

Preface

The Origins of the Trio

Weber's Trio Op.63, his last chamber music work and probably the best balanced with regard to the relative emphasis on the three instruments, was actually composed mainly in 1818/19 in Dresden, but rooted – geographically as well as historically in his Prague years when he was employed there (1813–1816) as music director of the Stadtschauspiel. The work is presumably to be interpreted as a musical 'memorial' for the trio of friends Weber (piano), Philipp Jurgé (flute) – Johann Baptist Gansbacher (cello). Jurgé, the Prague physician, an excellent amateur violinist, had met Weber on his visit to Prague in December 1811, had become acquainted through him with Gansbacher, and Gansbacher, is not only the dedicatee of the final version of the Trio; intended for him were sketches for flute and piano (1813, WeV P.8) and for flute, viola and piano (1815, WeV PT08, which may also account for the slow 3rd movement of the Trio. This movement points, moreover, to works by Weber's friend, the poet and 'contents', but then he is picking up on the popular melody from the *Mühlenromantik* (see above), and the title *Schäfers-Klage*, just as Wilhelm Ehlers had published such a text in 1813 (see above). In a collection *Gesänge mit Begleitung der Chittara* ['Songs with Guitar accompaniment'] published in Prague in 1815, engaged at the Prague Theatre from 1815, openly courted – as Weber's rival – the soprano singer Sophie Schäfer. It is likely that, in a sublimated form the conflicts could be influencing the music. Another friend of Weber's from Prague, Philipp Jurgé, was witness for the Prague marriage ceremony of Weber and Louise Seidler in 1816. Weber's wife, however, was not present at the wedding, as she was engaged in confidential matters that might be encoded in the musical structure of the Trio. Weber's wife, Sophie, died in 1817, and it is a work dedicated to him. Perhaps that was also the reason that Weber later performed the Trio in private, in the intimacy of semi-public settings, but never on the concert stage.

Precise details about the composing are known only because of the diary. According to Weber's diary the rondo-finale movement was composed between 8 April and 17 May 1818, the first movement (the opening Allegro) and (in conclusion) on the Scherzo between 9 and 12 June 1818. The first sketch of the Trio dates from 23 July 1818 upon completion (in the diary as in the autograph of the sketch, the date is given as 22 July 1818). The movement which Weber did not specifically mention in his records possibly because it was not yet finished, was composed in August 1818 [see above]. In April 1819 (thus long before its competitive premiere in Prague) Weber submitted the work to publication to the Viennese publisher Steiner who, however, rejected it. Weber then approached his Berlin publisher Adolph Martin Schlesinger who accepted the work. Weber's wife Sophie died in 1817, and it is a work dedicated to her. The question now is where the composition went to press – it appeared around 1820.

On the basis of the available sources, the following can be said:

In the case of the Trio Op.63, the composition and reception connection of the sources is extremely close: Only eleven months separated the first sketch from the first fair copy (for proofreading of the galley). The majority of the extant sources date from the period of the first year of work. The only exceptions are individual fragmentary autograph sketches (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Weberiana Cl. I, 22 C/D). From the larger complex of surviving material, however, we must merely cite folios with (ottings to) passages from the 4th movement that may stem from the period between April/May 1818. These sketches are merely of genetic interest for the work; they were not used in the final version.

The main source for the edition is the autograph fair copy (London, British Library, Egerton 2791). It was, however, not the final manuscript, completed on 25 July 1819. The relatively few changes made as it was being written down (including omissions, also some still substantial interventions in part-writing) show that the composition must have been completed essentially within the (mostly lost) sketches, and only a few refinements were still necessary. Weber, however – as in most of the fair copies – dispensed with a thorough marking of dynamics, articulation and phrasing. Extremely detailed instructions are found in part, whilst at the same time there are many gaps in the marking. Supporting this, a discarded fragment from the fair copy (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Weberiana Cl. I, 22, 8f. E/F) is to be mentioned. The composer removed the folio from the autograph after he had made a mistake in the 4th movement: As he noticed the omission of bars 122–127, he took the folio out and rewrote the page. Interestingly enough, found in the first draft are differences from the final version with respect to articulation, phrasing and dynamics. Since both drafts were intended as integral parts of the fair copy, but they each reflect the author's intentions in the final stage of composition, the variants of the fragments were therefore taken into consideration for the edition.

The finished fair copy was model for the engraver's model (Washington, Library of Congress, ML 96, W 436). Around 20 August 1819 Weber had it copied by Lauterbach, one of his chief Dresden copyists. Certainly, the copy does not transcribe the original text of the autograph completely without loss. The copy is – aside from wrong notes, the equalization of differences in strokes and dots and falsification of Weber's typical forms of appoggiatura and grace note – very careless, especially with respect to extending slurs and marking dynamics. A special problem is Lauterbach's unclear dynamic marking, which led to the similarity of *f* and *ff* markings. As usual with engraver's models, Weber added besides the title numerous verbal performance markings as well as directions especially for the dynamics, articulation and phrasing. Since, though, Weber's additions in the engraver's model were made without recourse to the autograph, the composer's additions found in the engraver's model are always added to Lauterbach's version, thus adding in contradiction to the fair copy in individual cases.

The first edition of the parts (Berlin, Schlesinger, PN '1053' or '1053', respectively) was published in 1820 from the engraver's model. The first proofs were sent to Weber in June 1820; he corrected them in his publishing house on 25 June. The engraver adopted the text of the engraver's model, even though there were many wrong interpretations; thus there is also loss here in comparison with the autograph. This loss was compensated for by Weber's corrections; unlike his reduction of the engraver's additions, however, he did not fall back on recourse to the fair copy. Weber needed a score copy for the proofreading of the parts, but he did not have such a copy as such was available to him in 1820. Weber's interventions in the musical text are therefore often consistent, but rather deal, on the contrary, only with certain points: some are evident, others are less so. In the end, the model remains. Since the proofs are not extant, in the case of discrepancies between the engraver's model and the final edition, whether the wrong interpretations of the engraver or else later interventions by Weber himself are responsible, or which of the variants, has to be weighed.

The dilemma that none of the present sources provides a clear picture of the music intended for publication, forces the editor to a conditional measure: The autograph serves as principal source, since it is completely authentic. The other sources are used insofar as they add information practically to the autograph or conclusively balance out the insufficiencies of the autograph by means of editorial additions. In this respect the editor has carried out what Weber did in the engraver's model, but on a much larger scale than the engraver's model: The complete transcription of the autograph is not possible, but the editor adds the interpretational additions the composer made in preparation for the publication of the work. There remain problematic cases in which the editor has to choose between the autograph fair copy, on the one hand, and Weber's additions in the engraver's model, on the other. If it is clear from the sources – or at least very likely – that the additions in the engraver's model were originally in the autograph and were finally in the autograph were later legitimized by Weber's decision, then the editor follows the procedure of individual cases in contrast to the text of the principal source, i.e., goes back to the autograph in such cases.

Additional editorial additions are based on the comparison sources, i.e., predominantly on the autograph, but also on the engraver's model, and, more rarely, on the copyist's additions which Weber did not accept in the engraver's model, or on the first edition (when it is likely that differences go back to a revision by Weber). The editor does not indicate which source is used by the editor. Evidence as to which source in particular underlies the editor's additions can be found in the Weber Complete Edition. The interested reader is strongly advised to consult the Weber Complete Edition, which is the most reliable source on the Weber Complete Edition. Editorial additions are indicated there by square brackets.

It must be noted that the editor's additions, though, could be made clear in the music text through bracketing. Such cases occur frequently, for example, the turns in the trill in the 4th movement, respectively, of Vc, b182, and Vcl, b183, which are only roughly indicated in the autograph, correctly placed in the engraver's model and are documented in the Weber Complete Edition and are not explained again in detail within this edition. For interventions in the music text which are based in a greater extent on the editor's (personally-coloured) interpretative additions, the editor does not, though, explain them. Asterisks in the music text refer to such selected individual passages. These are not primary text layers (pitch and duration; exception; movement IV, b110, see below), but the fine details of articulation, phrasing and dynamics; they are therefore explained in the following paragraph 'On the interpretation'. Annotated in the same manner are also such passages in which additional variants (i.e., derived from the sources) differing from the reading favoured by the editor, are conceivable, and/or where an all-too rudimentary interpretative marking necessitates suggested solutions.

Yet, the edition is not to be interpreted in the narrower sense as a practical edition, adapting the music text as quasi-practical for performance. Rather, it follows the text of the Weber Complete Edition, which means an authentic text documentation, thus faithful to the sources, which in the individual case can be quite deficient with respect to the implementation of marking. Wherever the sources allow the musician latitude for interpretation, the appearance of explicitness should not be restored by standardization or by aligning parallel passages. Furthermore, the clear marking of

the additions in accordance with the comparison sources (in parentheses) and/or by the editor [in square brackets] offers the interpreter the possibility of also making a different decision in each case. The creative engagement of the musician with the music text should be especially called for in this sense and promoted.

Interpretation

a) On the Designation and Notation of the Piano

As Weber had also done in other works with piano, in the autograph of the Trio he uses the designation 'Pianoforte' (in the German title) and 'Cembalo' (in the Italian headings for the 2nd–4th movements) side by side, which according to the heading to indicate a change from hammer-struck to quill-plucked piano. The heading of the first movement is a typical syncopated mixed form: In addition to 'Flauto' in Italian and 'Pianoforte' used by Weber, one finds 'Violoncello' – except 'Violoncello' – in no way unusual at this time – which the 'Violoncello' of the title refers to. In the first three movements II–IV is this resolved by the regular Italian form 'Violoncello'. This edition retains Weber's peculiarity of always notating low parts for the left hand in the right hand staves and the left hand in other staves where space is available, in order to avoid ledger lines. This is particularly important for the reader who is accustomed exclusively to the appearance of a modern woodwind instrument. It is also important to indicate the crossing over of the left hand in movement I, b93), but perhaps less so the other movements. In this substitution, with respect to the pitch of tones often being easier to comprehend than the notation, it is better to follow the example of this edition also follows as far as possible the autograph in this regard. The same applies to the notation of bassoon octaves, only in a few places when Weber's notation appears misleading. At one place (1st movement, bb98f), Weber notes a bassoon part with a single note, which is musically not playable. In both staves between octaves of the left hand and bassoon, however, the bassoon part is absolutely given sustained notes (crotchets and dotted crotchet, respectively) and of course the bassoon part is not struck again after the bassoon note has faded. It is understandable that Weber did not explicitly verify that he had not in the least just forgotten to write the bassoon part in the first place so that merely the semiquaver would be played. Presumably the bassoon part was added later, b99, and the bassoon part in b99.

b) On the Dynamics

Weber's dynamic markings are not always clearly legible, and the copyist of the engraver's model did not consistently indicate absolute dynamic levels valid up to the next change in notation or just a few bars. Thus, Weber partly uses a crescendo in order to lead more or less directly to a higher dynamic level; but the ensuing fall in dynamic level is not specified. On the other hand, dynamic levels are often found numerous repeated, only apparently redundant. This is particularly true of the bassoon part. Weber like to use dynamics that are superimposed with *pp* or *f* with *ff*, in order thereby to emphasize them. As an example we see that Weber rarely further adjusts the individual notation, so that the two dynamics are superimposed, so that a change of dynamic marking takes place – here the interpretation of the two dynamics must also take into account the piano and react to it in chamber-musical cooperation. The dynamic *ff* in b91 is a good example of this. In b91, the dynamic *ff* is followed by a dynamic *p* and subsequent > in which the accent can have two kinds of meaning. The first meaning is that of the attainment of the attained dynamic-level goal, though it can also have, if taken together with the *p*, the meaning of a dynamic level. Since the copyist of the engraver's model writes accent markings below the notes to which they belong, both dynamics superimposed and superimposed one to the other also form an integrated whole spatially in the appearance of the musical text – this is destroyed by the standardization of the modern music-text image.

In this connection it is also important to inspect the dynamics. Individual passages of the music text demand explanatory remarks:

Movement I: The copyist of the engraver's model possibly placed the *ff* for the Pf at b83 on his own authority, corresponding to the entry of the Vc at b82. Since Weber had not objected, though, upon reading the proofs of the first edition, the addition was taken over. The *ff* in b86 would then be read as confirmation. It would be just as conceivable, though, that Weber intended a gradual heightening of the dynamics up to b86.

Movement II:

Bars 91, 93 From the autograph in b91, the copyist of the engraver's model adopted, in fact, the accent in the Pf, but not the *ff* of the Fl; in the first edition the accent is also eliminated. According to the autograph, already conceivable in all three instruments would be a change to the *ff* in b91; the accent in the Pf could be viewed as a clue to this, whereas according to the engraver's model and first edition, the change to the *ff* occurred first in b93. None of the

two possibilities can be definitely given priority, therefore also the (if need be, redundant) dynamic addition in b93 was adopted from the comparison sources.

Movement III:

Bars 1ff. In none of the sources are there instructions for the dynamics of Fl and Vc: the melody that roams through the parts in bb1–21, should stand out against the accompaniment.

Movement IV:

Bars 81f. In the autograph Weber put an *f* in the Vc in b82; in the engraver's model, however, he added another (deleting the *f*) an *f* in b81 and the accent in b82.

Bars 133bff. In the autograph Weber marked only the thematic entries of the four voices. In the engraver's model adopted a *fr* in b136, Vc and b142, Pf (left hand), forget; however, Weber added an *f*; likewise in b133b for the Fl. Apparently the theme should stand out more strongly. The notes are held back somewhat (if necessary, with a crescendo, cf. bb136–138).

Bars 194, 196. In the autograph the *p* in the Vc simply refers to a temporary dynamic change in the bassoon. In the engraver's model as in the first edition all three instruments are marked *p*. The *p* placed in b196 in the autograph in b196 does not mean a reversal in the dynamic level, but merely an intensification of the dynamic contrast, a renewed reinforcement, as the *ff* placed at this passage in the engraver's model clearly indicates.

c) On the Articulation and Phrasing

Frequent problems arise through unclear or overly precise slurs. The following examples will show evidence of ambiguously or imprecisely defined slurs in the autograph, engraver's model and first edition, and based on the readings from the engraver's model and/or first edition, corrections and additions. For further details see the detailed comments in the Editorial Report of the Complete Edition. Standard indications are used here, though editorial commentary.

Movement I:

Bars 57f. End of the slur for the Fl in b57, which is continued in b58, corresponds in accordance with the engraver's model and first edition.

Bars 61–64. In the autograph, unclear and one note too short, the slur (Fl and Pf (left hand)) from b61, slur ends with the 1st note, b64, where new slurs begin. The slurs were corrected in accordance with the Fl and in accordance with the engraver's model and first edition.

Bars 68f. In the autograph the first slur begins with the eighth note of the 2nd note, b69 and thereby overlapping with the following measure. The slurs were shortened in accordance with the Fl and in accordance with the engraver's model and first edition.

Bars 121–123. In the autograph, the second slur beginning was corrected in accordance with the Fl and in accordance with the engraver's model and first edition.

Bar 142. In the autograph, a modulation is indicated imprecisely by Weber in the Fl and Pf (right hand): The slur begins with the 1st note of the right-hand between d² and d-sharp². The slurs were shortened in accordance with the Fl and in accordance with the engraver's model and first edition. Alternatively, though, a slur up to the end of the bar (as in the first edition) would be more appropriate.

Bar 162f. The slurs initially indicated by Weber in the autograph in the Fl, b162f, are cancelled from the slur headings in the engraver's model.

The slurs added by Weber in the engraver's model only for the left hand of the Pf in b2 are presumably also transferred to the Fl and Vc, as well as to bb3/4.

Movement III:

BB47f. The articulation markings placed in the autograph in the Pf only in b1 as reference to the further execution are more likely at first to be read as dots, for the 3rd note more likely as a stroke; dots seem more appropriate in view of the *pizzicato* in the Vc.

Movement IV:

Bar 51 in the autograph Weber notated staccato dots, in the engraver's model both parts are unmarked. In the first edition strokes are added for the Fl unlike in bb47f. (presumably because of Weber's correction in the proofs), the Pf (right hand) remained, though, unmarked. In case the strokes are deemed valid, they must also be transferred to bb47f.

Bars 59–61 In the autograph Weber notated dots for the right hand only in b59 – it remains unclear whether the (presumably added) slur should replace the dots probably notated first. In the engraver's model and in the first edition only the left hand has dots. In the autograph, the slur endings of the Pf remain unclear through a change of system before b61 (in the engraver's model likewise). The two slurs go well beyond the bar line after b60, thus should probably extend to the beginning of b61, although they do not commence again in the new line (in contrast to the ties of Fl and Vc). In the first edition both slurs end with b60. The slur for the left hand is presumably to be seen more as a marking of the connecting phrase than as an articulation instruction. It suggests taking over the articulation of Fl or Vc, bb58f, or else limiting the slur as a legato direction to the 2nd half of b60.

Bars 77–81 The writer of the engraver's model had cut the slur of the Vc extending in the autograph from b77 to b81¹ very short, though ending with a stroke there. Weber added the phrasing that is now employed in the first edition, now letting it end with b7²; it is taken over in this form.

Bar 133a The contradiction in the articulation between Fl and Pf (right hand) came about through a change of system and was retained in all sources. A differentiation between the two instruments does not seem to have been intended.

Bars 144–150 The slur for the left hand in b144b (in the autograph and engraver's model) is not present in the first edition, added by Weber in the engraver's model above the right hand in b144. This is also the case in the first edition, where the scale ascent in b145 should be heard legato or non-legato, on the other hand, the first edition does not seem to be intended.

Bars 203–209 in the autograph Weber wrote dots after the notes in the basso continuo part (Vc, cello, double bass). The copyist did not take over the dots in the engraver's model, and Weber did not add them in the first edition either (bb203f).

These, on the other hand, the engraver of the first edition changed to strokes, which were then converted into circles (which circles appear (presumably from Weber's corrections in the proofs) in bb203–209 in the engraver's model). Therefore, all dots from the autograph were interpreted here as strokes.

Bars 218–221 The articulation marking in the soprano is not present in the autograph (dots), but in the engraver's model (strokes, Pt, bb21f). In the engraver's model the copyist did not take over this stroke, and Weber did not add it in the first edition either. Weber simply copied the lacking strokes in bb21³. Weber did not add the stroke in b221, as in the autograph.

Bars 224–226 In the autograph, in front of the Vc, the first edition has a stroke with three dots (also b224b).

This marking is lacking in the engraver's model, and in the first edition it is replaced by a circle (the erasure of the 3rd dot) may be traced back to Weber's corrections in the proofs.

d) Further Remarks:

Movement II

Bars 45–49 The connection between the first and second endings in the engraver's model in b45 and 56 to the following dotted note is explained by the fact that in the first edition there is only one slur in b47 (as also in b45) is placed on the first note of the basso continuo part. This would also be the case if based on Weber's corrections in the proofs, but could also be the result of the engraver's model (the slur begins in the 2nd bar of the basso continuo part from the preceding bar).

Bar 62 In the engraver's model (right hand) in the autograph, Weber notated merely the shorthand symbol for repetition (double bar line). The process of the signatur is not to be repeated is shown by the written-out

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Vorwort

Zur Entstehung des Trios

Webers Trio op. 63, sein letztes und hinsichtlich der Gewichtung der drei Instrumente wohl ausgewogenste Kammermusikwerk, entstand zwar überwiegend 1818/19 in Dresden, wurde aber sowohl musikalisch als auch geschichtlich in seinen Prager Jahren, in denen er als Musikdirektor am dortigen Ständetheater angestellt war (1813–1816). Das Werk ist vermutlich als musikalisches „Denkmal“ für die Freunde-Trios Webers (Philipp Jungh (Flöte) – Johann Baptist Gängbacher (Cello) zu verstehen. Der Prager Arzt Jungh, inzwischen in Rom tätig, auf der Flöte, den Weber bei seinem Prag-Besuch im Dezember 1817 durch seinen Komponisten-Kollegen Gängbacher kennengelernt hatte, ist nicht nur der Widmungsgegenstand, sondern auch ihm waren auch ältere Variationen für Flöte und Klavier (1813, WeV P.8) bzw. für Flöte und Cello (1814, WeV P.10) zugedacht, die wohl als Vorlage für den langsamsten III. Satz dienten. Diese Variationsidee basiert auf sehr persönliche programmatische „Inhalte“ des Werks hin, greift er doch inhaltlich auf die Melodienvarianzen auf und zwar mit den Melodieverlauten und dem Titel Schäfers-Klavierstücke die 1813 in Prag uraufgeführten *Gesänge mit Begleitung der Chitarra bei Cotta* (mit einem Text von Joseph Schäfer, der später später als 1815 am Prager Theater engagierte Sänger Ehlers bemühte sich im Herbst des Jahres, die Kompositionen des Webers – um die Gunst der Schauspielerin Caroline Brandt; die Konflikte konnten jedoch nicht verhindert werden) auf. Immerhin teilte Jungh in seinem Tagebuch wie im Autograph des Trios schriftlich seine Meinung, dass die Komposition „sehr gut“ sei und sie in seinen Aufzeichnungen möglicherweise deshalb nicht aufgenommen wurden, weil sie „zu leicht“ sei. Dies ist wahrscheinlich der Grund, dass Weber seine Komposition später nur im privaten Rahmen und nicht in einer Aufführung oder auf der Konzertbühne vortrug.

Genaue Angaben zur Komposition liegen nun vor: Sie begann am 2. April 1819 mit dem I. Satz und der finale Rondo-Satz zwischen dem 8. April und 12. Mai 1819, während der Scherzo-Satz zwischen dem 12. und 16. Mai (Schließend) am Scherzo erst zwischen dem 9. und 25. Juni 1819 abgeschlossen wurde. Die Komposition wurde am 20. oder 21. August 1819 im Tagebuch wie im Autograph des Trios schriftlich fertiggestellt. Es ist möglich, dass Weber die Komposition im Sommer 1819 in seinen Aufzeichnungen möglicherweise deshalb nicht aufgenommen wurde, weil sie „zu leicht“ sei. Dies ist wahrscheinlich der Grund, dass Weber seine Komposition später nur im privaten Rahmen und nicht in einer Aufführung oder auf der Konzertbühne vortrug.

Zu den Entwürfen der Komposition siehe „Methodische Richtlinien“.

Die Entwürfe der Komposition sind im Zeitablauf so eng miteinander verbunden, dass die Abgrenzung der Quellen äußerst eng: Zwischen der Anfertigung der spätromantischen Reinschrift und der Dokumentation liegen lediglich ein Monat. Die Mehrzahl der überlieferten Quellen sind dabei in einem einzigen Komplex zusammengefasst. Einzigere Ausnahme sind einzelne fragmentarische **autographische Entwürfe** (Autographen der ersten Seite des IV. Satzes, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Weberiana Cl. I, 22 C/D). Aus dem größeren Komplex sind lediglich zwei Blätter mit Notizen zu Passagen aus dem IV. Satz erhalten, die aus der Reinschrift stammen dürften. Diese Entwürfe sind lediglich werkgenetisch von Interesse; für die Ausgabe sind sie nicht berücksichtigt.

Die Basis für die Edition ist die **autographie Reinschrift** (London, British Library, Egerton 2791). Sie wurde am Ende der Komposition vermerkt, am 25. Juli 1819 abgeschlossen. Relativ wenige während der Entstehung vorgenommene Änderungen (teils aufgrund von Verschreibungen, teils auch noch substantielle Eingriffe in die Auszeichnung) bezeugen, dass die Komposition bereits in den (überwiegend verschollenen) Entwürfen im Wesentlichen ausgereift gewesen sein muss und nur noch wenige Feinkorrekturen nötig waren. Weber verzichtete fast – wie in den meisten seiner Reinschriften – auf eine durchgehende Auszeichnung bezüglich Dynamik, Artikulation und Phrasierung. Teils finden sich außerst detaillierte Angaben, teils ist die Bezeichnung lückenhaft.

Ergänzend ist ein verworfenes Fragment aus der Reinschrift (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Weberiana Cl. I, 22, Bl. E/F) zu nennen. Das Blatt wurde vom Komponisten aus dem Autograph entnommen, nachdem er sich im IV. Satz verschrieben hatte: Als er die Auslassung der T. 122–127 bemerkte, trennte er das Blatt heraus und schrieb die Seite neu. Interessanterweise finden sich hinsichtlich Artikulation, Phrasierung und Dynamik in der Erstniederschrift Abweichungen von der endgültigen Version. Da beide Niederschriften als Bestandteil der Reinschrift vorgesehen waren, spiegeln sie aber jeweils den Autorwillen im letzten Stadium der Komposition; die Varianten des Fragments wurden daher bei der Edition berücksichtigt.

Die fertige Reinschrift war Vorlage für die **Stichvorlage** (Washington, Library of Congress, ML 96. W 436). Weber ließ sie um den 20. August 1819 von Lauterbach, einem seiner Dresdner Hauptkopisten, kopieren. Allerdings gibt die Abschrift den ursprünglichen Text des Autographs nicht verlustfrei wieder. Die Kopie ist – abgesehen von falschen Tönen, der Nivellierung der Unterscheidung von Strich und Punkt und der Verfälschung der typisch Weberschen Vorschlags- bzw. Nachschlagsformen – gerade hinsichtlich der Ausdehnung von Bogen und dynamischen Angaben sehr freizügig. Ein besonderes Problem ist Lauterbachs undeutliche Dynamik-Bezeichnungen, die zu Annahmen **f**- und **ff**-Bezeichnungen führte. Wie bei Stichvorlagen üblich, ergänzte Weber neben den von Lauterbach verfassten Vortragsbezeichnungen sowie Angaben speziell zur Dynamik, Artikulation und Phrasierung, die in den Noten der Stichvorlage allerdings ohne Refkurs auf das Autograph vorgenommen wurden, schließlich die von Lauterbach zu findenden Zusätze des Komponisten immer an die Version Lauterbachs an, stehend an einer Einheit zur Reinschrift.

Die von der Hauptquelle kommen allerdings durch Klammerung im Notentext verdeutlicht werden. Die Konkurrenz (wie beispielsweise die im Autograph falsch notierten, in der Stichvorlage richtig korrigierten Lösungsvorschläge im IV. Satz zum Vc., T. 182 bzw. zur Fl., T. 265) sind im Kritischen Bericht der Gesamtausgabe nicht aufgeführt und werden im Rahmen dieser Ausgabe nicht nochmals im Einzelnen erläutert. Bei Eingriffen in den Notentext ist zu beachten, dass die Handquelle, die in starkerem Maße auf einer wertenden (persönlich gefärbten) Interpretation des Notentextes beruht, hier nicht berücksichtigt wird. Der Herausgeber kann daher nicht garantieren, dass dieser allerdings Rechenschaft über seine Entscheidungen: Sternchen im Notentext oder Klammern im Autograph auf solche ausgewählten Einzelstellen hinweisen. Dabei handelt es sich in der Regel nicht um die primäre Textschicht (Komplexität und -dauer: Ausnahme: Satz IV, T. 110, s. u.), sondern um Details zur Artikulation, Phrasierung und Dynamik, die werden daher im nachfolgenden Absatz „Zur Interpretation“ erläutert. Auf dieselbe Art annotiert werden auch solche Passagen, in denen zusätzlich zu der vom Herausgeber favorisierten Lesung abweichende Varianten denkbar (d. h. aus den Quellen abzuleiten) sind, bzw. wo eine allzu rudimentäre Interpretations-Bezeichnung oder Lösungsvorschläge nötig macht.

Dabei versteht sich die Edition nicht als praktische Ausgabe im engeren Sinne, die den Notentext quasi spielpraktisch einrichtet. Sie folgt vielmehr dem Text der Weber-Gesamtausgabe, der eine authentische, also quellengetreue Text-Dokumentation beabsichtigt, die im Einzelfall hinsichtlich der Ausführungsbezeichnung durchaus defizitär sein kann.

Dort wo die Quellen Interpretationsräume für den Musiker lassen, soll nicht durch Normierung bzw. Parallelstellen- Angleichung der Anschein von Eindeutigkeit erweckt werden. Zudem bietet die deutliche Kennzeichnung der Zusätze in Übereinstimmung mit den Vergleichsquellen (In runden Klammern) bzw. durch den Herausgeber (In eckigen Klammern) dem Interpreten die Möglichkeit, Im Einzelfall auch anders zu entscheiden. Die kreative Auseinandersetzung des Musikers mit dem Notentext soll in diesem Sinne besonders gefordert und gefördert werden.

Zur Interpretation

a) Zur Besetzung und Notierung des Tasteninstruments

Wie auch in anderen Werken mit Klavier benutzt Weber im Autograph des Trios neben dem Klavier die „Pianoforte“ (im deutschen Titel) und „Cembalo“ (in den italienischen Vorsätzen zu den Sätzen II–IV) sowie „Violoncello“ (im Titel) und „Violoncello“ (in den italienischen Vorsätzen zu den Sätzen II–IV). Der Vorsatz des ersten Satzes ist als „Cembalo“ beschriftet, obwohl es sich um eine Mischform: neben dem italienischen „Flauto“ und dem von Weber im Deutschen beschriebenen „Klarinetten“ handelt. Die Bezeichnung „Violoncello“ ist in den Vorsätzen zu den Sätzen II–IV von der regulären italienischen Form „Violoncello“ angelehnt worden. In der Edition beibehalten wird Webers Eigenart, zur Erspannis einer größeren Spannung zwischen den beiden Händen die entsprechenden Takte aus den Notenblättern zu trennen. Um dies zu ermöglichen, sind die Passagen der linken Hand im jeweils anderen System zu notieren. Dass dort Platz auf dem Notenblatt fehlt, ist kein Problem, da die linke Hand in diesen Passagen ausschließlich an ein stärker normiertes modernes Notenbild gewöhnt ist. Das Übergreifen der linken Hand im 1. Satz, T. 93f., ist aber nicht so leicht abzulesen wie die entsprechenden Takte im 2. Satz, T. 103f., wo die linke Hand ebenfalls übergreift. Dies ist vor allem dann der Fall, wenn die linke Hand die Tonhöhen bezüglich der Tonhöhen oft leichter zu erfassen als die rechte Hand. Eine Lösung dieser Schwierigkeit ist in der Notationsform nicht vorgesehen, hat der Herausgeber in die Notationsform einen Plan.

An einer Stelle (1. Satz, T. 98ff.) notierte Weber im Autograph das „Liedertönen“ („Liegetönen“), was technisch nicht ausführbar ist: Zwischen Oktavgriffen der linken Hand kann es nicht zwischen den Akkorden wechseln, die gleichzeitig in beiden Systemen Liegetöne (Viertelnoten bzw. punktierte Achtelnoten) genannt werden können, da die Taste von unten (die „Unterhand“) nicht mehr benutzt werden kann. Da die Tasten von oben (die „Oberhand“) nicht mehr benutzt werden können, kann die linke Hand die Tondauer genahmen. Der Wechsel der Behörungsrichtung in T. 98 bzw. die „Unterhand“-Technik wurde in der Edition vergessen, da sie nicht mehr vorkommen würde, die Notenhalbe im 5. Takt der 1. Satz (T. 98) wurde in der Edition in die 2. Hälfte des 4. Takts übertragen. Vermutlich sollte der Takt 98 wiederum zweimal gespielt werden, um die „Unterhand“-Technik zu spielen wären.

b) Zeit-Dynamik

Webers dynamische Rezeptionstheorie ist ebenso wie die klassische Theorie des Hörens als absolute; bis zur nächsten gegensätzlichen Note wiederholend, und als vorübergehend wirksam. So verwendet Weber für die *f*-Komplexe eine Form, die die Wirkung des „Anschwellen“ mehr Gewicht zu verfeinert; fokussiert auf die nachste Note, während die vorherige abgeschwächt wird. Andererseits sind in *f*- oder *ff*-Komplexen oft mehrere Töne gleichzeitig anwesend, was die *f*- oder *ff*-Zeichnungen zu finden, die lediglich eine Bestätigung der Laute darstellen.

Die Veränderungen, etwa nehme man das *p* und *pp* oder *f* und *ff*, um nur zwei Beispiele zu nennen, sind nicht unbedingt ein solches Prinzip aber einmal fixiert, so passt Weber die nachfolgenden Sätze – also die thematische Substanz in eine andere Stimme, so findet keine Veränderung statt – hier ist der Interpret gefordert, der die thematischen Verläufe im Sinne des Komponisten mitberücksichtigen und darauf reagieren muss.

„Von der Zeichenkette „-“ trennt die Kopplung von — und nachfolgendem - , wobei der Akzent zweierlei Bedeutung haben kann: die Betonung (und gewissemaßen die Betonung) der erreichten Ziellautstärke, ggf. aber auch einen Hinweis auf den Wert des vorangestellten Notenwerts. Da Webers Akzentzeichen sehr häufig unter den dazugehörigen Noten schreibt, bilden die beiden Zeichen die geschlossenes und auferhander bezogenen Zeichen im autographen Notenbild auch räumlich eine Einheit, was durch die Normierung des modernen Notenbildes zerstört.“

und Erhöhen des Nutzenfests verlangen darüber hinaus hinsichtlich der Dynamik nach erläuternden Bemerkungen:

¹⁰ Auch der Kopist der Stichvorlage setzte das *ff* zum Pf. T. 83 möglicherweise eigenmächtig, korrespondierend zum Einsatz des Vc. T. 82. Da Weber allerdings bei der Korrektur der Probeabzüge des Erstdrucks keinen Anstoß genommen hat, wurde der Zusatz übernommen. Das *ff* in T. 86 wäre dann als Bekräftigung zu lesen. Genauso wäre allerdings denkbar, dass Weber im Pf. eine allmäßliche Steigerung der Dynamik bis T. 86 intendierte.