
WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART

CONCERTO

for Piano and Orchestra
A major / A-Dur / La majeur
K 414

Edited by Hermann Abert
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PREVIEW
Low Resolution



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W. A. MOZART
Piano Concerto in A major K.414

The piano concertos in F, A, and C (K.413, 414, and 415) were the first that Mozart wrote in Vienna, and he seems to have intended them for subscription concerts he planned to give early in 1783. The concerto in A major was probably the first to be completed, the first movement and Rondo in A, K. 386, part of which has disappeared. It was finished in 1782, and if, as has been suggested, this movement was used in the finale of K.414, the first two movements may also have been written in the same month. There is no evidence that Mozart gave any performances of the work, and the date of the first performance is unknown.

On 26 April 1783 Mozart writes to Nannerl: 'I am sending you my publisher:

I have three piano concertos, which I have composed and will publish with full orchestra, that is to say, the piano part will be joined by strings or quartet. By this last term he means quartet, and it is unlikely that he could hardly have been true of the friendly competition between the piano concerto and the piano quintets, Sieber: 'Mozart's piano concerto in A major was first published two years later by Artaria in Vienna; during his lifetime there were reprints by Cramer, Breitkopf & Härtel, and by Longman and Broderip in London.'

In the original Artaria edition there were several particularly from faulty editing. The editor, Sieber, attempted to correct the numerous errors found in the manuscript, but did not succeed in establishing what Mozart wrote. The original manuscript, and other autographs which belonged to the publisher, Sieber, and to the library in Berlin, disappeared at the end of the First World War. Although there is little likelihood that it will come to light in the near future — it is probably kept secretly in Polish — there are enough secondary sources available to establish an accurate edition.

- The following sources have been used for the present edition:
1. The original edition published by Artaria in Vienna in 1785;
 2. A manuscript copy at St. Peter's, Salzburg, of the piano part and the two horn parts; the latter are in Mozart's hand;
 3. A manuscript copy in the possession of Stift Reichenberg, Upper Austria, written by the same copyist as number 2; complete except for the first Violin part;

4. A manuscript copy belonging to the Internationale Stiftung Mozarteum, Salzburg; complete.

All these sources consist of parts without a full score, as was usual in Mozart's time. The carefully annotated figured bass appears only in the Artaria edition; it might have been supplied by Mozart's publisher who added the figures in several other concertos (see my preface to the Eulenburg 1266). This Artaria edition is so full of errors that it is unlikely that Mozart, overworked at the time, did

Fortunately the autographs of all the original cadenzas are extant. Three of them have been reproduced in *Interpretation* (Vienna 1957) by Paul and Egon Ritter. My particular thanks go to the chief editor of the *Complete Edition of Mozart's Works*, Herr Wolfgang Schäfer, who allowed me photostats of the other cadenzas.

The old Complete Editions have been used as a reference in certain cases of this book. It was the last edition to be handled by Hans Radlach, who died in 1965. In 1966, gave too much information about the older generation but is still useful.

I am indebted to Dr. John Eliot Gardiner about the origin of the second movement. The two versions begin almost identical with the start of the violins. In J.S. Bach's overture *La Cetia*, which was a possible opera for which Bach also wrote the score, it was performed on 3 February 1763 at the Haydn Hall. Mozart would have heard it when he published in the late 1760s as one of "Six Symphonies" by Haydn and the slow movement begins:



Mozart probably quoted from memory, as he nearly always did when writing down the themes for his piano variations. Oddly enough, the same motive also appears in the Trio of the fourth of the *Acht Menuette*

K. 315a (315g according to Köchel⁶), composed about 1779; quite a transformation of the solemn Bachian theme! The use of this theme in a minuet might be due to the subconscious mind. In the A major concerto, however, the quotation appears in the same key and register as the original, and it might well be a homage to the young son of Johann Sebastian Bach who had died on 1 January 1782. On 1 January 1782 Mozart wrote to his father: "I suppose you have heard that the English Bach is dead? What a loss to the music world!" Christian Bach had exerted a notable influence on Mozart's early style, and this is the first piano concerto Mozart composed after the notice of his death.

As has been mentioned, the Concerto K. 315a (315g) was composed in October 1782, may have been dedicated to him in the third movement to this son (cf. the letter of 1 January 1782, transcription by Paul Badura-Skoda and Christiane Schmid, Salzburg, 1975, p. 5026). Mozart might have rejected it at first, but returned to the first movement; the 5th bar, for instance, is almost identical with the opening. The Hondo matches the original very closely; both works are performed in such a way that

(Badura-Skoda, 1975)

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Autograph published in parts by Artaria 1785
 Copy, St Peter's Salzburg
 Copy, Salzburg Mozarteum
 Copy, Stift Heiligenberg, Upper Austria
 AMA Old Complete Edition, Breitkopf & Hartel
 1880
 AUT Mozart's Autograph of the Cadenzas

The piano parts in §^a and B are almost identical. The latter, however, contains a few formations apparently written by another hand; they seem to be the work of a good musician and it is just possible that they were instigated by Mozart.*

*A MS full score belonging to Prof. Helmut Federhofer proved of little value as a source, being clearly not based on the lost autograph.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Editorial slurs have a vertical stroke through the middle. Other editorial additions are in square brackets. *n2*: the second note in the bar.

First Movement

- | | | |
|--------|----------|---|
| 50, 54 | VII/I/II | AMA continues the slur from the previous measure; <i>p</i> is added before <i>f</i> . |
| 64 | Pf. sh. | <i>A</i> & <i>S²</i> have trill over 2 bars; <i>S¹</i> has no trill. <i>A</i> is authentic. |
| 72 | Pf. sh. | The two-note slur in <i>S¹</i> is probably <i>b7</i> ; in <i>S²</i> it is editorial; Mozart exec. is unknown. See also <i>b7</i> . |
| 79 | Pf. sh. | It has been suggested that <i>S¹</i> has a trill over 2 bars (see <i>b6</i> , 211, 246-8). |
| 88 | Pf. th. | AMA has a trill over 2 bars; <i>S¹</i> has a trill over 2 bars. |
| 92 | Pf. sh. | <i>S¹</i> has a trill over 2 bars; <i>S²</i> has a trill over 2 bars. <i>A</i> did no slur in <i>A</i> . |
| 94 | Pf. sh. | <i>S¹</i> has a trill over 2 bars; <i>S²</i> has a trill over 2 bars. <i>A</i> has a trill over 2 bars. Execution: <i>b113</i> . |
| 96 | Pf. sh. | Execution as above. |
| | | (Editorial correction):  |
| | | Whether this variant goes back to Mozart cannot be ascertained. |
| | | A trill should probably be added here. |
| | Pf. sh. | All sources have slur starting on <i>n1</i> ; probably a mistake by Mozart (cf. <i>b76</i>). Perhaps the first <i>tr</i> in <i>b211</i> was also unintended. |
| 231 | Pf. th. | <i>n3</i> <i>a</i> in all sources; in <i>R</i> it was later changed to <i>B</i> by someone unknown. |
| 269 | Pf. sh. | missing in <i>S¹</i> , <i>S²</i> and <i>R</i> . |
| 283 | VII/I | <i>A</i> & <i>S²</i> have <i>p</i> on <i>n1</i> , <i>AMA</i> on <i>n2</i> . |
| 284-7 | VII/I/II | A slurs each semiquaver group |
| 285-7 | VII/I/II | <i>A</i> has no ties. |

Second Movement

- | | | |
|-------|----------|---|
| 5-6 | VII | A ends slur on n5 |
| 13-14 | VII/I/II | Only AMA has n2 stacc |
| 15 | VII | A has tr on last note |
| 16 | Ob/I/II | Only AMA slurs Ob II; neither slur in A |
| 17 | Ob/I/II | AMA: slurs n1-4; R: slurs Ob II only; no slurs in n1-4 in A |
| 22 | Pf rh | A slurs n1-3 |
| 23 | Pf rh | S1 & R: slur n1-2 |
| 26-27 | Pf rh | wedge accent in A; S1 & R: wedge accent in h27; cf b79-80 |
| 34 | Pf rh | A: two-note turn; R: such |
| 44 | Pf | S1, S2, R: such |
| 48 | Pf | A: such; R: such |
| 52 | Pf | demisemiquavers |
| 69 | (B) | such |
| 73 | (B) | lead-in clearly ends a' - |
| | | other musical editions wrongly give b - a. |
| | | A: end slur on last demisemiquaver |
| | | AMA & R have the trills |
| | | A, S1 & R: |
| | | |
| 102 | VII | A: slurs n1-4; AMA also slurs n1-4 for VII & Ob |
| 104 | Ob/I/II | All sources <i>p</i> (<i>not pp</i>) |

Third Movement

- 9-10 VII A has tr on n1 - surely not authentic.
26 Pf rh Wedge used as accent, not as staccato sign; sim.
b34 & 36

66	Pf rh	A, S' & R make n1 c " & f " but cf b152; S ¹ & R start slur on n2
86	Pf lh	2nd chord as in AMA (cf bb 84-5); A, S ¹ & R add f
102	Ob 1/II	Legato in all old sources; AMA shows only n1 c
113	Pf ch	Most editions wrongly make n2 F instead of H
123	Pf lh	Most editions wrongly make n7 c instead of E
129	Pf lh	Minim as in A & AMA; S ¹ & R min
153	Pf rh	Most editions omit the last note
159	Pf rh	Presumably a torn slurr; S ¹ & R min as in bb73 & 78; R has in b159 a note of the different notation
181	Pf	S ¹ & R:

193 Pf rh S¹ & R: (slur from b192) falling to d'

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