

W. A. MOZART

Konzert in Es
für Horn und Orchester
»Nr. 2«

Concerto in E-flat major
for Horn and Orchestra
»No. 2«

KV 417

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

Mit Eingängen von / With "Eingänge" by
Timothy Brown, Dominic Nunns



Bärenreiter Kassel · Basel · London · New York · Praha
BA 5311-90

ORCHESTRA

Oboe I, II; Corno I, II; Archi

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 15 min.

Neben der vorliegenden Ausgabe sind eine Studienpartitur (TP 324) und das Aufführungsmaterial (BA 5311) erhältlich.

In addition to the present piano reduction, a study score (TP 324) and the performance material (BA 5311) 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.

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, Band 5: *Hornkonzerte* (BA 4602-01), vorgelegt von Franz Giegling.

Urtext Edition taken from: *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 5: *Hornkonzerte* (BA 4602-01), edited by Franz Giegling.

VORWORT

Mozarts Hornkonzerte sind während der Wiener Zeit entstanden und aufs Engste mit der Person des Hornisten Joseph Leutgeb (Leitgeb, 1732–1811) verbunden. Leutgeb wurde in den Jahren 1764 bis 1773 als „Jägerhornist“ im Salzburger Hofkalender geführt und scheint gelegentlich auch als Violinspieler ausgeholfen zu haben.¹ Einige Male trafen die Mozarts mit ihm außerhalb Salzburgs zusammen, so in Wien und in Mailand. Zwei öffentliche Auftritte Leutgebts sind in Wien (1752 und 1762) belegt, und 1770 trat er in Frankfurt am Main² und in Paris auf, wo er mit zwei oder drei eigenen Solokonzerten in den *Concerts spirituels* großen Erfolg hatte.³ Erhalten haben sich diese Konzerte anscheinend nicht, was zu bedauern ist, da der Vergleich zwischen ihnen und denjenigen Mozarts zweifellos sehr aufschlussreich hätte sein können. 1770 kehrte Leutgeb Salzburg von Kocken und ließ sich in Wien nieder, wo er bereits einige Jahre zuvor als Hornist bekannt geworden war. Dort meldete Leopold Mozart, dass Leutgeb „jetzt in der Stadt ein sehr schnelles und gutes Horn spielt“ und „Credence auftritt“.⁴ In der Folgezeit veranlasste er die zum Teil datierten Hornkonzerte in zu schreiben. Zwischen 1771 und 1781 unvollständigen Hornkonzerten KV 370^b und KV 417 (1783) wohl auch nicht für Leutgeb. Das Konzert in Es-Dur KV 417 mit der autographen Datierung „27. Mai 1783“ erfüllte

die Bitte des Hornisten, nachdem dieser Ende 1782 schon das „Leitgebische Quintett“⁷ für Horn, Violine, zwei Violoncello in Es-Dur KV 407 (386^c) erhalten hatte. In der Folgezeit schrieb Mozart für Leutgeb noch die zwei weiteren vollständig überlieferten Hornkonzerte in Es-Dur KV 495 (Juni 1786) und KV 447 (vermutlich 1787) sowie das unfertig instrumentierte Rondo in D-Dur KV 412 (386^b; wohl 1791 entstanden). Ob Mozart auch den Allegro-Satz in D-Dur KV 412 (386^b; wohl ebenfalls 1791) womit sich das Rondo zu einem nur zweisätzigen Konzert ergänzen lässt, Leutgeb beigegeben hat, ist hingegen fraglich.⁸

Fasziell für Leutgeb komponierten Stücke enthalten schriftliche Hinweise auf den Empfänger und sei es nur, wie im dritten Satz von KV 412 das zweimalige „Leitgeb“ (T. 22 und 40). Hornisten verweist vor allem jener freudvoll schiefliche Spott, mit dem Mozart auf den fast 25 Jahre älteren Leutgeb zielte: So trägt das Konzert KV 417 auf der ersten Partiturseite oben rechts die launige Zuschrift „Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart hat sich über den Leitgeb Esel, Ochs, und Narr, erbarmt / zu Wien den 27. May 1783“, und im Entwurf des Rondos KV 412 (386^b) ist die Hornstimme so geschrieben, um kapriziös-provozierenden Bemerkungen wie „für Euch, Herr Esel – auf geht’s geschwind – [...] hole ein wenig Luft! – dann wird es besser. – [...] noch ein Kunststück? – bravo! – ah du Trillerschnabel! – bist du fertig? Dem Himmel sei Dank! – genug, genug!“⁹ versehen. Sie spielen einerseits auf die Nöte des Solisten bei den Bravourstellen an und galten, als Mozart sie 1791 niederschrieb, einem 59-jährigen, der als Hornist seinen Zenit sicherlich schon überschritten hatte. Andererseits kommentieren sie aber auch, indem sie mit den musikalischen Ereignissen des Konzertsatzes korrespondieren, den

1 Zur Biographie vgl. Karl Maria Pisarowitz, *Mozarts Schnorrer Leutgeb*, in: Mitteilungen der Internationalen Stiftung Mozarteum 18 (1970), Heft 3/4, S. 21–26.

2 Vgl. Robert Eitner, *Biographisch-Bibliographisches Quellen-Lexikon der Musiker und Musikgelehrten der christlichen Zeitrechnung bis zur Mitte des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts*, Band VI, Leipzig 1902, S. 122.

3 Vgl. Constant Pierre, *Histoire du Concert spirituel 1725–1790*, Paris 1975, S. 151.

4 Leopold an Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Salzburg 1.12.1777; zitiert nach Mozart, *Briefe und Aufzeichnungen. Gesamtausgabe*, hrsg. von der Internationalen Stiftung Mozarteum Salzburg, gesammelt von Wilhelm A. Bauer und Otto Erich Deutsch, Bd. II, Kassel etc. 1962, Nr. 382, hier S. 159.

5 Ein Klavierauszug zu dem von Marie Rolf ergänzten Rondo KV 371 ist im Bärenreiter-Verlag (BA 5329–90) erschienen.

6 Verschiedene Quellen deuten darauf hin, dass Mozart diese Sätze für den Hornisten der Wiener Hofkapelle, Jacob Eisen (1756–1796), auszuführen gedachte. Vgl. hierzu NMA V/14, Band 5: *Hornkonzerte*, hrsg. von Franz Giegling, Kassel etc. 1987, S. X.

7 Constanze Mozart in einem Brief an André, Wien 26.1.1801; zit. nach Bauer/Deutsch, Bd. IV, Kassel etc. 1963, Nr. 1326, hier S. 395. Das Aufführungsmaterial (BA 4708) sowie eine Studienpartitur (TP 13) dieses Werks sind im Bärenreiter-Verlag erschienen.

8 Das Autograph dieses Satzes enthält keinen schriftlichen Hinweis auf den Hornisten (vgl. unten). Ein weiterer unvollständig überlieferter Konzertsatz für Horn und Orchester in E-Dur KV 494^a entstand vermutlich 1786 und war wohl ebenfalls nicht Leutgeb zugeordnet. Dieser Satz mit Ergänzungen von Domenic Nunns ist als Klavierauszug (BA 5349–90) im Bärenreiter-Verlag erschienen.

9 Deutsche Übersetzung von Uwe Schweikert, in: *Aus der Alten Welt*, Programmheft Freiburger Barockorchester 29./20. Januar 2007, S. 30. Die originalen italienischen Bemerkungen stehen zwischen den Notenzeilen; vgl. den Rondo-Entwurf im Gang, S. 109ff.

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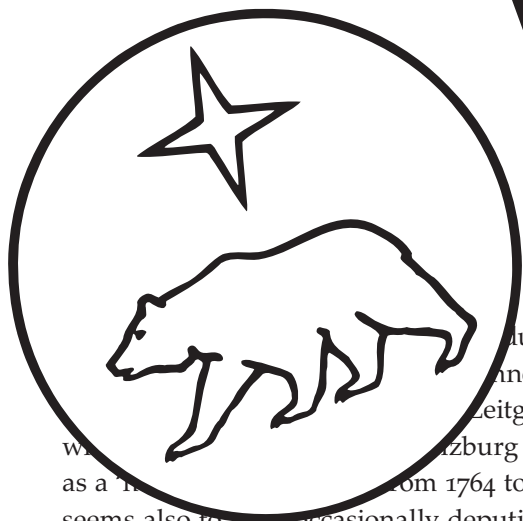
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Schlüssel sowie Akzidenzien vor Haupt-, Vorschlags- und Ziernoten durch eckige Klammern. Ziffern zur Zusammenfassung von Triolen, Sextolen etc. sind stets kursiv gestochen, die ergänzten in kleinerer Type. In der Vorlage irrtümlich oder aus Schreibbequemlichkeit ausgelassene Ganztaktpausen werden stillschweigend ergänzt. Mozart notiert einzeln stehende 16tel, 32stel etc. stets durchstrichen (das heißt ♯, ♯ statt ♯, ♯); bei Vorschlägen ist somit eine Unterscheidung hinsichtlich kurzer oder langer Ausführung nicht möglich. Die vorliegende Ausgabe verwendet in all diesen Fällen grundsätzlich die moderne Umschrift ♯, ♯, ♯ etc.; soll ein derart wiedergegebener Vorschlag als „kurz“ gelten, wird dies durch den Zusatz „[♯]“ über dem betreffenden Vorschlag angedeutet. Fehlen

de Bogen von Vorschlagsnote bzw. -notengruppen zur Hauptnote sowie zu Nachschlagsnoten, ebenso Artikulationszeichen bei Ziernoten werden grundsätzlich ohne Kennzeichnung ergänzt.

Timothy Brown schrieb seinen Eingang für das Naturhorn. Der englische Hornist Dominic Nunns besorgte für das moderne Ventilhorn die Transposition nach F.

Browns Eingang wurde 1990 in der Fassung für Naturhorn mit dem *Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment* bei Virgin Classics (VC 7 90845-2) eingespielt; eine Interpretation auf dem Ventilhorn mit geringfügigen Änderungen bietet die Einspielung der *Academy of St. Martin in the Fields* (Vandenberg Classics 316, 1997).



Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page

PREFACE

during his year connected with the Leutgeb, 1732–1811), who was in the Salzburg court calendar as a musician from 1764 to 1773, and who seems also to have occasionally deputised on the violin.¹ On several occasions the Mozarts met up with him outside of Salzburg, namely, in Vienna and Milan. He is known to have made two public appearances in Vienna (in 1752 and 1762), and in 1770 he appeared in Frankfurt am Main² and in Paris, where he played two or three solo concertos from his own pen at the Concerts Spirituels.³ These concertos have apparently not survived – regrettably, as a comparison between

him and Mozart's would undoubtedly have been very revealing. In 1770 Leutgeb left Salzburg and settled in Vienna, where his name had already appeared in the city's registers a few years earlier in connection with his marriage. On 1 December 1777 Leopold Mozart reported to his son, then in Mannheim, that Leutgeb had "now bought, on credit, a cheese-monger's shop the size of a snail-shell in a Viennese suburb" and had asked Wolfgang for a "concerto".⁴

Judging from the available dates, some of which have only recently resurfaced, Leutgeb had to wait almost six years for the first concerto. Two isolated concerto movements in E-flat major dating from 1781 – a fragmentary first movement (K. 370^b) and a Rondo (K. 371)⁵ – were left unfinished and were probably not

1 For Leutgeb's life see Karl Maria Pisarowitz: 'Mozarts Schnorrrer Leutgeb', *Mitteilungen der Internationalen Stiftung Mozarteum* 18 (1970), nos. 3–4, pp. 21–26.

2 See Robert Eitner: *Biographisch-Bibliographisches Quellen-Lexikon der Musiker und Musikgelehrten der christlichen Zeitrechnung bis zur Mitte des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts* 6 (Leipzig, 1902), p. 122.

3 See Constant Pierre: *Histoire du Concert spirituel 1725–1790* (Paris, 1975), p. 151.

4 Leopold Mozart's letter of 1 December 1777 to Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, translated from *Mozart: Briefe und Aufzeichnungen, Gesamtausgabe*, ed. International Mozarteum Foundation, Salzburg, compiled by Wilhelm A. Bauer and Otto Erich Deutsch, 2 (Kassel, 1962), no. 382, p. 159.

5 A piano reduction of the Rondo K. 371, completed by Marie Rolf, has been published by Bärenreiter (BA 5329-90).

Almost all the pieces that Mozart composed for Leutgeb contain written references to the recipient, if only the two appearances of the name “Leitgeb” in the third movement of K. 447 (mm. 20 and 196). Especially remarkable are the coarse but fairly ribe that Mozart directed at Leutgeb, a man almost 25 years his senior. The first page of the full score of K. 417, for example, contains, in the upper right-hand corner, the notation “Wolfgang Amadé Mozart took a shit and fool of a Leitgeb in Vienna on the 10th of the month of the month of 1786” (even without the intervening commentary throughout the score: “for the Signor Ass, off with your breath! – then it’ll get better! – vo! – ah, yes, a trill, linger! – oh, heaven! – enough, enough!”). The librettist’s difficulties in the opera were not the time Mozart wrote them for a man who had surely passed his 50th birthday. But they also supply a musical pun that they relate to the movement’s musical events, allowing us to follow the progress of the composition and to detect no small measure of

When Mozart began to take a deeper interest in the horn he was confronted with an instrument still in the process of its evolution: the valve-less *Inventionshorn*, which could be adapted to different tunings with the aid of interchangeable crooks. Nor was its playing technique clearly defined. The clarino technique, adopted from the baroque clarinet or *tromba*, was retained here and there for a few years beyond the mid-18th century, provided the players were particularly adept. Otherwise the technique of hand stopping gradually took hold. Whether Mozart considered transferring the clarino technique, with its ties to baroque sound, to the horn is a matter in need of further study. Whatever the case, the technique was out of the question for his horn concertos. Instead he preferred hand-stopping, a technique that Leutgeb apparently commanded to perfection, and which makes it possible to play chromatic melodies and achieve an impressively veiled delivery. Its inventor is thought to have been Alton Joseph Hamann (d. 1799), who played horn in the Dresden court chapel from 1737 to 1761. It allowed the player to play notes outside the harmonic series to be regulated by placing the hand in the bell of the instrument, often with accuracy to the nearest millimetre.

With regard to form, as H. C. Robbins Landon noted particularly in relation to K. 447,¹¹ Mozart apparently took the horn concertos of Antonio Rosetti (c. 1750–1792) as his guide. Indeed, their concertos resemble each other in overall design, proportions, distribution of solo and tutti sections and frequent use of hand-stopped notes in the solo part.

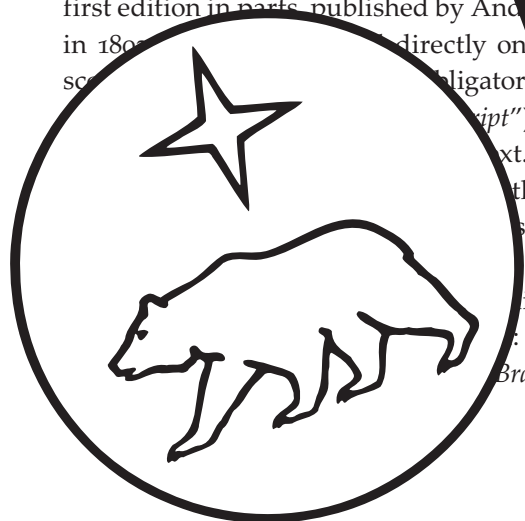
8 The autograph score of this movement has no written reference to the horn player (see below). Another incomplete concerto movement in E-flat major for horn and orchestra, K. 494^a, was probably written in 1786 and likewise intended for someone other than Leutgeb. This movement, completed by Dominic Nunn, has been published by Bärenreiter in piano reduction (BA 5349a).

11 *The Mozart Companion*, ed. H C. Robbins Landon and D. Mitchell (London, 1956), p. 277.

Mozart's Horn Concerto in E-flat major, K. 417, is dated 27 May 1783 in the composer's whimsical inscription to Joseph Leutgeb on the first page of music (see above), and is thus the earliest of the three E-flat major concertos. It has come down to us in an incomplete autograph preserved today in the Biblioteka Jagiellońska in Krakow (it lacks the end of the first movement from m. 177 and the entire Andante). On the whole, it is written very fluently on 12-stave paper and contains very few corrections apart from a single deleted bar in the third movement (after m. 125). The autograph forms the principal source for the edition of the concerto published in the *Neue Mozart-Ausgabe*, where the missing sections were added from a handwritten copy presumably prepared shortly before 1800 and preserved today in the State and University Library (Státní knihovna / Universitní knihovna) in Prague. This same manuscript has served as the source of the added articulation marks in the *coro principio* and the alternative reading of the solo part in mm. 175 of movement 1. An additional reference source for the first edition in parts, published by André Offenbach in 1802, is the copy of the autograph preserved directly on the autograph score.

Obligatory note "Edition" (script"), in close relation to the text. Johann Anton the fragmentary is today.¹²

ing (1921–2007)
: Gudula Schult
Bradford Robins



EDITORIAL NOTE

Editorial corrections and additions are identified typographically in the musical text as follows: letters (words, dynamics, trill signs) and digits by italics; main notes, dashes, dots, fermatas, ornaments and rests of lesser duration (half-note, quarter-note etc.) by small print; slurs by broken lines; appoggiaturas and grace notes as well as accidentals before main notes by square brackets. All digits used to indicate triplets and sextuplets appear in italics, with those added by the editor set in a smaller type. Whole-note rests lacking in the source have been added without comment. Mozart always notated isolated sixteenth notes, thirtyseconds and so forth with a stroke through the stem, i. e. ♯, ♯ instead of ♯, ♯. In the case of appoggiaturas, it is thus impossible to determine whether they should be executed short or long. In such cases, the present edition prefers in principle to use the modern equivalents ♯, ♯, etc. Where an appoggiatura is represented in this manner is treated to the short "[♯]" has been added above the note concerned. Slurs missing between the note (or group of notes) of the appoggiatura and the main note have been added without special indication, as have articulation marks on grace notes.

Timothy Brown's *Eingang* was written for and performed on the hand-horn. It has been transposed to F for the valve horn by the English horn player Dominic Manns.

Brown performs his *Eingang* on the hand-horn with the *Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment* on Virgin Classics VC 7 90845-2 (1990) and on the valve horn with minor changes with the *Academy of St. Martin in the Fields* on Hanssler Classic 98316 (1997).

12 The source situation is exhaustively described in the critical commentary to the Complete Edition; see NMA V/14/5, pp. e and 5ff.

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16

Musical score for measures 16-19. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. Measure 16 has a whole rest in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measures 17-19 feature a piano accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes in the right hand and chords or eighth notes in the left hand.

20

Musical score for measures 20-26. Measure 20 has a whole rest in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measures 21-22 feature a piano accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes in the right hand and chords or eighth notes in the left hand. Measure 23 has a whole rest in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measures 24-26 feature a piano accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes in the right hand and chords or eighth notes in the left hand. A circular logo with a star and a bear is overlaid on the score.

27

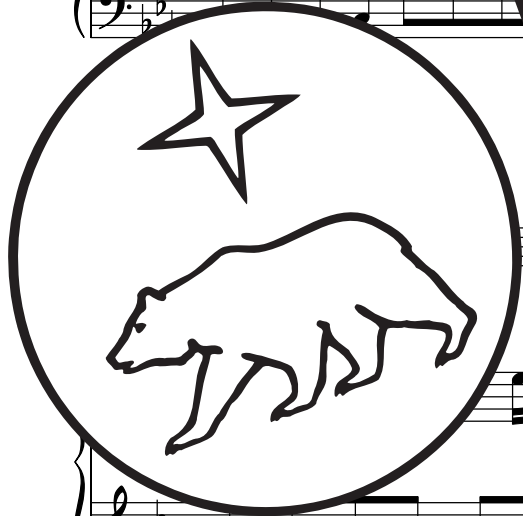
Musical score for measures 27-31. Measure 27 has a whole rest in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measures 28-31 feature a piano accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes in the right hand and chords or eighth notes in the left hand.

32

Musical score for measures 32-35. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The melody is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the grand staff. Measure 32: Treble has a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4. Bass has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note Bb3. Measure 33: Treble has a half note C5, quarter note Bb4, quarter note A4. Bass has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note Bb3. Measure 34: Treble has a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4. Bass has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note Bb3. Measure 35: Treble has a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4. Bass has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note Bb3. Dynamics: *f* (forte) in measure 33, *p* (piano) in measure 34.

36

Musical score for measures 36-41. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The melody is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the grand staff. Measure 36: Treble has a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4. Bass has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note Bb3. Measure 37: Treble has a half note C5, quarter note Bb4, quarter note A4. Bass has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note Bb3. Measure 38: Treble has a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4. Bass has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note Bb3. Measure 39: Treble has a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4. Bass has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note Bb3. Measure 40: Treble has a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4. Bass has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note Bb3. Measure 41: Treble has a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4. Bass has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note Bb3.



42

Musical score for measures 42-45. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The melody is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the grand staff. Measure 42: Treble has a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4. Bass has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note Bb3. Measure 43: Treble has a half note C5, quarter note Bb4, quarter note A4. Bass has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note Bb3. Measure 44: Treble has a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4. Bass has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note Bb3. Measure 45: Treble has a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4. Bass has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note Bb3.

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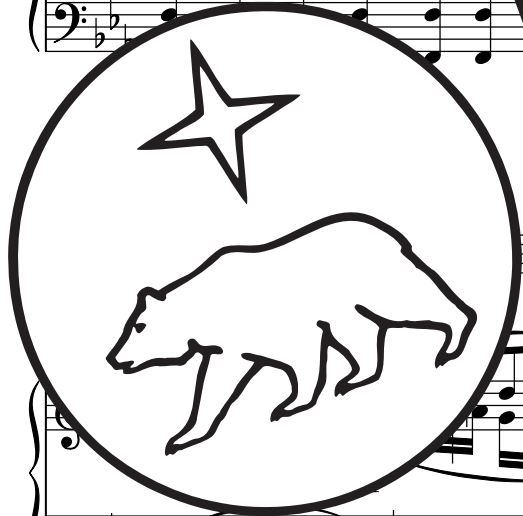
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78

Musical score for measures 78-81. The score is in 3/4 time and features a melody in the right hand and a piano accompaniment in the left hand. The key signature has two flats. Measure 78 starts with a whole rest in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 79 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 80 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 81 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand.

82

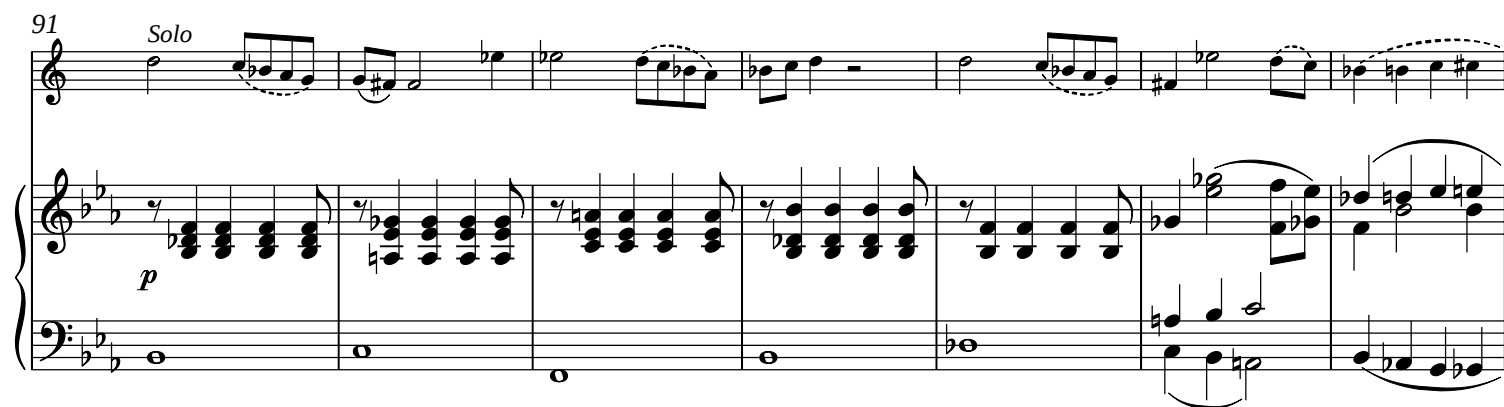
Musical score for measures 82-87. The score is in 3/4 time and features a melody in the right hand and a piano accompaniment in the left hand. The key signature has two flats. Measure 82 starts with a whole rest in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 83 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 84 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 85 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 86 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 87 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand.



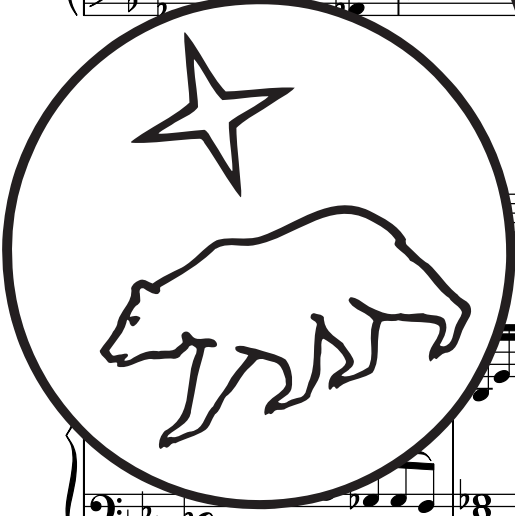
88

Musical score for measures 88-91. The score is in 3/4 time and features a melody in the right hand and a piano accompaniment in the left hand. The key signature has two flats. Measure 88 starts with a whole rest in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 89 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 90 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 91 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand.

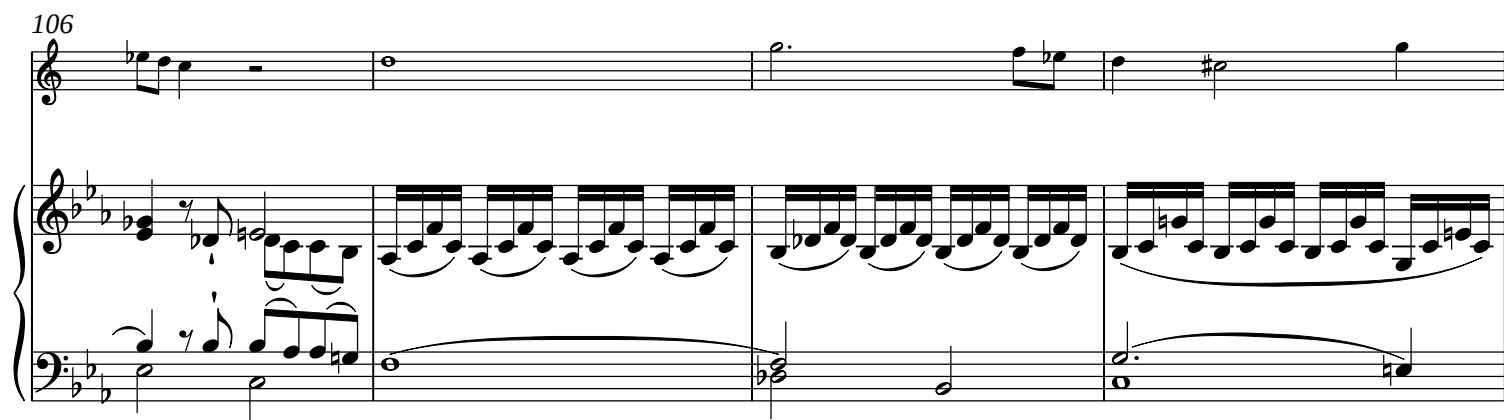
91 *Solo*



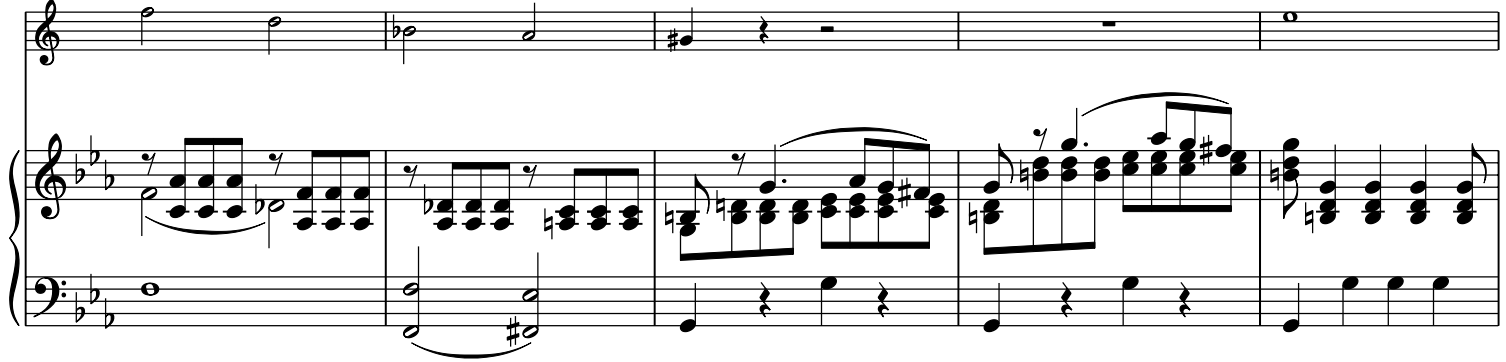
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*Tutti**sf**cresc.*

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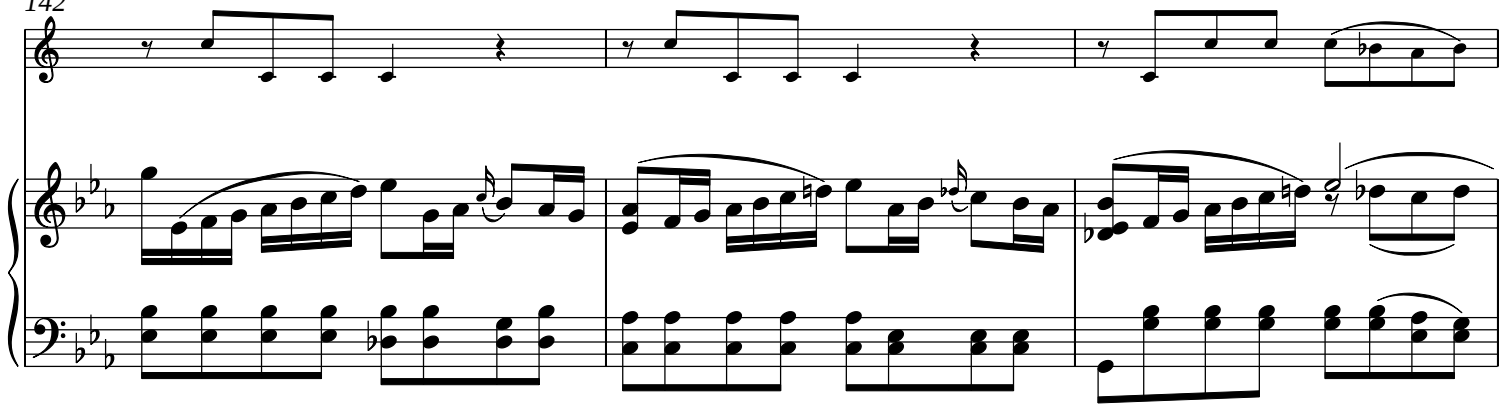
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Tutti

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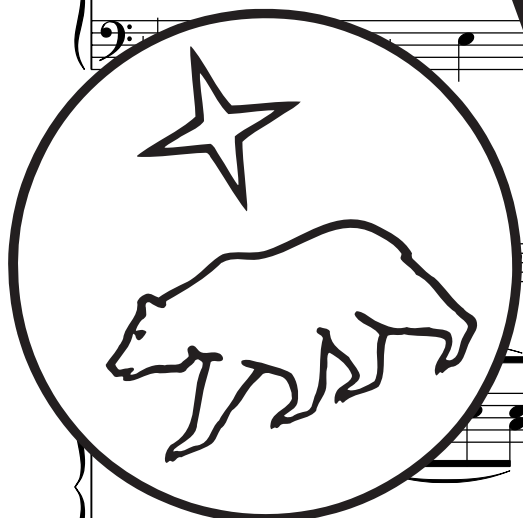
Tutti

Musical score for measures 159-163. The score is in 2/4 time and features a melody in the treble clef and a piano accompaniment in the bass clef. The melody starts 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.

164

Solo

Musical score for measures 164-171. The score is in 2/4 time and features a melody in the treble clef and a piano accompaniment in the bass clef. The melody starts 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.



172

Musical score for measures 172-175. The score is in 2/4 time and features a melody in the treble clef and a piano accompaniment in the bass clef. The melody starts 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.

176

ossia:

181

tr. tutti

pp. f p

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187

tr.

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32

39

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53

59

Musical score for measures 59-63. The score is written for a single melodic line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, some with slurs. The piano accompaniment features chords and moving lines in both the right and left hands.

64

Musical score for measures 64-77. The score continues from the previous system. The piano accompaniment includes a section with a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking. The melody continues with various note values and rests.

78

Musical score for measures 78-90. The score concludes with a final cadence. The piano accompaniment features a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking and dynamic markings 'f' (forte) and 'pp' (pianissimo). The melody ends with a final note and a fermata.

Rondo

*Allegro**Solo*

5

Tutti*Solo*

17



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47

53

Tutti

Solo

63

Musical score for measures 68-73. The score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line with half notes and quarter notes in the left hand. A fortissimo (fp) dynamic marking is present in measure 70.

Musical score for measures 74-84. The score continues with the same melodic and piano parts. The piano accompaniment includes a trill (tr) in measure 83. A large, diagonal watermark reading "Bärenreiter Leseprobe Sample page" is overlaid across the middle of the page. In the lower-left corner, there is a circular logo containing a stylized line drawing of a bear walking to the right, with a five-pointed star above its head.

Musical score for measures 85-89. The score concludes with the same melodic and piano parts. The piano accompaniment features a series of chords and moving lines in both hands, ending with a final cadence in measure 89.

90

tr *Tutti*

p *f*

96

Solo *p* *f* *Tutti*

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107

Solo *p*

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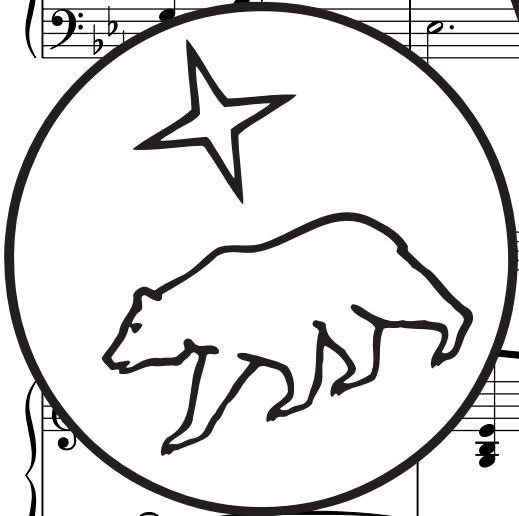
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134

Musical score for measures 134-138. The score is written for a single melodic line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing slurs and ties. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both the right and left hands.

139

Musical score for measures 139-148. The score continues from the previous system. It includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *p* (piano). There are also trill markings (*tr*) above certain notes. The piano accompaniment features a prominent bass line with chords and moving lines.



149

Musical score for measures 149-153. The score continues from the previous system. It includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano). The piano accompaniment features a prominent bass line with chords and moving lines.

Più allegro

154



158

**Tutti**

166



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

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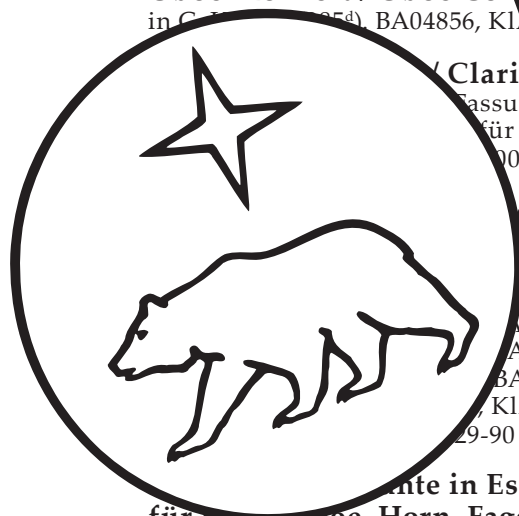
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