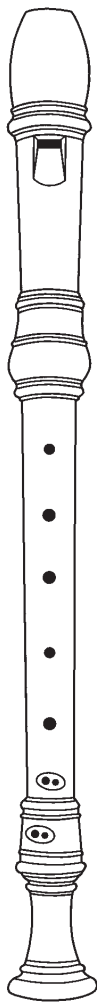


208

3stimmig

MOECK



ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR SPIELMUSIK

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART (1756–1791)

AUS DEM LONDONER SKIZZENBUCH

und andere Spielstücke

für 3 Blockflöten oder andere Instrumente

herausgegeben von WALTER KOLNEDER

PIECES FROM THE LONDON SKETCH BOOK

for 3 Recorders or other Instruments

EXTRAITS DU CAHIER D'ESQUISSES DE LONDRES

pour 3 Flûtes à bec ou autres Instruments

Die Druckqualität dieser Datei entspricht nicht der Druckausgabe

Die Sätze dieses Heftes sind so eingerichtet, daß sie sowohl mit Blockflöten als auch mit 2 Violinen und Viola oder mit Blas- und Streichinstrumenten gemischt besetzt gespielt werden können. Sie sind gegenüber dem Original an einigen Stellen zur Dreistimmigkeit ergänzt worden, was der zur Zeit des jungen Mozart durchaus üblichen Praxis entspricht, geringstimmige Kompositionen durch generalbaßartige Fülltöne dem jeweiligen Gebrauch anzupassen. Einige Stücke wurden aus spieltechnischen Gründen transponiert. Sonst wurde an der ursprünglichen Gestalt nichts geändert.

Dynamische Zeichen sind in den Originalen nicht vorhanden. Da, wo sie selbstverständlich sind — als „Wiederholungs-piano“, zur Kontrastierung von Echostellen oder Satzteilen etc. — wird der Spieler leicht von selber darauf kommen. Die Portato-Zeichen im Contredanse en Rondeau sind original und fordern „getragenen“ Vortrag, aber ohne Bindung.

Die ersten vier Stücke dieses Heftes entstammen einem Notenbuch, das nach einem Vermerk Leopold Mozarts 1764 in London entstanden ist. Es ist kein Skizzenbuch im eigentlichen Sinne, sondern ein Übungsbuch des Achtjährigen, worin er sich an den verschiedensten Formgattungen versuchte, zum erstenmal ganz ohne die Hilfe des Vaters.

Das Adagio für Harmonika schrieb Mozart für die blinde Glasharmonikavirtuosin Marianne Kirchgässner, die bei ihrem Wiener Besuch 1791 Mozarts Teilnahme erregt hatte und mit seiner Komposition stets reichen Beifall erntete.

The settings in this booklet are so arranged that they can be played either by recorders, or by two violins and viola, or by stringed and wind instruments mixed. At some places a third part has been added to the two parts of the original; this corresponds to the practice of adapting compositions with only a few parts to the needs of the performers by adding filling notes, as in a figured bass realization — a practice which was quite normal at the time of Mozart's youth. For technical reasons some of the pieces have been transposed. Otherwise they have not been changed in any way.

In the original there are no dynamics. Where these are self-evident — such as "piano" at repetitions, at echoes, and to make contrasts between sections — they will occur to the player himself readily enough. The

portato marks in the Contredanse en Rondeau are original and indicate sustained playing, but without legato.

The first four pieces in this booklet are taken from a sketch-book which, according to a note by Leopold Mozart, was used by his son in London in 1764. It is not a sketch-book in the real sense of the word, but an exercise book in which the eight year old child, for the first time without his father's assistance, tried his hand at a wide variety of forms.

The adagio for harmonica was written by Mozart for the blind glass harmonica virtuoso Marianne Kirchgässner. She had aroused Mozart's sympathy on her visit to Vienna in 1791 and always earned much applause with his composition.

Les mouvements de ce cahier sont arrangés de telles sorte qu'ils peuvent être joués soit par des flûtes à bec, soit par deux violons et un alto ou encore de façon mixte, c'est-à-dire par des instruments à vent et des instruments à cordes. A certains endroits, une troisième partie a été jointe aux parties originales. On aimait beaucoup en effet, à l'époque du jeune Mozart, adapter au besoin les morceaux à peu de voix en les renforçant de tons pleins apparentés à la basse. Certains morceaux ont été transposés pour des raisons techniques. Pour le reste rien n'a été changé.

Les compositions originales étaient dépourvues de signes dynamiques. Là où leur présence est logique, par exemple pour le piano de reprise, pour contraster les passages d'écho ou à des parties du mouvement, le musicien les improvisera facilement. Les indications "portato" dans la Contredanse en Rondeau figuraient dans l'original et demandent à être légèrement soutenues, mais sans legato.

Les quatre premiers morceaux de ce cahier sont extraits d'un recueil d'esquisses qui, selon les annotations de Léopold Mozart, a été composé par son fils à Londres en 1794. Ce n'est pas un livre d'esquisses au sens strict du mot, mais le cahier d'un écolier de huit ans qui s'exerce pour la première fois aux genres les plus difficiles sans aide paternelle. L'adagio pour harmonica a été écrit par Mozart pour une virtuose à verres de cristal, la jeune aveugle Marianne Kirchgässner qui avait, lors de sa visite à Vienne en 1791, suscité la sympathie de Mozart et remportait toujours de grands succès avec sa composition.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791)
Aus dem Londoner Skizzenbuch
und andere Spielstücke

1. Contredanse

Blockflöten in

- c'' -

- f' -

- c' -

(Schluß)

2. Andantino

The musical score for "2. Andantino" is written in 2/4 time. It consists of three systems of three staves each. The first system includes dynamic markings $-c''-$ and $(-f'-)$. The score features various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and trills (*tr*). The second system includes a repeat sign. The third system includes a repeat sign.



3. Contredanse



4. Contredanse en Rondeau

-c''-

-f'-

-c''-

The musical score consists of three systems, each with three staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system contains measures 1 through 12. The first staff has a '3' above the first measure, indicating a triplet. The second staff has a '3' above the first measure, also indicating a triplet. The third staff has a '3' above the first measure, indicating a triplet. The second system contains measures 13 through 24. The first staff has a '3' above the first measure, indicating a triplet. The second staff has a '3' above the first measure, indicating a triplet. The third staff has a '3' above the first measure, indicating a triplet. The third system contains measures 25 through 36. The first staff has a '3' above the first measure, indicating a triplet. The second staff has a '3' above the first measure, indicating a triplet. The third staff has a '3' above the first measure, indicating a triplet.

5. Adagio für Harmonika

The musical score is written for three staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first staff is labeled with a soprano clef (-c'') and an octave sign (8). The second staff is labeled with an alto clef (-f') and an octave sign (8). The third staff is labeled with a bass clef (-c') and an octave sign (8). The score consists of three systems. The first system contains three measures. The second system contains two measures, each with a repeat sign. The third system contains one measure. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Phrasing is indicated by slurs and ties.



6. Menuett

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is marked with a soprano clef (s) and a dynamic of -c'- (crescendo). The middle staff is marked with a soprano clef (s) and a dynamic of -f'- (fortissimo). The bottom staff is marked with a soprano clef (s) and a dynamic of -c'- (crescendo). The music is in 3/4 time and features a melody in the top staff and accompaniment in the middle and bottom staves.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is marked with a soprano clef (s). The middle staff is marked with a soprano clef (s). The bottom staff is marked with a soprano clef (s). The music is in 3/4 time and features a melody in the top staff and accompaniment in the middle and bottom staves.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is marked with a soprano clef (s). The middle staff is marked with a soprano clef (s). The bottom staff is marked with a soprano clef (s). The music is in 3/4 time and features a melody in the top staff and accompaniment in the middle and bottom staves.