



ADOLF FREDRIK
LINDBLAD

1801-1878

Stråkkvartett nr 2 i B-dur

String Quartet no 2
in B-flat major

Källkritisk utgåva av/Critical edition by Cristian Marina

Levande musikarv och Kungl. Musikaliska Akademien

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Stråkkvartett nr 2 B-dur

I.

Adolf Fredrik Lindblad
(1801–1878)

Allegro ma non troppo

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Violoncello

5

10

14 *con espr.*

19

22

25

29

cresc. *f* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *f* *dim.*

33

p *cresc.* *f* *p* *con espr.* *p*

38

f *p* *f* *p* *p* *tr*

41

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *f* *p*

44

3 *dim.*

dim.

sf *pizz.*

dim.

pizz.

dim.

48

p *cresc.*

p *arco* *cresc.*

p *arco* *cresc.*

p *arco* *cresc.*

51

f *pp*

f *dim.* *pp*

f *dim.* *pp*

f *dim.* *pp* *sf*

55

sf *sf*

sf

59

cresc. *p con espressione* *p* *p* *p* *sf cresc.* *sf* *p*

63

cresc. *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

67

f *f* *p* *f* *f* *f* *f*

70

pp *p* *pp* *p* *pp* *p* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

75

f *dim.* *ritard.*

f *dim.* *ritard.*

f *dim.* *ritard.*

f *dim.* *ritard.*

79

a tempo

pp *p*

pp *p*

pp *p*

pp *p*

83

cresc. *f* *dim.*

cresc. *f* *dim.*

cresc. *f* *dim.*

cresc. *f* *dim.*

86

p con espressione *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.* *f*

90

dim.

p

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

95

cresc.

arco

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

99

f

p

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

f

pizz.

p

arco

p

cresc.

103

f

p

f

p

f

p

pizz.

p

arco

107

f *p* *p dolce*

111

p dolce

115

f *p* *p dolce*

118

p *p dolce* *cresc.*

122

3 3

f *dim.*

f *dim.*

f *dim.*

126

pp *pp* *pp* *pp*

130

cresc. *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

f *f* *ff* *ff*

134

dim. *p dolce* *p* *p*

dim. *p* *p* *p*

dim. *p* *p* *p*

dim. *p* *p* *p*

138

p

p

p

p

p

142

dim.

p

p

p

p

146

f

f

f

f

f

150

p

p

p

p

p

154

p *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.* *f*

158

p *cresc.* *f*

dim. *p* *cresc.* *f*

dim. *p* *cresc.* *f*

dim. *p* *cresc.* *f*

162

pp *cresc.* *f*

pp *cresc.* *f*

pp *cresc.* *f*

pp *cresc.* *f*

167

f *pp* *p con espr.*

f *pp*

f *pp*

f *p*

171

p

175

cresc.

179

f *sf* *f* *p* *f*

184

p *f* *p* *cresc.*

190

Measures 190-193 of a musical score in B-flat major. The score is written for four staves (two treble and two bass). Measures 190 and 191 feature a piano introduction with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) section. Measures 192 and 193 show a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a piano (*p*) section. The music includes triplets and various melodic lines.

194

Measures 194-196 of a musical score in B-flat major. Measure 194 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 195 and 196 feature a fortissimo (*ff*) section with a tremolo effect, followed by a piano (*p*) section. The music includes a variety of melodic and harmonic textures.

197

Measures 197-200 of a musical score in B-flat major. Measures 197 and 198 feature a piano introduction with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) section. Measures 199 and 200 show a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a piano (*p*) section. The music includes a variety of melodic and harmonic textures.

201

Measures 201-204 of a musical score in B-flat major. Measures 201 and 202 feature a piano introduction with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) section. Measures 203 and 204 show a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a piano (*p*) section. The music includes a variety of melodic and harmonic textures.

206

Four staves of music in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. Measure 206: Treble clef has a melodic line starting on G4, moving up to A4, B4, and then a half note A4. Bass clef has a whole note B2. Measure 207: Treble clef has a half note G4, then a quarter note F#4. Bass clef has a half note B2, then a quarter note C3. Measure 208: Treble clef has a half note E4, then a quarter note D4. Bass clef has a half note B2, then a quarter note C3. Measure 209: Treble clef has a half note C4, then a quarter note B3. Bass clef has a half note B2, then a quarter note C3. Dynamics: *p* (piano) in measures 206-207, *f* (forte) in measures 208-209. Trills are marked in measures 207 and 208.

210

Four staves of music in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. Measure 210: Treble clef has a half note G4, then a quarter note F#4. Bass clef has a half note B2, then a quarter note C3. Measure 211: Treble clef has a half note E4, then a quarter note D4. Bass clef has a half note B2, then a quarter note C3. Measure 212: Treble clef has a half note C4, then a quarter note B3. Bass clef has a half note B2, then a quarter note C3. Measure 213: Treble clef has a half note A4, then a quarter note G4. Bass clef has a half note B2, then a quarter note C3. Dynamics: *f* (forte) in measures 210-213.

214

Four staves of music in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. Measure 214: Treble clef has a half note G4, then a quarter note F#4. Bass clef has a half note B2, then a quarter note C3. Measure 215: Treble clef has a half note E4, then a quarter note D4. Bass clef has a half note B2, then a quarter note C3. Measure 216: Treble clef has a half note C4, then a quarter note B3. Bass clef has a half note B2, then a quarter note C3. Dynamics: *f* (forte) in measures 214-216.

217

Four staves of music in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. Measure 217: Treble clef has a half note G4, then a quarter note F#4. Bass clef has a half note B2, then a quarter note C3. Measure 218: Treble clef has a half note E4, then a quarter note D4. Bass clef has a half note B2, then a quarter note C3. Measure 219: Treble clef has a half note C4, then a quarter note B3. Bass clef has a half note B2, then a quarter note C3. Dynamics: *f* (forte) in measures 217-219. Trills are marked in measures 217 and 218.

220

p *pizz.* *p* *pizz.* *p*

224

cresc. *f* *arco* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *f*

227

pp *pp* *pp* *pp* *sf*

231

sf *sf* *sf* *cresc.* *sf*

235

p con espr.

p

p

sf sf p

239

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

243

f p

p

pp

f p

f p

pp

pp

248

p

cresc.

f

dim.

p

cresc.

f

dim.

p

cresc.

f

dim.

p

cresc.

f

dim.

252 *ritard.* *a tempo*

pp *pp* *pp* *pp*

257

cresc. *f* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *f*

260

dim. *p* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *dim.* *p*

264

f *dim.* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *p* *f* *fp*

269

p

274

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

278

sempre p

sempre p

sempre p

f

p

f

p

f

p

II.

Allegretto

p

p

p

p

6

cresc. *dim.* *con espr.* *ritard.*

cresc. *dim.* *con espr.*

cresc. *dim.* *con espr.*

cresc. *dim.* *con espr.*

12

a tempo

p *p* *p*

16

cresc. *f* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.* *f*

20

p *p* *p* *p*

25

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

29

f

con espr.

calando

dim.

calando

calando

calando

33

dim.

dim.

dim.

dim.

calando

38

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

42

System 42-46: This system contains five measures of music. Measures 42-44 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 45-46 are marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score is written for four staves: two treble staves and two bass staves. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests.

47

System 47-51: This system contains five measures of music. The music is written for four staves: two treble staves and two bass staves. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests.

52

System 52-55: This system contains four measures of music. Measures 52-53 are marked with a pizzicato (*pizz.*) dynamic. Measures 54-55 are marked with a crescendo (*cresc.*) dynamic. The score is written for four staves: two treble staves and two bass staves. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests.

56

System 56-59: This system contains four measures of music. Measures 56-57 are marked with an arco (*arco*) dynamic. Measures 58-59 are marked with a crescendo (*cresc.*) dynamic. The score is written for four staves: two treble staves and two bass staves. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests.

60

f *arco* *f* *f*

63

66

ritard. *a tempo*

dim. *dim.* *p* *p* *p*

71

pizz. *arco*

75

75 76 77 78

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

This system contains measures 75 through 78. Measure 75 features a first staff with a half note G4, a second staff with a half note F4, and a third staff with a half note E4. Measure 76 has a first staff with a half note G4, a second staff with a half note F4, and a third staff with a half note E4. Measure 77 has a first staff with a half note G4, a second staff with a half note F4, and a third staff with a half note E4. Measure 78 has a first staff with a half note G4, a second staff with a half note F4, and a third staff with a half note E4. Dynamics include *pizz.* (pizzicato) in measure 75, *arco* (arco) in measure 77, and *p* (piano) in measures 76, 77, and 78. A fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic is present in measure 78.

79

79 80 81 82

sf *p* *p* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

This system contains measures 79 through 82. Measure 79 has a first staff with a half note G4, a second staff with a half note F4, and a third staff with a half note E4. Measure 80 has a first staff with a half note G4, a second staff with a half note F4, and a third staff with a half note E4. Measure 81 has a first staff with a half note G4, a second staff with a half note F4, and a third staff with a half note E4. Measure 82 has a first staff with a half note G4, a second staff with a half note F4, and a third staff with a half note E4. Dynamics include *sf* (fortissimo) in measure 79, *p* (piano) in measures 80, 81, and 82, and *cresc.* (crescendo) in measures 80, 81, and 82.

83

83 84 85 86

sf *fsf* *sf* *sf* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

This system contains measures 83 through 86. Measure 83 has a first staff with a half note G4, a second staff with a half note F4, and a third staff with a half note E4. Measure 84 has a first staff with a half note G4, a second staff with a half note F4, and a third staff with a half note E4. Measure 85 has a first staff with a half note G4, a second staff with a half note F4, and a third staff with a half note E4. Measure 86 has a first staff with a half note G4, a second staff with a half note F4, and a third staff with a half note E4. Dynamics include *sf* (fortissimo) in measures 83, 85, and 86, *fsf* (fortississimo) in measure 84, *f* (forte) in measures 84, 85, and 86, and *p* (piano) in measures 85 and 86.

87

87 88 89 90

pp *p* *p* *p*

This system contains measures 87 through 90. Measure 87 has a first staff with a half note G4, a second staff with a half note F4, and a third staff with a half note E4. Measure 88 has a first staff with a half note G4, a second staff with a half note F4, and a third staff with a half note E4. Measure 89 has a first staff with a half note G4, a second staff with a half note F4, and a third staff with a half note E4. Measure 90 has a first staff with a half note G4, a second staff with a half note F4, and a third staff with a half note E4. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) in measure 87, and *p* (piano) in measures 88, 89, and 90.

91

p *cresc.* *f* *sf*

95

p *dim.* *dim.* *dim.* *a piacere*

99

p *p* *p*

105

p *cresc.* *dim.* *cresc.* *dim.* *con espr.*

110 *ritard.* *a tempo*

p

115

p *cresc.*

119

f *p* *p* *tr* *p*

124

tr *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

128

f *con espr.* *dim.* *f* *dim.* *f*

132

calando *dim.* *p* *calando* *dim.* *p* *calando* *dim.* *p* *calando* *dim.*

136

sf *sf* *sf* *sf*

141

f *f* *f* *f*

145

f *pp* *f* *dim.* *marcato* *marcato* *pp*

150

cresc. *f* *f* *f* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *f*

154

p *p* *p* *f* *dim.* *p*

159

cresc. *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *dim.*

165

p pizz. *p* pizz. *p*

169

cresc. *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *sf* *sf* *cresc.*

173

f arco *f* *f*

176

ritard. *dim.* *dim.* *dim.*

181 *a tempo*

p *p* *p* *pizz.*

185

p *p* *p* *p*

189

p *sf* *p* *sf* *arco* *p* *p* *p*

193

sf cresc. *sf* *sf* *f* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *f* *f* *f*

197

p sf sf con espr. p p p p

201

p p

204

cresc. f sf p pizz. pizz. pizz. cresc. f sf p pizz. pizz. pizz. cresc. f

209

cresc. sf p p p cresc. arco cresc. sf p p p arco cresc. arco cresc. arco cresc.

214

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

217

p

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

f

221

con espr.

calando

calando

calando

cresc.

225

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

f

f

f

cresc.

f

229

p *fp* *fp* *fp* *pizz.* *pizz.* *pizz.* *pizz.*

III.

Scherzo. Allegro molto

p *p* *p* *p* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *f* *f* *f* *f*

7 *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

13 *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *dim.* *dim.* *p* *p* *p* *p* *dim.* *p*

19

cresc. *f* *p*

25

p *cresc.* *f*

31

ff *p*

37

pp

43

Measures 43-48 of a musical score in B-flat major. The score is written for four staves (treble and bass clefs). The first three staves (treble, alto, and tenor) all begin with a *cresc.* marking. Measures 43-44 show a gradual increase in volume. Measures 45-46 are marked *f* (forte). Measures 47-48 are marked *pp* (pianissimo) and feature a long, sustained note in the bass clef staves, with a *>* (accent) marking on the final note of measure 48.

49

Measures 49-54 of the musical score. Measures 49-53 feature a continuous, flowing melody in the treble clef staves, with a *f* (forte) marking at the end of measure 53. The bass clef staves provide a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and some movement. Measure 54 concludes the section with a final chord in the treble clef staves, marked *f*.

55

Measures 55-60 of the musical score. Measures 55-56 are marked *f* (forte). Measures 57-60 are marked *p* (piano) and feature a more active, rhythmic melody in the treble clef staves. The bass clef staves continue with a steady accompaniment.

61

Measures 61-66 of the musical score. Measures 61-62 are marked *cresc.* (crescendo). Measures 63-64 are marked *f* (forte). Measures 65-66 are marked *p* (piano) and feature a more active, rhythmic melody in the treble clef staves. The bass clef staves continue with a steady accompaniment.

67

Measures 67-72 of a musical score in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of four staves. Measures 67-69 feature a melody in the upper staves with accents and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 70-72 show a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a fortissimo (*f*) section. The lower staves provide harmonic support with a piano (*p*) dynamic in measures 67-69 and a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to fortissimo (*f*) in measures 70-72.

73

Measures 73-78 of a musical score in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. Measures 73-75 feature a melody in the upper staves with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 76-78 show a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a fortissimo (*f*) section. The lower staves provide harmonic support with a piano (*p*) dynamic in measures 73-75 and a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to fortissimo (*f*) in measures 76-78.

79

Measures 79-84 of a musical score in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. Measures 79-81 feature a melody in the upper staves with a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic. Measures 82-84 show a piano (*p*) dynamic. The lower staves provide harmonic support with a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic in measures 79-81 and a piano (*p*) dynamic in measures 82-84.

85

Measures 85-90 of a musical score in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. Measures 85-87 feature a melody in the upper staves with a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a fortissimo (*f*) section. Measures 88-90 show a piano (*p*) dynamic. The lower staves provide harmonic support with a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to fortissimo (*f*) in measures 85-87 and a piano (*p*) dynamic in measures 88-90.

91

Measures 91-96 of a musical score in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of four staves. Measures 91-92 show a crescendo (cresc.) leading to a fortissimo (f) dynamic. Measures 93-94 show a sforzando (sf) dynamic. Measures 95-96 show a decrescendo (dim.) dynamic. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests.

cresc. *f* *sf* *sf* *dim.* *dim.*

97

Measures 97-102 of a musical score in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of four staves. Measures 97-98 show a piano (p) dynamic. Measures 99-100 show a crescendo (cresc.) leading to a fortissimo (f) dynamic. Measures 101-102 show a decrescendo (dim.) dynamic. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests.

p *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *f* *dim.*

103

Measures 103-108 of a musical score in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of four staves. Measures 103-104 show a piano (p) dynamic. Measures 105-106 show a crescendo (cresc.) leading to a fortissimo (f) dynamic. Measures 107-108 show a decrescendo (dim.) dynamic. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests.

p *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *f* *dim.*

109

Measures 109-114 of a musical score in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of four staves. Measures 109-110 show a crescendo (cresc.) leading to a fortissimo (f) dynamic. Measures 111-112 show a decrescendo (dim.) dynamic. Measures 113-114 show a piano (p) dynamic. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests.

cresc. *dim.* *p* *cresc.* *dim.* *p*

115

cresc. *f* *f* *f* *f* *p*

121

cresc. *f* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *f*

127

ff *ff* *ff* *ff* *f*

133

p *p* *p* *p* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

140

cresc. *f* *pp*

147

f

153 **Trio. Più lento**

p

161

cresc. *f* *pp*

169

p *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.* *f*

176

dim. *p* *sf* *sf* *cresc.*

dim. *p* *sf* *sf* *cresc.*

dim. *p* *sf* *sf* *cresc.*

dim. *p* *sf* *sf* *cresc.*

184

f *ritard.* *dim.* *a tempo* *p*

f *dim.* *p*

f *dim.* *p*

f *dim.* *p*

192

cresc. *p*

cresc. *p*

cresc. *p*

cresc. *p*

1. 2.

200

p *cresc.* *f*

IV.

Adagio

p *cresc.* *f* *a piacere* *a tempo*

p *cresc.* *f* *a piacere* *a tempo*

7

attacca Andante

p *cresc.* *f*

attacca Andante *p* *cresc.* *f*

14

p *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.* *f*

20

cresc. f dim. p p

26

cresc. f cresc. f cresc. f

31

dim. p 1. 2. p p p p

36

p cresc. f dim. p cresc. f dim. dim. dim.

41

1. 2.

p *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *p* *cresc.*

46

1.

f *dim.* *p* *f* *dim.* *p* *f* *dim.* *p*

51

2.

p *p* *p* *p*

56

1. 2.

f *dim.* *p* *p* *f* *dim.* *p* *p* *f* *dim.* *p* *p*

61

p *cresc.*

65

f *dim.*

69

p

73

f *dim.*

77

p *cresc.*

81

f *dim.* *p*

85

p *cresc.*

89

f *dim.* *p*

93

Measures 93-98 of a musical score in B-flat major. The score is written for four staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has two flats. The dynamics are marked as *pp* (pianissimo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), and *p* (piano). The music features a variety of note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and some measures contain rests.

99

Measures 99-103 of the musical score. Measures 99-100 are marked with *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo). Measures 101-102 are marked with *p* (piano). Measure 103 is marked with *p* and includes an accent (>). The first and second endings are indicated by '1.' and '2.' above the staff lines.

104

Measures 104-108 of the musical score. Measures 104-105 are marked with *pp* (pianissimo). Measures 106-107 are marked with *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f* (forte). Measure 108 is marked with *dim.* (diminuendo). The music continues with various note values and rests.

109

Measures 109-113 of the musical score. Measures 109-110 are marked with *p* (piano). Measures 111-112 are marked with *cresc.* (crescendo). Measure 113 is marked with *sf* (sforzando) and includes the instruction *attacca*. The first and second endings are indicated by '1.' and '2.' above the staff lines.

115 Più vivace ma non troppo presto

Measures 115-120. The score is in 6/8 time with a key signature of two flats. It features four staves. Measures 115-116 are marked *p*. Measures 117-118 are marked *cresc.*. Measures 119-120 are marked *p*. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests.

Measures 121-126. The score continues in 6/8 time. Measures 121-122 are marked *dim.*. Measures 123-124 are marked *p*. Measures 125-126 are marked *cresc.*. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and some measures contain rests.

Measures 127-132. The score continues in 6/8 time. Measures 127-128 are marked *f*. Measures 129-130 are marked *p*. Measures 131-132 are marked *p*. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and some measures contain rests.

Measures 133-138. The score continues in 6/8 time. Measures 133-134 are marked *cresc.*. Measures 135-136 are marked *f*. Measures 137-138 are marked *f*. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and some measures contain rests.

139

p *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

145

f *f* *f* *ff* *ff* *ff*

151

pp *f* *pp* *f* *f* *f*

157

p *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

163

cresc.

p

pizz.

p

168

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

p

173

p

p

p arco

p

178

ff

f

f

f

Adolf Fredrik Lindblad

Adolf Fredrik Lindblad (1801-1878) hade en komplicerad uppväxt och en lika ombytlig tid som ung vuxen. Född 1801 i Skänninge av en ogift mor kom han vid ett års ålder till en fosterfamilj, där hustrun var moderns moster. Efter inledande skolgång i Östergötland fortsatte han från 1809 i Stockholm, där modern då bodde och var gift med en skådespelare vid Kungl. Teatern. Efter styvfaderns död 1813 fick Adolf Fredrik Lindblad återvända till fosterföräldrarna som snart flyttade till Norrköping. Där fick han sin första skolning i musik: piano och flöjt.

Fosterfadern som var handlare styrde Adolf Fredrik Lindblad mot sitt eget yrke. Efter några år i fosterfaderns affär fick han 1818–19 arbeta vid ett skeppsklareringskontor i Hamburg. I denna stad fick Adolf Fredrik Lindblad viktiga impulser av tysk litteratur och musik.

Sommaren 1822 kom han till Bleckenstad utanför Mjölby för att undervisa gårdens döttrar i pianospel. En av dem, Sophie Kernell, skulle bli hans hustru. Där lärde han också känna en kusin till husets syskonskara, Per Daniel Amadeus Atterbom, en livsavgörande vänskap för Lindblad.

Genom Atterboms förmedling flyttade Lindblad till Uppsala, i första hand för studier i harmonilära för universitetets *director musices*, Johann Christian Friedrich Hæffner. Men han kom också in i stadens konstnärliga och litterära kretsar. Där fanns redan Atterbom, men också Erik Gustaf Geijer som skulle bli en annan nära vän. I denna miljö blommade Lindblad ut som sångtonsättare.

Sångkomponerande var tidigare liktydigt med att skapa sällskapsvisor. Den nyromantiska dikten gav tonsättarna nya utmaningar. Lindblads sånger är texttolkande och låter melodin och pianostämman föra en dialog. Från visans tid stammar dock Lindblads länge utnyttjade praxis att flerstrofiga dikter sjungs till samma ackompanjemang. Adolf Fredrik Lindblad komponerade över 200 sånger, varav en del skrevs för vännen Jenny Lind.

Med salongsvärdinnan Malla Silfverstolpe och Erik Gustaf Geijer for Lindblad 1825–26 via Köpenhamn till Berlin, där han tog lektioner i komposition för Carl Friedrich Zelter och i pianospel för Ludwig Berger. Via Zelter lärde han känna Felix Mendelssohn. Vänskapen med denne blev viktig och varade livet ut.

Tillbaka i Sverige slog han och hustrun Sophie sig ner i Stockholm. Där startade Lindblad 1827 en musikskola, vilken under lång tid skulle bli hans huvudsakliga inkomstkälla. Under Stockholmsåren skrev Lindblad sin enda opera, *Frondörerna* (1835), som emellertid inte blev någon större framgång. Han komponerade också två symfonier (1832, 1855).

Adolf Fredrik Lindblad tillbringade sina sista år på Lövingsborgs gård strax söder om Linköping, där dottern Lotten bodde. Han avled där 1878.

Stråkkvartetterna

Sammanlagt tio stråkkvartetter av Lindblad finns bevarade. Sju av dem har en gammal etablerad numrering 1–7 som ungefär, men kanske inte exakt, motsvarar deras kronologi. De tre återstående, som har lagts till med numren 8–10, är kronologiskt obestämbara. Alla kvartetterna är kompletta, förutom två: den sjunde saknar finalsats och den åttonde består enbart av en första sats. De två tidigaste av kvartetterna, nr 1 och 2, skrev Lindblad vid sin återkomst från Berlin i slutet av 1820-talet. Nummer 6 och 7 kan ganska säkert placeras i tonsättarens sena liv, då han hade flyttat från Stockholm till Lövingsborg i Östergötland.

Lindblads stråkkvartetter blev inte publicerade förrän 1911, drygt 30 år efter hans död, och då bara sex av dem. Troligen hade han själv inga tankar på någon utgivning. De tycks ha varit skrivna mest för anspråkslösa musikstunder bland vänner – dels i tidens salonger i Stockholm och Uppsala, dels i det så kallade Djurgårdsbolaget i Stockholm, som 1849 förvandlades till Mazerska kvartettsällskapet. I den kretsen av yrkesmusiker och musicerande borgare var en av Lindblads vänner, tullinspektören Jonas Falkenholm, en centralfigur. Man kan tänka sig denne skicklige violinist som primarie när Lindblads kvartetter sattes på notställen. Traditionen att spela Lindblads kammarmusik har sedan levt vidare i Mazerska.

Kvartetterna rör sig alla stilistiskt inom samma område, med Haydn, Mozart och den tidige Beethoven som främsta förebilder. I nummer 1 och 2 fungerar cellostämman fortfarande till stor del som en passiv ackompanjerande basstämma, men därefter lyfts den upp som jämbördig deltagare i stämmornas samspel, i den tredje kvartetten till och med någon gång i diskantregister. De flesta av kvartetterna har på traditionellt vis en menuettsats, för det mesta i en variant där menuettens andra hälft utvecklas till ett långt och genomföringsartat parti.

Kvartetterna är professionellt skrivna, men Lindblad rör sig här inte riktigt i sin stilistiska framkant. Det är det diverterande som dominerar, ofta i en snabbt och lätt löpande diatonisk musik, som för det mesta men inte alltid är metriskt regelbunden. Han låter gärna en ständigt pågående följd av sextondelsrörelser vandra från den ena stämman till den andra. Ett drag av rastlöshet kan finnas i detta, särskilt märkbart i den femte kvartetten.

Lindblad, en av Sveriges främsta sångtonsättare, utvecklar en uttrycksfull melodik i de långsamma satserna. Och några gånger hittar man dessutom inslag av romantisk lidelse i kvartetterna, till exempel i sista satsen i den fjärde – den enda som går i en molltonart – och i musiken med beteckningen ”poco a poco agitato” i den sjunde kvartettens andantesats. Melodisk och rytmisk uppfinningsrikedom saknas inte heller hos Lindblad, något man kan se i den originella starten på tredje kvartettens sista sats, och han är inte heller främmande för relativt djärva modulationer, som i de femte och sjätte kvartetterna.

Kritisk kommentar

Källmaterial

Utgåvan grundar sig på partitur i autograf (**A**).

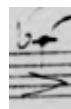
Det exemplar som använts som förlaga återfinns hos *Musik- och teaterbiblioteket* i Stockholm.

Kommentarer

I **A**, Vc i högt register, noterat en oktav högre, i G-klav, noteras i utgåvan som den klingar, i tenor-klav.

Många partier upprepas identiskt, men artikulationer, legato och dynamik följer inte likadant med. En taks eller sekvens första förekomst i en sats används i denna utgåva som modell för alla upprepningarna under respektive sats.

Accenternas storlek och placering i **A** varierar under hela verket. Den ofta inkonsekvent förekommande stora accenten, placerad under systemet eller notskaften, avser antagligen en mycket kort diminuendo som startar med accent. I utgåvan tillämpas endast den traditionella accenten.



Sats I, Allegro ma non troppo

TAKT	INSTR.	ANM.
39	vl II	<i>p</i> tillagt i a m vl I
39	vl II, vc	tillagt legato på slag 2 och 4 i a m vl I
54, 56	vc	<i>p</i> tillagt på sista 8-delen i a m övr. instr.
105	vc	arco tillagt på 3:e slaget i a m t.101

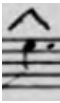
Sats II, Allegretto

2	vl II, vla, vc	<i>p</i> tillagt i a m vl I uppt.1
13, 15, 16	vl II, vla, vc	<i>p</i> tillagt i a m vl I t.12
40	vl I	tillagt legato jfr t.38-39
45	vc	<i>p</i> tillagt i a m övr. instr.
113, 115, 116	vl II, vla, vc	<i>p</i> tillagt i a m vl I t.112
118	vc	tillagt legato i a m vl I
164	vc	<i>dim.</i> tillagt i a m övr. instr.
169	vla	arco tillagt – spelsättet kräver det, saknas i A
181	vl II, vla, vc	<i>p</i> tillagt i a m vl I

Sats III, Scherzo. Allegro molto. Trio

1	tutti	arco tillagt (sats II avslutades pizz)
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Sats IV, Adagio. Andante. Più vivace ma non troppo presto

35, 37	vla	detta tecken i A  tolkas i utgåvan som marcato
61-67	vl II, vla, vc	dynamik tillagt i a m vl I
63	tutti	<i>p</i> tillagt i a m vl II t.71
95	vc	<i>cresc.</i> tillagt i a m övr. instr.
102-103	vl I, vc	<i>p</i> tillagt i a m vl II, vla
131	vl II, vla, vc	<i>p</i> tillagt i a m vl I

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Adolf Fredrik Lindblad

Adolf Fredrik Lindblad (1801-1878) had a complicated childhood and likewise an unsettled period as a young adult. Born in Skänninge in 1801 to an unwed mother he was taken in by a foster family, of which the wife was his mother's aunt, when he was only one year old. After starting school in Östergötland, in 1809 he moved to Stockholm to continue studying near his mother, who was married to an actor at the Royal Opera. After his stepfather's death in 1813, Adolf Fredrik Lindblad returned to live with his foster parents, who soon moved to Norrköping. There he received his first music lessons in piano and flute.

His foster father, who was a merchant, persuaded Adolf Fredrik Lindblad to follow in his footsteps. After several years at his foster father's business, Adolf Fredrik worked from 1818 to 1819 at a shipping discharge office in Hamburg. While working in Hamburg, Adolf Fredrik Lindblad encountered German literature and music, which would prove to be an important influence on his later career as a composer.

The summer of 1882 he arrived in Bleckenstad, on the outskirts of Mjölby, to teach the daughters at a country estate piano. One of the girls, Sophie Kernell, would later become his wife. He also became acquainted with a cousin to the siblings at the estate, Per Daniel Amadeus Atterbom, who would become an important life long friend.

With Atterborn's assistance, Lindblad moved to Uppsala in order to study harmony with the university's *director musices*, Johann Christian Friedrich Hæffner. He also came in contact with the city's artistic and literary circles. Atterbom already lived in Uppsala, as well as Erik Gustaf Geijer, who would become another close friend. Lindblad thrived as an art song composer in this environment.

In earlier times, song composition had been equivalent to writing popular drawing-room ballads. Later, with the advent of the neo-romantic poem, composers were provided with new challenges and opportunities. Lindblad's songs are settings of text to music and provide a dialogue between the vocal melody and the piano. For a long time Lindblad made use of the older ballad praxis of using poems consisting of several stanzas sung to the same accompaniment. Adolf Fredrik Lindblad composed over 200 songs, of which several were written for his friend the singer Jenny Lind.

Together with music salonnière Malla Silfverstolpe and Erik Gustaf Geijer, Lindblad travelled by way of Copenhagen to Berlin, where he took lessons in composition from Carl Friedrich Zelter and studied piano with Ludwig Berger. Through Zelter he got to know Felix Mendelssohn. This was the beginning of an important friendship which lasted for the rest of his life.

Returning to Sweden, he and his wife Sophie settled down in Stockholm. Lindblad started a music school there in 1827, which for a long time would be his main source of income. During his years in Stockholm Lindblad wrote his only opera, *Frondörerna* (1835), which was never successful. He also composed two symphonies (1832, 1855).

Adolf Fredrik Lindblad spend his final years at Lövingsborg's manor, just south of Linköping, where his daughter Lotten resided. He died there in 1878.

The String Quartets

All in all, there are ten Lindblad string quartets in existence. Seven of them have an old established numbering from 1 to 7, which roughly, but perhaps not exactly, matches their chronology. The last three, which have been assigned the numbers 8 to 10, are of indeterminable chronology. All but two of the quartets are complete: the seventh is lacking a final movement and the eighth comprises only the first. The two earliest, numbers 1 and 2, were composed by Lindblad on his return from Berlin at the end of the 1820s. Numbers 6 and 7 can with some measure of certainty be pinned down to the composer's late period, after he had moved from Stockholm to Lövingsborg in the province of Östergötland.

Lindblad's string quartets remained unpublished until 1911, 30 years after his death, and even then it was only six of them. It is likely that he himself had no intention to publish and seemed to have conceived them mostly for recitals amongst friends either in the salons of Stockholm and Uppsala or in Stockholm's 'Djurgårdsbolaget', which in 1849 became the Mazer String Quartet Society. A central figure in this circle of professional musicians and musical bourgeoisie was Lindblad's friend, customs officer Jonas Falkenholm. One might imagine this talented musician as lead violin when Lindblad's quartets were placed on the music stands. The tradition of playing Lindblad's chamber music has since lived on with the Mazers.

Stylistically, all the quartets occupy the same musical space, modelled particularly on Haydn, Mozart and early Beethoven. In numbers 1 and 2, the cello line serves largely as a passive bass accompaniment, but subsequently it is elevated as an equal voice in the polyphonic weave, in the third quartet even at times in the treble register. Most of the quartets have the conventional minuet movement, usually with a second half that becomes an extended, quasi-development section.

While the quartets are professionally written, Lindblad is not exactly pushing any of his stylistic boundaries. Their diversionary element dominates, often as rapid, cantering diatonic music that is mostly, but not exclusively, metrically regular. He is also happy to allow a continual sequence of semiquavers drift from one voice to the next. There is a restless quality to this, one that is especially salient in the fifth quartet.

Lindblad, one of Sweden's foremost composers of songs, develops in the quartets an expressive melodic language in the slow movements, at times with noticeable accents of romantic passion, such as in the final movement of the fourth – the only one in a minor key – and in the passage marked 'poco a poco agitato' in the andante movement of the seventh. There is no lack of melodic and rhythmic inventiveness in Lindblad either, as can be seen in the original opening of the last movement of the third quartet, and is he no stranger to relatively bold modulations, as evident in the fifth and sixth.