



JOSEPH MARTIN KRAUS

1756–1792

Sinfonie i c-moll

Symphony in C Minor

VB 142

Källkritisk utgåva av/Critical edition by Richard Engländer

Levande Musikarv och Kungl. Musikaliska akademien

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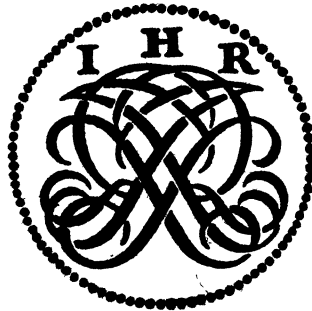
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MONUMENTA MUSICAE SVECICAE: 2

J. M. KRAUS

Sinfonie c-moll

(1783)



ALMQVIST & WIKSELL

GÖTEBORG STOCKHOLM UPPSALA

JOSEPH MARTIN KRAUS

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2

Works by / Werke von

JOSEPH MARTIN KRAUS

I

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Sinfonie c-moll/C Minor

Herausgegeben von / Edited by

RICHARD ENGLÄNDER



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VORBERICHT

DIE EPOCHE GUSTAVS III. von Schweden, die sogenannte „Gustavianische Zeit“ erhält ihr kulturelles Gepräge nicht allein durch eine Fülle einheimischer schwedischer Talente auf dem Gebiete der Literatur und der bildenden Kunst, sondern zugleich durch den nahen Kontakt mit den geistigen und den künstlerischen Strömungen Zentraleuropas. Das Phänomen der „Gustavianischen Oper“ macht Stockholm frühzeitig zur Hochburg für die Pflege Glucks und lockt gegen 1780 einige deutsche Musiker von Rang wie J. G. Naumann, G. J. Vogler, J. C. F. Häffner und J. M. Kraus nach Stockholm. Von ihnen erscheint der aus Miltenberg am Main stammende Joseph Martin Kraus (1756–1792) als derjenige der, konzessionsloser als jede andere Musikerpersönlichkeit, sich mit Gustavianischer Geisteshaltung identifizieren sollte¹. Kraus kam 1778 in Begleitung eines Göttinger Studienfreundes, des schwedischen Literaten Carl Stridsberg, nach Stockholm, wurde 1781 zum zweiten, 1788 zum ersten schwedischen Hofkapellmeister ernannt. Werke wie die schwedischen Opern „Proserpin“ (sic!) und „Aeneas i Carthago“, wie die Begräbniskantate für Gustav III., wie eine Anzahl seiner Beiträge zur Sinfonie und zur Kammermusik gehören zu den grossen Leistungen jener Epoche.

Innerhalb des instrumentalen Schaffens von Kraus nimmt die Sinfonie in c-moll, deren Partitur nach einem Eintrag in das Originalmanuskript mit: Wien 1783 zu datieren ist, durch ihre Entstehungsgeschichte wie durch ihr weiteres Schicksal einen besonderen

Platz ein. Der Sinfonie kommt ausdrucks-mässig und kompositionstechnisch eine Schlüsselstellung im Gesamtwerk des deutsch-schwedischen Komponisten zu: Sie geht in ihrer Grundkonzeption und ihrer Grundsubstanz auf einen früheren sinfonischen Versuch von besonderer Eigenart zurück. Über alle personalgeschichtlichen und personalkünstlerischen Eigenschaften hinaus erscheint uns das Werk als charakteristisches Zeugnis der Gustavianischen Epoche in Schweden und als extremes Beispiel für die erwähnte enge kulturelle Verbindung des damaligen Stockholm mit den Hauptstädten des Kontinents.

Gewiss war der Gedanke an die Zukunft des Stockholmer Opernhauses und an eigene Opernpläne, zumal die Beendigung des „Aeneas i Carthago“, das treibende Moment für Kraus, als er sich, mit einem Stipendium König Gustavs III. von Schweden, 1782 auf eine mehrjährige europäische Reise begab, und es ist natürlich, dass er selbst den engen Kontakt mit Gluck in Wien von vornherein als Hauptziel und späterhin als Höhepunkt seiner Reisen betrachtete. Aber ebenso natürlich ist, dass für einen Musiker, der im Mannheimer Milieu aufgewachsen war und bereits eine vielseitige Instrumentalproduktion hinter sich hatte, die Wiener Monate auch in anderer Hinsicht bedeutungsvoll wurden. Diese c-moll Sinfonie hat Joseph Haydn kennengelernt und bewundert. Er hat nach glaubwürdiger Überlieferung ein Manuskript des Werkes vom Komponisten als Geschenk erhalten, der ihn 1783 in Wien

¹ Zur Literatur siehe F. S. Silverstolpe, Biographie af Kraus, Stockholm 1833 (anonym erschienen); B. Anrep-Nordin, Studier över Jos. Mart. Kraus, (Svensk Tidskrift för Musikforsk. V u. VI, 1923 u. 1924), auch selbständig erschienen Sthlm 1924; K. F. Schreiber, Biographie über den Odenwälder Komponisten Joseph Martin Kraus (Buchen 1928); ders., Verzeichnis der musikalischen Werke von Jos. Kraus, (Archiv für Musikwissenschaft VII 1925, S. 477 ff.); K. Meyer, Ein Musiker des Göttinger Hainbundes, Jos. Mart. Kraus (Zeitschrift für Musikwissenschaft IX, S. 468 ff.);

S. Walin, Beiträge zur Geschichte der schwedischen Sinfonik (Sthlm 1941); R. Engländer, J. M. Kraus und die Gustavianische Oper (Skrifter utgivna av K. Humanistiska Vetenskaps-Samfundet i Uppsala. 36: 1; Uppsala 1943); ders., Artikel Kraus in Sohlmans Musiklexikon und in Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart (MGG); ders., Jos. Mart. Kraus (Svensk Tidskr. för Musikforskning XXXVIII 1956); ders., Die Gustavianische Oper (Arch. f. Musikwissensch. XVI 1959).

und Esterház aufsuchte¹. Ja, man hat allen Grund anzunehmen, dass Haydn wenigstens indirekt Einfluss auf die definitive Gestaltung des Werkes gehabt hat. Wir sind in diesem Fall in der glücklichen Lage, an einem konkreten Beispiel bis in Einzelheiten hinein feststellen zu können, wie sich die sinfonischen Forderungen des Sturm und Drang-Künstlers Kraus in der unmittelbaren Berührung mit der Wiener Klassik wandeln und steigern.

Die „Wiener Sinfonie“ geht, wie bereits angedeutet wurde, auf ein früheres orchestrales Werk des Komponisten zurück, auf eine Sinfonie in cis-moll, die in die ersten schwedischen Jahre, spätestens ins Jahr 1781 gehören dürfte². Es handelt sich, kurz gesagt, um eine Monumentalisierung, in gewissem Sinne auch um eine Entromantisierung jenes Urbildes — schon die Tonartübertragung von cis-moll nach c-moll ist bezeichnend. Aus einer Kammersinfonie, die den Stimmungen des Göttinger Sturm und Drang und dem Stil der Krauschen Streichquartette nahesteht und in der die Empfindsamkeit und das ruhelose Temperament des Komponisten eher von impulsiven kurzen Phrasen als von scharf umrissenen Themen ausgehen, wird ein Werk, das stärkstes Gewicht legt auf einen grosszügigen Ausbau von Themengruppen im Sinne des „Sonatensatzes“. Neue und prägnante Kontraste werden eingeführt — so in Allegro I das Unisonomotiv Takt 20 oder das Epilogthema Takt 117 ff., womit der erste Satz der Sinfonie ein klar periodisiertes wirkliches Gesangsthema erhält. Vorher nur knapp angedeutete Kontraste werden verschärft und verdeutlicht, siehe den Es-dur Abschnitt in Satz II, Takt 28 ff. Das Miniaturmenuett, das vom Wiener Standpunkt aus betrachtet melodisch wie rhythmisch unbefriedigend war und vor Haydns Kritik unmöglich bestanden hätte, wird ganz einfach gestrichen.

¹ S. Reisetagebuch des Komponisten in: Materialier till Krauses Biographie (Universitätsbibl. Uppsala Handschr. X 270 f.). Dazu F. S. Silverstolpe, *Några återblickar på Rygtets, Snillets och Konsternas Verld* (Sthlm 1841, anonym), S. 16, 19, 52. Ferner C. F. Hennerberg, *Ur Fr. S. Silverstolpes brevsamling* (Svensk Tidskrift för Musikforskning 1922/23), Nr. 69. Hier findet sich folgende Äusserung Haydns gegenüber Silverstolpe gelegentlich eines Konzertes im Schwarzenbergischen Palais, Wien, März 1797: „Ich besitze eine Sinfonie von ihm [Kraus], die ich verwahre comme un souvenir d'un des plus grands génies que j'ai jamais connu!“ Dass es sich dabei um die Wiener Sinfonie von 1783 handelt, geht aus der weiteren Darstellung in *Några återblickar* unzweideutig hervor. — Unter den jetzigen Beständen der Nationalbibliothek Széchényi Budapest, die zugleich das Archivmaterial Esterházy umfassen, findet sich diese c-moll Sinfonie nicht, nach freundlicher Mitteilung des Leiters der

Der Klang des Orchesters wird herber (die Flöten sind durch Oboen ersetzt), aber auch aggressiver (dem einen Hörnerpaar wird ein zweites hinzugefügt). Das Cembalo, das in der cis-moll Sinfonie, wenn auch in eingeschränkter Masse noch Geltung hatte, fällt fort.

Dasjenige, was man als „spezifisch Kraus“ bezeichnen kann, geht dennoch in dieser Umgestaltung nicht verloren. Es liegt in dem subjektivistischen Bekenntnis zu Gluck im Allgemeinen und zu seiner „Iphigenie in Aulis“ im Besonderen (s. den Larghetto-Beginn, Satz I sowie den aus „Aeneas“ bekannten Quartansatz im Allegro I Takt 63 u. ö., der mit dem früher erwähnten Unisonomotiv eng zusammenhängt). Es liegt in den affektgeladenen Septimensprüngen des Mittelsatzes, in der dunklen Leidenschaft, der Rastlosigkeit, die im Finale — dem Satz, der am meisten dem Urbild, jener cis-moll Sinfonie entspricht — in auffälliger Weise Gedankengänge aus dem letzten Satz der Beethovenschen Klaviersonate op. 27 Nr. 2 vorauszuahnen scheint. Es liegt, bei aller Normalisierung des Gesamtbildes, in einem Misstrauen gegenüber formaler Konvention, insbesondere in einer Abneigung gegenüber dem Zwang zu wortgetreuer Reprise.

Die c-moll Sinfonie gehört zu den wenigen Werken des Komponisten, die Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts in Musiker- und Publikumskreisen einigermaßen bekannt waren, an die man sich auch anfangs des 19. Jahrhunderts zuweilen erinnerte und die nach einer langen Pause schliesslich seit den zwanziger Jahren des 20. Jahrhunderts hie und da erneut auf dem Programm erschienen. Der Stimmendruck, den Breitkopf & Härtel im Auftrage von Gustav Abraham Silverstolpe (Stockholm) besorgt hatte, war dabei nicht ohne Bedeutung³. Der Grad der Wertschätzung der Sinfonie im Gustavia-

Musikabteilung Herr Jenő Vécsey. Dagegen wird die Trauersinfonie für Gustav III., die Haydn bei weiterem Zusammentreffen mit Silverstolpe von diesem persönlich erhielt (s. auch Schreiber, *Biographie ... Kraus*) ausdrücklich in dem Nachlassverzeichnis Haydns (ehemals k. k. Fideikommissbibliothek Wien) unter Nr. 554 genannt. Freundliche Mitteilung von Dr. E. F. Schmid † (Augsburg).

² Das autographische Stimmenmaterial befindet sich in der Bibl. der Mus. Akad. Stockholm.

³ Zur Entstehungsgeschichte dieses Druckes vgl. Walin, a. a. O. S. 192 mit Hinweis auf C. F. Hennerberg, *Svensk Tidskrift för Musikforskning* IV 1922, S. 81 ff. S. auch C.-G. St. Mörner, Joh. Wikmanson und die Brüder Silverstolpe (Sthlm 1952), S. 304. G. A. Silverstolpe verhandelte 1796 mit Härtel, dem neuen Kompagnon von Breitkopf. Es wurde beschlossen, 700 Exemplare zu drucken, ein Drittel auf besserem Papier.

nischen Stockholm ist freilich schwer zu bestimmen. Kraus selbst trat nach der Rückkehr von seiner langen Auslandsreise (sie erstreckte sich vom Herbst 1782 bis zum Ende 1786) nur selten in Stockholm als Konzertdirigent hervor. Nach seinem Tode wurden einzelne seiner Werke und seiner Sinfonien von Konzertmeister Müller, Hofkapellmeister Häffner und Abt Vogler gelegentlich aufs Programm gesetzt — jedoch meist ohne eindeutige Werkbezeichnung. Dass neben der aus Gründen historischer Assoziation besonders beliebten, ebenfalls in c-moll stehenden Trauersinfonie für Gustav III. und der pompösen Aeneasouverture auch diese c-moll Sinfonie bis weit ins 19. Jahrhundert hinein gelegentlich berücksichtigt wurde, darauf deuten u. a. Spuren der Abnützung im Stimmenmaterial der Kgl. Oper, Stockholm.

Grosse Wahrscheinlichkeit spricht für Aufführungen der Sinfonie in Esterház und Wien, wo Kraus ausser in Haydn und Gluck auch in Albrechtsberger einen „herrlichen Freund“ fand, sowie auf Schloss Namest (Namiest), Mähren, dem Besitztum des Grafen Heinrich Haugwitz. (Das Orchester des Grafen konzertierte abwechselnd hier und in Wien, und zwar häufig unter Leitung Salieris. Auf dem Programm standen auch Werke von Gluck, Naumann, Händel.)¹ Weiterhin ist das Pariser Concert spirituel als Rahmen einer zumindest geplanten Aufführung zu nennen². Für das Leipziger Gewandhaus ist eine Teilaufführung vom April 1817 nachweisbar³.

Für den Text und das Notenbild dieser Sinfonie steht ein vielseitiges, wenn auch oft widerspruchsvolles Notenmaterial zur Verfügung mit der minutiös durch-

gearbeiteten autographischen Partitur des Komponisten als wichtigster zeitgenössischer Quelle, worüber schon an dieser Stelle einige Bemerkungen zu machen sind (Näheres im Kritischen Bericht). Eine gewisse Zwiespältigkeit charakterisiert die Anordnung und das Äussere der Originalpartitur. Das Fagott wird in die Region der Fundamentinstrumente verlegt, mit Vorliebe mit den Celli zusammengeführt und auf lange Strecken hin gar nicht besonders ausgeschrieben. Dagegen macht sich der Kontrabass gern melodisch selbstständig. Die Bratschen sind, in Abweichung von der cis-moll Sinfonie, geteilt. Die Hörner flankieren das Notenbild. D. h. das erste Hörnerpaar steht oben an höchster Stelle des Gesamtsystems, während das zweite Hörnerpaar, ganz unten, eine nachträgliche Hinzufügung darstellt⁴.

Zeigt die äussere Anordnung Spuren des Altertümlichen und macht sich zugleich eine merkwürdige Reserviertheit, ja Unsicherheit bei Benützung der Holzbläser geltend, so ist die Zeichensetzung im Einzelnen von durchaus moderner Art. Die Möglichkeiten der Dynamik einschliesslich eines *ppp* werden reich ausgenützt. *Piano*, *rinforzando* (*rinf*) oder *crescendo* (*cresc*) erscheinen oft sukzessive in den einzelnen Instrumenten und Instrumentengruppen. Ein feines Gefühl bestimmt Phrasierung und Artikulation. Der Streichersatz — für die Konzeption bei Kraus absolut das Bestimmende — erfährt durch die vielseitige und wechselnde Anwendung von Bogen, Punkt und Strich eine ausserordentliche Lebendigkeit. Es ergeben sich reizvolle und charakteristische Zwischenformen von Punkt und Strich (inklusive Keil); zuweilen wird eine musikalische Steigerung durch ungleiche Strichlänge

¹ A. della Corte, *Un Italiano all'estero*. Antonio Salieri (1937), S. 205. — Es ist in diesem Zusammenhang bemerkenswert, dass Salieri 1772 als Anwärter für den Posten des Hofkapellmeisters in Stockholm in Frage kam.

² Der folgende Programmpunkt bei Gelegenheit der grossen Gedenkfeier für Kraus 1798 in Stockholm durch die Musikalische Akademie unter Häffner (*P. Vretblad, Konsertlivet i Stockholm under 1700-talet*, 1918, II Nr. 790): Grosse Symphonie, komponiert in Paris, für Concert spirituel, könnte sich auch auf die Es-dur Sinfonie beziehen. Die Angabe bezieht sich aber nach Schreiber (*Verzeichnis*, a. a. O. S. 490; *Biographie*, S. 123) auf die c-moll Sinfonie. Trifft diese Vermutung zu, würde die unten zu erwähnende französische Bezeichnung der Instrumente zu Beginn der autographischen Partitur eine weitere Begründung erhalten.

³ Allg. Mus. Zeitung XIX (Leipzig 1817), S. 356: „... 6. April, erster Ostertag ... Zur Vorbereitung auf das Hauptwerk des Programmes im Gewandhaus die zwei ersten, einfach edlen und grossartigen Sätze der gedruckten, sehr mit Unrecht vergessenen Symphonie von Krauss (sic), dem frühverstorbenen trefflichen

schwedischen Künstler ...“ — Aus neuerer Zeit seien vereinzelte Aufführungen im Konzerthaus Göteborg 1926 und 1944 (unter Tor Mann und Issaj Dobrowen) erwähnt, sowie in Stockholm 1943 (gelegentlich der Ausstellung „Fem stora Gustavianer“ im Nationalmuseum). Deutsche Aufführungen sind u. a. für Karlsruhe 1926, Wiesbaden 1954, Frankfurt a. M. 1956 zu verzeichnen.

⁴ Mit diesem zweiten Hörnerpaar, in C stehend, hat es eine besondere Bewandnis. Es ist in den gedruckten Stimmen (s. Kritischer Bericht unter D) mit *ad libitum* bezeichnet. Die Hinzufügung auf dem untersten System des Partiturautographs erfolgte mit schwächeren Notentypen und in Skizzenform. Dass dieser Zusatz auf den Komponisten selbst zurückgeht, dafür spricht vor allem die Schlüsselsetzung zu Beginn. — Ein zweites Hörnerpaar findet sich auch anderwärts in den Stockholmer Partituren des gleichen Jahrzehntes, so im Aeneas, in der Reichstagssinfonie und in der Trauerkantate für Gustav III. von Kraus. Vgl. dazu R. Engländer, J. M. Kraus und die Gustavianische Oper, S. 155. Anm. 6.

impulsiv angedeutet¹. Von Eindeutigkeit kann freilich kaum die Rede sein. Gerade die übertriebene und massenhafte Anwendung der Zeichen: Punkt und Strich verleitet im Einzelnen zu Flüchtigkeiten und Inkonsistenzen der Niederschrift und hat dann im Stimmendruck Silverstolpe geradezu Verwirrung angeordnet.

Es ergeben sich angesichts einer solchen Lage für den Herausgeber eigentlich nur zwei Möglichkeiten: entweder prinzipiell auf eine Unterscheidung von Punkt und Strich zu verzichten und sich damit den Standpunkt von E. Zimmermann und neuerdings auch P. Mies zueigen zu machen², d.h. bei der Klarstellung und der Interpretation eines vieldeutigen Autographs oder eines Erstdruckes der Mozartzeit sich ausschliesslich des Punktes zu bedienen. Die andere Möglichkeit ist die, sich von Fall zu Fall zu entscheiden und ordnend

eingzugreifen, wenn es offenbar wird, dass der Komponist selbst feine Unterscheidungen der Artikulation beabsichtigt hat. Dass eine solche Absicht im Falle der c-moll Sinfonie von Kraus vorliegt, darüber kann kein Zweifel bestehen. Es handelt sich bei dem vorliegenden Partiturautograph ganz offensichtlich um ein ambitiöses Experimentieren im Hinblick auf einen späteren Druck. Besonders deutlich zeigt sich dies, wenn zwischen Punkt und Strich in kurzem Abstand klar und bewusst unterschieden wird³. Aus diesen Gründen hat sich der Herausgeber zu einer Unterscheidung und damit auch zu einer Deutung der Zeichen entschlossen. Bei der Klarstellung des Notenbildes hat sich die Berücksichtigung von Parallelstellen sowie ein Vergleich mit anderen Handschriften oder Drucken des Komponisten als fruchtbar erwiesen⁴.

KRITISCHER BERICHT

I. Die Quellen

EINE EINGEHENDE BESCHREIBUNG der schwedischen Quellen findet sich bei Stig Walin, Beiträge zur Geschichte der schwedischen Sinfonik (1941), S. 285. Als wichtigste zeitgenössische Quelle ist, wie schon erwähnt, das Manuskript der Universitätsbibliothek Uppsala (UUB) zu betrachten:

1. Autographische Partitur (*im Folgenden mit A bezeichnet*), UUB. Instr.mk i hdskr. 26.

Auf der ersten Partiturseite findet sich von fremder Hand und zwar von der Hand F. S. Silverstolpes die Bemerkung: „Orig: skrift af Kraus. — Wien 1783“⁵.

¹ Zu diesem Fragekomplex vgl. H. Keller, Phrasierung und Artikulation. Ein Beitrag zu einer Sprachlehre der Musik (1955) sowie: Die Bedeutung der Zeichen Keil, Strich und Punkt bei Mozart. Fünf Lösungen einer Preisfrage im Auftrage der Gesellschaft f. Musikforschung, hsgb. von Hans Albrecht (1957). Zum gleichen Thema s. neuerdings auch P. Mies in Die Musikforschung 1958, Heft IV, S. 428 ff.

² S. dazu den in Anm. 1 erwähnten Aufsatz von P. Mies.

³ Dies Experiment gewinnt im Falle Kraus eine spezifisch schwedische Färbung. Es wird dies völlig klar, wenn man die mit auffällender Akribie durchgeführten Klavierauszüge betrachtet, die J. G. Naumann zur gleichen Zeit bei Breitkopf in Leipzig von seinen Nordenopern herstellen liess. Es sind drucktechnische Meisterstücke, die sich über die europäischen Hauptstädte ver-

Partituranordnung mit den französischen Bezeichnungen: Cors in E la fa, Hautbois, Violons, Quintes, Bassons, Violoncelles, Contrebasse. Dazu auf unterstem System: Corni in Ut.

Grundsätzlich ist zu sagen, dass sich bei dem Versuch einer eindeutigen Bestimmung der von F. S. Silverstolpe und entsprechend bei Schreiber als Autographe gekennzeichneten Musikhandschriften zuweilen Schwierigkeiten ergeben. Es hängt das mit der Variabilität des Komponisten in graphischer Hinsicht zusammen. Sie zeigt sich nicht nur bei Handschriften, die verschiedenen Zeitabschnitten angehören, sondern oft ebenso stark innerhalb einer einzelnen Handschrift, ja zuweilen auf der einzelnen Seite einer Handschrift, am deutlichsten naturgemäss bei Skizzen.

breiteten: Cora, gedruckt 1780, Amphion, gedruckt 1784, der dänische Orpheus, gedruckt 1786. Hier wird mit einer jedesmal gesteigerten Feinheit und Konsequenz zwischen Punkt und Strich unterschieden. Kraus hat die Erstaufführung der beiden erstgenannten Opern in Stockholm selbst miterlebt. Unzweifelhaft war er, als er in Wien die c-moll Sinfonie zu Papier brachte, über diese gedruckten Klavierauszüge näher orientiert.

⁴ Besonders aufschlussreich ist der Vergleich mit dem Autograph (Bibl. der Mus. Akad. Stockholm) und mit dem Druck des Liedes Ynglingarna (Die Jünglinge) in der Sammlung *Airs et Chansons*, Nr 20.

⁵ Vgl. die Schriftzüge mit der Schrift eines Briefes Silverstolpes vom Jahre 1842 in Hskr. HG 263 K (UUB), S. 164.

Besonders zu nennen wäre hier die Formung der Notenhäse, des piano- und des forte-Zeichens sowie die Notierung der Instrumente. Eine ziemlich sichere Gewähr bietet die stereotype Schlüsselsetzung. Die entscheidenden Echtheitskriterien bei der Beurteilung der vorliegenden Handschrift ergeben sich durch einen Vergleich mit dem Partitur-Autograph *Soliman II* (Archiv der Kgl. Oper Stockholm) und dem Autograph der Chaconne, Beilage („Ciaccona“) zur Partitur *Aeneas i Carthago* (Bibl. der Mus. Akad. Stockholm). Es ist nicht unmöglich, dass auch die Notierung des Instrumentariums zu Beginn im vorliegenden Fall auf den Komponisten selbst zurückgeht. Das würde bedeuten, dass Kraus seinen Schreibstil zugunsten einer etwas verschnörkelten, französisierenden Textierung umlegte und verfeinerte¹. Die Wahl französischer Bezeichnungen selbst dürfte auf Pariser Verlagsabsichten des Komponisten zurückzuführen sein, der nach einem Aufenthalt in Wien (wo er mit dem Verleger Traeg in Verbindung gekommen war) und nach einem italienischen Abstecher, mit König Gustav III. im Juli 1784 in Paris zusammentraf. Dadurch wird auch die Bezeichnung: In Parigi (statt Wien) auf der unter 3) genannten Partitur verständlich.

2. Orchesterstimmen, bei Breitkopf & Härtel in Leipzig anfangs 1797 gedruckt im Auftrag von G. A. Silverstolpe, dem Bruder von Fredrik Samuel Silverstolpe, welcher letzterer durch seine Beziehungen zur Familie Mozart und zu J. Haydn während seiner Tätigkeit als schwedischer Gesandter in Wien musikgeschichtlich bekannt wurde². (*Dieser Stimmendruck wird im Folgenden mit D bezeichnet.*)

Die Orchesterstimmen lassen im Vergleich mit A an Sorgfalt sehr zu wünschen übrig, insbesondere in der Frage der Artikulation, wobei die routinemässige, oft geradezu sinnwidrige Anwendung des Zeichens | auch in der Fagottstimme auffällt³. Zahlreiche Inkonssequenzen machen es zudem offenbar, dass mehrere Setzer unabhängig voneinander arbeiteten.

D ausser an den bei Walin, a.a.O. erwähnten schwedischen Fundorten (Bibl. der Mus. Akad. Stockholm, Sv. Saml. Ork.; Lund, Akad. Kap. Kat. Nr. 1004: 6; Strängnäs, Musiksammlung der Schulkapelle) auch in UUB (Caps. 113), ferner Stadtbibl. Lübeck u. Sächs. Landesbibl. Dresden.

¹ Die Schreibweise des eingeschalteten Wortes Bassons in A, Satz II, Takt 84 entspricht durchaus derjenigen zu Beginn der Partitur.

² S. dazu u.a. die oben genannte Arbeit von C.-G. St. Mörner sowie R. Engländer in *The Musical Quarterly*, Juli 1941, S. 343 ff.

³ Titelblatt D notiert ungenau: I Fagotto (s. oben).

⁴ Ebenda eine weitere Partiturabschrift mit Stimmenmaterial, angefertigt für eine Aufführung in Göteborg unter I. Dobrowen 1944. Die Partitur enthält ausser subjektivistischen Ausführungs-

3. Partiturmanuskript, Bibl. der Mus. Akad. Stockholm, von der Hand Per Frigels mit der Bemerkung „In Parigi“. Es handelt sich im Wesentlichen um eine Abschrift von A, einzelne Zutaten mit Bleistift und Rotschrift enthaltend, die auf Aufführungen in neuerer Zeit zurückgehen⁴.

4. Orchesterstimmen, handschriftlich, Archiv der Kgl. Oper Stockholm (*im Folgenden mit O bezeichnet*).

Mit vielen willkürlichen Ausführungshinweisen, offensichtlich für Aufführungen in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jh. bestimmt, zu einer Zeit, wo die Stockholmer Hofkapelle auch Konzertverpflichtungen hatte. Diese geschriebenen Stimmen (— sie sind nicht identisch mit D; die Angabe Walins, a.a.O. ist also zu berichtigen —) erscheinen in einem Band, u.zw. als Nr. 7, zusammen mit gedruckten Stimmen zu Sinfonien von Kalliwoda, Wilms, Romberg, Moral, Fesca sowie mit Stimmen zur 9. Sinfonie und zu „Wellingtons Sieg“ von Beethoven. Es fehlt in diesem Kraus-Material das zweite Hörnerpaar in C („ad libit.“).

Eine Anzahl älterer und neuerer Abschriften der Partitur bzw. der Stimmen von Kopistenhand finden sich in:

5. München, Bayrische Staatsbibl., Part. (s. Schreiber).

6. Wien, Bibl. der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, Part. (Cat. XIII, 8556).

7. Musikarchiv von Schloss Namiest in Mähren (Moravia), Tschechoslowakei⁵, Orchesterstimmen. Dies Stimmenmaterial ist bemerkenswert durch die Hinzufügung von zwei Trompeten („Clarini“) und Pauke (Timpano), sowie Clarinetten in B, möglicherweise auf Veranlassung Salieris. Titelbezeichnung „Simfonia di Kraus“. Die beiden Hörnerpaare (Es bzw. C) finden sich auch hier.

Eine Abschrift der hinzugefügten Stimmen ist in der Institution för Musikforskning, Universit. Uppsala, zugänglich.

Die vorliegende Monumenta-Ausgabe stützt sich fast durchgängig auf A. Soweit D in Frage kommt, wird

hinweisen des Dirigenten auch Abkürzungshinweise. Die Ordnung der Partitur ist hier: Oboen, Corni in Es, Corni in C, Fagotti, Streicher.

⁵ Dieses Musikarchiv wird jetzt vom Mährischen Landesarchiv mitverwaltet. Professor Mirko Očadlík (Prag) wies mich liebenswürdiger Weise auf die dort vorhandenen Krausiana hin und verschaffte mir Fotokopien, wofür ich auch an dieser Stelle verbindlichst danke.

dessen Wert als Quelle nicht nur durch Inkonsequenzen und Ungenauigkeiten aller Art stark gemindert, sondern überdies durch die Tatsache, dass der Druck erst mehrere Jahre nach dem Tode des Komponisten und offenbar ohne eigentliche Kontrolle von Stockholm her durchgeführt wurde. Dessen ungeachtet sucht der folgende Revisionsbericht das Verhältnis der Quellen A, D und O zueinander zu klären, in einzelnen Fällen unter Mitberücksichtigung der unter 3) und 6) genannten Partituren.

Die Partituranlage wird in der vorliegenden Ausgabe normalisiert. Appoggiaturen und Verzierungen werden in der Partitur und in den Stimmen ausgeschrieben. Die Originalform wird in verminderten Typen im Neudruck der Partitur hinzugefügt. Die Anwendung der eckigen Klammern in der Partitur bezieht sich im Wesentlichen auf fehlende oder fragliche Bogensetzung und dgl. (siehe hierzu auch den Revisionsbericht.)

Die in A und D bevorzugte Bezeichnung *rinf.* wurde im Partitur-Neudruck beibehalten, in den Orchesterstimmen jedoch überall da, wo es dem heutigen Sprachgebrauch entspricht, durch *cresc.* ersetzt.

Die Hörnerstimmen (im Original Es und C) wurden in der Neuausgabe mit Rücksicht auf den praktischen Gebrauch in die F-Notation übertragen. Der Partitur-Neudruck dagegen hält sich an die Originalnotierung, ersetzt aber den Bass-Schlüssel, den Kraus auch sonst für Hörner in Es und G bevorzugt, durch den Violinschlüssel wie üblich, und wie es überdies in diesem Fall dem Stimmendruck (D) entspricht.

Bei Notierung kurzer Vorschläge — betont wie unbetont — bedient sich Kraus in der hier in Frage kommenden Handschrift stets des einfach oder mehrfach durchstrichenen Achtels, einer Notationsform, die sich in Wien und in Süddeutschland seit Beginn der 1780er Jahre zur Darstellung *einzelstehender* Sechzehntel (oder Zweiunddreissigstel) wachsender Beliebtheit erfreute¹. Kraus bevorzugt dabei den waagrechten oder auch den *abwärts* gerichteten Strich. Auf dieses letztgenannte Detail wurde im Partiturneudruck keine Rücksicht genommen.

Bei der Bezeichnung der Streicherstimmen in dem für die Praxis berechneten Stimmenmaterial war mir die Mitarbeit von Herrn *Lars Frydén*, Stockholm, von

besonderem Wert. Ihm sei auch an dieser Stelle ausdrücklich gedankt.

II. Revisionsbericht

SATZ I. *Larghetto*

Takt

- 1 in D nicht C , sondern C .
- 33 Partitur Wien, (s. oben S. ix, 6) notiert hier *pia* Zeichen für VI. I (entsprechend Takt 35). Der *Fortekontrast* der Achtel in VI. I gegenüber dem *piano* der Bässe (so in A) ist aber offenbar Absicht des Komponisten.
- 37 VI. I: in D Zweiunddreissigstel — Aufstieg auf einem Bogen, drittes und viertes Viertel jedes für sich mit Akzent.

Allegro

Takt

- 1 *piano* Zeichen fehlt in A.
- 9 Dies weichere Staccato (s. auch Takt 31, 33, 35) wird in A im Allgemeinen länger und dünner notiert als das Staccato im Sinne von Martellato (s. die vielen Unisoni im Satz I).
- 11 VI. II: Bogen fehlt in D.
- 12 VI. I: Bogen fehlt in A (s. dagegen T. 220).
- 16 VI. II: in D wie bei VI. I: *rinf.*
- 17 VI. I: in D fälschlich Triller auf der halben Note.
- 18/19 VI. I bez. II: erstes Viertel mit appoggiatura notiert.
- 22 VI. I: Sechzehntelfigur in A mit appoggiatura notiert.
- 26 wie T. 22.
- 26/27 Es Horn a 2; Haltebogen fehlt in D.
- 60 VI. I: drittes Viertel notiert A folgendermassen:



In den folgenden Takten wird bei der entsprechenden Figur der Bindebogen weggelassen.

- 66 VI. I: der Vorschlag wird durch die Notierung in A ausdrücklich als kurz gekennzeichnet (so auch im Folgenden).
- 73 Va: bei zweitem und letztem Viertel fehlt in D der Bogen.
- 79 VI. I: in D Bogen zu korrigieren.
- 80 ff. Va II: Dynamik in D entsprechend Cellopart zu korrigieren.

¹ In die gleiche Zeit gehört die Notierung und die Deutung von ♪♪♪ im Sinne von ♪♪♪ . Vgl. dazu R. Haas, Aufführungspraxis alter Musik, S. 246; W. Georgii, Die Verzierungen in der Musik (1957), S. 17; R. Haas, W. A. Mozart (1933), S. 55 (auto-

graphische Beispiele!) und Faksimileausgabe (Stockholm 1955, hrsg. v. R. Engländer) von Mozarts Solokantate K.V.619, Takt 11–12 der Singstimme.

91 VI. I: A notiert folgendermassen:



Vc.: in D fälschlich h statt c'.

100 VI. I: erstes Viertel in A notiert appoggiatura.

In A fehlende Bögen sind zu ergänzen.

101/02 VI. u. Va: die ungleiche Crescendonotierung ist Absicht des Komponisten. In D beginnt *cresc.* bereits auf erstem Viertel in Vla I.

105 VI. I u. Vla: das *f* Zeichen beginnt in D erst auf der zweiten Note des Taktes.

111 VI. I: erstes Achtel hat in O ein *sf* Zeichen.

112 VI. I: in O zweite Note d' statt es'.

VI. II: D bindet fälschlich die beiden g.

116 Ob. I: A notiert appoggiatura.

VI. I: zweites Viertel, sinngemäss Bogen zu ergänzen.

121 VI. I, letztes Viertel: hier wie in wenigen anderen Fällen notiert Kraus selbst bei dieser häufig vorkommenden Figur Bogen.

123 VI. I: s. das für T. 121 Gesagte. Die gleiche Figur erscheint T. 125 ausgeschrieben.

124 VI. I: Originalnotierung (entsprechend 131).

132 VI. I: Bogen, auf letztem Viertel in A fehlend, ist sinngemäss zu ergänzen.

133 ff: Die wechselnde Anwendung von Punkt und Strich in den Achtelgängen der Streicher ist nicht eindeutig, jedoch sind gewisse spontane Unterstreichungen und Akzente in der Bass-St. sichtbar.

143/44 Bässe: Bogen in D um ein Achtel verrutscht.

147/48 Bässe: desgleichen.

166 ff. VI. I: Unterscheidung von Punkt und Strich in A deutlich sichtbar.

171 Streicher: Sechzehntel-Auftakt in A mit appoggiatura notiert.

181 VI. I: in D die Stellung des *p* unklar. O notiert „sotto voce“.

183 u. 185 VI. I: Partit. Frigel notiert analog Takt 181.

188 VI. I: D bindet die zwei letzten Viertel aneinander.

191 Ob. I u. II: in D fehlt *sf* Zeichen.

194 ff. VI. I: Frigel (3) notiert durchgängig Striche.

203 VI. I: in D Sechzehntelgruppe auf letztem Viertel nicht zum nächsten Takt hinübergebunden.

209 VI. I: Zeichen *mf* fehlt in D, findet sich jedoch in Abweichung von A bei VI. II, dritte Note.

217 VI. I: Strich auf erstem Taktwert fehlt in D.

221 VI. I: *decrescendo* Zeichen fehlt in D.

221/22 VI. II: Bogen fehlt in D.

224 VI. II u. Va: In D hier auch *rinf* Zeichen wie in VI. I Partitur Wien (6) notiert hier u. ö. so: an Stelle von *rinf*.

235 VI. I: auf zweitem h' fehlt in D *tr* Zeichen.

238 VI. I u. II: Bogen in A fehlend.

249 ff. VI. u. Ob. I: die Bogensetzung in D, bei Wiederholung des Themas, von A abweichend und inkonsequent.

252 VI. I u. Ob. I: auf letztem Viertelwert ist der Bogen (in A u. D fehlend) als selbstverständlich zu ergänzen, vgl u. a. T 224. Wäre darüber hinaus Bindung des folgenden c beabsichtigt, würde Kraus zweifellos einen Bogen gesetzt haben.

254 VI. I: Bogen zu den beiden ersten Noten fehlt in O. Zu Vorschlagsnote s. die analoge Stelle in T. 124.

263 Ob. II: in D fälschlich Bogen über ganzem Takt.

272/74 Streicher: in D beide Male Bogen für Abschlussfigur, während Kraus wohl bewusst unterscheidet: das erste Mal Bogen über den Taktstrich hinweg, das zweite Mal Bogen nur für die Auftaktfigur (so in A).

SATZ II. *Andante*

Takt

3 VI. I u. II: Bogen in D über ganzem Takt.

4 Fg: Bogen fehlt in D.

11 u. 13: VI. I u. II: in diesem Fall *tr* mit höherer Nebennote beginnend. Bogen, unter der Figur in den Vorlagen fehlend, sinngemäss zu ergänzen.

21/22 VI. I u. II: Bogen in A nicht klar.

25 VI. I: *tr* Zeichen fehlt in D.

28 Vc. u. Fg.: das b in D deutlich an den vorhergehenden Takt angebunden, in A Bogen infolge Nachbräunung des Papiers unklar.

30 VI. II: in D hier fälschlich Bogen schon bei erster Note beginnend.

31 VI. II: in D Bogen über ganzem Takt.

40/41 VI. I: in O statt *f p*: *fp*.

46 VI. I u. II: in O: „mezza voce“.

49 ff. VI. I u. II: in A wird hier mehr oder weniger deutlich zwischen staccato Punkt und staccato Keil (Strich) geschieden. S. dazu die vorliegende Partitur!

58 Vc. u. Cb.: in D fehlt Bogen.

61 Vc. u. Cb.: in D *forte* Zeichen erst auf zweitem Achtel VI. II: die charakteristische Artikulation der Sechzehntel fehlt in D.

62 VI. I: in A u. D Anwendung von appoggiatura zu Beginn.

70/71 Fg.: in D nur letztes Achtel mit folgenden zwei Achteln in T. 71 zusammengebunden (dagegen Vc wie A!)

71/73 VI. I: O notiert *pp* — *cresc* — *p* während nach A u. D in diesen Takten VI. I unabhängig von der Dynamik der übrigen Streicher das bisherige *p* fortsetzt.

76 VI. I: in D zweites Achtel fälschlich *f* statt *g*.

77 Ob.: in O Zweiunddreissigstel auf letztem Achtel für sich gebunden.

78 VI. I: in O jeweils vier Zweiunddreissigstel zusammengebunden (entsprechend an analogen Stellen, so T. 80, 82 u. ö.).

88/89 VI. I: *forte* Zeichen fehlt in D.

97 VI. I: Bogen in D unklar.

99 VI. I: Bogen es" — d" fehlt in D.

- 108/09 Vl. I: die letzten beiden Achtel in T. 108 u. Viertel in T. 109 in D aneinander gebunden.
- 109 Fg.: hier auch in D ausnahmsweise staccato Punkte, jedoch nicht so in Cb-St.
- 118 Vl. I: bei den aufsteigenden Vierundsechzigsteln mit folgenden zwei Sechzehnteln artikulieren D und Frigel analog T. 117. Dagegen O (entsprechend A) völlig ohne Bogen. Hier könnte die gegensätzliche Artikulation in A Absicht des Komponisten sein (vgl. dazu den Aufstieg in den Bässen T. 118).
- 129 Bässe: Bogenende in A nicht klar; D bindet von T. 129 zu T. 130.
- 132 Vl. I u. Va: das nur andeutende neue Ansetzen des Bogens auf dem letzten Achtel in A ist aufzufassen als: möglichst auf einem Bogen im *pp*.
- 137/38 Bässe: in D fälschlich Bogen auf zweitem Achtel beginnend.
- 140 Ob: Strich auf letztem Zweiunddreissigstel fehlt in D.
- 143 Vl. I: *tr*, ev. mit Nachschlag.

SATZ III. *Allegro assai*

Takt

- 1 Vl.: Strich auf *es'* in A u. D offenbar versehentlich weggelassen.
- 3/4 u. ff. Vl. I u. II: in O Sechzehntelfiguren je für sich gebunden; A u. D verlangen dagegen deutlich Bindung bis inkl. folgendem Viertel.
- 7 Vl. I: A bindet Auftakt T. 7 deutlich mit erster Note T. 8 zusammen.
- 8 Bässe: *forte* Zeichen in D erst auf zweitem Achtel.
- 11 Vl. II: Bogen umschliesst in D nur die Sechzehntelfigur. Dagegen in Va zutreffend entsprechend A notiert.
- 13 ff. Vl. I: Dass die *sf* Akzente die Achtel — Staccati übertönen sollen, geht aus der Notierung der Parallelstelle (87 ff.) noch deutlicher hervor.
- 28 Vl. I: Bogen in D hier und im Folgenden (bis inkl. T. 56) nur für Sechzehntelfigur.
- 30 Vl. II: D notiert hier (u. entsprechend T. 38) das *poco rinf* Zeichen, das nach A nur für Vl. I Geltung hat.

- 33 Vl. I: in D Bogen vergessen.
- 39 Vl. I: in D steht *piano* Zeichen irrtümlicherweise erst auf letztem Achtel.
- 43/44 Vl., Va., Vc.: statt *poco f* Zeichen in D Zeichen *pf*.
- 43 ff. Vl. I: die Achtelstaccati bei Frigel durchgängig mit | gedeutet.
- 53 Va, Bässe: *forte* Zeichen in D erst unter zweitem Achtel.
- 58/59 Vl.: hier verwendet ausnahmsweise auch D staccato-Punkte.
- 72 ff. Streicher u. Ob.: hier u. im Folgenden wird ganz deutlich in A eine Bindung über die gesamte Hauptphrase hinweg gefordert. Nur O trennt in Vl. I, T. 72 u. 73 die Sechzehntelfigur vom folgenden Viertel.
- 76 Vl. II: das *rinf* Zeichen in D gleichzeitig mit Vl. I notiert, während in A offenbar mit Absicht einen Takt später.
- 77/78 Horn: Bogen in D, aber nicht in A, mit Rücksicht auf den neu beginnenden *forte*-Abschnitt.
- 81/82 Vl. II: *c'* in A deutlich an vorhergehende Sechzehntel angebunden, nicht so in D.
- 86/87 Ob. II: Haltebogen fehlt in D.
- 92/94 Vl. II: in D in jedem Takt *poco sf* (vgl. Vl. I) im Gegensatz zu A.
- 100 Vc.: letztes Sechzehntel in D fälschlich als *f* notiert statt *es*.
- 101 Fg.: in D Bogen über ganzem Takt.
- 114 Va: *forte* Zeichen fehlt in D.
- 120/21 Va: Bogensetzung in A unklar; D (Bogen über Taktstrich hinweg) offenbar richtig.
- 147/48 Ob. II: Bogen fehlt in D.

Richard Engländer

ERRATA

- Seite 25, Takt 172: In dem Ausführungsvorschlag *fehlt* das dritte Viertel *f*¹.
- Seite 31, Takt 224: [*cresc.*] *fehlt* bei der Fagott-Stimme.
- Die Tonartvorzeichnungen der Corno-Stimme am Anfang Seite 36, Seite 41 Takt 74 und Seite 60 Takt 127 sind zu *streichen*.

INTRODUCTION

THE REIGN OF GUSTAVUS III of Sweden, the "Gustavian Era" is characterized culturally not only by a throng of native Swedish talent in the fields of literature and pictorial art but also by close contacts with the cultural trends of Central Europe. At an early stage the rise of "Gustavian Opera" makes Stockholm into a centre for the discussion of Gluck's music and the production of his operas, and about 1780 some German composers of rank such as J. G. Naumann, G. J. Vogler, J. C. F. Hæffner and J. M. Kraus are thereby attracted to the Swedish capital. Among these one was to identify himself more fully than any other musician with Gustavian culture: Joseph Martin Kraus (1756-1792) of Miltenberg am Main. Kraus came to Stockholm in 1778 accompanied by a student friend from Göttingen, the Swedish man of letters Carl Stridsberg. He was appointed Second Court Conductor in 1781 and Chief Court Conductor in 1788. To his great achievements during the Stockholm years belong the Swedish operas *Proserpin* (sic!) and *Aeneas in Carthage*, the Funeral Cantata for Gustavus III, and various contributions in the field of the symphony and chamber music.

The Symphony in C minor—the score of which, according to a note in the original manuscript, must be dated Vienna 1783—has a special place among the instrumental works by Joseph Martin Kraus¹ because of the history of its making and its subsequent

fate. It has a key position among the collected works of this German-Swedish composer both for its emotional values and the technique of composition. In its basic conception and substance it can be traced back to an earlier characteristic symphony of the composer's. Apart from its individual qualities, the work appears to us as a typical expression of the Gustavian age in Sweden and as an outstanding example of the close cultural links between the Stockholm in those days and the capitals of the Continent.

Certainly the motive force for Kraus was the thought of the future of the Stockholm opera house and his own operatic plans, especially the completion of his *Aeneas in Carthage*, when he in 1782, honoured with a grant from Gustavus III, set off on a journey through Europe which was to last several years. It is natural that from the outset he himself regarded it as his chief goal to meet Gluck in Vienna and later considered the contact with him as the highlight of his sojourn in the Austrian capital. However, for a musician who had grown up in the Mannheim milieu and who had already written many instrumental works, it was natural that the months spent in Vienna should be important in other respects as well. Joseph Haydn had become acquainted with this C minor symphony and admired it; according to a credible tradition, he was presented with a manuscript of the symphony by the composer when

¹ For bibliography see F. S. Silverstolpe, *Biographie af Kraus* Stockholm 1833, (published anonymously); B. Anrep-Nordin, "Studier över Jos. Mart. Kraus" (*Svensk Tidskr. för Musikforsk.*, V and VI, 1923, 1924; also printed as a monograph, Sthlm 1924); K. F. Schreiber, *Biographie über den Odenwälder Komponisten Joseph Martin Kraus* (Buchen 1928); K. F. Schreiber, "Verzeichnis der musikalischen Werke von Jos. Kraus" (*Archiv für Musikwissenschaft.*, VII, 1925, p. 477 ff.); S. Walin, *Beiträge zur Geschichte*

der schwedischen Sinfonik (Stockholm 1941); R. Engländer, *J. M. Kraus und die Gustavianische Oper* (Skrifter utgivna av K. Humanistiska Vetenskaps-Samfundet i Uppsala, 36: 1, Uppsala 1943); R. Engländer, *Die Gustavianische Oper* (*Archiv f. Musikwissenschaft.* 1959); R. Engländer, Article on Kraus in *Sohlman's Musiklexikon, Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart* and *Svensk Tidskr. för Musikforsk.*, 1956. Cf. too Kathi Meyer, "Ein Musiker des Göttinger Hainbundes Jos. Mart. Kraus" (*Zeitschr. f. Musikw.*, IX, p. 468 ff.).

Kraus visited him in Vienna and Esterházy in 1783.¹ There are indeed valid reasons for believing that Haydn, at least indirectly, had some influence on the final shaping of the work. In that case we have here a concrete and detailed illustration of how the symphonic concept of Kraus, the artist of *Sturm und Drang*, changed and grew in immediate contact with Viennese classicism.

As already mentioned, the "Vienna Symphony" of 1783 goes back to an earlier orchestral work of the composer's, a symphony in C sharp minor, which probably belongs to his first years in Sweden, 1781 at the latest.² In short, we have an original composition that has been turned into something deliberately greater, monumentalised, with some of its romantic qualities suppressed; the process itself is underlined by the change from C sharp minor to C minor. The original work was a chamber symphony in the mood of the *Sturm und Drang* of Göttingen and in the style of Kraus's early string quartets, and in it the composer's sensitivity and restless temperament are expressed by short impulsive phrases rather than by sharply defined themes. Out of this develops a work in which the greatest stress is placed on thematic groups of broad structure, as in the classical sonata movement. New and pregnant contrasts are introduced, as in the Unison motif in Allegro I, bar 20, or in the Epilogue theme, bar 117 ff., which gives the first movement of the symphony a theme that is truly song-like and has a clear periodic structure. Contrasts which earlier were only hinted at are sharpened and made clearer. (See section in E flat major in the 2nd movement, bar 28 ff.) The minuet in miniature, which did not appeal to the taste of Vienna either melodically or rhythmically and which would have been unacceptable to Haydn, is simply left out. The orchestral colour is harsher (the

flutes are replaced by oboes) and at the same time more aggressive (the two French horns in the original become four). The harpsichord which was used in the original, although only to a limited extent, disappears.

But what can be described as the real Kraus has not been lost in this reshaping. It is still there in the subjective confession of faith in Gluck in general and in his *Iphigénie en Aulide* in particular. (See the beginning of the Larghetto in the first movement, and the characteristically introduced fourth—known from *Aeneas in Carthage*—related to the Unison motif mentioned above, Allegro I, bar 63, *et passim*.) It is there in the dark passion, the restlessness which in the *finale*—the movement which corresponds most of all to the original, the C sharp minor symphony—seems sometimes to anticipate the last movement of the Beethoven piano sonata, Opus 27, No. 2. And, in spite of the general tendency to normalise, we may trace the typical Kraus in his unwillingness to comply with formal conventions, particularly as regards literal recapitulation.

The C minor symphony belongs to the few works by Kraus which were fairly well-known in musical circles by the end of the eighteenth century, and it had not been forgotten by the beginning of the nineteenth century. After a long interval it began to appear again here and there on concert programmes from the 1920's onwards. The instrumental parts had been printed by Breitkopf & Härtel for G. A. Silverstolpe (Stockholm) in 1797,³ and this of course helped to make the work known. However, it is far from easy to decide how great the appreciation of the symphony really was in Gustavian Stockholm. After his return from the long journey abroad (1782–86), Kraus himself appeared only rarely as conductor at concerts in Stockholm. After his death works of his were occa-

¹ See Kraus's diary of his journey in *Materialier till Krauses Biographie* (University Library, Uppsala, MS. X 270 f). Also F. S. Silverstolpe, *Några Återblickar på Rygtets, Snille och Konsternas Verld* (Stockholm 1841, published anonymously), p. 16, 19, 52. Cf. too C. F. Hennerberg, Ur Fr. S. Silverstolpes brevsamling (*Svensk Tidskrift för Musikforskning*, IV, 1922), Nr. 69. There one will find the following words of Haydn à propos of a concert given in the Schwarzenberg Palace in Vienna, in March 1797: "I possess a symphony of his [Kraus] which I keep as a souvenir of one of the greatest geniuses I have ever known." Subsequent pages in Silverstolpe's book make it absolutely clear that Haydn is referring to the symphony composed in Vienna in 1783. Mr. Jenő Vécsey, Head of the Department of Music in the Scéchényi National Library, Budapest, which also preserves the Esterházy archives, has kindly informed me that this symphony in C minor is not among the Library's collections. On the other hand the Funeral

Symphony for Gustav III is expressly mentioned in the list of Haydn's papers (former k.k. Fideikommissbibliothek Wien) under No. 554 as the late Dr. E. F. Schmid of Augsburg kindly informed me. A copy of this symphony was handed over to Haydn by Silverstolpe when they met on a later occasion (see also Schreiber, *Biographie ... Kraus*, p. 70).

² The autograph parts are kept in the Library of the Swedish Royal Academy of Music, Stockholm.

³ For the printing of this edition cf. Walin, *op. cit.*, p. 192, with reference to C. F. Hennerberg, *Svensk Tidskrift för Musikforskning*, IV, 1922, p. 81 ff., and C.-G. Stellan Möerner, *Joh. Wikmansson und die Brüder Silverstolpe* (Stockholm 1952), p. 304. G. A. Silverstolpe negotiated with Härtel, Breitkopf's new partner, in 1796; it was agreed that 700 copies should be printed, a third of them on better paper.

sionally put on the programme by Müller, the leading violinist, Häffner, the court conductor, and Abbé Vogler, but for the most part without further specification as to category or title. Together with the Funeral Symphony for Gustavus III (also in C minor), which was especially popular because of its historical associations, and the pompous overture to *Aeneas in Carthage*, this C minor symphony was played well into the nineteenth century: this is indicated by signs of use in the orchestral parts belonging to the Royal Opera, Stockholm.

It is also highly probable that the symphony was performed in Esterházy and Vienna, where in addition to Haydn and Gluck Kraus found "einen herrlichen Freund" in Albrechtsberger, and also at Namiest Castle in Moravia, the seat of Count Heinrich Haugwitz. (His court orchestra played at concerts alternately here and in Vienna, often conducted by Salieri. The programme included works by Gluck, Naumann, Handel and others.)¹ In addition a performance in the Concert Spirituel in Paris was at least planned.² We know that a part of the symphony was played at the Gewandhaus in Leipzig in April 1817.³

For this symphony we have various, although in part contradictory, material, with the composer's autograph score in its meticulous detail as the most important contemporary source. Some comments remain to be made on this. (See also below for a closer critical survey.) A certain dual quality characterises the arrangement and the externals of the original score. The bassoon is placed with the fundamental instruments, most often together with the 'cellos, and for long sections it has

not been written out as an individual part. On the other hand, the double bass now and then tends to make itself heard with melodic independence. The violas, unlike those in the C sharp minor symphony, are divided into two parts. The French horns are found at the top and at the bottom of the score, i.e. Corni I & II are on the highest staves, while Corni II & IV—which were added later—are right at the bottom.⁴

The arrangement of the parts in the score thus shows traces of an old-fashioned and at the same time surprising restraint, even reluctance in the use of the woodwind. On the other hand, the directions for performance are quite modern in character. The dynamic possibilities, including *ppp*, are abundantly used. *Piano*, *rinforzando* and *crescendo* ("cresc") often appear successively in the separate instruments and instrument groups. Phrasing and articulation are controlled by a fine sensibility. The treatment of the strings—most important in Kraus's works—has an extraordinary liveliness thanks to the multifarious and varying use of articulation signs, such as slur, dot and dash. There are charming and characteristic mixed forms of the dot and the dash, emphasis sometimes being impulsively indicated by varying the length of the dash.⁵ It is impossible to be absolutely categorical in giving a single exclusive interpretation to this way of writing. The exaggerated use of these signs—dot and dash—has given rise to some obscurity in Kraus's detail and has led to much confusion in the parts printed on Silverstolpe's initiative.

This complication confronts the editor with two alternatives: either to treat the dot and the dash as one sign, as has recently been suggested by E. Zimmermann and P. Mies, or to decipher them as best

¹ A. della Corte, *Un Italiano all'estero. Antonio Salieri* (1937), p. 205. It might be noted here that in 1772 Salieri was considered as a candidate for the post of conductor of the Royal Orchestra in Stockholm.

² The following note appears on the programme of the Kraus commemoration concert given in Stockholm in 1798 by the "Musikalische Akademie" under Häffner (P. Vretblad, *Konsertlivet i Stockholm under 1700-talet*, 1918, II, No. 290): "Grand symphony, composed in Paris, for Concert spirituel". This could also apply to the Symphony in E flat major.

³ *Allg. Mus. Zeitung*, XIX (Leipzig 1817), p. 356: "... April 6th, the first day of Easter ... In preparation for the main item on the programme at the Gewandhaus, the first two movements—with their simple nobility and greatness—of the published, but alas forgotten, symphony by Krauss (*sic*), the distinguished Swedish composer who died young ...". More recently there have been performances in the concert hall in Gothenburg conducted by Tor Mann in 1926 and by Issay Dobrowen in 1944. The well-known composer Hilding Rosenberg conducted a performance of the

work in Stockholm, October 1943, on the occasion of the exhibition "Five Great Gustavians", at a Kraus recital in the National Museum. Performances in Germany among other places in Karlsruhe 1926, Wiesbaden 1954 and Frankfurt a. M. 1956.

⁴ Horns three and four (in C) have a history of their own. In the printed parts (cf. Critical Survey, D, below) they were denoted *ad libitum*. The additions made in the lowest staves of the autograph score are written in a lighter hand and only sketched in. Particularly the shape of the clefs at the beginning seems to indicate that the composer himself was responsible for this addition. In fact, horns three and four are found in other Stockholm scores of the same period, viz. in Kraus's *Aeneas*, in his *Reichstag* Symphony, in his cantata on the occasion of the death of Gustavus III, and further in works of Häffner. (Cf. Engländer, *J. M. Kraus und die Gustavianische Oper*, p. 155, n. 6.)

⁵ For this particular trait of annotation cf. H. Keller, *Phrasierung und Artikulation* (1955); further, *Die Bedeutung der Zeichen Keil, Strich und Punkt bei Mozart*, edited by Hans Albrecht (1957) and P. Mies in *Die Musikforschung*, 1958 (IV), pp. 428 ff.

he can, i.e. to distinguish between them according to their presumptive meaning. The latter course has been chosen here, as there can be no doubt that in his C minor symphony Kraus attaches different meanings

to these signs, deliberately varying their shape even when they are contiguous.¹ In interpreting doubtful signs, the editor has also consulted analogous bars and other works of the composer.²

CRITICAL SURVEY

I. Sources

A DETAILED DESCRIPTION of the Swedish sources is contained in Stig Walin, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der schwedischen Sinfonik* (1941), p. 285. As mentioned above, the autograph manuscript in the University Library of Uppsala (UUB) must be regarded as the most important contemporary source.

1. Autograph score, UUB Instr.mk i hdskr. 26, *here denoted source A*.

On the first page of the score is a note: "Orig: skrift af Kraus.—Wien 1783." This is in a different hand, in all probability that of F. S. Silverstolpe.³

The arrangement of the score uses the French names *Cors in E la fa*, *Hautbois*, *Violons*, *Quintes*, *Bassons*, *Violoncelles*, *Contrebasse*; on the bottom stave *Corni in ut*.

It must be stated that sometimes difficulties arise if one attempts to give a definite interpretation of the musical manuscripts characterized as composer's autographs by F. S. Silverstolpe and by Schreiber. (Archiv für Musikwissenschaft VII 1925.) This is because of the variability of the composer's handwriting. It is seen not only in manuscripts which belong to different times of his life, but often just as clearly in one and the same manuscript, sometimes indeed even on the same page, and most clearly in his rough drafts. In particular it shows in the shape of the stems of the notes, and in the way of writing the directions *piano* and *forte*, and the names of the different instruments. The decisive criteria for establishing the authenticity of the

manuscript of the symphony we find if we compare it with the autograph of the "ciaccona" added to the score of Aeneas in Carthago (Library of the Swedish Royal Academy of Music) and with the autograph score of Soliman II. (Archives of the Royal Opera, Stockholm.) It is possible that Kraus himself has written even the names of the different instruments in this instance.⁴ This may imply that he altered and refined his handwriting to correspond with the more elaborate style of French music printing; the use of block letters and of French signs is probably connected with his aim of making contact with a Parisian publisher. (After his stay in Vienna and an excursion to Italy Kraus met Gustaf III in Paris in July 1784.) This would explain the note "In Parigi" (instead of Vienna) in the score "3".

2. Orchestral parts, printed at Leipzig in the beginning of 1797 by Breitkopf & Härtel for G. A. Silverstolpe, the brother of Fredrik Samuel Silverstolpe. (The latter was well-known to musical circles for his connection with the family of Mozart and with Haydn during the years he spent as Swedish chargé d'affaires in Vienna.)⁵ This edition of the orchestral parts is denoted *source D* below.

Compared with A the orchestral parts are not so reliable, especially as regards articulation. Conspicuous is the use of the sign | which appears often completely meaninglessly even in the bassoon part.⁶ The many inconsistencies clearly indicate that several engravers were employed in the printing and that there was little or no co-operation between them.

¹ This phenomenon should also be seen against a specific Swedish background. I am thinking of the piano scores of J. G. Naumann's Nordic operas printed at that time by Breitkopf at Leipzig. These typographically admirable prints soon spread throughout the capitals of Europe—*Cora*, printed in 1780, *Amphion*, printed in 1784, and the *Orpheus* in Danish, printed in 1786. In these prints, there is a meticulous distinction between dot and dash, a distinction increasing in refinement and consistency from work to work. Kraus attended the Stockholm premières of both *Cora* and *Amphion*, and when he wrote his symphony in C minor in Vienna he may well have been familiar with these piano scores.

² Particularly instructive details are provided by a comparison with the autograph and printed versions of *Die Jünglinge*, a song published in the collection *Airs et Chansons* No. 20.

³ Cf. the writing with that of a letter written in 1842 in UUB, MS. HG 263 K, p. 164.

⁴ The hand in which the word "Bassoons" is written in A (2nd movement, bar 84) corresponds in all respects with that at the beginning of the score.

⁵ Cf. C.-G. Stellan Mörner, *op cit.*, as well as R. Engländer in *The Musical Quarterly* 1941 (July), p. 343 ff.

⁶ On title page D incorrect: I Fagotto (se above).

Copies of D, other than those to be found in Sweden and listed by S. Walin (Academy of Music, Stockholm, Sv. Saml. Ork.; Lund, Akad. Kap. Nat. No. 1004: 6; Strängnäs, Collection of music in the Grammar School; UUB Instr.msk i hdskr. Caps 113) are kept in the Municipal Library in Lübeck (Stadtbibl.) and Sächs. Landesbibliothek, Dresden.

3. A manuscript score in the Library of the Royal Academy of Music, Stockholm, in the hand of Per Frigel, with the note "In Parigi". In all essentials this score is a copy of A. There are some additions in pencil and red pencil which derive from later performances.¹

4. Orchestral parts in manuscript, in the Archives of the Royal Opera, Stockholm; denoted *Source O* below.

These parts have many individual additional directions for performance, clearly in connection with a performance by the court orchestra in the first half of the nineteenth century. The duties of the Stockholm court orchestra ("Hovkapellet") at that time included concert performances. These written parts (which are not identical with D as stated by Walin, *loc. cit.*) appear in a folder (as No. 7) together with printed parts of symphonies by Kalliwoda, Wilms, Romberg, Moral and Fesca, as well as the parts of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony and his "Wellington's Victory".

A number of copies of the score, or of the parts in different copyists' hands and of varying dates, of no great importance as source material, are to be found in:

5. Munich, Bayrische Staatsbibl. (See Schreiber.)

6. Vienna, Bibl. d. Gesellschaft d. Musikfreunde. (Cat. XIII, 8556.)

7. Music archives of Namiest Castle in Moravia, Czechoslovakia.² This version ("Simfonia di Kraus") is remarkable for the two trumpets, percussion and clarinets in B flat that have been added, possibly at the instigation of Salieri. A copy of the parts added is available in the Department of Music Research in the University of Uppsala.

The accompanying edition for MMS is based almost entirely on source A. The source value of D is con-

siderably diminished not only by the inconsistencies mentioned above and the lack of accuracy, but also by the fact that it was printed many years after Kraus's death and apparently without being checked in Stockholm. In spite of this, an attempt is made in the Comparative Readings below to clarify the relationship of the sources A, D and O to one another, in some cases with special reference to the scores mentioned above as "3" and "6".

The order of the instruments in the score has been regularised according to modern practice. Apoggiature and ornaments have been written out in the score, the original form being added in smaller type above the staves. Square brackets signify an addition by the editor, mainly where slurs are missing or are problematical. (See also under Comparative Readings.)

The abbreviation *rinf.* used in A and D has been maintained in this score. In the parts, however, it has been replaced by *cresc.* in accordance with modern linguistic usage. The horn parts (in the original in E Flat and C) were in the new version for practical purposes transferred into F. The new score on the other hand follows the original setting. The bass key, which Kraus usually preferred for horns in E Flat and G, is however replaced by the violin key as customary and in this case even corresponds with the printed parts (D).

In this autograph Kraus always uses a small quaver—with one or more short strokes across the stem—to note a short *Vorschlag*, both accented and unaccented. This way of writing a semiquaver (or demisemiquaver) standing alone, came into use about 1780 in Vienna and Southern Germany and grew more and more popular.³ Kraus often uses level strokes across the stems, but sometimes also strokes that slope downwards. No attention has been paid to this detail in the new edition of the score.

In marking the string parts for practical execution I had the valuable assistance of Mr. *Lars Frydén*, Stockholm, to whom I am greatly indebted.

¹ There is yet another copy of the score and also orchestral parts, which were prepared for a performance conducted by I. Dobrowen in Gothenburg in 1944. It contains the conductor's directions for performance which are of a subjective nature, and also abbreviation marks. The arrangement of the score is: oboes, French horns in E flat, in C, bassoons, strings.

² These music archives are now under the new direction of the Moravian State Archives (Mährisches Landesarchiv). Professor Mirko Očadlík (Prague) has been kind enough to refer me to the

works of Kraus that are to be found there, and has sent photographed copies for which I am most grateful.

³ To the same period belongs the interpretation of  as . Compare R. Haas, *Aufführungspraxis alter Musik*, p. 246; W. Georgii, *Die Verzierungen in der Musik* (1947), p. 17; R. Haas, *W. A. Mozart* (1933), p. 55 (autograph instances!) and the *facsimile edition* of Mozart's solo cantata K.V.619, bars 11–12 in the song part (Stockholm 1955 edited by R. Engländer).

II. *Comparative Readings*1st MOVEMENT. *Larghetto*

Bar

- 1 In D not $\text{C}\flat$, but C.
- 33 The Vienna score (6) is marked *piano* here for Vln. I (corresponding to bar 35). However, the contrasting *forte* of the quaver of the first violin as opposed to the *piano* of the bass (as it is in A) is clearly intended by the composer.
- 37 Vln. I: in D the rising demisemiquavers in one movement of the bow, the third and fourth crochets each accented.

Allegro

Bar

- 1 *Piano* sign missing in A.
- 9 This weaker staccato (see also bars 31, 33, 35) is generally marked with longer and thinner signs in A than the staccato martellato (see the many Unisons in the 1st Movement).
- 11 Vln. II: slur is missing in D.
- 12 Vln. I: slur missing in A (as opposed to bar 220).
- 16 Vln. II: in D as for Vln. I, *rinf*.
- 17 Vln. I: in D, wrongly, a trill on the minim.
- 18/19 Vln. I and II: the first crochet marked as appoggiatura.
- 22 Vln. I: the group of semiquavers marked with appoggiatura in A.
- 26 As in bar 22.
- 26/27 Horn in E $\flat$ a 2: slur lacking in D.
- 60 Vln. I: in A the third crochet marked as follows:



In the following bars the slur is omitted in the corresponding group of notes.

- 66 Vln. I: according to the notation in A, the appoggiatura is clearly marked short (as also below).
- 73 Vla.: in D the slur is missing on the second and fourth crochet.
- 79 Vln. I: the slur in D must be corrected.
- 80 ff. Vla. II: the dynamic accent in D must be corrected to correspond to the cellos.
- 91 Vln. I: in A the notation is as follows:



Vlc.: D has B in mistake for C.

- 100 Vln. I: in A the first crochet is marked appoggiatura. The slur missing on the third crochet in A has to be put in.
- 101/102 Vln. and Vla.: the composer's intention is that the *crescendo* should not be simultaneous. In D it is marked as early as the first crochet in Vla. I.

- 105 Vln. I and Vla.: in D the *f* sign does not begin until the second note of the bar.
- 111 Vln. I: in O the first quaver is marked *sf*.
- 112 Vln. I: in O the second note is D instead of E $\flat$.
Vln. II: D wrongly ties the two G's.
- 116 Ob. I: marked appoggiatura in A.
Vln. I: second crochet, a slur must be added.
- 121 Vln. I: last crochet: here, as in few other cases, Kraus himself marked the slur in this recurring figure.
- 123 Vln. I: see note to bar 121. The same figure appears written out in bar 125.
- 124 Vln. I: the original notation is $\text{f}^\text{+}$ (as also bar 131).
- 132 Vln. I: the slur, missing on the last crochet in A, should clearly be added.
- 133 ff. The varying use of the dot and dash in the quavers of the strings is not clear, but some spontaneous accentuation in the bass is to be seen.
- 143/144 C. B.: in D the slur has slipped on one quaver too far.
- 147/148 C. B.: the same.
- 166 ff. Vln. I: Dot and dash in A are clearly differentiated.
- 171 Strings: in A the up-beat semiquaver marked with appoggiatura.
- 181 Vln. I: in D the position of the *piano* sign is not clear. O is marked "sotto voce".
- 183 & 185 Vln. I: the Frigel score (3) is marked thus: $\text{f}^\text{+}$, analogous with bar 181.
- 188 Vln. I: D ties the last two crochets together.
- 191 Ob. I and II: *sf* sign lacking in D.
- 194 ff. Vln. I: marked with dashes throughout in Frigel.
- 203 Vln. I: in D the group of semiquavers on the last crochet not tied to the next bar.
- 209 Vln. I: the *mf* sign lacking in D but on the other hand is to be found there in Vln. II on the third note.
- 217 Vln. I: in D the dash on the first note is lacking.
- 221 Vln. I: *decrescendo* sign lacking in D.
- 221/222 Vln. II: slur lacking in D.
- 224 Vln. II and Vla.: D has *rinf* sign here, as for Vln. I. The Vienna score (6) here, and often elsewhere, is marked $\text{f}^\text{+}$ instead of *rinf*.
- 235 Vln. I: in D the sign *tr* is missing on the second B.
- 238 Vln. I and II: slur lacking in A.
- 249 ff. Vla. and Ob. I: in D the position of the slur in the repetition of the Thema deviates from A and is inconsistent.
- 252 Vln. I and Ob. I: the slur on the last crochet (lacking in A and D) must obviously be put in; cf. for instance bar 224. If Kraus's intention had been to tie the following C as well, he would no doubt have marked a slur.
- 254 Vln. I: the slur on the first two notes lacking in O. For the appoggiatura see the analogous position in bar 124.
- 263 Ob. II: in D the slur is wrongly placed over the whole bar.
- 272/274 Strings: D has a slur for the final figure in both

cases, while Kraus probably meant to differentiate between them: the first time the slur extends over the whole bar, the second time only over the up-beat (see A).

2nd MOVEMENT. *Andante*

Bar

- 3 Vln. I and II: in D the slur extends over the whole bar.
- 4 Fag.: slur missing in D.
- 11 & 13 Vln. I: in this case *tr*, beginning on the higher note. There is no slur anywhere under the figure, but one is obviously needed.
- 21/22 Vln. I and II: slur not clear in A.
- 25 Vln. I: *tr* sign missing in D.
- 28 Vlc. and Fag.: in score D the b flat is clearly tied to the preceding bar; in A the slur is indistinct because the paper has aged.
- 30 Vln. II: in D, wrongly, the slur here already begins on the first note.
- 31 Vln. II: in D the slur extends over the whole bar.
- 40/41 Vln. I: O has *fp* instead of *f p*.
- 46 Vln. I and II: "mezza voce" in O.
- 49 ff. Vln. I and II: in A a clear distinction is made between staccato indicated by the dot and staccato indicated by the dash (extra emphatic).
- 58 Vlc. and C. B.: slur lacking in D.
- 61 Vlc. and C. B.: in D the *forte* sign begins on the second quaver.
Vln. II: the characteristic articulation of the semi-quaver is lacking in D.
- 62 Vln. I: in A and D the appoggiatura is placed at the beginning.
- 70/71 Fag.: in D only the last quaver is tied to the next two quavers in 71 (Vlc. on the other hand as in A).
- 71/73 Vln. I: in O these bars are marked *pp* — *cresc* — *p*; in A and D, on the other hand, Vln. I in these bars continues independently of the dynamic expression of the other strings that up to now are *p*.
- 76 Vln. I: in D the second quaver is wrongly written F instead of G.
- 77 Ob.: in O the demisemiquavers on the last quaver are tied together.
- 78 Vln. I.: in O four demisemiquavers always tied together (as also in analogous cases, e.g. bars 80, 82 etc.).
- 88/89 Vln. I: the *forte* sign is missing in D.
- 97 Vln. I: the slur in D is not clear.
- 99 Vln. I: the slur from E♭ to D is lacking in D.
- 108/109 Vln. I: the two last quavers in 108 tied to the crochet in 109 in D.
- 109 Fag.: exceptionally, the staccato dot is used here and in D as well, though it does not appear in the C. B.

- 118 Vln. I: in D and in the Frigel score (3) the rising semi-demi-semiquavers and the two semiquavers that follow have an articulation analogous to bar 117. In O, on the other hand, there is no slur (as in A). In this case the specific articulation in A should clearly be the intention of the composer. (Cf. the rise in the bass, bar 118.)
- 129 C. B.: slur in A not clear; D has a slur from bar 129 to 130.
- 132 Vln. I and Vla.: the new slur on the last quaver in A is to be taken in one stroke made *pp* if possible.
- 137/138 C. B.: in D, wrongly, the slur begins on the second quaver.
- 140 Ob.: dash on the last demisemiquaver lacking in D.
- 143 Vln. I: *tr* with a finish.

3rd MOVEMENT. *Allegro assai*

Bar

- 1 Vln.: that a dash over E♭ is lacking in A and D is obviously a mistake.
- 3/4 ff. Vln. I and II: in O each group of semiquavers is tied; in A and D, on the other hand, a tie is clearly called for up to and including the next crochet.
- 7 Vln. I: in A the up-beat in this bar is clearly bound to the first note in bar 8.
- 8 C. B.: in D the *forte* sign begins on the second quaver.
- 11 Vln. II: in D the slur only binds the group of semiquavers; on the other hand, the Vla. are correctly marked, corresponding to A.
- 13 ff. Vln. I: The parallel notation in bar 87 ff. clearly proves that the *sf* accent must be heard above the staccato quaver.
- 28 Vln. I: in D the slur here and in the following bars (up to and including bar 56) only applies to the group of semiquavers.
- 30 Vln. II: D has the *poco rinf* sign here (and correspondingly in bar 38): in A it only applies to Vln. I.
- 33 Vln. I: slur omitted in D.
- 39 Vln. I: in D, wrongly, the *piano* sign is not marked until the last quaver.
- 43/44 Vln., Vla., Vlc.: in D the sign *pf* instead of *poco f*.
- 43 ff. Vln. I: in the Frigel score (3) the staccato quavers indicated throughout by 1.
- 53 Vla., C. B.: in D the *forte* sign is not marked until the second quaver.
- 58/59 Vln.: the staccato dot is used here, as also, exceptionally, in D.
- 72 ff. Strings and Ob.: here and in the following bars in A it is quite clear that a slur is required over the main phrase. Only O in Vln. I, bars 72 and 73, distinguishes the group of semiquavers from the crochet that follows.
- 76 Vln. II: in D the *rinf* sign is marked at the same time

as for Vln. I, whereas in A it is obviously intended to be one bar later.

77/78. Horns: slur in D, but not in A, because this is the beginning of a new *forte* section.

81/82 Vln. II: in A, C is clearly tied to the preceding semiquaver, but not in D.

86/87 Ob. II: slur missing in D.

92/94 Vln. II: in D *poco sf* in each bar (cf. Vln. I), but not so in A.

100 Vlc.: in D the last semiquaver is wrongly written as F instead of E ♮.

101 Fag.: slur over the whole bar in D.

114 Vla.: *forte* sign missing in D.

120/121 Vla.: the position of the slur is not clear in A; D has a slur over the whole bar, which in this case is probably correct.

147/148 Ob.: II: slur missing in D.

Richard Engländer

ERRATA

Page 25, bar 172: on the short stave with performance suggestion *add* the third crotchet *f*¹.

Page 31, bar 224: *add* [*cresc.*] to the bassoonpart.

Flats in the key signatures of the Corno part to be *removed* at the beginning of page 36, at page 41 bar 74 and at page 60 bar 127.



J. M. Kraus als Kgl. schwedischer Kapellmeister nach dem Gemälde von Pomaroli 1783, das für die Sammlung des Padre Martini bestimmt war. *Photokopie im Musikhistorischen Museum Stockholm. Original im Bezirks-Museum Buchen.*

J. M. Kraus as conductor of the Royal Swedish Court Orchestra from a painting by Pomaroli in 1783, which was intended for the collection of Padre Martini. *Photographic copy in the Museum of Music History, Stockholm. Original in the District Museum, Buchen.*

Corn en C la fa

Hautbois

Fidolin

Clarin

Basson

Fiedel

Contrabaß

Soprano
Contra

Seite 38 des Partitur-Autographs: Aus dem zweiten Satz der Sinfonie.
Anordnung der Stimmen: Hörner in Es, Oboe I und II, Violine I und II,
Bratschen, Fagott I und II, Violoncello und Kontrabass.

Page 38 of the autograph score: From the second movement of the symphony.
Arrangement of the parts: Horns in E flat, Oboe I and II, Violin I and II, Viola,
Bassoon I and II, Violoncello and Double-bass.

Sinfonie

à grand Orchestre

2 Violini.

2 Viole.

2 Oboi.

2 Corni (*in C ad libitum.*)

2 Corni (*in E la fa.*)

1 Fagotto.

Violoncello e

Contrabasso.

Composée

par

Joseph Kraus

Maître de Chapelle de S. M. le Roi de Suède.

à Stockholm,

chez G. A. Silverstolpe

et en commission

chez Breitkopf & Härtel à Leipzig.

E. 272

Contrabasso.

Titel der Sinfonie im Originaldruck der Kontrabass-Stimme. Bibliothek der Kgl. Schwedischen Musikalischen Akademie Stockholm.

The title of the symphony in the original copy of the double-bass part. The library of the Royal Swedish Academy of Music in Stockholm.

S I N F O N I E

c - moll (1783)

J. M. K R A U S

- I. Larghetto-Allegro
- II. Andante
- III. Allegro assai

J. M. Kraus: Sinfonie c minor / c - Moll

I

Larghetto

Oboe I II

Fagotto I II

Corno I II in Ess

Corno III IV in C

Violino I

Violino II

Viola I

Viola II

Violoncello

Contrabasso

5

This musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" in G major, 2/4 time. It features a vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The score is written on ten staves: two for the vocal line (Soprano and Alto) and eight for the piano accompaniment (Right and Left Hand, each with four staves). The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked "Moderato". The score consists of 10 measures. The vocal melody is simple and catchy, with a range of one octave. The piano accompaniment provides a steady harmonic foundation with a mix of chords and moving lines. The overall style is that of a traditional children's song or a simple folk tune.

15 20

The image shows a musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of ten staves. The first two staves are for the vocal melody, with the first staff in treble clef and the second in bass clef. The next four staves are for a piano accompaniment, with the third and fourth staves in treble clef and the fifth and sixth staves in bass clef. The final two staves are for a second vocal melody, with the seventh staff in treble clef and the eighth in bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time and the key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is divided into two systems, with measures 15 and 20 marked at the beginning of the second system. The melody is simple and catchy, with a clear refrain. The piano accompaniment provides a steady harmonic foundation.

Musical score for measures 25-29. The score is written for a piano with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'a2' (allegretto). The dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *p* (piano). The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

Musical score for measures 30-34. The score continues from the previous page. The key signature remains B-flat major. The dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f* (forte). The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

Measures 35-38 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano with multiple staves. Measure 35 is marked with a *p* (piano) dynamic. Measure 36 features a *f* (forte) dynamic. Measure 37 is marked with a *p* dynamic. Measure 38 includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking and a *f* dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Measures 40-43 of a musical score. Measure 40 is marked with a *f* (forte) dynamic. Measure 41 includes a *f* dynamic and a *p* dynamic. Measure 42 is marked with a *p* dynamic. Measure 43 includes a *p* dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Musical score for measures 44-48. The score is written for a piano with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is not explicitly marked for this section. The music features a variety of melodic lines, including a prominent one in the right hand of the piano and another in the left hand. The dynamics are marked with *p* (piano) in measures 45 and 48. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs.

Allegro

Musical score for measures 49-53, marked **Allegro**. The score is written for a piano with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked **Allegro**. The music features a variety of melodic lines, including a prominent one in the right hand of the piano and another in the left hand. The dynamics are marked with *p* (piano) in measures 50, 51, 52, and 53. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs.

5

Musical score for measures 5-9. The score is written for a piano with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a vocal line (treble clef). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a vocal line with a melodic contour. The piano accompaniment includes a prominent bass line with many sixteenth notes and a treble line with chords and moving lines.

10

Musical score for measures 10-14. The score is written for a piano with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a vocal line (treble clef). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a vocal line with a melodic contour. The piano accompaniment includes a prominent bass line with many sixteenth notes and a treble line with chords and moving lines. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *[p]* (piano), and a crescendo hairpin.

15 20

orig. *f*

rinf. [cresc.]

[cresc.]

[cresc.]

[cresc.]

[cresc.]

f

a 2

orig.

25 a2

orig.

30

The musical score is written for a piano. It consists of measures 25 through 30. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major). The time signature is 4/4. The score is arranged in three systems. The first system (measures 25-29) features a melodic line in the upper right staff with a 'a2' annotation, and a dense piano accompaniment in the lower staves. The second system (measure 30) begins with a new melodic phrase in the upper right staff, marked 'orig.', and continues the piano accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs.

12

35

a 2

a 2

[sim.]

[sim.]

This musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" from the opera "The Mikado". It is a vocal score for a soprano and a piano accompaniment. The score is written in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked "Moderato". The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 38 and 39. The second system contains measures 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44. The vocal line is written in a soprano clef, and the piano accompaniment is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like "sf" (sforzando). The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the vocal line.

45

Musical score for measures 45-49. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a harpsichord part (two staves). The voice part is a single staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. There are dynamic markings *f* and *[f]*, and articulation markings *a2*. Measure 45 starts with a piano introduction. Measure 46 features a vocal entry with a long note. Measure 47 has a piano accompaniment with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Measure 48 continues the piano accompaniment. Measure 49 ends with a vocal note and a piano accompaniment.

50

Musical score for measures 50-54. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a harpsichord part (two staves). The voice part is a single staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. There are dynamic markings *[sim.]* and articulation markings *a2*. Measure 50 starts with a piano introduction. Measure 51 features a vocal entry with a long note. Measure 52 has a piano accompaniment with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Measure 53 continues the piano accompaniment. Measure 54 ends with a vocal note and a piano accompaniment.

55

a 2

p

60

orig.

mf

65

p

mf

p

mf

p

mf

p

p

p

70

rinf. [cresc.]

p

rinf. [cresc.]

dolce

p

rinf. [cresc.]

p

rinf. [cresc.]

p

rinf. [cresc.]

p

Musical score for measures 75-79. The score is written for a piano with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 12/8. The music features a complex texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include *pp a2* (pianissimo, second ending) and *p* (piano). The notation includes various articulations such as slurs, ties, and accents.

Musical score for measures 80-84. The score continues from the previous page. It features a complex texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include *poc sf* (poco sforzando), *p* (piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The notation includes various articulations such as slurs, ties, and accents.

85

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

90
a 2

pp

p

pp

orig.

p

p

p

p

p

fr.

Musical score for measures 95-100. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two additional staves (likely for a second piano or a different instrument). The voice part is written in a single staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The word "poc rinf" is written above the voice staff in measure 97, and the dynamic marking "p" is written below the voice staff in measure 98.

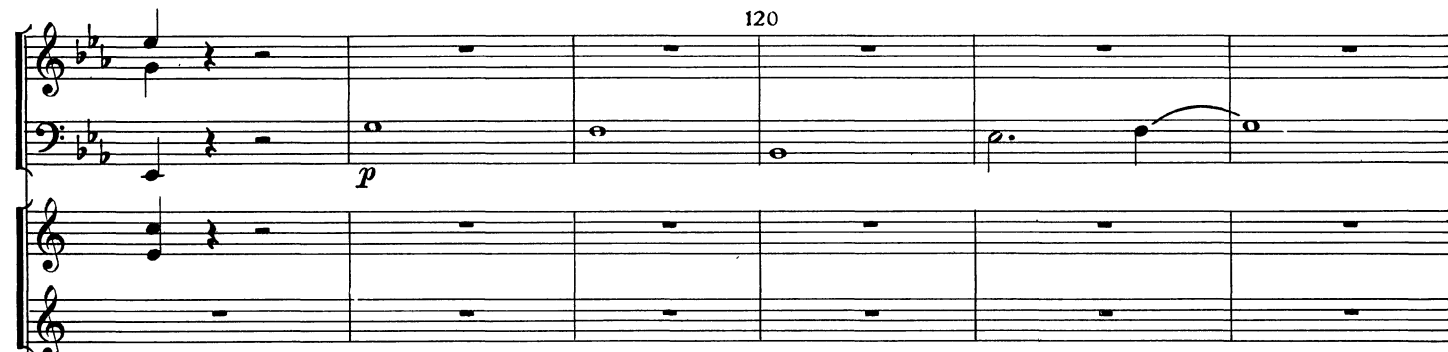
Musical score for measures 100-105. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two additional staves (likely for a second piano or a different instrument). The voice part is written in a single staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The word "orig." is written above the voice staff in measure 103, and the dynamic marking "cresc." is written below the voice staff in measures 101, 102, 103, and 104.

105

Musical score for measures 105-109. The score is written for a piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'f' (forte). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system shows measures 105-106, and the second system shows measures 107-109. The piano part is highly active, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The upper staves have long, sustained notes with ties.

110

Musical score for measures 110-114. The score continues from the previous system. The key signature remains B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'f' (forte). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system shows measures 110-111, and the second system shows measures 112-114. The piano part continues with its active texture, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The upper staves have long, sustained notes with ties.



125 [Solo] dolee

orig. orig.

p

orig. 130 orig.

orig. orig. orig.

orig.

Measures 135-140 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 12/8. The music is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also dynamic markings like *f* and *a2* (accidental 2). The notation is dense, with many notes and rests across the staves.

Measures 140-145 of a musical score. The score continues from the previous system. The key signature remains B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 12/8. The music is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also dynamic markings like *f* and *a2* (accidental 2). The notation is dense, with many notes and rests across the staves.

145

This musical score page contains measures 145 through 150. It is written for a multi-staff ensemble, likely a string quartet or a small chamber group, with parts for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. Measures 145-149 show a complex interplay of melodic lines and harmonic support. Measure 150 begins with a measure rest in the first staff, followed by a melodic phrase in the second staff, and continues with various rhythmic patterns and rests across the remaining staves.

150

Measures 155-159 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a complex texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando) in measures 155, 157, 158, and 159. The piano part is highly active, while the upper staves have more sustained notes and rests.

Measures 160-164 of a musical score. The score continues with the same instrumentation and key signature. Measure 160 features a *sf* marking. Measures 161 and 162 have *[sf]* markings. Measure 163 has an *a 2* marking. Measure 164 has an *a 2* marking. The piano part remains highly active with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando) in measures 160, 161, 162, 163, and 164. The upper staves have more sustained notes and rests.

165

165

a2

sf

sf

170

170

orig.

sf

sf

First system of musical notation, measures 175-180. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 12/8 time. It features a piano (p) dynamic and a *rinf. poco a poco* (gradually increasing) marking. The notation includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, and a piano part with two staves (treble and bass clefs) and a 12/8 time signature. The piano part includes a *p* dynamic and a *rinf. poco a poco* marking. The first system ends with a repeat sign.

Second system of musical notation, measures 180-185. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 12/8 time. It features a piano (p) dynamic and a *rinf. poco a poco* (gradually increasing) marking. The notation includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, and a piano part with two staves (treble and bass clefs) and a 12/8 time signature. The piano part includes a *p* dynamic and a *rinf. poco a poco* marking. The second system ends with a repeat sign.

180

1°

a2

p

cresc.

f

orig.

rinf. poco a poco

f

p

p

p

185

Measures 185-189 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 12/8. The music features a complex texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *a2* (second octave). The score is divided into two systems: measures 185-188 and 189.

190

a2

sf

Measures 190-194 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 12/8. The music features a complex texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), *rinf.* (rinforzando), and *[cresc.]* (crescendo). The score is divided into two systems: measures 190-192 and 193-194.

Measures 195-200 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'a2' (allegretto). The dynamics are marked 'f' (forte). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs. The piano part is highly active, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The upper staves have long, sustained notes with slurs. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Measures 200-205 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'a2' (allegretto). The dynamics are marked 'f' (forte). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs. The piano part is highly active, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The upper staves have long, sustained notes with slurs. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

This musical score page contains measures 205 through 210. It features a piano accompaniment and a vocal line. The piano part is written for four staves (treble and bass clefs, with and without a grand brace). The vocal line is on a single staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 205 is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 206 includes a vocal entry marked *a2* and piano (*p*). Measure 207 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) piano accompaniment and a vocal line marked *p*. Measure 208 includes piano (*p*) dynamics and crescendo (*cresc.*) markings. Measure 209 includes mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamics and crescendo (*cresc.*) markings. Measure 210 is marked with mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamics and includes a first ending bracket labeled *1°* and a second ending bracket labeled *2°*. The score concludes with a final crescendo (*cresc.*) marking in measure 210.

Musical score for measures 215-219. The score is written for a piano with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 12/8. The music features a complex texture with multiple voices. The first system shows a melodic line in the upper right voice with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and a bass line with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system shows a melodic line in the upper left voice with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and a bass line with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third system shows a melodic line in the upper right voice with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and a bass line with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth system shows a melodic line in the upper left voice with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and a bass line with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth system shows a melodic line in the upper right voice with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and a bass line with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth system shows a melodic line in the upper left voice with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and a bass line with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Musical score for measures 220-224. The score is written for a piano with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 12/8. The music features a complex texture with multiple voices. The first system shows a melodic line in the upper right voice with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and a bass line with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system shows a melodic line in the upper left voice with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and a bass line with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third system shows a melodic line in the upper right voice with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and a bass line with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth system shows a melodic line in the upper left voice with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and a bass line with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth system shows a melodic line in the upper right voice with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and a bass line with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth system shows a melodic line in the upper left voice with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and a bass line with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

225

Musical score for measures 225-230. The score is written for a piano and features a complex arrangement of staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system (measures 225-228) shows a piano introduction with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system (measures 229-230) features a piano solo with a crescendo (cresc.) and a forte (f) dynamic. The score includes a repeat sign (8) and a first ending (orig.) marking.

230

Musical score for measures 230-235. The score is written for a piano and features a complex arrangement of staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system (measures 230-233) shows a piano introduction with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system (measures 234-235) features a piano solo with a forte (f) dynamic. The score includes a repeat sign (8) and a first ending (orig.) marking.

Musical score for measures 235-240. The score is written for a piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'Andante' (And). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A forte dynamic (*sf*) is present in measure 235. A melodic line in the upper right is marked 'a2'. The piano part features intricate arpeggiated figures in the right hand and more rhythmic patterns in the left hand.

Musical score for measures 240-245. The score continues from the previous page. The key signature remains B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A piano dynamic (*p*) is present in measure 240. The piano part features intricate arpeggiated figures in the right hand and more rhythmic patterns in the left hand. The melodic line in the upper right continues with a 'p' marking.

245

[Solo]

Musical score for measures 245-250. The score is written for a piano and features a solo section. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'p' (piano). The score includes a treble and bass staff for the piano, and a grand staff (treble and bass) for the solo instrument. The solo instrument part begins with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a trill (tr.) in measure 248. The piano accompaniment consists of sustained chords and moving lines in the bass.

250

Musical score for measures 250-255. The score continues from the previous system. The key signature remains B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'p' (piano). The solo instrument part continues with a trill (tr.) in measure 252 and an original section (orig.) in measure 255. The piano accompaniment continues with sustained chords and moving lines in the bass.

Original musical score for measures 255-260. The score is written for a piano and features a complex arrangement of staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'orig.' (original). The score includes a variety of musical notations, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The piano part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The score is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The notation includes various musical symbols such as beams, slurs, and accidentals.

Continuation of the musical score for measures 260-265. The score is written for a piano and features a complex arrangement of staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'orig.' (original). The score includes a variety of musical notations, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The piano part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The score is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The notation includes various musical symbols such as beams, slurs, and accidentals.

265

a2

[sim.]

[sim.]

[sim.]

[sim.]

[sim.]

[sim.]

270

[sim.]

Oboe I
IIFagotto I
IICorno I
II in Ess

Violino I

Violino II

Viola I

Viola II

Violoncello

Contrabasso

27

5

mezza voce

mezza voce

mezza voce

mezza voce

mezza voce

mezza voce

mezza voce

10

15

fr.

fr.

fr.

fr.

20

Musical score for measures 20-24. The score is written for a piano with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). There are also markings for *tr* (trill) and *a2* (second alteration). The score is divided into two systems, with measures 20-24 spanning the first system.

25

30

Musical score for measures 25-30. The score continues from the previous system. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), and *ppp* (pianississimo). There are also markings for *tr* (trill), *a2* (second alteration), and *a1* (first alteration). The score is divided into two systems, with measures 25-30 spanning the second system.

Musical score for measures 35-38. The score is written for a piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 3/4. The music includes a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The piano part is highly active, with many sixteenth-note passages. The upper staves have more sparse, melodic lines. Measure numbers 35, 36, 37, and 38 are indicated at the top of the system.

Musical score for measures 39-42. The score continues the piece, maintaining the same key signature and time signature. It includes dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *f*, *p*, *mf*, and *pp*. There are also performance instructions like *orig.* and *a2*. The piano part continues with intricate sixteenth-note figures, while the upper staves provide harmonic support with longer note values and rests. Measure numbers 39, 40, 41, and 42 are indicated at the top of the system.

This musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" in G major, 3/4 time. It features a vocal melody and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a left hand with a simple harmonic accompaniment and a right hand with a more complex, flowing melody. The score is written for a single system with five staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is in common time (C). The score includes a variety of musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests. There are also some dynamic markings like "p" (piano) and "f" (forte). The score is a single system with five staves. The first staff is the vocal melody, and the remaining four staves are the piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment consists of a left hand and a right hand. The left hand has a simple harmonic accompaniment, and the right hand has a more complex, flowing melody. The score includes a variety of musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests. There are also some dynamic markings like "p" (piano) and "f" (forte). The score is a single system with five staves. The first staff is the vocal melody, and the remaining four staves are the piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment consists of a left hand and a right hand. The left hand has a simple harmonic accompaniment, and the right hand has a more complex, flowing melody. The score includes a variety of musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests. There are also some dynamic markings like "p" (piano) and "f" (forte).

Musical score for measures 40-44. The score is written for a piano and a vocal line. The piano part consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two 13/8 time signature staves. The vocal line is in the treble clef. The key signature is B-flat major. The tempo is marked *orig.* (original). The dynamics are marked *[mf]* (mezzo-forte) and *rinf.* (rinfresco). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs.

Musical score for measures 60-65. The score is written for a piano and a vocal line. The piano part consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two 13/8 time signature staves. The vocal line is in the treble clef. The key signature is B-flat major. The tempo is marked *orig.* (original). The dynamics are marked *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs.

70

pp *mf*

pp *pp* *cresc.* *p*

pp *pp* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

pp *pp* *mf* *mf*

75

mf *p* *p*

mf *p* *p* *p*

mf *p* *p* *p* *p*

mf *p* *p* *p* *p*

mf *p* *p* *p* *p*

mf *p* *p* *p* *p*

Musical score for measures 80-83. The score is written for a piano and includes a variety of musical notations such as treble and bass staves, dynamic markings, and articulation symbols.

Measures 80-83:

- Measure 80: Treble staff has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. Bass staff has a half note G3, a half note A3, and a half note B3. Dynamic: *cresc.*
- Measure 81: Treble staff has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. Bass staff has a half note G3, a half note A3, and a half note B3. Dynamic: *cresc.*
- Measure 82: Treble staff has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. Bass staff has a half note G3, a half note A3, and a half note B3. Dynamic: *cresc.*
- Measure 83: Treble staff has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. Bass staff has a half note G3, a half note A3, and a half note B3. Dynamic: *mf*

Musical score for measures 85-88. The score is written for a piano and includes a variety of musical notations such as treble and bass staves, dynamic markings, and articulation symbols.

Measures 85-88:

- Measure 85: Treble staff has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. Bass staff has a half note G3, a half note A3, and a half note B3. Dynamic: *p*
- Measure 86: Treble staff has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. Bass staff has a half note G3, a half note A3, and a half note B3. Dynamic: *p*
- Measure 87: Treble staff has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. Bass staff has a half note G3, a half note A3, and a half note B3. Dynamic: *p*
- Measure 88: Treble staff has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. Bass staff has a half note G3, a half note A3, and a half note B3. Dynamic: *p*

90

f

p *pp*

f *p* *pp*

f *p* *pp*

f

f

95 100

pp *ppp* *f* *a2*

ppp *f* *ppp* *f* *ppp* *f* *ppp* *f*

pp *ppp* *f*

ppp *f*

Measures 104-107 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 104 features a melodic line in the upper right staff and a complex, fast-moving bass line in the lower left. Measure 105 continues the melodic development. Measure 106 shows a change in the bass line texture. Measure 107 concludes the section with a final melodic phrase and a sustained bass line.

Measures 108-111 of a musical score. The score continues from the previous page. Measure 108 features a melodic line in the upper right staff and a complex, fast-moving bass line in the lower left. Measure 109 continues the melodic development. Measure 110 shows a change in the bass line texture. Measure 111 concludes the section with a final melodic phrase and a sustained bass line. The score includes dynamic markings such as *fr.* (forzando) and *p* (piano) in measure 110.

115

Musical score for measures 115-119. The score is written for a piano and features a complex melodic line in the right hand of the piano, characterized by frequent grace notes and slurs. The left hand of the piano provides a steady accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. The upper staves (strings and woodwinds) are mostly silent, indicated by whole rests. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 4/4.

120

Musical score for measures 120-124. This section is more rhythmically active, featuring a prominent eighth-note accompaniment in the piano's left hand and a melodic line in the right hand. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *sf* (sforzando). The upper staves show more activity, with some notes and rests. The key signature remains B-flat major, and the time signature is 4/4.

Musical score for measures 46-49. The score is written for a grand staff with two systems of three staves each. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The first system (measures 46-47) features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system (measures 48-49) features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.

Musical score for measures 125-128. The score is written for a grand staff with two systems of three staves each. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The first system (measures 125-126) features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system (measures 127-128) features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.

This musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" from the opera "The Mikado". It is a vocal score for a soprano and a piano accompaniment. The score is written in 19th-century musical notation, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score is divided into two systems, each containing a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is written for a soprano, and the piano accompaniment is written for a piano. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *ff*, *p*). The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The score is numbered 140 at the top left.

Oboe I II *a2*
 Fagotto I II
 Corno I II in Ess *7*
 Corno I II in C *a2*
 Violino I
 Violino II
 Viola I
 Viola II
 Violoncello
 Contrabbasso

5

Measures 10-14 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *a2* (accents). The notation includes slurs, ties, and various articulation marks.

Measures 15-19 of a musical score. The score continues with the same instrumentation and key signature. Measures 15 and 16 feature a prominent melodic line in the upper right staff, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 17-19 show a more complex texture with multiple voices and a strong emphasis on the lower staves, marked with *sf* (sforzando) dynamics. The notation includes slurs, ties, and various articulation marks.

Measures 1-20 of the musical score. The score is written for a piano and a vocal line. The piano part consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a lower grand staff (two bass clefs). The vocal line is in the upper staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando) and *a2* (second ending). The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The vocal line is mostly rests, with some notes in the final measures.

Measures 21-30 of the musical score. The score continues from the previous system. The piano part features a grand staff and a lower grand staff. The key signature remains B-flat major. The time signature is 4/4. The score includes dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando) and *p* (piano). The piano part continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The vocal line is mostly rests, with some notes in the final measures.

30

p

a2

p

poco rinf.

p

poco rinf.

[illegible]

Musical score for measures 45-49. The score is written for a piano with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a complex texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *poco f*, *f*, and *p*. There are also markings for *dr.* (drum) and *gr.* (guitar).

Musical score for measures 50-54. The score continues from the previous page. The key signature remains B-flat major. The music features a complex texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, and *dr.* (drum). There are also markings for *gr.* (guitar).

53

p *cresc.*

f

rinf.

a2

f

a2

p

rinf.

rinf.

rinf.

rinf.

rinf.

f

60

f

p

f_{a2}

f_{a2}

tr.

[tr.]

p

[tr.]

rinf.

f

f

f

f

p

[i]

p

[i]

p

f

Musical score for measures 54-65. The score is written for a piano and features a complex arrangement of staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'a2' (allegretto). The score includes a variety of musical notations, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords. A measure number '65' is indicated above the staff. The piano part consists of multiple staves, including a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate staff for the right hand (treble clef). The right hand part is written in a single staff (treble clef). The piano part features a variety of musical notations, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords. The right hand part is written in a single staff (treble clef).

Musical score for measures 70-79. The score is written for a piano and features a complex arrangement of staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'a2' (allegretto). The score includes a variety of musical notations, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords. A measure number '70' is indicated above the staff. The piano part consists of multiple staves, including a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate staff for the right hand (treble clef). The right hand part is written in a single staff (treble clef). The piano part features a variety of musical notations, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords. The right hand part is written in a single staff (treble clef).

75 55

p *a2* *p* *a2* *rinf.*

p *rinf.* *rinf.* *rinf.*

80

rinf. *f* *f* *f* *f*

rinf. *f* *f* *f* *f*

Musical score for measures 56-85. The score is written for a piano and a vocal line. The piano part consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a lower grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line is written in a single staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Measure 85 is marked with a fermata.

Musical score for measures 90-100. The score is written for a piano and a vocal line. The piano part consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a lower grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line is written in a single staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Measure 90 is marked with a fermata. The score includes dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando) and *p* (piano).

Musical score for measures 95-99. The score is written for a piano with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of textures, including sustained chords, moving lines, and rapid sixteenth-note passages. Dynamics include *poco sf* (poco sforzando) and *ff* (fortissimo). A first ending bracket labeled "a 2" spans measures 95-96.

Musical score for measures 100-104. The score continues with complex textures and dynamics. Measure 100 begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. A first ending bracket labeled "a 2" spans measures 101-102. The music concludes with a final chord in measure 104. Dynamics include *mf* and *[mf]*.

First system of musical notation (measures 58-105). The system includes a vocal line (soprano and alto) and a piano accompaniment (right and left hands). The vocal line features long, sustained notes with slurs, and the piano accompaniment includes arpeggiated figures and sustained chords. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The measure number 105 is indicated above the vocal staff.

Measures 58-105. Key signature: B-flat major (two flats). The system includes a vocal line (soprano and alto) and a piano accompaniment (right and left hands). The vocal line features long, sustained notes with slurs, and the piano accompaniment includes arpeggiated figures and sustained chords. The measure number 105 is indicated above the vocal staff.

Second system of musical notation (measures 110-115). The system includes a vocal line (soprano and alto) and a piano accompaniment (right and left hands). The vocal line features long, sustained notes with slurs, and the piano accompaniment includes arpeggiated figures and sustained chords. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The measure number 110 is indicated above the vocal staff.

Measures 110-115. Key signature: B-flat major (two flats). The system includes a vocal line (soprano and alto) and a piano accompaniment (right and left hands). The vocal line features long, sustained notes with slurs, and the piano accompaniment includes arpeggiated figures and sustained chords. The measure number 110 is indicated above the vocal staff.

This musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" from the opera "The Mikado". It is a full orchestral score for a 1911 edition. The score is written for a large orchestra, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The music is in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score is divided into measures, with a large number "115" indicating the measure number. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "rinf." (ritardando) and "f" (forte). The score is presented in a clear, professional layout with a large, bold title "THE ROSE TREE" at the top.

This musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" from the opera "The Mikado". It is a vocal score for a soprano and a piano accompaniment. The score is written in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score is divided into two systems, with the first system starting at measure 119 and the second system starting at measure 120. The vocal line is written in a soprano clef, and the piano accompaniment is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings (p for piano). The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

First system of musical notation (measures 125-130). The score is written for a grand staff with two treble staves and two bass staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various dynamics: *rinf.* (very soft), *f* (forte), and *a2* (second octave). The music features a mix of whole, half, quarter, and eighth notes, with some passages marked with slurs and ties. The first system ends with a measure containing a whole note chord.

Second system of musical notation (measures 130-135). The score continues with the same instrumentation and key signature. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), and *f* (forte). The notation includes various dynamics: *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), and *f* (forte). The music features a mix of whole, half, quarter, and eighth notes, with some passages marked with slurs and ties. The second system ends with a measure containing a whole note chord.

135

Score for measures 135-138. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a piano with multiple staves. Measure 135 has a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 136 has a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 137 has a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 138 has a piano (p) dynamic. The piano part includes a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The vocal part is in the upper staves, with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

140

Score for measures 140-143. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a piano with multiple staves. Measure 140 has a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 141 has a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 142 has a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 143 has a piano (p) dynamic. The piano part includes a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The vocal part is in the upper staves, with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Musical score for measures 145-150 and the first five measures of a new system. The score is written for a grand staff with two treble and two bass staves. Measures 145-150 show a melodic line in the upper treble staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves. The new system begins with measure 1, which contains a melodic phrase in the upper treble staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves.

Musical score for measures 150-155 and the next five measures of a new system. The score is written for a grand staff with two treble and two bass staves. Measures 150-155 show a melodic line in the upper treble staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves. The new system begins with measure 6, which contains a melodic phrase in the upper treble staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *rinf.*, and *f*, and articulation markings such as *11°* and *a2*.

Measures 154-159 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 154 features a melodic line in the upper right staff with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 155 has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 156 has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 157 has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 158 has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 159 has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line with eighth notes. The piano part consists of several staves with chords and eighth notes.

Measures 160-164 of a musical score. The score is written for a piano with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 160 features a melodic line in the upper right staff with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 161 has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 162 has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 163 has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 164 has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, and a bass line with eighth notes. The piano part consists of several staves with chords and eighth notes.

Musical score for measures 164-168. The score is written for a piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' (Allegretto). The score includes a variety of musical notations, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. A large bracket spans measures 164-166, indicating a repeated section. Measure 165 is marked with a '165' above the staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Musical score for measures 169-173. The score is written for a piano and features a complex texture with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' (Allegretto). The score includes a variety of musical notations, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. A large bracket spans measures 169-171, indicating a repeated section. Measure 170 is marked with a '170' above the staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.