



No. 3375a

Beethoven

Mit zwei obligaten Augengläsern

Viola and Violoncello

DER vorliegende, von Beethoven selbst als „Duett mit zwei obligaten Augengläsern“ bezeichnete Sonatensatz für Viola und Violoncello Solo wird hiermit zum ersten Male nach dem im sogenannten Kafkaschen Skizzenband Beethovens (Brit. Museum zu London, add. M. SS. 29801 Fol. 135–137) enthaltenen Original veröffentlicht. Die Überschrift läßt vermuten, daß der Satz für zwei bestimmte Spieler berechnet war, auf deren Kurzsichtigkeit Beethoven mit den „obligaten Augengläsern“ scherzhafterweise anspielen wollte.

In der II. Auflage von THAYERS Beethoven-Biographie (Band II. S. 38 u. 188 ff.) bringt HUGO RIEMANN eine kurze Besprechung des Duetts und betont dabei besonders dessen auffallende thematische Verwandtschaft mit dem 1. Satz des c-moll-Quartetts aus op. 18, die die Annahme einer gleichzeitigen Entstehung der beiden Sätze nahelegt. Nach inneren Gründen zu schließen, dürften etwa die Jahre 1795–98 als Entstehungszeit in Betracht kommen.

Das flüchtig geschriebene und stellenweise kaum zu entziffernde Autograph gibt lediglich den Notentext. Dynamische Bezeichnungen fehlen vollständig, und nur an drei Stellen sind die Stricharten angedeutet: in Takt 43 und 49 (die Legato-Bögen in der Violoncell-Stimme) und in Takt 61, wo Beethoven über die Achtelnoten des Violoncells Staccato-Keile (••••) gesetzt hat, die er bekanntlich als Zeichen für ein scharfes, kurzes Abstoßen des Tones von den, ein weniger kurzes Staccato heischenden Punkten (••••) deutlich unterschied (vergleiche hierzu den Aufsatz: „Punkte und Striche“ in G. Nottebohms Beethoveniana 1872 S. 107 ff.) Original sind ferner noch die Angaben *pizz.* und *col arco* in der Violastimme der Takte 105–106 und das „Adagio“ in Takt 108. Alle übrigen Bezeichnungen für Tempo, Dynamik und Vortragsart (Stricharten) wurden vom Herausgeber hinzugefügt, sind also lediglich als unverbindliche Vorschläge zu betrachten.

Dr. FRITZ STEIN

BEETHOVEN himself called this sonata movement for viola and violoncello “Duett mit zwei obligaten Augengläsern” (Duet requiring two pairs of spectacles). He probably wrote the movement for two players of his acquaintance of whose shortsightedness he was making fun.

The present edition is the first publication after the original in the British Museum. There is a striking melodic resemblance between this duet and the first movement of Beethoven's string quartet in C minor, op. 18 No. 4. Hence it may be assumed that both works were composed at about the same time, 1795-98.

The autograph is hastily written and partly illegible. Dynamic marks are entirely lacking, and only in three places are there indications as to legato and staccato. The words “*pizz.*” and “*con arco*” in bars 105-106 of the viola part and “Adagio” in bar 108 are authentic. All the other tempo, expression, phrasing and bowing marks are editorial suggestions.

Dr. FRITZ STEIN

Duett mit zwei obligaten Augengläsern.

Sonatensatz für Viola und Violoncello.

Allegro.

L. van Beethoven.

Viola. *f*

Violoncello. *mf*

mf

f

10

f

15 V

tr

tr

20

p

p

25

cresc.

f

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The right hand starts with a rest, then plays a series of eighth notes with a dynamic marking of *f*. The left hand plays a descending eighth-note pattern. Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*. There are also accents (*v*) and slurs.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Measure 5 is marked with the number 30. The right hand features a rapid sixteenth-note passage. The left hand continues with eighth-note patterns. Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Measure 9 is marked with the number 35. The tempo marking *poco riten.* and the expression marking *espressivo* appear above the staff. Dynamic markings include *p*. There are accents (*v*) and slurs.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Measure 13 is marked with the number 40. The right hand has a series of chords and eighth notes. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*. There are accents (*v*) and slurs.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Measure 17 is marked with the number 45. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth notes. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p*.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. The right hand features a complex sixteenth-note passage. The left hand has a similar accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* and *p*. There are slurs.

50

cresc. *fp* *cresc.*

cresc. *f* *p*

Detailed description: This system contains measures 50 through 54. The right hand features a complex, multi-measure arpeggiated figure with various accidentals. The left hand has a simpler accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *fp*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *p*.

55

f *p*

f *p spiccato*

Detailed description: This system contains measures 55 through 59. Measure 55 has a *f* dynamic. Measure 56 features a *p* dynamic. Measure 57 has a *f* dynamic. Measure 58 has a *p spiccato* dynamic. Measure 59 has a *p* dynamic. There are trill markings above measures 56 and 58.

cresc. *cresc.* *t*

Detailed description: This system contains measures 60 through 64. Measure 60 has a *cresc.* dynamic. Measure 61 has a *cresc.* dynamic. Measure 62 has a *t* (trill) marking. Measure 63 has a *cresc.* dynamic. Measure 64 has a *t* (trill) marking.

60

f *mp* *p*

fp *mp*

Detailed description: This system contains measures 65 through 69. Measure 65 has a *f* dynamic. Measure 66 has a *mp* dynamic. Measure 67 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 68 has a *fp* dynamic. Measure 69 has a *mp* dynamic. There are *v* (accents) markings above measures 65, 66, 67, and 69.

65

mp *cresc.* *f* *p*

p

Detailed description: This system contains measures 70 through 74. Measure 70 has a *mp* dynamic. Measure 71 has a *cresc.* dynamic. Measure 72 has a *f* dynamic. Measure 73 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 74 has a *p* dynamic. There are *v* (accents) markings above measures 70, 71, 72, and 73.

1. 2.

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

Detailed description: This system contains measures 75 through 79. Measure 75 has a *cresc.* dynamic. Measure 76 has a *f* dynamic. Measure 77 has a *cresc.* dynamic. Measure 78 has a *f* dynamic. Measure 79 has a *f* dynamic. There are first and second endings marked above measures 77 and 78.

70

75

80

85

90

95

cresc.

fp

cresc.

100

molto

ff

105

pizz. *arco* *pizz.* *arco* *pizz.* *arco* *pizz.* *arco* *pizz.*

Adagio.

arco

dimin. e ritard.

pp *f*

arco

110

mf

This system contains measures 110 to 114. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic marking *mf* is present at the beginning.

115

mf
f

This system contains measures 115 to 119. The right hand continues with slurred eighth notes, and the left hand has some rests. The dynamic marking *mf* is in the right hand, and *f* is in the left hand.

120

f

This system contains measures 120 to 124. The right hand has a more active melodic line, and the left hand continues with eighth notes. The dynamic marking *f* is in the right hand.

125

dimin. - - p
p
cresc. - -

This system contains measures 125 to 129. The right hand starts with a *dimin.* marking leading to a *p* dynamic. The left hand has a *p* dynamic. The system ends with a *cresc.* marking.

130

f
f

This system contains measures 130 to 134. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has eighth notes. The dynamic marking *f* is in both hands.

135

dimin. - - p
mf

This system contains measures 135 to 139. The right hand has a *dimin.* marking leading to a *p* dynamic. The left hand has a *mf* dynamic.

140

ten. *espr.*

p *calando* *a tempo*

145

p

150

mp *p* *mp*

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

155

fp *cresc.* *f*

160

p *spiccato* *cresc.*

Vcello:

This musical score consists of six systems of piano music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure numbers 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, and 195 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The score includes various dynamics such as *cresc.*, *f*, *p*, *pp*, and *ff*. Trills are marked with *(tr)*. The final system ends with the instruction *cresc. al Fine*. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and triplets.

MINUETTO

Der erste Satz der Sonate "Duett mit zwei obligaten Augengläsern" für Viola und Violoncello wurde von Fritz Stein nach dem Autograph im Britischen Museum (Add. MSS. 29801 Fol. 135-137) herausgegeben (Edition Peters No. 3375a).

1948 wurde ein Minuetto gleichfalls im Britischen Museum entdeckt. Wegen der Ähnlichkeit im Charakter, Schlüssel, Besetzung, Tinte und Papier ist anzunehmen, dass dieses Minuetto der zweite Satz der "Augengläser" Sonate ist.

Takt 11 bis 13 der Viola Stimme sind in dem reichlich flüchtig skizzierten Autograph unleserlich. Sie wurden deshalb vom Herausgeber ergänzt, und gleichfalls die gänzlich fehlenden Phrasierungs- und Ausdrucksbezeichnungen.

Vom dritten Satz in C dur sind nur 21 Takte der Viola Stimme und 3 Takte der Violoncello Stimme erhalten.

The first movement of the Sonata for Viola and Violoncello "Duett mit zwei obligaten Augengläsern" (Duet with two obligato eyeglasses) was edited by Fritz Stein after the autograph in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 29801 Fol. 135-137) (Peters Edition No. 3375a).

In 1948, a Minuetto was discovered in Folio 119 of the same MSS. Owing to similarities of character, key, instrumentation, ink, paper, etc., it is assumed that this Minuetto is the second movement of the same Duet-Sonata.

In the hastily written autograph, bars 11-12-13 of the viola part are illegible; they are here reconstructed by the editor. Bowing and expression marks are entirely lacking and these too have been added.

The opening of a third movement (in C major) is in Folio 137 (21 bars for the viola and three bars of the cello part).

Le premier mouvement de la Sonate pour alto et violoncelle "Duett mit zwei obligaten Augengläsern" (Duo pour deux lorgnons obligés) a été publié par Fritz Stein d'après le manuscrit du British Museum (Add. MSS. 29801 Fol. 135-137).

En 1948, on découvrait un Menuet au folio 119 du même manuscrit. La similitude d'écriture, de ton, des instruments, d'encre, de papier etc. a permis de conclure que ce Menuet est le second mouvement de cette même Sonate.

Dans ce manuscrit, écrit à la hâte, les mesures 11, 12 et 13 de la partie d'alto sont illisibles; elles ont été reconstituées par l'éditeur. Le phrasé et les nuances manquent complètement; ils ont été ajoutés.

Le début du troisième mouvement (en ut majeur) est au folio 137 (21 mesures pour l'alto et 3 mesures pour le violoncelle).