

Joseph Schubert

## Konzert

für Viola und Orchester  
for Viola and Orchestra

C-Dur / Ut majeur / C major

Herausgegeben von / Edited by  
Karlheinz Schultz-Hauser

Klavierauszug / Piano reduction

VAB 27  
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Partitur CON 132  
Stimmen

PREVIEW  
Low Resolution

## VORWORT

Joseph Schubert wurde 1757 zu Warraschau in Böhmen als Sohn eines  
Kantors geboren. Seinen ersten Musikunterricht erhielt er von seinem  
Vater. Ab 1778 wurde er in Berlin von Johann Gottfried Benda und  
Paul Kohn im Violinspiel unterrichtet. Im Jahre 1781 ging er  
als Hofmusikus an die Kapelle in Mariburg. 1788 ging  
er als Bratschist an die Hofkapelle in Dreabrunn. Am 18. Juli  
1837.

Schubert trat schon frühzeitig in die Dienste der Kaiserin auf allen  
Böden der Musik an die Öffentlichkeit. Er hatte den Reichtum der  
schönen Welt, seine Kompositionen waren instrumentale Genüsse  
besonders in der Kammermusik. (aus: *Joseph Schubert*, Leipzig, 1811.)

In seinen drei Kammerkonzerten (LB Dresden) wurde das in  
Dresden veröffentlichte Werk ausgewählt, und diesem Konzert die  
eigenen Gedanken an geschriebenen Kammerkonzerten  
schon erhalten geblieben sind. In dem vorliegen-  
den Werk hat die Partitur die getreu nach den Stimm-  
büchern von Schubert wiedergegeben. Die vierauszug daran. Offensicht-  
lich sind die Stimmen verbessert, die Artikulationszusätze sind  
eingetragen. Die Orchesterstimmen wurden dagegen dynamisch und  
für den modernen Gebrauch eingerichtet.

*Karlheinz Schultz-Hauser*

## PRÉFACE

Fils d'un cantor, Joseph Schubert naît en 1797 à Wagram, en Autriche, sous le règne de l'empereur François II. Après avoir reçu de son père une première éducation musicale, il étudia le violon, à partir de 1798, auprès de son frère aîné, Joseph, à la Chapelle royale de Vienne. Puis, en 1811, il se rendit à Berlin, prussienne pour entrer dans l'orchestre du roi de Prusse, poste qu'il échangea en 1812 contre celui de violoniste à la cour de Dresde. C'est là qu'il mourut le 19 septembre 1828, à l'âge de 31 ans. Tout jeune encore, Schubert se consacra à la composition de nombreux ouvrages de tout genre. Ses œuvres, à l'exception de quelques symphonies, sont restées inédites, et ce n'est qu'à partir de 1840, grâce à l'initiative de Felix Schumann, que l'on a commencé à éditer ses œuvres. Parmi ses œuvres concertistiques, on trouve dans la bibliographie de l'œuvre de Chopin, sous la rubrique « œuvres de majeur », car Schubert ne se consacra qu'à une seule œuvre dans la présente édition, qui est une sonate pour piano, le premier mouvement duquel a été produit fidèlement le texte d'après le manuscrit autographe. Les autres mouvements de la réduction pour piano ont été corrigés et les erreurs manifestes ont été corrigées et nos indications relatives à l'articulation sont aisément identifiables. En ce qui concerne les parties d'orchestre, elles ont été pourvues d'indications dynamiques et techniques propres à en faciliter l'exécution.

Karlheinz Schütz-Hausser

## PREFACE

Joseph Schubert, born at Warnsdorf, Bohemia, in 1797, obtained his first musical education from his father, who was organist, church organist, choir master and musician in the town of Warnsdorf. He went to Berlin to study the violin with Paul Kuhn, and in 1821 he went to Vienna and by 1820 he had made rapid progress. He was appointed musician to the Marquis of Saxe-Coburg and was appointed as viola player in the court orchestra. He died on 28 July 1837.

Quite early in his career Schubert published his compositions as a string quartet at home in Warnsdorf. His first work was the musical dictionary of 1822. Other notable works were his harmonic and instrumental studies.

His three known works were kept at the Bohemian State Library, Brno. The first work was published in 1822. The second publication as it still bears the date of 1822. The third work was published by Schubert probably in 1822. The work has evidence of never been printed before, and the first edition of our first edition was published in 1822. The original purpose of the correction of evident errors and the addition of articulation signs are easily recognizable as they were added to the original manuscript. However, were completely marked for publication.

*Karlheinz Schultz-Hauser*

**PREVIEW**  
**Low Resolution**

STRUMENTI

20

Corn in C

Opera in G

**PREVIEW**  
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# Konzert

C-Dur / Ut majeur / C major

Herausgegeben von  
Karlheinz Schultz-Hauser

Joseph Schubert

Allegro

The first system of the musical score is in common time (C). The treble clef part begins with a half note C4, followed by quarter notes D4, E4, and F4. The bass clef part starts with a half note C3, followed by quarter notes D3, E3, and F3. A piano (*pp*) dynamic marking is placed above the first measure of the bass line. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system continues the piece. The treble clef part features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass clef part continues with quarter notes G3, A3, B3, and C4. The system ends with a double bar line.

The third system shows the treble clef part with a half note D5, followed by quarter notes C5, B4, and A4. The bass clef part continues with quarter notes D4, E4, F4, and G4. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The fourth system features a half note G4 in the treble clef, followed by quarter notes F4, E4, and D4. The bass clef part consists of a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. A crescendo (*cresc.*) marking is placed above the bass line, and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking is placed above the final measure. The system ends with a double bar line.

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The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a sequence of chords and notes, including a half note chord with a sharp sign. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a sequence of notes, including a half note chord with a sharp sign.

The second system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff features a complex, multi-measure chordal passage with many notes. The lower staff contains a sequence of notes, including a half note chord with a sharp sign.

The third system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff features a complex, multi-measure chordal passage with many notes. The lower staff contains a sequence of notes, including a half note chord with a sharp sign. A dynamic marking 'p' is present at the end of the system.

The fourth system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a sequence of notes, including a half note chord with a sharp sign. The lower staff contains a sequence of notes, including a half note chord with a sharp sign. A dynamic marking 'p' is present at the beginning of the system.

The fifth system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a sequence of notes, including a half note chord with a sharp sign. The lower staff contains a sequence of notes, including a half note chord with a sharp sign. A dynamic marking 'p' is present at the beginning of the system.

PREVIEW  
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