

Quartette

für

zwei Violinen, Bratsche und Violoncell

von

L. van Beethoven.

Stimmen.

Bezeichnet und herausgegeben von Engelbert Röntgen.



Nr. 1. Quartett Op. 18, Nr. 1 in F. n. $\mathcal{M}$ $\mathcal{F}$				Nr. 9. Quartett Op. 59, Nr. 3 in C. n. $\mathcal{M}$ $\mathcal{F}$			
» 2.	—	» 18, » 2 » G.	» 2 40	» 10.	—	» 74, in Es. . .	» 3 —
» 3.	—	» 18, » 3 » D.	» 2 70	» 11.	—	» 95, » Fm.	» 2 70
» 4.	—	» 18, » 4 » C $\mathcal{m}$.	» 2 70	» 12.	—	» 127, » Es.	» 4 20
» 5.	—	» 18, » 5 » A.	» 2 70	» 13.	—	» 130, » B.	» 4 20
» 6.	—	» 18, » 6 » B.	» 2 40	» 14.	—	» 131, » Cism.	» 4 50
» 7.	—	» 59, » 1 » F.	» 4 20	» 15.	—	» 132, » Am.	» 4 20
» 8.	—	» 59, » 2 » Em.	» 3 —	» 16.	—	» 135, » F.	» 3 —

Nr. 17. Grosse Fuge Op. 133, in B. n. $\mathcal{M}$ 2.70



Bearbeitung Eigentum der Verleger.

Leipzig und Brüssel, Breitkopf & Härtel.

Eingetragen in das Vereinsarchiv. — Entd. Sta. Hall.

16943 — 16959.

Paris, V. Durdilly & Cie, 11bis Boulevard Haussmann.

VORWORT.

In Folge eines Auftrags der Herren Breitkopf und Härtel in Leipzig, eine vollständig mit Stricharten und Fingersatz bezeichnete Ausgabe der Beethoven'schen Streichquartette herzustellen, unternahm ich diese Bearbeitung unter Zugrundelegung der im Jahre 1862 (Leipzig, Breitkopf und Härtel) erschienenen, kritisch durchgesehenen Partituren dieser Quartette.

Zunächst stellte sich hierdurch die Nothwendigkeit heraus, die ursprünglichen Bindungszeichen an manchen Stellen abzuändern und der Technik der Bogenführung, mit Rücksicht auf Vortrag und Ausdruck, anzupassen.

Die Vortragsbezeichnungen, welche in den Quartetten der späteren Periode fast überall mit der grössten Ausführlichkeit und Genauigkeit angegeben sind, lassen in den Quartetten der früheren Periode vielfach die zu einem exacten Zusammenspiel erforderliche Genauigkeit und Vollständigkeit vermissen; ferner enthalten die erwähnten Partituren eine Anzahl unrichtiger Noten, die sich nach aller Wahrscheinlichkeit als Schreibfehler in die Handschriften eingeschlichen haben mögen.

Ich habe mich deshalb bemüht, die fehlenden Vortragszeichen zu ergänzen, so wie die Schreibfehler zu berichtigen, ohne indessen den Anspruch zu erheben, dadurch alles Fragliche erledigt zu haben.*)

Der Kürze halber folgt hier nur ein Verzeichniss der corrigirten Noten, die sich in den Stimmen auf folgenden Seiten finden:

Nr. 2. Violoncell, Seite 7, System 11, Takt 6:		Partitur:
» » Violoncell, » 7, » 12, » 7:		»
Nr. 3. Viola, » 8, » 4, » 4:		»
Nr. 4. Violino II, » 8, » 8, » 3:		»
Nr. 5. Viola, » 1, » 6, » 2:		»
» » Viola, » 4, » 9, » 8:		»
» » Viola, » 7, » 1, » 2:		»
» » Viola, » 8, » 12, » 1:		»
Nr. 6. Viola, » 8, » 2, » 7:		»
Nr. 7. Violino I, » 4, » 6, » 1:		»
» » Violino II, » 5, » 6, » 2:		»

*) An einigen Stellen, u. A. in Nr. 12, Viol. I, Seite 15, System 6, Takt 1 und 6 und Nr. 16, Viol. I, Seite 5, System 8, Takt 3 und 4 und Seite 7, System 10, Takt 5 und 6 finden sich zweifelhafte Vortragsbezeichnungen in der Partitur, an welchen in den Stimmen nichts geändert wurde.

Nr. 7. Violino I, Seite 9, System 8, Takt 11:		Partitur:	
Nr. 9. Violino II, » 1, » 5, » 4:		»	
Nr. 10. Violoncell, » 2, » 2, » 7:		»	
» » Violino I, » 5, » 7, » 1:		»	
» » Violino I, » 5, » 7, » 3:		»	
» » Violino II, » 5, » 6, » 1:		»	
» » Viola, » 6, » 1, » 5:		»	
» » Viola, » 6, » 10, » 11:		»	
» » Violino I, » 12, » 1, » 5:		»	
» » Violino I, » 12, » 10, » 2:		»	
Nr. 12. Violino II, » 3, » 10, » 5:		»	
» » Violino I, » 10, » 11, » 1:		»	

Nr. 12. Violino I, Seite 16, Syst. 2. Die Tempobezeichnung »Allegro con moto« ist vermuthlich unrichtig und wird »Allegro comodo« heissen müssen. Zur kritischen Revision dieses Quartetts haben s. Z. **nur die beiden ersten Sätze der Beethoven'schen Handschrift**, so wie die erste (B. Schott's Söhne, Mainz) im Jahre 1825 erschienene Ausgabe der Partitur und Stimmen vorgelegen. In dieser Partitur steht die Bezeichnung: »Allegro con moto«; in den Stimmen, die durchweg sehr correct sind, so wie in den beiden, zu gleicher Zeit erschienenen Bearbeitungen für Pianoforte zu zwei und zu vier Händen steht jedoch »Allegro comodo«. Es ist demnach sehr wahrscheinlich, dass in der Originalhandschrift ebenfalls »comodo« steht, und irrthümlicherweise in die erste gedruckte Partitur, welche bei der Revision massgebend gewesen zu sein scheint, »con moto« anstatt »comodo« gesetzt wurde. Der Charakter des Satzes weist, meines Erachtens, auf die letztere Bezeichnung hin.

Nr. 13. Viola, Seite 1, System 5, Takt 1:		Partitur:	
» » Violino II, » 3, » 7, » 4:		»	
» » Viola, » 8, » 2, » 10:		»	
Nr. 14. Violoncell, » 1, » 2, » 7:		»	
» » Violino I, » 2, » 6, » 9:		»	

III

Nr. 14. Viola,	Seite 7, System 1, Takt 6:		Partitur:	
» » Viola,	» 7, » 2, » 9:		»	
» » Violino I,	» 15, » 7, » 4:		»	
Nr. 15. Violino I,	» 5, » 2, » 6:		»	
» » Violino I,	» 7, » 6, » 9:		»	
» » Violino II,	» 7, » 6, » 6:		»	
» » Violino I,	» 10, » 10, » 6:		»	
Nr. 17. Viola,	» 1, » 12, » 3:		»	
» » Viola,	» 4, » 2, » 3:		»	
» » Viola,	» 6, » 12, » 1:		»	

Man findet in den Beethoven'schen Werken sehr häufig Parallelstellen, die nicht genau mit einander übereinstimmen. Obgleich wohl anzunehmen ist, dass diese Abweichungen in den meisten Fällen ohne Absicht entstanden sein mögen, so ist man doch nicht berechtigt, dieselben als Schreibfehler zu betrachten, und Aenderungen würden daher unstatthaft sein. Bemerkenswerth sind folgende Stellen:

Nr. 2. Violino I, Seite 2, System 10, Takt 6:		und Seite 4, System 9, Takt 1:	
Nr. 7. Violino I, » 2, » 5, » 9:		» » 4, » 13, » 8:	
Nr. 9. Violoncell, » 7, » 9, » 4 u. 5:		» » 9, » 10, » 4 u. 5:	
Nr. 13. Violino I, » 13, » 8, » 6 u. 7:		» » 16, » 5, » 3 u. 4:	
Nr. 15. Viola, » 9, » 9, » 3 u. 4:		» » 11, » 13, » 6 u. 7:	
Nr. 16. Violoncell, » 1, » 5, » 5:		u. Viola, Seite 3, System 1, Takt 4:	

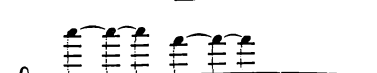
Die Bezeichnung der Stricharten bedarf zum Theil einer Erläuterung.*) An vielen Stellen wurden die im Original mit Punkten bezeichneten Noten in den Stimmen ausserdem mit einem Bogen bezeichnet; dieser Bogen ändert nichts an dem Charakter der Noten, sondern deutet nur an, dass dieselben mit einem Bogenstrich gespielt werden sollen. Diese Noten werden daher kurz abgestossen und in vielen Fällen in der Mitte des Bogens gespielt, indem derselbe nach jeder Note von der Saite abgehoben wird. In einigen dieser Fälle wurde der Buchstabe M (Mitte) hinzugefügt.

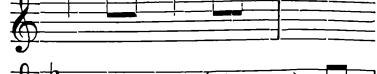
Die im Original vorhandene, charakteristische Bezeichnung von Punkten und Bogen, welche im Allgemeinen für das Tragen der Töne angewendet wird, konnte wegen der Aehnlichkeit mit der vorhergehenden, in den Stimmen angewandten Strichart nicht beibehalten werden; diese Noten sind deshalb überall mit kleinen Strichen und Bogen bezeichnet und werden wenig verkürzt, mit breitem gezogenen Strich gespielt.

Es erübrigt noch, einige Orig.-Bezeichnungen zu erwähnen, die zu unrichtiger Ausführung Veranlassung geben könnten.

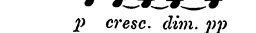
Nr. 10. Violino I, Seite 6, System 4, Takt 2: 

Nr. 13. Violino I, » 12, » 3, » 2: 

Nr. 15. Violino I, » 10, » 10, » 6: 

Nr. 17. Violino I, » 2, » 3, » 3 ff: 

Es ist schwer genau zu bestimmen, was Beethoven mit dieser Schreibweise beabsichtigt hat. Die richtige Ausführung besteht, meines Erachtens, weder in einer vollständigen Bindung, noch in einer entschiedenen Trennung der gebundenen Noten; ich halte eine Bindung mit gelinder Betonung der einzelnen Noten für angemessen.

Dagegen lässt sich diese Schreibweise in Nr. 13, Cavatine, letzter Takt:  und Nr. 15, Viol. I.,  *p cresc. dim. pp*

Seite 3, Syst. 3, Takt 3 und 4:  durch die, mit äusserster Genauigkeit auf den bestimmten Takt- *cresc. dim. p più p pp*

theilen angegebenen Vortragszeichen erklären; eine Betonung der einzelnen Noten scheint mir demzufolge unrichtig zu sein.

In einigen Fällen sind zwei gleichnamige Noten mit einem Bogen, die zweite derselben ausserdem mit einem Punkt bezeichnet: Nr. 8, Violino I., Seite 3, System 1, Takt 2:  und ebendasselbst Seite 6, System 1, Takt 8 ff:

 u. A. m. Die zweite, durch den Punkt verkürzte Note dient nur zur Verlängerung der ersten

und wird weder betont noch von der ersten getrennt. (Der grössere Bogen, welcher im zweiten Beispiele in der Stimme hinzugefügt wurde, bezieht sich selbstverständlich nur auf den Bogenstrich.) Diese Schreibweise ist identisch mit derjenigen in Nr. 13,

Viol. I, Seite 12, Syst. 2, Takt 4 und 5:  (genau und unzweideutig in der Beethoven'schen Handschrift.) Hier steht der Punkt über dem Punkt neben der Note und deutet die Verkürzung dieses Theils der Note an. Eine Schreibweise:



würde eine grössere Verkürzung zur Folge haben.

Die Zeichen: $\frown$ für den Herunterstrich, $\vee$ für den Hinaufstrich sind die bekannten; eine Reihe von Punkten (.....) oder das Wort »simile« deutet die Fortsetzung einer Bezeichnung an.

Für den Fingersatz gilt die übliche Regel, dass die Lage nur gewechselt wird, wenn eine Ziffer eine andere Lage angiebt, mit Ausnahme der Fälle, in welchen ein Wechsel sich von selbst versteht.

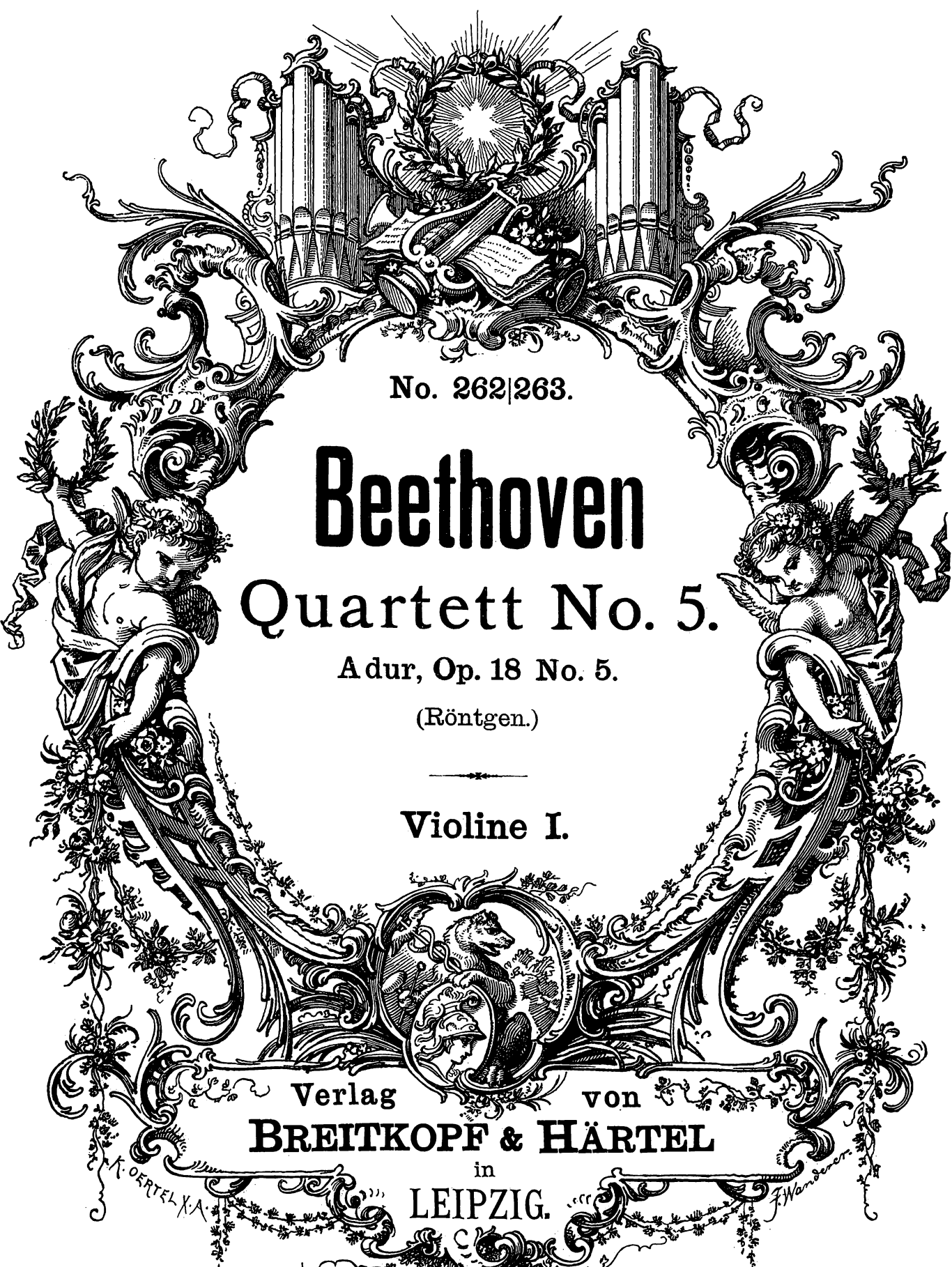
Die Bezeichnung des Fingersatzes in der Violoncellstimme hat Herr Professor C. Davidoff in St. Petersburg zu übernehmen die Güte gehabt.

Leipzig, im Mai 1886.

Engelbert Röntgen.

*) An einigen Stellen, die eine wesentliche Abweichung von der Orig.-Bez. aufweisen, ist die letztere mit kleinen Noten in der Stimme hinzugefügt.

Breitkopf & Härtel's Kammermusik-Bibliothek.



No. 262|263.

Beethoven
Quartett No. 5.

A dur, Op. 18 No. 5.

(Röntgen.)

Violine I.

Verlag von
BREITKOPF & HÄRTEL

in
LEIPZIG.

L.van Beethoven.

16947

D
sf *cresc.* *f*
p
cresc. *f* *sf* *sf*
pp *V*
p *V* **E** *p*
f *p*
cresc.
F *sf* *p cresc.* *f* *p*
p

VIOLINO I.

Violino I musical score, measures 1-16. The score is written for a single violin in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a variety of dynamic markings and articulations.

Measures 1-4: *pp* (pianissimo), *cresc.* (crescendo). Includes a triplet of eighth notes (marked with a 'V' and '3') and a sixteenth-note triplet (marked with a '2' and '3').

Measures 5-8: *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando). Includes a half note G (marked with a 'G') and a triplet of eighth notes (marked with a '3').

Measures 9-12: *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo). Includes a half note H (marked with an 'H') and a triplet of eighth notes (marked with a '2').

Measures 13-16: *f* (forte), *tr* (trill), *cresc.* (crescendo). Includes a half note I (marked with an 'I') and a triplet of eighth notes (marked with a '1').

Measures 17-20: *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando). Includes a half note K (marked with a 'K') and a triplet of eighth notes (marked with a '1').

Measures 21-24: *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando). Includes a half note L (marked with an 'L') and a triplet of eighth notes (marked with a '1').

Measures 25-28: *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *p* (piano). Includes a half note M (marked with an 'M') and a triplet of eighth notes (marked with a '1').

The musical score for 'The Song of the Lark' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and several slurs. The lower staff is also a treble clef with the same key signature. It features a simpler melody with rests and some beamed notes. The second system continues the two-staff format. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and some beamed notes. The lower staff includes dynamic markings: 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'f' (forte), 'p' (piano), and 'cresc.' (crescendo) again. It also features a '1.' (first ending) bracket and a '2.' (second ending) bracket. The score concludes with a final chord in the lower staff.

MENUETTO.

MENUETTO.

p

V

p

p

cresc.

ff

p

cresc.

sf

Trio. *sim.*

p sf sf sf sf sf sf

cresc.

p sf sf sf sf sf

Men. D. C.

VIOLINO I.

Andante cantabile.

Andante cantabile.

p

cresc. *p*

VAR. I. *p* *cresc.* *sf* *sf* *sf* *p*

p *cresc.* *sf* *sf* *sf* *p*

VAR. II. *pp*

pp

pp

VAR. III. *p* *cresc.*

p

VIOLINO I.

7

cresc. *sf* *p* *sf* *p*

VAR. IV. *sempre pp*

cresc. *pp*

VAR. V. *f*

tr *V* *cresc.*

pp *cresc.*

p *cresc.* *tr* *A* *V* *pp*

cresc. *p* **B** *V*

cresc. *p* *cresc.*

Poco Adagio. *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *f* *f* *f* *f* *pp*

pp *cresc.* *pp*

9

16947

Violino I musical score, measures 1-16. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The music features various dynamics, including *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), *sf* (sforzando), and *f* (forte). The notation includes many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several slurs and ties. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A *G* is written above a note in measure 2. A *H* is written above a note in measure 10. A *V* is written above a note in measure 15. A *I* is written above a note in measure 16. The score ends with a double bar line in measure 16.

0 3 1 2 0 3 2

p

1 2 V 3

4 3

cresc. *f* K 2

sf *sf* *sf* *p* 4

1

L 0

2 2 2 2 1 1

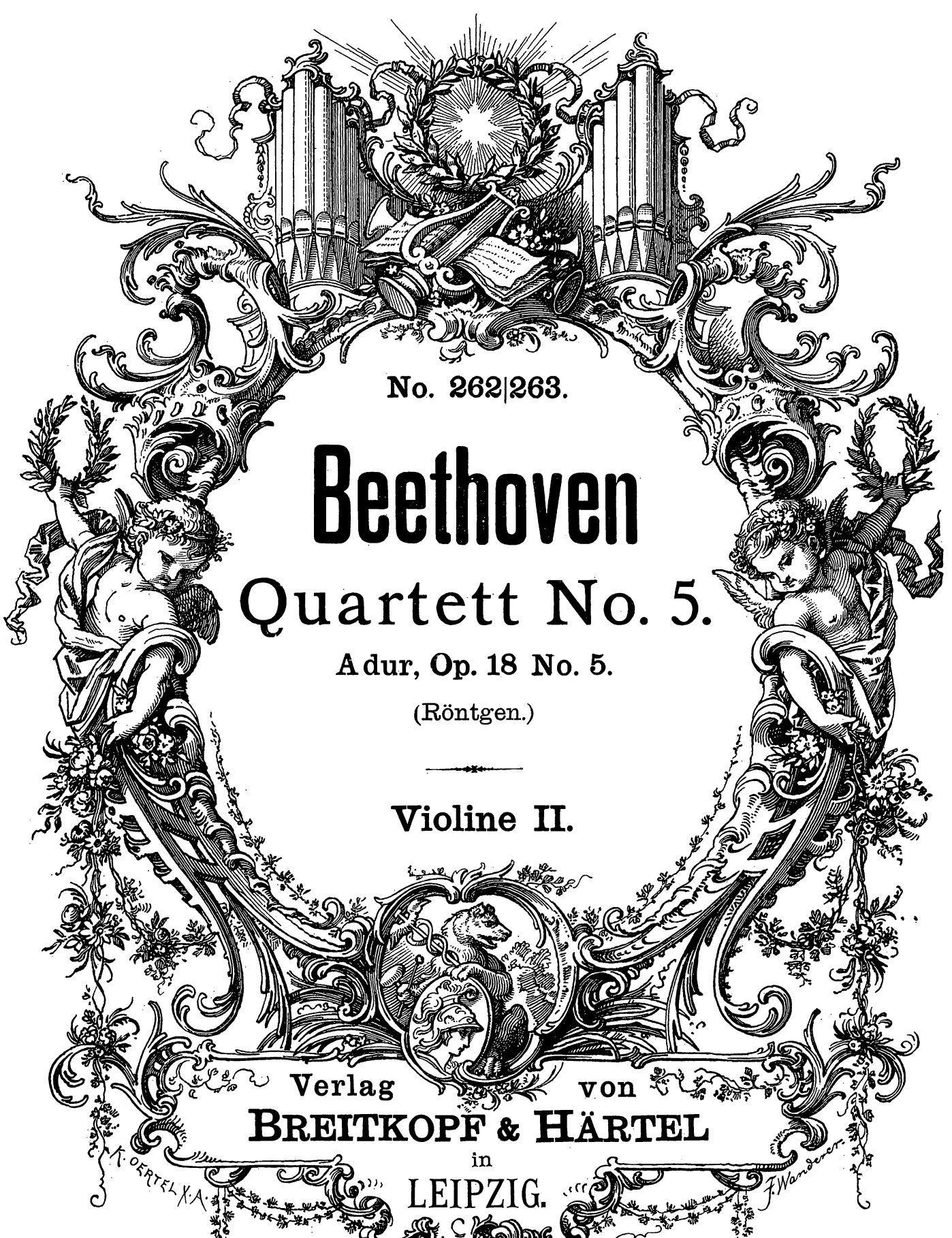
f *sf* *sf* *sf*

1 V 2 2 2 2 2 2

p *p*

3

cresc. *f* *p*



No. 262|263.

Beethoven
Quartett No. 5.

A dur, Op. 18 No. 5.

(Röntgen.)

Violine II.

Verlag von
BREITKOPF & HÄRTEL
in
LEIPZIG.

Quartett.

1

Op. 18. N^o 5.

Dem Fürsten von Lobkowitz gewidmet.

VIOLINO II.

L. van Beethoven.

N^o 5. Allegro.

The musical score for Violino II, Op. 18, No. 5 by Beethoven, is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' and the time signature is 6/8. The score consists of 11 staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 6/8 time signature. It includes a first ending bracket over the final measure. The second staff features a piano (p) dynamic and a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The third staff has a piano (p) dynamic, a crescendo (cresc.) marking, and a section marker 'A' above the final measure. The fourth staff includes a piano (p) dynamic, a crescendo (cresc.) marking, and a section marker 'B' above the final measure. The fifth staff has a piano (p) dynamic, a crescendo (cresc.) marking, and a section marker 'C' above the final measure. The sixth staff includes a piano (p) dynamic, a crescendo (cresc.) marking, and a section marker 'D' above the final measure. The seventh staff has a piano (p) dynamic, a crescendo (cresc.) marking, and a section marker 'A' above the final measure. The eighth staff includes a piano (p) dynamic, a crescendo (cresc.) marking, and a section marker 'B' above the final measure. The ninth staff has a piano (p) dynamic, a crescendo (cresc.) marking, and a section marker 'C' above the final measure. The tenth staff includes a piano (p) dynamic, a crescendo (cresc.) marking, and a section marker 'D' above the final measure. The eleventh staff has a piano (p) dynamic, a crescendo (cresc.) marking, and a section marker 'A' above the final measure. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Violino II musical score, page 2. The score consists of 12 staves of music in D major (two sharps). It features various dynamics (f, sf, pp, p, cresc.), articulations (accents, slurs), and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). Letters G, H, I, E, F, and K are placed above specific measures. The music is written in a single system with 12 staves.

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of three staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked "L" (Lento) and the first measure is marked with a "1". The dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *sfz* (sforzando) and *p cresc.* (piano crescendo). The second staff continues the melody, starting with a *f* dynamic and ending with a *p cresc.* dynamic. The third staff begins with a *f* dynamic and a "2." marking, indicating a second ending. It features a *p* (piano) dynamic and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The piece concludes with a *f* (forte) dynamic.

MENUETTO.

MENE MENE.

Mendelssohn.

Op. 10, No. 1.

3/4

p

V

1

p

A

2

p

cresc.

ff

V

p

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

sf

1.

2.

Trio.

3/4

p

2

sf

sf

3

sf

sf

sf

p

cresc.

2

3

3

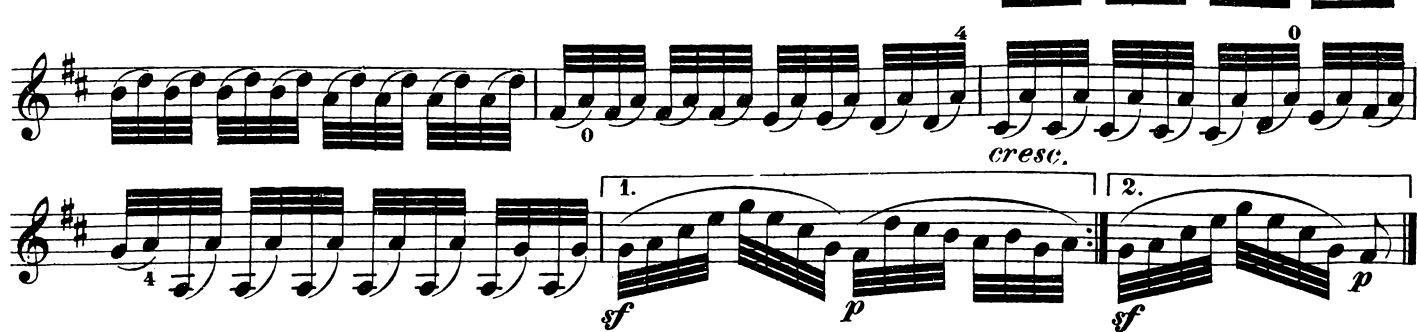
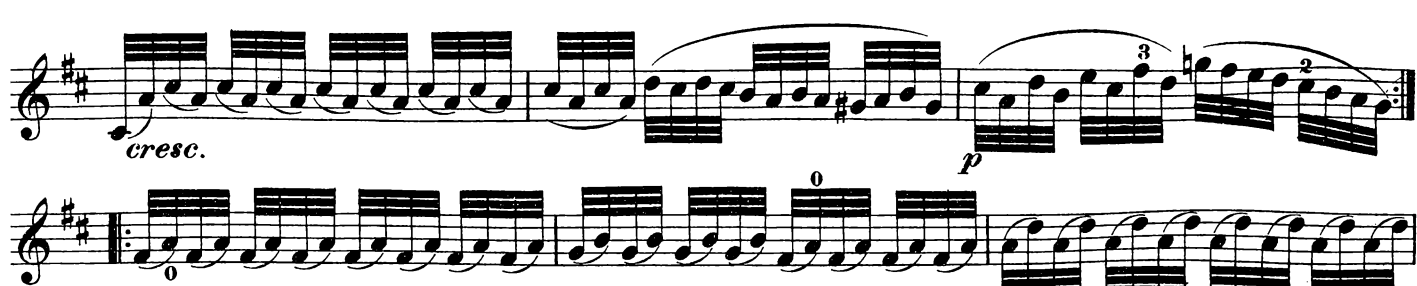
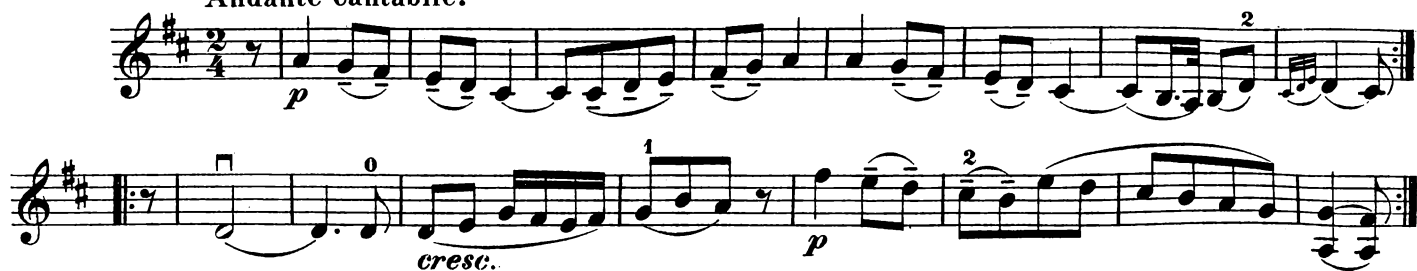
sf

sf

sf

Men. D. C.

Andante cantabile.



VAR. IV.

sempre pp

cresc. *pp*

VAR. V.

f

pp *cresc.* *p* *cresc.*

A

pp *cresc.* *p*

B

cresc. *pp* *cresc.* *pp* *f* *f* *f* *f*

Poco Adagio.

pp *pp* *cresc.* *pp*

Allegro.

p

V

A

3

1

1

1

V

3

cresc.

f

B1

3

pp

cresc.

p

p

cresc.

p

V

cresc.

p sf sf sf sf f

1

pp

C

p

V

V

1.

cresc.

p

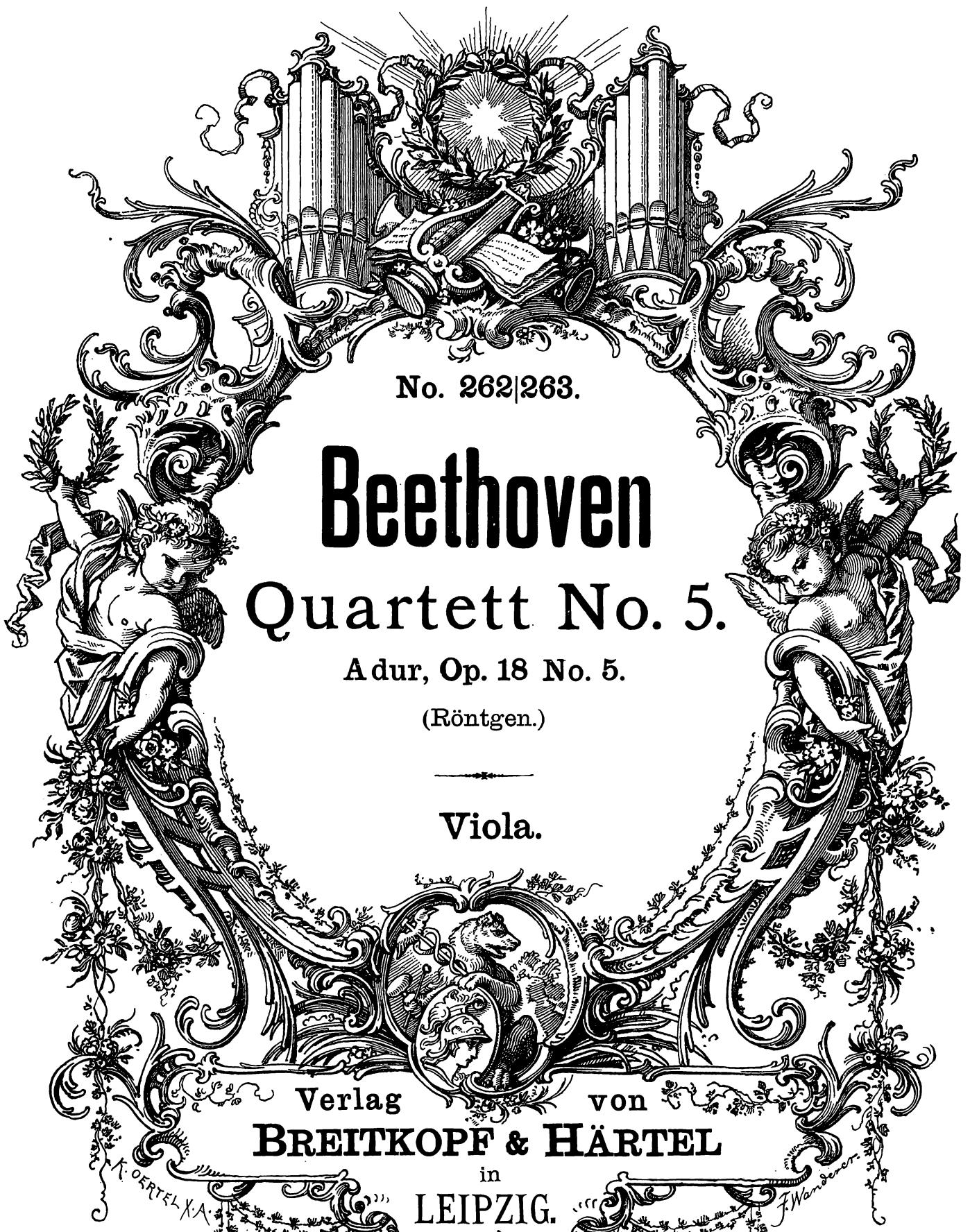
Violino II musical score page 7. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It consists of 11 staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics (p, f, sf, ff, cresc., pp), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingerings (1, 2, 3). Chord symbols D, E, F, and G are placed above the staff at specific points. The music features a mix of eighth, sixteenth, and quarter notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several trills and triplets indicated. The piece concludes with a final triplet of eighth notes.

VIOLINO II.

This page of a musical score for Violino II contains 12 staves of music in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-3 above notes. Performance instructions like *cresc.* and *f* are placed below the staves. Specific musical features include:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a first-measure rest and a half note. Dynamics: *cresc.*, *f*, *p*.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic line with slurs and ties.
- Staff 3:** Features a second-measure rest and a half note. Dynamics: *cresc.*, *f*. Includes a first-measure rest and a half note.
- Staff 4:** Includes a triplet of eighth notes and a half note. Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*, *p*. Includes a first-measure rest and a half note.
- Staff 5:** Continues the melodic line. Dynamics: *cresc.*, *p*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*.
- Staff 6:** Includes a first-measure rest and a half note. Dynamics: *f*, *p*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *f*, *pp*.
- Staff 7:** Continues the melodic line. Dynamics: *p*.
- Staff 8:** Includes a first-measure rest and a half note. Dynamics: *p*.
- Staff 9:** Includes a first-measure rest and a half note. Dynamics: *cresc.*, *f*. Includes a first-measure rest and a half note.
- Staff 10:** Continues the melodic line. Dynamics: *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *p*.
- Staff 11:** Includes a first-measure rest and a half note. Dynamics: *f*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *p*.
- Staff 12:** Continues the melodic line. Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *p*.

Breitkopf & Härtel's Kammermusik-Bibliothek.



No. 262|263.

Beethoven
Quartett No. 5.

A dur, Op. 18 No. 5.

(Röntgen.)

—
Viola.

Verlag von
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in
LEIPZIG.

Quartett.

1

Op. 18. № 5.

Dem Fürsten von Lobkowitz gewidmet.

VIOLA.

L.van Beethoven.

Allegro.

Nº 5.

The musical score for the Viola part of the String Quartet Op. 18, No. 5 by Beethoven. The score is written in D major (two sharps) and 6/8 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'Nº 5.' and begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music is written in 6/8 time. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (sf, p, f, pp, cresc.), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance markings (A, B, C, D, V, 1, 2). The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music is written in 6/8 time. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (sf, p, f, pp, cresc.), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance markings (A, B, C, D, V, 1, 2). The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music is written in 6/8 time. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (sf, p, f, pp, cresc.), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance markings (A, B, C, D, V, 1, 2).

Violin score for Viola, measures 1-24. The music is in 3/8 time and D major. The score consists of 12 staves. The first staff begins with a *cresc.* marking. The second staff begins with a *pp* marking. The third staff contains a first ending bracket labeled 'E' and a *p* marking. The fourth staff contains a second ending bracket labeled '2' and a *p* marking, followed by a *cresc.* marking. The fifth staff contains a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a *p cresc.* marking, followed by a *f* marking. The sixth staff contains a *p* marking and a *pp* marking. The seventh staff contains a *cresc.* marking and a *p* marking. The eighth staff contains a *p* marking and a *cresc.* marking. The ninth staff contains a *f* marking and a *p* marking. The tenth staff contains a *cresc.* marking and a *f* marking. The eleventh staff contains a *f* marking and a *pp* marking. The twelfth staff contains a *p* marking and a *f* marking. The score includes various dynamic markings (*f*, *pp*, *cresc.*) and articulation marks (accents, slurs, and breath marks).

16947

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 3/4 time. The score consists of six staves. The first staff is the treble clef melody, and the second staff is the bass clef accompaniment. The third staff is a second treble clef melody, and the fourth staff is a second bass clef accompaniment. The fifth and sixth staves are a repeat of the first two staves. Dynamics include fortissimo (ff), piano (p), and crescendo (cresc.). A "L" (Lento) marking is present in the second staff. The piece ends with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket.

MENUETTO.

[illegible]

Andante cantabile.

p

cresc. *p*

VAR. I.

p *sempre stacc.*

cresc. *p*

sempre stacc. *cresc.* *p*

VAR. II.

pp

cresc. *p*

pp

VAR. III.

p *cresc.* *p*

cresc. *p*

cresc. *p*

VAR. IV.

sempre pp

cresc. *pp*

cresc. *pp*

VAR. V.

f

trill

1. 3. 4.

2. 1. *pp* *cresc.*

p *cresc.* *pp*

cresc. *p*

cresc. *p*

cresc. *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff*

Poco Adagio.

4 *f* *f* *f* *f* *pp* *cresc.* *pp*

VIOLA.

Allegro.

p

A

2 *3*

2 *1* *cresc.* *f*

B

pp *cresc.* *p* *p*

cresc. *p*

1 *V* *p sf f*

1 *pp*

C

p

1 *1*

V *cresc.* *1. p* *2. p*

VIOLA.

7

Violin score for Viola, page 7. The score consists of ten staves of music in 12/8 time, key of D major. It includes various dynamics (*f*, *ff*, *p*, *cresc.*, *pizz.*, *arco*), articulations (accents, slurs), and fingerings. Chord symbols **D**, **E**, **F**, and **G** are placed above the staves. The music features a mix of eighth, sixteenth, and quarter notes, with some triplet markings at the end.

VIOLA

Violin and Viola musical score, page 8. The score is written for Violin (V) and Viola (V) in G major (one sharp). The music is in 3/4 time. The score consists of 12 staves. The first staff is for the Violin, and the second staff is for the Viola. The third staff is for the Violin, and the fourth staff is for the Viola. The fifth staff is for the Violin, and the sixth staff is for the Viola. The seventh staff is for the Violin, and the eighth staff is for the Viola. The ninth staff is for the Violin, and the tenth staff is for the Viola. The eleventh staff is for the Violin, and the twelfth staff is for the Viola. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings include *cresc.*, *f*, *p*, *pp*, *p sf*, *sf*, *f*, and *pp*. The score also includes fingerings (1, 2, 3) and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The score is divided into sections labeled K, L, and V. The section K starts on the ninth staff, section L starts on the tenth staff, and section V starts on the eleventh staff. The score ends with a double bar line on the twelfth staff.

Violin (V) and Viola (V) musical score, page 8. The score is written for Violin (V) and Viola (V) in G major (one sharp). The music is in 3/4 time. The score consists of 12 staves. The first staff is for the Violin, and the second staff is for the Viola. The third staff is for the Violin, and the fourth staff is for the Viola. The fifth staff is for the Violin, and the sixth staff is for the Viola. The seventh staff is for the Violin, and the eighth staff is for the Viola. The ninth staff is for the Violin, and the tenth staff is for the Viola. The eleventh staff is for the Violin, and the twelfth staff is for the Viola. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings include *cresc.*, *f*, *p*, *pp*, *p sf*, *sf*, *f*, and *pp*. The score also includes fingerings (1, 2, 3) and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The score is divided into sections labeled K, L, and V. The section K starts on the ninth staff, section L starts on the tenth staff, and section V starts on the eleventh staff. The score ends with a double bar line on the twelfth staff.

Breitkopf & Härtel's Kammermusik-Bibliothek.



No. 262|263.

Beethoven
Quartett No. 5.

A dur, Op. 18 No. 5.

(Röntgen.)

Violoncell.

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LEIPZIG.

Quartett.

1

Op. 18. N^o 5.

Dem Fürsten von Lobkowitz gewidmet.

VIOLONCELLO.

Allegro.

L. van Beethoven.

N^o 5.

f *sf* *sf* *sf* *p*

p

cresc. *p* *sul C*

cresc. *sul C* *f* *p* *sf*

f *pp* *pp*

B *f* *p* *f*

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

sf *cresc.* *f* *p*

1. *1* *1* *1* *2.* *1* *4*

VIOLONCELLO.

Violoncello musical score, page 2, measures 1-24. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music features various dynamics and articulations, including crescendos, fortissimos, and pianissimos. Fingerings and bowings are indicated throughout the piece.

Measures 1-24 are divided into sections labeled E, F, G, H, I, and K.

Measures 1-4: *cresc.*, *f*, *sf*, *sf*, *pp*

Measures 5-8: *f*, *pp*, *cresc.*

Measures 9-12: *p*, *sf*, *p cresc.*, *f*, *p*

Measures 13-16: *pp*, *cresc.*, *f*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*

Measures 17-20: *sf*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*

Measures 21-24: *cresc.*, *f*, *pp*, *f*

MENUETTO.

[illegible]

VIOLONCELLO.

Andante cantabile.

p

cresc.

p

VAR. I.

p

sempre stacc.

p

cresc.

sf sf sf sf

sempre stacc.

cresc.

sf sf sf sf p

VAR. II.

pp

p

pp

VAR. III.

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

sf

p

VAR. IV.

sempre pp

cresc.

pp

VAR. V.

f *sf* *ff*
sf *ff*
 1. 2.
ff *ff*
 1.
 2. *pizz.* *pp* *cresc.*
p *arco* *cresc.* *pp* *A*
cresc. *p*
 2. *B* *cresc.* *p* 1.
cresc. *ff* *ff* *ff* *f* *f*
 Poco Adagio.
 4 *f* *f* *pp* *cresc.* *pp*

VIOLONCELLO.

Allegro.

Allegro.

p

V

A

1

2

3

2

1

cresc.

f

B

pp

cresc.

p

p

cresc.

I

p

sf

2

sf

III

cresc.

p sf sf sf sf f

p sf sf sf sf f

C

pp

p

2

2

1.

cresc.

p

2.

3

f

sf

sf

p

VOLONCELLO.

7

cresc. *f* *ff* *f* *f* *f* *ff* *f* *pp* *sempre stacc.* *cresc.* *f* *p* *cresc.* *p* *G* *1* *cresc.* *f* *p* *1*

VIOLONCELLO.

Violoncello musical score, page 8. The score consists of ten staves of music in G major (one sharp). It features various musical notations including dynamics (*pp*, *p*, *f*, *sf*, *cresc.*), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). Specific techniques like Harmonics (H), Vibrato (V), and Pedals (P) are indicated. The music includes complex passages with triplets and sixteenth-note runs.