

W. A. MOZART

Konzert in D
für Violine und Orchester
»Nr. 4«

Concerto in D major
for Violin and Orchestra
»No. 4«

KV 218

Mit einer Urtext-Solostimme und
einer eingerichteten Solostimme sowie Kadenzen

With an Urtext solo part and
a solo part with bowing and fingering as well as cadenzas

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
BA 4866-90

ORCHESTRA

Oboe I, II; Corno I, II;
Violino I, II, Viola I, II, Violoncello e Basso

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 22 min.

Neben diesem Klavierauszug sind die Dirigierpartitur,
das Aufführungsmaterial (BA 4866) und eine Studienpartitur (TP 273) erhältlich.

In addition to the present piano reduction, the conducting score,
the complete orchestral parts (BA 4866) and a study score (TP 273) 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* (BA 4582), 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* (BA 4582), edited by Christoph-Hellmut Mahling.

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inter pares galt, in den Tutti-Abschnitten den Part der ersten Violinen mitspielte, gehörte ebenfalls zu den Selbstverständlichkeiten der Zeit, nach denen man sich auch heute richten sollte.

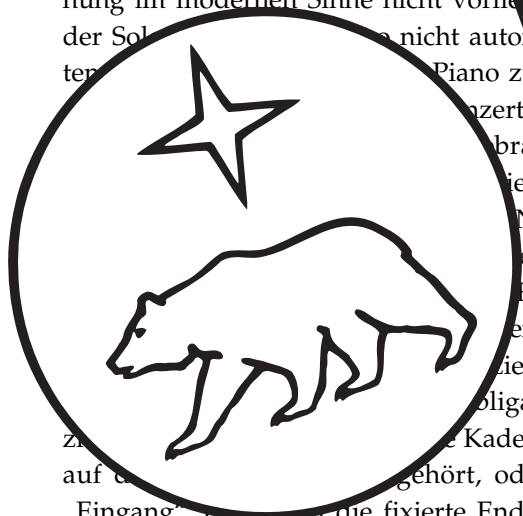
Der Vorschlag, die Basso-Stimme zusätzlich mit ein oder zwei Fagotten zu besetzen, obwohl Mozart diese Instrumente nicht ausdrücklich vorgeschrieben hat, stützt sich ebenfalls auf die zeitgenössische Aufführungspraxis: Schon bei entsprechend zahlreicher Streicherbesetzung und erst recht bei der Besetzung mit Holzblasinstrumenten – insbesondere Oboen und/oder Flöten, aber auch Klarinetten – wurden, wohl noch in Anlehnung an die Generalbasstradition, der Bassgruppe auch Fagotte hinzugefügt, ohne dass diese eigens genannt oder gar mit einer eigenen Stimme versehen wurden.¹¹

Die Stimme des Violino principale ist in den Solo-Abschnitten weitgehend frei von dynamischen Anweisungen, eine Praxis, die Mozart auch in seinen späteren Klavierkonzerten befolgt. Auf eine Ergänzung wurde verzichtet, so dass eine konsistente Besetzung im modernen Sinne nicht vorliegt: Ein Forte in der Solo-Partitur ist nicht automatisch bedeutungsvoll, ein Piano zu spielen wäre. Ein Konzert je als Kadenz betrachtet, muss abgebrochen werden, muss die Klavierpartitur Niederschriften liefert. Sämtliche Eingänge oder können, sind. Es ist dabei obligatorischen Auszierung der Kadenz mit Fermate auf gehört, oder auch einem „Eingang“, die fixierte Endnote zwingend gefordert wird, und eher ad libitum zu behandelnden Fermaten, deren Auszierung dem Geschmack des Interpreten freigestellt sei.

Christoph-Hellmut Mahling

ZUR EDITION

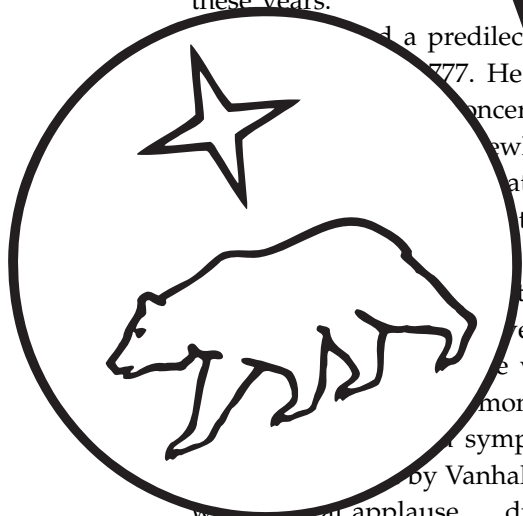
Die vorliegende Ausgabe basiert auf der von Christoph-Hellmut Mahling im Rahmen der Neuen Mozart-Ausgabe vorgelegten Urtext-Edition (NMA V/14/1: *Violinkonzerte und Einzelsätze*, BA 4582). Bei der Bearbeitung für Violine und Klavier blieb die Violinstimme unverändert und ist mit dem Abdruck der NMA identisch. Berichtigungen und Ergänzungen des Herausgebers sind in dieser Stimme typographisch gekennzeichnet und zwar: Buchstaben (Worte, dynamische Zeichen, tr-Zeichen) und Ziffern durch kursive Typen; Hauptnoten, Akzidenzien von Hauptnoten, Striche, Punkte, Fermaten, Ornamente und deren Auswertungen (Halbe, Viertel etc.) durch Kleinbuchstaben; Bogen durch Strichschlag; Vorschlags- und Ziernoten durch schräge Klammern. Ziffern zur Zusammenfassung von Triolen, Sextolen etc. sind stets kursiv gestochen, die ergänzten in kleinerer Typen. In der Vorlage irrtümlich oder aus Schreibunmöglichkeit ausgelassene Ganzakzidenzien werden stillschweigend ergänzt. Mozart notiert einzeln stehende 16tel, 32stel etc. stets durch Strichschlag, das heißt ♪ , ♪ statt ♪ , ♪ ; bei Vorschlägen ist somit eine Unterscheidung hinsichtlich kurzer oder langer Ausführung nicht möglich. Die vorliegende Ausgabe erwirbt in all diesen Fällen grundsätzlich die moderne Umschrift ♪ , ♪ etc.; soll ein demotivierter Vorschlag als „kurz“ gelten, wird dies durch den Zusatz „[♪]“ über dem betreffenden Vorschlag angedeutet. Fehlende Bogen von Vorschlagsnote bzw. -notengruppen zur Hauptnote sowie zu Nachschlagsnoten, ebenso Artikulationszeichen bei Ziernoten werden grundsätzlich ohne Kennzeichnung ergänzt.



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).

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 this instrument concertized as solo violinist, not elsewhere as well, for example at the beginning of his trip to Italy in the fall of 1777. In a letter he wrote to his father he wrote with his cousin of the "lovely music during the meal. The violin quite poorly, I premonastery to the orchestra in a symphony and performed the by Vanhall on the violin, which met with great 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 raised you to the skies! And as I told to him recently that you played the violin fairly well, he exclaimed loudly: Cosa? Cazo? Che stonava tutto! questo era del Principe un puntiglio non il tuo, 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 preference to compose violin concertos during the years 1773 to 1775 is possibly his acquaintance with Josef Mysliveček, whom he had met in Italy.⁴

3. Concertos and concertant 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 Archbishopal 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

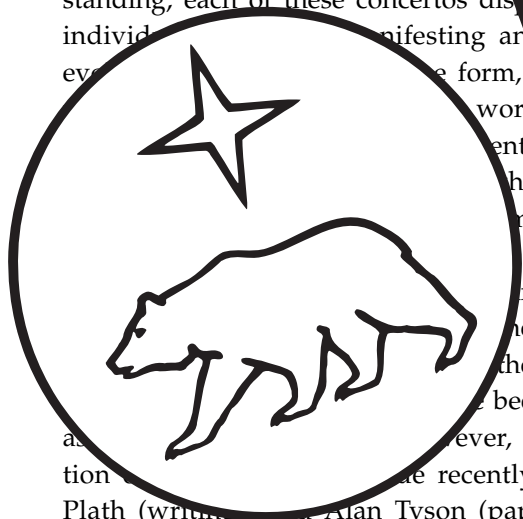
3 Cf. letters of 6 and 18 October 1777.

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.

12 April 1778, Leopold Mozart mentioned Kolb as the 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, manifesting an unmistakable even in the form, technique and



work. Stylistically, the concertos differ from Italian, which Mozart had assimilated into his own style. It is unequivocal: the concerto is the work thought to have been traditionally attributed to him. However, close examination of the manuscript recently by Wolfgang Plath (writing, like Alan Tyson (paper and watermarks)⁹ have brought to light a rather complex situa-

tion. 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 is most likely Mozart himself or his father, who indicated towards 1780, possibly in an attempt to pass off these earlier pieces as “recent works”. But this still does not explain why all five concertos were subsequently re-dated 1775, whereby K. 207 acquired an equally false, albeit earlier dating. The entire question of this “manipulation” will have to be examined in another context and in greater detail.

The autograph forms 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, inasmuch 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-i})*, in: *Musykalnoje ispolnitetstwo* 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).

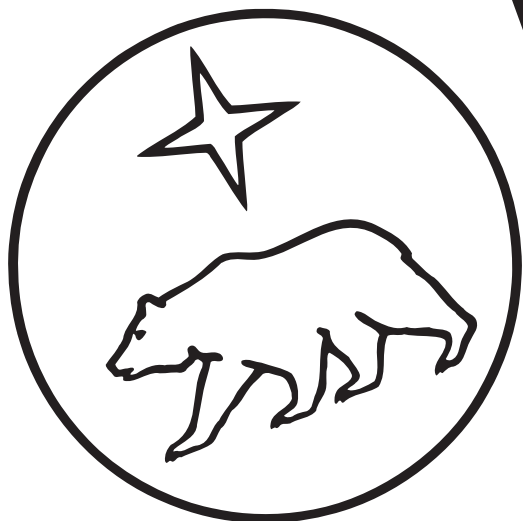
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Concerto

KV 218

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Klavierauszug von / Piano reduction by Martin Schelhaas

Allegro

Violino
principale

Pianoforte

Tutti

f

p

f

p

5

**Bärenreiter
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Sample page**

crescendo

f

simile

p

cresc.

f

13

p

f

simile

p

f



17

Musical score for measures 17-20. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features a melody in the right hand and a piano accompaniment in the left hand. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and forte (*f*).

21

Musical score for measures 21-28. The score continues in G major and 2/4 time. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and forte (*f*). A large watermark is overlaid on the score.



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29

Musical score for measures 29-32. The score continues in G major and 2/4 time. Dynamics include forte (*f*) and piano (*p*).

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49

Musical notation for measures 49-53. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a trill (tr) and features a series of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands.

54

Musical notation for measures 54-58. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a trill (tr) and a half note. The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings *f* and *p*.



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Musical notation for measures 59-63. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment features dynamic markings *f* and *p*.

64

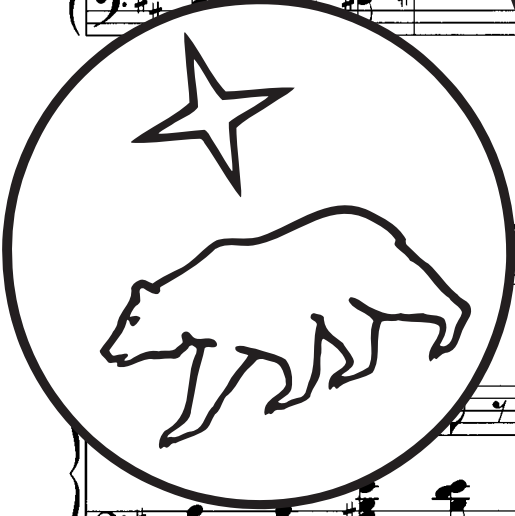
Musical notation for measures 64-68. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a trill (tr). The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings *f* and *p*.

69

Musical score for measures 69-72. The score is written for a single melodic line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 69 features a trill (tr) on the first note. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note patterns in the right hand and quarter-note patterns in the left hand.

73

Musical score for measures 73-79. The score continues with the same melodic and piano parts. Measure 79 includes a trill (tr) on the final note. A large watermark is overlaid on the score, reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page".



80

Musical score for measures 80-83. The score continues with the same melodic and piano parts. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and chords in the left hand.

84

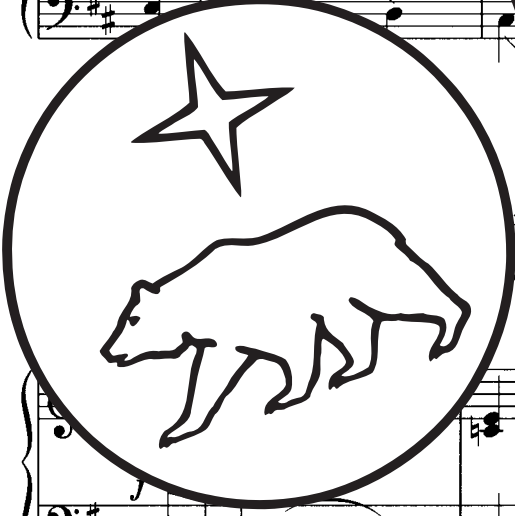
tr
p
f
p

Musical score for measures 84-87. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a melody in the right hand with trills and a piano accompaniment in the left hand. Dynamics include piano (p), forte (f), and piano (p).

88

f
p
fp

Musical score for measures 88-95. The score continues with similar melodic and harmonic patterns. Dynamics include forte (f), piano (p), and fortissimo (fp). A large watermark is overlaid on this section.



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96

tr
tr
tr

Musical score for measures 96-99. The score concludes with trills in the right hand. Dynamics include fortissimo (fp).

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115 Solo

119

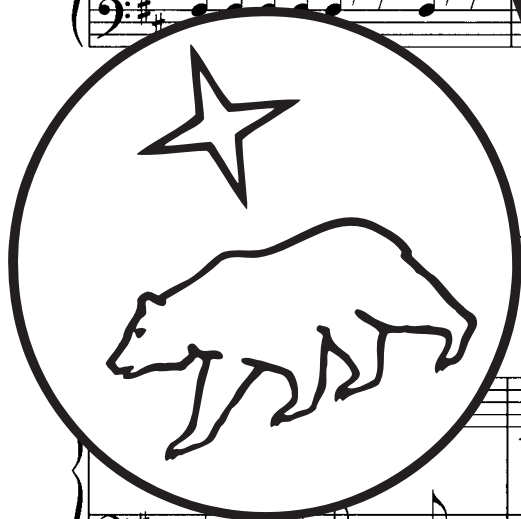
127

131

Musical score for measures 131-134. It features a vocal line with a melodic line and a piano accompaniment with chords and a bass line.

135

Musical score for measures 135-142. It features a vocal line with a melodic line and a piano accompaniment with chords and a bass line. Trills are indicated in the vocal line.



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143

Musical score for measures 143-146. It features a vocal line with a melodic line and a piano accompaniment with chords and a bass line.

147

Musical score for measures 147-150. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features chords and a bass line. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

151

Musical score for measures 151-157. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features chords and a bass line. Dynamics include *p* and *f*. A large watermark is overlaid on the score.



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158

Musical score for measures 158-161. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features chords and a bass line. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. A trill (*tr*) is indicated in the vocal line.

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177

Musical score for measures 177-180. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part has a dynamic marking of *f* at the beginning and *p* later. The vocal line has a dynamic marking of *p* at the end of the first measure.

181

Musical score for measures 181-189. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part has dynamic markings of *f* and *fp*. The vocal line has dynamic markings of *f* and *p*. A circular logo with a bear and a star is overlaid on the left side of the score.

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190

Musical score for measures 190-193. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part has a dynamic marking of *f*. The vocal line has trill markings (*tr*) above the notes in the final measure.

194



199

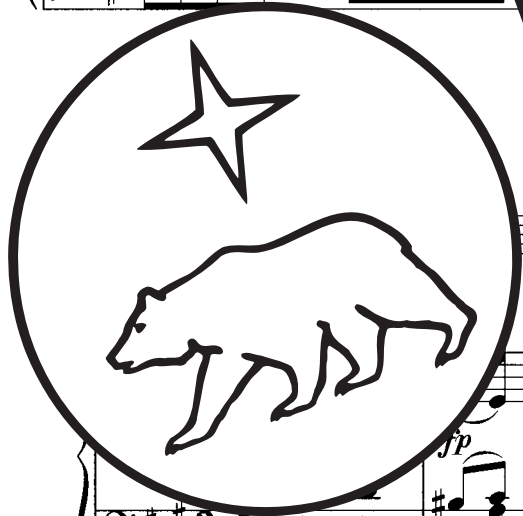


208



212 *Tutti*

216



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6

*) T. 212, Violino principale: Hier ist eine Kadenz zu spielen. / M. 212, Violino principale: A cadenza should be played here.

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31

p *simile*

34

simile



Bärenreiter
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41

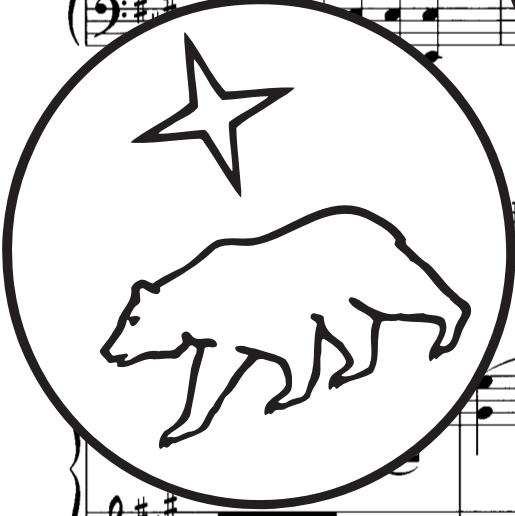
crescendo *f* *p* *cresc.* *f* *p* *fp* *f* *p*

46

Musical score for measures 46-49. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It includes dynamic markings: *fp*, *f*, and *p*.

50

Musical score for measures 50-59. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two sharps. It includes dynamic markings: *f*. Trills are indicated with 'tr' above notes in measures 50 and 51.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
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60

Musical score for measures 60-63. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two sharps. It includes dynamic markings: *f* and *p*.

64

67

74

*) T. 77, Violino principale: Hier ist eine Kadenz zu spielen. / M. 77, Violino principale: A cadenza should be played here.

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6 Solo

12 Allegro ma non troppo

22

27

Musical score for measures 27-30. The top staff is a single melodic line with dynamics *fp* and *f*. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment with dynamics *fp* and *f*. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

31

Musical score for measures 31-39. The top staff is a single melodic line with dynamics *p* and *f*. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment with dynamics *p* and *f*. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

40

Musical score for measures 40-43. The top staff is a single melodic line with dynamics *f*. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment with dynamics *f*. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

44

Musical score for measures 44-48. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features dynamic markings of *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

49

Musical score for measures 49-55. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). A circular logo is overlaid on the left side of the page, containing a five-pointed star above a stylized bear silhouette.

Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

56

Musical score for measures 56-60. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment.

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76 Solo



81



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Leseprobe
Sample page

89



94

fp

fp

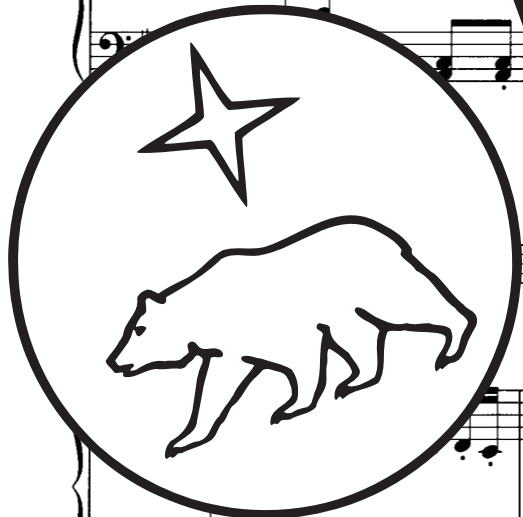
Musical score for measures 94-98. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with the same key signature and time signature. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *fp* (fortissimo piano).

99

simile

p

Musical score for measures 99-106. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in grand staff. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *simile* and *p* (piano). A large watermark is overlaid on the score.



Bärenreiter
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Sample page

107

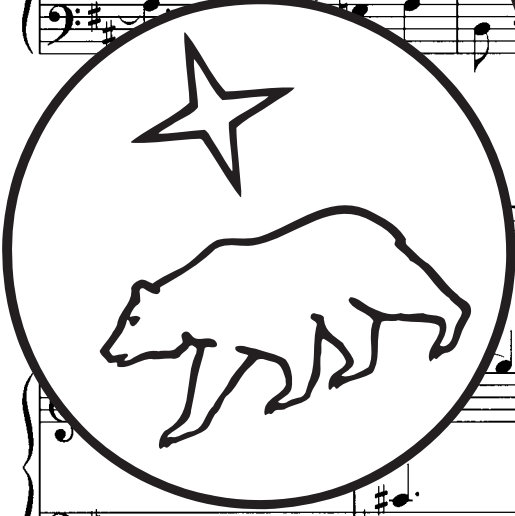
Musical score for measures 107-110. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in grand staff. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

111

Musical score for measures 111-114. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features a treble clef with a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a piano accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

115

Musical score for measures 115-125. The score continues in G major and 2/4 time. It includes a treble clef with a melodic line and a piano accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.



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Sample page

126

Andante grazioso

Musical score for measures 126-130. The score is in G major and 2/4 time, marked *Andante grazioso*. It features a treble clef with a melody of quarter and eighth notes, and a piano accompaniment with chords and a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).

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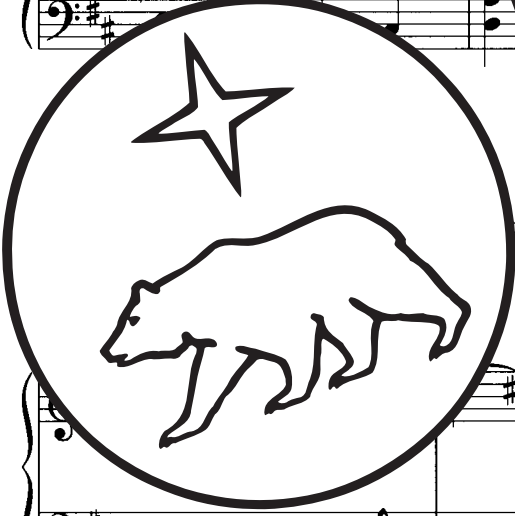
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154

Musical score for measures 154-158. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the right hand and a piano (*p*) dynamic in the left hand. A trill (*tr*) is marked above a note in the right hand.

159

Musical score for measures 159-168. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. A dynamic of piano (*p*) is marked in the piano part. A large watermark is overlaid on the page.



Bärenreiter
Leseprobe
Sample page

169

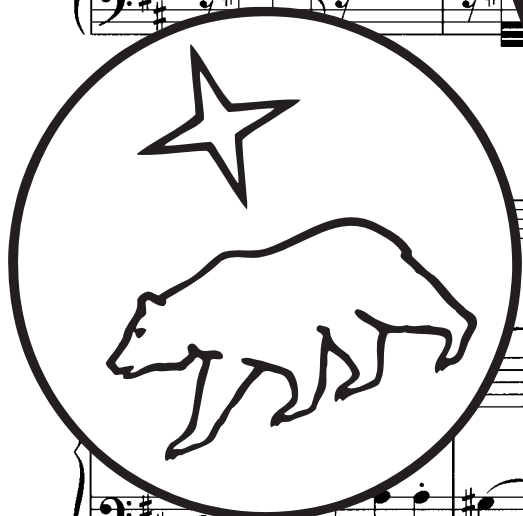
Musical score for measures 169-173. The system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. A trill (*tr*) is marked above a note in the vocal line. The piano part features a fortissimo (*fp*) dynamic.

176

Andante grazioso

183

Allegro ma non troppo



193

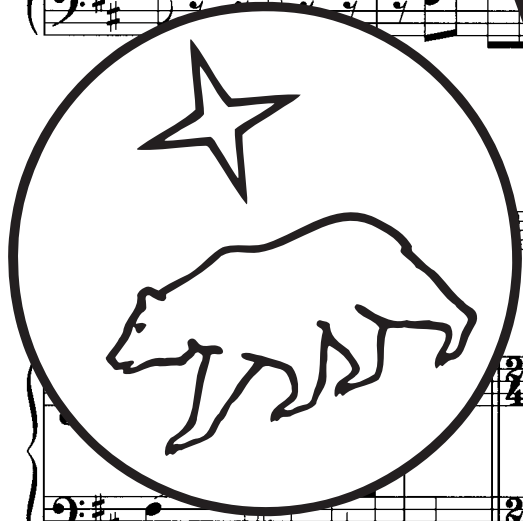
*) T. 178, Violino principale: Hier sollte ein „Eingang“ gespielt werden. / M. 178, Violino principale: A cadenza-like transition, „Eingang“ should be played here.

197

Musical score for measures 197-201. The score is written for a single melodic line (likely violin) and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and accents. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand.

202

Musical score for measures 202-213. The score continues with the same melodic and piano parts. Measure 202 includes a trill (tr) in the melody. The tempo marking *Andante grazioso* is present. The piano part has a dynamic marking *p* (piano) in measure 210. The time signature changes to 3/4 in measure 210.



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Leseprobe
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214

Musical score for measures 214-218. The tempo marking *Allegro ma non troppo* is present. The score includes dynamic markings *fp* (fortissimo) in measure 214 and *p* (piano) in measure 217. The time signature changes to 6/8 in measure 217.

*) T. 209, Violino principale: Hier sollte ein „Eingang“ gespielt werden. / M. 209, Violino principale: A cadenza-like transition, “Eingang” should be played here.

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