Vorwort

In der Geschichte des Streichquintetts der 2. Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts zeichnen sich verschiedene Entwicklungszüge ab. 1771 beginnt Luigi Boccherini sein Quintettschaffen für die Hofmusik des Infanten Don Luis von Spanien in Madrid. Gaetano Brunetti stand seit 1767 im Dienste König Carlos' III in Madrid. Seine Streichquintette entstanden ebenfalls 1771, drei Jahre vor seinen ersten Quartetten. Mit ihrem reichen Repertoire (Boccherini 125, Brunetti 66 Werke) werden die beiden Komponisten – unabhängig von Wiener Einflüssen – zu Hauptbegründern der Gattung. In Paris, gleichfalls Auswanderungsort italienischer Komponisten, schreibt danach Giuseppe Maria Cambini über 110 [illegible] gehörende Quintette, während schon in den 60er Jahren verschiedene [illegible] später vereinzelt Serien in Italien und Süddeutschland entstehen. [illegible] Kammermusik wird schließlich Wien, wo sich das Streichquintett in [illegible] Haydnschen Quartettstil entwickelt, um sich – wie schon zuvor [illegible] Cambini – zu einer vom Quartett unterscheidbaren Gattung zu [illegible]

Die Kammermusik der Italiener einerseits und [illegible] lässt aufgrund ihrer unterschiedlichen Ausgangs[illegible] die zu unterschiedlicher Gestaltung des Streich[illegible] Wiener Quintett. Die solistisch [illegible] Streichquintett wie im Streichquartett [illegible] oder zwei, sondern schon früh [illegible] Abschnitten aus melodisch gestalt[illegible] einfacher Begleitung. So sind [illegible] zuzuordnen, der sich durch [illegible] unterscheidet. Unter [illegible] Motiv. Kurze [illegible] verändert, [illegible] durchsich[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Preface

Various tendencies may be identified in the history of the development of the string quintet over the second half of the 18th Century. In 1771 Luigi Boccherini started writing quintets to be performed at the Madrid court of Crown Prince Don Luis of Spain. Gaetano Brunetti had been working in Madrid in the service of King Carlos III since 1767 and his string quintets were also written in 1771, three years before his first quartets. With their plentiful output (Boccherini produced 125 works and Brunetti 66) these two composers were largely responsible for establishing the genre – quite independently of any Viennese [illegible] which was also a popular destination for Italian composers. Giuseppe [illegible] wrote over 110 quintets in this stylistic tradition, while various early [illegible] and Germany as early as the 1760s, with individual sets of quintets [illegible] eventually emerged as the main centre of chamber music, [illegible] when Haydn was writing his string quartets, that the string [illegible] distinct from that of the quartet – as had already happened earlier [illegible] and Cambini.

Two different sources of origin, Italian chamber [illegible] and south German tradition or the other [illegible] resulted in distinct forms of the string [illegible] quintet. In the string quintets of Boccherini [illegible] virtuoso solo line that dominates [illegible] but all of them, so that concertante [illegible] with a simple accompaniment. The [illegible] of writing, distinct even in its origins [illegible] countries. The differ[illegible] themes and motifs. Short [illegible] the theme with only few changes [illegible] and then [illegible] chains of [illegible]

The concertante [illegible] almost at will with virtuoso [illegible] solo [illegible] one of the longest quintet move[illegible] even in the exposition, where they [illegible] sections, though they may not always [illegible] special feature of the Italian tradition and are found in many [illegible] movement occupies a substantial place in the middle [illegible] agreeable functions in a *concertante* string quintet [illegible] resulting in string writing with very delicate gradations [illegible]

[illegible] first quintets for the '*Quintedo ornamentado*', an ensemble [illegible] who played on five Stradivarius instruments, including two cellos. From [illegible] quintets onwards Brunetti started writing for what was known as Viennese [illegible] with two violas, setting him apart from Boccherini's and Cambini's quintets [illegible] two cello parts.

The present edition is based upon a manuscript consisting of five individual parts in the Archivo de Música del Palacio Nacional in Madrid, library code 1541. Detailed analysis of the sources used and a critical commentary are to be found in a volume edited by Tilman Sieber: 'Das klassische Streichquintett. Die Geschichte einer Gattung in Einzelwerken' [The classical string quintet: the history of a genre through individual works] (*Musikalische Denkmäler* vol. IX, published by Schott in Mainz 2005, order no. MD 9).

Tilman Sieber
English translation Julia Rushworth

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Streichquintett
op. 3 Nr. 6, C-Dur

Gaetano Brunetti
(1744 – 1798)

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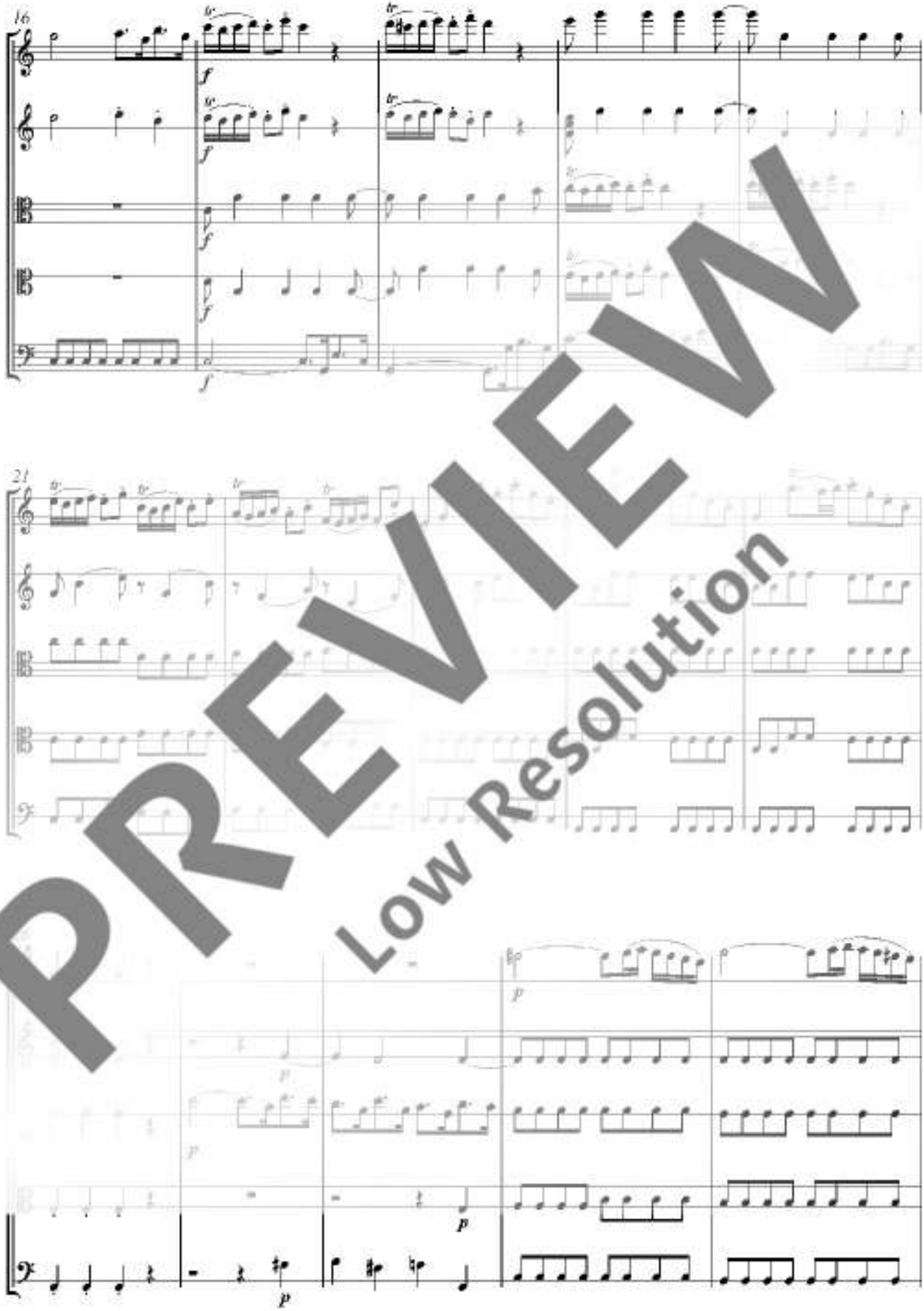

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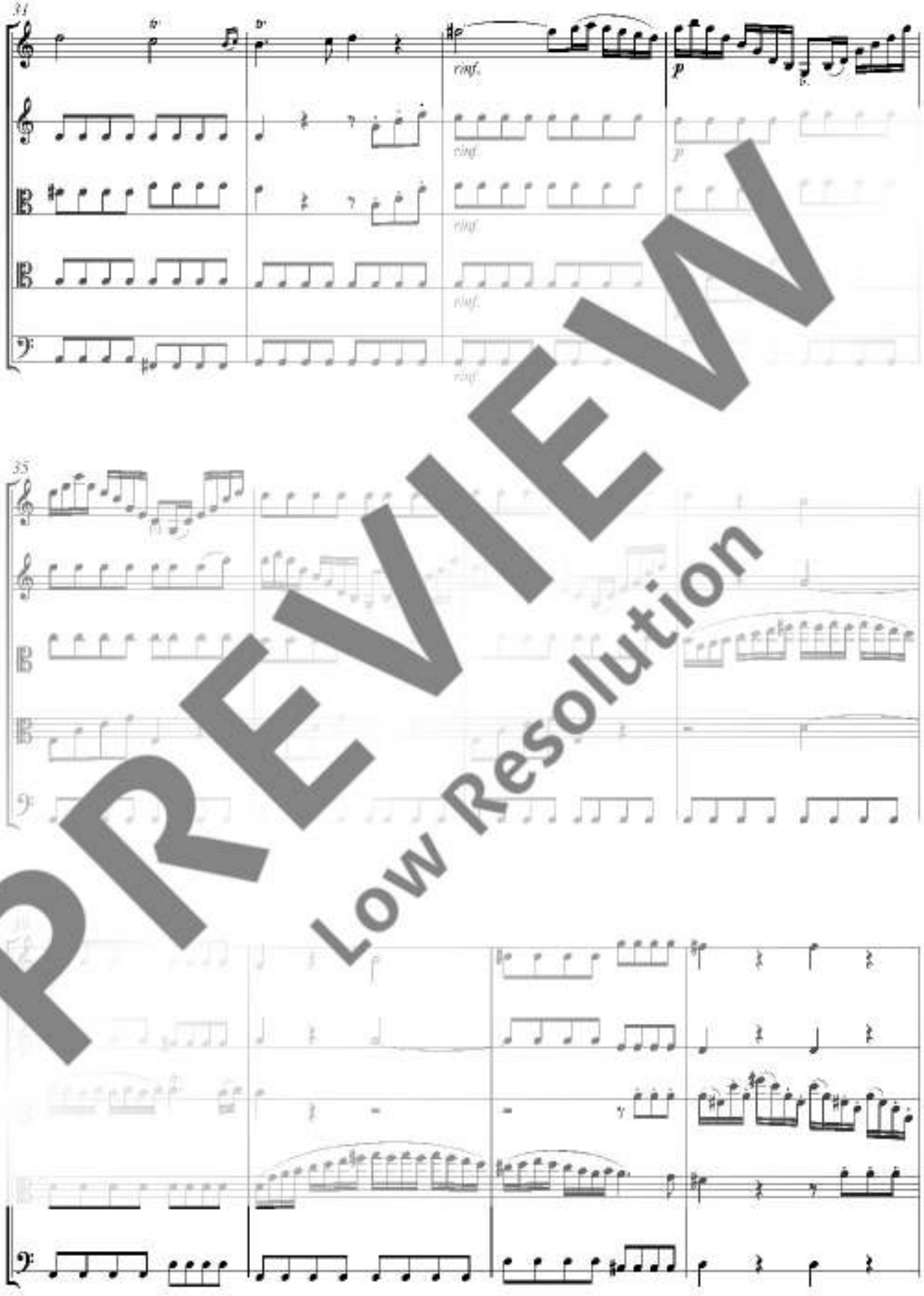

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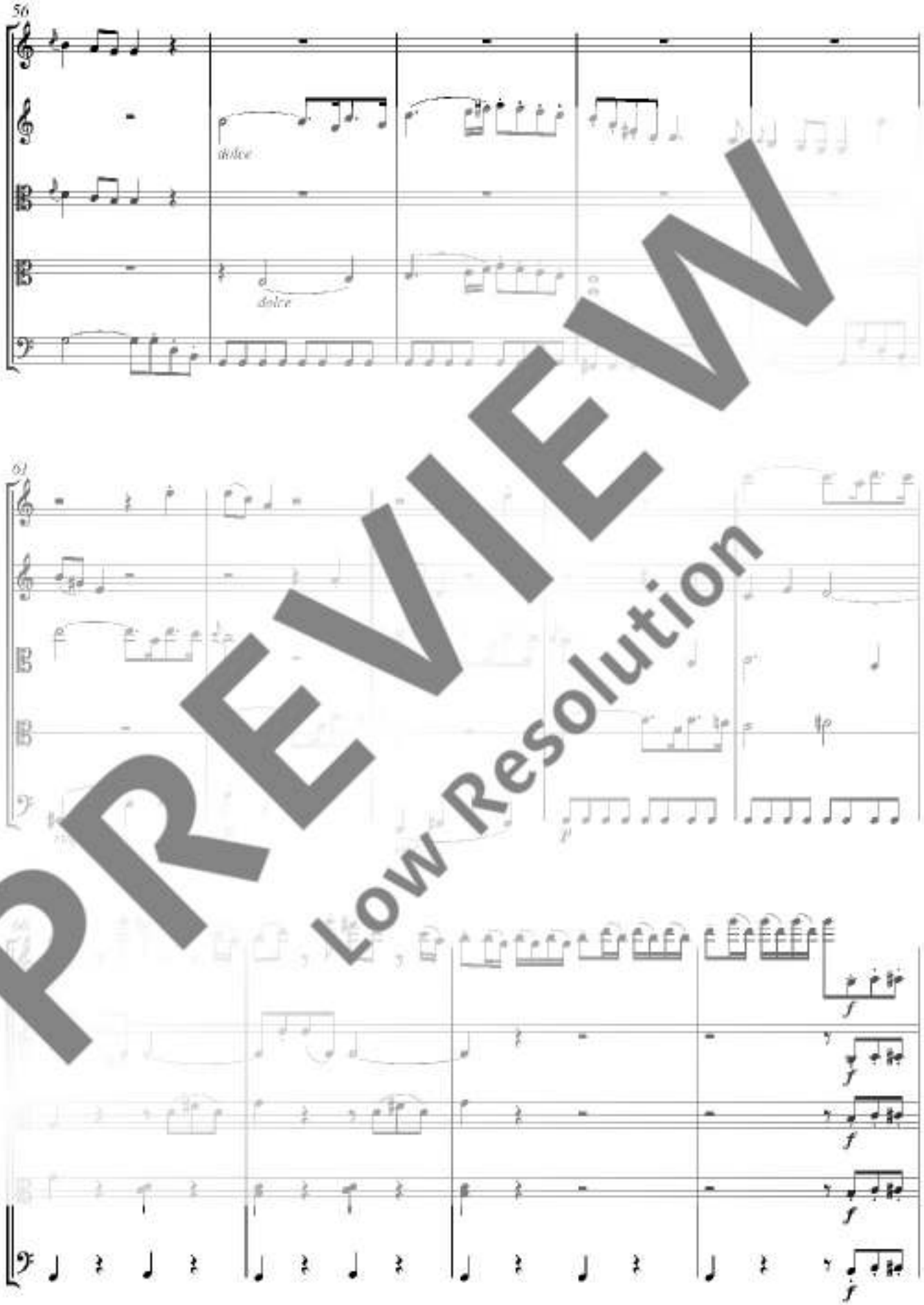

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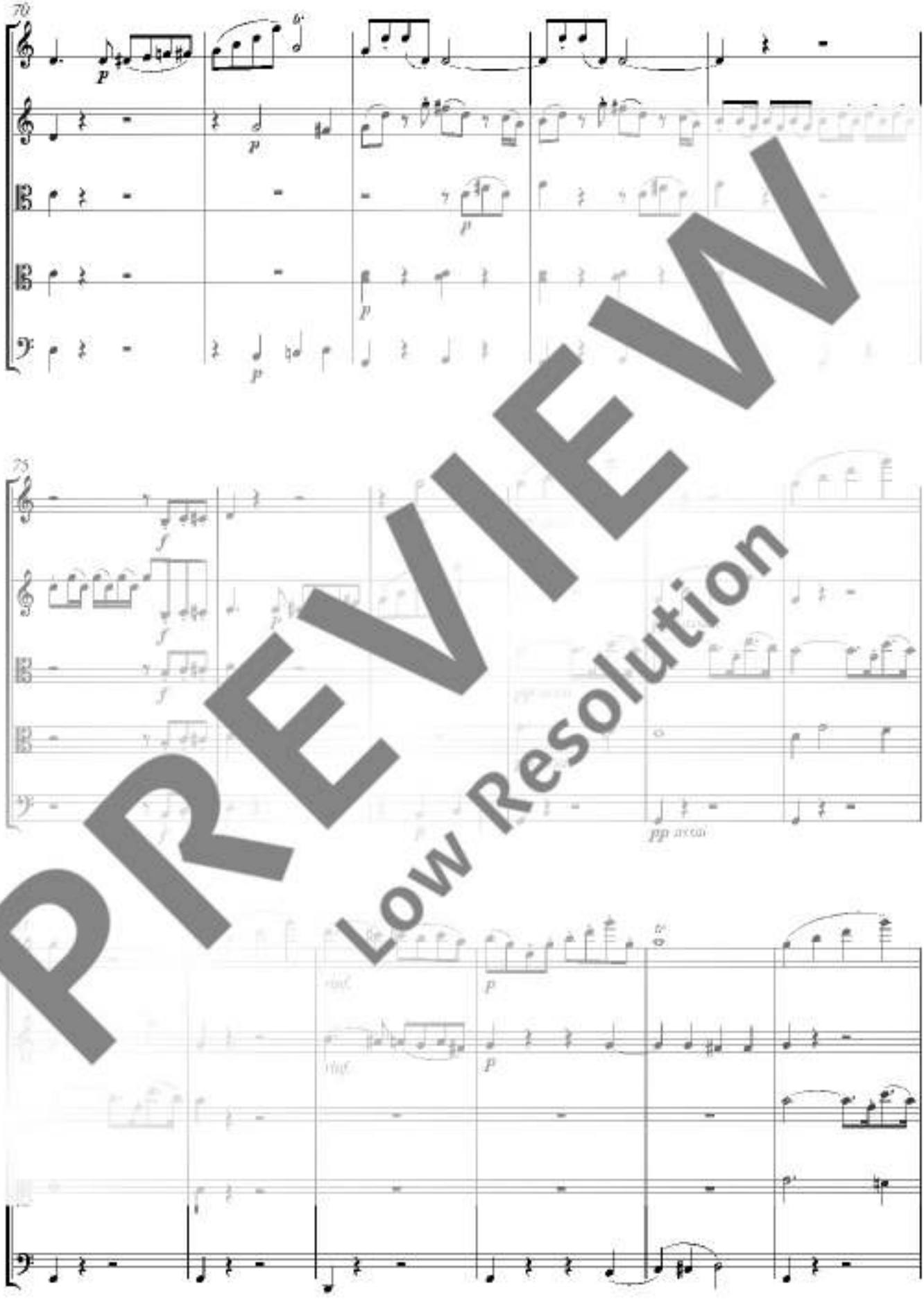

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