

MOZART

B Ä R E N R E I T E R U R T E X T

Quartett in g

für Klavier, Violine, Viola und Violoncello

Quartet in G minor

for Piano, Violin, Viola and Violoncello

KV 478



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BA 4728

Mozart, Quartett in g / in G minor

ISMN M-006-45445-7



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Bärenreiter-Verlag · D-34111 Kassel · www.baerenreiter.com

W. A. MOZART

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Herausgegeben von / Edited by
Hellmut Federhofer

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



Bärenreiter Kassel · Basel · London · New York · Praha

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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 kürzer oder länger 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.

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.

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 22 min.

Urtextausgabe aus: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, *Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke*, in Verbindung mit den Mozartstädten Augsburg, Salzburg und Wien herausgegeben von der Internationalen Stiftung Mozarteum Salzburg, Serie VIII; Werkgruppe 22, Abteilung 1: *Quartette und Quintette mit Klavier und mit Glasharmonika* (BA 4506), zweite, durchgesehene Auflage, vorgelegt von Hellmut Federhofer.

Urtext Edition taken from: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, *Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke*, issued by the Internationale Stiftung Mozarteum Salzburg in association with the Mozart cities of Augsburg, Salzburg and Vienna, Series VIII, Category 22, Section 1: *Quartette und Quintette mit Klavier und mit Glasharmonika* (BA 4506), revised edition, edited by Hellmut Federhofer.

VORWORT

Mozarts berühmtes und vielgespieltes Klavierquartett in g, KV 478, ist im Jahre 1785 in Wien entstanden. Wie Georg Nikolaus v. Nissen berichtet, bildete ein Kontrakt mit dem Wiener Verleger F. A. Hoffmeister, der bei Mozart drei Klavierquartette bestellte, den äußeren Anlass der Komposition. Das Werk kam als erstes der geplanten Reihe 1785/86 in Hoffmeisters Verlag heraus, während das zweite Klavierquartett in Es, KV 493, das zugleich sein letztes war, infolge der Lösung des Kontraktes durch Hoffmeister im Jahre 1786 bereits bei Artaria erschien. So verdanken beide Klavierquartette ihr Entstehen einem Zufall, und Mozart war sich wohl kaum im klaren darüber, dass er mit diesen Werken einer damals noch neuen Gattung, die für die Zukunft von großer Bedeutung werden sollte, einen festen Platz in der Kammermusik schuf. Im Gegensatz zu den „Quatuors“ aus älterer Zeit, in denen entweder Streicher oder Bläser führen, während das Klavier Continuoinstrument ist,¹ oder umgekehrt das Klavier führt und die Streicher begleiten,² tritt nun anstelle des bis dahin üblichen zweiten Diskantinstrumentes die Viola als Alt- und Tenorstimme, während das Violoncello sich vom Klavierbass (und umgekehrt) löst. Diese neue, aus Violine, Viola, Violoncello und Pianoforte bestehende Besetzung des modernen Klavierquartetts verwendet bereits Abt Joseph Vogler in seinem spätestens 1789 entstandenen „Notturmo en Quatuor pour le Piano Forte, un Violon, La Quinte et Violoncelle“³, aber erst Mozart hat die in diesem Ensemble beschlossenen künstlerischen Möglichkeiten klar erkannt und verwirklicht. Alle jene durch sein reiches Schaffen auf dem Gebiet der Violin-Klaversonate, des Klavierkonzerts und des Streichquartetts erworbenen Erfahrungen des Alternierens zweier Instrumente, des Konzertierens und der thematischen Arbeit, die er in seinem Klavierquintett in Es, KV 452 erstmals auf die Gattung der Klavierkammermusik mit mehr als zwei Instrumenten übertrug, finden in seinen beiden Klavierquartetten praktische Anwendung. Häufig bedingt der na-

türliche klangliche Gegensatz ein Konzertieren der drei Streicher mit dem Klavier, das im kontrastreichen ersten Satz des g-Moll-Klavierquartetts den Charakter persönlich-subjektiver Aussprache annimmt. G-Moll war für Mozart zeitlebens die Schicksalstonart, die ihm für den Ausdruck des Schmerzes und der Tragik am geeignetsten erschien. Der zweite Satz trägt einen lyrischen Charakter, während der breitflächig angelegte letzte Satz, in dessen Takten 23–26 die Nähe von Mozarts berühmtem Lied „Das Veilchen“ KV 476 spürbar wird, einen heiteren Grundton anstimmt. Dreisätzigkeit und Charakter der einzelnen Sätze spiegeln den Einfluss des von Mozart in seiner Wiener Zeit intensiv gepflegten Klavierkonzerts auf die Klavierkammermusik deutlich wider.

Die Neuausgabe folgt dem Autograph in möglichst engem Anschluss. Es gelangte erst 1956 wieder zum Vorschein (in Verwahrung der Chopin-Gesellschaft, Warschau unter Sign. M/101; bis 1945 im Besitz von Hans Heinrich Graf von Hochberg in Rohnstock, Schlesien). Sekundäre Quellen standen zu Vergleichszwecken zur Verfügung.

Mozart verwendet als Staccatozeichen Punkte und Striche in verschiedener Größe, Lage und Stärke. Punkte bedeuten ein leichtes Staccato und stehen zu meist bei Pianostellen über perlenden Läufen, Tonwiederholungen, Arpeggien, einzelnen, nicht oder nur schwach betonten Noten und in Verbindung mit Bindebögen (Portato). Häufiger verwendet Mozart Striche, die im allgemeinen ein kräftigeres Staccato andeuten und die betreffenden Noten stärker von den vorhergehenden und nachfolgenden Noten isolieren. Sie dürfen jedoch nicht zu einer stark akzentuierten Ausführung im Sinne der modernen Keile verleiten. Nicht immer lässt die Art ihrer Anwendung eine unterschiedliche Bedeutung erkennen. Gelegentlich notiert Mozart in vollgriffigen Akkorden die Mittelstimmen in Viertelnoten, die oberste Stimme oder die Außenstimmen dagegen in größeren Notenwerten (3. Satz, T. 43, 44, 45, 47, 135, 225, 226, 228, 238, 240, 342). Durch die Verkürzung der Mittelstimmen wird der Satz durchsichtiger, was auch die Wirkung folgender Melodietöne erhöhen kann.

Hellmut Federhofer

1 Zum Beispiel G. Ph. Telemann, *Nouveaux Quatuors en six Suites*, Paris 1733.

2 Zum Beispiel J. Schobert, *3 Sonates en Quatuor pour le Clavecin avec accompagnement de deux Violons et Basse ad libitum*, op. VII, angezeigt 1767.

3 J. Saam, *Zur Geschichte des Klavierquartetts bis in die Romantik*, Leipzig, Strassburg, Zürich 1932, S. 60.

PREFACE

Mozart's famous and much-played Piano Quartet in G minor, K. 478, was composed in 1785 in Vienna. As Georg Nikolaus v. Nissen states, a contract with the Viennese publisher F. A. Hoffmeister who had commissioned three piano quartets from Mozart, was the apparent occasion for the composition. The work was published by Hoffmeister as the first of the planned series in 1785/86, whereas the second piano quartet in E-flat, K. 493, which was also his last, was published in 1786 by Artaria as a consequence of the cancellation of the contract by Hoffmeister. So both quartets owe their existence to chance and Mozart was scarcely aware of the fact that with these works, in what was then still a new form which was to be of great importance in the future, he had established a secure position in chamber music. In contrast to the quartets of earlier days in which either strings or wind instruments take the lead while the piano is a continuo instrument,¹ or, the piano leads and the strings accompany,² there now came, in place of the hitherto customary second descant instrument, the viola as the alto and tenor part, while the violoncello was freed from the piano bass (and vice versa). The new instrumentation of the modern piano quartet, consisting of violin, viola, violoncello and piano, had already been used by Abt Joseph Vogler in his "Notturno en Quattuor pour le Piano Forte, un Violon, La Quinte et Violoncelle",³ composed at the latest in 1782, but it was Mozart who first recognised and exploited the artistic possibilities of this ensemble. All that practical experience in the alternation of two instruments, in concerted writing and thematic working, gained through his abundant production of violin sonatas, piano concertos and string quartets, which he transferred for the first time to piano chamber music with more than two instruments in his piano quintet in E-flat, K. 452 is brought into practical use in his two piano quartets. In the richly contrasted first movement of the G minor piano quartet the natural tonal contrasts frequently result in inter-

play between the three strings and the piano thereby taking on the character of a personal discussion. Throughout Mozart's life G minor was the key of fate, appearing to him most suitable for expressing suffering and sadness. The second movement has a lyrical character, whereas the broadly delineated last movement, in bars 23–26 of which the closeness to Mozart's famous lied "Das Veilchen" K. 476 is traceable, sounds a bright note. The three movement form and the character of the individual movements clearly reflect the influence of the intensively cultivated piano concerto of his Viennese period.

The new edition follows the autograph as closely as possible. The autograph first came to light again in 1956 (in the custody of the Chopin-Society, Warsaw, Sign. M/101; until 1945 in the possession of Hans Heinrich Graf von Hochberg in Rohnstock, Silesia). Secondary sources were also available for the purposes of comparison.

For staccato signs Mozart used dots and strokes in various sizes, positions and strengths. Dots meant a light staccato and are mostly found in piano passages over sparkling runs, repeated notes, arpeggios, or single notes not sounded or only lightly sounded, and in conjunction with ties (portato). Mozart frequently used strokes, which generally indicate a sharper staccato and isolate the notes more strongly from those preceding and following. They should not however be strongly stressed in the manner which modern accents require. Their interpretation is not always distinctly recognisable. Occasionally Mozart wrote the inner parts of full chords in quarter-notes, the upper part or the outer parts on the contrary in longer notes (3rd movement, bars 43, 44, 45, 47, 135, 225, 226, 228, 238, 240, 342). The shortening of the notes of the inner parts makes the passage more transparent and also increases the effect of the following melodic notes.

Hellmut Federhofer
(translated by Laurence Swinyard)

1 e. g. G. Ph. Telemann, *Nouveaux Quatuors en six Suites*, Paris 1733.

2 e. g. J. Schobert, *3 Sonates en Quatuor pour le Clavecin avec accompagnement de deux Violons et Basse ad libitum*, op. VII, published 1767.

3 J. Saam, *Zur Geschichte des Klavierquartetts bis in die Romantik*, Leipzig, Strassburg, Zürich 1932, p. 60.

Quartett in g

für Klavier, Violine, Viola und Violoncello

KV 478

Datiert: Wien, 16. Oktober 1785

Allegro

Violino

Viola

Violoncello

Klavier

6

11

17

p *p* *p* *f* *p*

24

sf *p* *sf* *p* *f* *p* *sf* *p* *sf* *p* *f* *p* *sf* *p* *sf* *p*

29

f *p* *sf* *p* *f* *p* *sf* *p* *f* *p* *sf* *p* *f* *p* *sf* *p*

32

p

p

p

35

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

38

f

f

41

Musical score for measures 41-43. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Alto, and Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melodic line in the Treble staff, a harmonic line in the Alto staff, and a bass line in the Bass staff. The Treble staff has a melodic line with a long note in measure 41, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 42, and a final note in measure 43. The Alto staff has a melodic line with a long note in measure 41, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 42, and a final note in measure 43. The Bass staff has a melodic line with a long note in measure 41, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 42, and a final note in measure 43. The piano part is written for a grand staff (Treble and Bass). The Treble staff has a series of eighth notes in measure 41, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 42, and a final note in measure 43. The Bass staff has a series of eighth notes in measure 41, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 42, and a final note in measure 43.

44

Musical score for measures 44-48. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Alto, and Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melodic line in the Treble staff, a harmonic line in the Alto staff, and a bass line in the Bass staff. The Treble staff has a melodic line with a long note in measure 44, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 45, and a final note in measure 48. The Alto staff has a melodic line with a long note in measure 44, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 45, and a final note in measure 48. The Bass staff has a melodic line with a long note in measure 44, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 45, and a final note in measure 48. The piano part is written for a grand staff (Treble and Bass). The Treble staff has a series of eighth notes in measure 44, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 45, and a final note in measure 48. The Bass staff has a series of eighth notes in measure 44, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 45, and a final note in measure 48.

49

Musical score for measures 49-52. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Alto, and Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melodic line in the Treble staff, a harmonic line in the Alto staff, and a bass line in the Bass staff. The Treble staff has a melodic line with a long note in measure 49, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 50, and a final note in measure 52. The Alto staff has a melodic line with a long note in measure 49, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 50, and a final note in measure 52. The Bass staff has a melodic line with a long note in measure 49, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 50, and a final note in measure 52. The piano part is written for a grand staff (Treble and Bass). The Treble staff has a series of eighth notes in measure 49, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 50, and a final note in measure 52. The Bass staff has a series of eighth notes in measure 49, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 50, and a final note in measure 52.

54

tr

tr

sf

58

sf p sf p

sf p sf p

sf p sf p sf

p sf p sf p

64

p

p

p

68

f

f

72

p

p

p

76

f

f

79

Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Piano staves. Measures 79-81. Dynamics: *f*.

82

Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Piano staves. Measures 82-85. Dynamics: *f*, *p*. Trills: *tr*, *(b) tr*.

86

Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Piano staves. Measures 86-89. Dynamics: *p*. Trills: *tr*.

90

Musical score for measures 90-94. The score is written for four staves: two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and two piano staves (Right and Left Hand). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The piano part features a complex texture with triplets and sixteenth notes. The vocal parts have melodic lines with some rests. A piano dynamic marking 'p' is present at the start of measure 94.

95

Musical score for measures 95-99. The score continues for four staves. The piano part has a dense texture with many sixteenth notes. The vocal parts continue their melodic lines. A piano dynamic marking 'p' is present at the start of measure 95.

100

Musical score for measures 100-104. The score continues for four staves. The piano part features a complex texture with triplets and sixteenth notes. The vocal parts have melodic lines with some rests. A piano dynamic marking 'p' is present at the start of measure 100. A crescendo marking 'cresc.' is present at the start of measure 100. A forte marking 'f' is present at the start of measure 101. A piano dynamic marking 'p' is present at the start of measure 104. A crescendo marking 'cresc.' is present at the start of measure 104.

105

Measures 105-109 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The voice part consists of three staves (treble, alto, and bass clef). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The piano part features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff. The voice part includes a melodic line in the treble staff, with a trill (tr) in measure 106, and a descending scale in the alto staff in measure 107. The piano part has a trill (tr) in measure 106 and a descending scale in the bass staff in measure 107.

110

Measures 110-114 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The voice part consists of three staves (treble, alto, and bass clef). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The piano part features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff. The voice part includes a melodic line in the treble staff, with a trill (tr) in measure 111, and a descending scale in the alto staff in measure 112. The piano part has a trill (tr) in measure 111 and a descending scale in the bass staff in measure 112.

115

Measures 115-119 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The voice part consists of three staves (treble, alto, and bass clef). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The piano part features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff. The voice part includes a melodic line in the treble staff, with a trill (tr) in measure 116, and a descending scale in the alto staff in measure 117. The piano part has a trill (tr) in measure 116 and a descending scale in the bass staff in measure 117.

121

Musical score for measures 121-125. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Alto, and Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of notes, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The Treble staff has a trill (tr) in measure 124. The Alto staff has a trill (tr) in measure 122. The Bass staff has a trill (tr) in measure 124. The piano accompaniment (Grand staff) features a crescendo in measure 122 and a forte (f) dynamic in measure 124. The piano part includes a trill (tr) in measure 124.

126

Musical score for measures 126-130. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Alto, and Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of notes, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The Treble staff has a trill (tr) in measure 127. The Alto staff has a trill (tr) in measure 129. The Bass staff has a trill (tr) in measure 129. The piano accompaniment (Grand staff) features a forte (f) dynamic in measure 126 and a trill (tr) in measure 129.

131

Musical score for measures 131-135. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Alto, and Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of notes, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The Treble staff has a trill (tr) in measure 132. The Alto staff has a trill (tr) in measure 134. The Bass staff has a trill (tr) in measure 134. The piano accompaniment (Grand staff) features a forte (f) dynamic in measure 131 and a trill (tr) in measure 134.

136

Musical score for measures 136-141. The score includes three vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The piano part includes arpeggiated chords and melodic lines in both hands.

142

Musical score for measures 142-146. This section includes vocal staves and piano accompaniment. A trill (tr) is marked in the piano part. Dynamics 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte) are indicated. The piano part features a trill and arpeggiated figures.

147

Musical score for measures 147-150. This section includes vocal staves with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are "cre - - - scendo" and "scen[do]". Dynamics "p" (piano) are indicated. The piano part includes arpeggiated chords and melodic lines.