

Payne's kleine Partitur=Ausgabe

D. 765

No. 765

JOH. CHRISTIAN BACH

Sinfonia Concertante

für Violine und Violoncell

A dur — La Majeur — A major



Ernst Eulenburg, Leipzig

Payne's kleine Partitur=Ausgabe

D. 72

SINFONIA CONCERTANTE

A dur

für Violine und Violoncello
mit Orchester

von

JOHANN CHRISTIAN BACH

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Zum ersten Mal herausgegeben
und mit Vorwort versehen



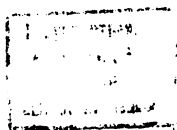
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765

Pag.

I. Andante di molto	1
II. Rondeau. Allegro assai	22

Aufführungsdauer: 21 Minuten



Zur Beachtung!

Zu diesem Werk sind urtextgetreue Stimmen einschließlich Cembalo in der Sammlung

PRAECLASSICA No. 9

im gleichen Verlage erschienen. Zum Dirigieren ist diese Partitur zu benutzen.

JOHANN CHRISTIAN BACH SINFONIA CONCERTANTE A DUR

Die vorliegende Sinfonia concertante Johann Christian Bachs ist uns erhalten in einer Handschrift der King's Music Library in London (Royal Music 21. a. 5—7), die elf derartige Sinfonien Johann Christians enthält (Nr. 2—12; Nr. 1 ist verloren). Unsre Sinfonie trägt die Nummer 3. Für die Erlaubnis zur Benützung dieser kostbaren Handschrift, die zweifellos aus dem unmittelbaren Besitz von Bachs Gönnerin und zu gleicher Zeit Mitbegründerin der Kgl. Privatbibliothek, Charlotte, Gattin Georgs III., stammt, ist dem verstorbenen Master of the King's Music, Sir Edward Elgar, sowie der Verwaltung der Bibliothek des British Museum besonderer Dank auszusprechen. Gedruckt liegt das Werk vor in einer Ausgabe des Waldhornisten Johann Georg Sieber, der 1771 in Paris einen Musikverlag begründete; der Titel dieses, keine Verlagsnummer tragenden, aber wohl bald nach 1771 erschienenen Stimmenstichs lautet:

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Instrument[s] / Composée / par /
Cretien Bach / Prix 4l 4s. /
A. Paris / Chez le Sr. Sieber musicien.
rue St. Honoré à l'hôtel D'Aligre /
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En province et aux adresses ordinaires /
A. P. D. R.

Diese Stichaussgabe unterschlägt die beiden Hörner. Sie wurde später von Nikolaus Simrock in Bonn übernommen, der den Sieberschen Verlegertitel einfach

durch einen Klebstreifen ersetzte („Chez N. Simrock à Bonn“) — Beweis, daß auch kurz nach 1790 sich noch Liebhaber für das Werk fanden. Ein Manuskript in der Berliner Schloßbibliothek (mit der Aufschrift: „von dem Baron Bagge“, das ist der bekannte Pariser „Musik-Baron“, der auch in Mozarts Briefen eine kleine Rolle spielt) nennt zwar im Titel die beiden Hörner, aber die Stimmen fehlen. Man kann nicht behaupten, daß das Manuskript für die Königin Charlotte sorgfältiger ist als Siebers Stich; und es wäre zwecklos, einen Revisionsbericht zu geben. Eine Variante des Solo-Violoncells im Rondo (T. 56—62) ist aus dem Manuskript in die Wiederholung des Hauptteils aufgenommen. Das Manuskript verlangt, abweichend vom Stich, vom Violoncell nirgends die Sopranlage.

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Man möchte annehmen, daß diese Sinfonia concertante in Johann Christians italienischer Zeit entstanden sei; oder, wenn man sich vorstellen will, er habe den konzertanten Violinpart für Felice Giardini und das Violoncell für seinen Freund, Hausgenossen und Mit-Konzert-Unternehmer Carl Friedrich Abel erst in London geschrieben, so doch in Erinnerung an seine italienische Zeit. Die Sinfonia concertante hatte sich aus Tartinis Konzertform entwickelt. Italienisch ist nicht nur die Herkunft des Werkes, italienisch ist auch die Ausgewogenheit seiner dreiteiligen

II

Form, die aus dem Orchester-Ritornell die Soli herauspinnt und die Soli durch Teile des Ritornells verbindet. Italienisch aber ist vor allem der melodische Gehalt, der so schön der pastoralen Ton- und Taktart, der pastoralen Instrumentalfarbe des ersten Satzes entspricht. Dieser Satz ist ein reines Idyll mit einer überströmenden Fülle von zärtlichen Wendungen; fast möchte man sagen: „mozartlichen“ Wendungen, die denn auch bei Mozart bis in das „Incarnatus“ der C-moll-Messe nachgewirkt haben; ja bis auf Rossini, der in einer Arie seiner „Gazza ladra“ das volkstümliche Unisono von Takt 29/30 wörtlich wiederholt. Von diesem Satz „dramatische Gegensätze“ zu verlangen, entspräche etwa der Forderung, eine Fête champêtre von Watteau oder ein Idyll von Boucher müsse Rembrandtsche Tiefen enthalten.

Der Satz, Andante di molto, also ja nicht zu verschleppen, schließt die Gegensätze von Allegro und Andante in sich, er ist ein Musterbeispiel des „kantablen Allegro“. Er bedarf nur der Ergänzung durch das Rondo, das eine richtige „Gavotte en rondeau“ ist, und das an Frische, Feinheit, Zierlichkeit — wie reizvoll ist das musettenartige, den Musettenklang nur eben andeutende Minorel — seinesgleichen sucht. Auch von diesem Satz möchte man mutmaßen, daß er auf Mozart einigen Eindruck gemacht hat; und heute noch wird man das ganze Werk in seiner Mischung des Sinfonischen und Konzerthaften, in seiner melodischen Unschuld und Pikanterie als einen frühen Vorläufer der Gattung begrüßen, die Beethoven mit seinem Tripelkonzert, Brahms mit seinem Doppelkonzert zur Reife geführt hat.

JOHANN CHRISTIAN BACH SINFONIA CONCERTANTE A MAJOR

The present Sinfonia concertante by Johann Christian Bach is preserved in a manuscript in the King's Music Library in London (Royal Music 21. a. 5-7), which contains eleven such symphonies by Johann Christian (No. 2-12, No. 1 is lost). Our symphony bears the number 3. For the permission to use this costly manuscript, which undoubtedly was originally the private property of Bach's patroness and at the same time co-foundress of the Royal Private Library, namely Charlotte, wife of George III, I have to express my special gratitude to the late Master of the King's Music, Sir Edward Elgar, and to the administration of the library of the British Museum. A printed copy of this work exists in an edition issued by the horn player Johann Georg Sieber, who founded a music publishing house in Paris in 1771; the title of this engraved edition of parts, which bears no number but was probably published shortly after 1771, reads: *Symphonie / Concertante / A Plusieurs Instrumen[s] / Composée / par / Cretien Bach / Prix 4l 4s. / A. Paris / Chez le Sr. Sieber musicien. rue St. Honoré à l'hôtel D'Aligre / ou l'on trouve plusieurs nouveaux œuvres / En province et aux adresses ordinaires / A. P. D. R.*

This engraved Edition suppresses the two horns. It was later on taken over by Nikolaus Simrock in Bonn, who simply replaced Sieber's publisher's title by a pasted slip ("Chez N. Simrock à Bonn")

—a proof that even shortly after 1790 there was still a demand for this work. In a manuscript in the Berlin Royal House Library (with the inscription: "from Baron Bagge", that is to say the wellknown Paris "musicbaron" who also plays a small part in Mozart's letters) the two horns are mentioned in the title, but the parts are missing. One cannot maintain that the manuscript written for Queen Charlotte is more careful than Sieber's engraving; and it would be useless to give a revisional report. A variant of the solo-violoncello in the Rondo (bars 56-62) has been inserted from the manuscript, in the repetition of the principal part. Unlike the engraved edition the manuscript nowhere demands the soprano-position on the violoncello.

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One might be inclined to assume that this Sinfonia concertante originated in Johann Christian Bach's Italian period—or, if one prefers to think that he wrote the concertato-violin part for Felice Giardini, and the violoncello for his friend, house-mate and partner, Carl Friedrich Abel, in London,—then at all events with a memory of his Italian period. The Sinfonia concertante had developed from Tartini's concerto-form. It is not only the origin of the work that is Italian; Italian, too, is the balance of its ternary form, which spins out the soli from the orchestra-ritornello

IV

and connects the soli through parts of the ritornello. But, most Italian, is the melodic substance—corresponding so wonderfully to the pastoral key and time, to the pastoral instrumental coloration of the first movement. This movement is a pure idyll with an overflowing abundance of tender turns of expression—one might almost say Mozart-like turns—which influenced Mozart up to the “Incarnatus” of the C minor mass; and even Rossini, who repeats note for note, in an Arietta of his “Gazza ladra”, the popular unisono of bar 29/30. To demand “dramatic contrasts” of this movement would be like expecting a fête champêtre by Watteau or an idyll by Boucher to have Rembrandt’s profundity.

The Andante di molto movement, by no

means to be taken too slow, incorporates the contrasts of Allegro and Andante, it is a model example of a “cantabile allegro”. It only requires supplementation by the Rondo, which is a real “Gavotte en rondeau”, and to which, for freshness, delicacy, gracefulness—how enticing is that musette-like Minore only just indicating the musette tune!—it would be hard to find an equal. Presumably this movement, too, made some impression on Mozart; and even today one will welcome the whole work, in its mingled character of symphony and concerto, in its melodic simplicity and piquancy, as an early forerunner of the form which Beethoven with his Triple-Concerto, and Brahms with his Double-Concerto, brought to maturity.

Sinfonia concertante

1

I

Johann Christian Bach
(1735-1782)

Andante di molto

Oboi

Corni in A

Violino obbligato

Violoncello obbligato

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Violoncello e Contrabbasso

Ob.

Cor. (A)

Vi. obbl.

Vc. obbl.

Violino I

Violino II

Vla.

Vc. e Ch.

10

a 2

Ob.

Cor.
(A)

Vi.obbl.

Vc.obbl.

I
VI.
II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

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

Ob.

Cor.
(A)

Vi.obbl.

Vc.obbl.

I
VI.
II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

a 2

Ob.

Vl. obbl.

Vc. obbl.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

a 2

20

f

p

Ob.

Cor. (A)

Vl. obbl.

Vc. obbl.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

Vc. e Kb.

Ob. *a 2* 30 Solo

Cor. (A)

Vi. obbl.

Vc. obbl.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

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

Ob.

Cor. (A)

Vi. obbl.

Vc. obbl.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

pp *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

40

Ob.

Cor.
(A)

Vl. obbl.

Vc. obbl.

I
Vl.

II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

Ob.

Cor.
(A)

Vl. obbl.

Vc. obbl.

I
Vl.

II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

VI. obbl. *Solo*
 I *p*
 VI. *p*
 II *p*

Ob.

Cor.
(A)

Vl. obbl.

Vc. obbl.

VI.
I
II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

60

f

tr

f

f

f

Ob.

Cor.
(A)

Vl. obbl.

Vc. obbl.

I

VI

II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

a 2

Slo

p

Solo 70

Vl.obbl. *p*

Vc.cbbl. *p*

Vc.e Cb. *p*

Vl.obbl. *tr*

Vc.cbbl. *tr*

I *p*

Vl. *p*

II *p*

Vla. *p* *f*

Ob. *a2*

Cor. (A) *a2*

Vl.obbl. *p*

Vc.cbbl. *f* *p*

I *p*

Vl. *p*

II *p*

Vla. *p*

Vc.e Cb. *f* *p*

80

Eb.
 Cor.
 (A)
 Vl. obbl.
 Vc. obbl. Solo
 I
 VI.
 II
 Vla.
 Vcllo e Cb.

Vl. obbl.
 Vc. obbl.
 I
 VI.
 II
 Vla.
 Vcllo e Cb.

==

[illegible]

110

Vl. obbl.

Vc. obbl.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

Solo

tr.

Tutti

Ob.

Cor. (A)

Vl. obbl.

Vc. obbl.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

tr.

a. 2

f

[illegible][illegible]

Ob.
Cor.
(A)
Vl.obbl.
Vc.obbl.
I
VI.
II
Vla.
Vc.eCb.

Measures 125-129. The score features a complex woodwind and string arrangement. The Oboe and Cor Anglais parts have melodic lines with many slurs. The Violin I and II parts play a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. The Viola and Cello/Double Bass parts provide a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Ob.
Cor.
(A)
Vl.obbl.
Vc.obbl.
I
VI.
II
Vla.
Vc.eCb.

Measures 130-134. Measure 130 is marked with a double bar line and the number 130. The Oboe part has a melodic line starting in measure 130. The Cor Anglais part has a melodic line starting in measure 131, marked with a double bar line and the number a 2. The Violin I and II parts continue their sixteenth-note pattern. The Viola and Cello/Double Bass parts continue their eighth-note accompaniment.

Ob. ^{a. 2}

Cor.
(A.)

Vl. obbl.

Vc. obbl.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

Solo

p

p

Vl. obbl.

I

VI.

II

140

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

Ob. *p*

Vi. obbl.

Vc. obbl. *p*

I *p*

VI. *p*

II *p*

Vla. *p*

Vc. e Cb. *p*

Vi. obbl. 150

Vc. obbl.

I

VI. *p*

II *p*

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). The score includes parts for:

- VI. obbl.** (Violini Obbligati): Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 1 has a rapid sixteenth-note run; measures 2-4 are rests.
- Vc. obbl.** (Violoncelli Obbligati): Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 1-4 contain a continuous sixteenth-note pattern.
- I. VI.** (Violini): Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 1-4 contain a melodic line with slurs.
- II.** (Violini): Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 1-4 contain a melodic line with slurs.
- Vla.** (Viola): Bass clef, key of D major. Measures 1-4 contain a melodic line with slurs.
- Vc. e Cb.** (Violoncelli e Contrabbassi): Bass clef, key of D major. Measures 1-4 contain a melodic line with slurs.

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). The score includes parts for:

- Ob.** (Oboe): Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 5-8 contain a melodic line with slurs and a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in measure 6.
- VI. obbl.** (Violini Obbligati): Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 5-8 contain a continuous sixteenth-note pattern with *tr* (trills) in measures 6 and 7.
- Vc. obbl.** (Violoncelli Obbligati): Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 5-8 contain a continuous sixteenth-note pattern with *tr* (trills) in measures 6 and 7.
- I. VI.** (Violini): Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 5-8 contain a melodic line with slurs.
- II.** (Violini): Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 5-8 contain a melodic line with slurs.
- Vla.** (Viola): Bass clef, key of D major. Measures 5-8 contain a melodic line with slurs and a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in measure 6.
- Vc. e Cb.** (Violoncelli e Contrabbassi): Bass clef, key of D major. Measures 5-8 contain a melodic line with slurs.

160

Ob.

Vl.obbl.

Vc.obbl.

I
Vl.
II

Vla.

Vc.e.Cb.

Ob.

Cor.
(A)

Vl.obbl.

Vc.obbl.

I
Vl.
II

Vla.

Vc.e.Cb.

Ob. *a 2* 170

Cor. (A) *a 2*

Vl. obbl. *Solo* *p*

Vc. obbl. *p*

I *p*

VI. *p*

II *p*

Vla. *p*

Vc. e Cb. *p*

Vl. obbl. *tr.*

Vc. obbl.

I

VI. *tr.*

II

Vc. e Cb.

Cadenza
180

Ob. *p* *a 2* *f*

Cor. (A) *p* *f* *f*

VI. obbl. *p* *f* *f*

Vc. obbl. *p* *f* *f*

I. VI. *p* *f* *f*

II. *p* *f* *f*

Vla. *p* *f* *f*

Vc. e Cb. *p* *f* *f*

Cadenza *f*

a 2 *a 2*

Ob. *f*

Cor. (A) *f*

VI. obbl. *f*

Vc. obbl. *f*

I. VI. *f*

II. *f*

Vla. *f*

Vc. e Cb. *f*

190 *a 2*

Ob. *f* *p*

Cor. (A)

VI. obbl. *p* *f* *p*

Vc. obbl. *p* *f*

I *f* *p*

VI. II *p* *f* *p*

Vla. *p* *f* *p*

Vc. e Cb. *p* *f*

a 2

Ob. *f* *ff*

Cor. (A) *ff*

VI. obbl. *f* *ff*

Vc. obbl. *p* *f* *ff*

I *f* *ff*

VI. II *f* *ff*

Vla. *f* *ff*

Vc. e Cb. *p* *f* *ff*

II

Rondeau

Allegro assai

Oboi

Corni in A

Violino obbligato

Violoncello obbligato

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Violoncello

Contrabasso

This system contains the first five staves of the musical score. The Oboe part has a long note with a fermata. The Horns, Violino obbligato, and Violoncello obbligato parts begin with a forte (f) dynamic. The Violino I and II parts also begin with a forte (f) dynamic. The Viola and Violoncello parts begin with a forte (f) dynamic. The Contrabasso part begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The Violino obbligato and Violoncello obbligato parts have a piano (p) dynamic marking later in the system.

Ob.

Cor. (A.)

Vi. obl.

Vc. obl.

Vi. I

Vi. II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

This system contains the next five staves of the musical score. The Oboe part has a long note with a fermata. The Horns, Violino obl., Vc. obl., Violino I, Violino II, and Viola parts begin with a forte (f) dynamic. The Violoncello and Contrabasso parts begin with a forte (f) dynamic. The Violino obl. and Vc. obl. parts have a piano (p) dynamic marking later in the system.

10

Ob. *ff* *tr*

Cor. (A) *f*

VL. obbl. *ff* Solo *p*

Vc. obbl. *ff* *p*

I *ff*

VI. *ff*

II *ff*

Vla. *ff*

Vc. e Cb. *ff* *p*

110

VL. obbl. *p*

Vc. obbl. *p*

I *p*

VI. *p*

II *p*

Vla. *p*

Vc. e Cb. *p*

20

Vl.obbl.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

tr 120

Vl.obbl.

Vc.obbl.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

Vc.e Cb.

p

Vc. obbl.
 I
 VI.
 II
 Vc. e Cb.

30
 Vl. obbl.
 Vc. obbl.
 Vc. e Cb.

130
 Vl. obbl.
 Vc. obbl.
 I
 VI.
 II
 Vc. e Cb.

Ob. *Soli* 40

Cor. (A)

Vl. obbl.

Vc. obbl.

I

Vl.

II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

f *p* *f*

Ob.

Cor. (A)

Vl. obbl.

Vc. obbl.

I

Vl.

II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

140

p *f* *a* 2 3 3

Ob. *a 2* 50

Cor. (A.) *a 2* *f*

VI. obbl.

Vc. obbl. *p*

I. VI. II. *p*

Vla. *p*

Vc. e Cb. *p*

Ob. *a 2* 150

Cor. (A.) *a 2*

VI. obbl. *f* *tr* *p* *3*

Vc. obbl. *f*

I. VI. II. *f* *tr* *p*

Vla. *f*

Vc. e Cb. *f*

Vl. obbl.
 Vc. obbl.
 I
 Vl.
 II
 Vc. e Cb.

Musical score for measures 55-59. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The score includes parts for Violoncello obbligato (Vl. obbl.), Violoncello obbligato (Vc. obbl.), Violin I (I), Violin II (II), and Violoncello/Contrabass (Vc. e Cb.). Measures 55-59 show various musical notations including triplets, trills, and dynamic markings like 'p'.

Ob.
 Cor.
 (A)
 Vl. obbl.
 Vc. obbl.
 I
 Vl.
 II
 Vla.
 Vc. e Cb.

Musical score for measures 60-64. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The score includes parts for Oboe (Ob.), Cor Anglais (Cor. (A)), Violoncello obbligato (Vl. obbl.), Violoncello obbligato (Vc. obbl.), Violin I (I), Violin II (II), Viola (Vla.), and Violoncello/Contrabass (Vc. e Cb.). Measures 60-64 show various musical notations including trills, triplets, and dynamic markings like 'f'.

Ob.

Cor.
(A)

VI. obbl.

Vc. obbl.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

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

70

Ob.

Cor.
(A)

VI. obbl.

Vc. obbl.

I

VI.

II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

f *p* *ff* *f* *p* *ff* *f* *p* *ff* *f* *p* *ff*

Mineur

Solo *tr* *tr*
 Vl.obbl. *p*
 Vc.obbl. *p* Solo *tr*
 I *pp*
 Vl. *pp*
 II *pp*
 Vc.e Cb. *pp*

80

90

Ob.

Cor.
(A)

Vl.obbl.

Vc.obbl.

I
VI.
II

Vla.

Vc.e.Cb.

f *p*

100

Ob.

Cor.
(A)

Vl.obbl.

Vc.obbl.

I
VI.
II

Vla.

Vc.e.Cb.

f *p*

10

Ob. *ff* *tr*

Cor.
(A) *f*

Vi.obbl. *ff* *Solo* *p*

Vc.obbl. *ff* *p*

I *ff*

VI. *ff*

II *ff*

Vla. *ff*

Vc. e Cb. *ff* *p*

110

Vi.obbl. *p*

Vc.obbl. *p*

I *p*

VI. *p*

II *p*

Vla. *p*

Vc. e Cb. *p*

20

Vl.obbl.

I

Vl.

II

Vla.

Vl.obbl.

Vc.obbl.

I

Vl.

II

Vla.

Cb.

p

Vc. obbl. I
VI.
II
Vc. e Cb.

Measures 1-3. Vc. obbl. I, VI. I, and VI. II play a triplet melody. Vc. e Cb. provides a bass line.

30

Vl. obbl.
Vc. obbl.
Vc. e Cb.

Measures 31-33. Vl. obbl. is silent. Vc. obbl. and Vc. e Cb. continue the triplet melody.

130

Vl. obbl.
Vc. obbl.
VI.
I
II
Vc. e Cb.

Measures 131-134. Vl. obbl. and Vc. obbl. play a triplet melody with trills. VI. I and VI. II play a sustained chord. Vc. e Cb. provides a bass line.

Ob. *Soli* 40

Cor. (A)

Vl.obbl.

Vc.obbl.

I

Vl. *f p f*

II

Vla. *p f*

Vc. e Cb. *f*

Ob. 140

Cor. (A)

Vl.obbl.

Vc.obbl.

I

Vl. *p f*

II

Vla. *f*

Vc. e Cb. *f*

a 2 3 3

Ob. *a 2* 50

Cor. (A) *a 2* *f*

VI. obbl. *p*

Vc. obbl. *p*

I. VI. *p*

II. *p*

Vla. *p*

Vc. e Cb. *p*

Ob. *a 2* 150

Cor. (A) *a 2*

VI. obbl. *f* *tr* *p*

Vc. obbl. *f*

I. VI. *f* *tr* *p*

II. *f* *p*

Vla. *f*

Vc. e Cb. *f*

Fl. x. obbl.
 Vc. obbl.
 I
 VI.
 II
 Vc. e Cb.

Musical score for measures 1-4. The Fl. x. obbl. part features trills and triplets. The Vc. obbl. part has a descending eighth-note scale. The VI. I and II parts have a simple melody. The Vc. e Cb. part has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

Ob.
 Cor. (A)
 Vl. obbl.
 Vc. obbl.
 I
 VI.
 II
 Vla.
 Vc. e Cb.

Tutti

Musical score for measures 5-8. The section begins with a **Tutti** marking. The Ob. part has a sustained note. The Cor. (A) part has a melody. The Vl. obbl. part has a trill and a melody. The Vc. obbl. part has a descending eighth-note scale. The VI. I and II parts have a melody. The Vla. part has a descending eighth-note scale. The Vc. e Cb. part has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

Ob.

Cor.
(A)

Vi.obbl.

Vc.obbl.

I
Vi.

II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

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

Ob.

Cor.
(A)

Vi.obbl.

Vc.obbl.

I
Vi.

II

Vla.

Vc. e Cb.

f *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff*

170