

VORWORT

Im Jahre 1824 beschäftigte Schubert sich mit einer kurz zuvor von Johann Georg Staufer in Wien gebauten Bogen-Gitarre. Man nannte das sechssaitige Streichinstrument mit Bündlen (Stimmung E-A-d-g-h-e') auch Gitarre-Violoncell, guitarre d'amour oder – dieser Name ist nur durch Schubert verbürgt – Arpeggione. Es wird wie das Violoncello zwischen den Knien gehalten und ist »der Form nach den gewöhnlichen Gitarren ähnlich, nur von größerem Umfange, mit bespannenen und Darmsaiten bezogen, welches aber nicht mit den Fingern gegriffen, sondern mittelst eines Bogens gestrichen wird, an Schönheit, Fülle und Lieblichkeit des Tones in der Höhe der Hoboe, in der Tiefe dem Bassethorne sich nähert, zur vorzüglich erleichterten Ausführung der chromatischen Passagen selbst in Doppelgriffen ganz besonders geeignet ist, und welches von allen Sachverständigen als eine wünschenswerthe Kunstbereicherung angerühmt wird«¹.

Die Arpeggione-Stimme ist vorwiegend im Violinschlüssel notiert, und zwar eine Oktave höher als sie klingt. Das Instrument hat eine gewisse Ähnlichkeit mit der Viola pomposa und dem Baryton. Wie diese hat es sich nicht durchsetzen können; nach zehn Jahren war es bereits vergessen. Die Anregung zur Komposition dürfte Schubert von Vinzenz Schuster empfangen haben. Dieser Wiener Künstler, ein eifriger Wegbereiter des neuen Instruments, führte das Werk im November 1824 auf. Im folgenden Jahre veröffentlichte er bei Diabelli eine *Anleitung zur Erlernung des von Hrn. Georg Staufer neu erfundenen Gitarre-Violoncells*. Hier allerdings erscheint das Instrument dem Violoncello in der äußeren Form sehr viel ähnlicher als in früheren bekannten Abbildungen².

Die Neuausgabe stützt sich auf das Autograph, dem eine Violinstimme in Kopistenhand beigelegt ist. Sie stammt wohl aus einer Zeit, die das ursprüngliche Instrument nicht mehr kannte. Die erste, dem Wiener Pianisten Julius Epstein vom Verleger J. P. Gotthard gewidmete, 1871 erschienene Druckausgabe enthält eine ausführliche Beschreibung des Arpeggione und je eine Solostimme für Violoncello und Violine.

¹ Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung, XXV, Leipzig 1823, Sp. 280, Miscellen. Man vgl. hierzu K. Geiringer, Die Bogen-Gitarre (Schuberts »Arpeggione«), in: Schubert-Gabe der Österreichischen Gitarre-Zeitschrift, Wien 1928, S. 27–29.

² Etwa in Cécilia I, Mainz 1824, S. 168, wiedergegeben bei K. Geiringer, Die Bogen-Gitarre ..., S. 27.

Den Editionsprinzipien der *Neuen Schubert-Ausgabe* entsprechend sind in der Partitur Zusätze des Herausgebers folgendermaßen gekennzeichnet: Buchstaben und Ziffern durch Kursive; Hauptnoten, Akzidenzien vor Hauptnoten, Pausen, Punkte und Striche, Fermaten und Ornamente durch Kleinstich; Akzentzeichen, Crescendo- und Decrescendo-Gabeln durch dünneren Stich; Bögen durch Strichelung; Vorschlags- und Ziernoten, Akzidenzien vor solchen Noten durch eckige Klammern.

Schubert schreibt den Akzent sehr verschieden:  und oft so lang, daß er von einer Decrescendo-Gabel (die freilich auch ähnliche Bedeutung haben kann) kaum zu unterscheiden ist. In der *Neuen Schubert-Ausgabe* ist das Akzentzeichen in der Regel auf eine einzelne Note bezogen und als  normalisiert.

Helmut Wirth

Zur Fassung für Violoncello und Klavier:

Die hiernach dem Urtext der *Neuen Schubert-Ausgabe* erarbeitete Fassung folgt bis auf nicht spielbare fünfstimmige Doppelgriffe dem Original. Bei den wenigen notwendigen Veränderungen geben Fußnoten den originalen Befund an, so daß es jederzeit möglich ist, die ursprüngliche Version zu rekonstruieren.

In Abänderung der damaligen Notierung der Arpeggione-Stimme (im Violinschlüssel durchgängig um eine Oktave höher) ist die Violoncellostimme in die klingende Originalhöhe mit den heute gebräuchlichen Schlüsseln gesetzt. Um das Bild der Originalbögen zu erhalten, wurden notwendige Teilungsvorschläge nur durch Auf- und Abstrichzeichen ergänzt.

Interpreten, die dem silbrig feinen Klang einer Arpeggione nahekommen wollen – dem auch der durchsichtige Klaviersatz Schuberts Rechnung trägt –, erreichen dies durch einen auch auf dem Violoncello möglichen schlanken Ton mit (druckreduzierter) lockerer Bogenführung. Von einer gelegentlich zu hörenden Vergrößerung mit Orchesterbegleitung ist im Interesse der Erhaltung des subtil kammermusikalischen Charakters dieses Werkes abzuraten.

München, Juli 1988

Klaus Storck

Einzelausgabe nach: Franz Schubert, Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke, herausgegeben von der Internationalen Schubert-Gesellschaft, Serie VI: Kammermusik, Band 8, Werke für Klavier und ein Instrument (BA 5505), vorgelegt von Helmut Wirth.

Separate edition based on: Franz Schubert, Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke, issued by the Internationale Schubert-Gesellschaft, Series VI: Kammermusik, Volume 8, Werke für Klavier und ein Instrument (BA 5505), edited by Helmut Wirth.

Sonate in a/A minor

D 821

Franz Schubert
(1797-1828)

Allegro moderato

Violoncello

Pianoforte

This musical score is for the Violoncello and Pianoforte parts of Franz Schubert's Sonata in a/A minor, D 821. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato'. The score is written in common time (C) and consists of five systems of music. The Violoncello part is on a single staff, and the Pianoforte part is on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from piano (p) to fortissimo (fp) and pianissimo (pp). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 13, 19, and 25 indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The first system starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The second system also starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The third system starts with a pianissimo (pp) dynamic. The fourth system starts with a fortissimo (fp) dynamic. The fifth system starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The score ends with a final measure marked with a forte (f) dynamic.

31 *tr* *p* *fz* *p*

37 *in tempo* *decresc.* *ritard.* *pp* *pp*

42 *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *p*

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

51 *pp* *pp*

55

59

64

69

pizz.

1.

2.

**) Takte 71-73 in der Fassung für Arpeggione / Bars 71-73 in the version for Arpeggione:

*) Takt 60f., Arpeggionestimme; vgl. die Akzentsetzung Schuberts in Takt 177f. / bar 60f., arpeggione part: cf. Schubert's accentuation in bar 177f.

**) Takte 71-73 in der Fassung für Arpeggione / Bars 71-73 in the version for Arpeggione:

pizz.

1.

2.

f

fz

fz

p

fz

p

This musical score page contains measures 74 through 91. It is written for a piano with a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes a variety of musical elements such as chords, arpeggios, triplets, and dynamic markings.

Measure 74: The system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features a series of eighth-note chords, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking is present above the first measure.

Measure 78: This measure introduces an *arco* (arco) marking, indicating a return to normal bowing. The right hand has a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Measure 81: The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes marked *cresc.* (crescendo), followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

Measure 84: The right hand has a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Measure 87: The right hand has a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Measure 91: The right hand has a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

95

fz *p* *pp* *cresc.*

p *pp>* *cresc.*

100

mf *pp*

mf *pp*

104

cresc.

cresc.

108

f

f

112

ff *cresc.* *fz*

ff *cresc.* *fz*

117

dim.

fp

ritard.

pp

fp

ritard.

Pedale
in tempo

124

p

p

pp

fp

p

pp

fp

p

pp

pp

cresc.

cresc.

145

pp

dim.

f

pp

dim.

f

150

tr.

p

p

*)

155 *in tempo*

decresc. *ritard.* *pp*

decresc. *ritard.* *pp*

159

cresc.

p

cresc.

p

The first system of the musical score for 'The Swan' from 'The Nutcracker' consists of three staves. The top staff is for the vocal line, written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a tempo marking of 163 and a dynamic of *cresc.*. The middle staff is for the piano accompaniment, written in treble clef, and the bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment, written in bass clef. Both piano staves begin with a dynamic of *cresc.*. The system concludes with a final measure in the piano staves marked with a forte *f* dynamic.

*) Ohne Quinte in der Fassung für Arpeggione. Without the fifth in the version for arpeggione.

*) Takt 149, 152, Klavierstimme: Die Akzente beziehen sich jeweils auf die erste Hälfte des Taktes, d. h. auf die ganze erste Achtel - Gruppe. / Bars 149, 152, piano part: the accents apply to the first half of the bar, i. e. to the entire first eighth - note group.

This musical score page contains measures 167 through 182. It is written for a piano with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, triplets, and dynamic markings. Measures 167-170 show a piano introduction with a treble staff melody and a bass staff accompaniment. Measures 171-177 continue the piece with more complex rhythmic patterns and dynamics. Measures 178-181 feature a crescendo in the bass staff and a piano melody in the treble staff. Measure 182 concludes the section with a forte piano (fp) dynamic.

167 *p*

171 *p*

178 *cresc.* *f* *p*

182 *fp*

186

190

195

200

*) Die beiden Akkorde in der Fassung für Arpeggione: / The two chords in the version for Arpeggione:

Adagio

This musical score is for a piece in 3/4 time, marked Adagio. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score is divided into six systems, each with a vocal staff and a piano staff. The piano part consists of a treble and bass staff. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). Performance markings include *legato*, *cresc.* (crescendo), and *3* (triplets). Measure numbers 8, 15, 22, and 29 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and articulation marks.

Measures 1-7: Vocal line begins with a half rest, followed by a half note G#4, quarter note A4, and half note B4. Piano part begins with a half rest, followed by a half note G#3, quarter note A3, and half note B3. Dynamics: *pp* for piano, *p* for piano.

Measures 8-14: Vocal line continues with a half note C5, quarter note D5, and half note E5. Piano part continues with a half note G#3, quarter note A3, and half note B3. Dynamics: *pp* for piano, *p* for piano.

Measures 15-21: Vocal line continues with a half note F#5, quarter note G5, and half note A5. Piano part continues with a half note G#3, quarter note A3, and half note B3. Dynamics: *pp* for piano, *mf* for mezzo-forte, *cresc.* for crescendo.

Measures 22-28: Vocal line continues with a half note B5, quarter note C6, and half note D6. Piano part continues with a half note G#3, quarter note A3, and half note B3. Dynamics: *p* for piano, *f* for forte, *cresc.* for crescendo.

Measures 29-30: Vocal line continues with a half note E6, quarter note F#6, and half note G6. Piano part continues with a half note G#3, quarter note A3, and half note B3. Dynamics: *p* for piano, *f* for forte, *cresc.* for crescendo.

36

cresc. *fp*

> cresc. *fp>*

42

p *cresc.* *fz* *dim.*

> *> cresc.* *>* *fz>* *dim.*

47

p

p

55

pp

pp

64

ritard.

Allegretto

[J]

72 *p*

82 *cresc.* *pp* *p*

92

102 *p*

112 *p* *decresc.* *pp*

122 *fz*

mf

p

131 *pp*

mf

pp

p

139 *p*

p

pp

147 *p*

p

156 *pp*

pp

fz cresc.

fz

164

mf

p

172

pp

p

180

pp

188

ri -

ri -

198

tard.

ritard.

ritard.

tard.

ritard.

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for piano, spanning measures 164 to 198. The score is written for three systems, each with a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 164 begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 172 introduces a piano (p) dynamic in the vocal line and a pianissimo (pp) dynamic in the piano part. Measure 180 continues the pp dynamic. Measure 188 features a 'ri -' (ritardando) marking. Measure 198 features 'tard.' (ritardando) markings in both the vocal and piano parts. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

208 *in tempo*

p

219 *cresc.* *pp* *p*

229 *cresc.* *p*

239 *p*

250 *decresc.* *pp* *fz* *p*

260 *pp*

p

266 *pp* *leggermente*

p

272

p

278 *pp* *cresc.*

pp *cresc.*

284 *f* *p* *p*

f *p* *p*

290

[*xy*]

fp *p* *fp*

296

cresc. *cresc.*

302

f *p* *pp*

310

cresc. *f* *pp*

318

p *pizz.*

325

First system of music, measures 325-331. The bass clef staff features a melodic line with various intervals and accidentals. The treble clef staff contains chords and arpeggiated figures, some marked with a '2' in a box. The bottom bass clef staff provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

332

Second system of music, measures 332-337. The bass clef staff continues the melodic line. The treble clef staff shows more complex arpeggiated figures. The bottom bass clef staff maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

338

Third system of music, measures 338-343. The bass clef staff continues the melodic line. The treble clef staff features more complex arpeggiated figures. The bottom bass clef staff maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

344

arco

mf

p

Fourth system of music, measures 344-350. The bass clef staff continues the melodic line. The treble clef staff features more complex arpeggiated figures. The bottom bass clef staff maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *arco*, *mf*, and *p*.

351

Fifth system of music, measures 351-356. The bass clef staff continues the melodic line. The treble clef staff features more complex arpeggiated figures. The bottom bass clef staff maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

This musical score page contains five systems of music, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The systems are numbered 357, 363, 369, 375, and 381. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

System 357: The vocal line begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *pp* and *mf*.

System 363: The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *pp* and *p*.

System 369: The vocal line begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *pp* and *p*.

System 375: The vocal line begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *p* and *pp*.

System 381: The vocal line begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *pp*, *fz*, and *cresc.*

387

p

395

pp *p*

pp *p*

403

pp

pp

ritard.

ri -

413

ritard.

ritard.

tard.

ritard.

423 *in tempo*

p

p

432

cresc. pp p

441

450

cresc. p

459

p decresc. pp

468

dim. ff p

*)

*) Die beiden Akkorde in der Fassung für Arpeggione: / The two chords in the version for Arpeggione:



EPILOGUE

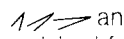
In 1824, Schubert turned his attention to the »*Bogen Gitarre*«, an instrument invented just shortly before by Johann Georg Staufer in Vienna. This stringed instrument with six strings (tuned to E-A-d-g-b-e') and frets was also called guitar violoncello, guitare d'amour or arpeggione, the latter name ascertainably used only by Schubert. Like the violoncello, it is held between the knees and is »similar in form to the standard guitar, but has a greater range, over-spun gut strings, and is not plucked by the fingers but bowed; the beauty, fullness and sweetness of its tone recall the oboe in the upper registers and the basset horn in the lower ones; it is particularly well suited for a light and limpid execution of chromatic passages even in double stops, and is acclaimed by all specialists as a valuable contribution to the arts«.¹

The arpeggione part is generally notated in the treble clef, an octave higher than the actual sound. The instrument somewhat resembles a viola pomposa or a baryton. And like these, it was not able to impose itself in musical practice, and was forgotten after ten years. Schubert was most likely stimulated to write for this instrument by Vinzenz Schuster. This Viennese musician, a fervent advocate of the new instrument, performed the work in November 1824. The following year he published a »*Method of Learning the Guitar Violoncello Newly Invented by Mr. Georg Staufer*«. But here, however, the instrument bears a much closer resemblance to the violoncello than in earlier illustrations². This new edition is based on the autograph, to which a violin part was added later by a copyist. This part stems most likely from a period which was no longer familiar with the instrument. The first edition, published in 1871 by J. P. Gottward with a dedication by the publisher to the Viennese pianist Julius Epstein, contains a detailed description of the arpeggione and one solo part each for the violoncello and the violin.

¹ *Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung*, XXV, Leipzig 1823, col. 280, *Miscellen*. Also see K. Geiringer, *Die Bogen-Gitarre (Schuberts »Arpeggione«)*, in: *Schubert-Gabe der Österreichischen Gitarre-Zeitschrift*, Vienna 1928, p. 27–29.

² For example, in *Cäcilia I*, Mainz 1824, p. 168, reproduced by K. Geiringer, *Die Bogen-Gitarre*..., p. 27.

Following the editorial principles of the *Neue Schubert-Ausgabe*, editorial additions are distinguished as follows in the score: italics for letters and numbers; small print for principal notes, accidentals before principal notes, rests, dots and dashes, fermatas and ornaments; fine type for accents, crescendo and decrescendo signs; broken lines for slurs; brackets for appoggiaturas and grace notes as well as accidentals before such notes.

Schubert notes the accents in a very inconsistent manner:  and often so long that they can hardly be distinguished from a decrescendo sign (which, of course, can also have a similar meaning). In the *Neue Schubert-Ausgabe*, the accents have been generally standardized as  and applied to a single note.

Helmut Wirth

(translated by Roger Clément)

Note concerning the version for violoncello and piano:

This version was based on the urtext of the *Neue Schubert-Ausgabe*, to which it conforms rigorously, save for the unplayable five-part multiple stops. At the rare occasions where modifications were necessary, the original reading has been provided in a footnote so that it is always possible to reconstruct the original version.

Instead of reproducing the original notation of the arpeggione part (in the treble clef, thus an octave higher than the actual sound), we have notated the cello part in its actual sounding pitch in the clefs commonly used today. In order to maintain the slurs as they appear in the original, we have suggested some necessary articulations with the help of up-bow and down-bow signs.

Performers who would like to approach the fine, silvery sound of the arpeggione – highlighted here by Schubert's transparent piano part – can produce this slender tone on the violoncello by bowing with supple elegance and with reduced pressure. It is not advisable to perform the work with orchestral accompaniment, as is sometimes heard, since this destroys the subtle chamber-music character of this sonata.

Munich, July 1988

Klaus Storck