

OTTETO

pour

4 Violons. 2 Altos. Violoncelle et Contrebasse

(ou deux Violoncelles)

composé et dédié

à son ami

LE DOCTEUR NICOLAS SCHARBAU

PAR

CHARLES SCHUBERTH.

1^{er} Violoncelle de S. M. l'Empereur de toutes les Russies etc. etc.

Part. 1^{re} Rf.

Op. 23.

Stim. 2^e Rf.

Propriété des Editeurs.

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Vorwort der Verlagshandlung.

Das vorliegende Werk, ein Ottetto im Kammerstyl, gehört zu derjenigen Gattung von Tonwerken, welche bekanntlich die schwierigsten in der Tonsetzkunst sind.

Wir nahmen längere Zeit Anstand, die Herausgabe dieses grösseren Opus, (einer Compositions-Gattung angehörig, in welcher bisher nur die hervorragendsten Meister, wie ein Spohr und Mendelssohn-Bartholdy reussirten), zu verwirklichen, und zwar aus zweierlei Gründen:

1) um einen renommirten Violoncell-Virtuosen wie Carl Schuberth, der bereits als Componist für sein Instrument, (namentlich im modernen Genre), Rühmliches geleistet und sich einen Namen verschafft hat — **nicht an eine Klippe zu führen und ihn scheitern zu sehen.**

(NB. Es giebt manches Beispiel von sogenannten Virtuosen-Componisten, welche sich an eine Gattung von Tonwerken wagten, denen sie nicht gewachsen waren, sich dadurch der Kritik blossstellten und ihren bis dahin mühsam errungenen Ruf auf einmal untergruben.)

2) um die grossen Geldopfer, welche die Herausgabe eines solchen umfangreichen, ohnehin wenig Absatz findenden Werkes fordert, nicht zu riskiren, Opfer, welche sich durch die Bedingung des Komponisten: ausser der Edition in Stimmen, auch die Partitur zu verlegen, verdoppelte.

Wir hatten uns inzwischen links und rechts gewandt, um unpartheische Urtheile über das Ottett einzuholen, welche denn sämmtlich einstimmig dahin ausfielen, dass dasselbe ein **sehr bedeutendes, interessantes Werk** sey, etc. — Diese gewonnenen, so überaus günstigen Resultate, räumten jedes Hinderniss, welches sich der Publication entgegenstellte, aus dem Wege und das Werk wurde, wie vorliegend, edirt. Zu den gewichtigsten Empfehlungen und Beurtheilungen, die wir einzogen, gehören die nachfolgenden:

Der Herr Hof-Kapellmeister Dr. **L. Spohr** in Cassel sagt über obiges Werk in einem Briefe vom 22. Januar an den Verleger:

„Wir haben das Ottett Ihres Herrn Bruders, nachdem wir es nochmals tüchtig probirt hatten, in einer Privat-Soirée ausgeführt und damit grosse Freude bereitet. Es ist ein **gut gedachtes und gut ausgeführtes Werk, voller schöner Erfindung** und höchst dankbar und „brillant für die erste Geige und das Violoncell. Aber es gehören für diese beiden Instrumente „tüchtige Leute dazu, wie es hier mit den Herren Bott und Knoop der Fall war. Es hat uns „bei jeder Wiederholung immer besser gefallen und wird gewiss viel Glück in der „musikalischen Welt machen.“

Herr **J. J. Bott**, (erster Stipendiat der Mozart-Stiftung, seit kurzer Zeit Solist in der Kurfürstlichen Kapelle in Cassel), sagt in seinem Briefe an den Verleger vom 19. Januar 1848:

„In diesen Tagen spielte ich in einer der Spohr'schen Privat-Quartett-Soiréen: (Carl „Schuberth's) Ihres Bruders **ausgezeichnetes** Ottett, welches sich durch die Originalität „der Gedanken, treffliche Durchführung und Gediegenheit, sowohl des grössten „Beifalls des Herrn Kapellmeisters Spohr (der selbst mitwirkte) als der anwesenden „Zuhörer zu erfreuen hatte.

„Meinem Wunsche nach mögte ich nun dieses schöne Werk einem grösseren Publikum vor- „führen und wende mich daher mit der Bitte an Sie, mir doch zu erlauben, dasselbe in dem vierten „Musikvereins-Concerte öffentlich vorzutragen etc.“

Durch dieses unser Vorwort hoffen wir auf vorliegendes Werk, (welches in Stimmen und in Partitur erschienen), die Aufmerksamkeit aller Musikfreunde, namentlich derjenigen Violinspieler, welche sich für diese Gattung von Musik interessiren, gelenkt zu haben und empfehlen dasselbe hiermit einer freundlichen, nachsichtsvollen Aufnahme.

Die Verlagshandlung Schuberth & Co.
Hamburg und Leipzig.

☞ Umstehend das Verzeichniss sämmtlicher von Carl Schuberth herausgekommenen Compositionen. ☛

Verzeichniß sämtlicher Compositionen

von

Carl Schuberth in St. Petersburg,

(Solo - Virtuosen der Kaiserl. Kapelle, Universitäts - Musik - Director etc.,)

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In No. 18 der „neuen Zeitschrift für Musik“ von 1846
steht folgende Kritik:

„Das Werk beginnt mit einem Andante religioso,
welches ernst und ausdrucksvoll gehalten ist. Das darauf
folgende Rondo wechselt sehr häufig in seinem Charakter.
Bald scherzend, bald ernst, ist es zugleich mit grossen
Schwierigkeiten ausgeschmückt, die den Componisten als
einen Spieler ersten Ranges kundgeben. Die Composition
ist moderner, ansprechender Art. Es wird daher keinen
Violoncellisten gereuen, sich damit bekannt zu machen,
wenn er sich auch an den Schwierigkeiten etwas ab-
arbeiten muss. Bei guter Ausführung kann dann der
Beifall des Publikums nicht fehlen.“

Rondeau pastorale. op. 12. p. Vclle. av. Orch.
(unter der Presse.)

dasselbe, av. Pfte. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

2 Caprices en Forme d'Etudes. p. Vclle. av. Pfte.
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Fantaisie et Caprice sur la Marche des
Puritains. p. Vclle. op. 14. av. Orch. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr.
do. do. av. Piano. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In No. 41 der „neuen Zeitschrift für Musik“ von 1846
heisst es:

„Nach einem kurzen Tutti beginnt eine gesangreiche
Einleitung, die mit einer Staccato-Cadenz vom dreige-
strichenen E bis zum Gis, schliesst. Dann folgt das Thema
und ein brillanter Satz in Triolenfiguren. Nicht lange
indess lässt den Componisten der Fingerdämon in Ruhe;
er muss sich wieder, nachdem er sich in Octaven und
Flageoletfiguren etwas herumgetummelt hat, in einer
Staccato-Cadenz in Sexten Luft machen. Im Adagio be-
ruhigt sich der Tollkühne, ja er wird stellenweise sanft,
aber Alles Maske. Im darauf folgenden Allegretto verräth

er sich in einer wahrhaft dämonischen Cadenz, in der
nicht einmal mehr die Sexten genügen. Nach einem kurzen
Solo und Tutti folgt der Schlusssatz äusserst brillant,
dankbar und mit einer für den Spieler vortheilhaften Stei-
gerung der Effekte. Ganz am Schluss finden sich ein
paar Läufer, die so weit laufen, dass sie nicht weiter
können, weshalb sie auch in einem ganz verzweifelten
Triller auf dem hohen A über das Griffbrett hinaus ihrem
laulustigen Leben ein Ende machen. Der geneigte Leser
sieht aus unserer Beschreibung, dass er es hier mit
Virtuosensmusik par excellence zu thun hat. N. T.“

Premier Quintuor. p. 2 Vls., Vla. et 2 Vclls.
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Tarantelle p. Vclle., op. 16. mit Orch. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr.
dieselbe, mit Pianoforte. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 sgr.

In No. 43 der „Berliner Musikzeitung“ von 1847 wird
dies Werk wie folgt beurtheilt:

„Der Componist als Violoncelle-Virtuos rühmlich be-
kannt, giebt hier ein sehr effectvolles und pikantes Rondo
à la Tarantelle; dasselbe bewegt sich durchweg sehr
lebendig im vorgesetzten Charakter und wird ebenso
lebendig vorgetragen, gewiss jederzeit sehr gut wirken,
weshalb wir es allen Violoncellisten angelegentlich
empfehlen können.“

„Adieu et Revoir.“ Adagio et Mazurka p. Vclle.
av. Piano. op. 17. 20 sgr.

In No. 43 der „Berliner Musikzeitung“ von 1847 sagt
die Kritik:

„Dies Werk, ein Salonstück, giebt ein Adagio unge-
fähr in der Form der Elegie von Ernst, und eine
Mazurka, besonders ist Ersteres ein sehr hübsch gehaltenes,
der Benennung: Abschied entsprechendes Musikstück.“

„Mystification.“ Morceau de Salon. p. Vclle.
av. Piano. op. 18. 20 sgr.

2me Quintetto. Fantaisie concertante pour 4 Violon-
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In obigen Werken legt C. Schuberth Zeugnisse seiner
Meisterschaft ab. Er hat als Virtuos und Componist eine neue
Bahn betreten; neue Form, gründliche Arbeit, verbunden mit
Melodieureiz, schaffen jedes Opus zu einem ansprechend werth-
vollen Ganzen. Schuberth's Compositionstalent wird sich noch
glänzender herausstellen, wenn sein Octett für Streichinstrumente
und seine Orchesterwerke durch den Druck Verbreitung ge-
funden haben.

Transcriptionen p. Vclle. et Piano.

No. 1. „Les Soupirs.“ 2 Nocturnes de Kalk-
brenner. 20 sgr.

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Mus. p. Q 55/6 (1)

OTTETTO.

Metronom de Mälzel ♩ = 138.

Allegro moderato.

Ch. Schubert. O. 23.

VIOLINO I. con espress. **VIOLINO II.** pp **VIOLINO III.** pp **VIOLINO IV.** pp **VIOLA I.** pp **VIOLA II.** pp **VIOLONCELLO.** pp **CONTRA BASSO.** pp

This page of musical notation is for a string quartet, featuring four staves. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various dynamics, articulation, and performance instructions.

Staff 1 (Violin I): Starts with *pp* (pianissimo). Later, it includes *arco.* (arco) and *p* (piano). The staff ends with a *con espress.* (con espressione) instruction.

Staff 2 (Violin II): Starts with *pizz.* (pizzicato). Later, it includes *arco.* (arco) and *p* (piano). The staff ends with a *con espress.* (con espressione) instruction.

Staff 3 (Viola): Starts with *pp* (pianissimo). Later, it includes *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *p* (piano). The staff ends with a *con espress.* (con espressione) instruction.

Staff 4 (Cello/Double Bass): Starts with *pp* (pianissimo). Later, it includes *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *p* (piano). The staff ends with a *con espress.* (con espressione) instruction.

Staff 5 (Violin I): Starts with *con espress.* (con espressione). Later, it includes *p* (piano) and *arco con espress.* (arco con espressione). The staff ends with a *fp* (fortissimo) instruction.

Staff 6 (Violin II): Starts with *p* (piano). Later, it includes *arco con espress.* (arco con espressione). The staff ends with a *fp* (fortissimo) instruction.

Staff 7 (Viola): Starts with *p* (piano). Later, it includes *arco con espress.* (arco con espressione). The staff ends with a *fp* (fortissimo) instruction.

Staff 8 (Cello/Double Bass): Starts with *p* (piano). Later, it includes *arco con espress.* (arco con espressione). The staff ends with a *fp* (fortissimo) instruction.

Staff 9 (Violin I): Starts with *fp* (fortissimo). Later, it includes *cresc.* (crescendo). The staff ends with a *fp* (fortissimo) instruction.

Staff 10 (Violin II): Starts with *fp* (fortissimo). Later, it includes *cresc.* (crescendo). The staff ends with a *fp* (fortissimo) instruction.

Staff 11 (Viola): Starts with *fp* (fortissimo). Later, it includes *cresc.* (crescendo). The staff ends with a *fp* (fortissimo) instruction.

Staff 12 (Cello/Double Bass): Starts with *fp* (fortissimo). Later, it includes *cresc.* (crescendo). The staff ends with a *fp* (fortissimo) instruction.



Handwritten musical score system 1, measures 1-6. The system consists of six staves. The first four staves are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano). A handwritten *cresc.* (crescendo) is present above the fifth staff in measure 4.



Handwritten musical score system 2, measures 7-12. The system consists of six staves. The first four staves are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music continues with various rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo).



Handwritten musical score system 3, measures 13-18. The system consists of six staves. The first four staves are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music continues with various rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *fx* (forzando), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *fp* (forzando piano), and *ff* (fortissimo).

This page contains three systems of musical notation, likely for a piano concerto. The notation is written in a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. The first system consists of seven staves. The top four staves are for the right hand, and the bottom three are for the left hand. The first staff of the first system has a first ending bracket. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), and *fp* (fortissimo piano). The second system also consists of seven staves, with a second ending bracket on the fourth staff. Dynamics include *fp*, *p*, and *ff*. The third system consists of seven staves, with a first ending bracket on the top staff. Dynamics include *fp*, *p*, *ff*, *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *pizz.* (pizzicato). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and articulation marks.

min tempo

Handwritten note: *min tempo*

Dynamic markings: *cresc.*, *p*, *pp*

Dynamic markings: *p*, *pp*, *ff*, *f*, *tr*

dimin.

ritar - dan - to.

a tempo.

p

pp

con espress

Dynamic markings: *dimin.*, *ritar - dan - to.*, *a tempo.*, *p*, *pp*, *con espress*

A handwritten musical score for a piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The first system consists of a treble and a bass staff, both in G major (one sharp). The second system has a treble staff and a bass staff, both in D major (two sharps). The third system has a treble staff and a bass staff, both in G major. The fourth system has a treble staff and a bass staff, both in D major. The fifth system has a treble staff and a bass staff, both in G major. The music is written in a style typical of 19th-century manuscript notation, with many slurs, ties, and trills. The title "The Rose Tree" is written in a decorative, cursive font at the top center. The name "J. W. Johnson" is written in a similar font at the bottom center. The piece is in 2/4 time, as indicated by the time signature at the beginning of the first staff. The key signature changes from G major to D major in the second system and back to G major in the third system. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also several trills marked with "tr". The score is a single page, and the music is written in ink on aged paper.

A musical score for a piano piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a grand piano, with a treble and bass staff on the left and a grand staff (treble, middle, and bass staves) on the right. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a variety of textures, including arpeggiated figures, trills, and sustained chords. The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score is divided into two systems, with a repeat sign at the end of the first system. The piece concludes with a final chord.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in 3/4 time and features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The voice part is in 3/4 time and features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The score is written in G major and 3/4 time. The piano part is marked with 'p' (piano) and the voice part is marked with 'f' (forte). The score is written in a single system with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 3/4. The piano part is written in treble and bass clefs, and the voice part is written in treble and bass clefs. The score is written in a single system with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 3/4. The piano part is marked with 'p' (piano) and the voice part is marked with 'f' (forte). The score is written in a single system with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 3/4. The piano part is written in treble and bass clefs, and the voice part is written in treble and bass clefs.

8..... *largo*

p *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

8.....

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

Poco più. 8.....

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

Poco più.



First system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The system concludes with a double bar line.



Second system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The system concludes with a double bar line.



Third system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The system concludes with a double bar line.

Andante $\text{♩} = 66$.

VIOLINO I. *con espressione*

VIOLINO II. *p*

VIOLINO III. *p*

VIOLINO IV. *p*

VIOLA I. *p*

VIOLA II. *p*

VIOLONCELLO. *p*

CONTRA BASSO. *p*

First system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *p 3* (piano triplet). There are also handwritten annotations like "P" and "F" above the staves.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features six staves with similar notation to the first system. This system includes tempo markings: *ritard.* (ritardando) and *a tempo*. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *fp* (fortissimo piano), and *p con espress.* (piano with expression). Handwritten annotations include "P", "F", and "P" above the staves.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features six staves. This system includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *fp* (fortissimo piano), and *con espress.* (with expression). Handwritten annotations include "P", "F", and "P" above the staves.



First system of the musical score. It features a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and a complex accompaniment in the left hand. The tempo is marked *lento*. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano). The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).



Second system of the musical score. It continues the piano introduction. The tempo is marked *lento*. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), and *p dolce* (piano dolce). The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).



Third system of the musical score. It features a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and a complex accompaniment in the left hand. The tempo is marked *lento*. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte). The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

SCHERZO.

Metronom de Mälzel $\text{♩} = 88.$

Allegro assai.

[illegible]

pp pp pp pp pp pp

fp fp fp fp fp fp

ffz ffz ffz ffz ffz ffz

pizz. arco.

ffz ffz ffz ffz ffz ffz

p p p p p p

cresc. cresc. cresc. cresc. cresc. cresc.

ff ff ff ff ff ff

Più meno.

p p p p p p

pizz. pizz. pizz. pizz. pizz. pizz.

fp fp fp fp fp fp

pizz. pizz. pizz. pizz. pizz. pizz.

Più meno.

Handwritten musical score on page 17, featuring multiple staves with various musical notations, dynamics, and performance instructions. The score is written in a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and various dynamic markings such as *pp*, *p*, *fz*, *fp*, *arco*, and *pizz.*. The score is divided into three systems, each containing six staves. The first system includes markings for *arco*, *pizz.*, *pp*, *p*, and *cresc.*. The second system includes markings for *fz*, *p*, *fp*, *arco*, *pizz.*, and *fp*. The third system includes markings for *p*, *fp*, *arco*, *pizz.*, *pp*, and *pizz.*. The score concludes with a double bar line and the marking *fpp*.

Handwritten musical score for the first system, featuring six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The system concludes with a double bar line and a final measure.

Handwritten annotations include *p*, *pp*, *ff*, and *arco*.

Handwritten musical score for the second system, featuring six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The system concludes with a double bar line and a final measure.

Handwritten annotations include *p*, *pp*, *ff*, and *arco*.

Handwritten musical score for the third system, featuring six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The system concludes with a double bar line and a final measure.

Handwritten annotations include *p*, *pp*, *ff*, *cresc.*, and *arco*.

1 2 Tempo I^o

Handwritten musical score for the first system, measures 1-10. The score is written for piano (p) and fortissimo (ff) dynamics. The tempo is marked "Tempo I^o". The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical score for the second system, measures 11-20. The score continues with various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings (p, ff). The notation is dense, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Handwritten musical score for the third system, measures 21-30. The score concludes with various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings (p, ff). The notation includes treble and bass staves with notes, rests, and dynamic markings.



First system of a musical score, featuring seven staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The first staff has a treble clef, while the others have various clefs including bass and alto. Dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo), *fp* (fortissimo), and *f* (forte). The system concludes with the markings *pizz.* and *arco.*



Second system of the musical score, continuing the notation from the first system. It features seven staves with various musical symbols and dynamic markings. The key signature remains two sharps. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The system concludes with the marking *ff*.



Third system of the musical score, continuing the notation from the second system. It features seven staves with various musical symbols and dynamic markings. The key signature remains two sharps. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The system concludes with the marking *ff*.

Metronom de Mälzel $\text{♩} = 126$.

Allegro furioso.

[illegible]



First system of a musical score in G major (one sharp). It consists of six staves. The top two staves are for vocal parts, featuring trills (tr) and a 'p. dolce' marking. The bottom four staves are for piano accompaniment, with the left hand playing a continuous sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern. The system concludes with a fermata over the final measure.



Second system of the musical score. It continues the six-staff arrangement. The vocal parts have more melodic lines with dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'. The piano accompaniment continues with the arpeggiated pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand. The system ends with a fermata.



Third system of the musical score. It features more complex piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns and trills in the vocal parts. Dynamic markings such as 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'pp' (pianissimo) are present. The system concludes with a final cadence marked by a double bar line and a fermata.



First system of a musical score, featuring six staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bottom staff has a bass clef and the same key signature. The music is written in a complex, fast-paced style with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano).



Second system of the musical score, continuing the six-staff arrangement. The music features a variety of note values and rests. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), and *fp* (forzando).



Third system of the musical score, continuing the six-staff arrangement. The music is characterized by rapid passages and complex rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *fp* (forzando).



First system of a musical score, measures 1-8. The score is written for a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass) in D major. The first four measures are marked *pp* (pianissimo). The fifth measure contains a trill (*tr*) in the first violin. The sixth measure contains a trill (*tr*) in the second violin. The seventh measure contains a trill (*tr*) in the viola. The eighth measure contains a trill (*tr*) in the cello/double bass. The system ends with a *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking in the cello/double bass.



Second system of a musical score, measures 9-16. The score continues for the string quartet. Measures 9-10 are marked *ff* (fortissimo). Measures 11-12 are marked *ff* in the first violin and *fp* (fortissimo-piano) in the other parts. Measures 13-14 are marked *ff* in the first violin and *fp* in the other parts. Measures 15-16 are marked *p* (piano) in the first violin and *fp* in the other parts. The system ends with a *p* marking in the cello/double bass.



Third system of a musical score, measures 17-24. The score continues for the string quartet. Measures 17-18 are marked *ff* in the first violin and *fp* in the other parts. Measures 19-20 are marked *ff* in the first violin and *fp* in the other parts. Measures 21-22 are marked *p* in the first violin and *fp* in the other parts. Measures 23-24 are marked *p* in the first violin and *fp* in the other parts. The system ends with a *p* marking in the cello/double bass. The word *dolce* (dolce) is written above the first violin staff in measures 23 and 24.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. The system consists of six staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Dynamics include *f*, *p*, *ff*, and *ff*. There are various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. The system consists of six staves. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *pp*, and *arco pp*. There are various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The word *pizz.* is written below the fifth staff in measure 14.

Third system of musical notation, measures 17-24. The system consists of six staves. Dynamics include *dimin.*, *p*, *fx*, *cresc.*, and *f*. There are various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The word *cresc.* is written below the fifth staff in measure 20.



First system of musical notation, featuring multiple staves with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano).



Second system of musical notation, continuing the complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings, including *fx* (forzando) and *dim* (diminuendo).



Third system of musical notation, concluding the page with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings, including *tr* (trill) and *ff* (fortissimo).



First system of musical notation, featuring multiple staves with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The system includes markings for *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), and *dim.* (diminuendo).



Second system of musical notation, continuing the complex rhythmic patterns. It includes markings for *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo).

Presto.



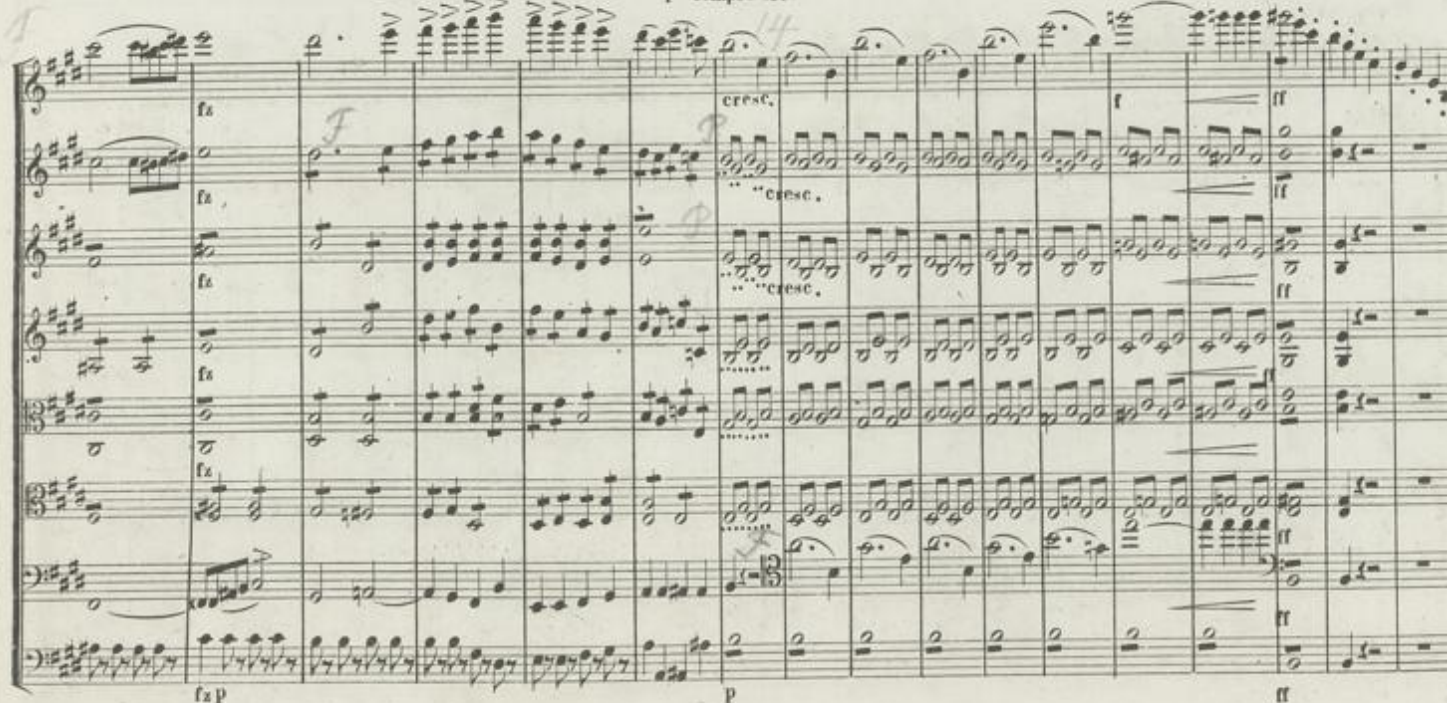
Third system of musical notation, marked **Presto.** It features rapid rhythmic patterns and includes markings for *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *fp* (forzando).



First system of musical notation, featuring a piano introduction with a melodic line in the upper register and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower register. The score includes dynamic markings such as *con espressione*, *f*, and *cresc.* (crescendo). The key signature is one sharp (F#).



Second system of musical notation, continuing the piano introduction. It features a melodic line in the upper register and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower register. The score includes dynamic markings such as *sempre f e cresc.*, *f*, *fp*, and *fa* (fortissimo). The key signature is one sharp (F#).



Third system of musical notation, concluding the piano introduction. It features a melodic line in the upper register and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower register. The score includes dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *f*, *ff*, and *fa p* (fortissimo piano). The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Più presto.



First system of the musical score, featuring six staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The other five staves have bass clefs. The music is marked with dynamic indications: *ff* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano). The tempo is indicated as *Più presto.*



Second system of the musical score, featuring six staves. The music is marked with dynamic indications: *molto cresc.* (molto crescendo), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *fp* (fortissimo piano). The tempo is indicated as *Più presto.*



Third system of the musical score, featuring six staves. The music is marked with dynamic indications: *ff* (fortissimo) and *loco* (ad libitum). The tempo is indicated as *Più presto.*

OTTEO

(pour)

4 Violons. 2 Altos. Violoncelle et Contrebasse

(ou deux Violoncelles)

composé et dédié

à son ami

LE DOCTEUR NICOLAS SCHARBAU

PAR

CHARLES SCHUBERTH.

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Stim. 24 Rf.

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Vorwort der Verlagshandlung.

Das vorliegende Werk, ein Ottetto im Kammerstyl, gehört zu derjenigen Gattung von Tonwerken, welche bekanntlich die schwierigsten in der Tonsetzkunst sind.

Wir nahmen längere Zeit Anstand, die Herausgabe dieses grösseren Opus, (einer Compositions-Gattung angehörig, in welcher bisher nur die hervorragendsten Meister, wie ein Spohr und Mendelssohn-Bartholdy reussirten), zu verwirklichen, und zwar aus zweierlei Gründen:

1) um einen renommirten Violoncell-Virtuosen wie Carl Schuberth, der bereits als Componist für sein Instrument, (namentlich im modernen Genre), Rühmliches geleistet und sich einen Namen verschafft hat — **nicht an eine Klippe zu führen und ihn scheitern zu sehen.**

(NB. Es giebt manches Beispiel von sogenannten Virtuosen-Componisten, welche sich an eine Gattung von Tonwerken wagten, denen sie nicht gewachsen waren, sich dadurch der Kritik blossstellten und ihren bis dahin mühsam errungenen Ruf auf einmal untergruben.)

2) um die grossen Geldopfer, welche die Herausgabe eines solchen umfangreichen, ohnehin wenig Absatz findenden Werkes fordert, nicht zu riskiren, Opfer, welche sich durch die Bedingung des Komponisten: ausser der Edition in Stimmen, auch die Partitur zu verlegen, verdoppelte.

Wir hatten uns inzwischen links und rechts gewandt, um unpartheiische Urtheile über das Ottett einzuholen, welche denn sämmtlich einstimmig dahin ausfielen, dass dasselbe ein **sehr bedeutendes, interessantes Werk** sey, etc. — Diese gewonnenen, so überaus günstigen Resultate, räumten jedes Hinderniss, welches sich der Publication entgegenstellte, aus dem Wege und das Werk wurde, wie vorliegend, edirt. Zu den gewichtigsten Empfehlungen und Beurtheilungen, die wir einzogen, gehören die nachfolgenden:

Der Herr Hof-Kapellmeister Dr. **L. Spohr** in Cassel sagt über obiges Werk in einem Briefe vom 22. Januar an den Verleger:

„Wir haben das Ottett Ihres Herrn Bruders, nachdem wir es nochmals tüchtig probirt hatten, in einer Privat-Soirée ausgeführt und damit grosse Freude bereitet. Es ist ein **gut gedachtes und gut ausgeführtes Werk, voller schöner Erfindung** und höchst dankbar und „brillant für die erste Geige und das Violoncell. Aber es gehören für diese beiden Instrumente „tüchtige Leute dazu, wie es hier mit den Herren Bott und Knoop der Fall war. Es hat uns „bei jeder Wiederholung immer besser gefallen und wird gewiss viel Glück in der „musikalischen Welt machen.“

Herr **J. J. Bott**, (erster Stipendiat der Mozart-Stiftung, seit kurzer Zeit Solist in der Kurfürstlichen Kapelle in Cassel), sagt in seinem Briefe an den Verleger vom 19. Januar 1848:

„In diesen Tagen spielte ich in einer der Spohr'schen Privat-Quartett-Soiréen: (Carl „Schuberth's) Ihres Bruders **ausgezeichnetes** Ottett, welches sich durch die Originalität „der Gedanken, treffliche Durchführung und Gediegenheit, sowohl des grössten „Beifalls des Herrn Kapellmeisters Spohr (der selbst mitwirkte) als der anwesenden „Zuhörer zu erfreuen hatte.

„Meinem Wunsche nach mögte ich nun dieses schöne Werk einem grösseren Publikum vor- „führen und wende mich daher mit der Bitte an Sie, mir doch zu erlauben, dasselbe in dem vierten „Musikvereins-Concerte öffentlich vorzutragen etc.“

Durch dieses unser Vorwort hoffen wir auf vorliegendes Werk, (welches in Stimmen und in Partitur erschienen), die Aufmerksamkeit aller Musikfreunde, namentlich derjenigen Violinspieler, welche sich für diese Gattung von Musik interessiren, gelenkt zu haben und empfehlen dasselbe hiermit einer freundlichen, nachsichtsvollen Aufnahme.

Die Verlagshandlung **Schuberth & Co.**
Hamburg und Leipzig.

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av. Orch. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 sgr.

dasselbe, mit Pianoforte. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In No. 18 der „neuen Zeitschrift für Musik“ von 1846
steht folgende Kritik:

„Das Werk beginnt mit einem Andante religioso,
welches ernst und ausdrucksvoll gehalten ist. Das darauf
folgende Rondo wechselt sehr häufig in seinem Charakter.
Bald scherzend, bald ernst, ist es zugleich mit grossen
Schwierigkeiten ausgeschmückt, die den Componisten als
einen Spieler ersten Ranges kundgeben. Die Composition
ist moderner, ansprechender Art. Es wird daher keinen
Violoncellisten gereuen, sich damit bekannt zu machen,
wenn er sich auch an den Schwierigkeiten etwas ab-
arbeiten muss. Bei guter Ausführung kann dann der
Beifall des Publikums nicht fehlen.“

Rondeau pastorale. op. 12. p. Vclle. av. Orch.
(unter der Presse.)

dasselbe, av. Pfte. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

2 Caprices en Forme d'Etudes. p. Vclle. av. Pfte.
op. 13. 20 sgr.

Fantaisie et Caprice sur la Marche des
Puritains. p. Vclle. op. 14. av. Orch. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr.

do. do. av. Piano. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In No. 41 der „neuen Zeitschrift für Musik“ von 1846
heisst es:

„Nach einem kurzen Tutti beginnt eine gesangreiche
Einleitung, die mit einer Staccato-Cadenz vom dreige-
strichenen E bis zum Gis, schliesst. Dann folgt das Thema
und ein brillanter Satz in Triolenfiguren. Nicht lange
indess lässt den Componisten der Fingerdämon in Ruhe;
er muss sich wieder, nachdem er sich in Octaven und
Flageoletfiguren etwas herumgetummelt hat, in einer
Staccato-Cadenz in Sexten Luft machen. Im Adagio be-
ruhigt sich der Tollkühne, ja er wird stellenweise sanft,
aber Alles Maske. Im darauf folgenden Allegretto verräth

er sich in einer wahrhaft dämonischen Cadenz, in der
nicht einmal mehr die Sexten genügen. Nach einem kurzen
Solo und Tutti folgt der Schlusssatz äusserst brillant,
dankbar und mit einer für den Spieler vortheilhaften Stei-
gerung der Effekte. Ganz am Schluss finden sich ein
paar Läufer, die so weit laufen, dass sie nicht weiter
können, weshalb sie auch in einem ganz verzweifelten
Triller auf dem hohen A über das Griffbrett hinaus ihrem
launstigen Leben ein Ende machen. Der geneigte Leser
sieht aus unserer Beschreibung, dass er es hier mit
Virtuosensmusik par excellence zu thun hat. N. T.“

Premier Quintuor. p. 2 Vls., Vla. et 2 Vclls.
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Tarantelle p. Vclle., op. 16. mit Orch. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr.
dieselbe, mit Pianoforte. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 sgr.

In No. 43 der „Berliner Musikzeitung“ von 1847 wird
dies Werk wie folgt beurtheilt:

„Der Componist als Violoncelle-Virtuos rühmlich be-
kannt, giebt hier ein sehr effectvolles und pikantes Rondo
à la Tarantelle; dasselbe bewegt sich durchweg sehr
lebendig im vorgesezten Charakter und wird ebenso
lebendig vorgetragen, gewiss jederzeit sehr gut wirken,
weshalb wir es allen Violoncellisten angelegentlich
empfehlen können.“

„Adieu et Revoir.“ Adagio et Mazurka p. Vclle.
av. Piano. op. 17. 20 sgr.

In No. 43 der „Berliner Musikzeitung“ von 1847 sagt
die Kritik:

„Dies Werk, ein Salonstück, giebt ein Adagio unge-
fähr in der Form der Elegie von Ernst, und eine
Mazourka, besonders ist Erstes ein sehr hübsch gehaltenes,
der Benennung: Abschied entsprechendes Musikstück.“

„Mystification.“ Morceau de Salon. p. Vclle.
av. Piano. op. 18. 20 sgr.

2me Quintetto. Fantaisie concertante pour 4 Violon-
celles et Contrebasse (av. Fl., 2 Clar. et Basson
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Melancolie et Resignation. 2 Romances sans
Paroles p. Vclle. av. Piano. op. 22. (unter der Presse.)

Ottetto p. 4 Violons, 2 Altos, Violoncelle et Contre-
bass (ou deux Vclles.) op. 23. Partitur 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 sgr.

In Stimmen 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr.

3me gr. Quintetto. op. 24. (unter der Presse.)

In obigen Werken legt C. Schubert Zeugnisse seiner
Meisterschaft ab. Er hat als Virtuos und Componist eine neue
Bahn betreten; neue Form, gründliche Arbeit, verbunden mit
Melodienreiz, schaffen jedes Opus zu einem ansprechend werth-
vollen Ganzen. Schubert's Compositionstalent wird sich noch
glänzender herausstellen, wenn sein Octett für Streichinstrumente
und seine Orchesterwerke durch den Druck Verbreitung ge-
funden haben.

Transcriptionen p. Vclle. et Piano.

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OTTETTO.

VIOLINO I.

Allegro moderato. M.M. ♩ = 138.

Ch. Schubert, Op. 23.

con espress.

crescendo

2^{me} cord. - - -

con espress.

cresc.

tiré

cresc.

cresc.

VIOLINO I.

[illegible]

VIOLINO I.

Andante. $\text{♩} = 66$.
con espress.

3^{me} cord.

5

3^{me} cord.

pp con espress.

2

2

5

4^{me} cord.

6

p

ritard. a tempo

ff

lamentoso

cresc.

dim.

2

p

f

ff

1

3

3

3

3

a tempo

pp

presser

f

poco ritard.

SCHERZO.

Allegro assai. M. M. $\text{♩} = 88$.

7

ff

ff

2

ff

ff

ff

ff

pp

pp

ff

ff

3

2

ff

V.S.

VIOLINO I.

[illegible]

VIOLINO I.

Allegro furioso. $\text{♩} = 126.$

The musical score for Violino I, page 5, is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Allegro furioso" with a metronome indication of 126 quarter notes per minute. The score consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff begins with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and a piano (p) dynamic. The second staff features a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The third staff includes a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The fourth staff has a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The fifth staff features a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The sixth staff includes a piano (p) dynamic and a fortissimo (f) dynamic. The seventh staff has a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and a piano (p) dynamic. The eighth staff includes a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The ninth staff features a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The tenth staff includes a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The eleventh staff has a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The twelfth staff features a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The score is filled with rapid sixteenth-note passages, triplets, and trills.

VIOLINO I.

Violino I musical score page 6, featuring 12 staves of music in G major (one sharp). The score includes various dynamics, articulations, and performance instructions.

Staff 1: *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo).

Staff 2: *2^{me} cord.* (second cord), *fp* (fortissimo piano), *dolce* (sweet), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *f* (forte).

Staff 3: *2^{me} cord.* (second cord), *f* (forte).

Staff 4: *dimin.* (diminuendo), *p* (piano), *fz* (forzando).

Staff 5: *fz* (forzando), *fz* (forzando), *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano).

Staff 6: *ff* (fortissimo), *tr* (trill), *p* (piano).

Staff 7: *ff* (fortissimo), *tr* (trill), *p* (piano).

Staff 8: *ff* (fortissimo), *tr* (trill), *p* (piano).

Staff 9: *ff* (fortissimo), *tr* (trill), *loco* (loco).

Staff 10: *3* (triple), *poco più moto.* (poco più moto), *cresc.* (crescendo).

Staff 11: *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo).

Staff 12: *p* (piano), *2* (second), *3* (third).

VIOLINO I.

VIOLINO I.

This musical score for Violino I consists of 14 staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *p*, *cresc.*, *fz*, *ff*, and *loco*. Performance instructions include *dim.*, *Presto.*, *Più presto.*, *con espressione*, *molto cresc.*, and *4^{me} cord.*. The score concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line and a fermata.

Mus. pr. Q 55/6 (3)

1

OTTETTO.

VIOLINO II.

Allegro moderato. M.M. ♩ = 138.

Ch. Schubert, O. 23.

The musical score for Violino II of Schubert's Octet, Op. 23, is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a metronome marking of 138. The score consists of 11 staves. The first staff begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The second staff features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a trill. The third staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic, a crescendo (*cresc.*), and a section marked 'pizz.' (pizzicato). The fourth staff is marked 'arco' (arco). The fifth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth staff has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The seventh staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*). The eighth staff has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The ninth staff has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The tenth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The eleventh staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a trill. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and first/second endings.

VIOLINO II.

con espress. *p*

ff *p*

cresc. *pp*

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

3 2 *p* 5 1
ritard. a tempo *p*

p *ff*

7 *p* Poco più
fz cre - - seen - - do

fz *p* *p* *p*

poco accelerando *p* cresc.

ff *fp* *ff*

VIOLINO II.

3

Andante. M.M. ♩ = 66. 2

fp *p* *fp* *fp*

fp *p* *fp* *p*

p *ritard. a tempo* *p con espress.*

ff

p *pp* *pp*

pressez. *poco ritard. a tempo*

SCHERZO.
Allegro assai M.M. ♩ = 68.

6 *ff* *ff* *f*

f *sp*

sp *ff* *pp* *pp*

sp *f* *ffz* *ffz*

cre - - - - - do

ff V.S.

VOLINO II.

Più meno.

pizz.

arco

cresc.

fz

p

fp

pp

ff

Tempo 1º

f

ff

pp

ff

VIOLINO II.

cre - - - seen - - - do

ff *p* *ff* *ff*

ff *ff*

Allegro furioso. $\text{♩} = 120$.

ff *tr* *ffz*

ffz *8* *2*

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

p dolce

f *f*

ff *< ff* *pp*

3 *fp* *3*

pp *2* *tr* *2* *tr* *2* *tr*

5 *cresc. ff*

VIOLINO II.

ff
 p f
 p fz cresc.
 fz ff tr p
 ff tr
 fz fz ff
 tr
 3 poco più moto.
 pp cresc.
 fz
 2 3 4 1 f
 p p

VIOLINO II.

4 *mf* *f*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 *ff* *dimin.* *p* *cresc.*

Presto *cresc.*

3 *p*

f

cresc.

5 *fz*

fz *fz* *cresc.*

2 *ff* *f* *ff*

più presto. *p* *fp* *fp* *cresc.*

f *ff* *ff*

VIOLINO III.

3

Musical score for Violino III, page 3. The score consists of 12 staves of music in G major (one sharp). It features various dynamics including *p*, *pp*, *ff*, *f*, *sfz*, and *cresc.* There are also performance markings like "Piu meno.", "pizz.", and "arco". The music includes triplets, sixteenth-note runs, and a section marked "Tempo I°".

VIOLINO III.

Allegro furioso. M.M. $\text{♩} = 126$.

The musical score for Violino III consists of 13 staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo is *Allegro furioso* with a metronome marking of 126. The score includes various dynamic markings such as *ff*, *f*, *fp*, *pp*, *p*, *sfz*, and *cresc.*, as well as articulation marks like trills (*tr*) and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 7 above the notes.

VIOLINO III.

fp dim. p f ff

tr tr

3 poco più moto pp cresc. f

3 3 3

mf f

dim. p 2 1 2

3 4 Presto. p p

f

cresc. fp

fz fz fz

cresc. 4 più ff ff

presto 7 fp cresc. f ff

ff

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1

OTTETTO.

VIOLINO IV.

Allegro moderato. M.M. $\text{♩} = 138$. Ch. Schubert Op. 23.

pp p pp p ff cresc. pp ff p pp ff ff mf tr tr cresc. p p pp ff p f tr 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 7 ritard p a tempo

VIOLINO IV.

Musical score for "L'Allegretto" by Franz Schubert, Op. 137, in D major, 3/4 time. The score is for a single melodic line, likely for a violin or flute. It consists of 14 staves of music. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked "Andante" with a metronome marking of 68. The score includes various dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *fp* (fortissimo piano), *fz* (forzando), *ff* (fortissimo), and *pp* (pianissimo). It also includes performance instructions like "poco più", "poco accel.", "ritard.", and "a tem.". The piece concludes with a final cadence marked "poco rit. a tempo".

SCHERZO.

VIOLINO IV.

Allegro assai. M.M.♩ = 88.

The musical score for Violino IV, Scherzo, Allegro assai, consists of 12 staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked "Allegro assai" with a metronome marking of M.M.♩ = 88. The score includes various dynamics and articulation marks:

- Staff 1: *f*, *p*, *sf*, *f*
- Staff 2: *f*, *ff*
- Staff 3: *pp*, *sp*
- Staff 4: *ff*, *p*
- Staff 5: *p*, *pp*, *più meno*
- Staff 6: *sf*, *sf*
- Staff 7: *p*, *pp*
- Staff 8: *ff*, *p*, *ff*
- Staff 9: *Tempo I?*, *p*, *ff*
- Staff 10: *f*, *ff*, *ff*, *f*
- Staff 11: *p*, *ff*, *pp*, *sp*, *cresce*
- Staff 12: *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*

VIOLINO IV.

Allegro furioso. M.M. $\text{♩} = 126.5$

Measures 1-25. Dynamics include *ff*, *sfz*, *f*, *dimin.*, *sp*, *ff*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *tr*, *pp*, *tr*, *sfz*, *sp*, *ff*, *f*, *p*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *f*, *ff*, *ff*, *dimin.*

VIOLINO IV.

5

3 *p* *f* *tr*

tr

3 4 *cresc.*
poco piu moto *f*

3 *ff* 1 *p*

2 3 1 1 5 *f*

dimin. *p* 8 *presto* 2 *p*

f *cresc.*

5 *fz* *fz*

cresc.

2 *piu presto* *ff* *fz* *ff* *fp*

fp *cresc.* *f* *ff*

ff

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OTTETTO.

VIOLA I.

Allegro moderato. M. M. ♩ = 138.

Ch. Schubert O. 23.

The musical score for Viola I of Schubert's Octet, Op. 23, is written in 3/4 time and D major. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Allegro moderato' and a metronome indication of 138 beats per minute. The score is composed of 11 staves. The first staff starts with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and includes a trill (*tr*) on the first measure. The second staff features a piano (*p*) dynamic, a crescendo (*cresc*), and a fortissimo (*fz*) dynamic. The third staff begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The seventh staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a crescendo (*crescendo*) and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The eighth staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a crescendo (*cresc*). The ninth staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The tenth staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The eleventh staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The score concludes with a first ending and a final double bar line.

VIOLA I.

Musical score for Viola I, page 2. The score consists of 12 staves of music in 3/4 time, key of D major. It includes various dynamics (pp, p, cresc., ff, fz, p, sf, poco pin, poco accel.), articulations (trills, slurs), and performance instructions (ritard., a tempo, dim., poco accel.). The music features a mix of eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, with some complex rhythmic patterns and trills.

Dynamics and markings include: *pp*, *cresc.*, *sf*, *p*, *ff*, *dim.*, *ritard.*, *a tempo*, *tr*, *fz*, *poco pin*, *poco accel.*, *ere - scendo*, *1*, *2*.

VIOLA I.

Andante. M.M. ♩ = 66.

1 2 *p* *con espress.*

fp *fp* *p*

pp 3 3 3 *p* *p*

p *tr* *tr* *p*

fp *ritard. a tempo* *p*

con espress. 6 1

sfz *ff* 4 3 1

1 2 *poco ritard.* *pressez. pp*

SCHERZO.

Allegro assai. M.M. ♩ = 89.

1 2 *ff* *ff*

1 *ff* *pp* *pp* *fp* *fp*

ffz *ffz* *p* *p* *ff* V.S.

VIOLA I.

Più meno.

1 2 3 4 5 6
 pizz.
 1 2 3 4
 5 6 7 8
 fz
 arco
 pp
 pizz.
 arco
 ff
 p
 1 2
 Tempo 1^o
 sf sf f sf ff ff
 f f
 1
 ff
 p sf sf

VIOLA I.

ere - scen - do

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

1 1

ff *ff*

Allegro furioso . M.M. $\text{♩} = 126$.

f *p* *ff* *f*

ffz *fp* dim.

pp *fp* *ff* *tr*

tr

6

fz

ff

4

ff

p 2

VIOLA I.

12 staves of musical notation for Viola I, page 6. The music is in 3/4 time and D major. Dynamics include *sf*, *pp*, *ff*, *f*, *p*, *mf*, *fz*, *cresc.*, *dimin.*, and *pp*. Performance instructions include *1*, *2*, *3*, and *poco più moto*. The score features various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

VIOLA 1.

Musical score for Viola 1, page 7. The score consists of 12 staves of music in 3/4 time, key of D major. The dynamics and performance instructions are as follows:

- Staff 1: *f*, *ff*
- Staff 2: *p*, *ff*, *p*
- Staff 3: *mf*, *f*
- Staff 4: *dimin.*, *p*, *2*
- Staff 5: *Presto.*, *p*, *p*
- Staff 6: *3*, *f*, *tr*, *tr*, *cresc.*
- Staff 7: *fz*, *fz*
- Staff 8: *fz*, *fz*
- Staff 9: *cresc.*, *ff*, *2*, *fz*
- Staff 10: *più presto.*, *1*, *sf*, *sf*, *1*, *2*, *3*, *4*, *5*, *6*
- Staff 11: *cresc.*, *f*, *ff*
- Staff 12: *ff*

Mus. pr. 2 55/6 (7).

1

OTTETTO.

VIOLA II.

Allegro moderato. M.M. ♩ = 138.

Ch. Schubert O. 23.

con espressione

VIOLA II.

Musical score for Viola II, page 2. The score consists of 12 staves of music in 3/4 time, key of D major. It includes various dynamics (p, pp, ff, f, sf, p, cresc., decresc.), articulations (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (dimin., a tempo, ritard., poco accel., Andante). The music features a mix of eighth, sixteenth, and quarter notes, with some triplet markings.

Dynamics and markings include: *p*, *ff*, *pp*, *f*, *sf*, *p*, *cresc.*, *decresc.*, *dimin.*, *a tempo*, *ritard.*, *poco più*, *poco accel.*, *Andante*, *M.M.*, *♩ = 60.*

The score includes several measures with first and second endings, marked with "1" and "2".

1

pp

p

p

2

ritard. a tempo 6

p con espress.

1

ff

pp

pp

1 2 3 a tempo

pressez poco rit

SCHERZO.
Allegro assai. M. M. $\text{♩} = 88$.

1 2

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

ff *f* *ff*

p

ff *pp*

fp *ffz*

più cre - scen - do -

ffz *p* *ff*

Più meno 16

VIOLA II.

The musical score for Viola II on page 4 consists of 12 staves of music in 3/4 time, key of D major. The notation includes various dynamics and performance markings:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. A crescendo (*cresc.*) marking is present over the final measures.
- Staff 2:** Features fortissimo (*ff*) and piano (*p*) dynamics.
- Staff 3:** Includes pianissimo (*pp*) and fortissimo (*ff*) dynamics, with a measure marked with a '4'.
- Staff 4:** A staff of continuous eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 5:** Includes piano (*p*) and fortissimo (*ff*) dynamics.
- Staff 6:** Features first and second endings (1 and 2) and a tempo change marking "Tempo I^o". Dynamics include *fp* and *ff*.
- Staff 7:** Includes fortissimo (*f*) and piano (*p*) dynamics.
- Staff 8:** A staff of continuous eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 9:** Includes piano (*p*) and fortissimo (*ff*) dynamics, with 'x' marks indicating breath or bow changes.
- Staff 10:** Includes pianissimo (*pp*) and fortissimo (*fp*) dynamics.
- Staff 11:** Includes fortissimo (*ff*) and piano (*p*) dynamics, with a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.
- Staff 12:** Includes fortissimo (*ff*) dynamics and first endings (1).

VIOLA II.

Allegro furioso. M.M. $\text{♩} = 128$. 4

ff *ff* *f* 1

1 1 *dimin* *ffz* *ffz* *fp*

pp *fp*

p 1 1 1 *f*

p 4 *ff*

1 *p* *ff* *p* 1

fp 5 2

fp 1 *sf* 1

fp *f* *ff* 1 1

fp *p* 1 1 1 1

VIOLA II.

12 staves of musical notation for Viola II. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is 3/4. The score includes various dynamics and performance instructions:

- Staff 1: *ff* (fortissimo) markings.
- Staff 2: *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking.
- Staff 3: *pp* (pianissimo) marking, followed by a *cresc.* (crescendo) instruction.
- Staff 4: *f* (forte) and *ff* markings.
- Staff 5: *fz* (forzando) markings.
- Staff 6: *fz*, *fp* (forzando piano), *dim* (diminuendo), and *p* (piano) markings.
- Staff 7: *f*, *p*, and *ff* markings.
- Staff 8: *poco più moto* (a little more motion) and *p* marking.
- Staff 9: *f* marking.
- Staff 10: *ff*, *p*, *ff*, *p*, and *p* markings.
- Staff 11: *pp* (pianissimo) marking.

VIOLA II.

dimin.

Presto.

p

f

cresc.

fz

fz

fz

più presto.

4

rall.

ff

ff

sp

sp

cresc.

f

ff

ff

OTTETTO.

VIOLONCELLO.

Allegro moderato. M.M. ♩ = 138.

Ch. Schubert O. 23.

pp

tr

p

cresc.

f

fz

fz

ff

pp

con espressione

sp

sp

sp

sp

cresc.

ff

fz

fz

ff

Solo

sp

p

pp

ff

sp

ff

pizz.

VIOLONCELLO.

pp
 arco
 pp
 sf ff p
 2 3 4
 cresc. pp pp ff
 $p >$ $>$ $>$ $>$ $dimin.$ 1 2 2 $ritard. a tempo con espress.$ 1
 sf sf sf
 f fz pp
 ff fz sf p p $cresc.$ poco più
 ff sf sf
 poco accelerando
 p $cresc.$ ff sf ff
 Andante. M.M. $\text{♩} = 60$.
 2 2 2 p
 sf sf p pp
 pp
 p p f $ritard.$

VOLONCELLO.

7 1

a tempo p cresc. ff

Solo p dolce

3 3 3

3 3

pressez a tempo p poco ritard.

SCHERZO.

Allegro assai. M. M. ♩ = 88.

2 1 2

ff fz f p ff ff

1 2

ff

p ff

pp pp fp

fp ff ff p cre - - seen -

Più meno. 1 2 3 4 5

- do ff pizz.

6

1 2 3 4 5 6

V.S.

VIOLONCELLO.

4 arco. pizz.

p

arco

f *ff*

p *ff*

1 2

Tempo 1^o

sp *f* *p*

ff *ff* *f* *ff*

p *ff*

pp

f *f* *ff* *p* cre - - seen - - do *ff*

ff

Allegro furioso M.M. $\text{♩} = 126, 5$

ff *ff* *f*

1 1

fz *ffz* *ffz* *ffz* *sp* dimin. *pp*

sp *ff*

VOLONCELLO.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a bassoon part. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), *fp* (fortissimo piano), *f* (forte), and *sf* (sforzando). There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs, and fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 6. The piece ends with a double bar line and the number 11.

VIOLONCELLO.

The musical score for the Violoncello part consists of 12 measures. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The dynamics and markings are as follows:

- Measure 1: *mf*, *cresc.*, fingering 2.
- Measure 2: *ff*, fingering 5.
- Measure 3: *fz*, fingering 1.
- Measure 4: *fz*, fingering 1.
- Measure 5: *fz*, fingering 1.
- Measure 6: *fz*, fingering 1.
- Measure 7: *fp*, *dimin.*
- Measure 8: *p*, *f*, *p*, *ff*.
- Measure 9: *f*, fingering 1.
- Measure 10: *f*, fingering 2.
- Measure 11: *f*, fingering 3.
- Measure 12: *f*, fingering 4.

The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *ff* (fortissimo).

VIOLONCELLO.

Presto.

The musical score for Violoncello, page 7, begins with the tempo marking **Presto.** The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 3/4. The first staff starts with a **fp** (fortissimo piano) dynamic, followed by a **p** (piano) dynamic. The second staff features **fp** dynamics. The third staff includes a **cresc.** (crescendo) marking. The fourth staff has **fz** (forzando) dynamics. The fifth staff continues with **fz** and **cresc.** markings. The sixth staff includes a **riten. 2** (ritardando) marking and **ff** (fortissimo) dynamics. The seventh staff is marked **Più presto.** and includes **ff** and **fp** dynamics. The eighth staff features a **cresc.** marking and **fp** dynamics. The ninth staff includes **f** (forte) and **ff** dynamics. The tenth staff has **ff** dynamics. The eleventh staff includes **ff** dynamics. The twelfth staff concludes the piece with a final **ff** dynamic.

OTTETTO.

CONTRA-BASSO.

Allegro moderato. M. M. $\text{♩} = 138$.

Ch. Schubert, O. 23.

pp 2 pp f p

p 4 fz fz fz fz pizz.

2 p arco fp fp

f ff

6 ff fz ff

3 1 2 1 p pp

ff fp ff

9 pizz. 2 arco p p ff

p pp

pp ff p dimin. ritard.

CONTRA - BASSO.

p *a tempo* 1 *p*

fp fp fp fp

p fz pp ff *poco più*

fz *p* *p* *ff*

fp *p*

poco accel. *p* *cresc.* *ff* *fff*

Andante. M. M. ♩ = 66.
Viol. I^o

1 2 *p* 2 5 *fp*

p *pp* *p* 3 3

p *rit.* *p* *ritard. a tempo*

p *f*

ff *pp* *fp*

pressez. 1 1 Viol. I^o
poco rit. a tempo

SCHERZO.

CONTRA'-BASSO .

Allegro assai. M.M. $\text{♩} = 88$.

Allegro assai: M. M. ♩. = 88.

5

fz fz ff ff f

1 2

ff f

3 8

ff pizz

arco

ff ff p

cresc ff

Più meno. 12

pp

pizz. arco pizz.

arco fp fp

10

fpp f ff

p p ff

1 2

Tempo 1º

ff ff

5

f ff

3 8

ff

CONTRA-BASSO.

pizz. arco *ff* *ff*

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

ff

Allegro furioso. M.M. $\text{♩} = 126$.

ff *ff* *ff* *ffz* *ffz* *ffz*

ffz *pp* *fp* *ff*

p *ff* *p*

ff *pp* *ff*

p *fpp* *fpp*

8 9 10 *pp* *pizz.*

ff *f* *ff*

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

p *pizz.* *pp*

arco 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

CONTRA-BASSO.

2
cresc. f ff 5 ff 1

1 1 8 fz fz fz fz fz p ff

3 8 f poco più moto

1 1 ff ff pp pp

2 f dimin. p

8 Presto. 3 fp p

cresc. 4 p sempre cresc.

fz p 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 p cresc.

4 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ff ff p cre - -

1 2 3 4 f f seen - - do

ff