



W. A. MOZARTS PIANOFORTE-CONCERTOS.

FOR PIANOFORTE ALONE OR WITH ACCOMPANIMENT OF A SECOND PIANOFORTE,
STRING-QUINTET OR FULL ORCHESTRA, REVISED AND EDITED
FOR
BY

STUDY AND CONCERT-ROOM
SIGMUND LEBERT.
Nr. 11(). CONCERTO in major.

W. A. MOZARTS KLAVIER-CONCERTE

FÜR KLAVIER ALLEIN SOWIE MIT BEGLEITUNG EINES ZWEITEN PIANOFORTES, EINES STREICHQUINTETTS ODER DES ORCHESTERS
ZUM GEBRAUCHE FÜR DAS STUDIUM UND FÜR DEN CONCERTSAAL
UNTER MITWIRKUNG VON I. VON FAIST, I. LACHNER, V. LACHNER UND G. LINDER
BEARBEITET VON
SIGMUND LEBERT.
Nr. .(). CONCERT in dur.

Piano solo M. 3.—. Piano II. M. 1.30.
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In dieser Bearbeitung Eigentum der Verlagshandlung
für alle Länder.

CONCERTOS DE PIANO

PAR
W. A. MOZART.
ARRANGÉS POUR PIANO SEUL ET ACCOMPAGNEMENT, SOIT AVEC SECOND PIANO, OU AVEC QUINLETTE
D'INSTRUMENTS À CORDES, OU AVEC ORCHESTRE COMPLET
ET DESTINÉS
PAR
AUX ÉTUDES MUSICALES ET À L'EXÉCUTION EN PUBLIC
SIGMUND LEBERT.
Nr. .(). CONCERTO en majeur.



STUTTGART UND BERLIN 1901.

J. G. COTTA'SCHE BUCHHANDLUNG NACHFOLGER G. m. b. H.

The present edition of Mozart's Pianoforte-Concertos is brought out in consequence of the high opinion which the editors hold of them; they attach a much higher value than is generally accredited to them, not only from a purely musical, but also from a pedagogical point of view. Apart from his Operas, Mozart has created nothing in which he appears so unique, original, and perfect, as in these Concertos, for which he had not even models, as for his Operas — Bach and Händel could not serve him as such, as they had created an entirely different form. Mozart developed the form of these Concertos from his own Chamber-musicstyle: What the string- and wind-instruments are in his Pianoforte-Quartets and Quintets, so in these Concertos is the orchestra, beginning modestly in form and colour of instrumentation, but growing gradually more and more important up to his last and most magnificent Concertos in C minor, D minor, and C major (known as No. 1 in the former editions). This form finds its beginning and its end in Mozart, who, as the first virtuoso of his time, wrote these Concertos especially for his own use, and endowed them with the full power of his creative genius. He has hardly written anything more important for the Pianoforte, while his successors remain far behind the model created by him, with the only exception of Beethoven, who equalled these compositions in his C minor Concerto and even surpassed them in his Concertos in G and E flat. In more modern productions we too often find instead of the beautiful symmetry of the solo and orchestral parts, either the former excessively predominating, and the latter degraded to indifferent accompaniment, or the orchestra is padded with symphonic bombast, which suppresses the solo-part so completely, that we may just as well talk of Orchestra-Concertos with Pianoforte-accompaniment, as of Pianoforte-Concertos with orchestral accompaniment. Instead of the so-called hellenic clearness and symmetry, by which Mozart knew how to avoid too much, and too little, and in which each note has its proper meaning and place, we meet now-a-days with a heavy Pianoforte-composition, plastered over with inopportune passages, which have no "raison d'être" in the composition as a whole.

For this reason Mozart's Concertos with their noble and intrinsic worth, their pure artistic form, and their elegant and melodic phrases are an eminent and really indispensable medium of education for every Pianoforte-player, even in our own time.

But we must not forget, that these Concertos could only imperfectly fulfil their purpose, of we gave them to our modern pianists in their original form, as Mozart wrote them. For this reason we have attempted a new edition of them and we hope that by so doing we shall help to secure to these master-works the place in Pianoforte-literature, which is due to them.

Yet we could not satisfy ourselves with such a revision as we conferred upon the compositions for Pianoforte-solo in our "Instructive edition of the classical Pianoforte-works". The principles there laid down by us have been followed here: — in the explanations of ornamental incidents by setting out the notes, by showing with legato- and staccato-signs how to phrase, by fixing the degree of force and marking the fingering. But the peculiarity of the Concertos of our master and the manner in which he wrote them down for his own use, necessitated a special care and exerted a great influence upon our revision, an influence which gives this revision much more the character of a new arrangement, than in the other above mentioned Pianoforte-works.

At all times and in all civilized nations the essence of music was in the human voice; the instrumental practice was only the reflection of the forms employed in singing, and the ornaments which the singer used in following a natural impulse, were not only transferred to the instruments, but also considerably increased in Pianoforte-compositions. This was done on account of the short tone of the instruments of that time, but those ornaments with their respective abbreviations disappeared with the beginning of a new style of singing. In the same way as the singer executed his Aria on the stage or in the concert-room, so the solo-player on the Pianoforte gave his Cantilena, only with richer ornamentation, as he had to compensate for the poverty of tone with a greater quantity of notes. It seems impossible that Mozart could have left out in his Concertos, which are of course of higher pretension, what he carefully wrote out in his Sonatas and Fantasias. Have we not heard in our younger days reliable men, who have themselves heard Mozart play, speak of the richness of improvised ornamentation and modulation, with which he embellished his performances? At that period ornamentation was altogether an important item in Pianoforte-playing, so that a composer who did not wish it, had to mark especially "senza ornamenti". It was Hummel, Mozart's highly gifted pupil,

Vorliegende Ausgabe der Mozart'schen Klavierconcerte entspringt aus der hohen Meinung des Herausgebers von denselben: er legt ihnen einen weit grösseren Werth bei, als im Allgemeinen leider geschieht, und zwar nicht nur vom rein musikalischen, sondern auch vom pädagogischen Standpunkte aus. Mozart hat ausser seinen Opern nichts geschaffen, worin er so einzig, ursprünglich und vollendet dasteht, wie in diesen Concerten, für welche er im Grunde genommen nicht einmal Vorbilder besass, wie für jene — denn Bach und Händel konnten ihm solche schon deshalb nicht sein, weil sie eine ganz andere Form aufgestellt hatten. Mozart aber entwickelte die Concertform aus seinem eigenen Kammerstil: was bei seinen Klavierquartetten die drei Streichinstrumente, beim Klavierquintett die vier Blasinstrumente sind, das ist das Orchester bei seinen Concerten, anfangs in bescheidener, allmählich aber in stets mächtigerer Bedeutung nach Form und Colorit (Instrumentation) bis zu den letzten grossartigsten Concerten in C moll, D moll und C dur (in den älteren Ausgaben als Nr. 1 bezeichnet). Anfang und Ende dieser Gattung sind in Mozart beschlossen, der, zugleich der erste Virtuose seiner Zeit, diese Concerte speciell für seine eigenen Vorträge geschrieben hat und mit seiner ganzen schöpferischen Genialität darin aufging. Für Klavier hat er schwerlich Bedeutenderes geschaffen, und seine Nachfolger blieben, mit Ausnahme des einzigen Beethoven, der ihm im C-moll-Concert ebenbürtig, im G-dur und Es-dur-Concert noch überlegen ist, hinter dem von Mozart hingestellten Vorbilde zurück. In neueren Producten finden wir nur allzu häufig statt des schönen Ebenmasses zwischen der Solo- und Orchesterpartie theils jene übermässig dominirend, diese aber zu nichtssagender Begleitung herabgewürdigt, theils das Orchester zu symphonistischem Schwulst aufgebauscht, der die Solostimme erdrückt, so dass man statt von Klavier-Concerten mit Orchesterbegleitung, vielmehr von Orchester-Concerten mit Pianofortebegleitung sprechen könnte. Statt der sozusagen hellenischen Klarheit, Durchsichtigkeit und Symmetrie, womit Mozart jedes Zuviel und Zuwenig zu vermeiden weiss und worin jeder Note ihre richtige Bedeutung und Stelle im Ganzen zukommt, begegnet uns heutzutage ein massiger Klaviersatz, mit aufdringlichen Passagen überklebt, die nicht in der Idee des Ganzen wurzeln.

Darum sind auch in unserer Zeit die Mozart'schen Concerte vermöge ihres edlen, idealen Gehalts, ihrer reinen künstlerischen Form und ihres runden, feinen, gediegenen und gesangreichen Klaviersatzes ein eminentes, ja geradezu unentbehrliches Bildungsmittel für den Klavierspieler.

Allein es ist nicht zu verkennen, dass diese Concerte, wollte man sie unsern Klavierspielern in ihrer reinen Originalgestalt, d. h. so, wie sie Mozart niedergeschrieben hat, in die Hand geben, jenen Zweck nur unvollkommen erfüllen könnten. Wir haben deshalb eine Bearbeitung derselben unternommen, von der wir hoffen, dass sie das Ihrige dazu beitragen werde, diesen Meisterwerken denjenigen Platz in der Pflege der Klavierliteratur anzuweisen, der ihnen gebührt.

Dabei konnte es sich keineswegs allein um eine Bearbeitung solcher Art handeln, wie wir sie in unserer „instructiven Ausgabe klassischer Klavierwerke“ den Compositionen für Klavier allein, z. B. eben auch denen von Mozart, angedeihen liessen. Was dort geschehen, das haben wir allerdings auch hier nach den gleichen Grundsätzen ausgeführt: Erklärung der vorgeschriebenen Verzierungen durch Aussetzen in Noten, Angabe der Phrasirung durch Legato- und Staccato-Zeichen, Bestimmung der Stärkegrade, Bezeichnung des Fingersatzes. Aber die Eigenthümlichkeit der Concerte des Meisters und der Art und Weise, wie er sie zunächst zu seinem eigenen Gebrauche niedergeschrieben, erforderte ihre ganz besondere Berücksichtigung und äusserte auf die Behandlung derselben einen sehr wesentlichen Einfluss, einen Einfluss, welcher dieser Behandlung den Charakter einer Bearbeitung in ungleich höherem Sinn, als bei jenen anderen Klavierwerken, verleihen musste.

Zu allen Zeiten und bei allen Kulturvölkern lag das Wesen der Musik im Gesang: die instrumentale Praxis war nur das Spiegelbild der vokalen, und die Verzierungen (Ornamente), mit welchen die Sänger einem natürlichen Drang mit Geschmack Rechnung trugen, gingen auf die Instrumente nicht nur über, sondern vermehrten sich auch namhaft im Klaviersatz, zunächst wegen des kurzen Tons der früheren Instrumente, verschwanden aber sammt den betreffenden Abbreviaturen mit Eintritt eines neuen Gesangstils. Wie die Sänger die Arie auf der Bühne und im Concert vortrugen, im gleichen Sinne, nur noch mit reicherer Figuration, gab der Solospieler auf dem Klavier seine Cantilene, indem er die Tonarmuth desselben durch grössere Spielfülle ausgleichen musste, während der Sänger natürlich mit kürzeren Ornamenten auskam. Es scheint uns gar nicht denkbar, dass Mozart, was er in seinen Sonaten und Fantasien ausgeschrieben gibt, in den Concerten — die ja doch

La présente édition des „Concertos de piano par Mozart“ est le fruit de la haute opinion que l'éditeur a de ces chefs-d'œuvre. En leur attribuant une valeur beaucoup plus grande qu'on ne le fait généralement, il a en vue à la fois leur grande valeur musicale et leur extrême importance pédagogique. Mozart n'a rien créé, si l'on en excepte ses opéras, où il se montre aussi original et aussi sublime. Pour ces Concertos il n'eut pas même de modèles, comme il en eut pour ses opéras: à vrai dire, Bach et Haendel ne pouvaient pas lui servir parce que la forme qu'ils avaient employée, était totalement différente. Pour Mozart, la forme qu'il a donnée à ses Concertos, est le développement de son propre style de musique de salon: ce que les trois instruments à cordes sont dans ses quatuors de piano et les quatre instruments à vent dans ses quintetti de piano, c'est l'orchestre dans ses Concertos. Mozart en fait usage d'abord avec une certaine réserve, mais il continue à lui assigner un rôle de plus en plus important, pour la forme et pour l'orchestration, jusqu'à ses derniers Concertos, qui sont les plus grandioses, ceux en ut mineur, en ré mineur et en ut majeur (figurant comme Nr. 1 dans les anciennes éditions). Le commencement aussi bien que la fin de ce genre est l'œuvre de Mozart qui, étant le premier virtuose du temps, a écrit ces Concertos pour son propre usage et y a mis tout son génie créateur. C'est ce que Mozart a créé de plus parfait pour le piano, et, avec la seule exception de Beethoven qui l'a égalé par son Concerto en ut mineur et le surpasse même par ceux en sol majeur et en mi bémol majeur, ses successeurs, n'ont pu atteindre au modèle que Mozart leur a proposé. Il arrive trop souvent dans des compositions modernes, que les proportions entre les parties du solo et de l'orchestre ne sont plus observées avec la même délicatesse de goût: dans les unes les soli dominent outre mesure, tandis que la partie de l'orchestre est gâtée et n'est plus qu'un accompagnement insignifiant; dans les autres l'orchestre est porté à un tel degré d'enflure symphonique qu'il étouffe le solo de façon que l'on pourrait parler à plus juste titre de „Concertos d'orchestre avec accompagnement de piano“ que de „Concertos de piano avec accompagnement d'orchestre“. La clarté, la transparence et la symétrie pour ainsi dire helléniques par lesquelles Mozart sait éviter tout excès dans l'un et dans l'autre sens, et où chaque note a la signification et la place que lui convient dans l'ensemble, sont remplacées aujourd'hui par une composition lourde, hérissée de passages importuns, que ne tiennent pas à l'idée fondamentale.

C'est pourquoi les Concertos de Mozart, par la noblesse et par l'idéalisme de leur conception aussi bien que par la pureté de leur forme artistique et par la composition arrondie, fine et solide dans la partie du piano, sont aujourd'hui une étude éminente et même indispensable pour le pianiste.

On ne saurait pourtant méconnaître que ces Concertos, si on voulait les présenter à nos pianistes, sans en changer la forme originale, c'est-à-dire, tels que le maître les a écrits, ne pourraient atteindre à ce but que d'une manière incomplète. Telles sont les raisons qui nous ont engagés à entreprendre une rédaction de ces Concertos qui, nous l'espérons, contribuera à reconquérir à ces chefs-d'œuvre la place qui leur est due dans les études et dans la bibliothèque du pianiste.

Il ne pouvait pas être question ici seulement d'une rédaction telle que nous l'avons appliquée dans notre „Edition instructive d'œuvres classiques pour piano“ aux compositions pour piano seul, y compris aussi celles de Mozart. Ce qui a été fait dans cet ouvrage, il est vrai, nous l'avons fait ici d'après les mêmes principes: nous avons illustré les ornements prescrits par des notes ajoutées à part, nous avons indiqué les legato et les staccato, les nuances et le doigtier. Mais le caractère particulier de ces Concertos et le fait que le maître les a écrits d'abord pour son propre usage, ont réclamé nos soins tout particuliers et ont eu une influence considérable sur ce travail, laquelle devait donner à celui-ci le caractère d'un arrangement à un bien plus haut degré que dans ceux des autres œuvres pour piano.

De tous temps et chez toutes les nations civilisées le chant a été l'essence de la musique. La pratique instrumentale n'étant que le reflet de la pratique vocale, les fioritures par lesquelles les chanteurs satisfaisaient avec goût à une impulsion naturelle, ont passé dans la musique instrumentale; en outre le nombre de ces fioritures a été considérablement augmenté pour le piano. Introduites d'abord à cause du son de courte durée des instruments qui étaient alors en usage, elles ont disparu avec leurs abréviations respectives dès l'entrée d'un nouveau style dans l'art du chant. De même que le chanteur récitait un air sur la scène ou au concert, de la même manière, mais avec une figuration plus riche, le soliste jouait sa cantilène sur le piano: ce dernier se voyait contraint de compenser la courte durée des sons par leur nombre, tandis que le chanteur pouvait se contenter d'ornements moins développés. Les Concertos de Mozart aspirant à un bien plus haut degré de per-

Solostimme.

Piano solo.

Allegro.

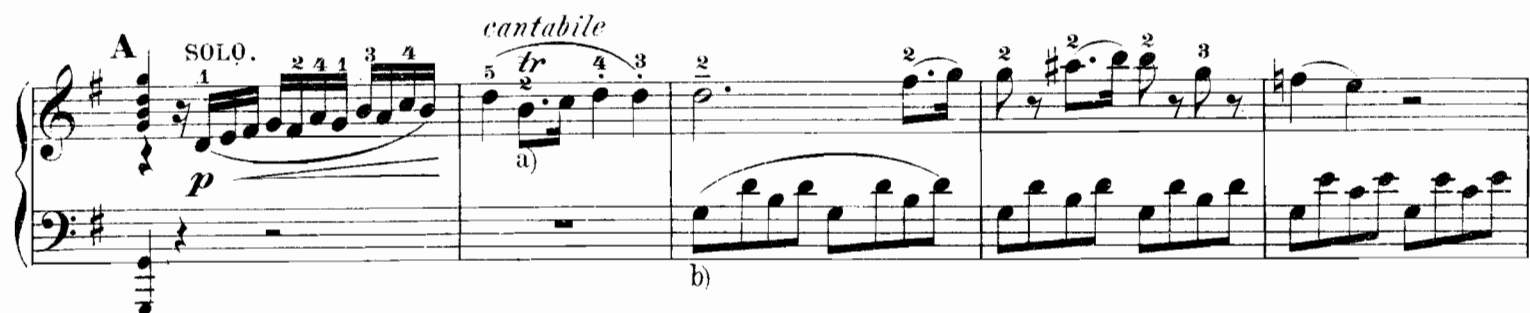
TUTTI.

W.A. Mozart.
Concerto N° II (9).
G dur. Sol majeur.

The musical score is written for a solo piano and consists of six systems of staves. Each system typically contains a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' and the performance instruction is 'TUTTI.' The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings: 'p' (piano) at the beginning, 'fp' (fortissimo) in the second system, 'f' (forte) in the third system, and 'ten.' (tenuto) in the fourth system. There are also trills marked 'tr.' and triplets marked '3'. The score is a transcription of a section from Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 2, K. 213.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for a grand piano, with a treble and bass staff for each system. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece features a variety of musical textures and dynamics.

- System 1:** The right hand plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *espress.* (espressivo).
- System 2:** The right hand continues with chords and single notes, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano).
- System 3:** The right hand continues with chords and single notes, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano).
- System 4:** The right hand continues with chords and single notes, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *fz* (forzando), and *p* (piano).
- System 5:** The right hand continues with chords and single notes, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano).
- System 6:** The right hand continues with chords and single notes, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano).



b) In diesem u. den nächsten fünf Taktten möge man die erste Note jeder Achtelfigur als Halbe aushalten.

b) Dans cette mesure et les cinq mesures suivantes on tiendra la 1^{ère} note de chaque trait de croche la valeur d'une blanche.

b) In this, and the following five bars, the first eighth-note of each group may be held as half-note.

SOLO.

p

a)

SOLO.

p

b)

a)

b)

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets and slurs. The second system is a grand staff with a treble and bass clef, featuring a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The third system continues the grand staff, showing further development of the piano part and a continuation of the melody in the treble clef. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The score consists of five measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) and a bass staff with a quarter note (F#). The second measure has a treble staff with a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (A), and a quarter note (C), and a bass staff with a quarter note (F#). The third measure has a treble staff with a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) and a bass staff with a quarter note (F#). The fourth measure has a treble staff with a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (A), and a quarter note (C), and a bass staff with a quarter note (F#). The fifth measure has a treble staff with a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (A), and a quarter note (C), and a bass staff with a quarter note (F#). The score is labeled "The Rose Tree" and "J. W. Johnson, Publisher, New York." at the bottom.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two staves: a treble staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C), and a bass staff. The treble staff features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes and various fingering numbers (1-5) above the notes. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes. The second system also has two staves. The treble staff continues the melodic line with similar complexity and fingering. The bass staff has a more active accompaniment with eighth notes. Dynamic markings include 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'Ped.' (pedal). A double bar line with repeat dots is present in the middle of the second system. The score concludes with a final cadence in the bass staff and a decorative flourish.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with various fingerings (e.g., 5, 4, 2, 5, 4, 3, 2, 5, 4, 1, 5, 4) and a 'Ped.' (pedal) marking. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The second system also has two staves. The treble staff continues the melody with fingerings like 5, 4, 2, 5, 1, 5, 4, 2, 5, 4, 5, 5, 4. The bass staff features a simpler accompaniment with a 'Ped.' marking. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

a) Die erste Note jeder Figur halte man wieder als Halbe aus.
 a) On tiendra la 1^{re} note de chaque trait la valeur d'une blanche.
 a) The first note of each group may here again be held as half-note.

Musical score for piano, featuring a variety of textures and dynamics. The score is divided into sections labeled **SOLO.** and **TUTTI.**.

The first system shows a **SOLO.** section with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The **TUTTI.** section follows, marked with a **p** (piano) dynamic. The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and trills.

The second system continues the **TUTTI.** section, featuring a complex melodic line with many trills and sixteenth-note runs. The bass line provides harmonic support with sustained chords.

The third system shows a continuation of the **TUTTI.** section, with the right hand playing a melodic line with trills and the left hand playing a bass line with sustained chords.

The fourth system features a **SOLO.** section with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and trills.

The fifth system shows a **SOLO.** section with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and trills.

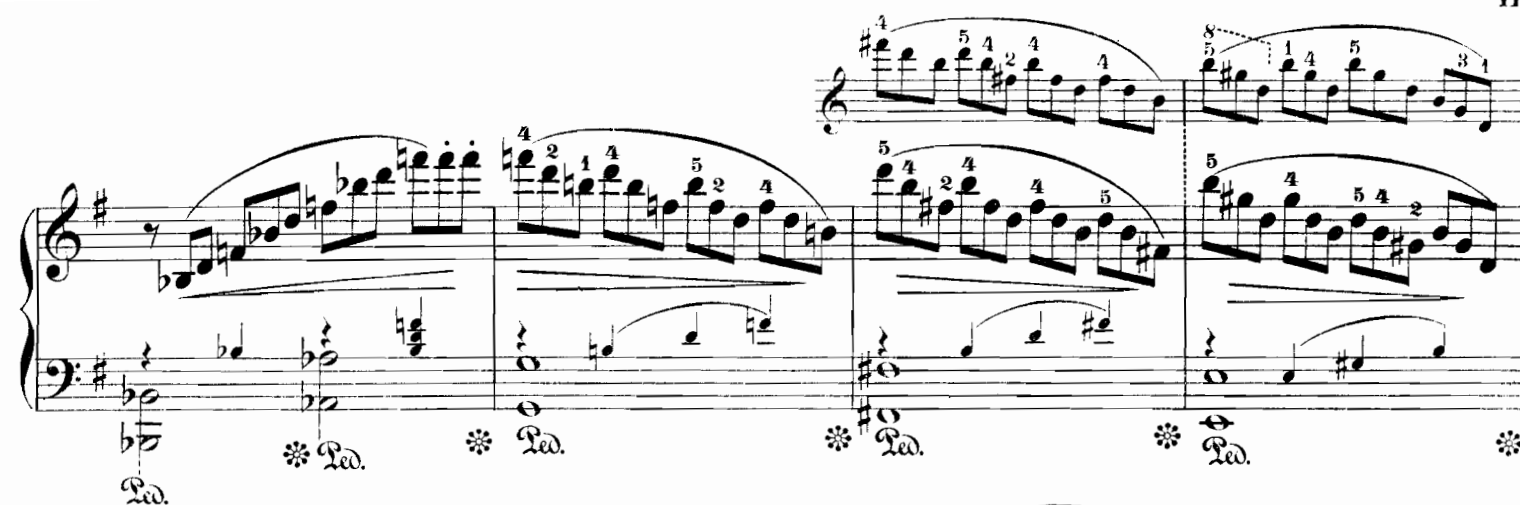
The sixth system features a **SOLO.** section with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and trills.

The seventh system shows a **SOLO.** section with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and trills.

The eighth system features a **SOLO.** section with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and trills.

This musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system has two systems of piano staves (treble and bass clef) and one voice staff. The second system has two systems of piano staves and one voice staff. The third system has two systems of piano staves and one voice staff. The fourth system has two systems of piano staves and one voice staff. The fifth system has two systems of piano staves and one voice staff. The score includes various musical notations such as arpeggiated figures, slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes the following markings and text:

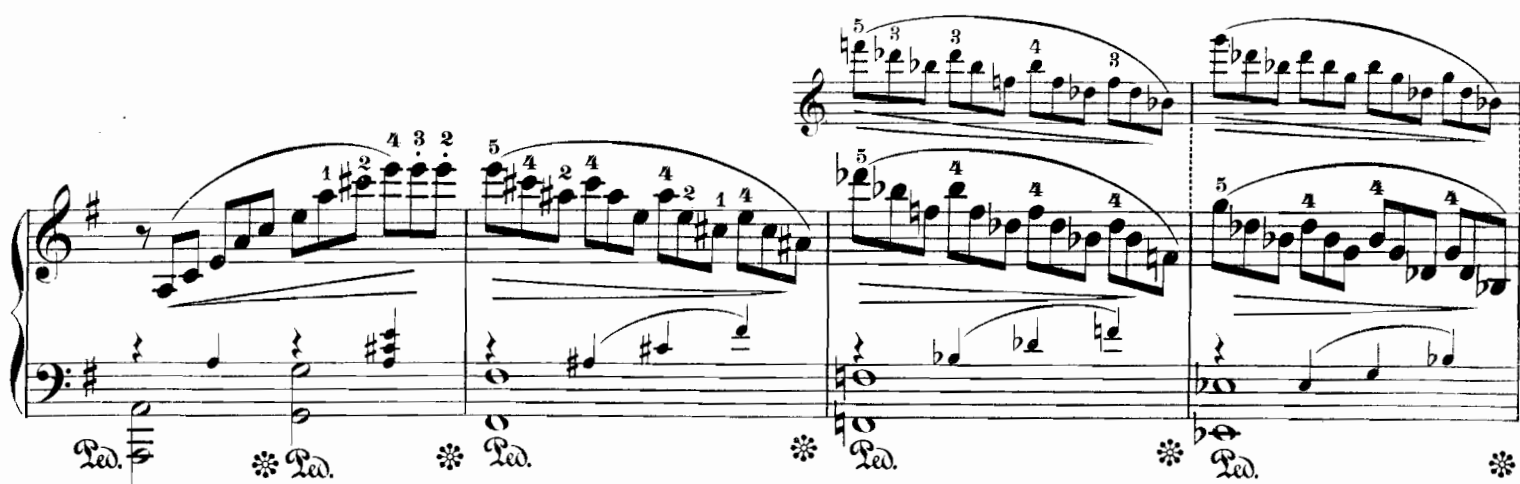
- And.* (Andante)
- cresc.* (crescendo)
- f* (forte)
- tr* (trill)
- TUTTI.*
- p* (piano)
- F SOLO.*
- p* (piano)
- 75*



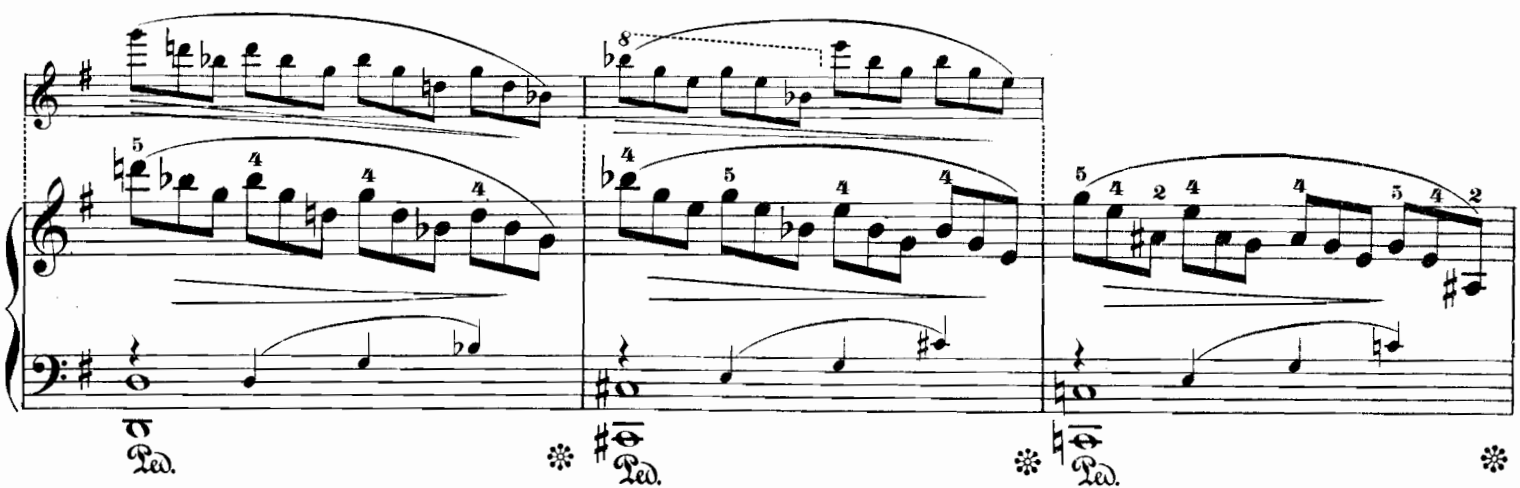
The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, along with various fingerings (e.g., 4, 5, 4, 2, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 1, 4, 5, 3, 1). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and contains a simpler accompaniment line with some beamed notes and fingerings (e.g., 4, 2, 1, 4, 5, 2, 4). Both staves have a common time signature of 4/4. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a melodic line with fingerings such as 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 4, 3, 2, 5, 2, 4, 1, 3. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with fingerings like 2, 4, 1, 3. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



The third system of musical notation shows further development of the melodic and accompaniment lines. The upper staff includes fingerings like 5, 3, 3, 4, 3, 5, 4, 2, 4, 4, 2, 1, 4. The lower staff has fingerings such as 5, 4, 4, 4, 4. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



The fourth system of musical notation is the final system on this page. The upper staff contains a melodic line with fingerings like 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 2, 4, 4, 5, 4, 2. The lower staff has fingerings such as 5, 4, 4, 4, 4. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The musical score consists of several systems of staves. The first system shows a grand staff with a treble and bass clef, featuring complex fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a dynamic marking of *fp*. The second system includes a *TUTTI.* marking and a *SOLO.* marking, with dynamics ranging from *p* to *mf*. The third system continues with various dynamics and articulations. The fourth system features a *TUTTI.* marking and a *pp* dynamic. The fifth system includes a *pp* dynamic and a *TUTTI.* marking. The notation is highly detailed with many slurs, ties, and fingerings.

a) Wieder die erste Note als Halbe aushalten.

a) Tenir encore la 1^{ère} note la valeur d'une blanche.

a) The first note again to be held as half-note.

Musical score for piano, measures 1-24. The score is in G major and 2/4 time. It features a solo section for the right hand and a tutti section for both hands. The solo section includes trills, triplets, and a "SOLO." marking. The tutti section includes a "TUTTI." marking and a "fp" (fortissimo) marking. The score ends with a final measure marked "75".

This page of musical notation consists of five systems of staves, primarily in treble and bass clefs. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Articulation marks like *tr* (trill) and *acc* (accents) are present. The notation includes complex melodic lines with slurs and ties, as well as harmonic accompaniment. A section marked *Red.* (Reduction) is visible in the lower systems. The page concludes with a double bar line and a final asterisk mark.

[illegible]

[illegible]

First system of musical notation. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a trill (tr) and a wavy line. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains a piano (p) section with a wavy line and a forte (f) section. The word "TUTTI." is written above the top staff. The system ends with a trill (tr) and a forte (f) dynamic.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It begins with a piano (p) section and a forte (f) section. The word "Cadenz." is written to the left of the staff. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains a forte (f) section. The system ends with a forte (f) dynamic.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains a piano (p) section. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains a piano (p) section. The system ends with a piano (p) dynamic.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains a piano (p) section. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains a piano (p) section. The system ends with a piano (p) dynamic.

Fifth system of musical notation. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains a piano (p) section. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains a piano (p) section. The system ends with a piano (p) dynamic.

Sixth system of musical notation. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains a piano (p) section. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains a piano (p) section. The system ends with a piano (p) dynamic.

This image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, consisting of six systems of staves. The notation is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The first system includes the instruction "p leggieramente" (piano, lightly). The second system features a forte dynamic marking "f". The third system includes the instruction "p legg." (piano, lightly). The fourth and fifth systems also feature forte dynamic markings "f". The sixth system includes a piano dynamic marking "p". The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. Trills are marked with "tr". The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The image displays a page of a musical score, likely for a piano, featuring multiple systems of staves. The notation is complex, including various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 2/4. The score includes several systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are also triplets and other rhythmic figures. Dynamic markings such as *poco stringendo e cresc.*, *sf* (sforzando), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo) are used throughout. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a clear layout and good readability. The page number 23 is visible at the top left of the fourth system.

3/2

mf

f

3/2 5

32 *tr.*

sempre cresc.

1323 *tr.*

3/4

ff

tr.

TUTTI.

p

75

The musical score is for a piano piece in G major, 3/2 time. It consists of 32 measures. The first system (measures 1-8) features a melody in the right hand with triplets and a bass line with eighth notes. The second system (measures 9-16) includes a trill in the right hand and a crescendo marking. The third system (measures 17-24) shows a fortissimo section with a trill and a tutti marking. The fourth system (measures 25-32) continues the tutti section with a piano marking. The score is written for piano with standard notation, including dynamics, articulation, and performance instructions.

Andante.

TUTTI.
*cantabile**dolce*

This musical score is for a piano and voice piece, measures 1 through 10. The tempo is marked 'Andante.' and the performance instruction is 'TUTTI. cantabile'. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part is written in the left hand, and the voice part is in the right hand. The score includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano) at measure 1, *f* (forte) at measure 4, and *p* (piano) at measure 7. The word *dolce* is written above the voice line at measure 1. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand, while the right hand plays a melody with various intervals and rests. The voice part enters at measure 1 with a long note, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

ad lib.

SOLO.

p

ad lib.

f *p*

ad lib.

mf

ad lib.

ad lib.

a)

First system of musical notation on page 23. It includes a piano part (left) and a solo part (right). The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. The solo part begins with a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Second system of musical notation on page 23. It includes a piano part (left) and a solo part (right). The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. The solo part begins with a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Third system of musical notation on page 23. It includes a piano part (left) and a solo part (right). The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. The solo part begins with a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Fourth system of musical notation on page 23. It includes a piano part (left) and a solo part (right). The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. The solo part begins with a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

SOLO.

m.s.
mf

dim.

tr.
23

TUTTI.

p

SOLO.

p

3 1 4 1 2 3 3 4 3 2 1

p

a)

This page of musical notation consists of several systems of staves, primarily in treble and bass clef. The notation is complex, featuring many slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Dynamics such as *fp* (fortissimo) and *cresc.* (crescendo) are present. Performance markings include *SOLO.*, *TUTTI.*, *ad lib.*, and *Tea* (likely a typo for *Tea* or *Tea*). There are also asterisks (*) and a double asterisk (**) marking specific measures. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The notation is arranged in a multi-staff format, with some systems having three staves and others having two.

First system of the musical score. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. It includes a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a fermata. The bass staff has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. It includes a bass line with a fermata and a double bar line with a repeat sign. The system is marked with a forte piano (fp) dynamic and a forte (f) dynamic. There are also markings for a trill (tr) and a fermata.

Second system of the musical score. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. It includes a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a fermata. The bass staff has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. It includes a bass line with a fermata and a double bar line with a repeat sign. The system is marked with a piano (p) dynamic and a forte (f) dynamic. There are also markings for a trill (tr) and a fermata.

Third system of the musical score. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. It includes a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a fermata. The bass staff has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. It includes a bass line with a fermata and a double bar line with a repeat sign. The system is marked with a piano (p) dynamic and a forte (f) dynamic. There are also markings for a trill (tr) and a fermata.

Fourth system of the musical score. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. It includes a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a fermata. The bass staff has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. It includes a bass line with a fermata and a double bar line with a repeat sign. The system is marked with a piano (p) dynamic and a forte (f) dynamic. There are also markings for a trill (tr) and a fermata.

Fifth system of the musical score. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. It includes a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a fermata. The bass staff has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. It includes a bass line with a fermata and a double bar line with a repeat sign. The system is marked with a piano (p) dynamic and a forte (f) dynamic. There are also markings for a trill (tr) and a fermata.

Sixth system of the musical score. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. It includes a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a fermata. The bass staff has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. It includes a bass line with a fermata and a double bar line with a repeat sign. The system is marked with a piano (p) dynamic and a forte (f) dynamic. There are also markings for a trill (tr) and a fermata.

Seventh system of the musical score. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. It includes a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a fermata. The bass staff has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. It includes a bass line with a fermata and a double bar line with a repeat sign. The system is marked with a piano (p) dynamic and a forte (f) dynamic. There are also markings for a trill (tr) and a fermata.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 5, 3, 5). The bass staff contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*. There are asterisks marking measure boundaries.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-5. It includes a cadenza section for the right hand, marked *Andante.* and *G. Linder.*, with a *pp* dynamic. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. There are asterisks marking measure boundaries.

Third system of musical notation, measures 6-8. It features a *TUTTI.* section with a forte *f* dynamic and a *SOLO.* section. The treble staff has a melodic line with a trill *tr* in measure 6. The bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. There are asterisks marking measure boundaries.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 9-11. It features a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 5, 3, 5). The bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*. There are asterisks marking measure boundaries.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 12-14. It features a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 5, 3, 5). The bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*. There are asterisks marking measure boundaries.

cantando

♩. * ♩. * ♩. * ♩. * ♩. * ♩. *

poco cresc.

♩. * ♩. * ♩. * ♩. *

e stringendo

♩. * ♩. * ♩. * ♩. *

in tempo
p

♩. * ♩. * ♩. * ♩. *

cresc. molto
sf

♩. * ♩. * ♩. * ♩. *

tr
f

♩. * ♩. * ♩. * ♩. *

tr. *p* *pp*

TUTTI.

SOLO.

NB

tr. *p* *pp*

TUTTI.

SOLO.

NB

tr. *p* *pp*

TUTTI.

SOLO.

NB

NB Dieser Takt bleibt aus wegen der zwei letzten Takte der Cadenz.
 NB Cette mesure est omise à cause des deux dernières mesures de la Cadence.
 NB This bar must be omitted on account of the last two bars of the Cadenza.

Allegretto.

TUTTI.
p

A SOLO.
p

4 4 5 2 2 1 2 4

2 3 4 8 3

3 2 3 2 4 8 8 2 1

2 8 1 8 1 2

B

(Var.)

C

2 1 1 1 1 3 8 5 2 1 4 2 1 1 1 1 1 1

5 4 1 2 1 1 2 1 5 5 1 2 1 5 8

TUTTI. *p*

SOLO. *p* D₄ 2 2 3 1

a)

2 2 1 4 3 1 3 4

3 2 1 3 4 2 TUTTI.

a) Bei den ersten 6 Takten halte man die erste Note jeder Figur als Viertel aus.

a) Pendant les 6 premières mesures on tiendra la 1^{ère} note de chaque trait la valeur d'une noire.

a) During the first six bars the first note of each group may be sustained as quarter-note.

33

SOLO. $\frac{3}{4}$

p

E

a)

TUTTI.

SOLO.

p

legato

a)

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations, dynamics, and performance instructions.

System 1: The first system features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The bass staff has a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The word *legato* is written below the bass staff. The system ends with a **TUTTI.** instruction and a key signature change to one flat (Bb).

System 2: The second system continues the melodic and supporting lines. The word *SOLO.* is written above the treble staff, and the dynamic *p* (piano) is written below the bass staff.

System 3: The third system features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The bass staff has a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The word *legato* is written below the bass staff. The system ends with a *cresc.* (crescendo) instruction.

System 4: The fourth system features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The bass staff has a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The word *TUTTI.* is written above the treble staff. The system ends with a *dim.* (diminuendo) instruction.

System 5: The fifth system features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The bass staff has a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The word *SOLO.* is written above the treble staff. The system ends with a *p* (piano) instruction.

System 6: The sixth system features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The bass staff has a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The word *SOLO.* is written above the treble staff. The system ends with a *p* (piano) instruction.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features complex melodic lines with many slurs and fingerings (1-5). The right hand has a more active melody, while the left hand provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. Measure 4 ends with the word "TUTTI" and a forte (f) dynamic marking.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-6. The music continues with similar melodic and harmonic patterns. The right hand features a series of slurs and the left hand has a steady accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-8. The music continues with similar melodic and harmonic patterns. The right hand features a series of slurs and the left hand has a steady accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The music continues with similar melodic and harmonic patterns. The right hand features a series of slurs and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. Measure 9 starts with a forte (F) dynamic and a "SOLO." marking. Measure 10 has a piano (p) dynamic marking. The system ends with a double bar line.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp). It consists of two staves per system. The right hand features intricate sixteenth-note passages with various fingering numbers (1-5) and a trill in measure 4. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and some sixteenth-note movement.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The right hand continues with complex sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand has a more active role with sixteenth-note runs. A section labeled "Piano Solo" begins in measure 5, indicated by the text "Piano Solo" above the right-hand staff.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note passages. The left hand features a melodic line in measures 9 and 10, followed by sustained chords and movement in measures 11 and 12.

Presto Finale.
TUTTI.

Musical score for piano, featuring multiple systems of staves with complex notation, including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like *fp*, *p*, and *cresc.*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

The score is divided into several systems, each containing multiple staves. The notation includes various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The first system shows a complex melodic line with slurs and ties, followed by a system with a large *fp* marking. The third system features a *p* marking and a *cresc.* marking. The fourth system includes a *p* marking and a *cresc.* marking. The fifth system features a *p* marking and a *cresc.* marking. The sixth system includes a *p* marking and a *cresc.* marking.

The score concludes with a system featuring a *p* marking and a *cresc.* marking. The final system includes a *p* marking and a *cresc.* marking.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-6. Dynamics: *f*, *p*. Pedal marking: *Ped.* *

Second system of musical notation, measures 7-12. Key signature change: *K*. Dynamics: *f*, *p*. Pedal marking: *Ped.* *

Third system of musical notation, measures 13-18. Pedal marking: *Ped.* *

Piano Solo

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 21-26. Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*, *sp*, *f*. Pedal marking: *Ped.* *

Musical score for piano, measures 1-8. The score is in G major and 2/4 time. It features a complex texture with multiple voices. Measures 1-3 have a forte (*f*) melody in the right hand and a piano (*p*) accompaniment in the left hand. Measures 4-6 have a forte (*f*) melody in the right hand and a piano (*p*) accompaniment in the left hand. Measure 7 has a forte (*f*) melody in the right hand and a piano (*p*) accompaniment in the left hand. Measure 8 has a forte (*f*) melody in the right hand and a piano (*p*) accompaniment in the left hand.

Musical score for piano, measures 9-12. The score is in G major and 2/4 time. Measure 9 is marked "TUTTI." and *ff*. Measure 10 is marked "M". Measure 11 is marked "SOLO." and *p*. Measure 12 is marked *p* and *ff*. The score features a complex texture with multiple voices.

Piano Solo

Musical score for piano solo, measures 13-16. The score is in G major and 2/4 time. Measures 13-14 have a piano (*p*) melody in the right hand and a piano (*p*) accompaniment in the left hand. Measures 15-16 have a piano (*p*) melody in the right hand and a piano (*p*) accompaniment in the left hand.

Musical score for piano, measures 17-24. The score is in G major and 2/4 time. Measures 17-18 have a piano (*p*) melody in the right hand and a piano (*p*) accompaniment in the left hand. Measures 19-20 have a piano (*p*) melody in the right hand and a piano (*p*) accompaniment in the left hand. Measures 21-22 have a piano (*p*) melody in the right hand and a piano (*p*) accompaniment in the left hand. Measures 23-24 have a piano (*p*) melody in the right hand and a piano (*p*) accompaniment in the left hand. The score features a complex texture with multiple voices.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a bass line with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff is a grand staff with a key signature of one sharp, featuring a melodic line with a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a bass line with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff is a grand staff with a key signature of one sharp, featuring a melodic line with a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a bass line with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff is a grand staff with a key signature of one sharp, featuring a melodic line with a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a bass line with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff is a grand staff with a key signature of one sharp, featuring a melodic line with a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a bass line with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff is a grand staff with a key signature of one sharp, featuring a melodic line with a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a bass line with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff is a grand staff with a key signature of one sharp, featuring a melodic line with a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a bass line with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff is a grand staff with a key signature of one sharp, featuring a melodic line with a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a bass line with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

The image shows a page of a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns, Op. 20, No. 6. The score is in G major, 3/4 time, and consists of 23 measures. It features a piano (p) and forte (f) dynamic range, with a crescendo (cresc.) and a trill (tr) marking. The score is written for piano and includes a small section for the right hand only at the end.

tr
f p
f p cresc. f
Ped. * Ped. *

TUTTI.
f p SOLO.
Ped. * Ped. *

SOLO.
p

SOLO.
p f p f

75

Detailed description: This page contains musical notation for measures 43 through 75. The score is written for piano and voice. The piano part is in G major and 4/4 time. The voice part is in G major and 4/4 time. The score includes various dynamics (f, p, cresc., SOLO.), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (TUTTI., SOLO.). The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand, often with triplets, and a more rhythmic bass line. The voice part consists of a single melodic line. The score is divided into systems, with measures 43-48, 49-54, 55-60, 61-66, and 67-75. The final measure (75) is a double bar line.

who took special cognizance of this fact in the edition of six of Mozart's Concertos, and we do not hesitate to confess that we have used many of his readings, so far as they are not opposed to Mozart's style, and do not appear too modern in flourishing phrases. For, with all our admiration of Hummel, we cannot help saying that he has dealt with Mozart's property too arbitrarily, and has altered it too much in the fashion of his time and even tampered with the harmony. Although we have taken into account the enlarged compass of the modern Pianoforte (restricting ourselves to an enlargement of only half an octave), yet we have never let the co-operation of the Orchestra be out of our consideration, especially where Mozart by the restriction to five octaves was bound to diatonic execution, while many analogous passages are more harmonically constructed.

With all the diversions of our edition from the original, we have taken care that the original form is always recognizable, and have made it possible for every player to use, according to his own discretion the original or our alteration. The large notes in the principal staves of the solo-part render the original as written by Mozart, according to the best existing editions (a few mistakes, which have been overlooked in other editions, are mentioned in foot-notes). The dynamic marks, which are almost entirely missing in the original, have been added by us, also the phrasing, which in the other editions is not often and then sometimes imperfectly given, and lastly the pedal-marks. Who, therefore, wishes to play the original form of the solo-part of a whole Concerto or of a part of it, be it with accompaniment of the original orchestral parts or of an arrangement hereof, must only use the large notes in the principal staves. At the same time our edition is arranged in such a way that each Concerto may be played for Pianoforte without accompaniment, like a Sonata. In this case the smaller notes on the principal staves are to be played with the large notes of the same staves, or in certain cases, where it appears unavoidable, the small notes are to be played instead of the large ones. (Pedal-marks in small type are likewise only to be used, when the Concerto is played without accompaniment.) Sometimes a smaller staff, marked "Accp." is added to the lower of the principal staves. This staff contains the supplemental notes in place of the missing accompaniment, and is always to be played instead of the lower with the upper principal staff, and where a double staff with smaller notes is added under the principal staves, it is invariably to be played instead of the latter, always supposing, that the composition is to be played without accompaniment. By this insertion of the orchestral accompaniment into the solo-part, the player is enabled, not only to reproduce the composition in its entirety, as far as the modern technique allows it, but also to watch the accompaniment, where he plays with it. (He must then of course omit the smaller notes.) This way of acquiring a knowledge of the whole composition is only an imperfect compensation for the study of the full score,¹ which we strongly recommend to every student.

To make the difference between the solo-part and its accompaniment apparent, we have printed our modifications and supplements to the former partly in remarks under the musical text, but mostly on separate staves, which will be found either above or below the original. Where this is altered in both hands, we have added two staves, but where only one staff appears above the original, it is to be taken with the original and played with the lower principal staff, and vice versa, where a single staff is placed under the original and not marked "Accp." or "Var." it is to be played with the upper staff of the original. Only as an exception have we inserted small notes into the original. We do not intend to give these instead of the accompaniment, but we propose to use them as completions for the solo-part, even when the Concerto is played with accompaniment. They are always marked "Var.". We have inserted as far as possible in the staves, showing our alterations (which are by the way always printed in smaller type), the principal parts of the accompaniment, and distinguished them from the additions, to the solo-part by still smaller type; these still smaller notes are of course only to be played, where there is no accompaniment at all. Still there are some passages in which the performer who plays without accompaniment, must omit our alterations and use the additions in the principal staves, — which will be easily found by the contents of both.

It was naturally our duty to fill those places which Mozart left free for cadences, and which he always extemporized, with cadences of our own composition. These cadences are likewise printed on small staves, over the original; where a cadence interrupts the progress of the composition for a longer time, the staves, containing the latter, are left out, and only the smaller staves run on. Where the cadence is not by the editors, the name of the composer is mentioned at the commencement.

¹ These full scores have all been published lately by Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel of Leipzig.

höhere Ansprüche machten — ebenso wenig gespielt, wie ausgeschrieben habe. Vernahmen wir ja doch auch in unserer Jugend von zuverlässigen Männern, die Mozart noch selbst spielen gehört, mit welchem Reichthum von improvisirter Ornamentik und Variirung er seine Vorträge ausstattet habe. Die Ornamentik spielte überhaupt in jener Periode eine grosse Rolle, so dass öfters, wenn ein Componist sie nicht wünschte, er diess durch die ausdrückliche Bezeichnung „senza ornamenti“ zu erkennen gab. Mozart's reichbegabter Schüler Hummel war es auch, der hierauf in seiner Bearbeitung von sechs Mozart'schen Concerten Rücksicht nahm, und wir standen nicht an, von dem Seinigen Manches zu benützen, soweit es nicht dem Mozart-Stile zu widersprechend und in der Figurirung zu sehr modernisirt erschien. Denn wir müssen bei all unserer Verehrung für Hummel leider zugeben, dass derselbe mit dem Mozart'schen Erbe zu souverän geschaltet und dasselbe im Geiste der damaligen Mode verarbeitet, ja sogar die Harmonisirung unverantwortlich geändert hat. — Wenn wir gleichfalls dem erweiterten Klavierumfang, aber meist nur mit Beschränkung auf etwa eine halbe Oktave, Rechnung trugen — was keineswegs des blossen „Effekts“ halber geschah — so nahmen wir dabei sorgfältige Rücksicht auf Klangeinheit mit dem Orchester; ebenso bei sonstigen Varianten, namentlich an Stellen, wo Mozart durch die Beschränkung auf fünf Oktaven zu diatonischer Ausführung genöthigt war, während manche Parallelstelle mehr harmonisch ausgeführt ist.

Bei allen Abweichungen unserer Bearbeitung vom Original ist jedoch zugleich dafür gesorgt worden, das letztere überall als solches kenntlich zu machen, so dass es beim Gebrauch der vorliegenden Ausgabe jedem ermöglicht ist, sich nach Gutdünken der Originalfassung oder unserer Varianten zu bedienen. Die Hauptsysteme der Solostimme geben nämlich in den gross gestochenen Noten durchweg das Original wieder, so, wie es den besten seitherigen Ausgaben zufolge von Mozart niedergeschrieben ist (einzelne, auf offenbaren Versehen beruhende Differenzen sind in Anmerkungen erwähnt). Nur die zu diesen Noten gehörigen dynamischen Zeichen, an welchen es im Original fast gänzlich fehlt, sind von uns ergänzt; ebenso die Phrasirung, deren Angabe in den seitherigen Drucken nicht häufig und vielfach unpünktlich ist, übrigens von uns nach Gebühr ästimirt wurde; endlich auch die Pedalzeichen. Wer somit, sei es von einem ganzen Concert oder von einzelnen Partien eines solchen, die pure Originalfassung der Solostimme, wie sie zur Ausführung in Verbindung mit der ursprünglichen Orchesterbegleitung oder mit einem Ersatz der letzteren dient, spielen will, hat sich lediglich an die in grossen Noten gegebene Darstellung auf den Hauptsystemen zu halten. Unsere Ausgabe ist jedoch zugleich so eingerichtet, dass jedes Concert auch ohne alle Begleitung auf dem Klavier allein ausgeführt werden kann, gleich einer Sonate. Zu diesem Behufe sind aus der Solostimme ausser den grossen Noten der Hauptsysteme auch noch die auf eben diesen Systemen beigefügten kleineren Noten zu spielen, beziehungsweise sind bisweilen, in Fällen, wo diess von selbst einleuchtet, die kleinen Noten anstatt der gleichzeitigen grossen zu nehmen (Pedalzeichen in kleinerer Schrift gelten gleichfalls nur für die Ausführung ohne Begleitung); mitunter aber ist dem unteren der beiden Hauptsysteme noch ein in kleineren Noten gestochenes Nebensystem mit der Bezeichnung „Accp.“ unterlegt, welches alsdann die zum Ersatz des Accompaniments nöthige Ergänzung enthält und an Stelle des unteren Hauptsystems mit dem oberen zusammenzuspielen ist; wo endlich unter den Originalsystemen noch ein Doppelsystem mit kleineren Noten angebracht ist, da hat man sich dessen ausschliesslich zu bedienen, wenn man ohne Begleitung spielen will. Mittelst dieser Einverleibung der Orchesterpartie in die Solostimme ist dem Spieler zugleich, soviel als es die Rücksicht auf Spielbarkeit gestattet, nicht nur die vollständige Anschauung der ganzen Composition gewährt, sondern auch für den Fall, dass er mit Begleitung (also mit Weglassung jener kleinen Noten) spielt, ein Ueberblick über diese Begleitung ermöglicht. Doch ist eine solche Kenntnissnahme vom Ganzen natürlich nur ein unvollkommenes Surrogat für das Studium der Partitur, welches jedem Kunstbessenen nicht genug zu empfehlen ist.¹

Im Unterschied nun von der Original-Solostimme und der mit derselben verbundenen Begleitungsart sind unsere Angaben über die Ausführungsweise, unsere Varianten und Ergänzungen zu der Solopartie selber, theilweise in Anmerkungen unter dem musikalischen Text, grösstentheils aber auf besonderen Nebensystemen unmittelbar über, beziehungsweise unter den Hauptsystemen ausgedrückt. Und zwar sind da, wo beiden Händen eine Abweichung vom Original zugebracht ist, zwei Systeme, welche diese enthalten, über das letzte gesetzt; wo dagegen nur ein System über den Originalsystemen steht, da gilt jenes an Stelle des oberen Originalsystems und wird mit dem unteren Hauptsystem zusammengespielt; um-

¹ Die Partituren sind in neuester Zeit bei Breitkopf & Härtel vollständig erschienen.

fection que ses Sonates et ses Fantaisies, où il a pourtant écrit ces développements tout au long, nous avons de la peine à croire qu'il n'ait pas joué aussi dans ces Concertos ce qu'il a omis d'écrire. Nous avons le témoignage d'hommes dignes de foi qui ont entendu Mozart lui-même et qui, dans notre jeunesse, nous ont peint la richesse d'ornementation et de variantes improvisées dont Mozart avait embelli son exécution. En outre l'ornementation jouait, à cette époque, un grand rôle dans l'art, de sorte que souvent un compositeur qui ne la désirait pas, exprimait son intention par l'indication expresse de „senza ornamenti“. Or, ce fut Hummel, ce disciple si richement doué de Mozart, qui s'y conforma dans sa rédaction de six Concertos de Mozart et nous n'avons pas hésité de nous y conformer souvent, à moins qu'elle ne parût trop contraire au style du grand maître ou trop modernisée dans la figurirung: malgré tout notre respect pour Hummel nous constatons avec regret qu'il en a usé trop arbitrairement avec l'héritage de Mozart, qu'il a rédigé dans l'esprit de la mode de son époque et qu'il en a même changé l'harmonie d'une manière impardonnable.

Enfin, tout en tenant compte de l'étendue du piano augmentée depuis, mais en nous bornant à une demi-octave ou à-peu-près — ce que nous n'avons pas seulement fait pour l'effet — nous n'avons jamais perdu de vue l'harmonie avec l'orchestre; c'est la même chose avec les autres variantes et surtout avec des passages où Mozart étant limité à cinq octaves, se vit forcé de leur donner un développement diatonique, tandis que nous leur avons fréquemment substitué une variante plus harmonique.

Malgré toutes les différences qu'il y a entre notre rédaction et l'original, nous avons pris soin de faire ressortir celui-ci par l'arrangement extérieur, de sorte qu'on a le choix de se servir à son gré du texte original ou de nos variantes. Lorsque les systèmes principaux de la partie du solo sont représentés par de grandes notes, ils reproduisent simplement l'original tel qu'il a été écrit par Mozart, d'après l'autorité des meilleures éditions qui ont été publiées jusqu'ici (quelques différences causées par des erreurs manifestes sont mentionnées dans des notes). Les indications pour les nuances, dont l'original manque presque tout-à-fait, ont été seules ajoutées par nous; il en est de même pour le phraser dont l'indication n'est pas fréquente et souvent inexacte dans les éditions que nous avons, mais qui a été prise en considération dans la présente édition, autant qu'elle le méritait; il faut y ajouter les signes pour l'usage de la pédale. Celui qui voudra jouer la partie principale d'un Concerto entier ou de quelques unes de ses parties telle qu'elle sert pour l'exécution avec l'accompagnement d'orchestre d'après la partition originale, ou avec une réduction arrangée, n'aura qu'à se tenir aux grosses notes imprimées sur les systèmes principaux. Cependant nous avons arrangé en même temps notre édition de façon que chaque Concerto puisse être exécuté, sans aucun accompagnement, pour le piano seul comme une sonate: dans ce cas il faut jouer dans la partie du solo, outre les grandes notes des systèmes principaux, encore les petites notes qu'on a ajoutées sur ces mêmes systèmes, ou parfois, dans des cas où cela va sans dire, les petites notes au lieu de grandes auxquelles elles correspondent (de même les signes pour l'usage de la pédale donnés dans des caractères moins grands ne se rapportent qu'à l'exécution sans accompagnement). Parfois cependant un système parallèle gravé dans des caractères moins grands est substitué au second des deux systèmes principaux et marqué par cette abréviation: „Accp.“; il faut jouer ce système parallèle, qui contient le supplément nécessaire pour remplacer l'accompagnement, avec le premier système principal et laisser de côté le second. En dernier lieu lorsque au dessous des deux systèmes principaux il se trouve encore un double système en petits caractères, il faut s'en servir exclusivement toutes les fois que l'on veut jouer sans accompagnement. Cette réunion de la partie de l'orchestre avec celle du solo offre un double avantage: non seulement le pianiste aura une idée complète de la composition tout entière, avec les restrictions qu'on a dû s'imposer pour rendre l'exécution possible, mais encore, lorsqu'il jouera avec accompagnement (et qu'il omettra par conséquent ces petites notes), il pourra en même temps suivre ce dernier. Mais néanmoins la notion que l'on aura ainsi de l'ensemble, ne sera qu'une compensation incomplète pour l'étude de la partition que l'on ne saurait trop recommander à tout musicien.¹

Afin de bien distinguer nos indications pour l'exécution, nos variantes et nos suppléments, de la partie originale du solo et de son accompagnement, nous les avons donnés en partie par des notes placées au-dessous du texte musical, mais pour la plupart par des systèmes parallèles spéciaux, placés directement au-dessus ou au-dessous des systèmes principaux. Lorsqu'il y a des variantes pour les deux mains, elles sont placées dans deux nouveaux systèmes au-dessus de la partie originale. Lorsqu'il n'y a qu'un seul système placé au-dessus des systèmes originaux, il faut le substituer à celui qui est en haut et le jouer avec le second; lorsqu'il se trouve placé

¹ Une édition complète de ces partitions a dernièrement paru chez Messieurs Breitkopf & Härtel à Leipzig.

Our edition contains not only the solo-part and the inserted orchestral parts, but also an arrangement of the latter for an accompaniment, which may be found more feasible. Instead of the orchestra, which is not always procurable, where a performance of the Concertos is desirable, in their original form of juxtaposition of solo-part and accompaniment, either our arrangement of the whole accompaniment for a second Pianoforte may be taken, or the arrangement of the same for string-quintet, which is specially arranged for this edition and added in separate parts. The latter accompaniment is more effective than that of a Pianoforte, on account of the difference in colour of tone and of the individualizing of the various parts. It will also be found very useful for small performances in music-schools and similar institutions. The parts of our Quintet-accompaniment must of course not be used for the accompaniment of full orchestra, as they naturally contain the wind-parts of the latter. Where a full orchestral accompaniment is to take place, the orchestral parts, published by Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel, may be used. We must emphatically mention, that the solo-player who plays with accompaniment of a second Pianoforte, of the string-quintet or of the full orchestra, must leave out the "tutti" and other notes of accompaniment, which he may find in his part, but our modifications will go with our arrangement of the accompaniment as well as with the original orchestral parts.

We have chosen for our edition those 22 of Mozart's Pianoforte-Concertos (omitting the four earliest, composed in 1767), which we consider most suitable for the concert-room, or most practicable for study; i. e.—all Concertos for one Pianoforte and the Concert-Rondo in D major. The Concertos are numbered in chronological order in our edition, the numbers, under which they are known in the old edition of Breitkopf & Härtel, being added in brackets.

The following gentlemen have kindly assisted the undersigned in this edition: Professor Dr. Faisst, Director of the Conservatorium of music in Stuttgart, Gottfried Linder, Professor at the same Institution, Kapellmeister Ignaz Lachner of Frankfurt on the Maine and Hofkapellmeister Vincenz Lachner of Carlsruhe.

We have only to say, in conclusion, that it is our sincere desire that our work may not only facilitate the propagation of real art, but also bring these half forgotten masterworks into that favour which they deserve.

Stuttgart, December 1880.

Dr. Sigmund Lebert.

gekehrt, wo ein einziges System unter den Hauptsystemen beigelegt und nicht mit „Accp.“, sondern mit „Var.“ oder gar nicht weiter bezeichnet ist, da wird das obere Originalsystem mit diesem unten angefügten System zusammengespielt. Nur ausnahmsweise sind mitunter auch in die Originalsysteme selbst kleine Noten eingetragen, welche wir nicht als Ersatz für die Begleitung geben, sondern in die Solopartie selber (auch wenn ein Accompaniment mitgeht) als Ausfüllungen aufzunehmen vorschlagen; sie sind dann aber stets ausdrücklich mit „Var.“ bezeichnet. Uebrigens sind auch in unsere Variantsysteme — welche überall in kleinerer Schrift gestochen sind als die Originalsysteme — soviel als thunlich wieder die wesentlichsten Bestandtheile der Begleitung aufgenommen und von dem, was der Solopartie als solcher zukommen soll, durch abwärts kleinere Noten unterschieden: diese noch kleineren Noten sind somit nur zu spielen, wenn keinerlei Begleitung mitgeht. Jedoch kommen bisweilen auch solche Stellen vor, bei welchen, falls man ohne Begleitung spielt, auf unsere Varianten zu verzichten und das in den Hauptsystemen Notirte zu benutzen ist — was sich aus dem beiderseitigen Inhalte immer leicht erkennen lässt.

Selbstverständlich lag unserer Bearbeitung auch die Aufgabe ob, diejenigen Stellen, welche Mozart für Cadenzen freigelassen hat, die er aus dem Stegreif ausführte, mit ausgeschriebenen Cadenzen auszufüllen. Diese Cadenzen sind in gleicher Weise auf Nebensystemen über dem Original notirt, wie die Varianten, nur dass da, wo eine Cadenz den Fortgang des Originals auf längere Zeit unterbricht, die für dieselbe bestimmten Nebensysteme für sich allein, ohne dazwischenliegende Hauptsysteme fortlaufen. In denjenigen Fällen, wo die Ausarbeitung einer Cadenz nicht von der Redaction selbst herrührt, sind die Componisten an Ort und Stelle namhaft gemacht.

Unsere Bearbeitung der Mozart'schen Concerte erstreckt sich nun aber über die Solostimme und die derselben einverleibte Orchesterpartie hinaus auch auf die Beigabe von Arrangements dieser letzteren für eine von der Solopartie getrennte, ohne Schwierigkeit zu beschaffende Begleitung, und zwar in zweierlei Gestalten, von denen je nach Umständen die eine oder die andere gewählt werden kann. An die Stelle des Orchesters, das ja doch nicht überall, wo man die Concerte in einer ihrer ursprünglichen Gegenüberstellung von Klavier- und Orchester-Partie möglichst entsprechenden Weise zu Gehör bringen mochte, leicht zu haben ist, kann nämlich entweder unsere Uebersetzung des gesammten Accompaniments für ein zweites Klavier treten, oder aber — bedeutend wirksamer vermöge der Ungleichartigkeit der Klangfarben und der Individualisirung der verschiedenen Stimmen — die in Einzelstimmen beigegebene Begleitung für Streichquintett (wo möglich mehrfach zu besetzen), welche ebenfalls für unsere Ausgabe besonders arrangirt ist und namentlich zu kleineren Concertaufführungen, zum Gebrauch in Musikschulen und sonstigen Instituten ohne Zweifel willkommen sein dürfte. Dagegen sind für Aufführungen mit ganzem Orchester nicht die Stimmen unserer Quintett-Arrangements zu benutzen, welche natürlich auch die Bläserpartien des Originals ersetzen, sondern die bei Breitkopf & Härtel erschienenen Original-Orchesterstimmen. Dass bei jeder Ausführung, bei der dem Solospieler eine besondere Begleitung, sei es auf zweitem Klavier, oder mit Streichquintett, oder mit ganzem Orchester, zur Seite steht, der erstere die Tutti und sonstigen Begleitungsnoten seiner Stimme nicht mitzuspielen hat, sei hier noch ausdrücklich erinnert; ebenso aber auch, dass unsere Varianten nicht bloss mit den von uns arrangirten Begleitungen, sondern in gleicher Weise mit der Mozart'schen Originalbegleitung zusammen als ein einheitliches Ganzes zu gebrauchen sind.

Wir geben in unserer Ausgabe von den sämmtlichen Klavierconcerten Mozart's, mit Uebergang der vier ältesten aus dem Jahre 1767, diejenigen 22 Nummern, welche unseres Erachtens theils für den Concertsaal, theils für den Unterricht noch praktisch sind, d. h. alle ganzen Concerte für ein Klavier nebst dem Concert-Rondo in D dur. Die Numerirung der ganzen Concerte in dieser Ausgabe hält die chronologische Reihenfolge ein; jedoch sind in Klammern diejenigen Nummern beigelegt, unter welchen jene in der alten Breitkopf-Härtel'schen Ausgabe bekannt geworden sind.

Als Mitarbeiter an der vorliegenden Ausgabe sind dem unterzeichneten Herausgeber die Herren Professor Dr. Faisst, Director des Stuttgarter Conservatoriums für Musik, und Gottfried Linder, Professor an eben diesem Institute, sowie die Herren Kapellmeister a. D. Ignaz Lachner in Frankfurt a. M. und Hofkapellmeister a. D. Vincenz Lachner in Carlsruhe an die Hand gegangen.

Möge nun diese Arbeit Früchte bringen für die Pflege echter Kunst, wie sie der heutzutage halb vergessenen Meisterwerke, die ihre Grundlage bilden, würdig sind!

Stuttgart, im December 1880.

Professor Dr. Sigmund Lebert.

au-dessous des systèmes principaux et qu'il n'est pas marqué par „Accp.“, mais par cette abréviation: „Var.“, ou qu'il n'est pas marqué du tout, il faut jouer ce système supplémentaire ajouté en bas avec le premier des deux systèmes principaux. Ce n'est que par exception qu'il se trouve parfois des petites notes intercalées dans les systèmes originaux eux-mêmes, et alors nous ne les donnons pas comme remplacement de l'accompagnement; nous proposons seulement de les introduire comme augmentation dans la partie du solo même (quand même il y a un accompagnement). De plus elles sont toujours marquées expressément par cette abréviation: „Var.“. Du reste, nous avons également introduit dans nos systèmes de variantes (qui sont tous gravés avec des caractères moins grands que les systèmes originaux), autant qu'il était possible, les parties essentielles de l'accompagnement et nous les avons distinguées, avec des caractères encore plus petits, ce qui appartient exclusivement à la partie du solo: il ne faut donc jouer ces notes plus petites que lorsqu'il n'y a point d'accompagnement. Parfois cependant il se trouve des passages dans lesquels, lorsqu'on joue sans accompagnement, il faut renoncer à nos variantes et se servir de ce que nous avons noté dans les systèmes principaux — ce que l'on n'aura pas de peine à voir en comparant les différents systèmes.

Il va sans dire que notre rédaction nous a imposé la tâche de remplir par des cadences développées les passages que Mozart a laissés libres pour des cadences improvisées. Ces cadences sont notées, de même que les variantes, dans des systèmes supplémentaires au-dessus de l'original; seulement, lorsqu'une cadence interrompt la marche de l'original pour quelque temps, les systèmes parallèles qui la contiennent, continuent seuls, tandis que les systèmes principaux sont coupés et remis après la fin de la cadence. Lorsque le développement d'une cadence n'est pas l'œuvre des arrangeurs, les noms des compositeurs y sont ajoutés.

Or notre arrangement des „Concertos de piano par Mozart“ s'étend au-delà de cette réunion entre les parties du solo et de l'orchestre, jusqu'à donner des arrangements pour un accompagnement à part que l'on pourra facilement se procurer. Pour cela on peut même choisir entre deux manières. On sait qu'il n'est pas toujours facile de trouver un orchestre, lorsqu'on veut exécuter ces Concertos et reproduire assez exactement l'accontance qu'il y a dans l'original entre la partie du solo et celle de l'orchestre. On peut alors se servir de notre arrangement de l'accompagnement pour un second piano; ou bien — ce qui, par la différence des sons et par l'individualisation produite par la différence des instruments, fera encore plus d'effet — on se servira de notre arrangement de l'accompagnement pour un quintette d'instruments à cordes, dont les parties seront données à part (et que l'on doublera, si c'est possible). Cet arrangement a été fait exprès pour cette édition et viendra, sans doute, à propos pour servir à de petites exécutions musicales et pour être mis en usage dans les Conservatoires ou dans d'autres institutions. Cependant, pour des exécutions avec orchestre complet, il ne faut pas se servir de notre arrangement pour quintette qui naturellement remplace aussi les instruments à vent de l'original, mais plutôt des parties originales de l'orchestre qui ont paru chez Messieurs Breitkopf et Härtel. Le pianiste doit se souvenir de ne pas jouer les tutti et les autres notes qui ne servent que comme accompagnement de sa partie, toutes les fois qu'il est secondé d'un accompagnement soit d'un second piano, soit d'un quintette d'instruments à cordes ou enfin d'un orchestre complet. De plus nous répétons qu'on peut se servir de nos variantes non seulement avec nos arrangements, mais aussi avec l'accompagnement primitif de Mozart, tout en conservant le caractère de l'ensemble.

Nous donnons dans notre édition de tous les „Concertos de piano par Mozart“ les 22 numéros qui ont encore une valeur pratique pour la salle de concert ou pour l'école, c'est-à-dire, tous les Concertos entiers pour un seul piano et le Concerto-Rondo en ré majeur, en omettant les quatre plus anciens de l'an 1767. Le numérotage des Concertos entiers dans cette édition suit l'ordre chronologique; cependant nous avons ajouté en parenthèse les numéros par lesquels ces Concertos sont connus dans l'ancienne édition de Messieurs Breitkopf et Härtel.

Les personnes suivantes ont bien voulu assister l'arrangeur-soussigné dans son travail:

Mr. le professeur Dr. Faisst, directeur du Conservatoire de musique de Stuttgart,
Mr. Gottfried Linder, professeur au Conservatoire de Stuttgart,
Mr. Ignaz Lachner, ancien maître de chapelle de Francfort-sur-Mein,
Mr. Vincenz Lachner de Carlsruhe, ancien maître de chapelle de la cour.

Puisse ce travail être utile pour la culture du véritable art musical et porter des fruits dignes de ces chefs-d'œuvre aujourd'hui presque tombés en oubli.

Stuttgart, décembre 1880.

Professeur Dr. Sigmund Lebert.