

W. A. MOZART

Konzert in A
für Klarinette und Orchester

Concerto in A major
for Clarinet and Orchestra

KV 622

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



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BA 4773-90

ORCHESTRA

Flauto I, II, Fagotto I, II;
Corno I, II; Archi

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 30 min.

Zu vorliegender Ausgabe sind eine Studienpartitur (TP 254) sowie eine Dirigierpartitur und das Aufführungsmaterial (BA 4773) erhältlich.

A study score (TP 254) is available for this work as well as a conducting score and the complete performance material (BA 4773).

Urtextausgabe aus: *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: *Klarinettenkonzert*, Band 4 (BA 4576-01), vorgelegt von Franz Giegling.

Urtext Edition taken from: *Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke*, issued by the Internationale Stiftung Mozarteum Salzburg in association with the Mozart cities of Augsburg, Salzburg and Vienna, Series V, Category 14: *Klarinettenkonzert*, Volume 4 (BA 4576-01), edited by Franz Giegling.

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VORWORT

Das Konzert für Klarinette und Orchester KV 622 ist in der *Neuen Mozart-Ausgabe* in zwei Fassungen wiedergegeben, in der traditionellen Fassung für Klarinette und in einer rekonstruierten Fassung für Bassettklarinette. Letztere hat bereits ihre Geschichte: Mehrere Autoren¹ haben zum Teil unabhängig voneinander festgestellt, dass die traditionelle Fassung der Soloklarinette nicht in allen Teilen dem ursprünglich konzipierten Notentext entsprechen kann; dies aufgrund von Argumenten der Spieltechnik, der melodischen und instrumentatorischen Struktur. Außerdem steht in einer Rezension der Stimmenausgabe von Breitkopf & Härtel in der *Allgemeinen musikalischen Zeitung* (Leipzig, März 1802), „dass Mozart dieses Konzert für eine Klarinette, die unten bis ins *c* geht, geschrieben hat“. In besagter Zeitschrift werden einige, teilweise mit Notenbeispielen belegte Stellen angeführt, die gegenüber dem Original verändert wurden, um sie auf der gewöhnlichen Klarinette spielbar zu machen. Die Vermerke der Autoren werden durch „Inser“ bestätigt. Unser Einverständnis, dass „bis jetzt“ „alten“ Klängen, „alten“ sind für diese Versetzung der gewöhnliche Klänge, das Konzert in zwei Hälften, jedoch in der Besetzung gesprochen: „Viel“, „es [das Konzert]“ „Originalen herauszugeben“, „alten“ und Veränderungen allenfalls durch die alten Noten zu bemerken.“ Da das Autograph nicht vorliegt, können wir nämlich Mozarts ursprüngliche Fassung nicht in allen Teilen nachprüfen, sondern müssen verschiedene Stellen entsprechend rekonstruieren.

Mozart schrieb das Klarinettenkonzert vermutlich im Oktober 1791 für Anton Stadler (1753–1812). Wahrscheinlich kurz zuvor hat er das thematisch genau gleiche Konzert für Bassethorn begonnen. Der Parti-

turentwurf, der bis Takt 199 des ersten Satzes reicht, ist erhalten geblieben (vgl. das Faksimile S. 165–176 im Anhang zu NMA V/14/4: *Klarinettenkonzert*). Seine Solostimme war für die Rekonstruktion eine verlässliche Hilfe. Anton Stadler und sein Bruder Johann waren in Wien angesehene Musiker auf der Klarinette und auf dem Bassethorn. Zunächst standen sie im Dienst des Fürsten Galizin, des russischen Gesandten am Wiener Hof, und spielten des öfteren in den Konzerten der Wiener Tonkünstler Societät. Im Jahr 1777 wurden sie zu Mitgliedern der Kaiserlichen Hofkapelle ernannt und 1787 in die kaiserliche Hofkapelle aufgenommen. Die Bekanntheit Mozarts lässt sich bis ins Jahr 1784 zurückverfolgen, als Anton Stadler bei der Aufführung einer Bläserserenade Mozarts mitwirkte. Der Kontakt intensivierte sich, nachdem der Klarinettist in die Freimaurerloge *Zum Brunn* eingetreten war und die beiden Freunde öfters zusammen im Kreis der Logen musizierten. Im Herbst 1791 begleitete Stadler Mozart nach Prag, wo beiden ersten Aufführungen der *Opern* *Don Giovanni* und *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* No. 9 und 23 zu spielen. Stadlers Klarinette muss sehr ausdrucksstark gewesen sein, denn eine zeitgenössische Kritik (1785) obtrug: „Hätt's nicht gedacht, daß ein Klarinet mensliche Stimme so täuschend nachahmen könnte“. Stadler hat sich außerdem um die technische Verbesserung von Klarinette und Bassethorn verdient gemacht. Dem Bassethorn fügte er die *cis* und *dis*-Klappe hinzu, und die Klarinette erweiterte er nach unten um die Halbtöne *es*, *d*, *cis* und *c*. Weil diese zusätzlichen Töne in das Register des Bassethorns hineinreichen, hat Jiří Kratochvíl, einer der oben zitierten Autoren, dieses erweiterte Instrument „Bassettklarinette“ genannt. Heute gibt es bereits eine stattliche Reihe nachgebauter Instrumente in A- und B-Stimmung, so dass die Voraussetzung gegeben ist, das Konzert in der rekonstruierten Fassung aufzuführen.

Die über den Akkoladen gegebenen Vermerke *Solo* und *Tutti* stehen auch in den als Quellen dienenden Stimmenausgaben. Einerseits sind sie als Orientierungshilfen zu betrachten, namentlich vom Blickpunkt des Primgeigers und des Solisten aus, die sich damaliger Musizierpraxis gemäß die Leitung des Ensembles teilten. Andererseits sind die Solo- und Tutti-Hinweise jedoch auch als generelle Besetzungsangaben zu verstehen, da bei den Solostellen in den Streicherstimmen

¹ George Dazeley, *The Original Text of Mozart's Clarinet Concerto*, in: *The Music Review* IX, No. 3, August 1948, S. 166–172. – Jiří Kratochvíl und Milan Kostohryz, deren Studien veröffentlicht wurden im *Bericht über die Prager Mozartkonferenz* (Prag 27.–31. Mai 1956), herausgegeben vom Verband Tschechoslowakischer Komponisten, Prag (1958), S. 262–271. – Ernst Hess, *Die ursprüngliche Gestalt des Klarinettenkonzerts KV 622*, in: *Mozart-Jahrbuch* 1967, Salzburg 1968, S. 18–30.

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bly indicate the registral changes and alterations with smaller notes.” In other words, because the autograph was not available, Mozart’s original version had to be reconstructed in various places.

Mozart wrote the concerto for Anton Stadler (1753–1812), presumably in October of 1791. He probably began the concerto shortly before that for the basset-horn, which is exactly the same thematically. The draft of this work, which reaches to measure 199 of the first movement, is extant (cf. the facsimile pp. 165–176 in the *Anhang* to NMA Volume V/14/4, *Klarinettenkonzert*). The solo part of this draft was a reliable aid for the reconstruction. Anton Stadler and his brother Johann were distinguished musicians in Vienna on the clarinet and basset-horn. They were in the service of Prince Galizin, the Russian envoy to the Viennese court, and they played frequently in the concerts of the Viennese Society of Composers (the *Wiener Tonkünstler-Societät*). Around 1783 they were named members of the imperial wind band (the *Harmonie*) and in 1787 were appointed to the royal imperial court chapel. Their acquaintance with Mozart can be traced back to the year 1784, when they participated in the performance of his serenades. The contact with the Freemason’s lodge *Les Illuminés* of Mozart and Stadler, which was founded in 1785, was another loose connection. Stadler accompanied Mozart to part in arias of the opera *Le Nozze di Figaro*. The stone must have been laid by the literary critic (1785) who never have thought that a human voice to such perfection. Stadler deserves commendation for his technical improvements of both the clarinet and basset-horn. To the basset-horn he added the *c-sharp* and *d-sharp* keys, and he extended the clarinet down through the half-steps *e-flat*, *d*, *c-sharp*, and *c*. Because the expanded range of pitches reaches into the register of the basset-horn, Jiří Kratochvíl (one of the authors cited above) named this extended instrument the “basset-clarinet”. Today a considerable number of replicas of instruments in A and B-flat are available, so that we have the possibility of performing the concerto in the reconstructed version.

The “Solo” and “Tutti” marks above the systems are also found in the sources. They should be regarded initially as guides to the first violinist and the soloist, who in those days customarily shared responsibility for conducting the ensemble. But they may also be

viewed as general instructions on the scoring, for normally only the first desks of the strings played during the solo sections. Whether or not performers will want to adopt this practice today will depend on the size of the string section and the auditorium involved.

Franz Giegling

For the embellishment of the fermatas in movement 1, mm. 127 and 315, the following readings from the 1801 arrangement for flute and orchestra in G major by A. E. Müller have been transposed to C major.²

1st movement, m. 127:



1st movement, m. 315:



Players are also encouraged to take note of the articulation in this arrangement and of that found in the 1802 arrangement of the work for viola and orchestra.³

EDITORIAL NOTE

The present publication is based on Franz Giegling’s Urtext edition in the *Neue Mozart-Ausgabe* (NMA V/14/4, *Klarinettenkonzert*, BA 4576).

In the arrangement for clarinet and piano the clarinet part of the traditional version as well as the reconstructed basset-clarinet part are identical with that found in the NMA. Due to the special nature of the sources, editorial additions have not been indicated typographically. Detailed information regarding the sources can be found in the *Kritischer Bericht* to NMA V/14/4.

2 Concerto in G major for Flute and Orchestra (1801) after the Clarinet Concerto K. 622, ed. by Christopher Hogwood 2002 (BA 5335).

3 Concerto in A major for Viola and Orchester (1802) after the Clarinet Concerto K. 622, ed. by Christopher Hogwood 1999 (BA 5336-90).

Concerto

KV 622

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Klavierauszug / Piano reduction: Martin Schelhaas

Allegro

Tutti *)

Clarinetto
principale
in La/A

Pianoforte

Measures 1-5 of the piano reduction. The Clarinet part is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. The Piano part is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with the same key signature and time signature. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f).

Measures 6-15 of the piano reduction. The Clarinet part continues in treble clef. The Piano part continues in grand staff. Dynamics include piano (p), forte (f), and trills (tr).

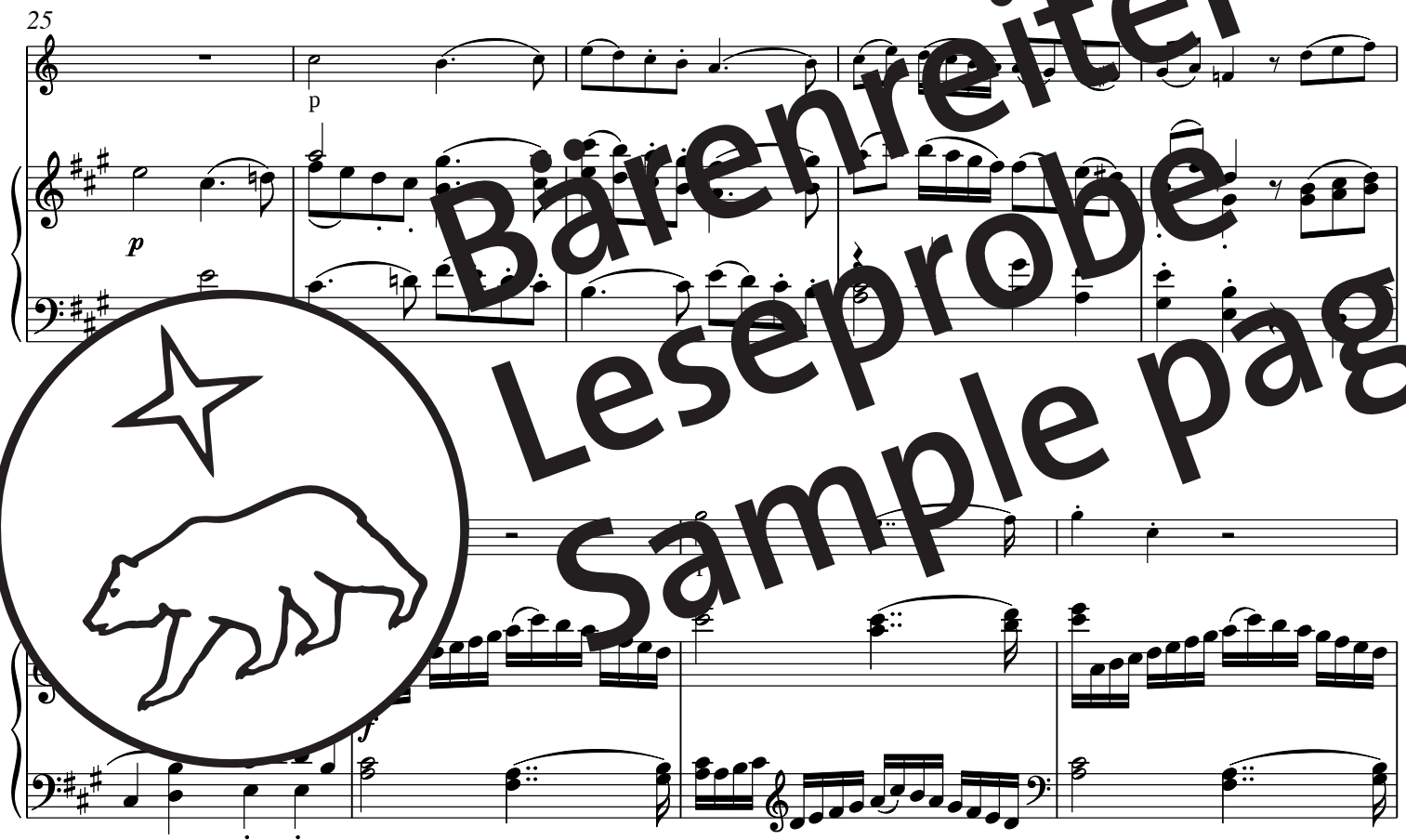
Measures 16-20 of the piano reduction. The Clarinet part continues in treble clef. The Piano part continues in grand staff. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f).

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

21



25



34



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55

f *p* Solo

58

62

tr

68

72



75 *Tutti* *Solo*



80



89



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

94

97 Tutti Solo

101

110

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page



The image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, featuring a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and trills (tr). The page is marked with measure numbers 94, 97, 101, and 110. A large, diagonal watermark reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page" is overlaid across the center. A circular logo with a stylized bear and a star is positioned on the left side, overlapping the musical notation. The word "Tutti" is written above the staff at measure 97, and "Solo" is written above the staff at measure 101. The page number "7" is located in the top right corner.

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136

Measures 136-138 of the musical score. The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns with trills (tr) and slurs. The left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

139

Measures 139-141 of the musical score. The melody continues with eighth-note patterns and trills. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

142

Measures 142-147 of the musical score. A large circular logo is overlaid on the left side of the page, featuring a stylized bear walking to the left and a five-pointed star above it. The musical notation continues with eighth-note patterns and trills.

148

Measures 148-150 of the musical score. The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns and trills. The left hand accompaniment continues with eighth notes.

151

cresc.

154 Tutti

f

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

161

164

p

p

168

mf

p

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

176

mf

p

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202 *ossia *)*

207

211

220

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
sample page



*) Vgl. T. 89–90. / Cf. mm. 89–90.

224

tr tr tr *Tutti*

f

cresc. *f*

229

p *f*

234

p *f*

243

f

246

tr

Solo

249

p

254

tr

262

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286 Tutti Solo

289

292

299

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page



The image displays a sample page from a musical score, specifically measures 286 through 299. The score is written for a piano and a solo voice. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into systems, with measures 286-288, 289-291, 292-294, and 295-299. The first system (measures 286-288) is marked 'Tutti' and the second system (measures 289-291) is marked 'Solo'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). A large, diagonal watermark reading 'Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page' is overlaid across the center of the page. In the left margin, there is a circular logo containing a stylized bear walking to the right, with a five-pointed star above it.

302

306

313

*) Vorschlag zur Auszierung der Fermate: / Suggested embellishment of the fermata:

316

320

323

327

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page



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342 *tr* *Tutti* *f*

cresc. *f*

345

349 *p*

357 *f* *f*



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

Adagio

Solo

7

Tutti

13

Solo



25

Tutti

30

Solo

35

40

48

L.H.

p

6

6



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

The musical score is written for a solo instrument, likely a piano, in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system (measures 30-34) features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The second system (measures 35-39) continues the melodic development. The third system (measures 40-44) includes a section marked 'L.H.' (Left Hand) in the left hand, with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth system (measures 45-47) shows a continuation of the melodic line. The fifth system (measures 48-51) concludes the excerpt with a final melodic phrase. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page' is overlaid across the center of the page. A circular logo with a bear silhouette and a star is positioned on the left side, overlapping the third and fourth systems.

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74 *Tutti*

f

80 *Solo*

p

85

93



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

The musical score is written for a piano and voice. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system (measures 74-79) is marked 'Tutti' and 'f'. The second system (measures 80-84) is marked 'Solo' and 'p'. The third system (measures 85-92) includes a trill (tr) and triplet markings. The fourth system (measures 93-98) ends with a double bar line. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. A large, semi-transparent watermark is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page.

Rondo

Allegro

Solo

Measures 1-4 of the Rondo. The melody is in the right hand, and the piano accompaniment is in the left hand. The piano part starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

5

Measures 5-13 of the Rondo. The piano part has a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. A large watermark "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page" is overlaid on the score. A circular logo featuring a bear and a star is also visible on the left side of the page.

14

Solo

Measures 14-17 of the Rondo. The piano part has a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic, and then a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.

18

22

Tutti

32

Solo

cresc.

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57 Solo

p

62

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

72 Tutti

tr

77

Solo

82

90

95



100



110



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136

Solo

p

142

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

154

f

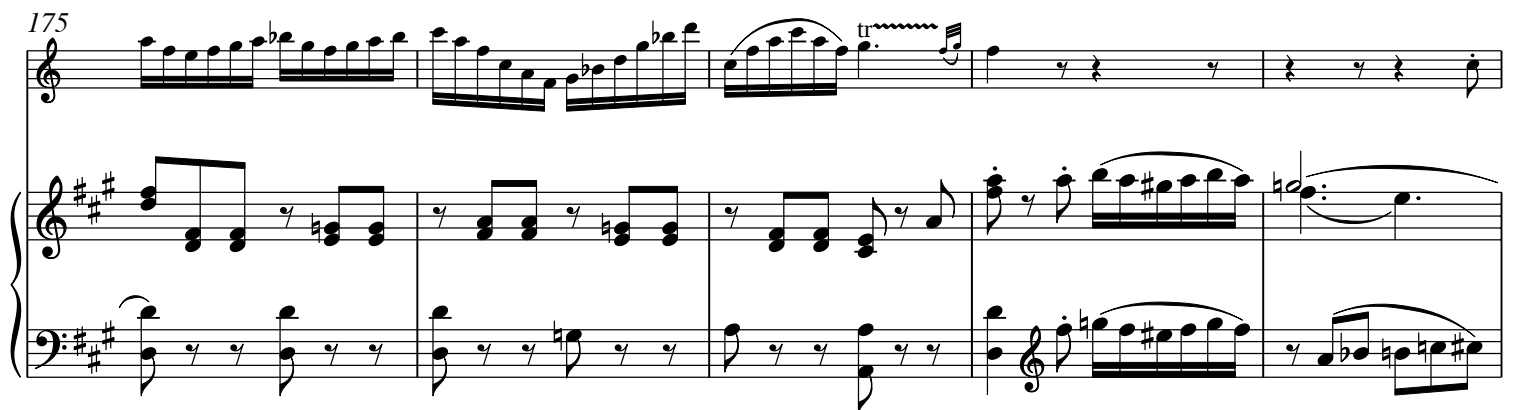
160



165



175

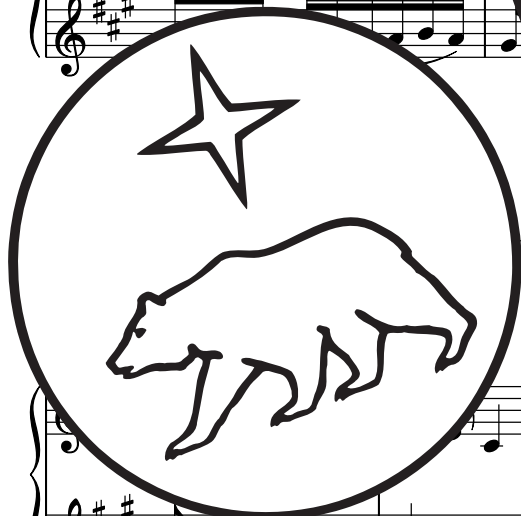


180

185

195

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page



BA 4773-90

The image displays a sample page from a musical score, featuring three systems of music. Each system consists of a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first system starts at measure 180, the second at 185, and the third at 195. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page' is overlaid across the middle of the page. On the left side, there is a circular logo containing a stylized bear and a star. The page number '35' is in the top right corner, and the code 'BA 4773-90' is at the bottom center.

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222

Musical score for measures 222-226. The score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The melody features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and single notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns in the right hand.

227

Musical score for measures 227-237. The score continues with the same melodic and piano parts. Measure 237 includes the dynamic marking *sfp* (sforzando piano). The piano accompaniment features a prominent sixteenth-note pattern in the right hand.



238

Musical score for measures 238-242. The score continues with the same melodic and piano parts. The piano accompaniment features a prominent sixteenth-note pattern in the right hand.

243

Measures 243-248 of the musical score. The score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The melody begins with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a series of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

249

Measures 249-258 of the musical score. The score continues with the same melodic and piano parts. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *p* (piano). A large circular logo is overlaid on the left side of the page, featuring a stylized bear walking to the right and a five-pointed star above it.

259

Measures 259-264 of the musical score. The score continues with the same melodic and piano parts. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), and *p* (piano). The word "Solo" is written above the melody in measure 264. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

264

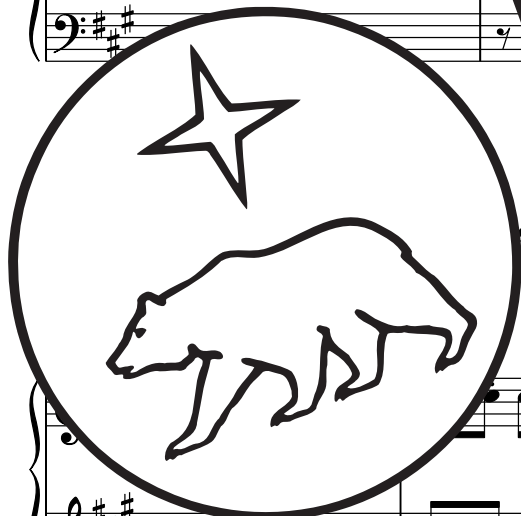
268

278

Solo

cresc.

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page



The image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, spanning measures 264 to 278. The notation is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A large, diagonal watermark reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page" is overlaid across the center of the page. In the lower-left area, there is a circular logo containing a stylized bear walking to the left, with a five-pointed star above it. The word "Solo" appears above the final measure of the section starting at measure 278. The instruction "cresc." is written below a series of chords in measure 279.

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302

Measures 302-306 of the musical score. The melody is in the right hand, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

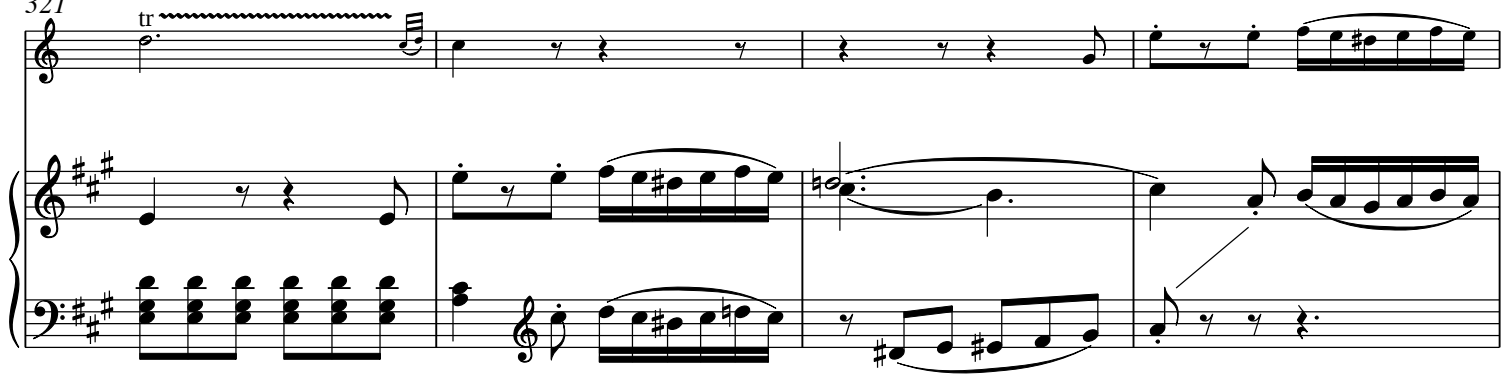
307

Measures 307-315 of the musical score. The melody continues with various rhythmic patterns. The left hand features a prominent bass line with chords. A circular logo is overlaid on the left side of the page, containing a stylized bear and a star.

316

Measures 316-320 of the musical score. The melody is in the right hand, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

321



325



333



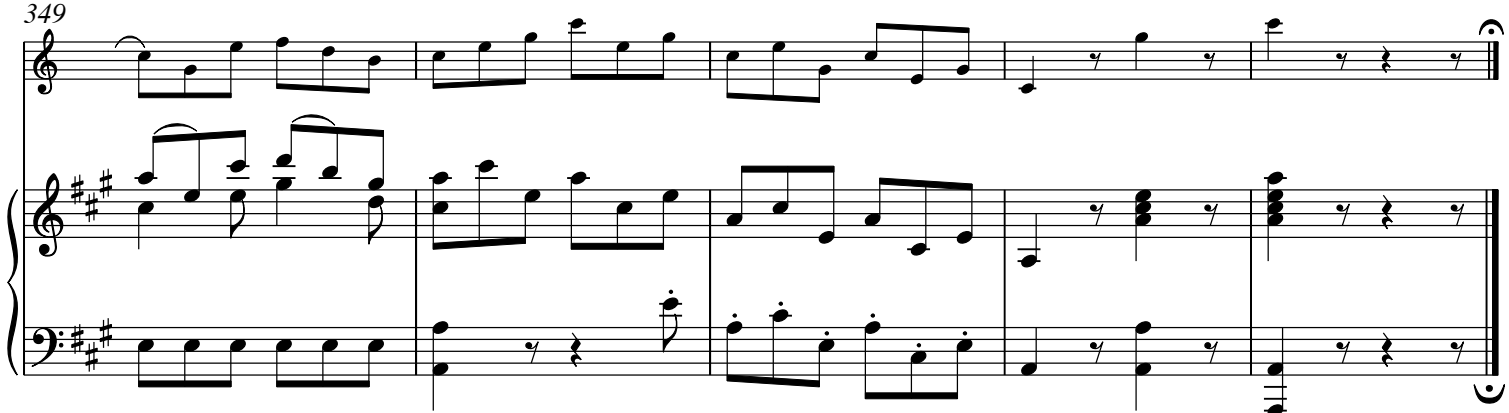
337



341



349



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