

MOZART

B Ä R E N R E I T E R U R T E X T

Quartett in Es

für Klavier, Violine, Viola und Violoncello

Quartet in E-flat major

for Piano, Violin, Viola and Violoncello

KV 493



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BA 4729

Mozart, Quartett in Es / in E-flat major

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W. A. MOZART

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Herausgegeben von / Edited by
Hellmut Federhofer

Urtext der Neuen Mozart-Ausgabe
Urtext of the New Mozart Edition



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VORWORT

Nach dem berühmten, im Jahre 1785 entstandenen Klavierquartett in g, KV 478, hat Mozart nur noch ein einziges Werk dieser Gattung geschrieben. Es ist das am 3. Juni 1786 in Wien vollendete Klavierquartett in Es, KV 493. Beide Werke stehen am Beginn einer damals noch ungebräuchlichen, für die Zukunft aber höchst bedeutsamen Ensemblégattung für Violine, Viola, Violoncello und Pianoforte. Mozart selbst hatte bis dahin die Klavierkammermusik mit mehr als zwei Instrumenten nur sporadisch gepflegt. Nach einem Klaviertrio (Divertimento KV 254), in dem das Violoncello, noch der alten Generalbasspraxis folgend, die Basslinie des Klaviers verdoppelt, und einem weiteren Versuch in dieser Gattung, der Torso geblieben ist (KV 442), war für die Fastenkonzerte des Jahres 1784 sein großes Klavierquintett in Es, KV 452, entstanden, das Mozart selbst als das beste Werk bezeichnet, das ihm bisher gelungen sei. Alle dort angewandten Mittel künstlerischer Gestaltung, wie das Alternieren zweier Instrumente, das Konzertieren zwischen Soloinstrument und Orchester sowie die thematische Arbeit, die sich Mozart durch sein reiches Schaffen auf dem Gebiet der Violin-Klaviersonate, des Klavierkonzerts und des Streichquartetts erworben hatte, stehen ihm auch bei der Konzeption der beiden Klavierquartette und der großen Klaviertrios, die in eine spätere Zeit fallen, zu Gebote. Sie unterscheiden sich prinzipiell von den älteren „Quatours“, in denen das Klavier entweder als Continuo oder als Konzertinstrument Behandlung findet, während jene neue Möglichkeit, das Klavier gleichberechtigt mit den Streichern zu verwenden, erst Mozart künstlerisch erprobt hat. Dazu musste anstelle des bis dahin üblichen zweiten Diskantinstrumentes die Viola treten und das Violoncello sich stärker vom Klavierbass lösen, wofür die Durchführung des ersten Satzes aus dem vorliegenden Klavierquartett als sinnfälliges Beispiel dienen kann. Die dadurch angebahnte Angleichung der einzelnen Stimmen aneinander ist in der Klavierkammermusik infolge des natürlichen klanglichen Gegensatzes zwischen Streichern und Pianoforte allerdings niemals so stark ausgeprägt wie in den kammermusikalischen Ensemblégattungen für Streicher (oder Bläser) ohne Klavier, z. B. in den berühmten sechs Streichquartetten, die Mozart Joseph Haydn gewidmet hat. Häufig schließen sich die Streicher zusammen und konzertieren mit dem Klavier. Hierin sowie in Anzahl und Cha-

rakter der Sätze macht sich die Nähe des von Mozart in seiner Wiener Zeit intensiv gepflegten Klavierkonzerts bemerkbar.

Das Werk steht in seinem künstlerischen Wert dem Klavierquartett in g, KV 478, nicht nach. Der erste Satz ist auf einen festlich-glanzvollen, männlichen Ton abgestimmt, während der lyrische zweite Satz und das breitflächig angelegte, leicht beschwingte Schlussrondo, das im Tempo keineswegs zu rasch genommen werden darf, mit diesem in Ausdruck und Charakter weitgehend übereinstimmt. Beide Werke sind trotz der spürbaren Nähe des Klavierkonzerts echte Kammermusik. Das hat schon ein ungenannter Kritiker im Jahre 1788 erkannt, der auf die besondere Wirkung nachdrücklich aufmerksam macht, „wenn dieses vielbemeldete Kunstwerk (gemeint ist eines der beiden Klavierquartette) von vier geschickten Musikern, die es wohl studiert haben, in einem stillen Zimmer, wo auch die Suspension jeder Note dem lauschenden Ohr nicht entgeht, nur in Gegenwart von zwey oder drey aufmerksamen Personen, höchst präzise vorgetragen wird“ (Journal des Luxus und der Moden, Bd. 3, Weimar 1788, S. 233).

Das Autograph ist leider verschollen. Schon Ludwig Ritter von Köchel wusste in der ersten Auflage des Chronologisch thematischen Verzeichnisses sämtlicher Tonwerke Wolfgang Amadé Mozarts (1862) keinen Fundort anzugeben. Daher standen für die Neuausgabe nur der sehr uneinheitliche, bei Artaria erschienene Erstdruck und sonstige Frühdrucke zur Verfügung, die voneinander in Artikulation und Dynamik oft abweichen. Die Herstellung eines verlässlichen Textes gestaltete sich daher mitunter schwierig, worüber der Kritische Bericht zu W. A. Mozart, Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke, Serie VIII, Werkgruppe 22, Abt. 1 ausführlich berichtet.

Mozart verwendet als Staccatozeichen Punkte und Striche in verschiedener Größe, Lage und Stärke. Im allgemeinen bedeuten Punkte ein leichtes Staccato; sie stehen zumeist bei Pianostellen über perlenden Läufen, Tonwiederholungen etc., während Striche (Keile) ein kräftigeres Staccato andeuten. Doch dürfen sie nicht zu einer scharf akzentuierten Ausführung im Sinne der modernen Keile verleiten. Im letzten Satz sind gelegentlich in vollgriffigen Akkorden die Mittelstimmen in Viertelnoten, die Außenstimmen dagegen in größeren Notenwerten gestochen (T. 170, 184,

188, 192, 196, 239, 243, 414). An solchen Stellen werden die Mittelstimmen kürzer ausgehalten, wodurch der Klang durchsichtiger wird.

Hellmut Federhofer

ZUR EDITION

Berichtigungen und Ergänzungen des Herausgebers sind im Notentext typographisch gekennzeichnet, und zwar: Buchstaben (Worte, dynamische Zeichen, tr-Zeichen) und Ziffern durch kursive Typen; Hauptnoten, Striche, Punkte, Fermaten, Ornamente und kleinere Pausenwerte (Halbe, Viertel etc.) durch Kleinstich; Bogen durch Strichelung; Vorschlags- und Ziernoten, Schlüssel sowie Akzidenzien vor Haupt-, Vorschlags- und Ziernoten durch eckige Klammern. Ziffern zur

Zusammenfassung von Triolen, Sextolen etc. sind stets kursiv gestochen, die ergänzten in kleinerer Type. In der Vorlage irrtümlich oder aus Schreibbequemlichkeit ausgelassene Ganztaktpausen werden stillschweigend ergänzt. Mozart notiert einzeln stehende 16tel, 32stel etc. stets durchstrichen (das heißt  statt ); bei Vorschlägen ist somit eine Unterscheidung hinsichtlich kurzer oder langer Ausführung nicht möglich. Die vorliegende Ausgabe verwendet in all diesen Fällen grundsätzlich die moderne Umschrift ,  etc.; soll ein derart wiedergegebener Vorschlag als „kurz“ gelten, wird dies durch den Zusatz „[]“ über dem betreffenden Vorschlag angedeutet. Fehlende Bogen von Vorschlagsnote bzw. -notengruppen zur Hauptnote sowie zu Nachschlagsnoten, ebenso Artikulationszeichen bei Ziernoten werden grundsätzlich ohne Kennzeichnung ergänzt. In den beiliegenden Stimmen dagegen sind Zutaten und Ergänzungen des Herausgebers nicht als solche besonders gekennzeichnet.

PREFACE

After the famous Piano Quartet in G minor, K. 478, composed in 1785, Mozart wrote only one other work of this kind. It was the Piano Quartet in E-flat major, K. 493, completed in Vienna on 3rd June, 1786. Both works form the beginning of a till then unusual ensemble form for violin, viola, violoncello and piano-forte, which was, however, to be of great importance in the future. Mozart himself up to this time had only sporadically cultivated piano chamber music with more than two instruments. Following a Piano Trio (Divertimento, K. 254) in which the violoncello, still adhering to the old practice of thorough-bass, doubled the bass line of the piano (and one further attempt in this line which remained incomplete – K. 442), in 1784 he composed for the Lenten concerts his great Piano Quintet in E-flat, K. 452, which he himself considered the best work he had produced up to that time. All the means of artistic construction such as the alternation of two instruments, interplay between solo instruments and orchestra and thematic working, which

Mozart acquired through his abundant production of sonatas for violin and piano, piano concertos and string quartets, were at his command also in the conception of the two piano quartets and the great piano trios of a later period. In principle, they differ from the older quartets, in which the piano is used either as continuo or as solo instrument, whereas Mozart for the first time artistically attempts to use the piano coordinated with the strings. For this purpose, instead of the hitherto customary second descant instrument, the viola is introduced and the cello is given greater freedom from the piano bass line, of which the development of the first movement of the present quartet is a typical example. In piano chamber music, because of the natural tonal contrast between strings and piano-forte, the absorption of the individual parts into one another is never so strongly pronounced as in chamber music ensembles for strings (or winds) without piano, e. g. in the famous six string quartets which Mozart dedicated to Joseph Haydn. The strings are fre-

quently combined together in interplay with the piano. In this, as in the number and character of the movements, the nearness to Mozart's intensive work on piano concertos in his Viennese period is discernible.

In artistic value, the work is not inferior to the Piano Quartet in G minor. The first movement strikes a brilliantly festive virile note, while the lyrical second movement and the broadly delineated, lightly soaring, closing Rondo conform entirely to it in expression and character. Both works are pure chamber music despite the perceptible nearness to the piano concerto. This was already recognised by an unknown music critic in 1788, who drew particular attention to the effect "if this often-mentioned work of art (one of the two piano quartets is meant) is played with the greatest precision by four skilled musicians who have studied it well, in a quiet room where even the echo of each note cannot escape an attentive ear, in the presence of only two or three attentive people". (*Journal des Luxus und der Moden*, Vol. 3, Weimar 1788, p. 233).

The autograph is unfortunately missing. Ludwig Ritter von Köchel, in the first edition of his *Chronological Thematic Catalogue of the complete works of Mozart* (1862), had already recorded it as untraceable. Thus, as basis for the present new edition, only the first print of Artaria and former early prints were available, which often differ from one another in articulation and dynamics. The preparation of a reliable text was therefore occasionally difficult, as mentioned in detail in the *Kritische Bericht* to W. A. Mozart, *Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke*, Series VIII, Category 22, Section 1.

For staccato signs Mozart used dots and strokes in various sizes, positions and strengths. In general, dots meant a light staccato; they are mostly to be found in piano passages over sparkling runs, repeated notes etc., whereas strokes should be interpreted as indicating a heavier staccato. They should not however lead to a sharp accentuation in the sense of modern accents.

In the last movement there are occasionally full chords with the inner parts in quarter-notes and the outer parts in longer notes (bars 170, 184, 188, 192, 196, 239, 243, 414). In such passages the inner notes should be held for a shorter period than the others, in order to increase the transparency of the sound.

Hellmut Federhofer
(translated by Laurence Swinyard)

EDITORIAL NOTE

Editorial corrections and additions are identified typographically in the musical text as follows: letters (words, dynamics, trill signs) and digits by italics; main notes, dashes, dots, fermatas, ornaments and rests of lesser duration (half-note, quarter-note etc.) by small print; slurs by broken lines; appoggiaturas and grace-notes as well as accidentals before main notes by square brackets. All digits used to indicate triplets and sextuplets appear in italics, with those added by the editor set in a smaller type. Whole-note rests lacking in the source have been added without comment. Mozart always notated isolated sixteenths, thirtyseconds and so forth with a stroke through the stem, i. e.  instead of . In the case of appoggiaturas, it is thus impossible to determine whether they should be executed short or long. In such cases, the present edition prefers in principle to use the modern equivalents , , etc. Where an appoggiatura represented in this manner is meant to be short, "[]" has been added above the note concerned. Slurs missing between the note (or group of notes) of the appoggiatura and the main note have been added without special indication, as have articulation marks on grace notes. Editorial additions are not indicated in the separate parts.

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KV 493

Datiert: Wien, 3. Juni 1786

Allegro

Violino

Viola

Violoncello

Klavier

Allegro

5

p

p

p

dolce

13

16

f *p* *tr*

20

f *p* *tr*

24

f *f* *tr*

28

First system of music (measures 28-33). It consists of three staves: a single treble staff, a grand staff (treble and bass), and a single bass staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 28 has a piano (p) dynamic marking. Measures 29-33 show various melodic lines with slurs and ties. Measure 33 has a fermata over the final note.

34

Second system of music (measures 34-38). It consists of three staves: a single treble staff, a grand staff, and a single bass staff. The key signature has two flats. Measure 34 has a piano (p) dynamic marking. Measures 35-38 continue the melodic and harmonic development with various slurs and ties.

39

Third system of music (measures 39-43). It consists of three staves: a single treble staff, a grand staff, and a single bass staff. The key signature has two flats. Measure 39 has a piano (p) dynamic marking. Measures 40-43 show further melodic and harmonic development, ending with a fermata in measure 43.

44

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

50

51

52

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

53

53

54

55

p

p

p

57

Measures 57-61 of a musical score. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a single treble staff with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. It contains five measures of music, primarily consisting of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The second system consists of a single bass staff with the same key signature and time signature, also containing five measures of music, mostly eighth notes. The third system is a grand staff (treble and bass staves) with the same key signature and time signature, containing five measures of music. The treble staff features more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth notes and rests, while the bass staff plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

62

Measures 62-67 of a musical score. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a single treble staff with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. It contains six measures of music, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The second system consists of a single bass staff with the same key signature and time signature, containing six measures of music, mostly eighth notes. The third system is a grand staff (treble and bass staves) with the same key signature and time signature, containing six measures of music. The treble staff features more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth notes and rests, while the bass staff plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

68

Measures 68-72 of a musical score. The score is written for three systems. The first system consists of a single treble staff with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. It contains six measures of music, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The second system consists of a single bass staff with the same key signature and time signature, containing six measures of music, mostly eighth notes. The third system is a grand staff (treble and bass staves) with the same key signature and time signature, containing six measures of music. The treble staff features more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth notes and rests, while the bass staff plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

74

Musical score for measures 74-78. The score is written for three staves (Treble, Alto, Bass) and a grand staff (Treble and Bass). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. Measures 74-78 show a complex melodic line in the grand staff, with many beamed notes and slurs. The upper staves are mostly empty, with some notes in measure 78.

79

Musical score for measures 79-84. The score is written for three staves (Treble, Alto, Bass) and a grand staff (Treble and Bass). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. Measures 79-84 show a complex melodic line in the grand staff, with many beamed notes and slurs. The upper staves are mostly empty, with some notes in measure 84.

85

Musical score for measures 85-89. The score is written for three staves (Treble, Alto, Bass) and a grand staff (Treble and Bass). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. Measures 85-89 show a complex melodic line in the grand staff, with many beamed notes and slurs. The upper staves are mostly empty, with some notes in measure 89.

90

Musical score for measures 90-93. The score is written for three staves (treble, alto, and bass) and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melodic line in the treble staff with a forte (f) dynamic at measure 91 and a piano (p) dynamic at measure 92. The alto staff also has a forte (f) dynamic at measure 91 and a piano (p) dynamic at measure 92. The bass staff has a forte (f) dynamic at measure 91. The grand staff features a trill (tr) in the treble staff at measure 92 and a forte (f) dynamic at measure 93. The music concludes with a final cadence in the grand staff.

94

Musical score for measures 94-100. The score is written for three staves (treble, alto, and bass) and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melodic line in the treble staff with a forte (f) dynamic at measure 94 and a piano (p) dynamic at measure 95. The alto staff also has a forte (f) dynamic at measure 94 and a piano (p) dynamic at measure 95. The bass staff has a piano (p) dynamic at measure 94 and a forte (f) dynamic at measure 95. The grand staff features a piano (p) dynamic at measure 94 and a forte (f) dynamic at measure 95. The music concludes with a final cadence in the grand staff.

101

Musical score for measures 101-106. The score is written for three staves (treble, alto, and bass) and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melodic line in the treble staff with a forte (f) dynamic at measure 101 and a piano (p) dynamic at measure 102. The alto staff also has a forte (f) dynamic at measure 101 and a piano (p) dynamic at measure 102. The bass staff has a piano (p) dynamic at measure 101 and a forte (f) dynamic at measure 102. The grand staff features a piano (p) dynamic at measure 101 and a forte (f) dynamic at measure 102. The music concludes with a final cadence in the grand staff.

107

110

111

114

114

117