

# Quintett

1

für Pianoforte, zwei Violinen, Viola und Violoncell

von

ROBERT SCHUMANN.

Op. 44.

(comp. 1842.)

Clara Schumann geb. Wieck gewidmet.

## Violino I.

Allegro brillante. M.M.  $\text{d} = 108$ .

Pfte.  
1 Viola. 2  
Viol. II.

p cresc.  
f  
pespress.  
cresc.  
f  
2 13  
pdim.  
pespress.  
un poco ritard. - a tempo  
sul D.  
p con fuoco sf sf sf  
f  
2 3 2 2  
p poco a poco cresc.  
sul G. tr tr  
6

H. P. 645

## Violino I.

## Violino I.

In Modo d'una Marcia.

Un poco largamente.  $\text{♩} = 66$ .

sul G.

Pfte.      1  
 molto  $p$  ma marcato

dim.      1.      2.      1.      pizz.      arco  
 dim.      dim.      Pfte.      pp      espress. ma sempre p

$p$       pp      più f

1.      2.      sul G.  
 $p$

1.      dim.  
 arco      pizz.      3  
 Agitato.      dim. e rit.

$f$       sf      sf      sf      sf

$f$       1.      2.      1.      2.

## Violino I.

1

*ritard.*

*a tempo*

*pespress.*

*dim.*

*pp*

*più f*

*ritard.*

*a tempo*

*pizz.*

*arco*

*dim.*

*dim.*

*pizz.*

*arco*

*pp*

*SCHERZO.*

Molto vivace.  $\text{J.}=138.$

Pfle.

*f*

*ten.*

*marcato*

*f*

*mf*

*f*

*1*

*1*

*1*

*1*

H.P. 645

## Violino I.

5

Sheet music for Violin I, page 5, featuring 12 staves of musical notation. The music is in 2/4 time, mostly in G major (indicated by a key signature of one sharp) and includes sections in A major (one sharp), F major (no sharps or flats), and D major (two sharps). The notation includes various dynamics such as *sf*, *p*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, *pp*, *ten.*, *f*, *mp*, *più p*, and *cresc.* with measure numbers 1 and 2. The score includes a section labeled "Trio I." with a bassoon part. The music concludes with a section in D major (two sharps) and ends with a final dynamic of *sf*.

## Violino I.

Trio II.  
Listesso tempo.

The sheet music consists of 12 staves of musical notation for Violin I. The key signature changes from B-flat major to A major and back to B-flat major. The time signature is 2/4 throughout. Dynamics include *mf*, *meno f*, *ff*, *p*, *f*, *sf*, *ff*, and *ten.*. Articulations such as accents and slurs are used to indicate performance style.

## Violino I.

7

Coda: *f* *con brio*  
Pfte. *f* *sf*

*molto cresc.* *f* *sf* *sf* *sf* *p* *cresc.*

Allegro ma non troppo.  $\text{d} = 126$ .

*f*

*sf* *p* *pizz.* *arco*

*pp* *cresc.* *f*

2

## Violino I.

Violino I.

Sheet music for Violin I, page 8. The score consists of ten staves of musical notation for violin. The key signature changes from G major (two sharps) to F# major (one sharp), then to D major (no sharps or flats), then to E major (two sharps), then to A major (three sharps), then to B major (four sharps), then to G major (two sharps), then to F# major (one sharp), then to D major (no sharps or flats), and finally to B major (three sharps). The time signature varies between common time and 2/4 time. Various dynamics and performance instructions are included, such as crescendo, decrescendo, piano, forte, sforzando, and specific bowing techniques like arco and pizzicato.

## Violino I.

9

Violino I.

*pizz.*

*dim.*

*arco*

*p*

*cresc.*

*f*

*cresc.*

*f*

*cresc.*

*f*

*cresc.*

*f*

*cresc.*

*f*

*cresc.*

*ff*

*sf*

*sf*

*sf*

*ritard.*

*a tempo*

6

## Violino I.

The image shows ten staves of musical notation for piano, arranged vertically. The music is in common time and consists of measures in G major, A minor, and B-flat major. The notation includes various dynamics such as *f*, *sf*, *p*, *cresc.*, *un poco ritard.*, and *sempre f*. Performance instructions like *a tempo* and measure numbers (4, 9) are also present. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns, with some measures containing rests or specific rhythmic markings like a vertical bar line with a dot.