

W. A. MOZART

Konzert in A
für Violine und Orchester
»Nr. 5«

Concerto in A major
for Violin and Orchestra
»No. 5«

KV 219

Urtext- und Interpretationsausgabe mit Kadenzen und Eingängen von
Urtext Edition and Performing Edition with Cadenzas and "Eingänge" by
J. Joachim, S. Franko, M. Wulfhorst

Klavierauszug
nach dem Urtext der Neuen Mozart-Ausgabe von
Piano Reduction
based on the Urtext of the New Mozart Edition by
Martin Schelhaas



Bärenreiter Kassel · Basel · London · New York · Praha
BA04712-90

ORCHESTRA

Oboe I, II; Corno I, II;
Archi

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 31 min.

Neben diesem Klavierauszug sind die Dirigierpartitur, das Aufführungsmaterial (BA04712) und eine Studienpartitur (TP00020) erhältlich.

In addition to the present piano reduction, the conducting score, the complete orchestral parts (BA04712) and a study score (TP00020) are also available.

Die in Anführungszeichen gesetzte Nummernangabe nach dem Titel bezieht sich auf die erste Kritische Gesamtausgabe der Werke Mozarts. Obwohl diese Nummerierung überholt ist und in der Neuen Mozart-Ausgabe keine Verwendung findet, ist sie dennoch in Katalogen, Konzertprogrammen und bei Publikationen der CD-Industrie in Gebrauch.

The numbering given in quotation marks after the title stems from the first critical edition of Mozart's works. Although this numbering is old and is not used in the New Mozart Edition, it has none the less found its way into catalogs, concert programs and publications of the recording industry.

Ergänzende Ausgabe zu: *Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke*, in Verbindung mit den Mozartstädten Augsburg, Salzburg und Wien herausgegeben von der Internationalen Stiftung Mozarteum Salzburg, Serie V, Werkgruppe 14, Band 1: *Violinkonzerte* (BA04582-01), vorgelegt von Christoph-Hellmut Mahling.

Supplementary edition to: *Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke*, issued in association with the Mozart cities of Augsburg, Salzburg and Vienna by the *Internationale Stiftung Mozarteum Salzburg*, Series V, Category 14, Volume 1: *Violinkonzerte* (BA04582-01), edited by Christoph-Hellmut Mahling.

VORWORT

Die Werke, in denen Mozart Streichinstrumente solistisch einsetzt, sind vor allem in den Jahren 1773 bis 1779 entstanden. Von besonderer Bedeutung innerhalb dieses Zeitraumes aber sind die Jahre 1773 und 1775: In diesen beiden Jahren sind die fünf Konzerte für Violine und Orchester sowie einige Einzelsätze für dieselbe Besetzung entstanden. Anlass hierzu war zum einen die längere Anwesenheit Mozarts in Salzburg, die ihn bewogen haben dürfte, auf Gegebenheiten und Erfordernisse zu reagieren – schließlich stand er immer noch als Konzertmeister in fürsterzbischöflichen Diensten; zum anderen war nun für Mozart die Möglichkeit gegeben, seine während der dritten Italienreise und eines mehrmonatigen Aufenthaltes in Wien (Juli bis September 1773) gesammelten kompositorischen Erfahrungen auszuweisen. Als weitere Gründe, die für den Einsatz der Violine als Soli-Instrument in diesen Jahren bestimmend gewesen sein könnten, sind:

1. In den Jahren 1773 bis 1777 ein besonderes Interesse an der Violine. Innerhalb dieser Zeit hat er auch außerhalb Salzburgs etwa in München zwei Violinkonzerte im Herbst 1773 und im Sommer 1777 in den Briefen mitgeteilt. „Ich habe mich mit meinem Violoncello auf der Tafel wurde Mozart geigen, ist mir die Violine lieber, als das Orchester vom 1. bis 2. Violoncello eine Sinfonie, und spielte auf der Violine das Concert ex B von van Hall, mit allgemeinem Applaus. (...) auf die Nacht beym Soppée spielte ich das Strasbourger = Concert¹. es gieng wie öhl. alles lobte den schönen, reinen Ton.“²

1 Die Frage, welches seiner Violinkonzerte Mozart mit dem „strasbourger = Concert“ gemeint hat, lässt sich nicht definitiv beantworten. Während die traditionelle Meinung diese Bezeichnung auf KV 218 bezieht, hat Dénes Bartha mit guten Gründen auf KV 216 verwiesen. (Zur Identifikation des „Straßburger Konzerts“ bei Mozart, in: Festschrift Friedrich Blume, hrsg. von Anna Amalie Abert und Wilhelm Pfannkuch, Kassel etc. 1963, S. 30ff.)

2 Mozart. Briefe und Aufzeichnungen. Gesamtausgabe herausgegeben von der Internationalen Stiftung Mozarteum Salzburg gesammelt (und erläutert) von Wilhelm A. Bauer und Otto Erich Deutsch (4 Textbände = Bauer-Deutsch I-IV, Kassel etc. 1962/63), aufgrund deren Vorarbeiten erläutert von Joseph Heinz Eibl (2 Kommentarbände = Eibl V und VI, Kassel etc. 1971), Register, zusammengestellt von Joseph Heinz Eibl (1 Band, Kassel etc. 1975); Bauer-Deutsch II, Nr. 355, S. 82, Zeile 34–41. – Im Folgenden werden Briefe in der Regel nur noch durch das Datum ausgewiesen.

Damit ist zugleich belegt, dass Mozart seine Konzerte auch selbst gespielt hat. Doch hat er sich auf der Violine offenbar nie so heimisch gefühlt wie auf dem Klavier,³ und so ist es aus der Sicht des Vaters nur zu verständlich, dass er in seinem Brief vom 9. Oktober 1777 dem Sohn die besorgte und zugleich als Mahnung gedachte Frage stellt: „du wirst wohl auf der Violin, so lange du in München warst, dich gar nicht geübt haben? das wäre mir sehr leid.“ Brunetti lobt dich nun erschrecklich! und ich selbst sagte, du spieltest doch auch das absonderliche Violin, schrie er laut: Cosa? Ma dove suonava tutto! questo era del Principe un pouziglio. Er inteso, col suo proprio dannno. Wie sich zeigte, war die Sorge des Vaters keineswegs unbegründet, denn schon im weiteren Verlauf der Reise – konkret seit dem Aufenthalt in Mannheim – wandte sich Mozart ganz dem Klavier zu.

2. Ein spezieller Grund dafür, dass sich Mozart in den Jahren 1773 bis 1775 intensiv mit der Gestaltung Violinkonzerte beschäftigt hat, mag in seiner in Italien gemachten Bekanntschaft mit Josef Mysliveček zu sehen sein.⁴

3. In Salzburg war in diesem Zeitraum Konzerte und Konzertanten-Musik für Violine offenbar sehr beliebt. Dies zeigen nicht nur die zahlreichen Violinkonzerte, sondern auch die Serenaden und Filmmusiken mit ihren konzertanten Binnensätzen, die solistisch besetzten Divertimenti mit ihren virtuellen Violinparten und die Concertoni. Sowohl unter den Mitgliedern der Hofkapelle als auch unter den Dilettanten müssen sich ganz ausgezeichnete Geiger befunden haben. Einer von ihnen war der Hofmusikdirektor, Hofkonzertgeiger und Hofkonzertmeister Antonio Brunetti⁵, der nachweislich Mozarts Violinkonzerte gespielt hat. Ob allerdings diese Konzerte, wie oft vermutet, ausdrücklich für ihn komponiert worden sind, muss offen bleiben. Die nachträglichen „Verbesserungen“, die Mozart anscheinend auf Wunsch Brunettis vornehmen musste, sprechen eher gegen eine solche Vermutung.

3 Vgl. hierzu die Briefe vom 6. und 18. Oktober 1777.

4 Vgl. auch den Brief vom 8. September 1773 aus Wien an die Mutter in Salzburg (Nachschrift Mozarts) und Neue Mozart-Ausgabe (= NMA) V/14/2, S. VIII, Anmerkung 10 (Vorwort).

5 Vgl. hierzu Ernst Hintermaier, *Die Salzburger Hofkapelle von 1700 bis 1806. Organisation und Personal*, Phil. Diss. (mschr.), Salzburg 1972, besonders S. 50ff.

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The logo consists of a large circle. Inside the circle, there is a stylized line drawing of a bear walking towards the left. Above the bear's head, there is a five-pointed star. The bear is drawn with simple, bold lines, and the star is also a simple outline.

10 Vgl. hierzu auch NMA V/14/2, S. X (Vorwort); NMA V/14/3: *Konzerte für Flöte, für Oboe und für Fagott* (Franz Giegling), S. XI (Vorwort); NMA V/15/7 und 8: *Klavierkonzerte*, Band 7 bzw. 8 (Hermann Beck bzw. Wolfgang Rehm), S. X bzw. S. XXI (Vorworte).
11 Vgl. hierzu auch NMA IV/12/4 (Walter Senn), S. XII (Vorwort), und NMA V/14/3, S. XI (Vorwort). – Auf ein ähnliches sich aus der Praxis herleitendes Verfahren wurde im Zusammenhang mit der Frage der Verwendung von Pauken bei notierten Trompeten und fehlender Paukenstimme an anderer Stelle aufmerksam gemacht. Vgl. NMA IV/11: *Sinfonien*, Band 6 (Christoph-Hellmut Mahling und Friedrich Schnapp), S. VIII (Vorwort).

Christoph-Hellmut Mahling

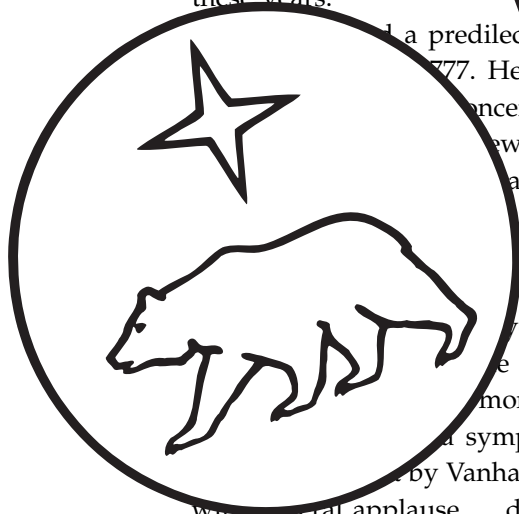
ZUR EDITION

Die vorliegende Ausgabe hat sich außer von Christoph-Hellmut Mahling von Köhnen der neuen Mozart-Ausgabe vorgelegt: *Ortens Edition* (NMA V/14/1: *Violin Sonate und Klavier Sonate*, BA 4582). Bei der Bearbeitung für Violine und Klavier blieb die Violinstimme unverändert und ist mit dem Autograph der NMA identisch. Berichtigungen und Ergänzungen des Herausgebers sind in dieser Stimmenartypographisch gekennzeichnet und zwar: Buchstaben (Worte, dynamische Zeichen, Trichterzeichen) und Ziffern durch kursive Typen; Hauptnoten-Akzidenzien vor Hauptnoten, Strichpunkte, Fermaten, Ornamente und kleinere Paßwerte (Halbe, Viertel etc.) durch Kleinnoten; Bogen durch Stricheln, Vorschläge und Ziernoten, Schlüssel sowie Akzidenzien vor Vorschlags- und Ziernoten durch eckige Klammern. Ziffern zur Zusammenfassung von Triolen, Sextolen etc. sind stets kursiv gesetzt, die ergänzten in kleinerer Type. In der Vorlage

V

PREFACE

Mozart composed the majority of his works for solo string instruments and orchestra during the years 1773–1779. Especially important are the years 1773 and 1775, which witnessed the creation of the five concertos for violin and orchestra as well as several single movements for the same scoring. The reasons for this flourish of activity are partly that Mozart, who still occupied the post of concertmaster to the Prince-Archbishop, was either obliged or inspired to provide such works for special occasions during this long period spent in Salzburg. But another reason was certainly the possibility of experimenting with all the new compositional techniques acquired during his third trip to Italy and his stay of several months in Vienna from July to September 1773. There are though other factors which might help explain Mozart's use of the violin as a solo instrument during these years:



1. A predilection for the violin during 1777. He often played the instrument concertized as solo violinist, not everywhere as well, for example at the beginning of his trip in the fall of 1777. In a letter he wrote to his father he wrote with my cousin ... the ... ed music during the ... the violin quite poorly, I premonastery to the orchestra in ... a symphony and performed the ... by Vanhall on the violin, which met with general applause ... during the evening, at dinner, I played the Strasbourg Concerto.¹ It went like clockwork. Everyone praised the lovely, pure tone".²

1 It is impossible to determine exactly which of his violin concertos Mozart referred to with "Strasbourg Concerto". Whereas it has been traditionally assumed that Mozart alluded to K. 218, Dénes Bartha has provided a convincing claim for K. 216. (*Zur Identifikation des "Straßburger Konzerts" bei Mozart*, in: *Festschrift Friedrich Blume*, ed. by Anna Amalie Abert and Wilhelm Pfannkuch, Kassel etc. 1963, p. 30ff.)

2 *Mozart. Briefe und Aufzeichnungen, Gesamtausgabe* edited by the Internationale Stiftung Mozarteum Salzburg collected (and with commentary) by Wilhelm A. Bauer and Otto Erich Deutsch (4 volumes of text = Bauer-Deutsch I–IV, Kassel etc. 1962–63), preliminary work commented on by Joseph Heinz Eibl (2 volumes of commentaries = Eibl V and VI, Kassel etc. 1971), register; collected by Joseph Heinz Eibl (1 volume, Kassel etc. 1975); Bauer-Deutsch II, No. 355, p. 82, lines 34–41. Hereafter, letters will be generally indicated only with their dates.

This proves that Mozart also played his concertos himself. However, he never seems to have felt as comfortable on the violin as on the piano,³ a feeling which most likely did not escape his father. We can thus better appreciate the concern Leopold expressed in the form of a solicitous but admonishing question contained in a letter dated 9 October 1777: "Did you not practice the *violin* at all while you were in Munich? I dare say that would be really deplorable, particularly since Brunetti praised you for the series! And as I said to him recently that you played the violin fairly well, he replied loudly: Cosa? Cazo? se suonava tutto! questo era il Principe un puntiglio mal inteso, col suo proprio danno." As it turned out, Leopold's concern was not unfounded, since Mozart was to turn completely to the piano in the course of his travels, particularly after his stay in Mannheim.

2. Another reason why he might have felt a special urge to compose violin concertos during the years 1773 to 1775 is possibly his acquaintance with Jan Masliveček, whom he had met in 1774.⁴

3. Concerto and concertante music for violin were apparently very popular in Salzburg during this period. This is documented not only by the many violin concertos written at the time, but also by the serenades and *Finemusiken* or finale-symphonies with concertante inner movements, by divertimenti with solo scoring and virtuoso violin parts and concertoni. There must have been outstanding violinists among the members of the court orchestra as well as among amateur musicians. One of these violinists was the music director, solo violinist and concertmaster to the Archiepiscopal court Antonio Brunetti.⁵ Although it is verifiable that Brunetti played Mozart's violin concertos, it is not known whether these works were written expressly for him, as has often been conjectured. The subsequent "improvements" made by Mozart apparently upon Brunetti's request seem to contradict this assumption.

It is also known that the Salzburg violinist Johann Anton Kolb performed Mozart's violin concertos. On 12 April 1778, Leopold Mozart mentioned Kolb as the

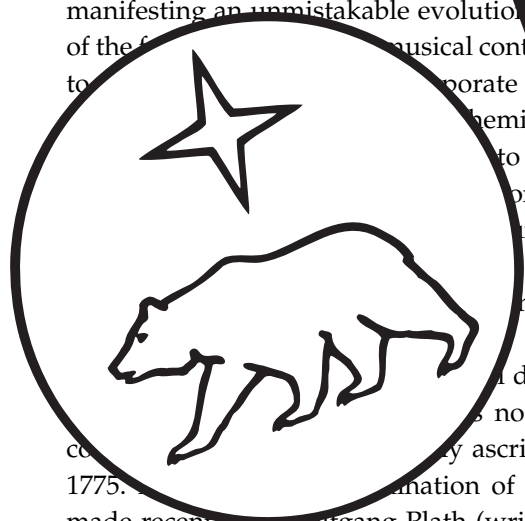
3 Cf. letters of 6 and 18 October 1777.

4 Cf. Mozart's letter of 8 September 1773 from Vienna to his mother in Salzburg (postscript by Mozart) and the *Neue Mozart-Ausgabe* (=NMA) V/14/2, p. VIII, note 10 (Vorwort).

5 Cf. Ernst Hintermaier, *Die Salzburger Hofkapelle von 1700 bis 1806. Organisation und Personal*, doctoral diss. (typed), Salzburg 1972, particularly p. 50ff.

first violinist of an “amateur orchestra” which had just been founded, and in a letter dated 3 August 1778, he wrote: “In front of Herr von Mayer’s on 9 July, evening music by Kolb, one of your ‘Finalmusiken’ and your concerto for Kolb.”⁶

But even though we know of several musicians who played Mozart’s violin concertos, it still cannot be determined for whom, nor for which occasion Mozart wrote them. Since Mozart seems to have written all these works in Salzburg, there was no reason for him to comment upon them in writing, as he frequently did, generally to his father. Moreover, Mozart’s violin concertos were considerably less well-known and less frequently performed than his piano concertos during his lifetime and even in the 19th century. What the violin concertos all have in common is the three-movement form derived from the works of Antonio Vivaldi, whose concerto form apparently also provided the model for the division in tutti and solo sections, at least in the opening movements. Notwithstanding, each of these concertos displays a marked individuality, besides manifesting an unmistakable evolution in the mastery of the formal and musical contents from work to work.



to incorporate the various elements of the Bohemian violin concerto, to and which he composed. It is unequivocal: the Music Division in D. C.⁷ bears the signature of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, daté 1775. The date is not clear. All five concertos are ascribed to the year 1775. The dating of the autographs made recently by Wolfgang Plath (writing)⁸ and Alan Tyson (paper and watermarks)⁹ have brought to light

a rather complex situation. The dates on the autographs of all five violin concertos were manipulated, a situation similar to that of the Mozart autographs originally in the possession of the Hamburg music dealer August Cranz. The year of composition “1775” was apparently scratched out and replaced by “1780” before being changed back to “1775”. The writing and paper of the autographs of the concertos K. 211, 216, 218 and 219 offer sufficient grounds to exclude a later date than 1775. The only exception is the Concerto K. 207, which, according to research, is to be dated “14 April 1773”. It can only be surmised as to who changed the dates twice and for what reason: it was most likely Mozart himself, or his father, who did this towards 1780, possibly in an attempt to pass off these earlier pieces as “recent works”. But this still does not explain why the five concertos were subsequently re-dated 1775, whereby K. 207 required an equally false, albeit earlier date. The entire question of this “manipulation” will have to be examined in another context and in greater detail.

The autographs form the basis of the present edition. The tutti and solo indications in the solo part are found for the most part in the sources. They not only designate the beginning and end of a solo section but also refer to the quantity of participating instruments. In agreement with the performance practice of the time, “solo” also meant the reduction of the orchestra to the first desks of the strings and to one wind player per instrument, in as much as the winds were doubled in the tutti. During the solo sections, the basso part was possibly performed only by one violoncello and double bass (as well as one bassoon).¹⁰ Moreover, it was also perfectly natural in Mozart’s day for the soloist, who was considered as a “primus inter pares”, to play the first violin part during the tutti sections, a practice one might do well to remember today.

The suggestion of adding one or two bassoons to the basso part is also supported by the orchestral practice of the time, even though Mozart did not expressly call for this instrument. The addition of bassoons to the bass group was common when the strings were numerous, but became practically a necessity when woodwinds were called for, particularly oboes and/or flutes, but also clarinets. This was probably a relic from the days of the thoroughbass, and legiti-

6 This concerto for Kolb has been identified as the dubious Violin Concerto in D major K.² 271^a: Carl Bär, *Betrachtungen zum umstrittenen Violinkonzert 271^a*, in: *Mitteilungen der Internationalen Stiftung Mozarteum* 11(1963), Heft 3/4, p. 11ff., and Dimitrij Kolbin, *Zur Frage der Echtheit des Violinkonzertes D-dur von W. A. Mozart (KV 271^{a-1})*, in: *Musykalnoje ispolnitelstwo* 7, Moscow 1972. – Cf. also NMA X/29/1, p. XXf. (Vorwort).

7 *The Mozart Violin Concerti. A Facsimile Edition of the Autographs*. Edited and with an Introduction by Gabriel Banat. New York 1986.

8 Wolfgang Plath, *Beiträge zur Mozart-Autographie II, Schriftchronologie 1770–1780*, in: *Mozart-Jahrbuch* 1976–77, Kassel etc. 1978, p. 131ff., in particular p. 166f. The editor wishes to thank Dr. Wolfgang Plath for further research findings communicated to him, especially the dating of K. 207.

9 Alan Tyson, *The Dates of Mozart’s Missa brevis KV 258 and Missa longa KV 262 (246^a)*. An Investigation into his “Klein-Querformat” Papers, in: *Bachiana et alia Musicologica. Festschrift Alfred Dürr zum 65. Geburtstag* ed. by Wolfgang Rehm, Kassel etc. 1983, p. 328ff.

10 Cf. also NMA V/14/2, p. X (Vorwort); NMA V/14/3: *Konzerte für Flöte, für Oboe und für Fagott* (Franz Giegling), p. XI (Vorwort); NMA V/15/7 and 8: *Klavierkonzerte* Volumes 7 and 8 (Hermann Beck resp. Wolfgang Rehm), p. X and p. XXI (Vorworte).

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Concerto

KV 219

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Klavierauszug von/Piano reduction by Martin Schelhaas

Allegro aperto

*Tutti**)

Violino
principale

Pianoforte

3

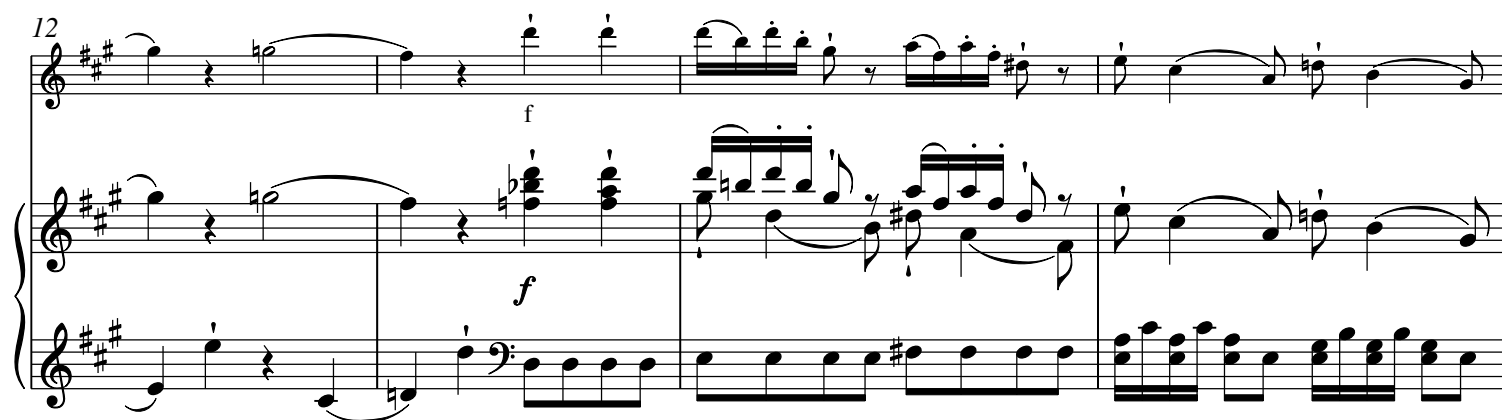


Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

8

*) Zur Bedeutung von *Solo* und *Tutti* vgl. Vorwort. / Regarding the meaning of *Solo* and *Tutti* cf. Preface.

12



16



23



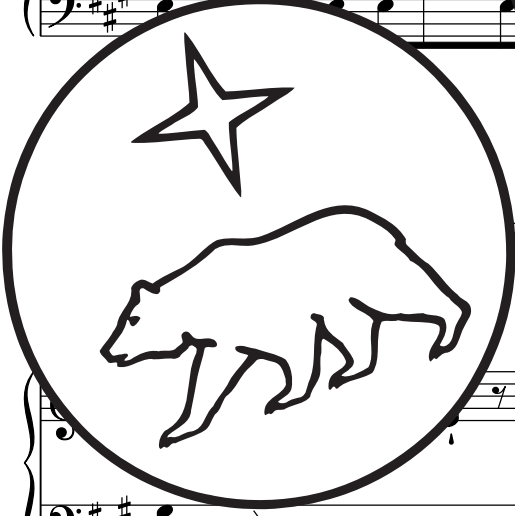
26

f *p*

29

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

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page



35

p *f* *p* *f*

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Allegro aperto

46

49

52

58

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

tr *tr* *tr*

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

tr



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
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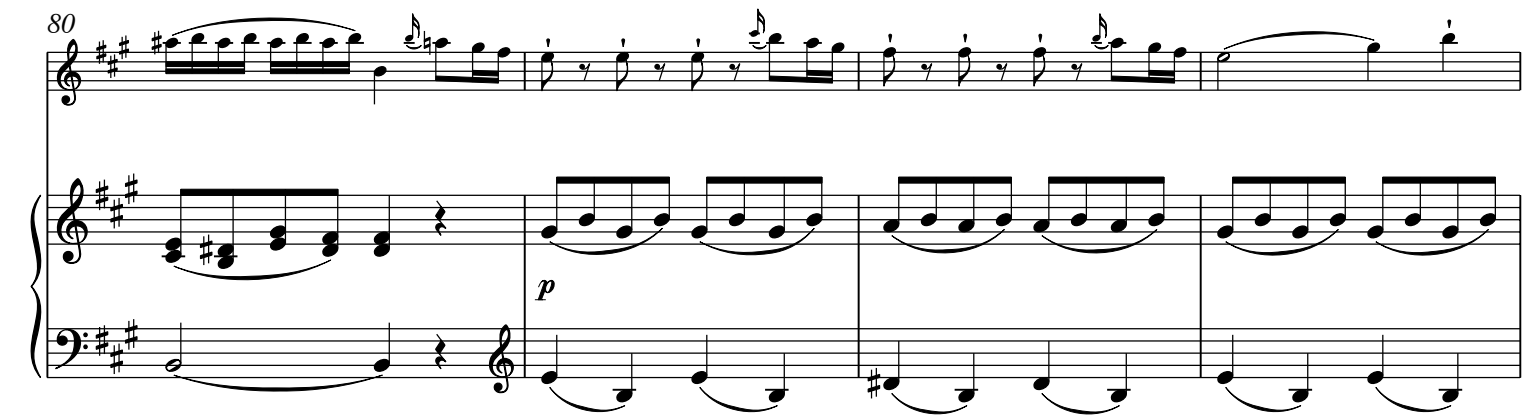
61

68

76

*) T. 69, Vorschlagsnote: *ossia* e''' (vgl. T. 171). / M. 69: Appoggiatura: *ossia* e''' (cf. m. 171).

80



84



90



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110

tr

Tutti

f

fp *cresc.* *f*

113

p *f*

fp p f p fp p f p fp p f p

121

fp p f p p f p f

126

Musical score for measures 126-130. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 126 starts with a whole rest in the treble and a half note G# in the bass. The piano part features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f p* (fortissimo piano).

131

Musical score for measures 131-135. Measure 131 features a trill (tr) in the treble. The piano part continues with eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f p* and *p*.

136

Musical score for measures 136-142. Measure 136 features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano part continues with eighth-note accompaniment. A large watermark "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page" is overlaid diagonally across the page. A circular logo featuring a bear and a star is also present on the left side.

143

Musical score for measures 143-146. Measure 143 features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano part continues with eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. A trill (tr) is marked in measure 146.

146

149

152

160

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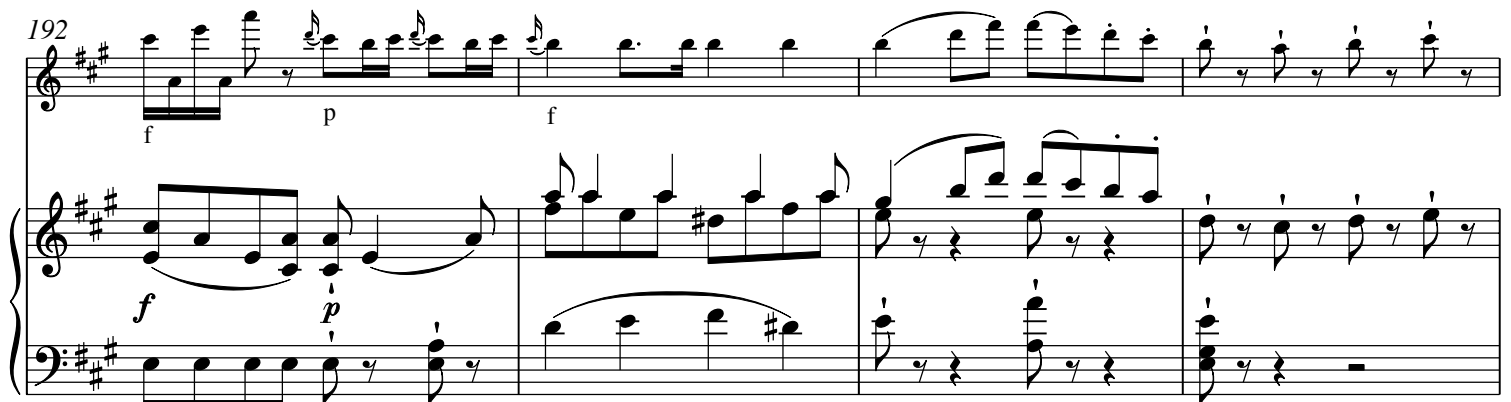


186



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
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192



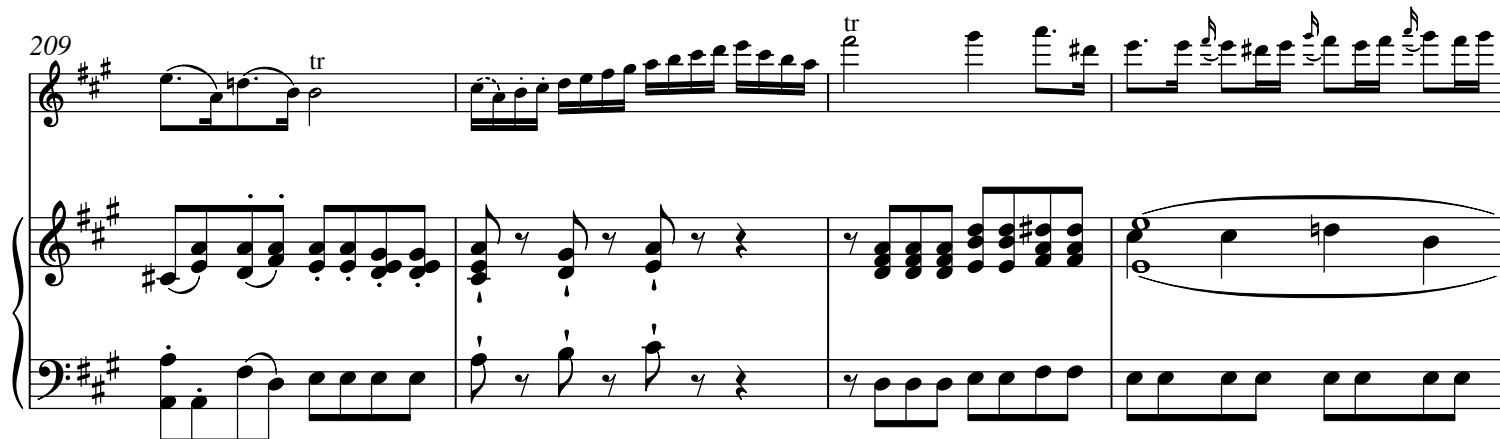
196



201



209



213

fp *cresc.*

216

f *p*

223

f

*) T. 219: Hier ist eine Kadenz zu spielen. / M. 219: A cadenza should be played here.

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15

p *f* *p*

18

f *p* *Solo* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

26

f *p* *f* *p*

30

p

tr

33

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

39

42

45

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

50

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68

73

83

Solo

87

f p f p

f p f p

tr

91

f p

f p

tr

99

103

103

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Bärenreiter Leseprobe". The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score begins with a tempo marking of "106". The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A large, bold, black watermark is superimposed diagonally across the center of the page, reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page". In the bottom left corner, there is a circular logo containing a stylized black outline of a bear walking to the left, with a five-pointed star above its head. The background of the page is white, and the musical notation is in black ink.

114

p *f* *p*

p *f* *p*

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RONDEAU

Tempo di Menuetto

Solo

p

Tutti
f

So

p

simile



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

23

Musical score for measures 23-26. The score is written for a single melodic line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, some with slurs. The piano accompaniment features chords and single notes in both the right and left hands.

27

Musical score for measures 27-35. The score is written for a single melodic line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment includes chords and single notes. A large, diagonal watermark reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page" is overlaid across the middle of the page. A circular logo is positioned on the left side of the page, containing a stylized bear walking to the left and a five-pointed star above it.

36

Musical score for measures 36-39. The score is written for a single melodic line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody features eighth and quarter notes, some with slurs. The piano accompaniment includes chords and single notes in both the right and left hands.

40

44

53

*) T. 58: Hier sollte ein „Eingang“ gespielt werden. / M. 58: A cadenza-like transition "Eingang" should be played here.

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77

Musical score for measures 77-80. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 77 has a whole rest in the treble and a half note G#4 in the bass. Measure 78 has a half note G#4 in the treble and a half note G#4 in the bass. Measure 79 has a half note G#4 in the treble and a half note G#4 in the bass. Measure 80 has a half note G#4 in the treble and a half note G#4 in the bass. The piano part starts in measure 78 with a half note G#4 in the treble and a half note G#4 in the bass, marked *p*.

81

Musical score for measures 81-86. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 81 has a half note G#4 in the treble and a half note G#4 in the bass. Measure 82 has a half note G#4 in the treble and a half note G#4 in the bass. Measure 83 has a half note G#4 in the treble and a half note G#4 in the bass. Measure 84 has a half note G#4 in the treble and a half note G#4 in the bass. Measure 85 has a half note G#4 in the treble and a half note G#4 in the bass. Measure 86 has a half note G#4 in the treble and a half note G#4 in the bass. The piano part starts in measure 81 with a half note G#4 in the treble and a half note G#4 in the bass, marked *p*.

87

Musical score for measures 87-90. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 87 has a half note G#4 in the treble and a half note G#4 in the bass. Measure 88 has a half note G#4 in the treble and a half note G#4 in the bass. Measure 89 has a half note G#4 in the treble and a half note G#4 in the bass. Measure 90 has a half note G#4 in the treble and a half note G#4 in the bass. The piano part starts in measure 87 with a half note G#4 in the treble and a half note G#4 in the bass, marked *f*.

91

Measures 91-93 of the musical score. The treble clef part features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass clef part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

94

Measures 94-99 of the musical score. The treble clef part continues the melody, and the bass clef part provides a harmonic accompaniment. A large circular logo is overlaid on the left side of the page, featuring a stylized bear and a star.

100

Measures 100-104 of the musical score. The treble clef part features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass clef part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

105

110

Tutti
f

121

Solo

*) T. 109: Hier sollte ein „Eingang“ gespielt werden. / M. 109: A cadenza-like transition “Eingang” should be played here.

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154

Musical score for measures 154-160. The treble clef part has a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment features sustained chords in the left hand and moving lines in the right hand. Dynamics include *fp* (fortissimo piano) at measure 159.

161

Tutti

Musical score for measures 161-173. The score continues with complex piano textures. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *fp*, *p* (piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo). A large circular logo with a bear and a star is overlaid on the left side of the page.

174

Musical score for measures 174-180. The score concludes with various dynamics including *f*, *p*, and *cresc.* The piano part has a more active role with moving lines in both hands.

Solo 181



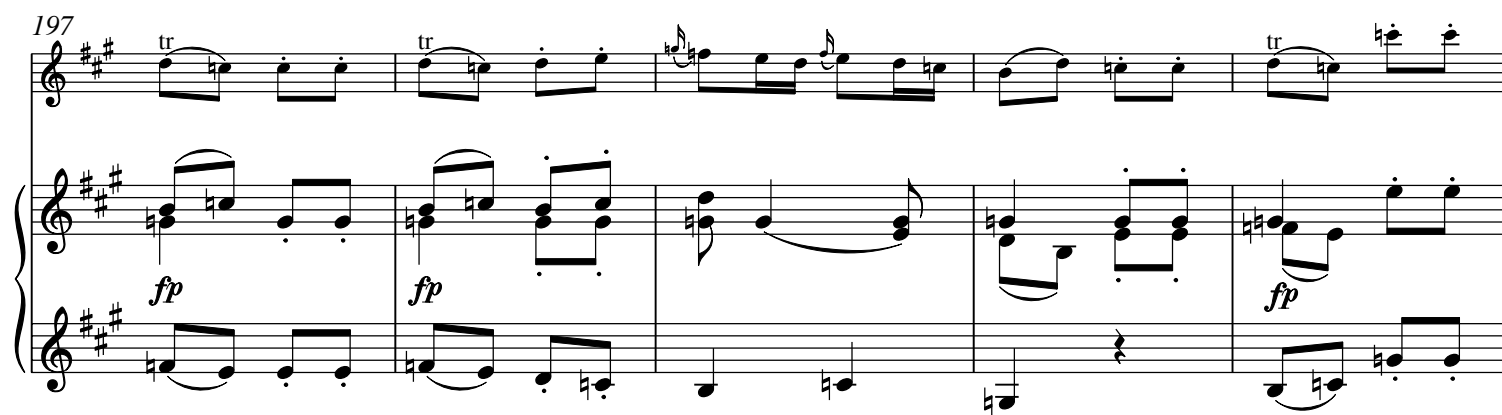
p

186 Tutti



f *f* *p* *fp* *fp* *fp* *f* *p*

197



fp *fp* *fp*

202

tr

fp

pizz.

[tr]

208

[tr]

fp

fp

221

Tutti

f

f

f

f

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245

250

Solo
una corda

258

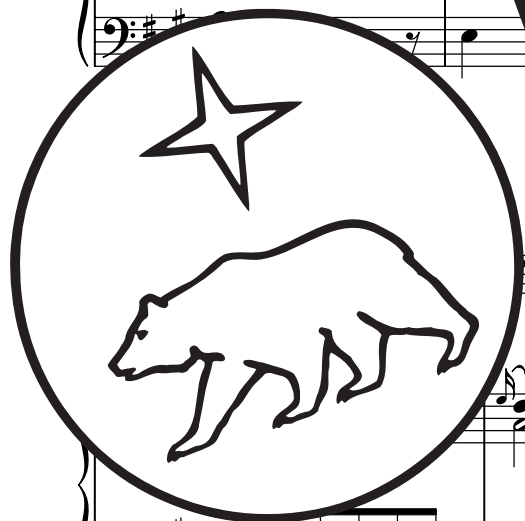
Tempo di
Menuetto

*) T. 262: Hier sollte ein „Eingang“ gespielt werden. / M. 262: A cadenza-like transition "Eingang" should be played here.

263

Musical score for measures 263-268. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody in the treble clef features eighth and sixteenth notes, with a fermata over the final measure. The piano accompaniment in the bass clef consists of a steady eighth-note pattern.

269

*Tutti**f**Solo**p*

280

Musical score for measures 280-284. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody in the treble clef features eighth and sixteenth notes, with a fermata over the final measure. The piano accompaniment in the bass clef consists of a steady eighth-note pattern. The word *simile* is written below the piano part in measure 280.

285

Measures 285-288 of a musical score. The melody is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It features eighth and sixteenth notes, with a trill (tr) in measure 288. The piano accompaniment is in bass clef, featuring chords and single notes.

289

Measures 289-297 of a musical score. The melody continues in treble clef. The piano accompaniment in bass clef includes chords and moving lines. A large watermark is overlaid on the page.



298

Measures 298-301 of a musical score. The melody in treble clef features sixteenth-note runs. The piano accompaniment in bass clef includes chords and single notes.

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325

Tutti

f

330

335

p

f

Solo

p

345

simile

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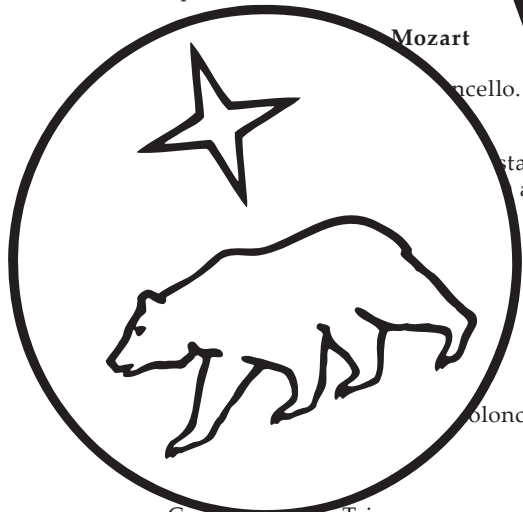
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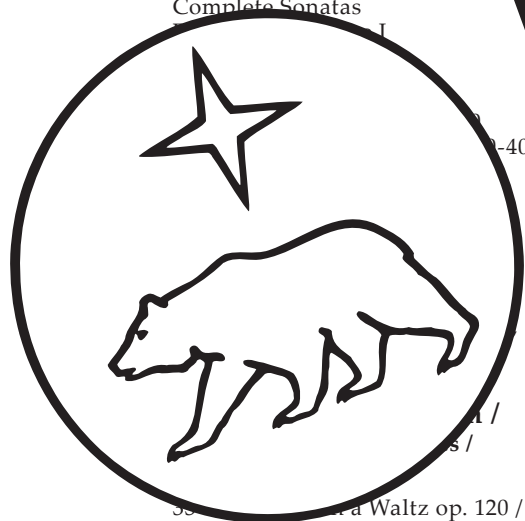
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