

Zum Werk

Das 19. Jahrhundert war nicht nur das Zeitalter der großen Formen, der mächtigen Sinfonien und klangvollen Sonaten, nein, auch auf dem Gebiet der kleinen Musikstücke zeigten sich die romantischen Komponisten vielseitig und idyllenreich. Robert Schumann war ein Charakterstücks für «sein» Instrument, das Klavier. Vermutlich schon im Herbst 1837 schrieb er kleine Klaviersätzchen, von Februar bis März des Folgejahres in Leipzig aus, weitere, die er in einem Brief vom 19. März an seine spätere Frau Clara Wieck als «thirty sweet little putzige Dinger» bezeichnete und für die sie sich aber «als Virtuosin» eingesetzt hatte. Auch wenn die schon im Februar 1839 im Druck erschienenen *Szenen aus dem Kindergarten* von Hohenberg musiziert wurden, kam es erst nach dem Tod des Komponisten am 29. September 1856 zu einer gesuchten – öffentlichen Aufführung, an 19. März 1868 in London.

An siebenter Stelle der *Kinderszenen*, also genau in der Mitte der gesamten Sammlung, steht die bekannteste Komposition überhaupt. Es ist eine Melodie, die mit dieser eingängigen Melodie einem nicht aus dem Ohr gehenden Lied vorausgesetzt. Ein Pianist, der sie ausgiebt, bietet diesen wunderschönen Satz auch Nicht-Pianisten zu hören.

Wolfgang Birtel

Low Resolution

The nineteen century was not only the age of large-scale compositions; powerful symphonies and grand sonatas were joined up with a wealth of ideas in smaller pieces. The Romantics were masters of the character piece for his 'own' instrument, the piano. Robert Schumann composed little piano pieces in the autumn of 1837, which he wrote in a letter to his future wife Clara Wieck as 'thirty sweet little putzige Dinger' (little ditties). Although they were published in February 1839 in the *Szenen aus dem Kindergarten* by Hohenberg, it was only after the composer's death on 29 September 1856 that a much awaited public performance took place on 19 March 1868 in London.

In a central place in the *Szenen aus dem Kindergarten*, exactly in the middle, comes *Träumerei*, the best known of all Schumann's compositions. It is a Romantic gem whose charming melody lingers in the memory. In the present edition this lovely piece becomes available for other musicians besides pianists to play, too.

Wolfgang Birtel
Translation Julia Rushworth

Träumerei
Nr. 7 aus den »Kinderszenen«
Dreaming
No. 7 from »Scenes of childhood«

opus 15

Andante

Violine 1

Violine 2

Viola

Violoncello

Kontrabass
ad libitum

PREVIEW
Low Resolution

a tempo.

p

pizz.

ano

Musical score page 12. The score consists of five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, the middle two in bass clef, and the bottom staff in bass clef. Measure 12 begins with eighth-note patterns in the upper voices. The bassoon has a sustained note. Measures 13 and 14 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 15 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 16 ends with a fermata over the bassoon's note. Measure 17 begins with a dynamic marking 'rit.' followed by 'a tempo'. The bassoon has a sustained note.

Musical score page 17. The score continues with five staves. Measure 17 continues with eighth-note patterns. Measure 18 begins with a dynamic 'p' (piano). Measure 19 continues with eighth-note patterns. Measure 20 begins with a dynamic marking 'pizz.' followed by 'arco'. The bassoon has a sustained note.

Musical score page 18. The score continues with five staves. Measure 18 continues with eighth-note patterns. Measure 19 begins with a dynamic marking 'pizz.' followed by 'arco'. The bassoon has a sustained note.

PREVIEW
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Violine 1

Träumerei

Nr. 7 aus den »Kinderszenen«

Dreaming

No. 7 from »Scenes of childhood«

opus 15

Andante

Robert Schumann
1810–1856

Arrangement: Wolfgang Mielke

Sheet music for Violin 1 of Robert Schumann's "Träumerei" (Op. 15, No. 7). The music is in common time, key signature of one flat. The score consists of six staves of music. A large, diagonal watermark reading "PREVIEW Low Resolution" is overlaid across the page.

1. Staff: Measure 1, Treble clef, C major (one sharp), 4/4 time, dynamic *p*. Measure 2 starts with a repeat sign. Measure 3 ends with a fermata. Measures 4-5 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 6 ends with a fermata.

2. Staff: Measure 7 starts with a repeat sign. Measures 8-9 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 10 ends with a fermata.

3. Staff: Measure 11 starts with a repeat sign. Measures 12-13 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 14 ends with a fermata.

4. Staff: Measure 15 starts with a repeat sign. Measures 16-17 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 18 ends with a fermata.

5. Staff: Measure 19 starts with a repeat sign. Measures 20-21 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 22 ends with a fermata.

6. Staff: Measure 23 starts with a repeat sign. Measures 24-25 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 26 ends with a fermata.

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