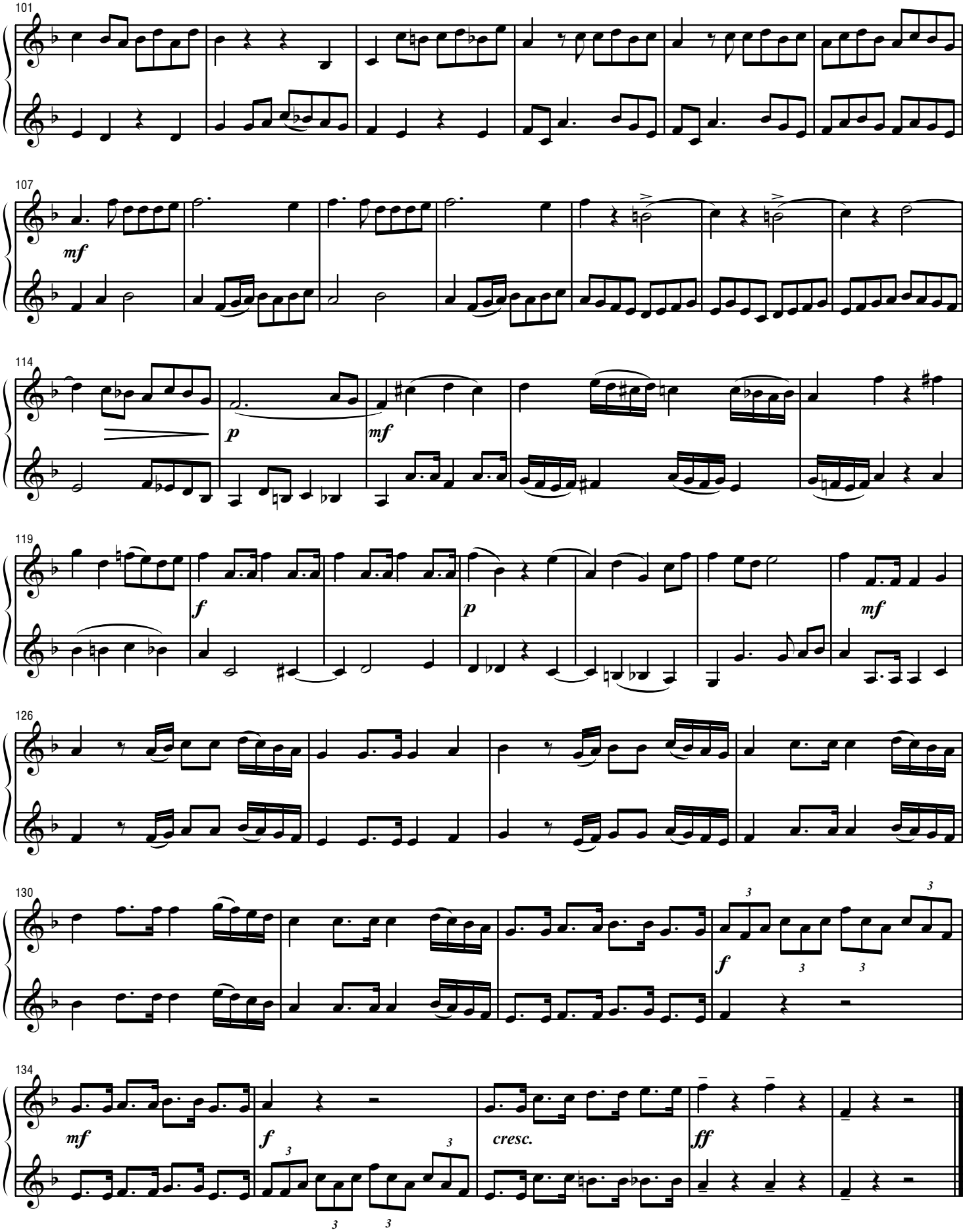
Mozart

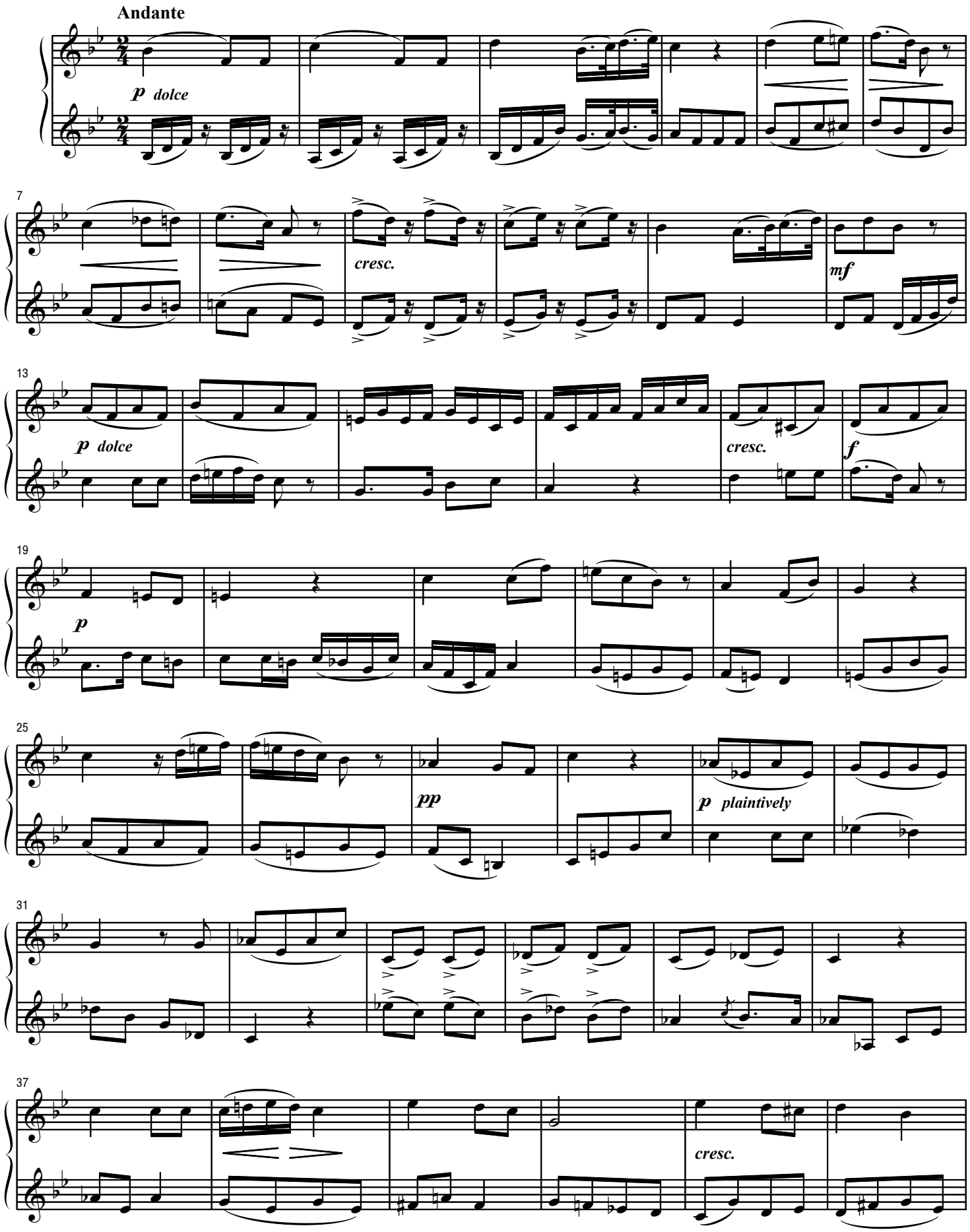
Arranged by H. Koenig

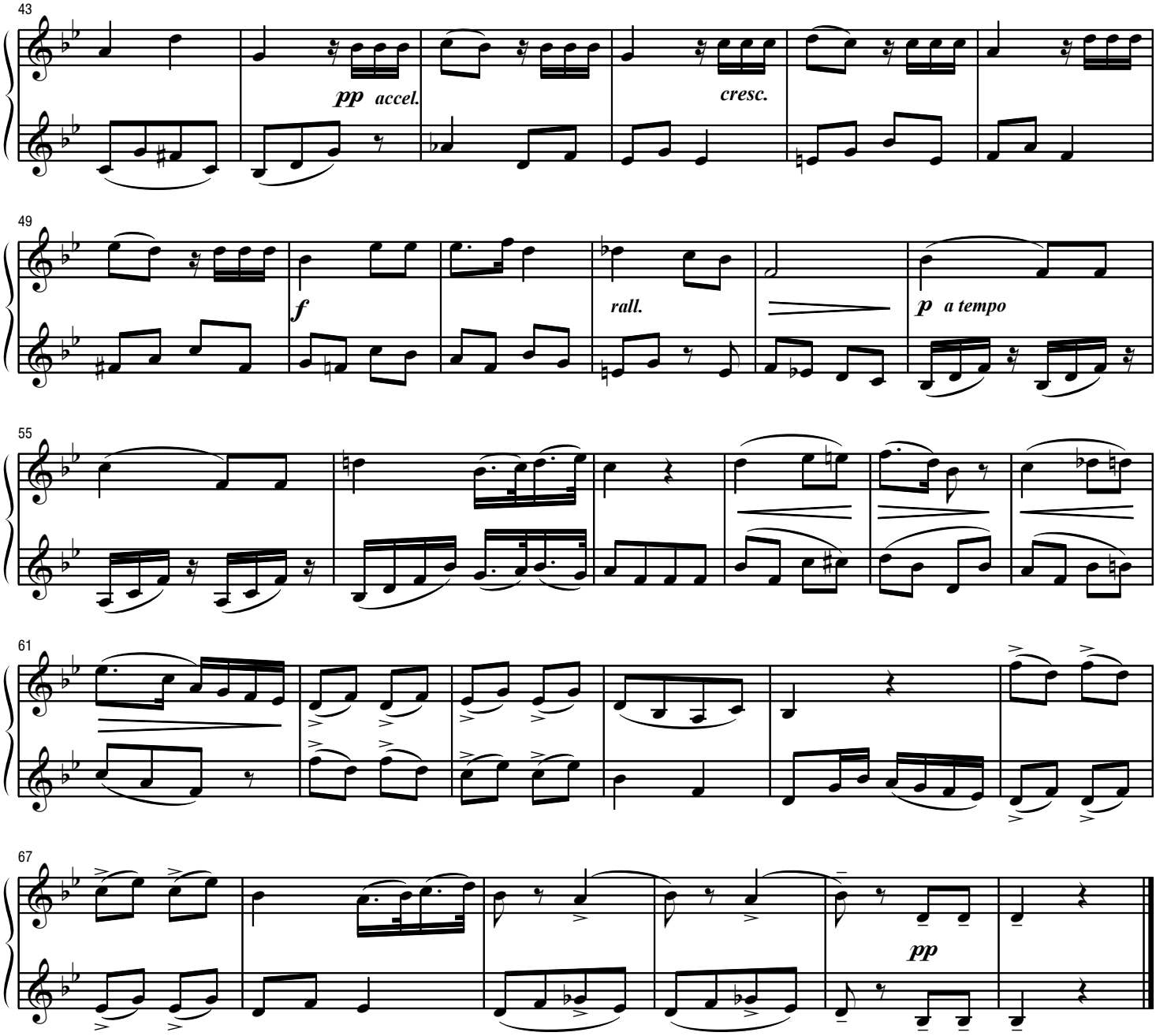



29
ff
mp
dolce con espress.
33
38
mf risoluto
42
46
f
50
54
tr
dim.
p


59
f
p
65
cresc.
71
mf
dim.
p
mf
76
f
82
p
89
f
p
sfz
f
sfz
94
ff
p

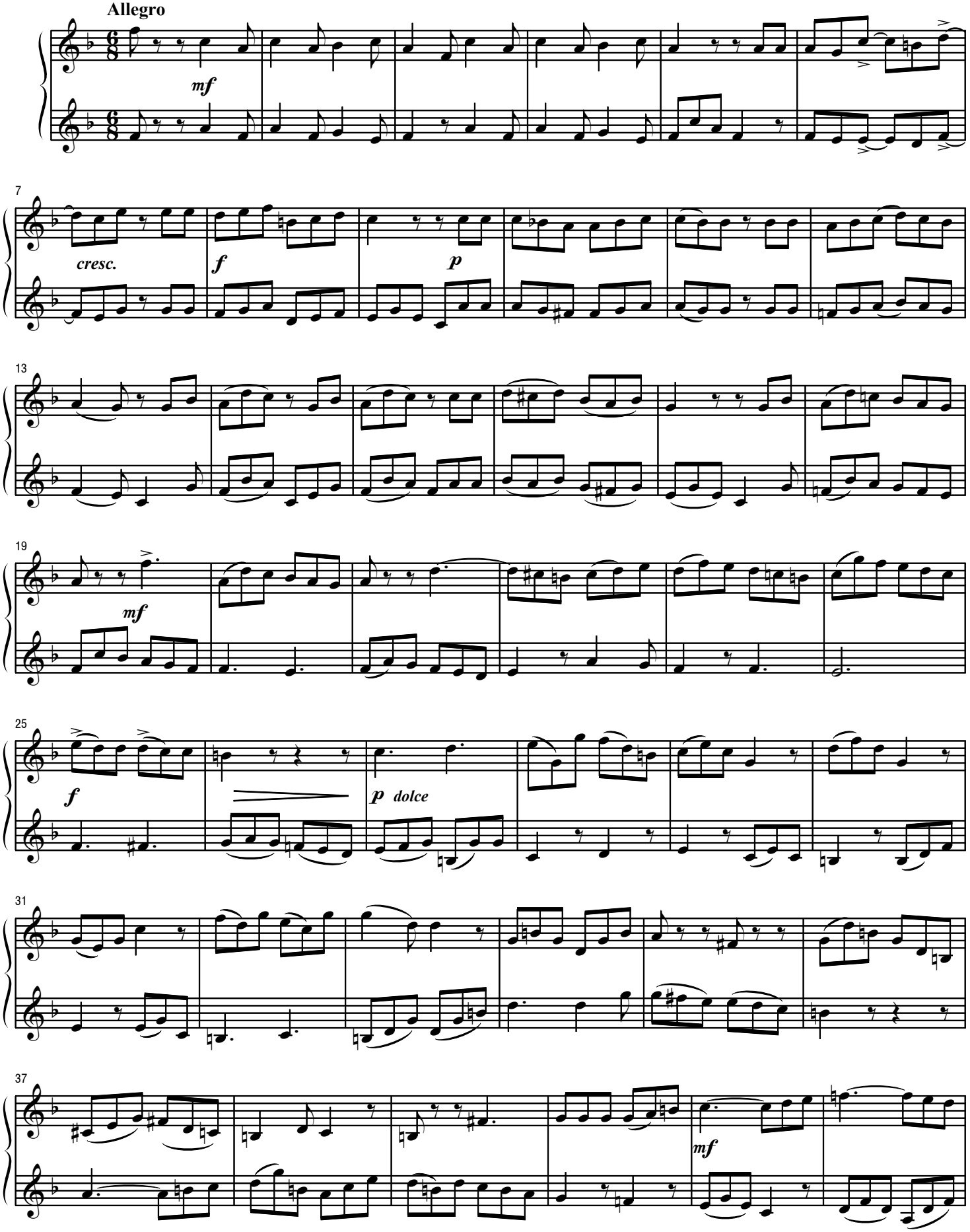

101
107
mf
114
p
mf
119
f
p
mf
126
130
f
134
mf
f
cresc.
ff

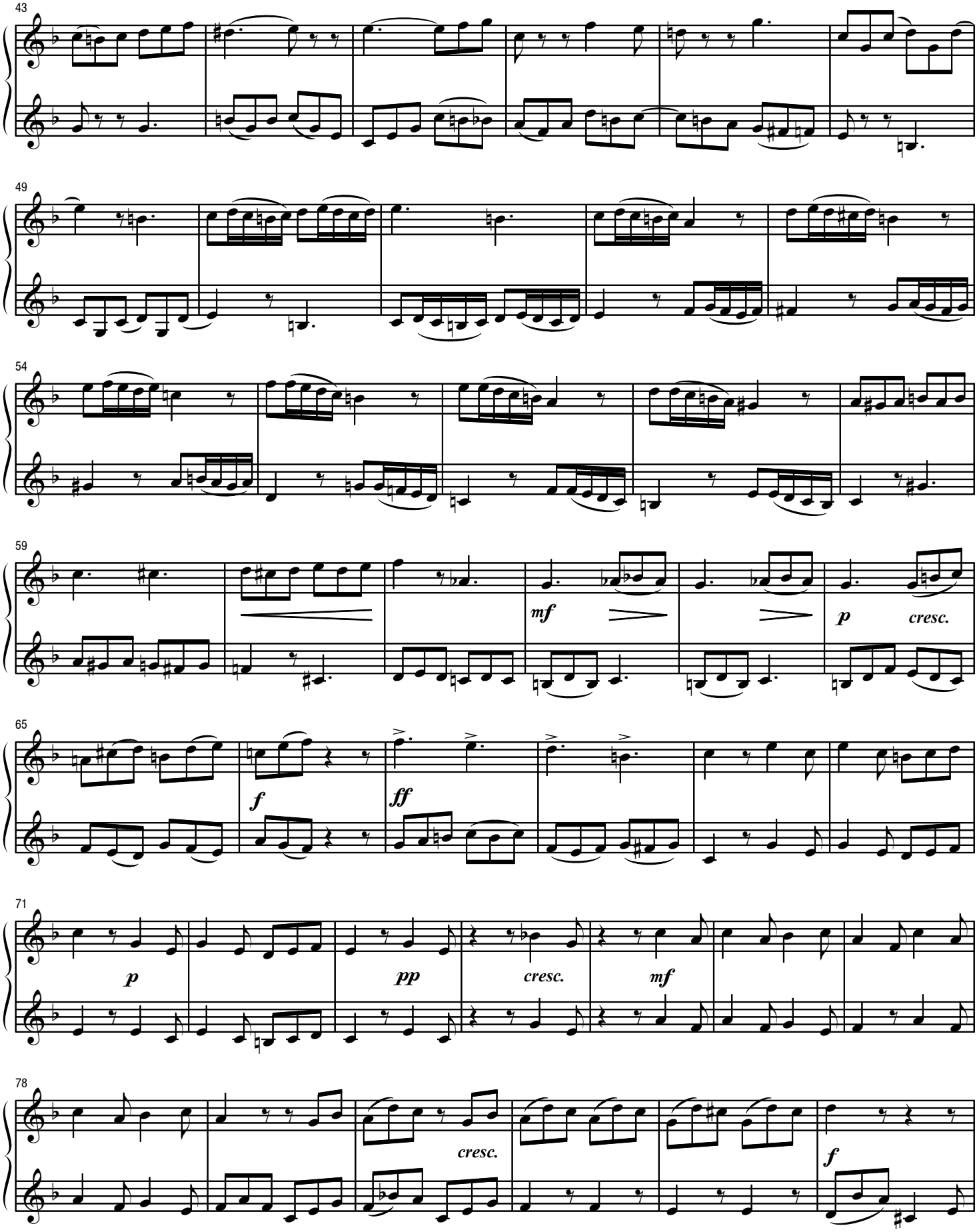

Andante
p dolce
7
cresc.
mf
13
p dolce
cresc.
f
19
p
25
pp
p plaintively
31
37
cresc.

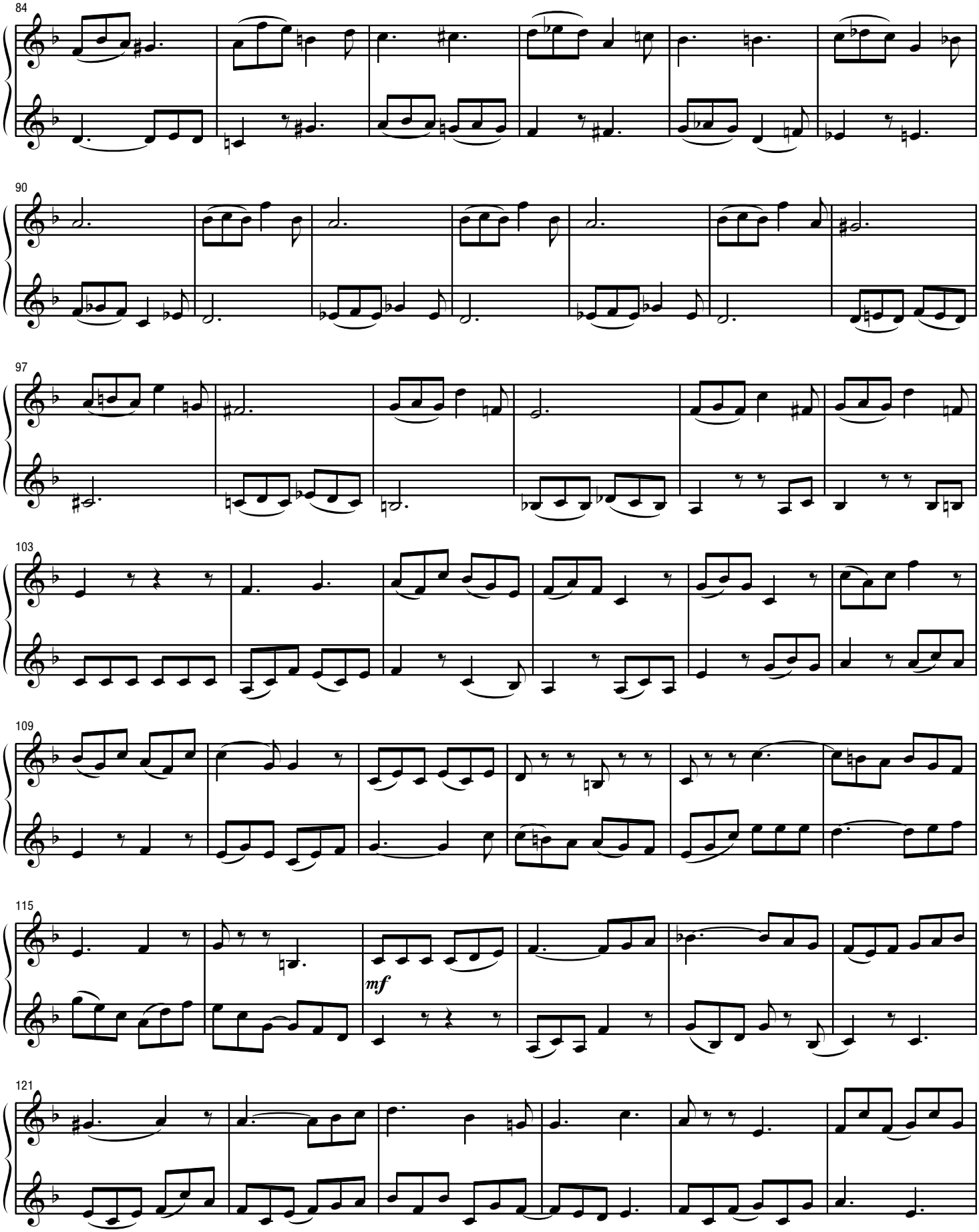

43
pp accel.
cresc.
49
f
rall.
p a tempo
55
61
67
pp

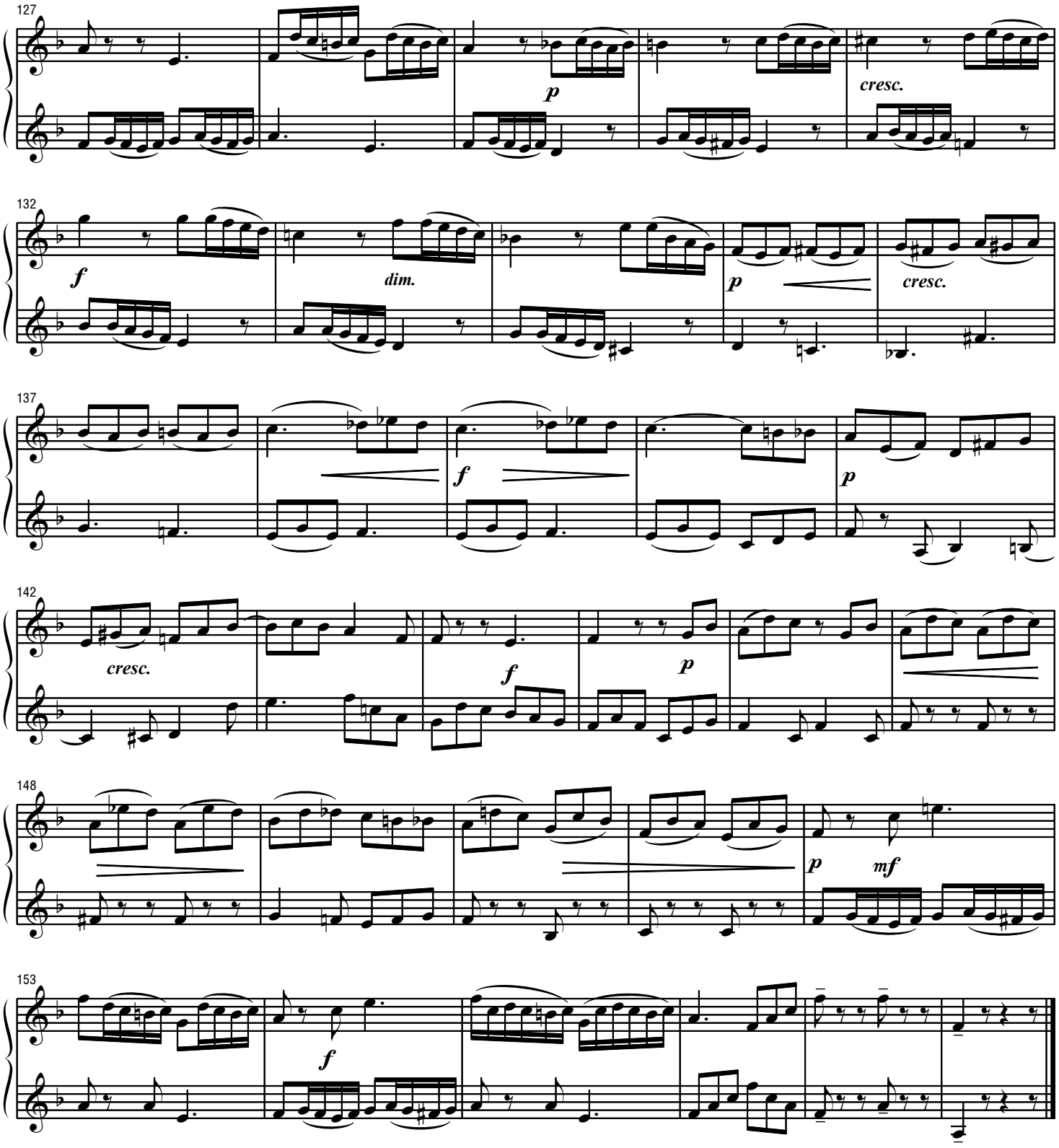
Rondo

Allegro




43
49
54
59
mf
p
cresc.
65
f
ff
71
p
pp
cresc.
mf
78
cresc.
f


84
90
97
103
109
115
mf
121

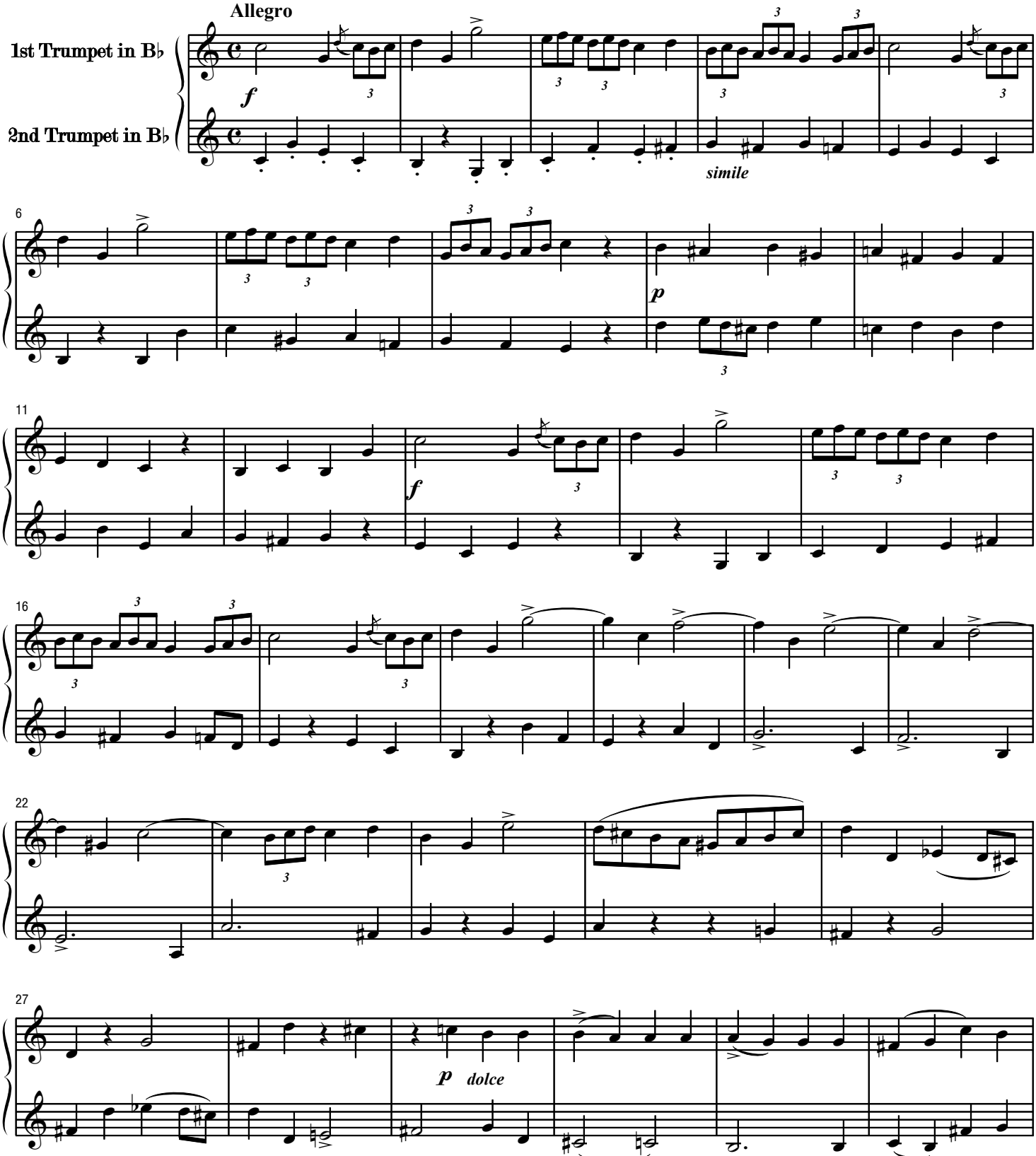

127
p
cresc.
132
f
dim.
p
cresc.
137
f
p
142
cresc.
f
p
148
p
mf
153
f

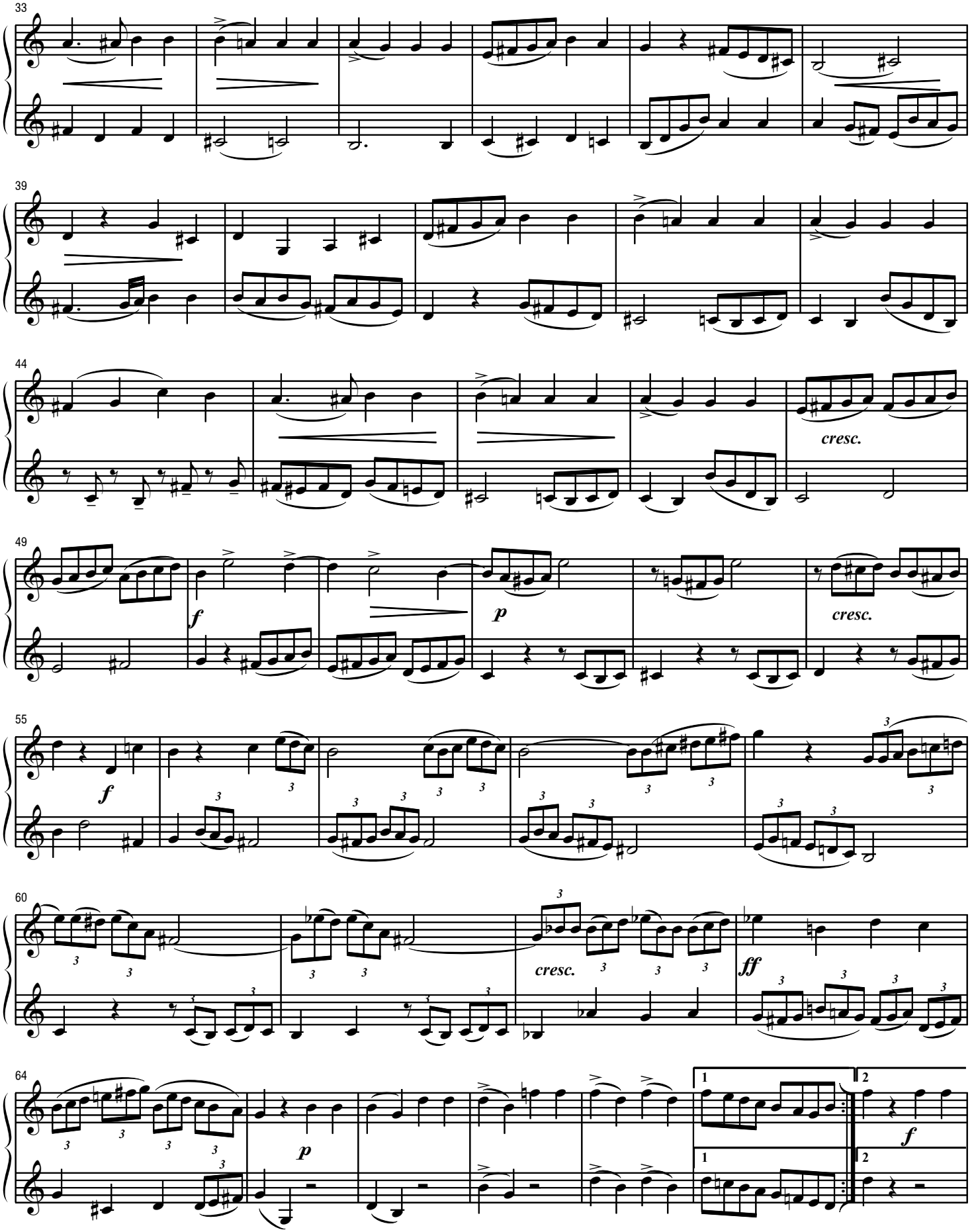
OPERATIC DUETS

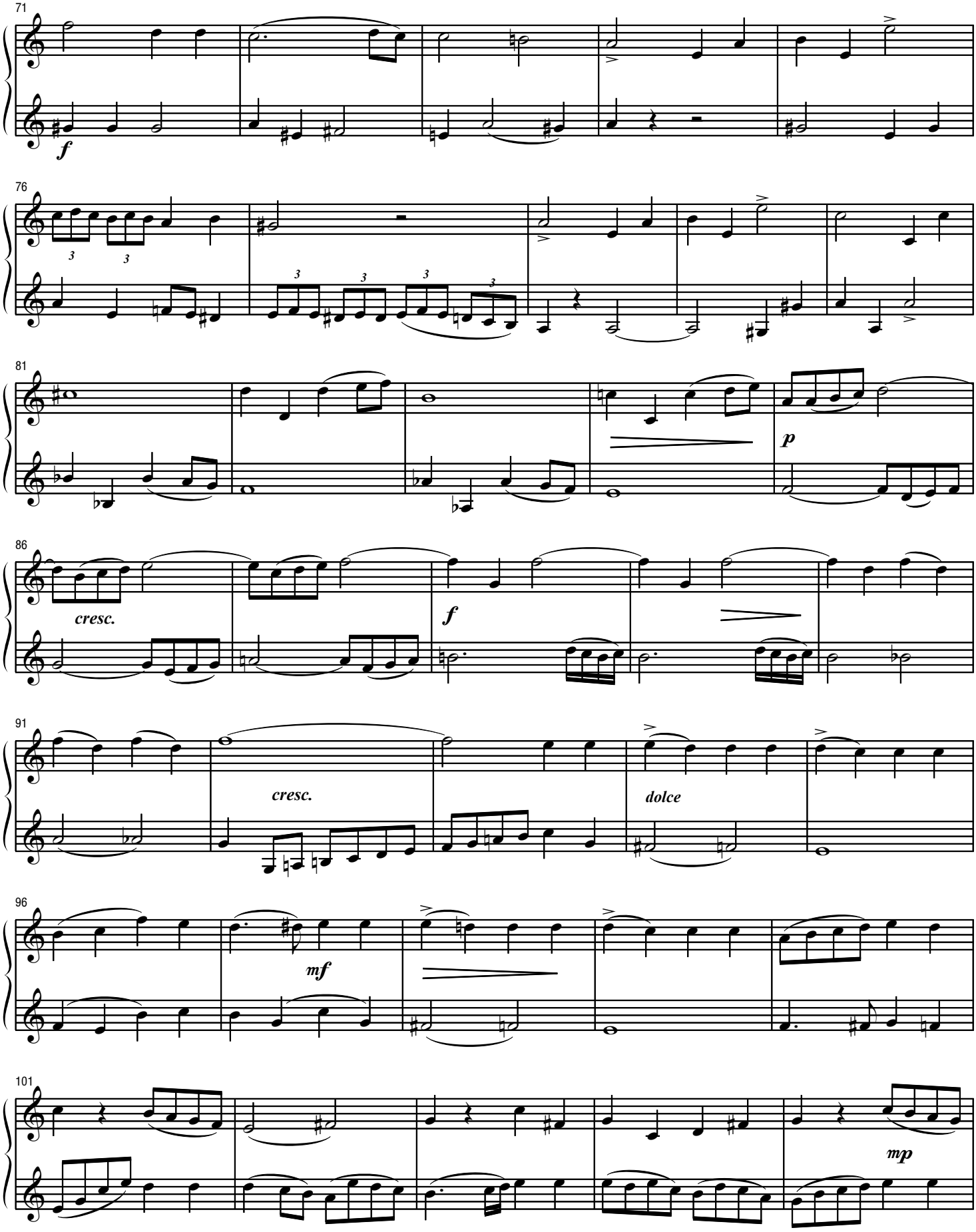
"Jessonda"

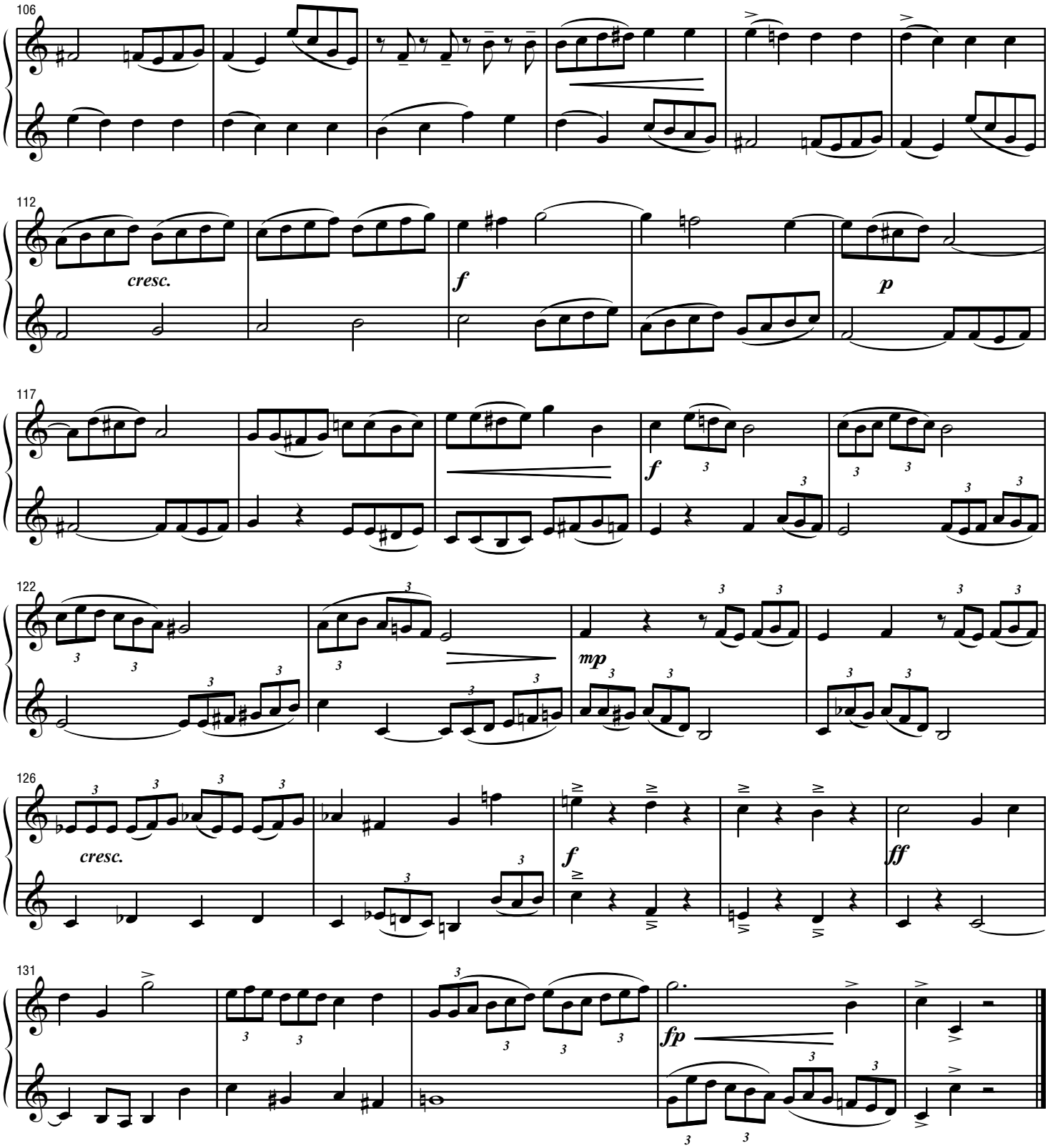
Spohr

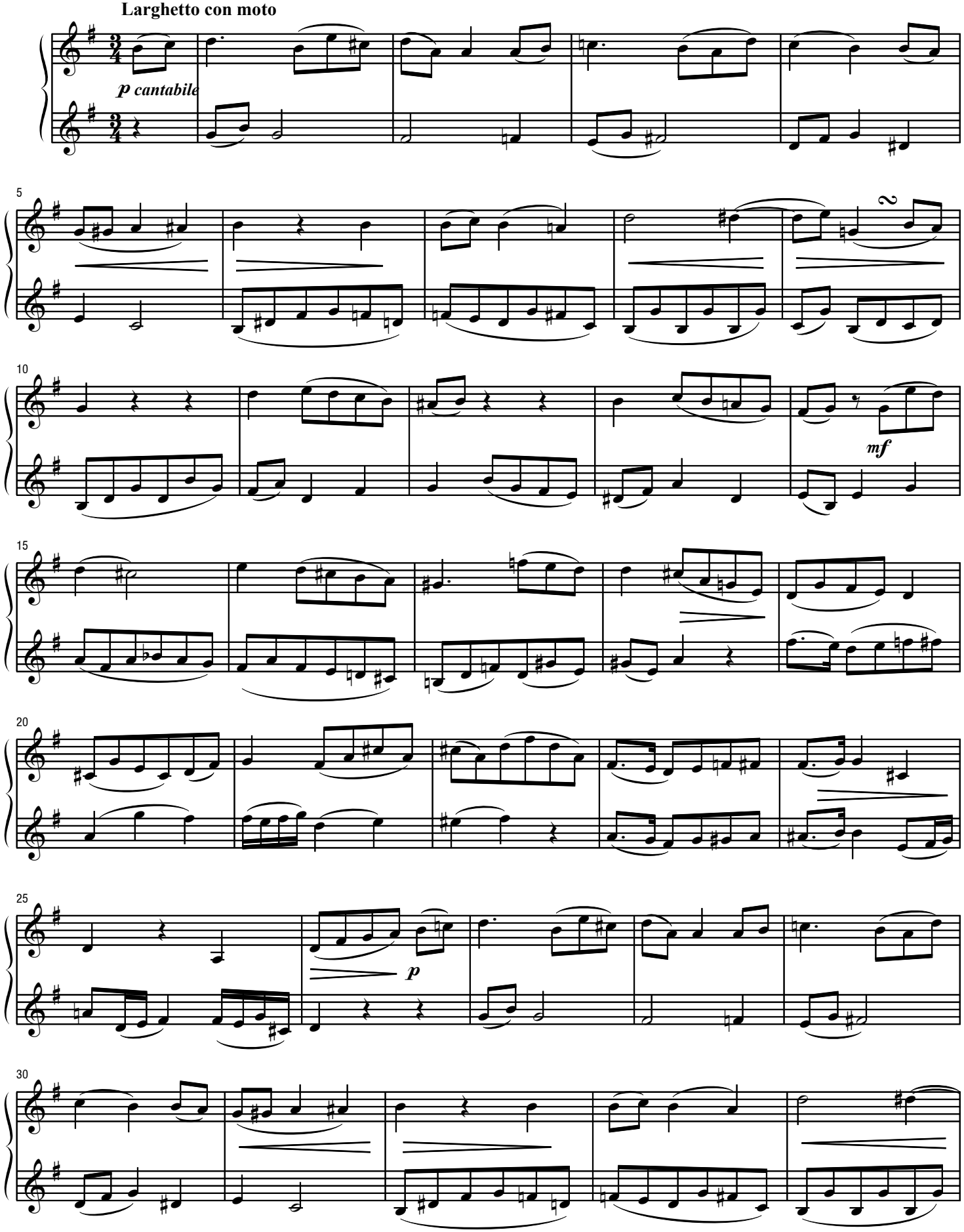
Arranged by H. Koenig

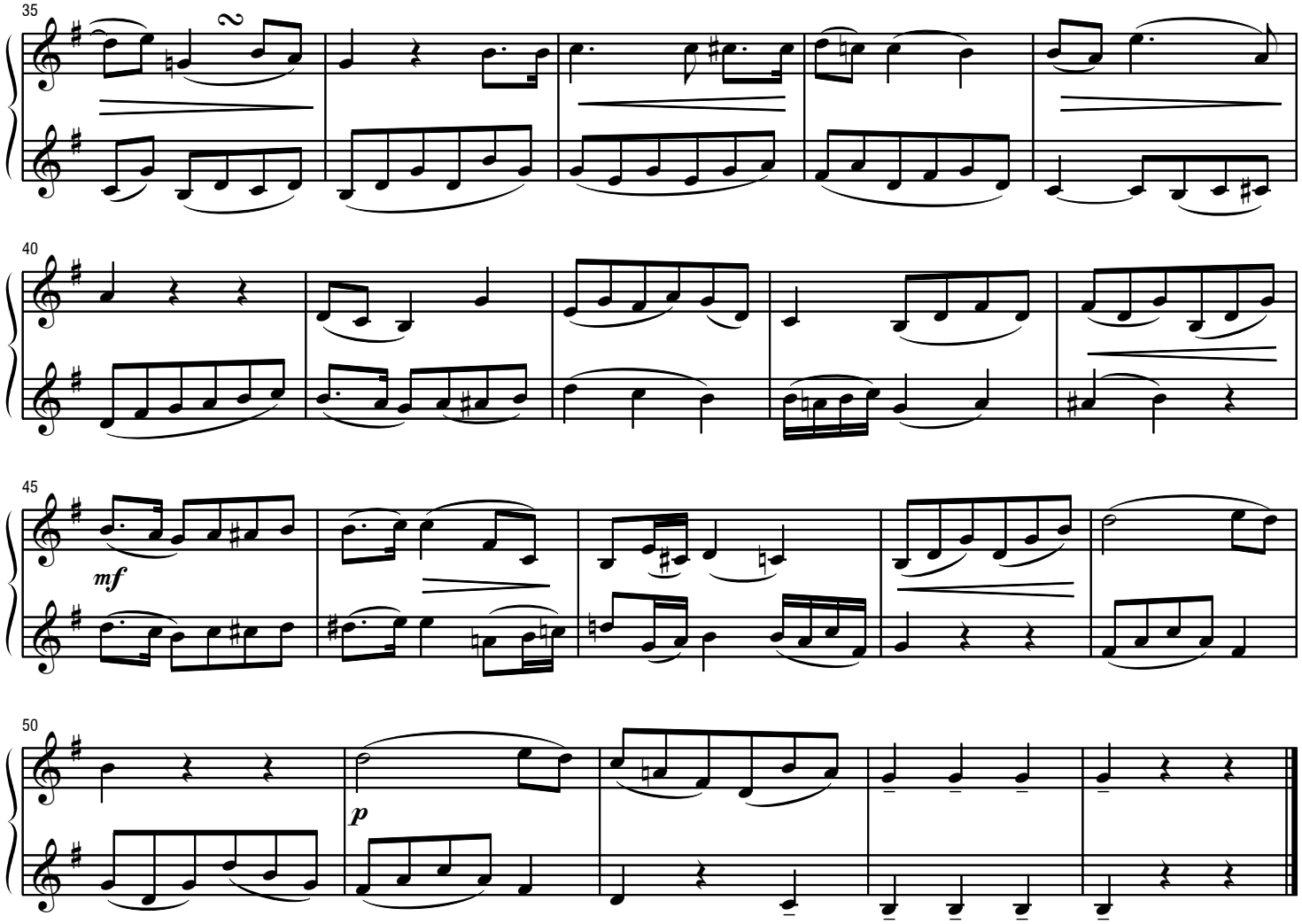



33
39
44
cresc.
49
f
p
cresc.
55
f
60
cresc.
ff
64
p
1
2
f


71
f
76
3
81
p
86
cresc.
f
91
cresc.
dolce
96
mf
101
mp

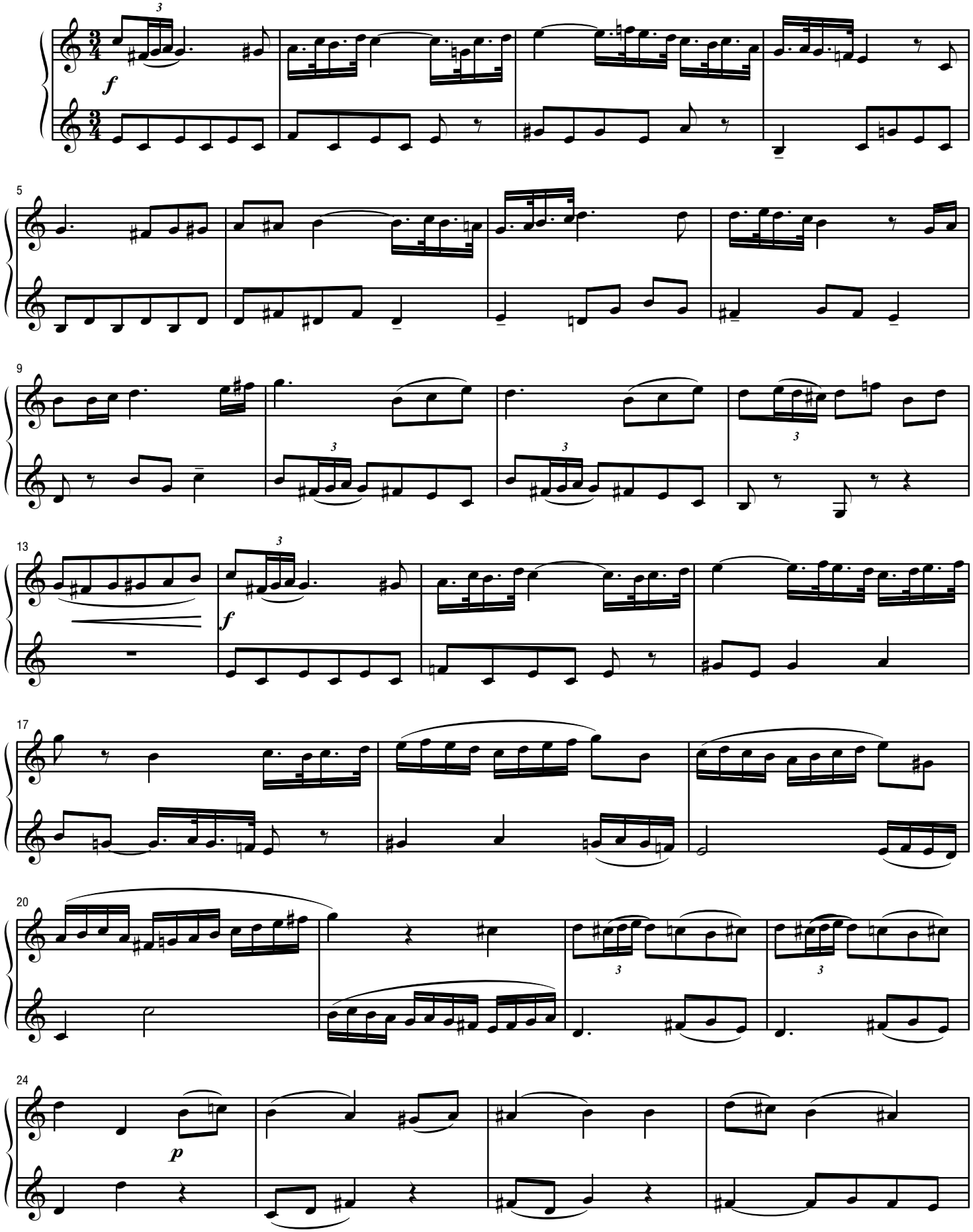

106
112
cresc.
f
p
117
f
122
mp
126
cresc.
f
ff
131
fp

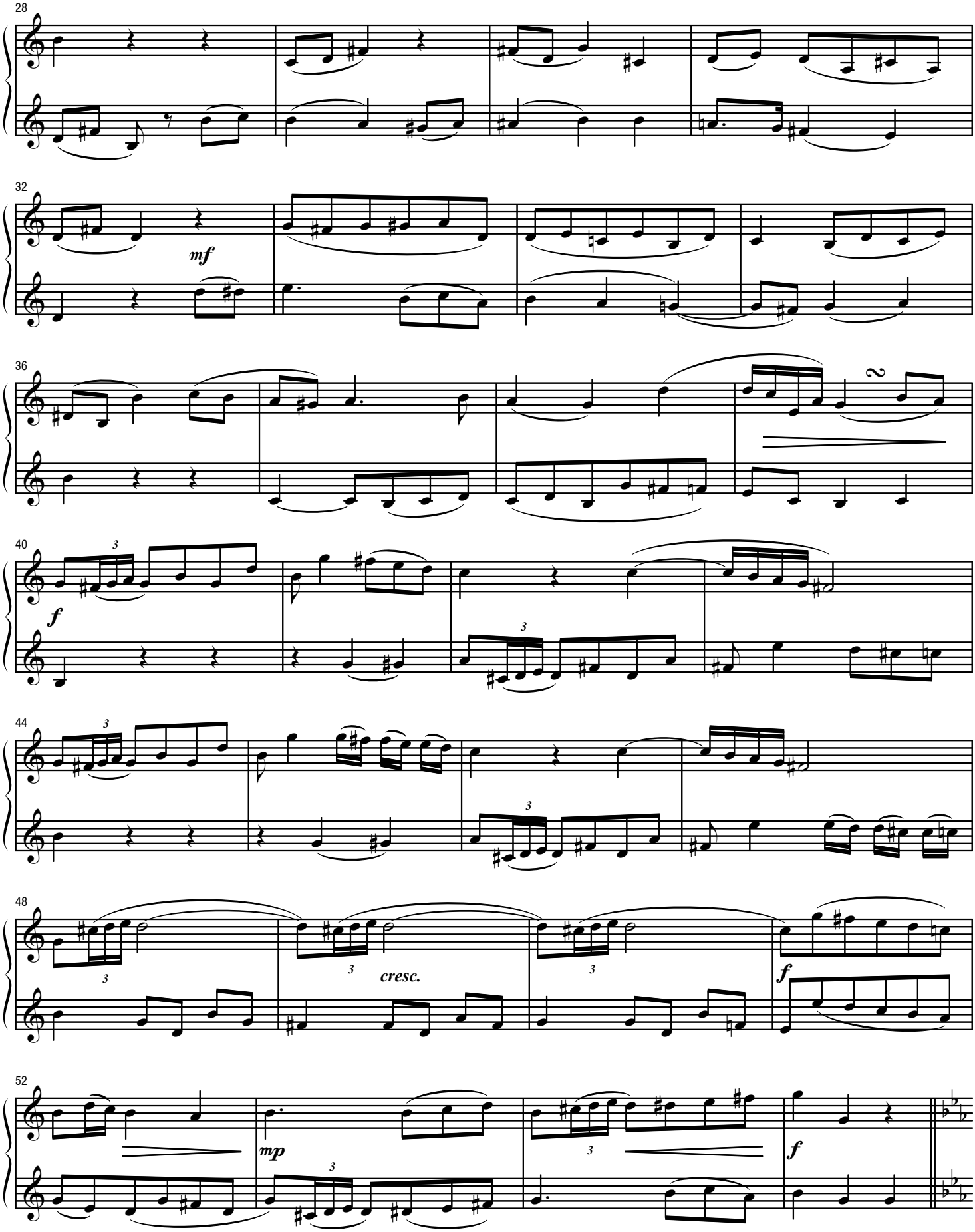

Larghetto con moto
p cantabile
mf
p

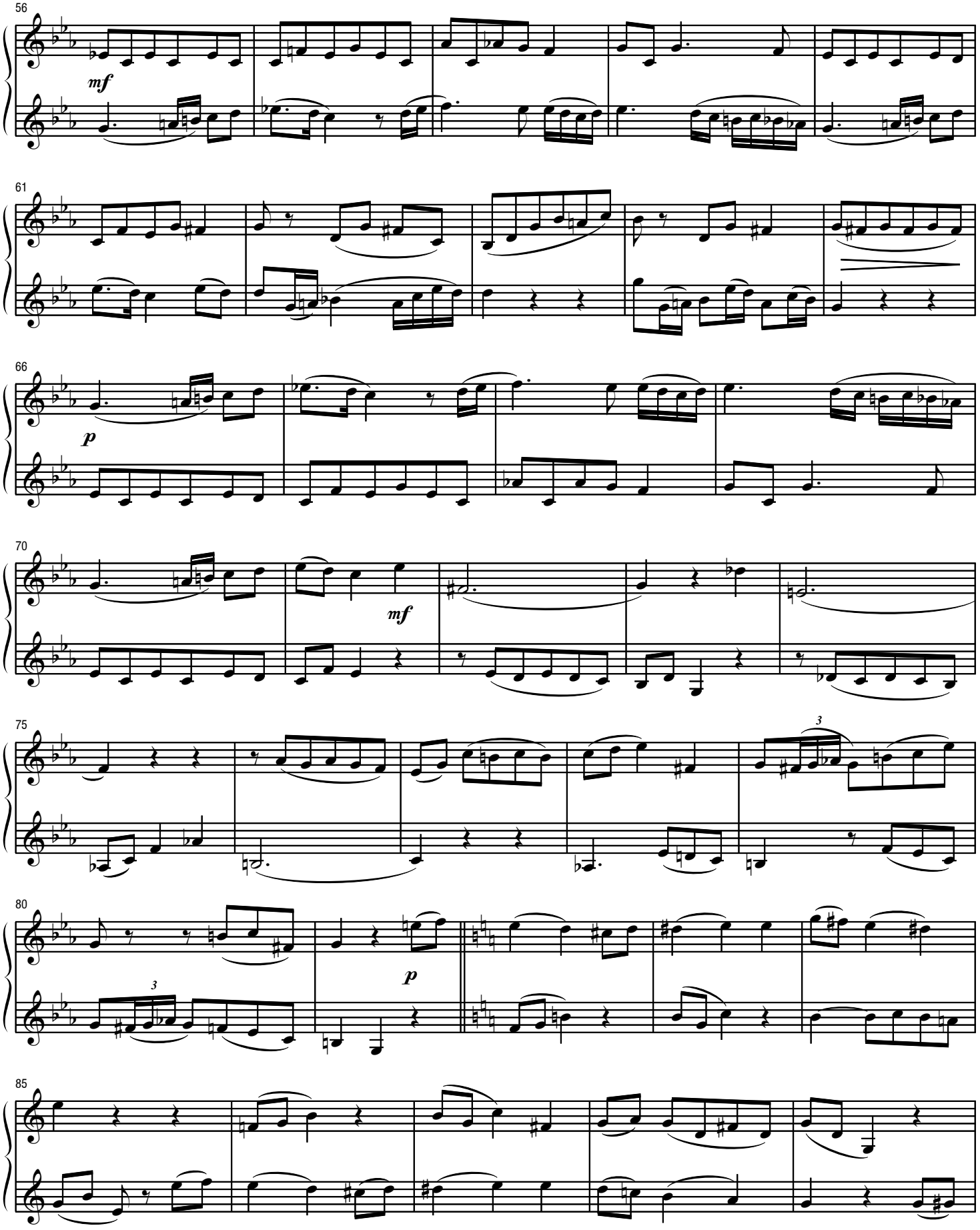

35
2
40
45
mf
50
p

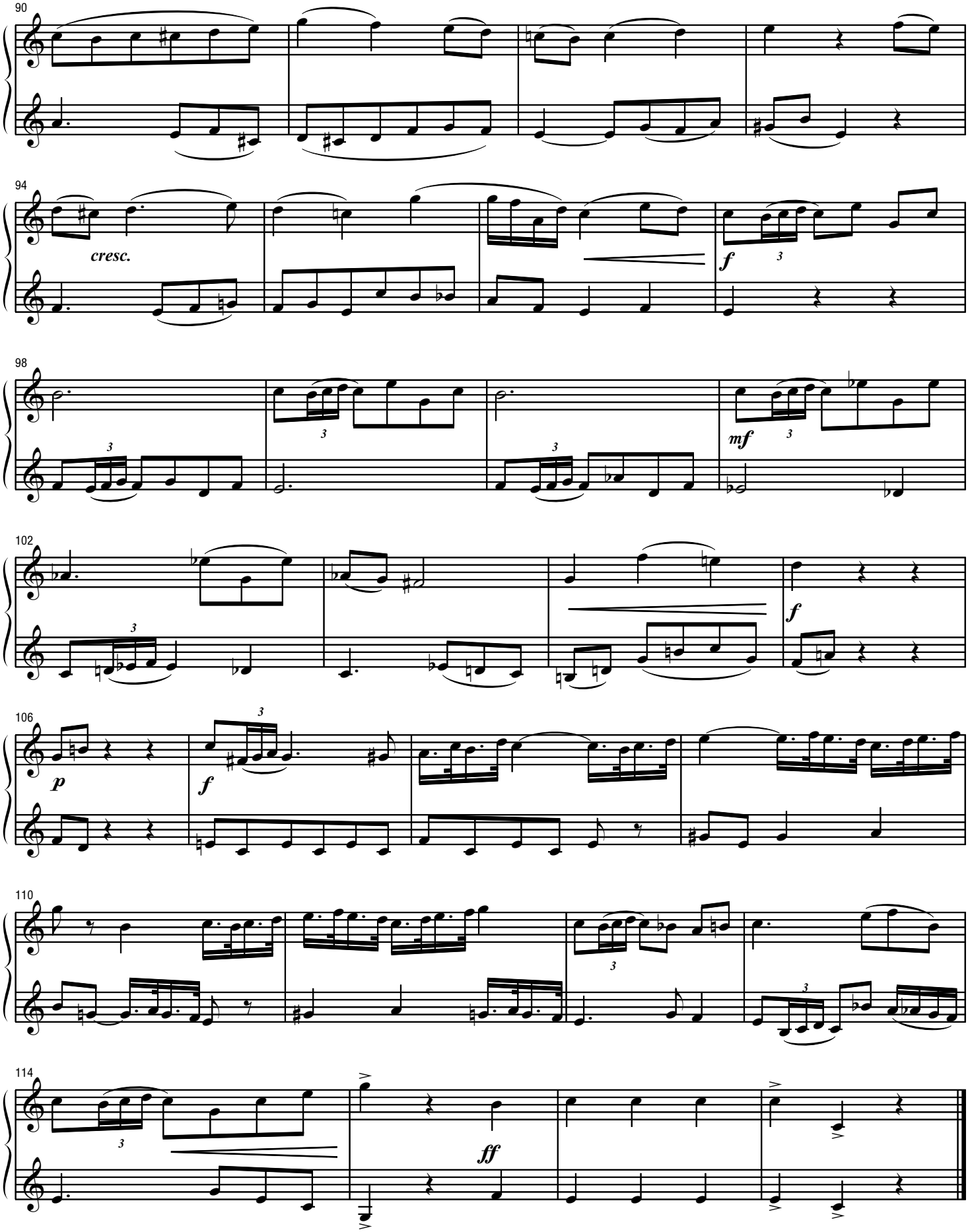
Finale

Allegro moderato




28
32
mf
36
2
40
f
3
44
48
cresc.
52
mp
f


56
mf
61
66
p
70
mf
75
3
80
3
p
85

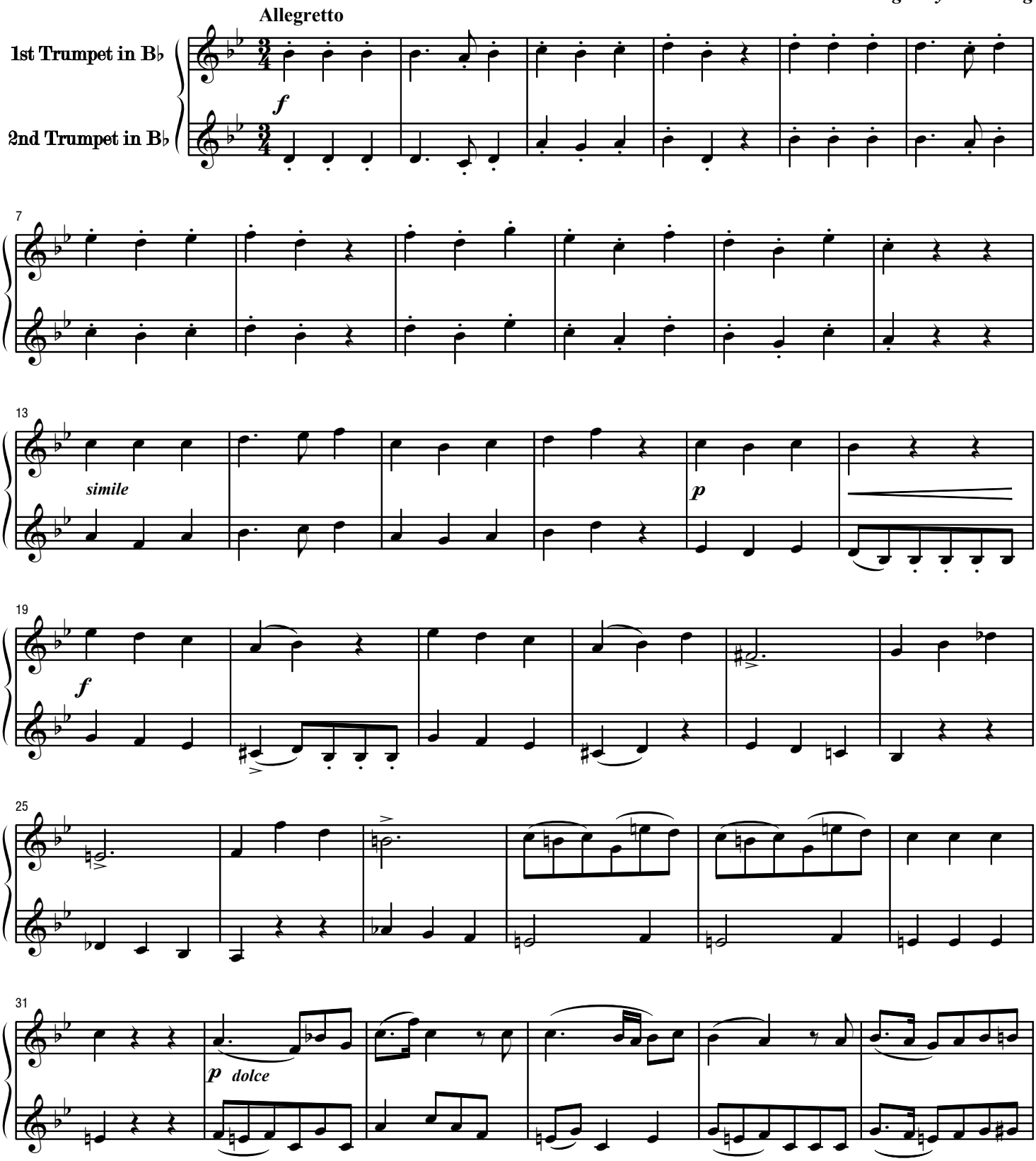

90
94
cresc.
f
98
mf
102
f
106
p
f
110
114
ff

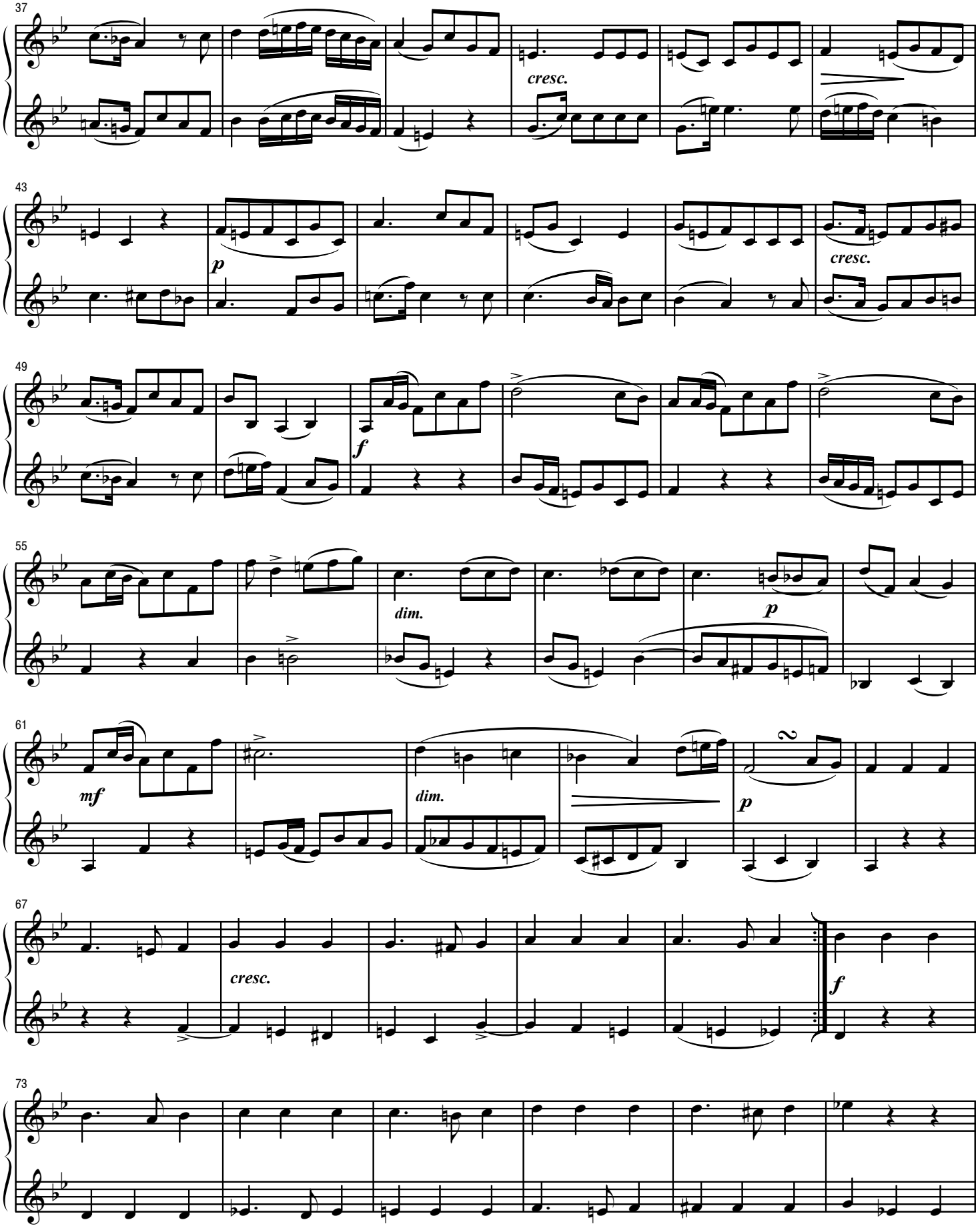
OPERATIC DUETS

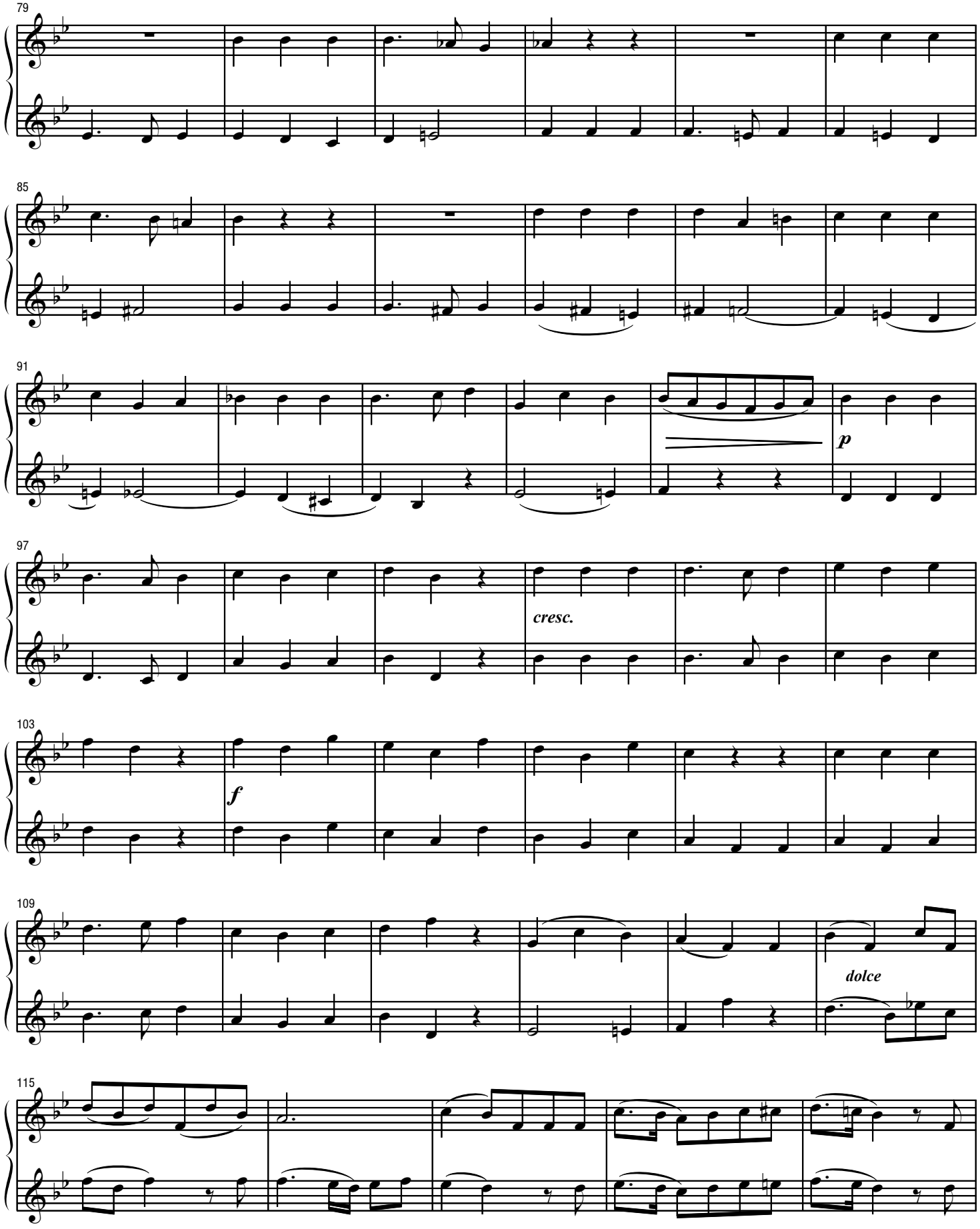
"Le Nozze di Figaro #2"

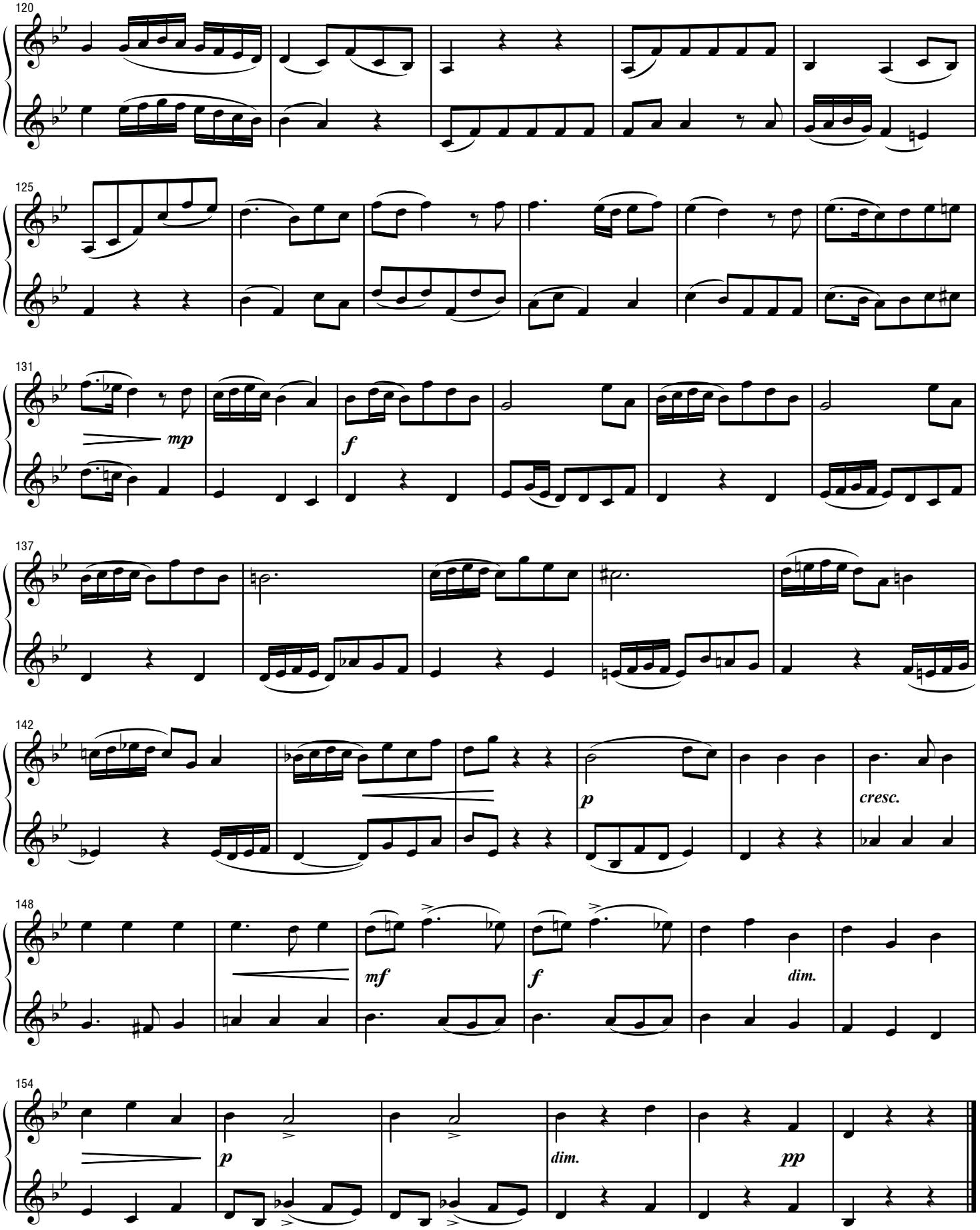
Mozart

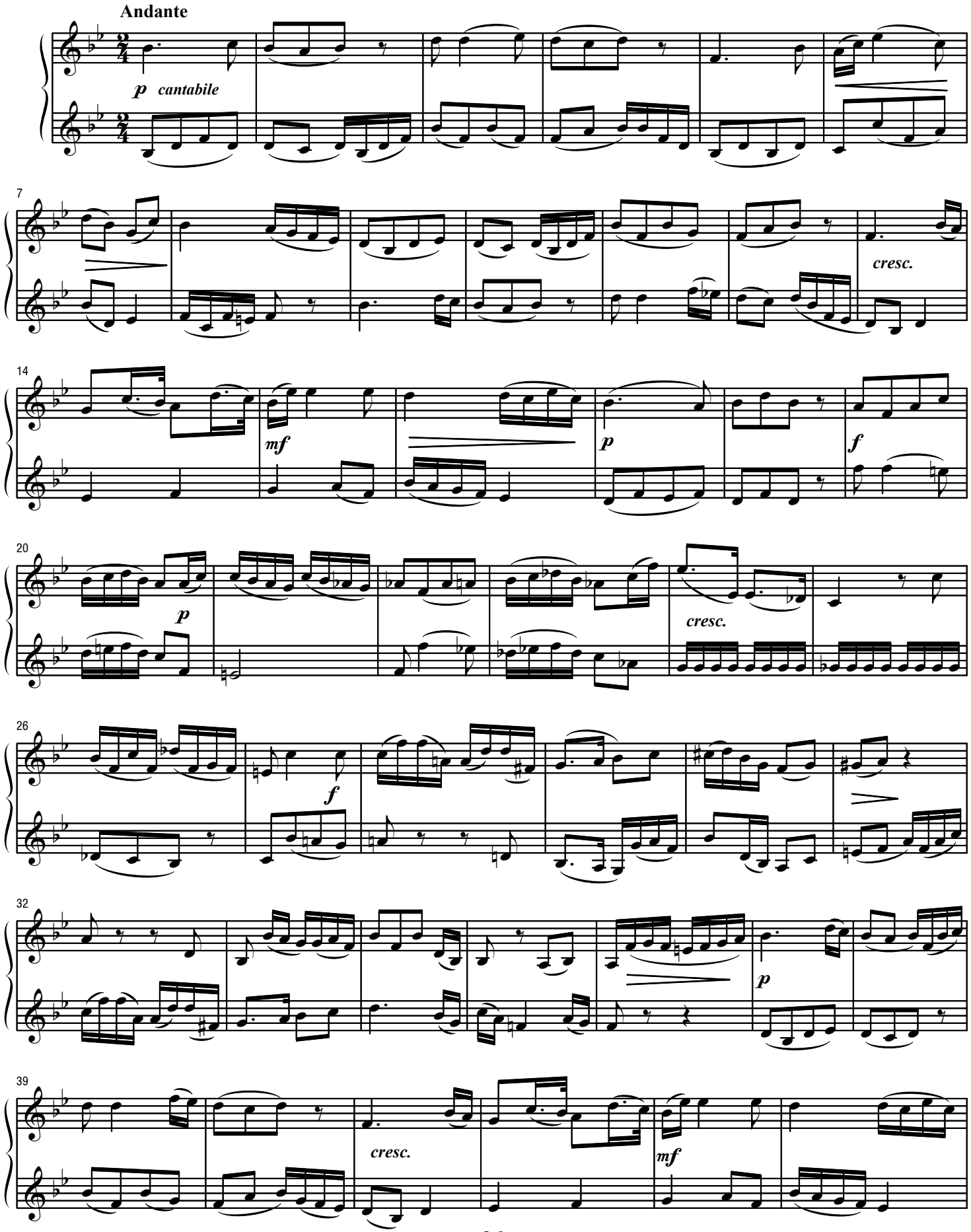
Arranged by H. Koenig

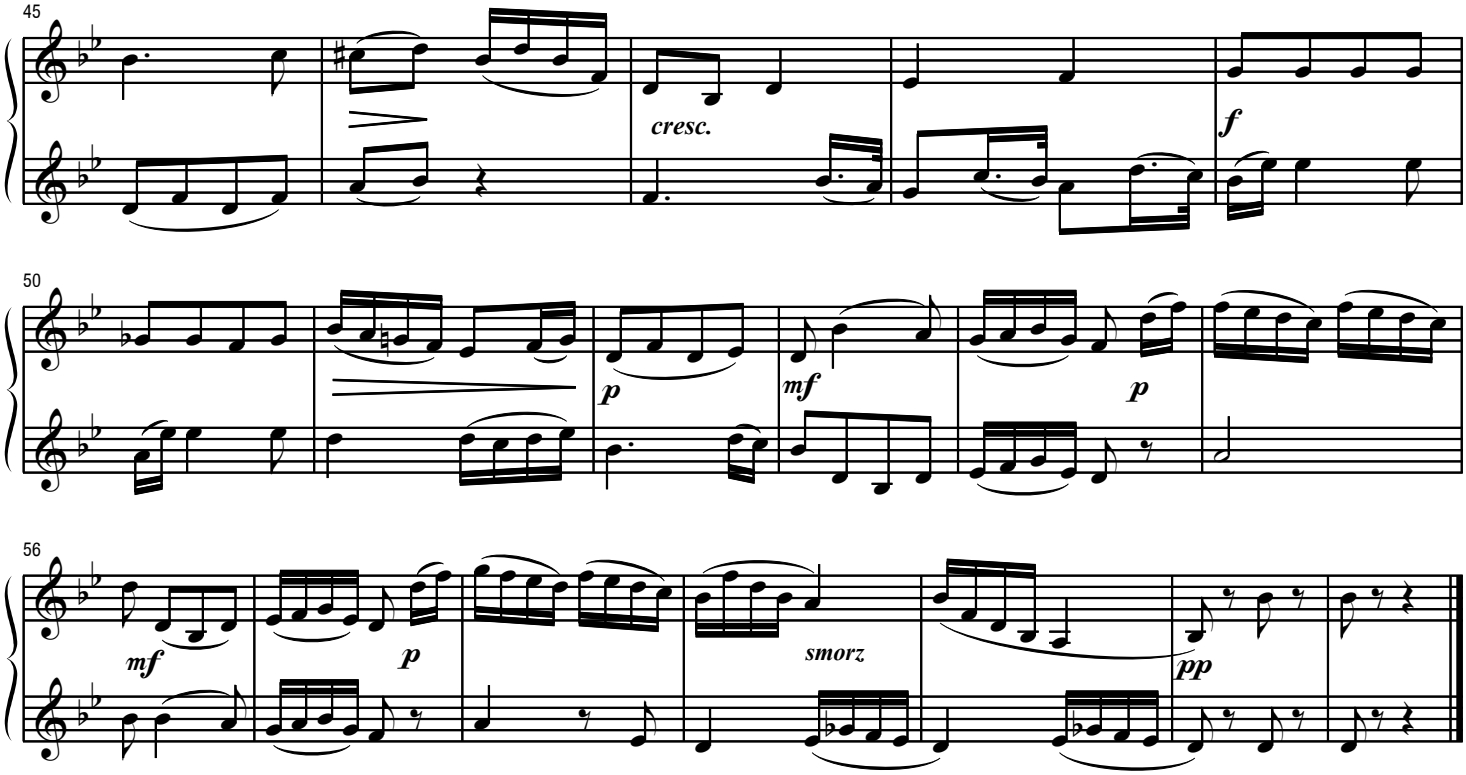



37
cresc.
43
p
cresc.
49
f
55
dim.
p
61
mf
dim.
p
67
cresc.
f
73

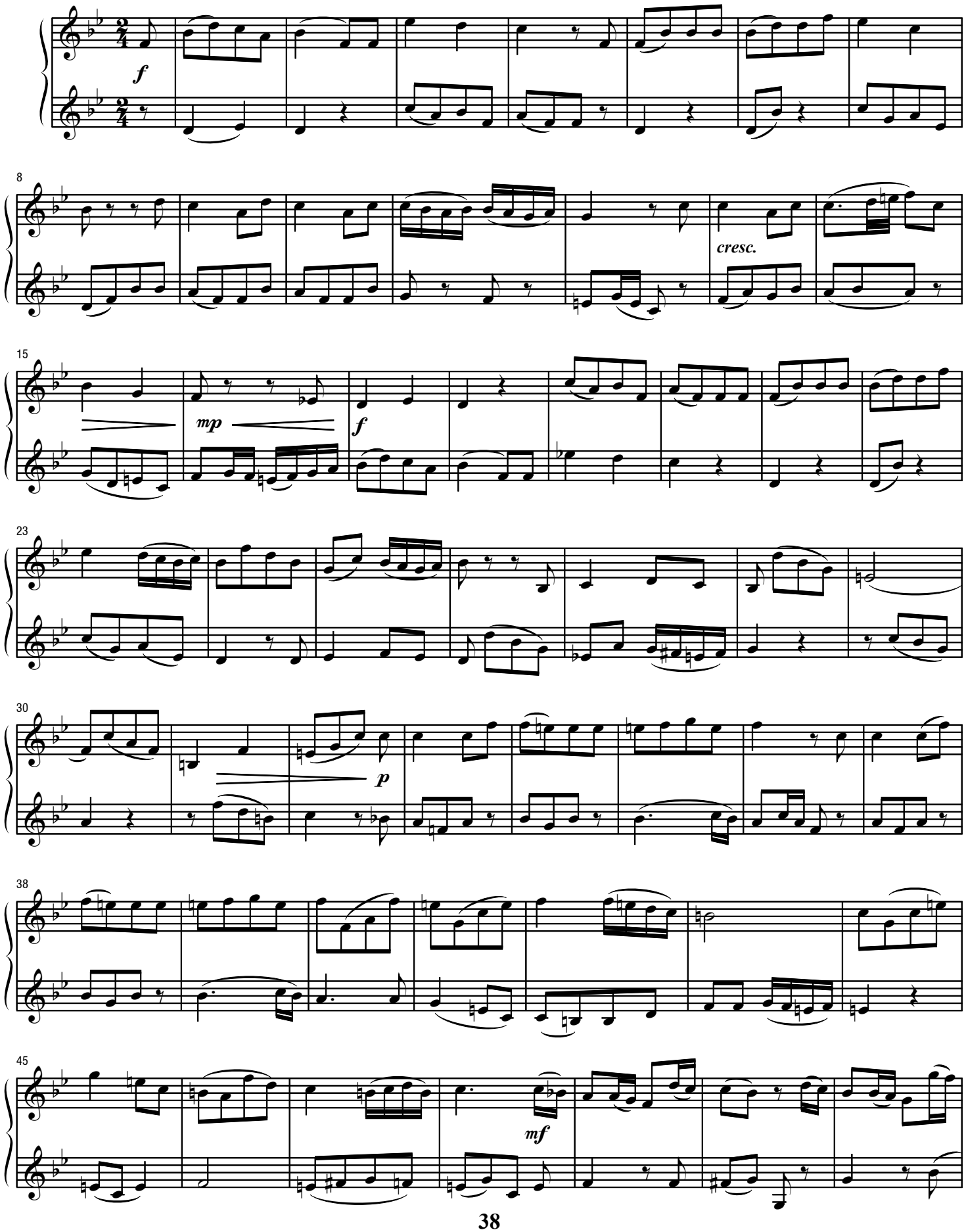

79
85
91
p
97
cresc.
103
f
109
dolce
115

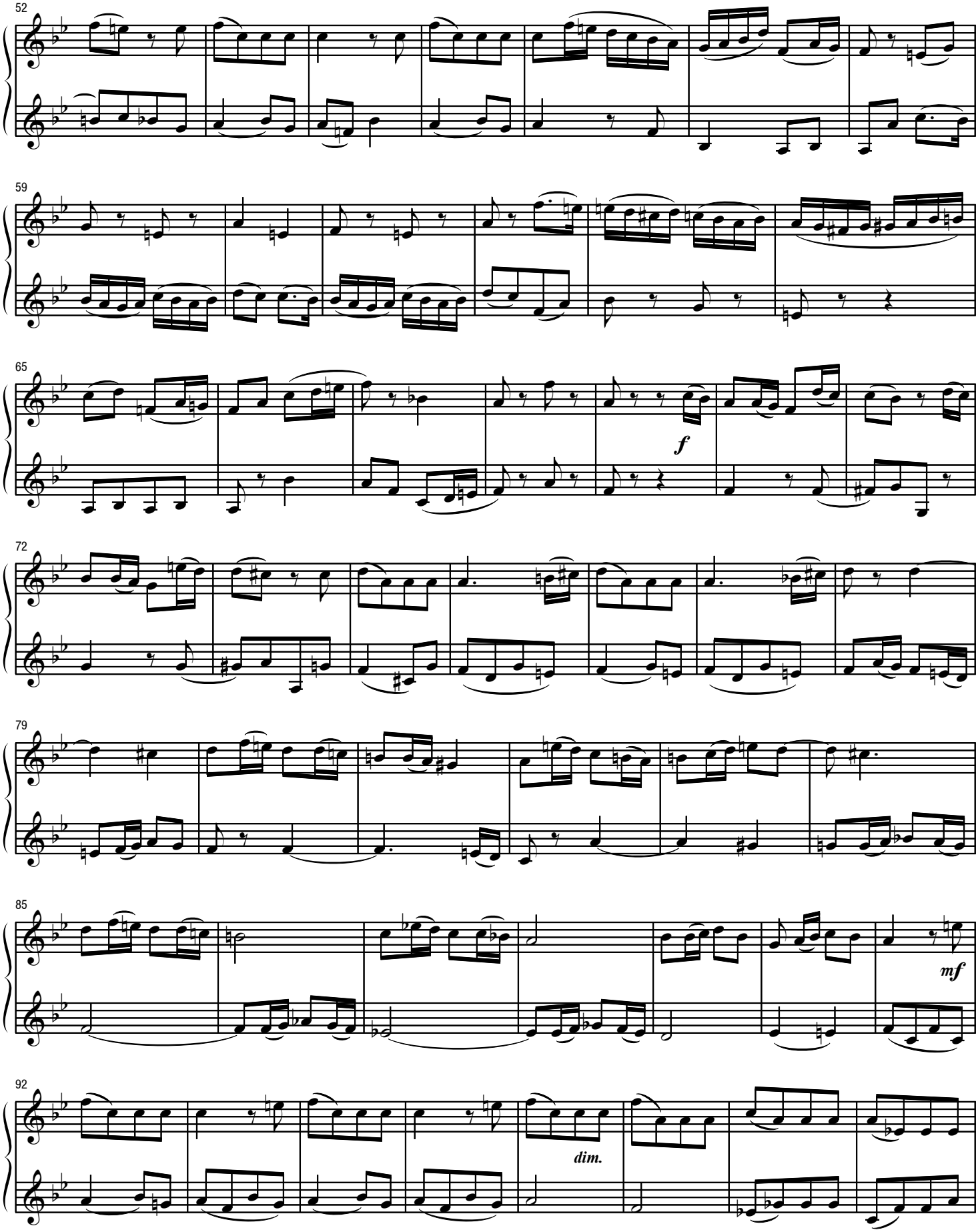

120
125
131
mp
f
137
142
p
cresc.
148
mf
f
dim.
154
p
dim.
pp

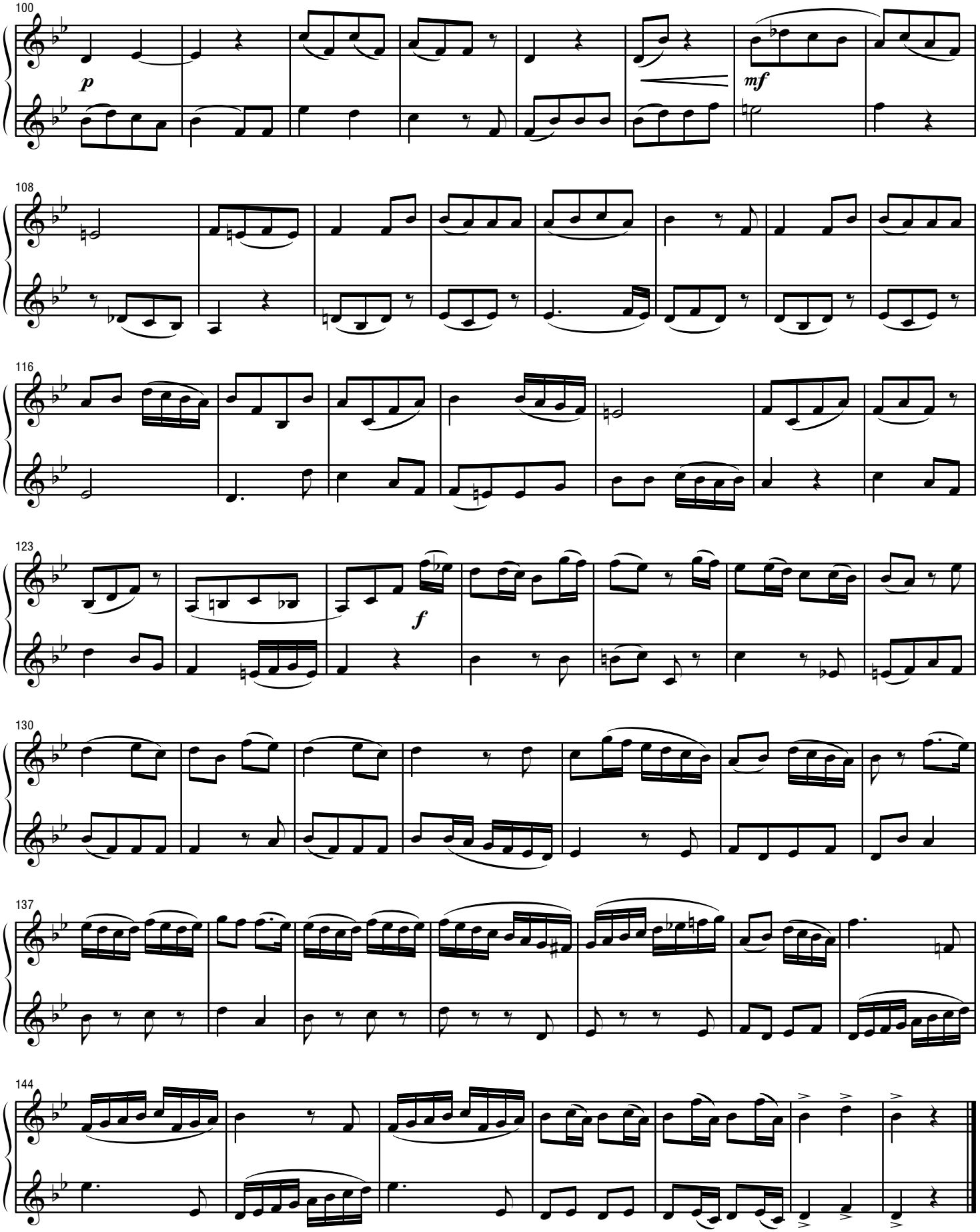

Andante
p cantabile
7
cresc.
14
mf
p
f
20
p
cresc.
26
f
32
p
39
cresc.
mf


45
cresc.
f
50
p
mf
p
56
mf
p
smorz
pp

Finale
Allegretto




52
59
65
f
72
79
85
mf
92
dim.

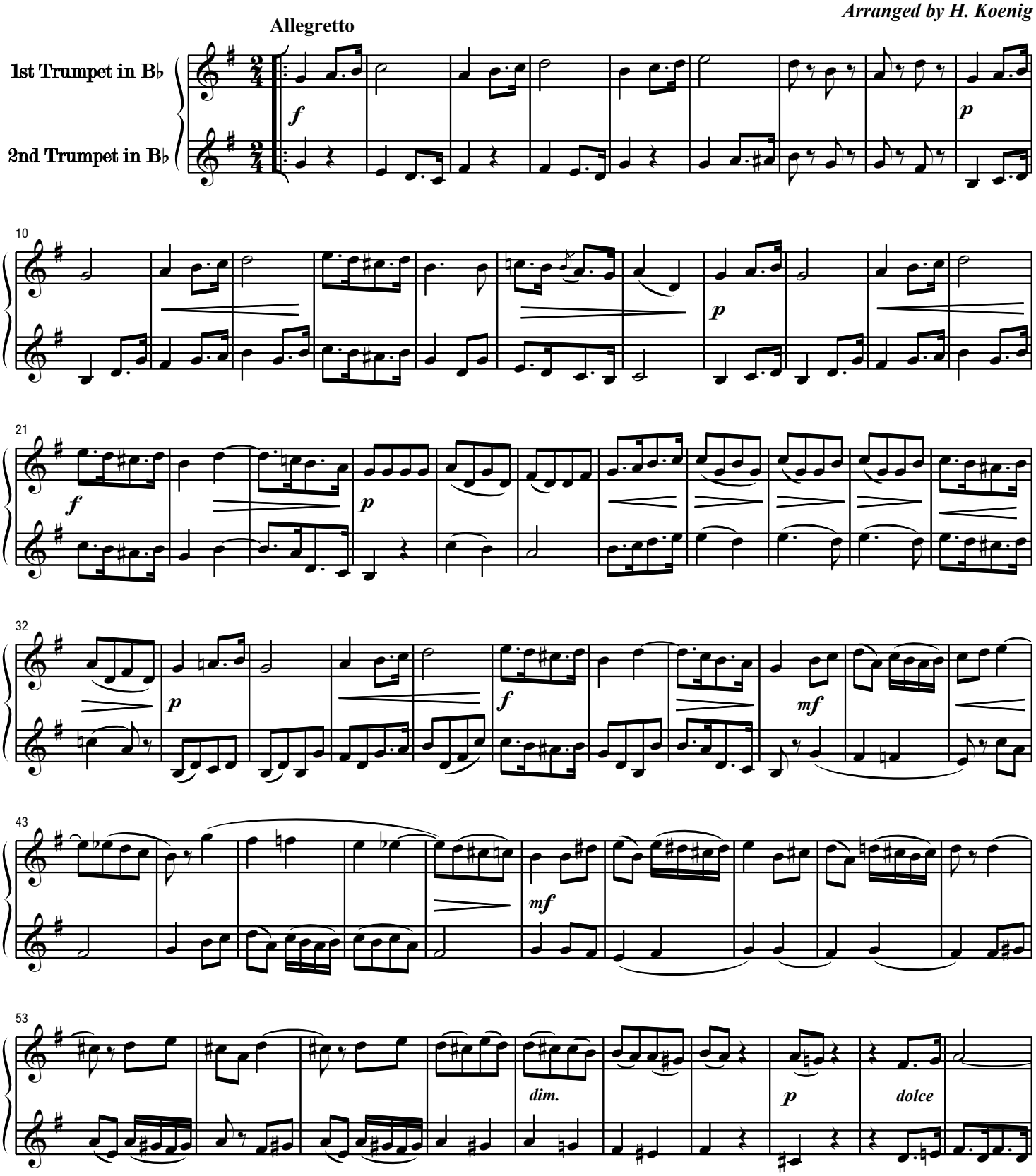

100
p
mf
108
116
123
f
130
137
144

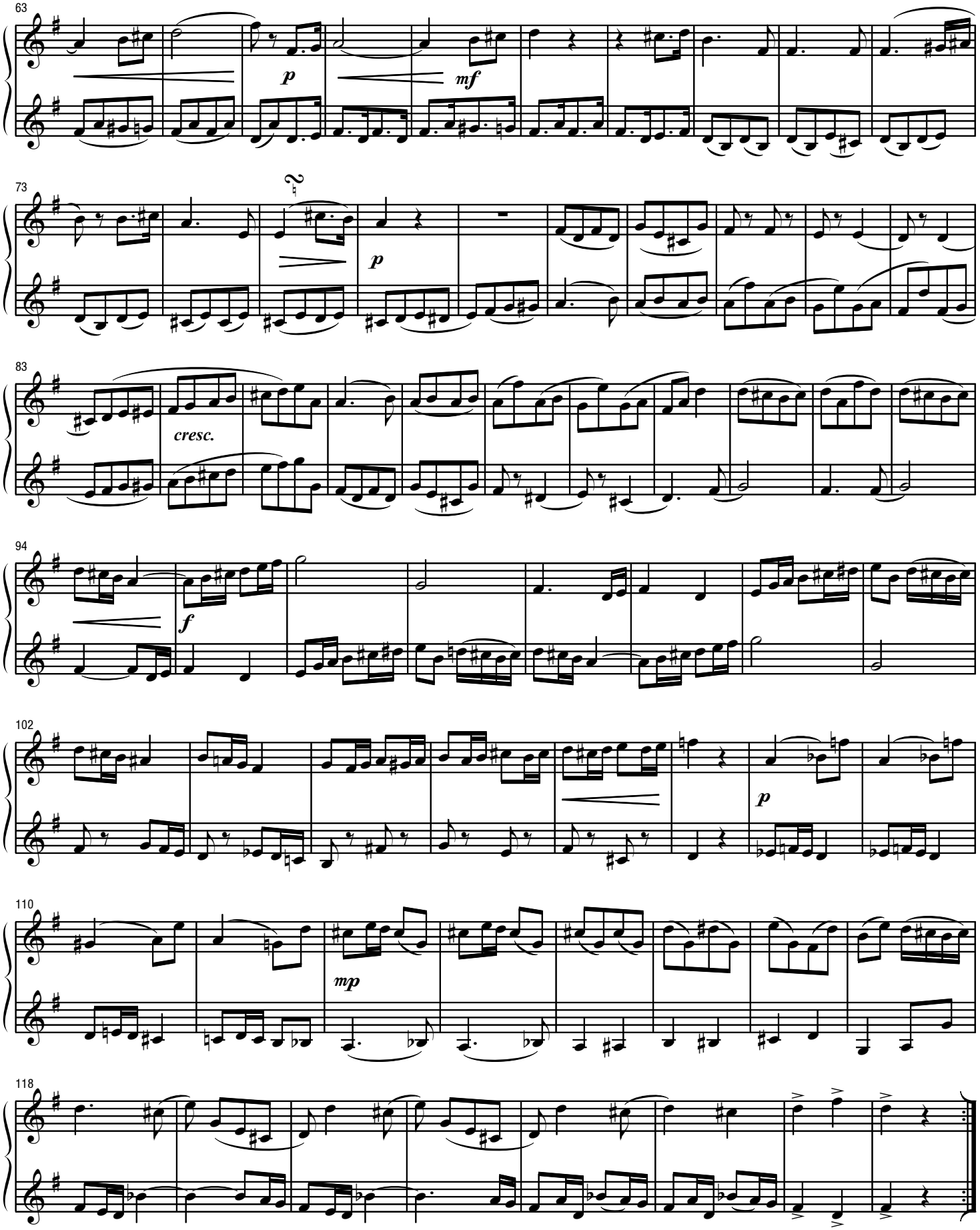
OPERATIC DUETS

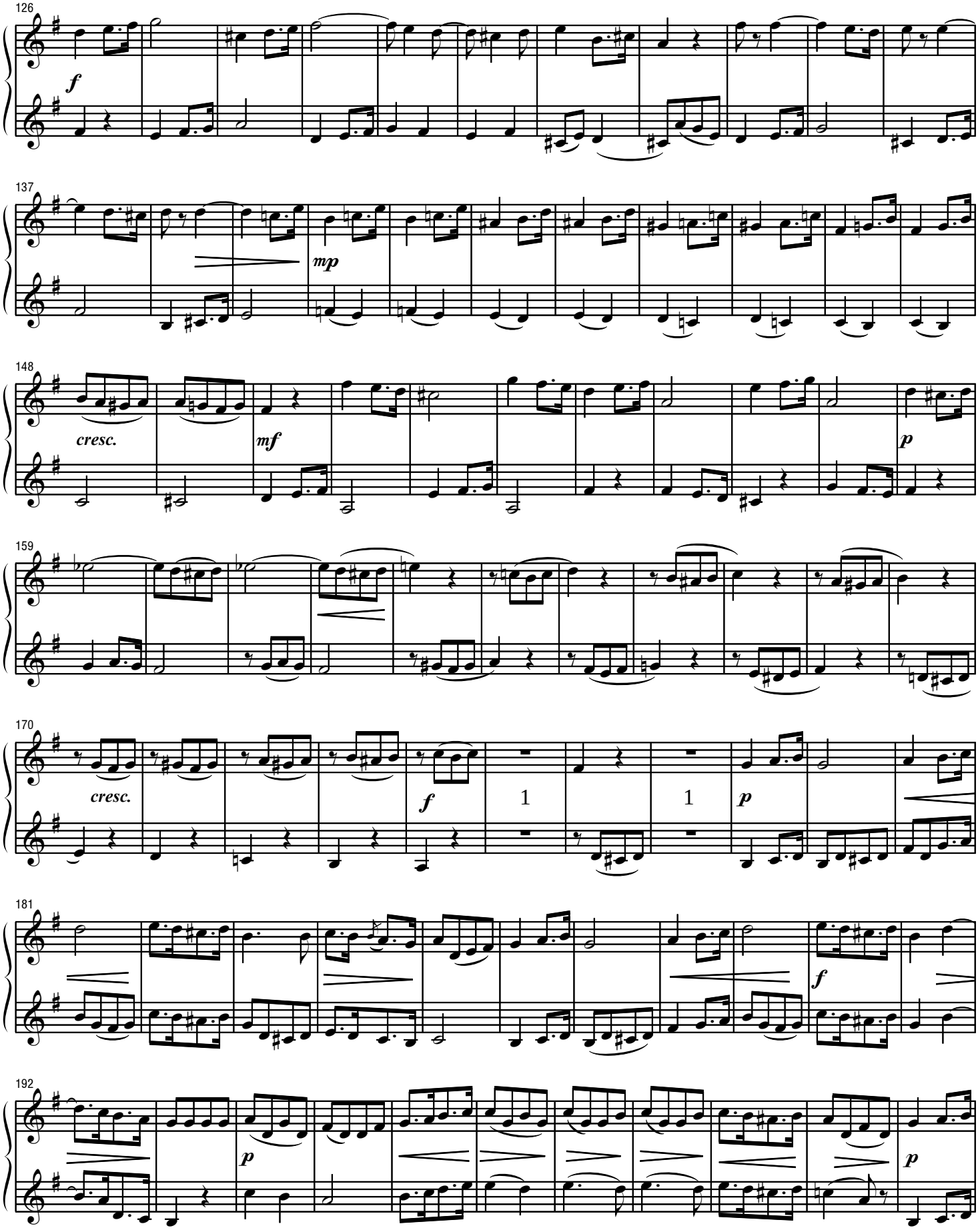
"La Fiance"

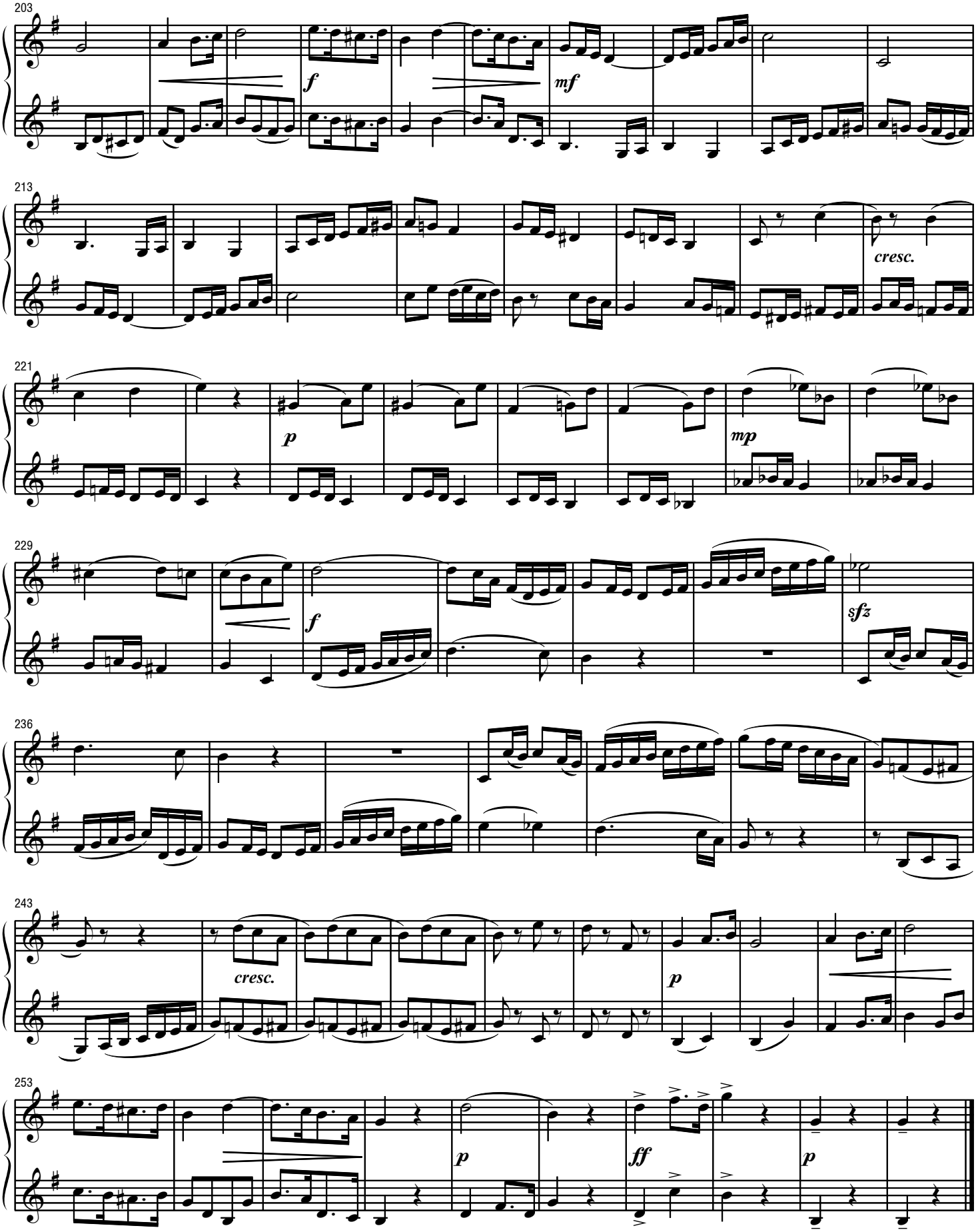
Auber

Arranged by H. Koenig



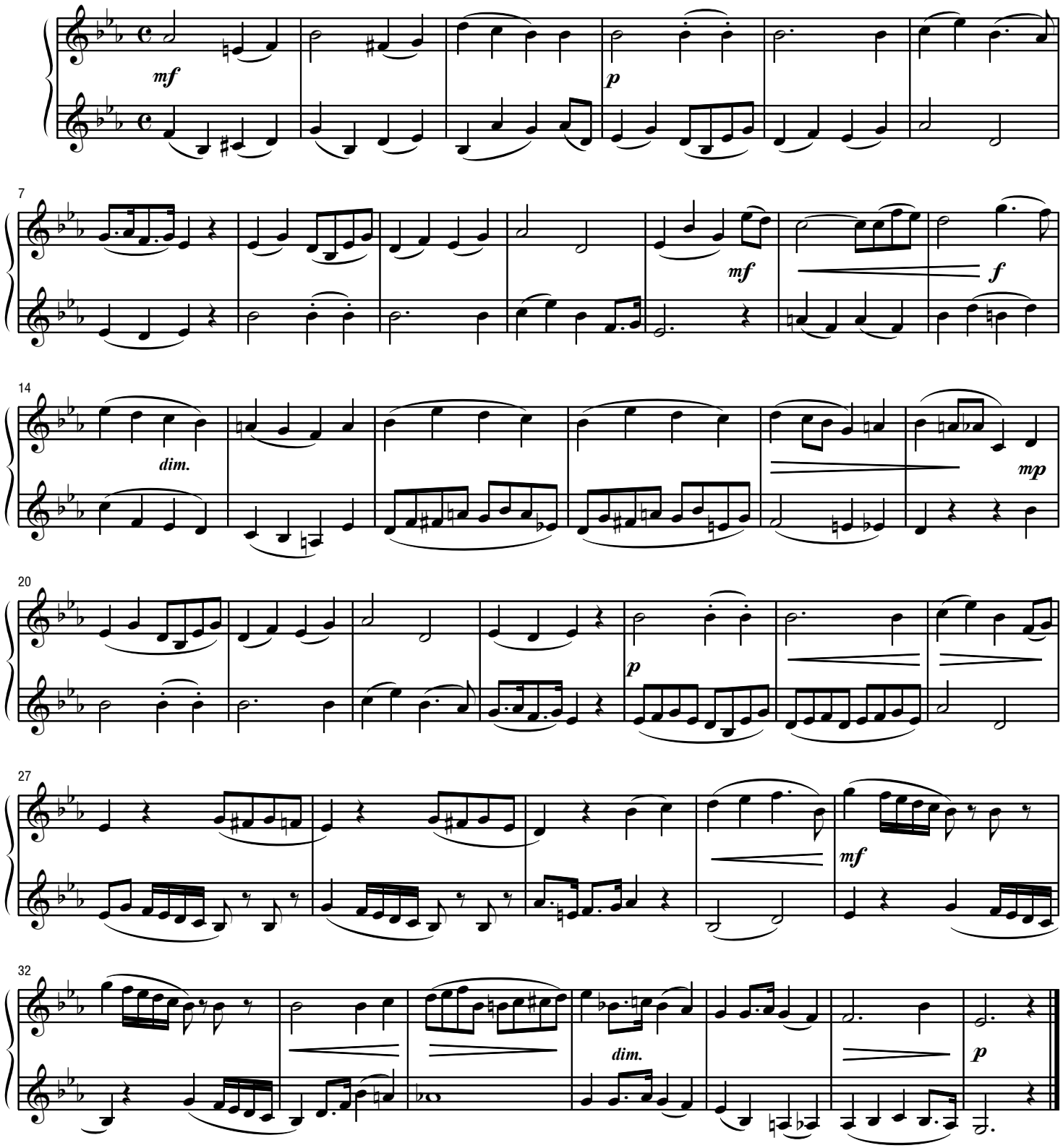

63
p
mf
73
p
83
cresc.
94
f
102
p
110
mp
118

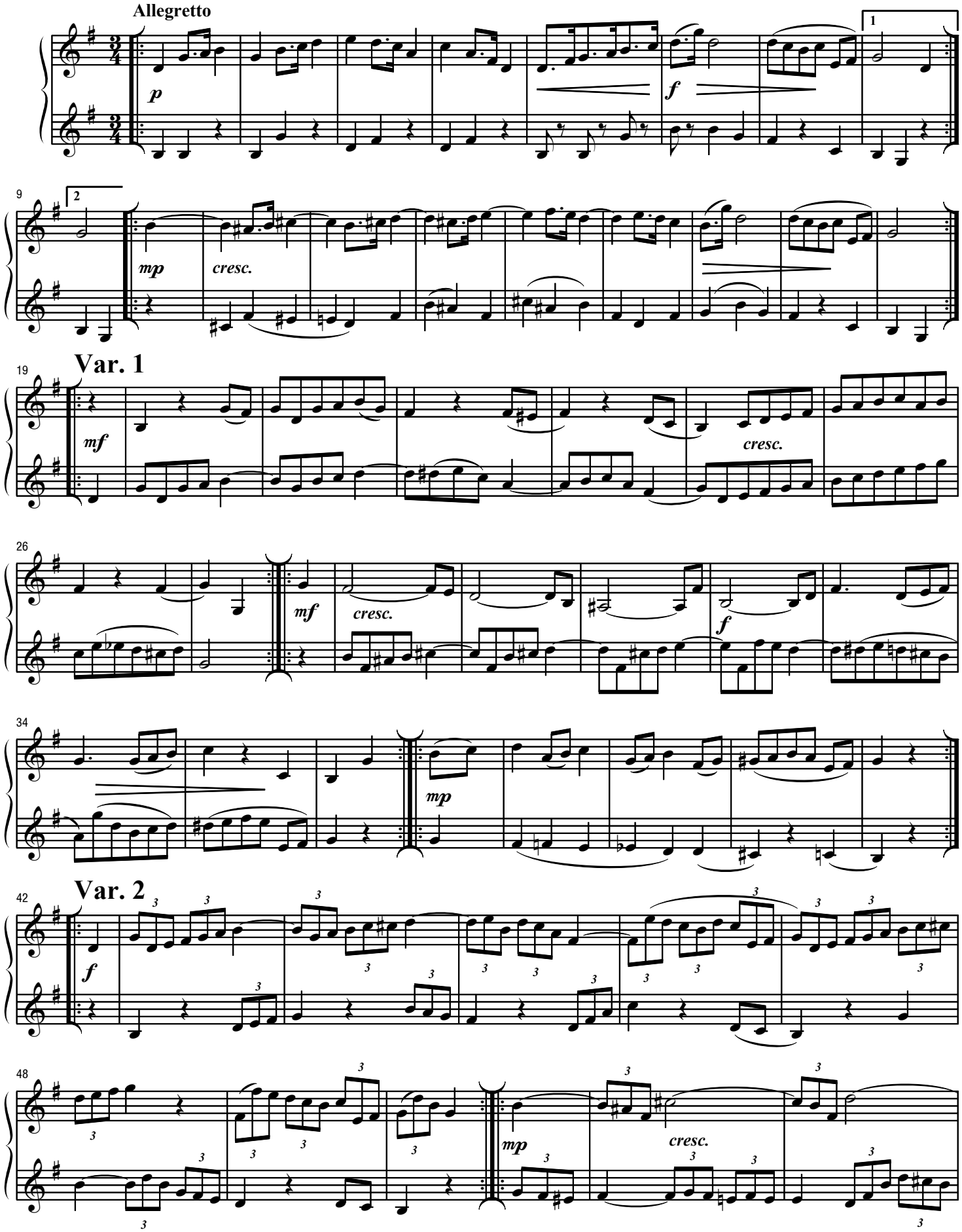

126
f
137
mp
148
cresc.
mf
p
159
170
cresc.
f
1
1
p
181
f
192
p
p


203
f
mf
213
cresc.
221
p
mp
229
f
sfz
236
243
cresc.
p
253
p
ff
p

Romanza

Andante moderato

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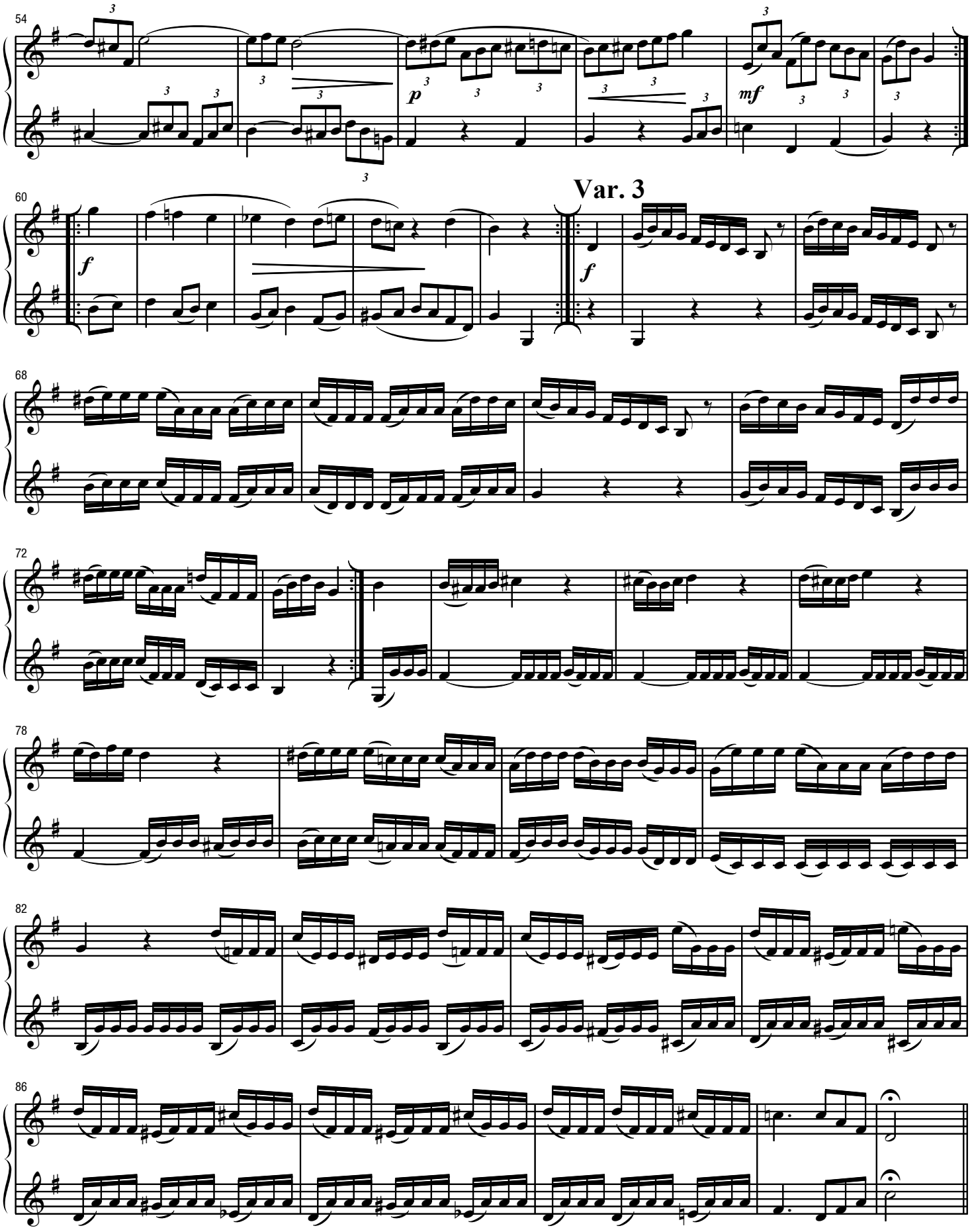
2
mp
cresc.
Var. 1
mf
cresc.
mf
cresc.
f
mp
Var. 2
f
mp
cresc.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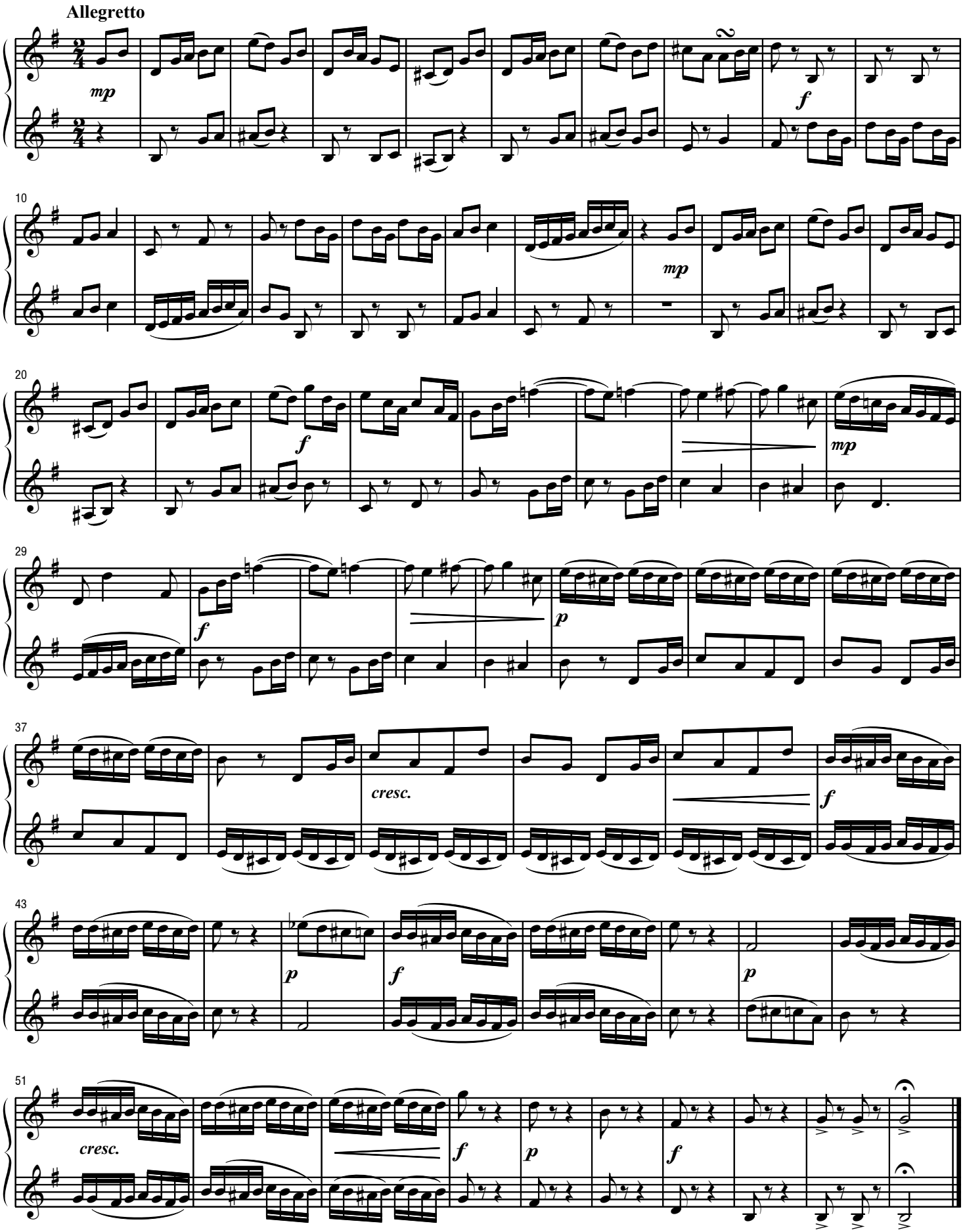
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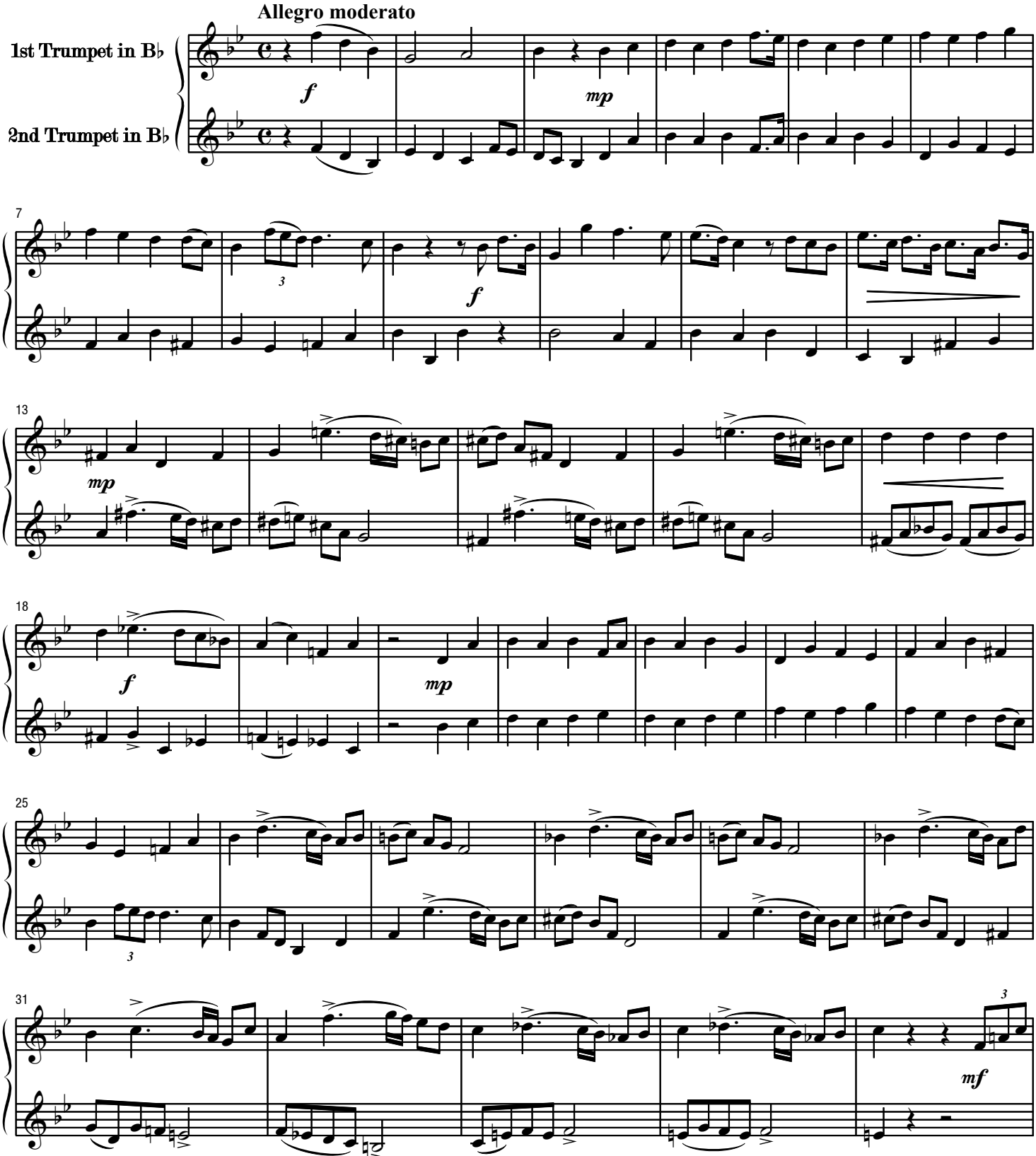
mp
20
f
mp
29
f
p
37
cresc.
f
43
p
f
p
51
cresc.
f
p
f

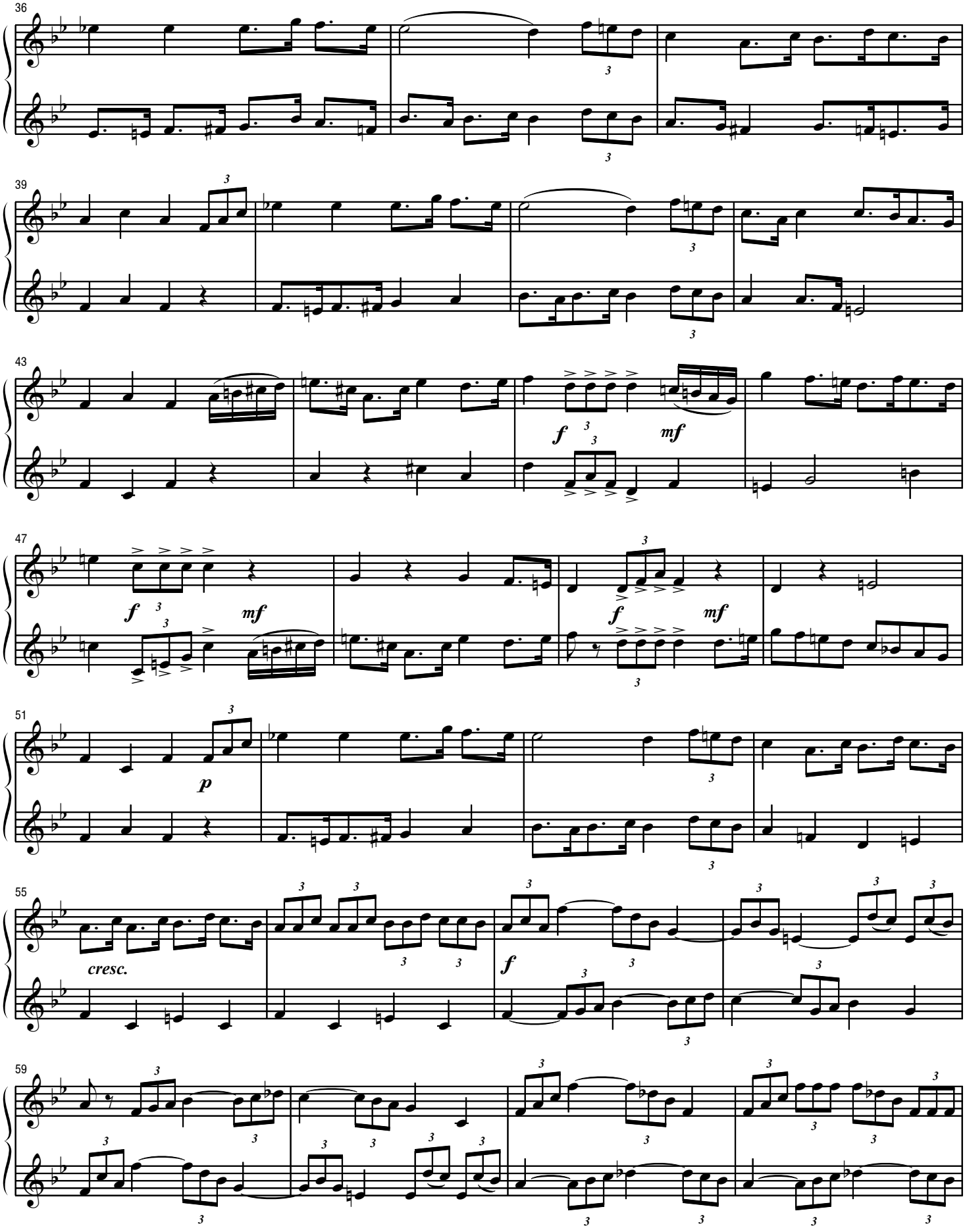
OPERATIC DUETS

"Le Prophete"

Meyerbeer

Arranged by H. Koenig

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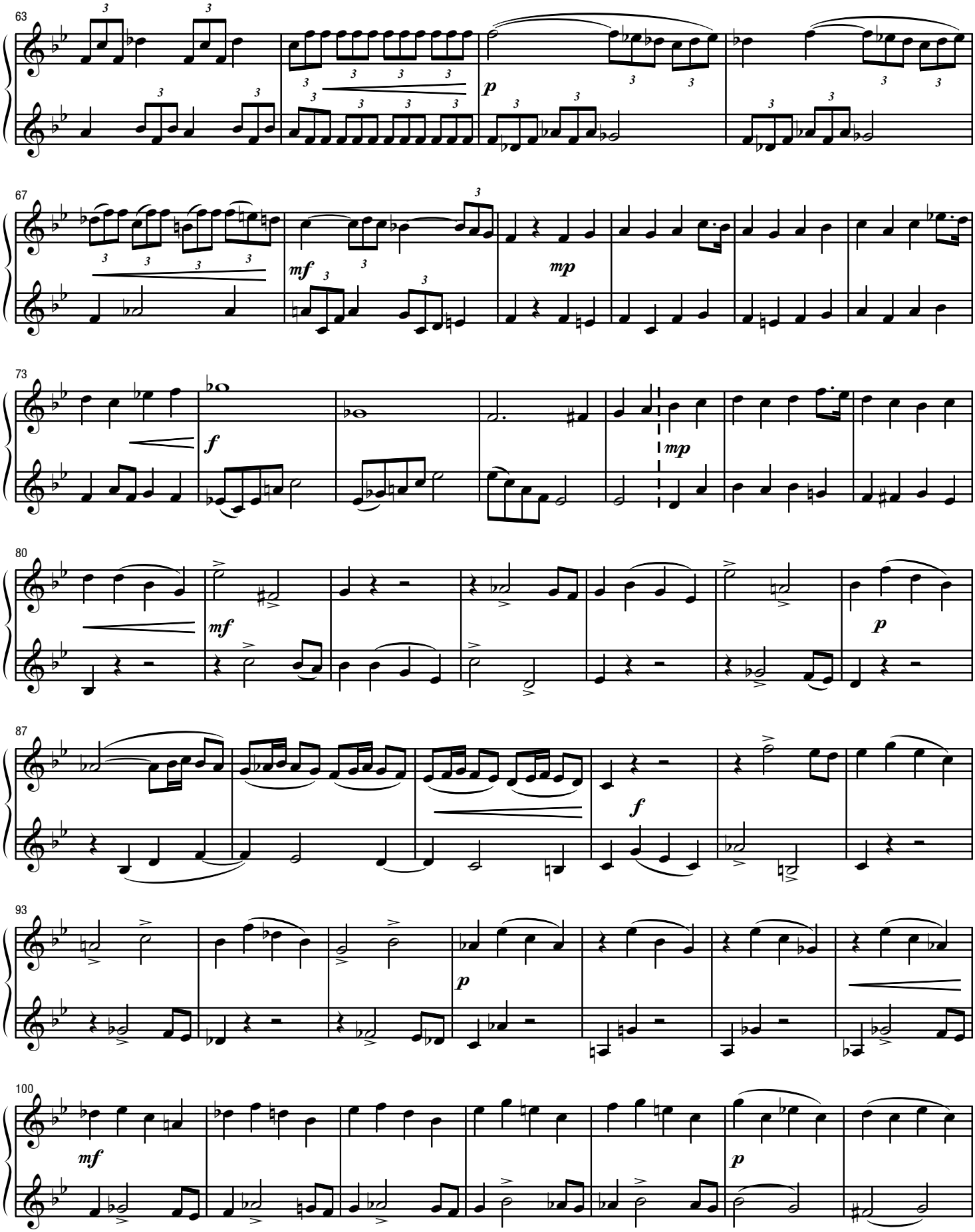
mf
p
cresc.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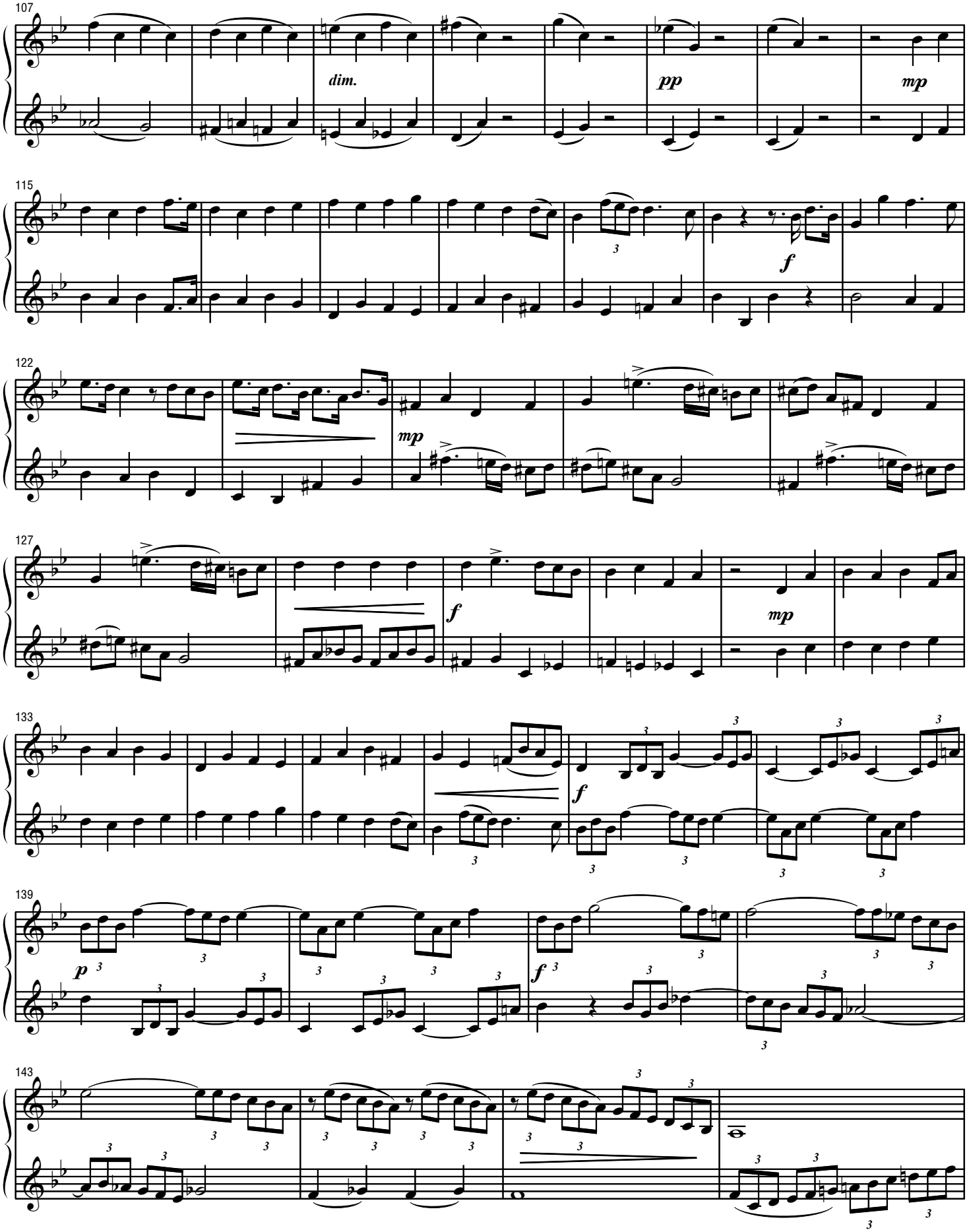
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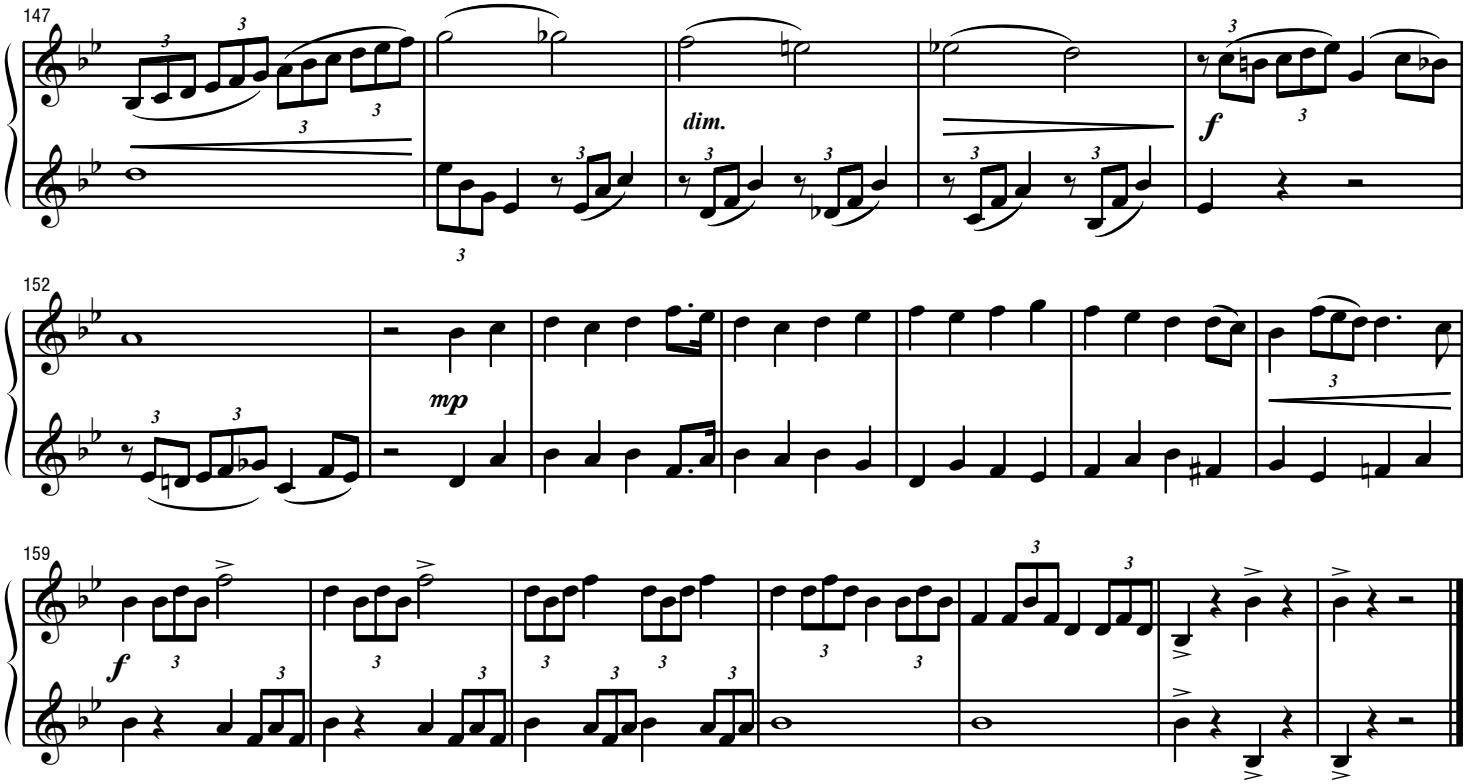
139
p
f
143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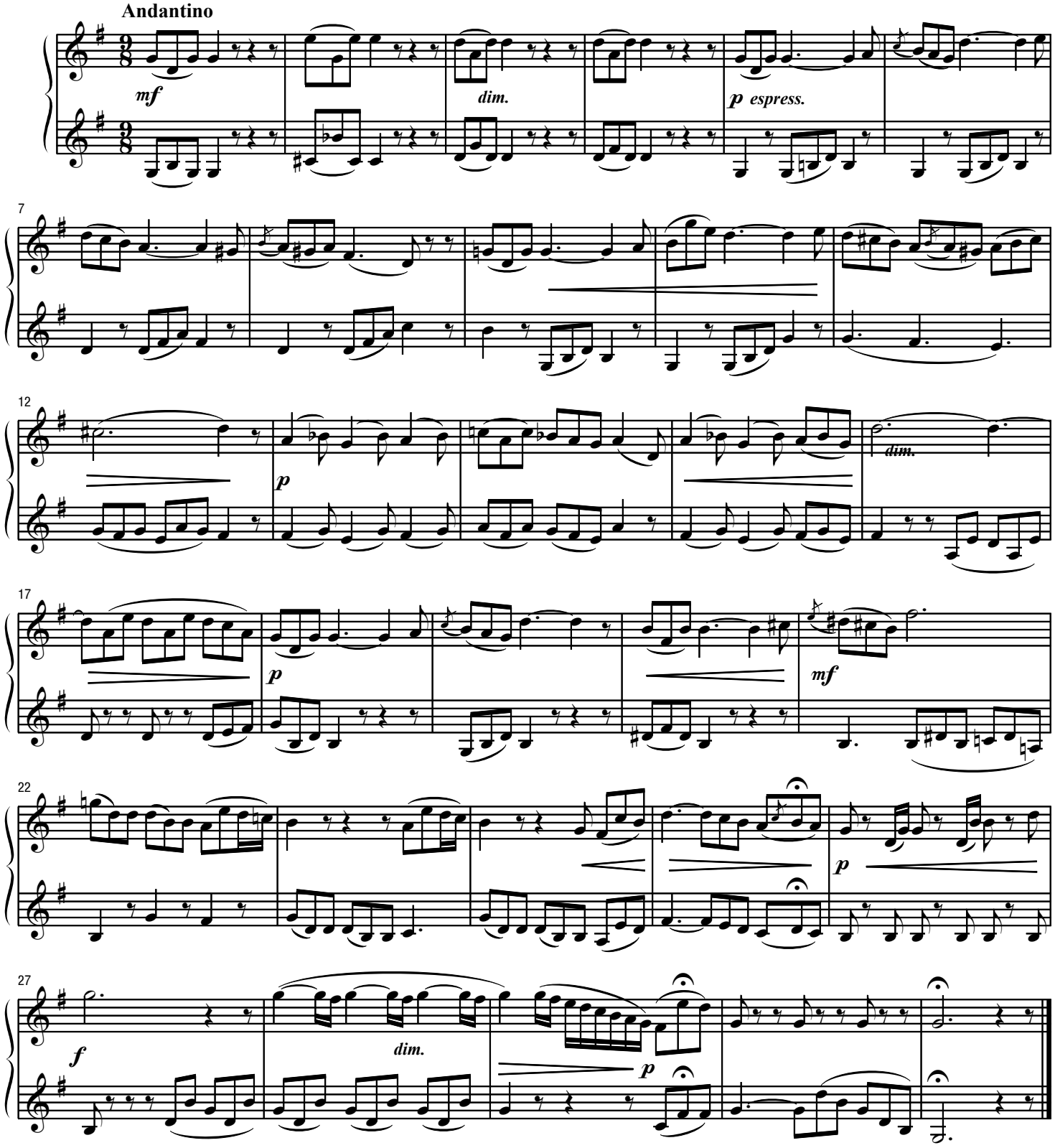
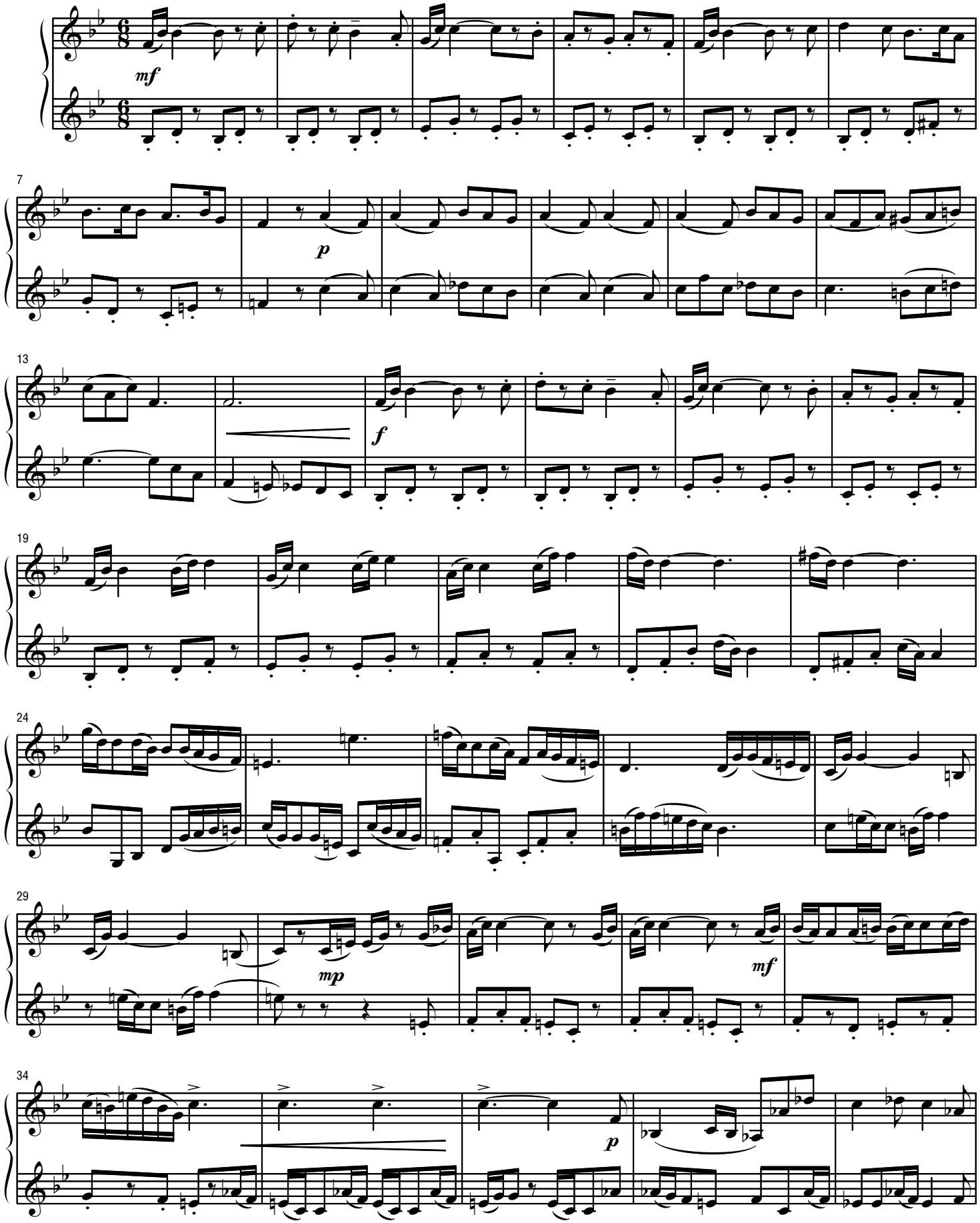
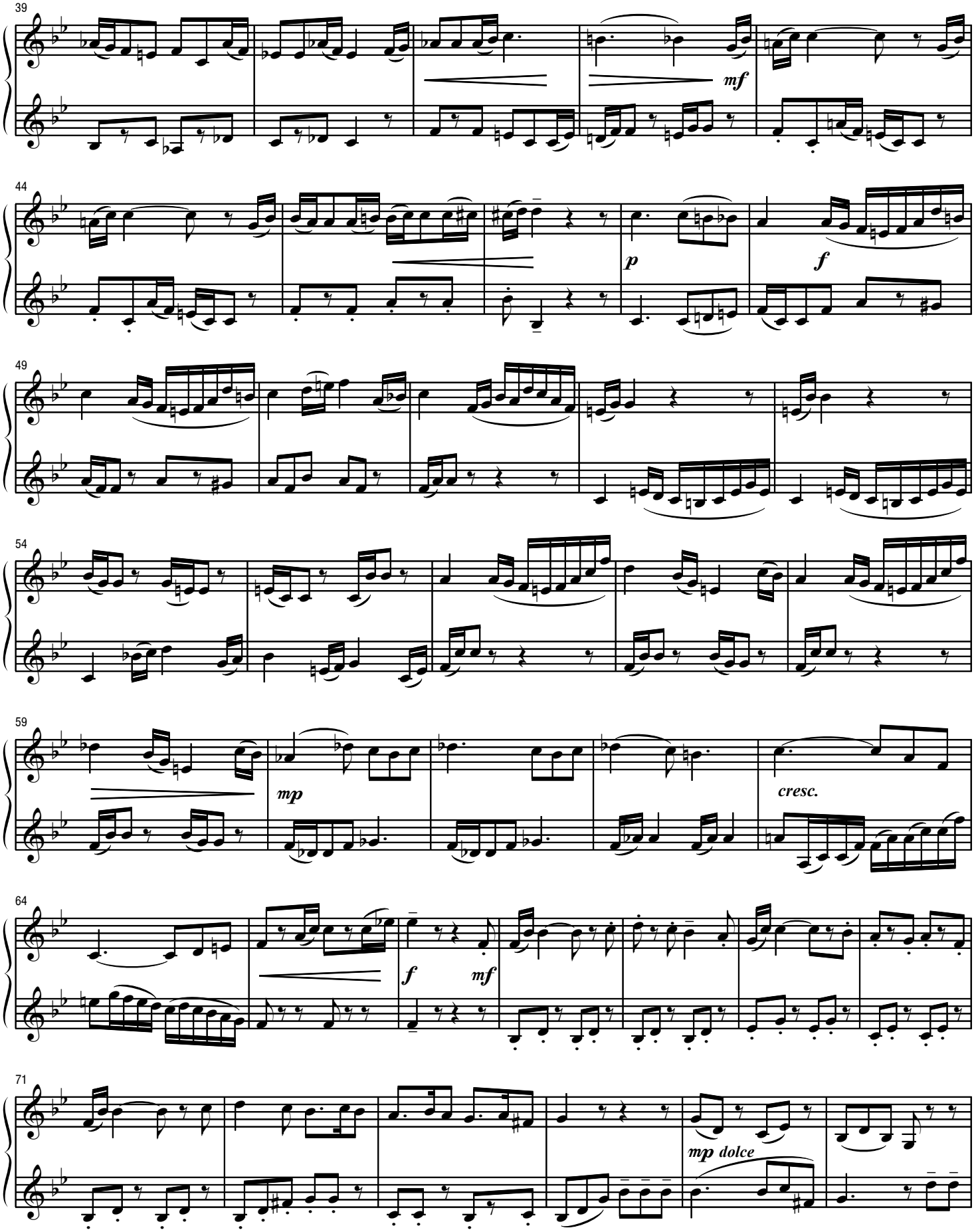

Andantino
mf
dim.
p espress.
7
12
p
dim.
17
p
mf
22
p
27
f
dim.
p

Allegretto

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f
49
54
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mp
cresc.
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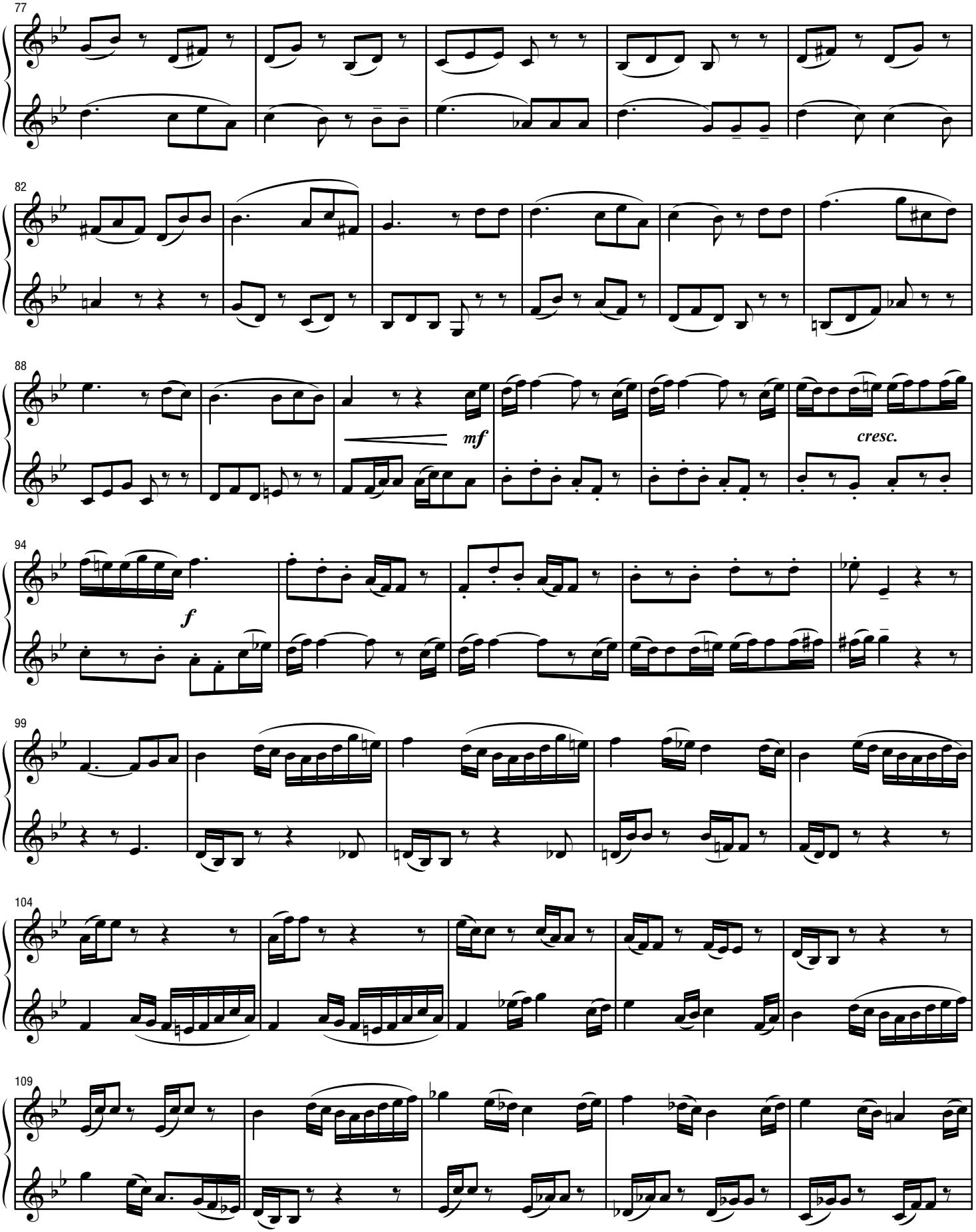
f
mf
71
mp dolce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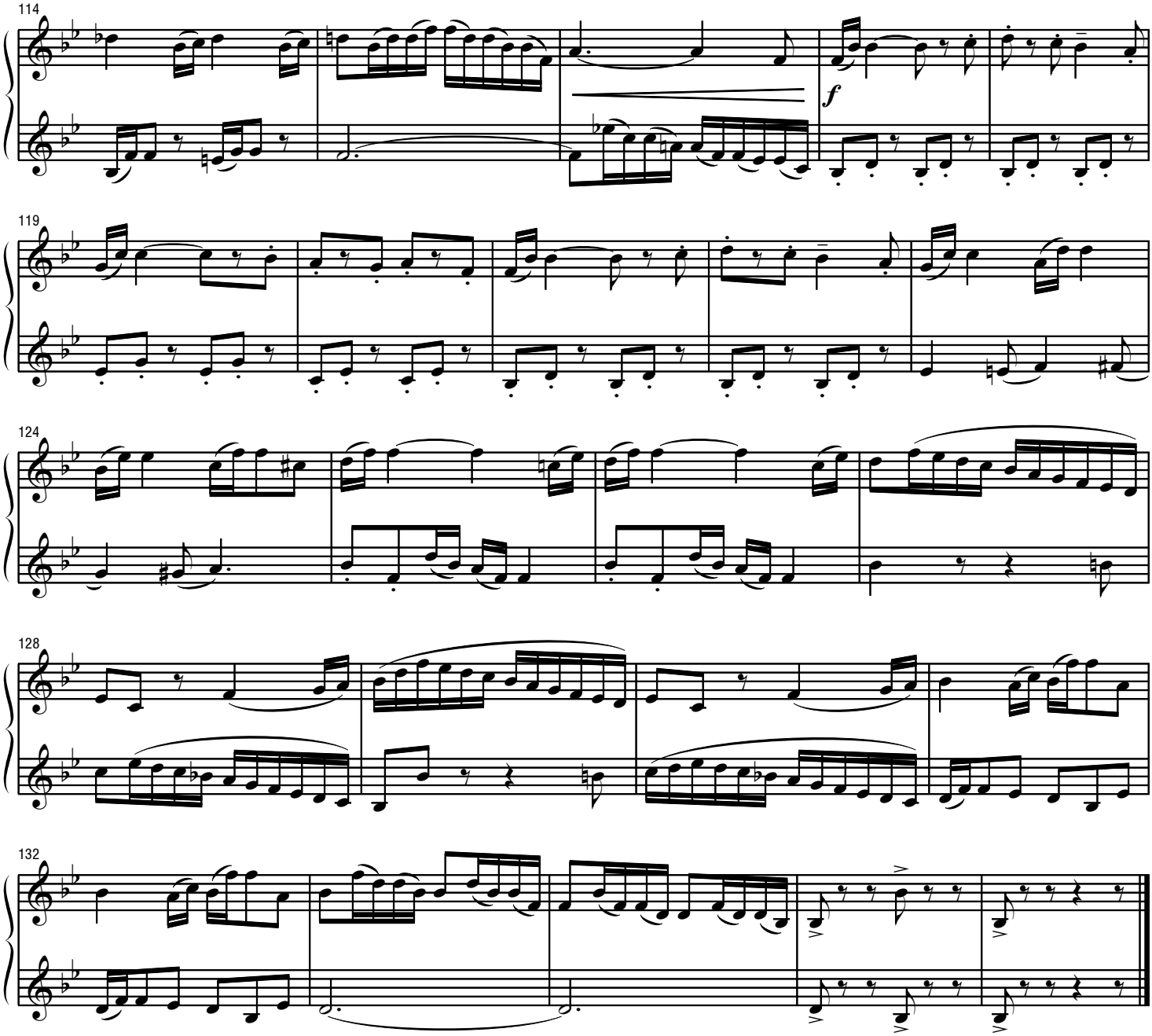
114
f
119
124
128
132

OPERA SYNOPSES

Masaniello

by Daniel-François-Esprit Auber

This work was written for the Paris Grand Opera, where it was produced in 1828. The theme of the libretto was intimately related to the political agitations of the time.

Fenella, a dumb girl of Portici, has been seduced by Alfonso, son of the Spanish Viceroy of Naples. She is subjected to confinement, but escapes, and denounces her betrayer immediately after his marriage to the Princess Elvira. Her brother, the fisherman Masaniello, incensed by her wrongs, organizes a popular revolt, overturns the Spanish rule, and is proclaimed King of Naples by his exultant followers. At the instance of the forgiving Fenella, he spares the lives of Elvira and Alfonso; but the generous action costs him his own life, and, in despair, Fenella plunges into a stream of boiling lava pouring from Vesuvius.

Le Nozze di Figaro *(The Marriage of Figaro)*

by Wolfgang AmadeusMozart

Opera in four acts by Mozart; words by Lorenzo da Ponte, after Beaumarchais. Produced at the National Theatre, Vienna, May 1, 1786, Mozart conducting.

The story of "Le Nozze di Figaro" is a sequel to that of "The Barber of Seville," which Rossini set to music. Both are derived from "Figaro" comedies by Beaumarchais. In Rossini's opera it is Figaro, at the time a barber in Seville, who plays the go-between for Count Almaviva and his beloved Rosina, Dr. Bartolo's pretty ward. Rosina is now the wife of the Count, who unfortunately, is promiscuous in his attentions to women, including Susanna, the Countless's vivacious maid, who is affianced to Figaro. The latter and the music-master Basilio who, in their time helped to hoodwink Bartolo, are in the service of the Count, Figaro having been rewarded with the position of valet and major-domo. Bartolo, for whom, as formerly, Marcellina is keeping house, still is Figaro's enemy, because of the latter's interference with his plans to marry Rosina and to secure her fortune to himself. The other characters in the opera also belong to the personnel of the Count's household.

Jessonda

by Louis Spohr

Written in 1822, libretto by Eduard Gehe. In 1822 Spohr was the newly appointed Hofkapellmeister in Kassel. He had reservations about Weber's recently performed Der Freischütz, and sought a subject that was poetic and uncomplicated, avoiding, in his setting, any spoken dialogue. He was opposed to the use of speech on mundane subjects in an operatic context. Ballets and spectacle were provided in set pieces that might also attract ordinary theatre-goers, in a German form of grand opera.

In this opera the heroine, Jessonda, widow of the Rajah, must be burned to death on his funeral pyre. Before her marriage she had been in love with a Portuguese general. A young Brahmin, Nadori, is sent from the Hindu temple to bring Jessonda the order for her death, as dictated by their customs. However, he falls in love with her sister, Amazili.

The Portuguese forces that are camped outside the city are led by Tristan d'Acunha, who has sworn that Indian customs will be preserved. Nadori has vowed to save Jessonda and Tristan now discovers that she is his long lost love. The Indian breach of the truce allows Tristan to act and Jessonda is rescued in the nick of time, before Dandau, the chief Brahmin, can carry out the intended sacrifice.

La Fiancée

by Daniel-François-Esprit Auber

This Opéra-Comique was first performed at the brand new and luxurious Salle Ventadour theatre in Paris on April 20, 1829. Libretto by Eugène Scribe.

Le Prophète

by Giacomo Meyerbeer

Opera in five acts, by Meyerbeer; words by Scribe. Produced, Grand Opéra, Paris, April 6, 1849.

The opera is set in the religious wars of 16th century Germany. Jean de Leyde (based on the historical John of Leiden), whose beloved, Berthe, is coveted by Count Oberthal, ruler of Dordrecht, is persuaded by a trio of sinister Anabaptists to proclaim himself king in Münster. He dies, accompanied by his faithful mother Fides, when the Anabaptists desert him and his palace is blown up.