

# Kinder Legende

(*Knecht Ruprecht*)

Robert Schumann

arranged by  
Robert E. Foster

1 Full Score

1 Piccolo

8 Flute

2 Oboe

1 Bassoon 1

1 Bassoon 2

3 Clarinet 1

6 Clarinet 2,3

2 Bass Clarinet

2 Alto Saxophone 1

2 Alto Saxophone 2

2 Tenor Saxophone

1 Baritone Saxophone

3 Trumpet 1

6 Trumpet 2,3

2 F Horn 1

2 F Horn 2

4 Trombone 1,2

2 Trombone 3

2 Euphonium B.C.

2 Euphonium T.C.

5 Tuba

1 Timpani

1 Bells

1 Snare Drum

2 Crash Cymbals, Bass Drum

Extra Part - P3013421

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## **Program Notes**

*Knecht Ruprecht* is the name of one of the most popular piano solos from the great collection of clever, imaginative and descriptive teaching pieces composed by Robert Schumann in 1848, as a Christmas present for his children. The entire collection, called *Album for the Young*, included 43 pieces. This song is based on a children's legend or "Kinder Legende" in German.

Knecht Ruprecht is a legendary character who, in German folklore, comes at Christmastime to punish children who have been misbehaving. Some English editions of Schumann's work incorrectly use the title, "Saint Nicholas", however, there is actually very little similarity between this friendly, jolly old elf and the more rough Knecht Ruprecht.

This new edition of the classic piano work makes it possible for new generations of band students to experience and enjoy this rhythmic, colorful music.

## **Performance and Preparation Suggestions**

This energetic piece works very well at a tempo of quarter note = 96 or slightly faster. There must be a strong sense of pulse and it is important to lighten notes which are not on strong beats, so there is a sense of flowing, forward movement. Staccato notes must be light. Define staccato as "detached, separated and light" for good style.

At measure 53, begin slowing down as much as necessary to set a tempo at measure 57 which is manageable. This section does not have to be very fast, but it does need to be clean. If you do slow down significantly here, you will want to accelerate at measure 81 so you are back to the original tempo by the time you begin the recapitulation at measure 85.

Schumann's own instructions in his piano score for this piece are "Polternd, ungefuge", which translates to "Blustering, unbending". The suggested tempo marking on the piano score is quarter note = 126.

## **About the Composer**

Robert Schumann was born in Germany in 1810. He was the youngest of five children. His father was a publisher and bookseller, who encouraged his sons' musical studies. Schumann began piano lessons at the age of six and his first compositions appeared a year later. By the time he reached the age of eleven, he had completed a number of choral and orchestral works.

Schumann's father died before he completed high school and his mother convinced him to enter the University of Leipzig to study law. This lasted one year, after which his mother allowed him to continue his music studies. The young Schumann seemed destined for a career as one of the world's great piano virtuosos when an injury to one of his fingers ended his career as a pianist. From this point on, he concentrated on his compositions and became one of the world's most successful and eminent composers.

Schumann's compositions included, in addition to piano solos, songs, chamber music, symphonic works, incidental music, overtures and works for choir. He was also a gifted essayist and music critic. He eventually developed mental problems and spent the end of his life in an institution, where he died in 1856.

## **About the Editor**

Robert E. Foster is on the music faculty of the University of Kansas where he served as Director of Bands from 1971 to 2002. An active composer and arranger, he has successful publications for groups at all levels. He is past president of the American Bandmasters Association and the National Band Association and he serves as Vice President of the John Philip Sousa Foundation.

# Kinder Legende

(Knecht Ruprecht)

Robert Schumann (1810-1856)  
arr. Robert E. Foster

**Blustering, unbending ( $\text{♩} = 96-126$ )**

9

10

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12

17

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

1 Cls.

2 Cls.

B. Cl.

A. Saxes 1 & 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpts. 1 & 2

Hns. 1 & 2

Tbns. 1 & 2

Euph.

Tuba

Timp.

Glock.

Sn. Dr.

Cyms. B. Dr.

3

23 25 33

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

1 Cls.

2 Cls.

B. Cl.

A. Saxes

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

1 Tpts.

2 Tpts.

Hns.

Tbn.

Euph.

Tuba

Timp.

Glock.

Sn. Dr.

Cyms. B. Dr.

34

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cls.

B. Cl.

A. Saxes 1

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpts.

Hns.

Tbns.

Euph.

Tuba

Timp.

Glock.

Sn. Dr.

Cyms. B. Dr.

37

37

This page contains two systems of musical notation. System 1 (measures 34-36) includes parts for Picc., Fl., Ob., and Bsn. System 2 (measures 37-38) includes parts for C. Cl., B. Cl., A. Saxes, T. Sax., B. Sax., Tpts., Hns., Tbns., Euph., Tuba, Timp., Glock., Sn. Dr., and Cyms. B. Dr. The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note figures and eighth-note pairs, along with slurs and grace notes. Dynamics such as 'mf' and 'f' are used throughout the piece.

45

Picc. -

Fl. -

Ob. -

Bsn. f

1 Cls. f

2 Cls. f

B. Cl. f

A. Saxes 1 2 f

T. Sax. f

B. Sax. f

45

Tpts. 1 f

2 f

Hns. 1 f

2 f

Tbns. 1 f

2 f

3 f

Euph. f

Tuba f

Tim. f

Glock. f

Sn. Dr. f

Cyms. B. Dr. f

53 Slower

53 Slower

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Picc. 56 57 Slower (If Necessary) 6 65  
 Fl. *mp* 2nd time only  
 Ob. *mp* 2nd time only  
 Bsn. *mp*  
 1 Ccls. *mp*  
 2 3 B. Cl. *mp* Play both times  
 A. Saxes 1 2 *mp*  
 T. Sax. *mp*  
 B. Sax. *mp* 2nd time only  
 Tpts. 1 2 *mp*  
 Hns. 1 2  
 Tbns. 1 2 *mp* 2nd time only Play both times  
 3 *mp* 2nd time only Play both times  
 Euph.  
 Tuba *mp*  
 Timp.  
 Glock.  
 Sn. Dr. *mp*  
 Cyms. B. Dr. *mp*

67

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

1 Cls.

2 Cls.

B. Cl.

A. Saxes 1

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

1 Tpts.

2 Tpts.

3 Tpts.

Hns.

1 Hns.

2 Hns.

Tbns.

1 Tbns.

2 Tbns.

3 Tbns.

Euph.

Tuba

Timp.

Glock.

Sn. Dr.

Cyms. B. Dr.

73

73

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90

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cl.

B. Cl.

A. Saxes

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpts.

Hns.

Tbns.

Euph.

Tuba

Timp.

Glock.

Sn. Dr.

Cyms. B. Dr.

93

93

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This page contains musical notation for a full orchestra. The instrumentation listed on the left includes Picc., Fl., Ob., Bsn., Cl., B. Cl., A. Saxes, T. Sax., B. Sax., Tpts., Hns., Tbns., Euph., Tuba, Timp., Glock., Sn. Dr., and Cyms. B. Dr. The music spans from measure 90 to measure 93. Measures 90 and 91 feature primarily woodwind and brass parts. Measure 92 begins with a bassoon solo followed by a tutti section. Measure 93 concludes with a rhythmic pattern involving the timpani and snare drum.

