

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. H^{\wedge} means: principal part } the ends of which have been marked with the sign H^{\wedge}
 N^{\wedge} means: secondary part }
- These indications are for the purpose of making clear to each performer the importance of his part. It follows that unmarked passages are to retire into the background as accompaniment.
2. H^{\wedge} and L^{\wedge} mean: accented, like a strong beat.
 U^{\wedge} means: unaccented, like a weak beat.
3. In the notation of the short notes, a distinction has been drawn between the hard, heavy, *marié* ones and the light, elastic, thrown ones. The first have been indicated by the sign H^{\wedge} , the latter by the sign L^{\wedge} .
 — means that the note should be lengthened (*tenuto* and *portato*). When the mark — is placed above the dash (—), the note should be accented and lengthened. When it is the staccato dot that is placed above (—), the note is to be well sustained and yet separated from the next by a slight pause or interruption.
 Δ means "do not allow this to weaken", and often even "bring out". (It is mainly up-beats that have been marked thus.)
4. *col legno battuto* means: struck with the stick of the bow.
col legno tratto means: drawn with the stick of the bow.
5. The metronome marks must not be taken literally—they merely give a suggestion of the tempo.
6. Trills must always be played without afterbeats. Appoggiaturas should be regarded as upbeat.

NOTES EXPLICATIVES

1. H^{\wedge} signifie: partie principale } dont la fin est marquée par le signe H^{\wedge}
 N^{\wedge} signifie: partie secondaire }
- La partie principale et la partie secondaire ont été marquées principalement afin d'indiquer à chaque exécutant l'importance de sa partie. Il s'en suit donc que les passages non marqués d'un signe sont à jouer en manière d'accompagnement.
2. H^{\wedge} et L^{\wedge} signifient: accentué, comme un temps fort.
 U^{\wedge} signifie: non accentué, comme un temps faible.
3. Une différence a été établie dans la façon de marquer les notes brèves. Celles dont l'exécution doit être rude, lourde, appuyée, sèche, sont marquées par le signe H^{\wedge} ; celles qui se jouent légèrement, avec souplesse, sont désignées par le signe L^{\wedge} .
Le signe — indique que la note est à tenir (*tenuto* et *portato*). Quand ce signe est surmonté du signe d'accentuation (—), la note doit être accentuée et tenue; si c'est par le point du *staccato* qu'il est surmonté (—), la note doit être bien tenue et néanmoins, par une petite pause, par une interruption, être séparée de la note suivante.
 Δ signifie: "Ne faiblissez pas", et souvent même "En dehors". (Ce sont surtout les anacrouses qui sont marquées de cette façon).
4. *col legno battuto* signifie: sauter avec la baguette de l'archet.
col legno tratto signifie: tirer avec la baguette de l'archet.
5. Les chiffres métronomiques ne doivent pas être pris à la lettre, mais seront considérés comme de simples indications.
6. Les trilles seront toujours exécutés sans trait final. Les formules initiales seront jouées comme des anacrouses.

Fourth String Quartet

Arnold Schoenberg, Op. 37

I

ALLEGRO MOLTO, ENERGICO $\text{J} = 152$

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2

12 B. (G) v 14 15

16 17 18 19

pp dolce
ff pp dolce
pp dolce
ff p dolce

20 21 22

ff H f H

3

23 24 25

26 27 28

H p dolce pizz.
p
N p
p
p

29 30 31

cresc
arco
cresc
cresc
f
f
f
f
H

4

32 H
33 P
34

35 36 37

p dolce

38 39 40 H

f p f

H p f

5

41 42 H
43 P

44 45 46 H

impetuoso

47 48 49

pizz

pizz

6

50 51 52

53 54 55

56 57 58

PESANTE 60 61 RIT.....?

..... POCO MENO MOSSO MOLTO RIT.....

62 63 64

pizz arco sul ponticello
pizz arco sul ponticello
pizz arco fpp
pizz arco fpp
arco fpp
arco fpp

..... A TEMPO, MA POCO TRANQUILLO

65 (presto) 66 67

(d) (A) compagno
sul ponte
dolce

8

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

9

77

78

79

pizz

80

81

arcò H

pizz

H arcò

82

83

84

10

85 86 87 88

89

sul ponticello.

90

91 92

93

94

TEMPO IIMO

95

96

11

97 98 99

100

101

102

103

104

105

12 106

107

ponticello
(trem)
ff

108 (f) (d)

p (d)

ff ponticello
(G) (G) f?

109

110

111

ff

112

113

114

ff

115

116

117

ff <> <>
impetuoso

118

119

120

ff <> <>

ff

121

122

123

ff
impetuoso

ff <> <>

14

124 125 126

127 128 129

N

f *impetuoso*

130 131 132

15

133 134 135

ff

136 137 138

f martellato

139 140 141

ff

16
142

143

144

P

pp

p

pp

145

146

147

sf

p

dolce

f

f

sf

p

sf

f

sf

148

149

150

151

f

f

f

f

f

f

f

f

152

153

POCO A POCO ACCELERANDO

154

f

f

f

155

156

157

f

f

f

f

f

f

f

f

158

159

160

f

f

f

f

f

f

f

f

18

161 162 163

TEMPO I^{MO}

H

165

164 RIT H 165 166
(G)

167 168 169

19

170 171 172

173 174 175

RIT PESANTE POCO MOSSO

H ff ff

176 177 178

20

179 180 181

182 183 184

185 186 187

UN POCO TRANQUILLO

21

188 189

190 191 192

193 194 195

22

196

197

198

This block contains three staves of musical notation. Measure 196 starts with a dynamic of $p p$. Measure 197 follows with a dynamic of p . Measure 198 concludes with a dynamic of $p p$.

199

200

201

This block contains three staves of musical notation. Measure 199 begins with a dynamic of p . Measure 200 follows with a dynamic of $p p$. Measure 201 concludes with a dynamic of p .

202

203

204

This block contains three staves of musical notation. Measure 202 begins with a dynamic of p . Measure 203 follows with a dynamic of p . Measure 204 concludes with a dynamic of f .

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

23

This block contains nine staves of musical notation. Measures 205 through 213 are shown, each with a dynamic of f . Measure 213 concludes with a dynamic of $f f$. Measure 23 is indicated at the top right.

Musical score pages 24 and 25, containing measures 214 through 229. The score is for a multi-instrument ensemble, likely strings and woodwind, with parts for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, Double Bass, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, and Bassoon II. The key signature changes frequently, with sections in G major, A major, and B major. Measure 214 starts with a dynamic of $\frac{4}{4}$ time. Measures 215 and 216 show complex rhythmic patterns with sixteenth-note figures. Measures 217 through 219 feature sustained notes with grace notes and dynamic markings like *sempre ff*. Measures 220 through 222 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics *pizz.* and *pizz. ff*. Measures 223 through 225 include dynamic markings *arco*, *H*, and *f*. Measures 226 through 229 conclude the page with sustained notes and dynamics *p* and *f*.

26

230

231

232

This block contains three staves of musical notation. Measure 230 consists of six measures of sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 231 follows with six measures of eighth-note patterns. Measure 232 concludes with two measures of eighth-note patterns, with the instruction "pizz." above the bass staff.

233

234

235

This block contains three staves of musical notation. Measures 233 and 234 feature eighth-note patterns with dynamics "arco" and "pizz." Measure 235 begins with a dynamic "p" followed by a measure of eighth-note patterns.

RIT.....

236

237

238

This block contains three staves of musical notation. Measures 236 and 237 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics "f" and "ff". Measure 238 concludes with a dynamic "arco". Above the first two staves is the instruction "RIT.....".

27

POCO MENO MOSSO $\text{J} = 108$

239

240

This block contains two staves of musical notation. Measure 239 consists of four measures of eighth-note patterns. Measure 240 follows with four measures of eighth-note patterns.

241

242

This block contains two staves of musical notation. Measure 241 consists of four measures of eighth-note patterns. Measure 242 follows with four measures of eighth-note patterns.

243

244

245

This block contains three staves of musical notation. Measures 243 and 244 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics "f" and "ff". Measure 245 concludes with a dynamic "ff".

28



Musical score page 28, measures 248-250. Measure 248 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 249 and 250 begin with piano dynamics.

Musical score page 28, measures 251-253. Measures 251 and 252 start with piano dynamics. Measure 253 begins with a forte dynamic.

29

POCO A POCO CALANDO

Musical score page 29, measures 254-256. The section title "POCO A POCO CALANDO" is at the top. Measure 254 starts with a piano dynamic. Measures 255 and 256 begin with a forte dynamic.

RIT

Musical score page 29, measures 257-259. The section title "RIT" is above measure 257. Measure 257 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 258 and 259 begin with piano dynamics.

POCO MENO MOSSO

Musical score page 29, measures 259-262. The section title "POCO MENO MOSSO" is above measure 259. Measures 259 and 260 start with piano dynamics. Measures 261 and 262 begin with forte dynamics.

Musical score page 29, measures 260-262. Measures 260 and 261 start with piano dynamics. Measures 261 and 262 begin with forte dynamics.

30

263

264

265

pizz

pp

pp

pp

266

267

268

pp

p

pp

pp

p

pp

269

270 CALANDO

271

p

pp arco

pp arco

pp arco

pp

31

272

273

TEMPO I^{mo}

274

275

v

f

v

f

v

f

v

f

276

277

278

279

H

H

H

H

f

f

f

f

PESANTE

280

281

282

283

284

ff

ff

ff

ff