

Quartette

für

zwei Violinen, Bratsche und Violoncell

von

L. van Beethoven.

Stimmen.

Bezeichnet und herausgegeben von Engelbert Röntgen.



<i>M. H.</i>				<i>M. H.</i>			
Nr. 1. Quartett	Op. 18,	Nr. 1 in F.	n. 3 —	Nr. 9. Quartett	Op. 59, Nr. 3 in C.	n. 3	30
» 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 » Cm.	» 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. *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:		»	

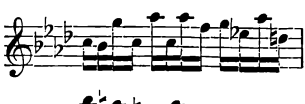
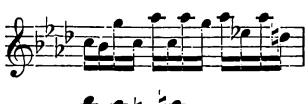
*) An einigen Stellen, u. A. in Nr. 12, Viol. I, Seite 15, System 6, Takt 1 und 6 und Nr. 16, Viol. I, Seite 5, System 8, Takt 3 und 4 und Seite 7, System 10, Takt 5 und 6 finden sich zweifelhafte Vortragsbezeichnungen in der Partitur, an welchen in den Stimmen nichts geändert wurde.

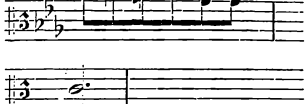
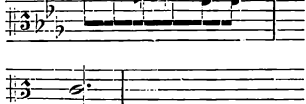
Nr. 7. Violino I, Seite 9, System 8, Takt 11:  Partitur: 

Nr. 9. Violino II, » 1, » 5, » 4:  » 

Nr. 10. Violoncell, » 2, » 2, » 7:  » 

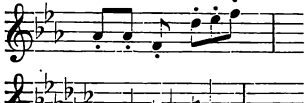
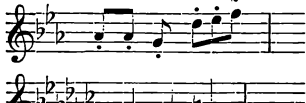
» » Violino I, » 5, » 7, » 1:  » 

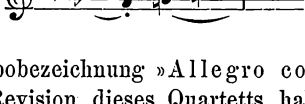
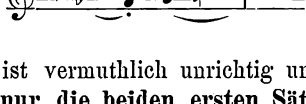
» » Violino I, » 5, » 7, » 3:  » 

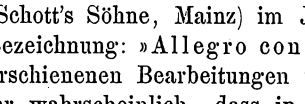
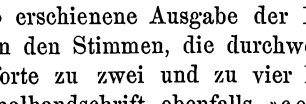
» » Violino II, » 5, » 6, » 1:  » 

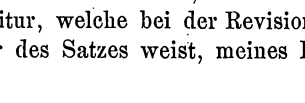
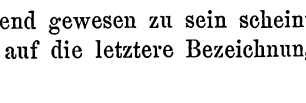
» » Viola, » 6, » 1, » 5:  » 

» » Viola, » 6, » 10, » 11:  » 

» » Violino I, » 12, » 1, » 5:  » 

» » Violino I, » 12, » 10, » 2:  » 

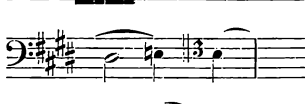
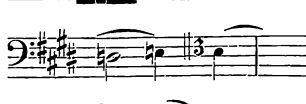
Nr. 12. Violino II, » 3, » 10, » 5:  » 

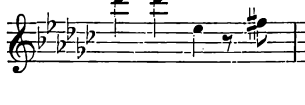
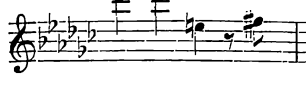
» » Violino I, » 10, » 11, » 1:  » 

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:  » 

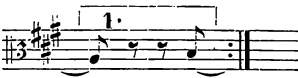
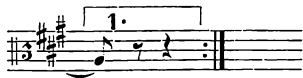
» » Viola, » 8, » 2, » 10:  » 

Nr. 14. Violoncell, » 1, » 2, » 7:  » 

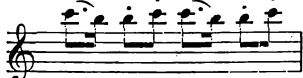
» » Violino I, » 2, » 6, » 9:  » 

III

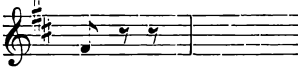
Nr. 14. Viola, Seite 7, System 1, Takt 6:  Partitur: 

» » Viola, » 7, » 2, » 9:  » 

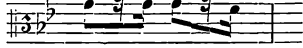
» » Violino I, » 15, » 7, » 4:  » 

Nr. 15. Violino I, » 5, » 2, » 6:  » 

» » Violino I, » 7, » 6, » 9:  » 

» » Violino II, » 7, » 6, » 6:  » 

» » Violino I, » 10, » 10, » 6:  » 

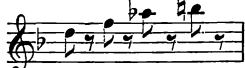
Nr. 17. Viola, » 1, » 12, » 3:  » 

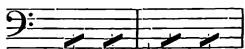
» » Viola, » 4, » 2, » 3:  » 

» » Viola, » 6, » 12, » 1:  » 

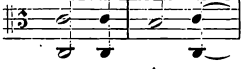
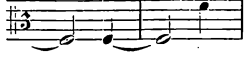
Man findet in den Beethoven'schen Werken sehr häufig Parallelstellen, die nicht genau mit einander übereinstimmen. Obgleich wohl anzunehmen ist, dass diese Abweichungen in den meisten Fällen ohne Absicht entstanden sein mögen, so ist man doch nicht berechtigt, dieselben als Schreibfehler zu betrachten,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

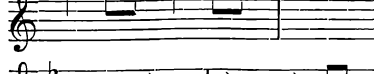
Die im Original vorhandene, charakteristische Bezeichnung von Punkten und Bogen, welche im Allgemeinen für das Tragen der Töne angewendet wird, konnte wegen der Aehnlichkeit mit der vorhergehenden, in den Stimmen angewandten Strichart nicht beibehalten werden; diese Noten sind deshalb überall mit kleinen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

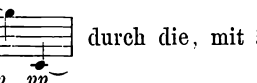
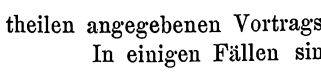
Nr. 13. Violino I, » 12, » 3, » 2: 

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., Seite 3, Syst. 3, Takt 3 und 4:  durch die, mit äusserster Genauigkeit auf den bestimmten Takt-

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:  für den Herunterstrich,  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.

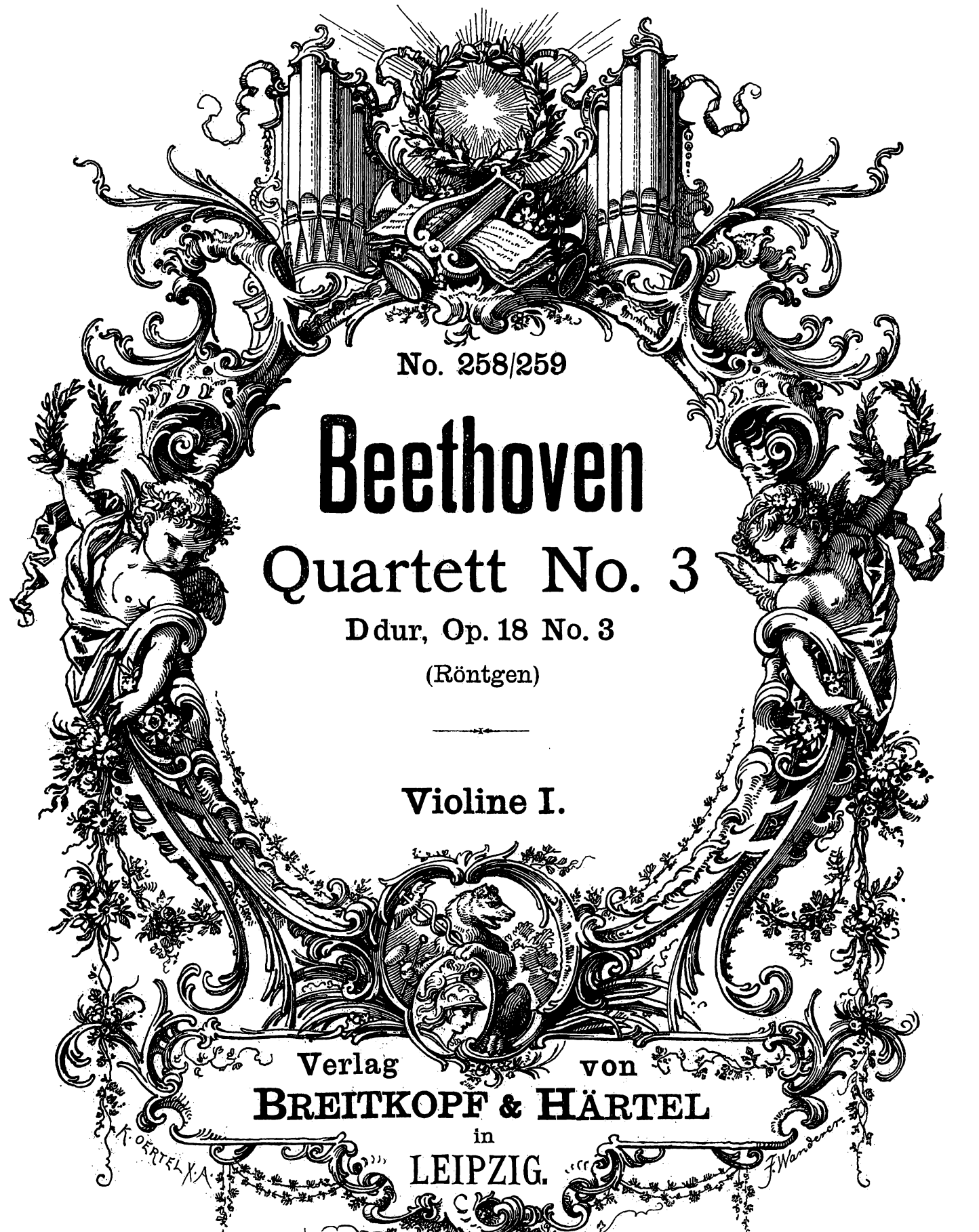
Die Bezeichnung des Fingersatzes in der Violoncellstimme hat Herr Professor C. Davidoff in St. Petersburg zu übernehmen die Güte gehabt.

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. 258/259

Beethoven
Quartett No. 3

Ddur, Op. 18 No. 3

(Röntgen)

Violine I.

Verlag von
BREITKOPF & HÄRTEL

in
LEIPZIG.

Quartett.

Op. 18. N^o 3.

Dem Fürsten von Lobkowitz gewidmet.

VIOLINO I.

L. van Beethoven.

N^o 3. *Allegro.*

p *cresc.* *f* *p* *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *pp* *cresc.* *p* *sf*

sempre stacc. *decresc.*

pp *cresc.* *p* *sf*

A **B** **C**

VIOLINO I.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely a study or a short composition. It consists of ten staves of music, written in D major (two sharps: F# and C#) and 2/4 time. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in rapid passages. Dynamic markings are used throughout to indicate volume changes, including *sf* (sforzando), *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The piece is marked with various fingerings (1-4) and includes several slurs to indicate phrasing. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music is characterized by rapid, flowing passages and dynamic contrasts. The piece concludes with a final chord in D major.

VIOLINO I.

Violino I musical score, measures 1-24. The score is written for a single violin in G major (one sharp). It features a variety of musical textures, including rapid sixteenth-note passages, sustained chords, and melodic lines. Dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *ff* (fortissimo). Performance markings include *cresc.* (crescendo), *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), *decresc.* (decrescendo), *sempre stacc.* (always staccato), and *pp* (pianissimo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Articulation marks like accents and staccato dots are present. The score is divided into sections labeled V, H, I, K, L, and M. Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated at the start of their respective measures.

Measures 1-24. Dynamics: *cresc. sf*, *p*, *sf*, *p*, *sf*, *p*, *cresc.*, *p*, *cresc.*, *pp*, *cresc.*, *pp*, *cresc.*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *cresc.*, *ff*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *pp*, *cresc.*, *p*, *p cresc.*, *f*.

Section labels: V, H, I, K, L, M.

Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4.

Articulation: accents, staccato dots.

VIOLINO I.

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Andante con moto." The score is written for piano and violin, consisting of 12 staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *ff* (fortissimo). The score is divided into sections labeled A, B, and C. Section A is marked "Andante con moto." and "cresc." (crescendo). Section B is marked "decresc." (decrescendo). Section C is marked "cresc." and "ff". The score also includes a section labeled "D" with the instruction "sul una corda" (sul una corda). The score is a transcription of a piece by Franz Liszt, likely from his "Années de voyage" series.

VIOLINO I.

EV

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

f *p*

cresc. *p*

pp *cresc.*

p

decresc. *pp*

cresc. *f* *sf* *sf* *ff* *p* *pp* *cresc.*

ff *p*

cresc. *sf* *f* *decresc.* *p*

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

VIOLINO I.

The image shows a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns, specifically the section for the Swan's entrance. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The music starts with a series of eighth notes, followed by a half note, and then a series of eighth notes. The dynamics are marked as *sf*, *sf*, *ff*, *f*, and *pp*. There are also markings for *K*, *I*, *V*, and *II*. The second staff continues the melody with various articulations and dynamics. The third staff features a series of eighth notes, followed by a half note, and then a series of eighth notes. The dynamics are marked as *p*, *smorzando*, and *pp*. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature.

Allegro.

This page of musical notation is for a guitar piece, likely a study or a short composition. It consists of 12 staves of music. The notation is written for a single melodic line, with various musical symbols including notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The piece is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is complex, with many slurs, ties, and fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 0. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp.

Maggiore.

Violino I. Maggiore. This section consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a common time signature. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing slurs and ties. The second staff includes a 'V' marking above a measure. The third staff has a 'pp' (pianissimo) marking. The fourth staff contains 'sf' (sforzando) markings and a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking. The fifth staff has a 'p' (piano) marking and a 'B 5' marking. The sixth staff has a 'p' marking and a 'cresc.' marking.

Presto.

Violino I. Presto. This section consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 6/8 time signature. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages. The second staff has a 'p' (piano) marking. The third staff has a 'sf' (sforzando) marking and a 'cresc.' marking. The fourth staff has a 'f' (forte) marking and a 'p' marking. The fifth staff has a 'cresc.' marking and a 'f' marking. The sixth staff has a 'p' marking and a 'B' marking.

Violino I musical score page 9. The score is written for a violin in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of 12 staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics, articulations, and fingerings.

Staff 1: Starts with a forte (*sf*) dynamic. Fingerings 0, 1 1, 2 2 are indicated. A crescendo (*cresc.*) leads to a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Staff 2: Continues the melodic line. A *V* (vibrato) marking is present. A C-clef (C-clef) is shown. Fingerings 1, 2, 1, 4, 1 are indicated.

Staff 3: Features a *simile* marking and a crescendo (*cresc.*). Fingerings 1, 1, 1 are indicated.

Staff 4: Includes a D-clef (D-clef). Dynamics range from *sf* to *ff* and *p*. Fingerings 3, 2, 2 are indicated.

Staff 5: Starts with a *dol.* (dolce) marking. Dynamics include *pp* and *ff*. Fingerings 1, 2 are indicated.

Staff 6: Features a *tr* (trill) marking. Dynamics include *ff*. Fingerings 3, 0, 1 are indicated.

Staff 7: Includes a *V* (vibrato) marking. Dynamics include *sf* and *p*. Fingerings 2, 1, 1 are indicated.

Staff 8: Starts with a crescendo (*cresc.*). Dynamics include *f* and *p*. Fingerings 1, 2, 1 are indicated.

Staff 9: Includes an E-clef (E-clef). Dynamics include *f* and *p*. Fingerings 1, 2 are indicated.

Staff 10: Features a *f* (forte) dynamic. Fingerings 1, 2, 2 are indicated.

Staff 11: Includes a *f* (forte) dynamic. Fingerings 2, 3, 3 are indicated.

Staff 12: Starts with a *p* (piano) dynamic. Dynamics include *pp* and *f*. Fingerings 3, 2, 4, 4 are indicated.

Staff 13: Includes an F-clef (F-clef). Dynamics include *f* and *sf*. Fingerings 1, 2, 1 are indicated.

Staff 14: Starts with a *p* (piano) dynamic. Dynamics include *sf*. Fingerings 1, 2, 1 are indicated.

VIOLINO I.

2

f *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

ff *p* *tr* *ff*

tr *H* *1* *pp* *3* *1*

pp *I* *1* *pp*

pp *smorzando* *pp*

ff *sf* *K*

cresc.

sf *p* *tr* *sf* *cresc.* *f*

sf *sf* *sf* *p* *L* *1* *2*

f *p* *sf*

M *4* *1* *2* *1* *sf* *cresc.*

simile

p

N

cresc.

f

ff

p

dol.

pp

tr.

ff

P

V

f

p

cresc.

f

f

f

f

f

p

cresc.

tr.

R

f

sf

sf

V

ff

p

pp

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No. 258/259

Beethoven
Quartett No. 3

Ddur, Op. 18 No. 3

(Röntgen)

Violine II.

Verlag von
BREITKOPF & HÄRTEL

in
LEIPZIG.

1

Dem Fürsten von Lobkowitz gewidmet.

L. van Beethoven.

Nº 3.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various note values, rests, beams, slurs, and dynamic markings. Section letters A, B, C, and D are placed above specific measures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

VIOLINO II.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely from a 19th-century repertoire. It consists of 12 staves of music, organized into sections labeled E, F, G, H, I, and K. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like 'cresc.', 'f', 'p', 'sf', 'ff', 'pp', and 'fp'. The music is written in a single system with 12 staves.

The piece is divided into sections labeled E, F, G, H, I, and K. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like 'cresc.', 'f', 'p', 'sf', 'ff', 'pp', and 'fp'. The music is written in a single system with 12 staves.

L **1**

f *f* *f* *f* *p* *cresc.*

pp *cresc.*

p *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.* *f* *ff*

Audante con moto.

sul G

2 **4** **2** **4** **3** **4** **1** **1**

p *cresc.* *p*

cresc. *p*

cresc. *p*

cresc. *p*

B **decresc.** **pp**

C **cresc.** **f** **ff** **pp** **cresc.** **ff** **p**

D **cresc.** **p** **cresc.** **p**

2 **4** **3** **4** **1** **1** **0** **4**

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

cresc. *p*

VIOLINO II.

Violino II musical score page 4. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of 12 staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo is not indicated. The score includes various dynamics, articulations, and fingerings.

Staff 1: *pp*, *cresc.*, *p*, *cresc.*

Staff 2: *f*, *p*

Staff 3: *cresc.*, *p*

Staff 4: *pp*, *cresc.*, *p*

Staff 5: *pp*, *cresc.*, *decresc.*, *pp*

Staff 6: *tr.*, *tr.*

Staff 7: *cresc.*, *f*, *sf*, *sf*, *ff*, *p*, *pp*, *cresc.*, *ff*, *p*

Staff 8: *IV*, *2*, *4*, *3*, *4*, *1*, *1*, *0*, *4*, *cresc.*

Staff 9: *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*

Staff 10: *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *sf*, *6*, *sf*, *6*, *sf*, *6*

Staff 11: *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *ff*, *f*, *K*, *1*

Staff 12: *pp*, *pp*, *2*, *V*, *p*, *smorz.*, *pp*

Allegro.

The musical score for Violino II, page 5, is written in 3/4 time and the key of D major. It begins with the tempo marking 'Allegro.' and a first violin (V) part. The score is divided into three main sections: 'Allegro.', 'Minore.', and 'Maggiore.'.

Allegro. Section: This section starts with a first violin part. The second violin part begins with a *p* dynamic and a crescendo. It features various musical notations including slurs, accents, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). Dynamics range from *p* to *sf* and *cresc.*

Minore. Section: This section is marked 'Minore.' and begins with a *cresc.* dynamic. It features a variety of musical notations including slurs, accents, and fingerings. Dynamics range from *p* to *sf* and *cresc.*

Maggiore. Section: This section is marked 'Maggiore.' and begins with a *p* dynamic. It features a variety of musical notations including slurs, accents, and fingerings. Dynamics range from *p* to *sf* and *cresc.*

The score includes several measures with first violin (V) parts, some of which are marked with a '3' (A 3 and B 3). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final dynamic of *sf*.

Presto.

1 2

p

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

A

p

f *p* *ff* *cresc.*

B

p *ff* *ff* *cresc.*

C

p *cresc.*

D

ff *ff* *ff* *ff* *p*

dolce *ff* *pp*

E

p *cresc.* *f*

2

16945

VIOLINO II.

Violino II musical score page 8. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It consists of 14 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *ff* (fortissimo). The score is divided into sections labeled L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, and V. The tempo is marked *L* (Lento) at the beginning. The score includes various musical notations such as *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), *dol.* (dolce), *tr* (trill), and *V* (Vibrato). The score ends with a double bar line.

Section L: *f* *cresc.* *f* *sf* *sf* *sf* *p*

Section M: *cresc.* *f* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

Section N: *cresc.* *p* *cresc.*

Section O: *f* *f* *f* *ff* *p* *dol.* *pp* *ff*

Section P: *p* *cresc.* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f*

Section Q: *p* *cresc.*

Section R: *f* *sf* *sf* *ff*

Section V: *ff*

Section 1: *p* *pp*

Breitkopf & Härtel's Kammermusik-Bibliothek.



No. 258/259

Beethoven
Quartett No. 3

Ddur, Op. 18 No. 3

(Röntgen)

—*—
Viola.

Verlag von
BREITKOPF & HÄRTEL

in
LEIPZIG.

Quartett.

Op. 18. N° 3.

Dem Fürsten von Lobkowitz gewidmet.

VIOLA.

L. van Beethoven.

Allegro.

Nº 3.

Nº 3. *Allegro.*

p *cresc.* *f* *p* *cresc.* *A* *3* *V* *V* *4* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *3* *sf* *sf* *sf* *B* *2* *V* *cresc.* *p* *decresc.* *1* *V* *pp* *cresc.* *p sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *f* *ff* *D* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *p* *4* *cresc.* *f* *p* *V* *cresc.* *f* *f* *f* *f* *p* *1*

VIOLA.

Musical score for "The Swan" by Charles-Louis Hanon, Op. 23, No. 1. The score is in 6/8 time and D major. It consists of 12 staves of music. The piece is marked "cresc." and "f" (forte). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The piece is divided into sections labeled E, F, G, H, I, and K. The final section K ends with a "p" (piano) marking.

cresc. *f* *f*
f *f* *p* *cresc.* *pp*
cresc. *p*
cresc.
f *p* *cresc.* *f* *ff*
 Andante con moto.
p *cresc.* *p*
cresc. *p*
decresc. *pp*
cresc. *f* *sf* *sf* *ff*
p *pp* *cresc. ff* *p* *cresc.*
p *cresc.* *sf* *f*

L
 1
 V
 M
 A
 B
 C

VIOLA.

[illegible]

5

16945

V 2 V B 1
 cresc. sf sf sf sf sf
 cresc. p cresc. sfp
 Presto. 1 7 V 11 0
 p < > < >
 sf sf f
 A p
 V V
 cresc. f p sf
 B 2 4
 sf sf sf cresc.
 p 3 C
 1
 cresc. sf sf sf
 D
 ff fp dolce

7

18945

VIOLA.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely a study or a short composition, written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of 12 staves of music, each with a unique performance marking (V, L, M, N, P, Q, R) and various dynamic and articulation instructions.

- Staff 1:** Marked with *V*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *p*. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.
- Staff 2:** Marked with *L* and *1*. It includes *sf* (sforzando) dynamics and a first ending bracket.
- Staff 3:** Marked with *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. It continues the melodic line with slurs and accents.
- Staff 4:** Marked with *M* and *1*. It features *sf* dynamics and a first ending bracket.
- Staff 5:** Marked with *N* and *3*. It includes *cresc.* and *p* dynamics, with a third ending bracket.
- Staff 6:** Marked with *1*. It features *cresc.* and *f* dynamics, with a first ending bracket.
- Staff 7:** Marked with *0 dol.* (dolce). It includes *f*, *ff*, and *fp* dynamics, with a first ending bracket.
- Staff 8:** Marked with *P* and *V*. It features *ff* and *pp* dynamics, with a first ending bracket.
- Staff 9:** Marked with *Q*. It includes *p*, *cresc.*, and *f* dynamics, with a first ending bracket.
- Staff 10:** Marked with *R* and *2*. It features *cresc.* and *f* dynamics, with a second ending bracket.
- Staff 11:** Marked with *sim.* (simile). It includes *f*, *sf*, and *ff* dynamics, with a first ending bracket.
- Staff 12:** Marked with *1*. It includes *p* and *pp* dynamics, with a first ending bracket.

The notation is highly detailed, with many slurs, accents, and fingerings indicated throughout the piece.

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No. 258/259

Beethoven
Quartett No. 3

Ddur, Op. 18 No. 3

(Röntgen)

Violoncell.

Verlag von
BREITKOPF & HÄRTEL

in
LEIPZIG.

Quartett.

Op. 18. № 3.

Dem Fürsten von Lobkowitz gewidmet.

VIOLONCELLO.

L. van Beethoven,

Allegro.

Nº 3. *And.te.*

p *p cresc.*

f *p* *cresc.* *p*

A

1

B *sempre stacc.*

cresc. *p*

cresc. p sf *sf* *sf*

V *sf* *sf* *ff*

D *f* *p*

cresc. *f* *p*

cresc. *f* *f* *f* *f* *p*

VIOLONCELLO.

Violoncello musical score, 11 staves. The score includes various dynamic markings and articulation symbols.

Staff 1: *cresc.*, *f*, *E 1*

Staff 2: *p*

Staff 3: *cresc.*, *f*, *sf*, *V*

Staff 4: *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *G*

Staff 5: *4*, *2*, *sf*, *ff*, *fp*

Staff 6: *pp*, *cresc.*

Staff 7: *sf*, *p*, *sf*, *p*, *sf*, *p*, *cresc.*, *H*, *p*

Staff 8: *sempre stacc.*, *cresc.*, *p*

Staff 9: *decresc.*, *pp*

Staff 10: *cresc.*, *p*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*

Staff 11: *f*, *sf*, *sf*, *cresc.*, *ff*, *K*, *p*

The musical score for Violoncello consists of 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4.

Staff 1: *cresc.*, *f*, *p*

Staff 2: *cresc.*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *p*, *L*, *1*

Staff 3: *cresc.*, *pp*

Staff 4: *cresc.*, *p*, *M*, *1*, *cresc.*

Staff 5: *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *ff*

Staff 6: *Andante con moto.*, *p*, *2*

Staff 7: *cresc.*, *p*, *A*, *1*, *p*, *cresc.*

Staff 8: *p*, *B*, *4*, *pp*

Staff 9: *cresc.*, *f*, *sf*, *sf*, *ff*, *p*, *pp*

Staff 10: *cresc. ff*, *p*, *cresc.*, *p*

Staff 11: *cresc.*, *sf*, *f*, *p*, *2*, *D*, *2*

Staff 12: *cresc.*, *p*, *1*

VIOLONCELLO.

Violoncello musical score for measures 1-16. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Measure 1:** *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *pp* (pianissimo).
- Measure 2:** *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo).
- Measure 3:** *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo).
- Measure 4:** *cresc.* (crescendo), *p* (piano), *F* (fermata).
- Measure 5:** *pp* (pianissimo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *p* (piano), *G* (fermata).
- Measure 6:** *pp* (pianissimo), *cresc.* (crescendo).
- Measure 7:** *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *cresc. ff* (crescendo fortissimo), *p* (piano).
- Measure 8:** *cresc.* (crescendo).
- Measure 9:** *sf* (sforzando), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), *f* (forte).
- Measure 10:** *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *sf* (sforzando), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), *sf* (sforzando).
- Measure 11:** *sf* (sforzando), *ff* (fortissimo), *fp* (forzando piano), *decresc. pp* (decrescendo pianissimo).
- Measure 12:** *pp* (pianissimo).
- Measure 13:** *p* (piano), *smorzando* (diminuendo).
- Measure 14:** *pp* (pianissimo).

5

Allegro.

p

pp

sf

cresc.

p

A

cresc.

sf

sf

1

2

sul C.....

4

3

2

4

3

cresc.

p

Minore.

cresc.

sf

p

sf

sf

cresc.

p

3

pizz.

sf

sf

cresc.

p

pp

Maggiore.

arco

p

pp

sf

sf

sf

sf

cresc.

p

B

cresc.

sf

1

2

4

3

2

4

3

sf

sf

cresc.

p

cresc.

sf

VIOLONCELLO.

Presto.

1 7

p < > < >

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *f*

sf *sf* *sf* *p*

cresc.

p *sf* *sf* *p* *p*

cresc. *ff* *fp dol.* *ff* *sf*

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *p*

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

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

p *pp*

VOLONCELLO.

7

3 F V 2 3 2

f *sf* *p*

2 0 2

f

1 G 1 1 1

sf *sf* *sf* *sf*

sf *ff* *p* *ff*

2 H 2

pp

1

pp

1

pp *pp*

smorzando

2

pp *ff*

K 7

fp *p* *cresc.* *p*

1

sf *sf* *f* *sf* *sf*

L

sf *p* *p cresc.*

f *p*

M 4

sf *sf*

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