

Konzert in D-Dur

I

Karl Ditters von Dittersdorf
1739-1799

Allegro moderato

13 ① 7

mf

mf

②

p

pp *cresc.*

③ Flag. *p*

mf

f

④ 9

mf *p*

mf

f

⑤ *mf*

Flag. *p*

f

⑥ *mf*

⑦ *mf* *cresc.*

mf

⑧ Flag. *p*

mf

cresc. *f*

KONZERT „D-dur“⁶⁶

Komponiert um 1767

Allegro moderato

Krebs 172

Kontrabass

f

Tutti

Klavier*)

f Tutti

4

p

p

8

f

f

11

*) Klavierpartitur in E-dur siehe S. 2.

*) For piano score in E major see p. 2.

*) Pour la partie de piano en Mi majeur, cf. p. 2.

14 A

14 15 16

17

17 18 19

20

20 21 22

23

23 24 25

26

26 27 28 29

Solo

p Str.

31

35

39

43

46

*1 Flageolet-Klang ist zwei Oktaven höher (auch T. 93ff und T. 125ff). Die Griffchrift der Quelle deutet auf Ausführung in tiefer Lage hin (Wiener Stimmung).

*2 The sound of the harmonics is two octaves higher (same in M. 93ff and M. 125ff). The fingering notation of the source suggests it was executed in low position (Viennese tuning).

*3 Les harmoniques sonnent deux octaves plus haut (idem à M. 93ff et M. 125ff). Les doigts originaux suggèrent une exécution dans les positions basses (accord viennois).

49

53

D

Tutti

f

mf

f Tutti

56

59

62

Solo

p Str.

67

72 Φ vi-*)

p Tutti

76

80 -de Φ

Bs.

85 E

Str.

*) Im Erstdruck von der Quelle abweichende Kürzung (vi- -de) und geänderter Takt 84:

The first edition departs from the source by introducing a cut (vi- -de) and altering M. 84:

La première édition se différencie de l'original par l'introduction d'une coupure (vi- -de) et un changement à M. 84:

de Φ

81 Kh.

91

Flag.

p

96

Flag. Flag. Flag.

f Tutti

f Tutti

100

103

p

p

106

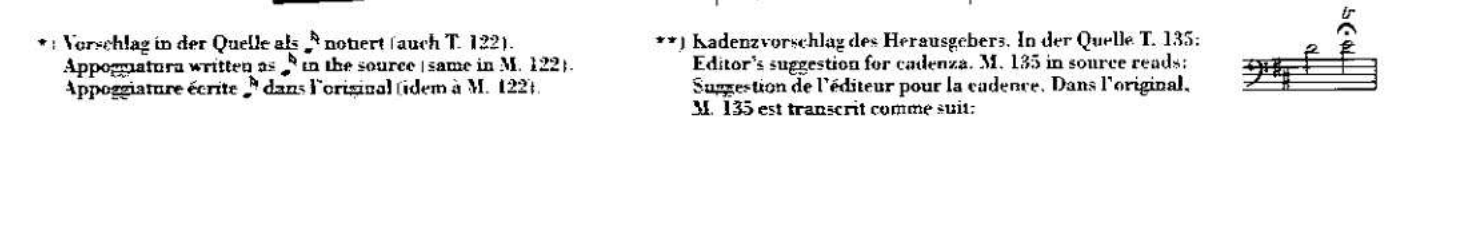
f

f

p Str.

F Solo

111  +Bls.

116  Str.  H Flag.  127  132 Cadenza**) *a tempo*  *f* Tutti

*: Vorschlag in der Quelle als $\flat$ notiert (auch T. 122).
 Appoggiatura written as $\flat$ in the source (same in M. 122).
 Appoggiatura écrite $\flat$ dans l'original (idem à M. 122).

**): Kadenzvorschlag des Herausgebers. In der Quelle T. 135:
 Editor's suggestion for cadenza. M. 135 in source reads:
 Suggestion de l'éditeur pour la cadence. Dans l'original,
 M. 135 est transcrit comme suit:



136 *Tutti*
($\frac{2}{4}$)
f

f *Tutti*

139

142 *p*

147

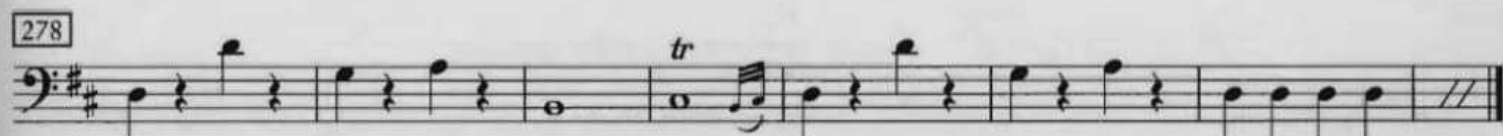
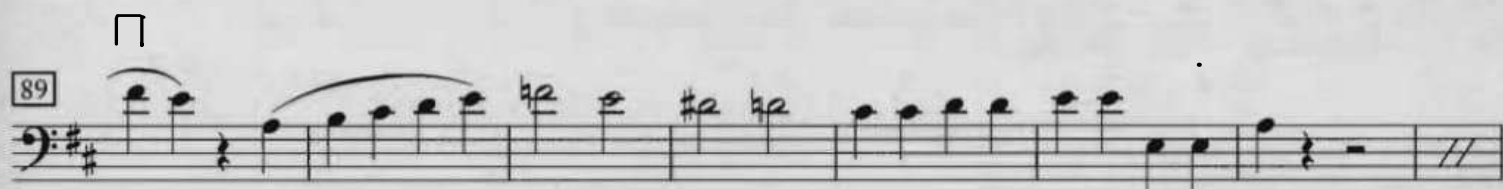
150 *f*

Die Hochzeit des Figaro

Ouvertüre

Presto [$\text{♩} = 136$]

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
KV 492



Verdi $\leadsto$ Nabucco

START No. 8

BASS

SCENA e FINALE 2.^o

ALL^o AGITATO

-tā!

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Gloria Abiga". The score is written on ten staves, featuring various musical notations including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like "pp", "p", "cresc.", and "ff". The piece is marked "ALL. AGITATO" and includes a tempo change to "Gloria Abiga" at the end.

Britten ~ Peter Grimes

Handwritten musical score for Peter Grimes by Benjamin Britten. The score is written on five staves, with the top staff being a vocal line and the others being piano accompaniment. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various performance markings and dynamics:

- Staff 1 (Vocal):** Starts with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The melody is marked with slurs and accents. Dynamics include *dim.* and *(f)*.
- Staff 2 (Piano):** Features a *dim.* marking and an *espr.* (espressivo) marking. The accompaniment includes slurs and accents.
- Staff 3 (Piano):** Continues the piano accompaniment with slurs and accents.
- Staff 4 (Piano):** Includes a *(P)* (piano) marking and a *morendo* marking. The tempo is marked *Lento* with a quarter note equal to 66 (♩ = 66).
- Staff 5 (Piano):** Ends with a *(PP)* (pianissimo) marking.

The score is written in a clear, legible hand, with various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings used throughout.

Handwritten musical score for SATZ 2. The score consists of 14 staves of music. The notation is complex, featuring many notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). There are also some markings that appear to be "cl." and "dub. up". The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Handwritten musical score for a piano piece, consisting of 14 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics markings include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *mp* (mezzo-piano). Articulation markings include accents, staccato, and slurs. Performance markings include *ad lib*, *tr* (trills), *arco*, *lento*, and *tempo*. The score is written in a single system, with the key signature changing from one flat to two flats. The piece concludes with a final chord and a double bar line.

ad lib

Handwritten musical score for "The Merry Widow" by Franz Lehár. The score is written on ten staves, with the top two staves likely representing the piano and violin parts. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *all.* (allegro). There are also handwritten annotations like "V" and "V2" above notes, and "allegro" at the bottom. The score is a page from a manuscript, showing the composer's original notation.

II. Satz ADAGIO

Handwritten musical score for "Lied der Nacht" by Franz Schubert. The score is written on ten staves, featuring various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The title "Lied der Nacht" is written at the top. The score includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 3/4. The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score is divided into two systems, with the first system containing staves 1-5 and the second system containing staves 6-10. The score ends with a double bar line and a final chord.

Handwritten musical score for a piano piece, featuring multiple staves with complex notation, including dynamics, articulation, and performance instructions.

Key features and markings:

- Dynamics:** *mf*, *f*, *pp*, *ff*, *dim*, *sf*, *sfz*, *ppz*.
- Articulation:** *acc* (accents), *stacc* (staccato), *leg* (legato), *div* (divisi).
- Performance Instructions:** *Cresc* (Crescendo), *dim* (Diminuendo), *sfz* (Sforzando), *ppz* (Pianissimo).
- Notation:** Includes various note values (eighths, sixteens, thirty-seconds), rests, and complex rhythmic patterns.
- Staff Structure:** The score is organized into systems of staves, with some staves containing multiple measures of music.

Handwritten musical score for a piano piece, featuring multiple staves with complex notation, including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a single system across ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like *f*, *mf*, *pp*, and *ppp*. There are also handwritten annotations and fingerings throughout the piece.

Key markings and annotations include:

- f* (forte)
- mf* (mezzo-forte)
- pp* (pianissimo)
- ppp* (pianississimo)
- molto*
- meno mosso*
- meno mosso - 2*
- meno mosso - 3*
- meno mosso - 4*
- meno mosso - 5*
- meno mosso - 6*
- meno mosso - 7*
- meno mosso - 8*
- meno mosso - 9*
- meno mosso - 10*
- meno mosso - 11*
- meno mosso - 12*
- meno mosso - 13*
- meno mosso - 14*
- meno mosso - 15*
- meno mosso - 16*
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- meno mosso - 35*
- meno mosso - 36*
- meno mosso - 37*
- meno mosso - 38*
- meno mosso - 39*
- meno mosso - 40*
- meno mosso - 41*
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- meno mosso - 46*
- meno mosso - 47*
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- meno mosso - 91*
- meno mosso - 92*
- meno mosso - 93*
- meno mosso - 94*
- meno mosso - 95*
- meno mosso - 96*
- meno mosso - 97*
- meno mosso - 98*
- meno mosso - 99*
- meno mosso - 100*

Concierto en Do Mayor

J. K. Vanhal

Transportado por: José Antonio Zapata Ornelas

Contrabass
Standard tuning

♩ = 94

Allegro moderato

cb.

pho.

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16

cb.

pno.

17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24

p

25 26 27 28

30

cb.

pno.

29

30

31

32

f

p

33

34

35

36

f

37

38

39

40

tr

p

41

42

43

44

45

dolce

p

cb. 46 47 48 49 50 *tr*

pno. *f*

51 52 *tr* 53 54 *f*

55 *tr* 56 57 58 59

60 61 62 63 64 *p*

cb.

pno.

65 66 67 68

70

69 70 71 72

cresc. *f* *p*

73 74 75 76

77 78 79 80

mf *p*

cb.

pno.

81 82 83 84 85

cresc. *f*

86 87 88 89

90 91 92 93

p *p*

94 95 96 97 98

cresc.

100

cb.

pno.

f

p



103

104

tr

105

106

107

tr

mf

p



110

108

109

110

111

f

p



112

113

114

115

116

f

p

cresc.

tr

salto del 116 al 124

3 3

inicio parte opcional

cb.

pno.

f

117 118 119 120 *tr*

final parte opcional

p *f*

121 122 123 *tr* 124

125 126 *tr* 127 128

Cadenza Gruber**130***a tempo*

129 130 131 132

133 134 135 136

cb.

pno.

133 134 135 136

Contrabass

Standard tuning

$\text{♩} = 50$

Adagio

cb.

pno.

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 10

11 12 13 14 15

p

cb.

pno.

Measures 16-20. The clarinet part (cb.) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano part (pno.) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

Measures 21-25. The clarinet part continues with a melodic line. The piano part features a more active accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns in the right hand and eighth-note patterns in the left hand.

30

Measures 26-30. The clarinet part has a melodic line with a triplet in measure 29. The piano part has a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

Measures 31-35. The clarinet part has a melodic line with a triplet in measure 31. The piano part has a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

cb.

pno.

36 37 *tr* 38 39 40

41 42 43 44 45

p

46 47 48 49 50

f *p*

51 52 53 54 55

mf *pp* *cresc.*

cb.

pno.

56 57 58 59 60

f *p*

61 62 63 64 65

mf *f*

66 67 68 69

70

70 71 72 73 74

p

cb.

pno.

75 76 77 78 79

80

80 81 82 83 84

mf

85 86 87 88

p *mf*

90

89 90 91 92

p

cb.

pno.

93 94 95 96 97

100

98 99 100 101

tr

mf *p*

102 103 104 105

tr

f

Cadenza Gruber

106 107 108 109

f *p*

4. Akt

Andante mosso $\text{♩} = 84$
con sord.

Aida

Giuseppe Verdi

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is a vocal line in bass clef, starting with a double bar line and a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#). It features a long melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef, also in two sharps. It begins with a key signature change to two sharps and includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and a triplet marked with a '3'. The tempo 'Andante mosso' and the note value '♩ = 84' are indicated above the vocal staff. The text 'con sord.' is written below the piano staff. The title 'Aida' and the composer 'Giuseppe Verdi' are positioned above the vocal staff. The act number '4. Akt' is on the far left.

Die Walküre

1. Akt, Vorspiel und 1. Szene

Stürmisch [♩ ca. 120]

Richard Wagner

The musical score is written for a bass instrument in 3/8 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The tempo is marked 'Stürmisch' with a metronome indication of approximately 120 quarter notes per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various dynamic markings: *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *cresc.* (crescendo). There are also articulation marks such as accents (^) and slurs. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some passages marked with a '5' indicating a quintuplet. The first staff has a tempo marking 'ca. 120' and a 'V' marking. The second staff has a 'V' marking. The third staff has a 'dim.' marking. The fourth staff has a 'cresc.' marking. The fifth staff has a 'f' marking. The sixth staff has a 'p' marking. The seventh staff has a 'dim.' marking. The eighth staff has a 'cresc.' marking. The ninth staff has a 'f' marking. The tenth staff has a 'p' marking.

Musical score for "L'Espresso" by Franz Liszt, featuring ten staves of bass clef notation. The score includes various musical notations such as sixteenth-note runs, slurs, and dynamic markings like *p*, *cresc.*, *più f*, *ff*, and *sempre ff*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 5 and 6. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final *ff* marking.

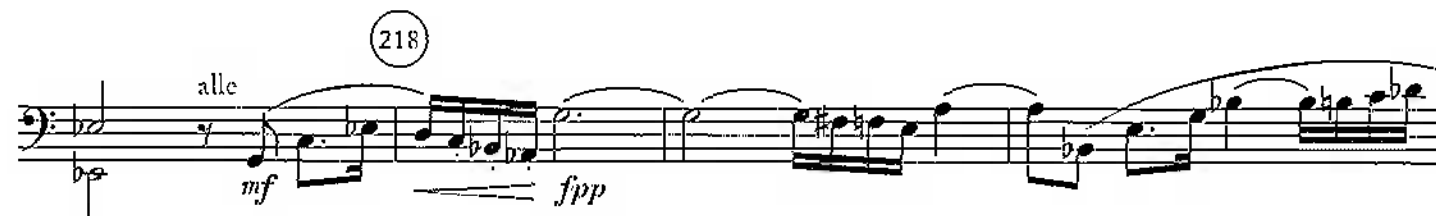
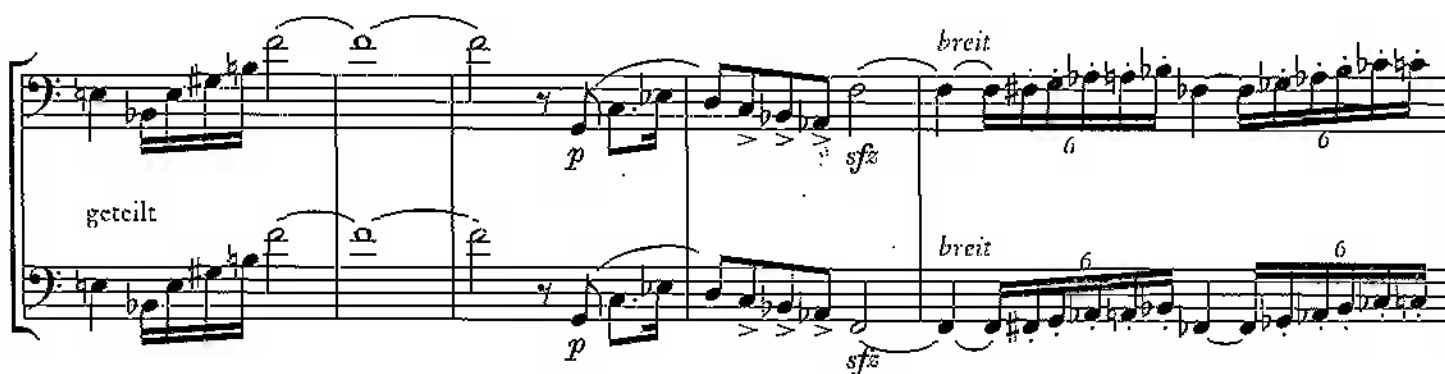
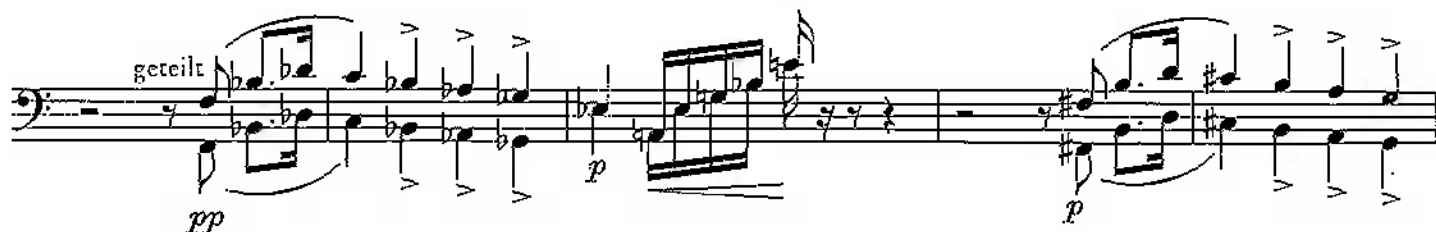
Salome

39

4. Szene

Richard Strauss
op. 54

$\text{♩} = 112$ [$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 104$]



Handwritten notes: 2, 59 EV, JON

73 *Very agitated* $\text{♩} = 126$
Molto agitato

930 arco *ppp*

934 *pp* *unis* *div*

937 *unis*

940 *div* *unis*

943 *cresc*

74

946 *f* *pp*

949 *f* *pp*

75

953

957 *cresc* *mf* *pp* *div*

960 *unis* *div*

963 *pp* *f* *3* *5*

969 *div*

ppp

76

972 *cresc*

unis

The musical score consists of two staves of music for double bass. The first staff, starting at measure 969, features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with 'div' and 'ppp'. The second staff, starting at measure 972, continues the melody, marked with a boxed '76' and 'cresc'. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a 3/4 time signature.

Konzert für Kontrabass und Orchester

Giovanni Bottesini
herausgegeben von Klaus Trumpf

Allegro moderato

The musical score is written for a contrabass instrument in bass clef, 4/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music, with measures numbered 4, 9, 12, 16, 20, 23, and 26. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato'. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes), slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *p* (piano), *p espressivo*, *cresc.* (crescendo), *sf* (sforzando), and *dim.* (diminuendo). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is published by Klaus Trumpf.

29 *cresc.* *sf*

32 *p* *cresc.*

35 *f* *I I*

39 *p* *cresc.* *f*

43 *p* *cresc.*

46 *robusto* *sf* *sf*

49 *sf* *p*

52 *sf* *f*

55 *f*

1) *f*

59 *cresc.* *f*

63 *f* *p* *cresc.*

66 *sf*

70 *f* *dim.* *p*

74

78 *dim.* *p*

81 *sf* *cresc.* *f*

84 *p* *f* *sf*

87 *sf* *sf* *sf* *III* *sf* *sf* *sf* *f*

91 Cadenza

97 *sf* *f*

99 *f* 3 3 *f* 3 3

101 2)

103 *f* *vibrato*

107 3)

110 *vibrato*

113 *a tempo* *tr* *cresc.* *sf* *sf* *tr*

118 4) *tr* *sf* *f* *p* II III

122 *f* *p*

124 *cresc.*

126 *f*

im Autograph notiert / noted in the autograph

2) 101 3 3

3) 107 *sf*

4) 118 *tr* *sf*

57 *dim.* *sf* *p* *poco rall.* *dim.*

63 0 4 *rall.*

Double Bass Concerto No.2

Ed. Isaac Trapkus
(b.1984)
version: 2023/06/18

In A minor for bass in orchestra tuning (E-A-d-g)
Transposed from the B minor manuscript for bass and piano

Giovanni Bottesini
(1821-1889)

I

Allegro Moderato

Contrabass

Piano

5 *Solo espressivo*

Cb.

Pno.

8

The musical score is written for Contrabass, Piano, and Cello/Bassoon (Cb.). The tempo is Allegro Moderato. The key signature is A minor. The score is divided into three systems. The first system shows the initial measures with dynamic markings *sf*, *p*, and *pp*. The second system, starting at measure 5, is marked *Solo espressivo* and features triplets and slurs. The third system, starting at measure 8, continues the triplet patterns and includes a *p* dynamic marking. The Piano part consists of chords and arpeggiated figures, while the Cb. part features melodic lines with triplets and slurs.

11

Cb.

3 3 3 3

dim.

p

p

3

Pno.

14

Cb.

3 3 3

cresc.

Pno.

cresc.

17

Cb.

3 3 3 3

Pno.

21

Cb.

p

3 3 3

p

cresc.

Pno.

p

3 3 3

cresc.

p

25

Cb. *sf* *p*

Pno. *sf* *p*

28

Cb. *cresc.*

Pno. *cresc.*

31

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

Pno. *sf* *cresc.*

35

Cb. *f* (*rall.*)

Pno. *f* *sf*

38

Cb.

Pno.

mf

p

41

Cb.

Pno.

cresc.

f

mf

44

Cb.

Pno.

p

cresc.

p

47

Cb.

Pno.

sf

sf

50

Cb.

p

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

cresc.

Pno.

p

cresc.

53

Cb.

sf

3 3

f

Pno.

sf

f

f

56

Cb.

f

Pno.

f

sf

f

3 3

59

Cb.

cresc.

3 3

Pno.

61

Cb.

Pno.

f *f* *p*

p 3

65

Cb.

Pno.

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

68

Cb.

Pno.

f

72

Cb.

Pno.

p

[illegible]

79

Cb.

dim.

3

3

Pno.

meno

85

Cb.

Pno.

f *f* *f* *f* *f*

f *f* *f* *f*

94

Cb.

Cadenza

sf

Pno.

Cb.

The musical score for the Contrabass (Cb.) part begins at measure 98. It is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The piece starts with a forte (*sf*) dynamic. The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed in groups of six. There are several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over the notes) and slurs. The dynamics shift to *f* (forte) later in the passage. The score ends with a final triplet of sixteenth notes.

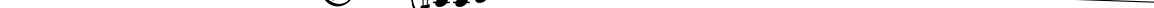
101

Cb.

A musical score for Contrabass (Cb.) in 2/4 time. The score is written on a grand staff with a bass clef on the left and a treble clef on the right. The key signature has one flat (Bb). The music features a complex, fast-paced melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several slurs and accents throughout the piece. The score is numbered 101 at the beginning.

105

Cb.

Cb. 

[illegible]

120

Cb.

Pno.

p

p

p

123

Cb.

Pno.

(stretto)

cresc.

(stretto)

cresc.

126

Cb.

Pno.

ff

ff

*) Measures 118 and 119 of the solo line differ in Bottesini's other transcriptions of this concerto. Some bassists may prefer to play m.118 an octave higher and then m.119 an octave lower with varying pickups into m.120.

II

Andante

Contrabass

Piano

6

Cb.

Pno.

11

Cb.

Pno.

16

Cb.

Pno.

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

p

cresc. *f*

cresc. *f*

f *f*

20

Cb.

Pno.

p

24

Cb.

Pno.

cresc.

p

28

Cb.

Pno.

cresc.

32

Cb.

Pno.

cresc.

34

Cb.

Pno.

f

dim.

f

sf

diminendo

sf

37

Cb.

Pno.

f

f

40

Cb.

Pno.

ff

dim.

43

Cb.

Pno.

poco rall.

a tempo

p

poco rall.

a tempo

p

p

48

Cb.

cresc.

f

Pno.

cresc.

f

f

52

Cb.

f *sf* *p*

Pno.

f *sf* *p* *cresc.*

56

Cb.

f *sf*

Pno.

sf dim. *p* *sf* *sf*

60

Cb.

p

Pno.

62

Cb.

rall. *dim.*

Pno.

rall.

dim.

p

66

Cb.

rall.

Pno.

colla parte

p

rall.

p

Beethoven — Symphony No. 9

Violoncello e Contrabbasso

17

Presto $\text{♩} = 96$

Legni

11

22

Fag.

dim.

p

Allegro ma non troppo $\text{♩} = 88$

30

div. *pp*

Tempo I

38

unis. *f*

ff

dim.

ritard.

poco Adagio

45

Vello. *p*

Vivace *pizz.*

Tempo I

56

Vello C.B. *f*

dim.

Adagio cantabile

Fag. I

Tempo I Allegro

65

p

cresc.

ff

Allegro assai $\text{♩} = 80$

75

Fag. I

Tempo I Allegro

f

84

Fag.

La Traviata

Giuseppe Verdi

1. Akt, 4. Scena

Allegro vivo [$\text{♩} = 92$]

Allegro vivo [♩ = 92]

pp

cresc.

poco a poco [al ff]

ff

14

2. Akt, 2. Szene

Allegro $\text{♩} = 80$ [$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 96$]

Giuseppe Verdi

10 Takte nach (2)

pp

ff

7. Szene

Allegro $\text{♩} = 104$ [$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 96$]

26 Takte nach (13)

pp

8. Szene

Allegro $\text{♩} = 138$

51 Takte nach (15)

ppp

f

p

f

f

f

Der Rosenkavalier

2. Aufzug

Richard Strauss
op. 59Ziemlich schnell $\text{♩} = 100$

(102) Allegro assai

Musical score for Der Rosenkavalier, 2. Aufzug, measures 102-154. The score is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features various dynamics (f, mf, p, ff, cresc., dim., pp) and articulations (accents, slurs). Measure 103 is marked with a circled '103'. Measure 104 has a circled '104'. Measure 105 has a circled '105'. Measure 106 has a circled '106'. Measure 107 has a circled '107'. Measure 154 has a circled '154'. The score includes a double bar line and a repeat sign in measure 154.

(155) *mf* *p* *cresc.* *mf*

(156) *dim.* *p* *dim.* *pp* *p*

(166) $\text{♩} = 76$ [$\text{♩} = 69$] *f* *p*

(167) *cresc.* *mf* (169) *f*

(170) *f* *fp* *f*

(171) *p* *f* *p* *cresc.*

(172) *f* (173) *mf* *f* *mf cresc.*

(174) *f* *mf* *f* *mf cresc.*

(175) *f* *mf*

4. Akt

Othello

Giuseppe Verdi

Poco più mosso $\text{♩} = 80$ [$\text{♩} = 66$]

Ⓢ legato con sord.

The musical score consists of five staves of music in bass clef, key of B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations include 'pp' (pianissimo), 'f' (forte), 'ppp' (pianississimo), 'dim.' (diminuendo), 'p' (piano), 'stacc.' (staccato), 'un poco più marc. e cresc.' (a little more marked and crescendo), and 'ff' (fortissimo). There are also handwritten 'V' marks above several notes. A circled 'X' is present on the third staff. The score begins with a double bar line and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The tempo is marked 'Poco più mosso' with a tempo indicator of 80 beats per minute (quarter note) or 66 beats per minute (half note). The performance instruction 'legato con sord.' is written above the first staff.