

莫扎特
弦乐小夜曲

(小总谱)

K V 525

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VORWORT

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozarts Serenade *Eine kleine Nachtmusik* KV 525 ist die Krönung dieser Gattung in Mozarts Schaffen und zugleich der Höhepunkt einer Entwicklung von zwei Jahrhunderten.

Die Serenade – ital. *serenata*, ursprüngliche Bedeutung: Musik im Freien (bei heiterem Himmel), später meist im Sinn von „Abendmusik“ verstanden – zeigt sich in der Musikgeschichte außerordentlich vielgestaltig. Als Unterhaltungsmusik und Vergnügungsmusik zu verschiedensten Anlässen, insbesondere als Huldigungsmusik und Ständchen, ist sie nicht auf bestimmte Formen und Besetzungen festgelegt.

Der Titel *Serenata* findet sich zunächst bei italienischen Vokalwerken des 16. Jahrhunderts. Diese vokalen Serenaten sowie vokal-instrumentale Mischformen waren auch im 17. Jahrhundert gebräuchlich. Noch J. S. Bach schrieb 1722 in Köthen die Kantate Nr. 173a als „Serenada“ auf den Geburtstag seines Fürsten. Im 18. Jahrhundert verlagert sich der Begriff jedoch immer mehr auf in der Art von Suiten komponierte Instrumentalwerke. Als typische instrumentale Freiluftserenaden sind Händels Gartenmusiken zu Vauxhall, seine Wasser- und Feuerwerksmusik anzusehen.

Von der Jahrhundertmitte an blühte derartige Unterhaltungsmusik vor allem in Österreich. Besonders Wien und Salzburg waren ein fruchtbarer Boden für Ständchenmusiken aller Arten.

Serenade ist auch weiterhin kein fester Formbegriff. Vier Bezeichnungen gab es in dieser Epoche für derartige Werke: Serenade, Divertimento, Cassation und Notturmo – Formen mit inneren und äußeren Gemeinsamkeiten. Die Namen wurden fast unterschiedslos gebraucht. Haydn belegte z. B. Trios, Sonaten und Quartette mit dem Namen Divertimento.

Die Gesellschaftsstruktur des 18. Jahrhunderts bestimmte den Charakter dieser Kompositionen. Es sind Abschiedsmusiken, Nachtmusiken, Ständchen usw., die jedoch, je nach ihrem Entstehungsanlaß, durchaus nicht immer leichten Unterhaltungscharakter haben müssen.

Als generelle Merkmale lassen sich nennen: Mehrsätzigkeit, wobei sechs oder mehr Sätze durchaus gebräuchlich sind; ein oder zwei langsame Sätze; Bevorzugung des Menuetts; Marsch als Einleitung und Schluß; Bläser-, Streicherbesetzung oder gemischte Besetzung; Verwendung im Freien und im Konzertsaal.

Mozarts Seradenmusiken entstanden wohl meist im Auf-

PREFACE

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's serenade *Eine kleine Nachtmusik* K 525 is his supreme achievement in this genre and also the climax of a development that lasted two centuries.

The serenade – Italian *serenata*, original meaning: music in the open air (in fine weather) – later generally understood as “evening music” – appears in the history of music in an extraordinary variety of forms. As music for pleasure and entertainment for the most varied occasions, and especially as music of homage and actual serenades, its forms are nowhere fixed nor its instrumental combination laid down.

The title *serenata* is first to be found in Italian vocal works of the 16th century. These vocal serenatas as well as mixed works for voices and instruments were also common in the 17th century. Even J. S. Bach wrote his cantata no. 173a as a “serenata” for the birthday of his prince in Köthen in 1722. In the 18th century the term was applied more and more to instrumental works composed in the style of suites. Handel's music for the Vauxhall Gardens, i. e. his Water and Fireworks Music, can be regarded as typical instrumental serenades for the open air.

From the middle of the century onwards this sort of music for entertainment flourished especially in Austria. Vienna and Salzburg in particular were places where serenade-music of all kind was cultivated.

“Serenade” continues to be a type of music whose forms are not strictly defined. Works of this sort went under four different names in Mozart's time – serenade, cassation, divertimento and notturmo: all were varieties with common features, both internal and external, of the same thing. The various names were used almost indiscriminately. Haydn, for example, gave the name divertimento to trios, sonatas and quartets.

Social structure in the 18th century determined the character of these compositions. They are pieces for farewells, evening music, actual serenades, etc., which however in accordance with what occasioned them do not by any means have to have the character of light entertainment.

Common features are: a plurality of movements, six or even more being quite usual; one or two slow movements; preference for the minuet; a march as introduction and conclusion; an instrumental combination of wind, strings or both; performance both in the open air and in the concert hall.

trag von Gönnern und Freunden. Er schrieb Kassationen, Divertimenti, Notturni, sechs Serenaden für Streicher und Bläser und drei für reine Bläserbesetzung. Sein letztes diesbezügliches Werk, die *Kleine Nachtmusik* vom Jahre 1787 stellt als reine Streicherserenade einen Sonderfall dar.

Die frühen Serenaden Mozarts lassen deutlich ein Experimentieren in Form und Besetzung erkennen. Später wird dann der ausgesprochene leichte Unterhaltungscharakter der Gattung aufgegeben. Die oft achtsätzigen Werke zeigen eine Folge von schnellen und langsamen Sätzen mit eingeschobenen Menuetten. Während in den Allegrosätzen die Sonatenform vorherrscht, findet sich in den langsamen Sätzen naturgemäß häufig die Liedform. Rondoform und Variationsprinzip sind ebenfalls oft anzutreffen.

Nach Mozart und Haydn verschwand der echte Anlaß zu Serenadenmusiken immer mehr durch die Veränderung der Gesellschaftsstruktur. Die Werke, die nun mit Serenade, Divertimento, Kassation, Notturno bezeichnet wurden, lassen oft nicht mehr die Verwandtschaft mit Suite und Sonate erkennen oder sie sind nur eine Wiederbelebung der alten Form in ausschließlich ästhetischer Bestimmung für den Konzertsaal.

Mozarts *Kleine Nachtmusik* ist uns im Autograph überliefert, das lange verschollen war, 1943 wieder aufgefunden wurde und sich gegenwärtig in schweizerischem Privatbesitz befindet. Es besteht aus sieben Blättern mit 13 beschriebenen Seiten in Querformat und ist auf den 10. August 1787 datiert. Vorliegende Ausgabe basiert auf dem im Bärenreiter-Verlag, Kassel und Basel, erschienenen Faksimile-Druck. Der Titel des Werkes steht nicht im Autograph, sondern in Mozarts eigenhändig angefertigtem Werkverzeichnis unter dem Jahre 1787:

Eine kleine Nachtmusik, bestehend in einem Allegro, Menuett und Trio. - Romance. Menuett und Trio, und Finale. - 2 Violini, Viola e Bassi.

Aus dieser Eintragung wie auch aus dem Fehlen des dritten Blattes in dem von Mozart selbst follierten Manuskript geht hervor, daß das Werk ursprünglich ein weiteres Menuett mit Trio hatte. Wer diesen Satz aus dem Autograph entfernte, ist bis heute ungeklärt, wahrscheinlich ist es noch zu Mozarts Lebzeiten geschehen. Da die übrige gebliebene Satzfolge, Allegro-Sonatensatz, in Liedform angelegte Romanze, Menuett und abschließendes Sonaten-Rondo durch aus dem zyklischen Typus der Sinfonie bzw. des Streichquartetts gerechtfertigt wird, erscheint es nicht ausgeschlossen,

Mozarts serenade music was mostly written to fulfil commissions from patrons and friends. He wrote cassations, divertimenti, notturni, six serenades for strings and wind instruments and three for wind instruments only. His last work in this genre, the *Kleine Nachtmusik* of 1787 is noteworthy in that it is a serenade for strings only.

Mozart's early serenades are clearly experiments in form and instrumental combinations. Later the purely light entertainment character of the genre was abandoned. The compositions, often consisting of eight movements, are series of quick and slow movements with minuets inserted. Whereas sonata form is the general rule in the allegro movements, the slow movements often take on quite naturally the song form. The rondo form and the variation are also common.

After Mozart and Haydn the motive for the writing of serenades dwindled with the change in the structure of society. The works which are now characterized as serenade, divertimento, cassation or nocturne, no longer bear any kinship with the sonata or the suite, or else they represent a revival of the old form, exclusively for aesthetic enjoyment in the concert hall.

Mozart's *Kleine Nachtmusik* has come down to us in an autograph which had disappeared for a long time, was unearthed once more in 1943 and is now in private hands in Switzerland. It consists of seven sheets of broadsheet size, thirteen of the pages being written on, and is dated 10th August 1787. The present edition is based on the facsimile print published by Bärenreiter Verlag, Cassel and Basel. The title of the work is not contained in the autograph but appears in the list of works drawn up in Mozart's own hand, under the year 1787:

Eine kleine Nachtmusik, bestehend in einem Allegro, Menuett und Trio. - Romance. Menuett und Trio, und Finale. - 2 Violini, Viola e Bassi.

This entry and the disappearance of the third sheet in a manuscript, the sheets of which Mozart himself had numbered, show that the work originally had another minuet and trio. Who removed this movement from the autograph remains a mystery to this day but it is likely that it was done in Mozart's lifetime. Since the remaining sequence of movements - allegro, romanza with song-like structure, minuet and final rondo - is of the same cyclical pattern as a symphony or string quartet, it seems plausible to suppose that

daß mit der Entfernung des ersten Menuetts bewußt eine Reduktion auf die „klassische“ Viersätzigkeit vorgenommen wurde. Auch der Anlaß zur Entstehung dieser letzten Serenade Mozarts ist nicht bekannt. Das Autograph ist von Mozart mit großer Sorgfalt in einem Zuge niedergeschrieben worden, so daß sich für die Revision keine Schwierigkeiten ergeben. In unserer Ausgabe sind sparsam ergänzte dynamische Angaben durch Kleinsetz, hinzugefügte Bögen durch Strichbelung, sonstige Ergänzungen durch Einklammerung gekennzeichnet.

Die in der Quelle vorgeschriebene Besetzung des Basses mit Violoncello und Kontrabaß weist auf eine chorische Besetzung des Streichquintetts hin, jedoch ist auch kammermusikalische Ausführung möglich. Auf den Kontrabaß sollte jedoch nur im Notfall verzichtet werden, da die Bassstimme in relativ hoher Lage gesetzt ist.

Reinhard Ginzl

the removal of the first minuet was deliberately intended to bring the composition into line with the "classical" four-movement form. The occasion for the composition of the works is also unknown.

The autograph was written by Mozart at one sitting with meticulous care so that the task of editing offers no difficulties. In this edition an occasional dynamic marking has been added in small print while inserted slurs have been dotted and other additions placed in brackets.

The allotment of the bass line in the original to violoncello and bass indicates that this string quintet was intended to be played by a string orchestra, though of course chamber performance is also possible. In this case the bass should only be left out where this is absolutely unavoidable since the bass part lies in a relatively high register.

Reinhard Ginzl

REVISIONSBERICHT

Allegro

Takt

9/10	Violino I	Notierung in der Quelle: 
10	Violino I	Bogen bis zum 3. Viertel geführt
12, 13	Violino I/II	Notierung in der Quelle: 
123	Viola	In Quelle Bogen über ersten beiden Achtern

Rondo

Takt

18	Violino I	In Quelle Bogen geteilt
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EDITOR'S NOTE

Allegro

Bar

9/10	Violino I	Notation in source: 
10	Violino I	Slur in source continued to 3. crotchet
12, 13	Violino I/II	Notation in source: 
123	Viola	In source slur above first three quavers

Rondo

Bar

18	Violino II	In source slur divided
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Eine kleine Nachtmusik

W. A. Mozart, KV 525
(1756 - 1791)

Allegro

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Violoncello
e Contrabasso

6

10

16

f *p* *cresc.*

21

f *p* *cresc.*

26

f *p* *cresc.*

31

f *p* *cresc.*

36

Handwritten circled 'C' above the system.

Handwritten 'f' above the first staff.

Handwritten 'f' above the second staff.

Handwritten 'f' above the third staff.

Handwritten 'f' above the fourth staff.

41

Handwritten 'p' above the first staff.

Handwritten 'p' above the second staff.

Handwritten 'p' above the third staff.

Handwritten 'p' above the fourth staff.

46

Handwritten 'f' above the first staff.

Handwritten 'f' above the second staff.

Handwritten 'f' above the third staff.

Handwritten 'f' above the fourth staff.

51

Handwritten 'p' above the first staff.

Handwritten 'p' above the second staff.

Handwritten 'p' above the third staff.

Handwritten 'p' above the fourth staff.

54



System 54: Four staves of music. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

61



System 61: Four staves of music. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

65



System 65: Four staves of music. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

69



System 69: Four staves of music. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

71

System 71: Four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The system contains four measures. The first measure has a whole note chord in the upper staves and a whole note in the bass. The second measure has a half note in the upper staves and a half note in the bass. The third measure has a half note in the upper staves and a half note in the bass. The fourth measure has a half note in the upper staves and a half note in the bass. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

75

System 75: Four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The system contains four measures. The first measure has a half note in the upper staves and a half note in the bass. The second measure has a half note in the upper staves and a half note in the bass. The third measure has a half note in the upper staves and a half note in the bass. The fourth measure has a half note in the upper staves and a half note in the bass.

82

System 82: Four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The system contains four measures. The first measure has a half note in the upper staves and a half note in the bass. The second measure has a half note in the upper staves and a half note in the bass. The third measure has a half note in the upper staves and a half note in the bass. The fourth measure has a half note in the upper staves and a half note in the bass.

86

System 86: Four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The system contains four measures. The first measure has a half note in the upper staves and a half note in the bass. The second measure has a half note in the upper staves and a half note in the bass. The third measure has a half note in the upper staves and a half note in the bass. The fourth measure has a half note in the upper staves and a half note in the bass. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

[1]

[95]

[99]

[123]

107

111

115

G

119

122

Musical score for measures 122-125. The score is written for four staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. A handwritten 'H' is visible above the third staff in measure 123.

126

Musical score for measures 126-129. The score is written for four staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. A handwritten 'H' is visible above the third staff in measure 126. The dynamics are marked 'p' (piano) in measures 126, 127, and 128.

130

Musical score for measures 130-133. The score is written for four staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The dynamics are marked 'f' (forte) in measures 130, 131, and 132.

134

Musical score for measures 134-137. The score is written for four staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The dynamics are marked 'f' (forte) in measures 134, 135, and 136.

Romance
Andante

p

p

p

f

f

f

156

p

p

p

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

9

p

f

p

f

f

p

f

164

112

10

137

17

176

Handwritten musical score system 17-20. It consists of four staves (treble, alto, tenor, and bass clefs). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The first staff has a dynamic marking 'p' (piano). The system includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.

21

Handwritten musical score system 21-23. It consists of four staves (treble, alto, tenor, and bass clefs). The music continues from the previous system, featuring similar rhythmic patterns and melodic lines.

24

Handwritten musical score system 24-26. It consists of four staves (treble, alto, tenor, and bass clefs). The music continues with more complex rhythmic figures and melodic development.

27

189

Handwritten musical score system 27-30. It consists of four staves (treble, alto, tenor, and bass clefs). The system concludes with a final cadence. The notation includes various rests and melodic fragments.

207

11

198

12

199

200

13

203

207

208

14

44



46



48



51

