

Oboe I

2. Suite aus dem Ballett "Spartakus"

Großes Adagio

A. Chatschaturian

18 $\text{♩} = 68$ poco rit. Solo (poco più mosso)
p dolce espr.
3
3
3
poco rit. f a tempo
3 p 3
1
20 3 5 2 poco rit. a tempo
2 2 3
accel. 4 21 Lento 1 2 rit. 3 22 a tempo
5
molto rit. f p
kl. I 2 3
Solo poco sosten.
23 a tempo molto rit. Solo
mf dolce poco sosten. p
a tpo 3 2 p dolce

24 a tempo molto rit. a tempo più mosso accel.

3 1 3 25 6 3 26 Hrn. 4

Hrn. 27 Allegro

7 f

accel. 5

27a mf poco a poco cresc.

molto ritard. 28 Tempo I, Maestoso

b p. ff

3 3

3 3 3

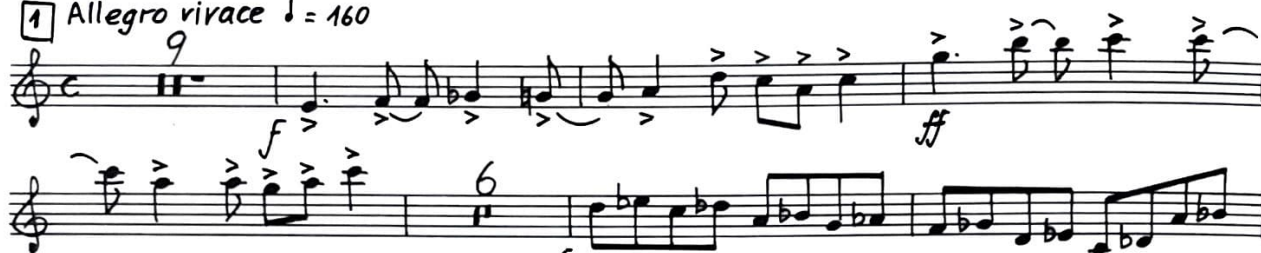
poco rit. a tempo rit. 1 a tempo 2 p

29 tacet

* Der Komponist hat sich bei Aufführungen hier und an den Parallelstellen für die rhythmische Form der Erstfassung ( statt ) entschieden.

2. Auftritt der Kaulleute und Kurtsirnenen

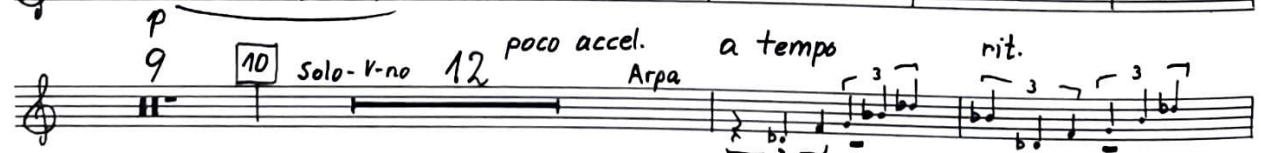
1 Allegro vivace ♩ = 160



2 L'istesso tempo



6 Moderato ♩ = 76



Lento *Allegro vivace* $\text{♩} = 168$

p cresc.
f
ff
ff
ff
1
16
poco a poco cresc. e molto accel.
sub. p *attacca*

3. Auftritt des Spartacus

tacet al
 G.P. 5 1 Fg. 10 poco rit. 6 cor 2

Andante $\text{♩} = 152$

Vc., Cb. 4 cor.

7 5 8 4

f V-ni pizz. 1 9 3

mf 4 10 7

11 f 1

f b_{tr}^b b_{tr}^b b_{tr}^b

12 $\text{♩} = 88$ 6 13 Andante $\text{♩} = 88$ 3

p tacet al fine III

4. Piratentanz

1 Allegro vivace ♩ = 184

Handwritten musical score for "Piratentanz". The score is written on ten staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is "Allegro vivace" with a quarter note equal to 184 beats per minute. The score is divided into eight measures, each marked with a boxed number from 1 to 8. Measure 1 starts with a "2" above the staff and a "ff" dynamic. Measure 2 starts with a "1" above the staff and a "ff" dynamic. Measure 3 starts with a "2" above the staff and a "ff" dynamic. Measure 4 starts with a "3" above the staff and a "ff" dynamic. Measure 5 starts with a "4" above the staff and a "ff" dynamic. Measure 6 starts with a "5" above the staff and a "ff" dynamic. Measure 7 starts with a "6" above the staff and a "p cresc." dynamic. Measure 8 starts with a "7" above the staff and a "ff" dynamic. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Oboe II

2. Suite aus dem Ballett „Spartakus“

Großes Adagio

A. Chatschaturian

18 $\text{♩} = 68$ 29 Hfe. Piano 3 Kl. 20 poco rit. a tempo accel. 2 2 3 4

21 *mf* Lento 1 3 rit. 1 22 a tempo 27 25 più mosso 9

26 Hrn. I *f* *p*

27 Allegro *f* accel. 5

27a *mf cresc.* molto ritard. 28 Tempo I Maestoso *ff*

poco rit. a tempo tacet

*) Der Komponist hat sich bei Aufführungen hier für die rhythm. Erstfassung (5 statt 3) entschieden.

2. Auftritt der Kaufleute und Kurtisanen

1 Allegro vivace



2 L'istesso tempo



11 Allegro vivace $\text{♩} = 163$



12 *p cresc.*



poco a poco cresc. e molto accel.



sub. p



attacca

3. Auftritt des Spartacus

tacet al *G.P.* *Andante* $\text{♩} = 80$ *poco rit.* $\text{♩} = 152$

Vc., Cb. *Cor.*

f *V-ni I pizz.* *mf*

f *tr^b* *p*

tacet al Fine III

4. Piratentanz

1 Allegro vivace 1 = 184

Handwritten musical score for "Piratentanz". The score is written on ten staves in treble clef. It begins with a common time signature (C) and a tempo marking of "Allegro vivace 1 = 184". The music features various time signatures including 3/8, 2/4, 3/8, and 2/4. Dynamics include "ff" (fortissimo) and "p cresc." (piano crescendo). The score is divided into eight numbered measures (1-8) enclosed in boxes. The key signature changes from one flat (B-flat) to two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Corno inglese

2. Suite aus dem Ballett „Spartakus“

Großes Adagio

A. Chatschaturian

♩ = 68

18 91 26 Hrn. I

27 Allegro

accel. 5 27a Ob. 4

molto ritard. 28 Tempo I, Maestoso

f *ff*

*) 3 *) 3

3 3 poco rit. a tempo tacet

*) Der Komponist hat sich bei Aufführungen für die Erstfassung (♩♩♩♩♩ statt ♩♩♩♩♩) entschieden.

2. Auftritt der Kaufleute und Kurtisanen

[1] Allegro vivace ♩ = 160

Handwritten musical score for measures 1-6. Measure 1 is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. Measure 5 is marked with a fortissimo *ff* dynamic. Measure 6 is marked with a forte *f* dynamic.

[2] L'istesso tempo

Handwritten musical score for measures 7-10. Measure 8 is marked with a fortissimo *ff* dynamic. Measure 10 is marked with a fortissimo *ff* dynamic.

Handwritten musical score for measures 11-14. Measure 11 is marked with a fortissimo *ff* dynamic.

Handwritten musical score for measures 15-18. Measure 15 is marked with a forte *f* dynamic.

Handwritten musical score for measures 19-22. Measure 19 is marked with a fortissimo *ff* dynamic.

Handwritten musical score for measures 23-26. Measure 23 is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. Measure 24 is marked with a fortissimo *ff* dynamic. Measure 25 is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. Measure 26 is marked with a fortissimo *ff* dynamic.

Handwritten musical score for measures 27-30. Measure 27 is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. Measure 28 is marked with a fortissimo *ff* dynamic. Measure 29 is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. Measure 30 is marked with a fortissimo *ff* dynamic.



poco a poco cresc. e molto accel.



3. Auftritt des Spartacus



4. Piratentanz

[1] Allegro vivace $\text{♩} = 184$

Handwritten musical score for "4. Piratentanz". The score is written on ten staves, each beginning with a boxed measure number. The tempo is marked "Allegro vivace" with a quarter note equal to 184 beats per minute. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like *ff* (fortissimo) and *p cresc.* (piano crescendo). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Measure numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Dynamic markings: *ff*, *p cresc.*