



FERDINAND ZELLBELL d.y.
1718-1780

Cellokonsert D-dur

Cello Concerto D major

Källkritisk utgåva av/Critical edition by Mattias Lundberg

Levande musikarv och Kungl. Musikaliska Akademien

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Concerto a violoncello concertato

Ferdinand Zellbell d.y.
(1719–1780)

[Allegro]

Violoncello solo

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Bassi

Cembalo

6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6

4

tr tr tr

3 6 7 5 # 3 6 7 5 3 6 5 6 6 4-3 6 6 4-3 6-5 6 4-3

8

#6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 8-7 6 7 8-7 6 5 4-3

12

Musical score for measures 12-15. The score is written for five staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff (bass clef) has a rest in measure 12, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 13, and a trill in measure 14. The second staff (treble clef) has a rest in measure 12, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 13, and a trill in measure 14. The third staff (bass clef) has a rest in measure 12, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 13, and a trill in measure 14. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a rest in measure 12, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 13, and a trill in measure 14. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a rest in measure 12, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 13, and a trill in measure 14. The dynamic markings are *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

16

Musical score for measures 16-19. The score is written for five staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff (bass clef) has a rest in measure 16, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 17, and a trill in measure 18. The second staff (treble clef) has a rest in measure 16, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 17, and a trill in measure 18. The third staff (bass clef) has a rest in measure 16, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 17, and a trill in measure 18. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a rest in measure 16, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 17, and a trill in measure 18. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a rest in measure 16, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 17, and a trill in measure 18. The dynamic markings are *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). The fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

20

Musical score for measures 20-23. The score is written for five staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff (bass clef) has a rest in measure 20, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 21, and a trill in measure 22. The second staff (treble clef) has a rest in measure 20, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 21, and a trill in measure 22. The third staff (bass clef) has a rest in measure 20, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 21, and a trill in measure 22. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a rest in measure 20, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 21, and a trill in measure 22. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a rest in measure 20, followed by a series of eighth notes in measure 21, and a trill in measure 22. The dynamic markings are *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). The fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

24

24

25

26

27

28

28

29

30

31

7

32

32

33

34

35

4 - 3 #6 # #

36

6 4-# 6 # 5 6 4-# 6 f 6 6 5 #

40

#6 6 6 5 # 6 #6 6 6 7 6 7 # 5

44

6 7 8-7 6 7 8-7 6 4-# p 6 7 8-7 6 7 8-7 f 6 5 4-#

48

p

p

p

p

51

6
5

54

7
#

57

6
5

61

6
4

7
#

65

6
4

b9
7
#

69

3 3 tr tr

f *f* *f* *f*

7 # #6 6 7

73

6 6 6 tr tr

p

7 6 7 6 6 6 #3 #6 7 8-7 #6 7 8-7 6 5 4-#

77

tr tr tr

pp *pp* *pp* *p* *p*

6 #6 7

81

Measures 81-83 of a musical score. The score is written for five staves: a single treble staff at the top, two grand staves (treble and bass) in the middle, and two grand staves (treble and bass) at the bottom. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 81 features a treble staff with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes marked with 'tr'. The middle grand staff has a treble staff with sixteenth-note runs and a bass staff with quarter notes. The bottom grand staff has a treble staff with quarter notes and a bass staff with a whole note. Measure 82 continues the patterns. Measure 83 shows a continuation of the eighth-note melody in the top treble staff and the sixteenth-note runs in the middle treble staff. Fingering numbers 7, 7, and 6 are indicated below the bottom grand staff.

84

Measures 84-87 of a musical score. The score is written for five staves: a single treble staff at the top, two grand staves (treble and bass) in the middle, and two grand staves (treble and bass) at the bottom. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 84 features a treble staff with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes marked with 'tr'. The middle grand staff has a treble staff with sixteenth-note runs and a bass staff with quarter notes. The bottom grand staff has a treble staff with quarter notes and a bass staff with a whole note. Measure 85 continues the patterns. Measure 86 shows a continuation of the eighth-note melody in the top treble staff and the sixteenth-note runs in the middle treble staff. Measure 87 shows a continuation of the eighth-note melody in the top treble staff and the sixteenth-note runs in the middle treble staff. Fingering numbers 7, 6, and 7 are indicated below the bottom grand staff.

88

Measures 88-91 of a musical score. The score is written for five staves: a single treble staff at the top, two grand staves (treble and bass) in the middle, and two grand staves (treble and bass) at the bottom. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 88 features a treble staff with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes marked with 'tr'. The middle grand staff has a treble staff with sixteenth-note runs and a bass staff with quarter notes. The bottom grand staff has a treble staff with quarter notes and a bass staff with a whole note. Measure 89 continues the patterns. Measure 90 shows a continuation of the eighth-note melody in the top treble staff and the sixteenth-note runs in the middle treble staff. Measure 91 shows a continuation of the eighth-note melody in the top treble staff and the sixteenth-note runs in the middle treble staff. Fingering numbers 7, 6, and 7 are indicated below the bottom grand staff.

92

7 6 4 ♭6 4

96

♭6 4 ♭6-5 4-3 ♭6 4

100

7 7 7

104

Cadenza *tr*

f 6 6

108

f 6 6

112

f 6 6

116

String quartet score, measures 116-119. The music is in D major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. The first two staves (Violino I and Violino II) feature rapid sixteenth-note passages with trills (tr) and dynamic markings of *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The last two staves (Viola and Bassi) play a more rhythmic accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. Measure numbers 6, 6, 6, 5, 6, 7, 8-7, 6, 6, 7, 8-7, 6, 5, 4-3, 6, 7, 8-7, 6, 7, 6, 7, 6, 5, 4-3 are written below the staves.

Violoncello solo and string ensemble score, measures 120-123. The tempo is marked *Moderato*. The Violoncello solo part (first staff) features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The Violino I, Violino II, and Viola parts (second, third, and fourth staves) play a rhythmic accompaniment of sixteenth notes. The Bassi and Cembalo parts (fifth and sixth staves) are marked with rests. The music is in D major and 3/4 time.

Violoncello solo and string ensemble score, measures 124-127. The Violoncello solo part (first staff) continues the melodic line. The Violino I, Violino II, and Viola parts (second, third, and fourth staves) continue the rhythmic accompaniment. The Bassi and Cembalo parts (fifth and sixth staves) are marked with rests. The music is in D major and 3/4 time.

9

Measures 9-12: The bass staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and ties. The piano accompaniment consists of dense, arpeggiated figures in the treble, middle, and bass registers. The bottom two staves are empty.

13

Measures 13-16: The bass staff continues the melodic line. The piano accompaniment maintains the dense arpeggiated texture. The bottom two staves remain empty.

17

Measures 17-20: The bass staff continues the melodic line. The piano accompaniment maintains the dense arpeggiated texture. The bottom two staves remain empty.

21

25

25

29

29

Segue

Allegro assai

Violoncello solo

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Bassi

Cembalo

[f] 6 6 6-5 4-3 6-5 4-3 6 6 6

12

6 6 6 6-5 4-3 # 6 5 6 # 6 5 6 6 7 6 6

22

6 6 6 6 6 6-5 4-3 6 5 6 4 3 6 4 3 6

33

Musical score for measures 33-42. The score is written for five staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and three additional bass staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Measure numbers 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42 are visible at the bottom of the staves.

43

Musical score for measures 43-53. The score is written for five staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and three additional bass staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Measure numbers 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53 are visible at the bottom of the staves.

54

Musical score for measures 54-63. The score is written for five staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and three additional bass staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Measure numbers 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, and 63 are visible at the bottom of the staves.

65

tr tr tr tr

f p f p f p

f p f p

p

p

6 6 6 # 6

76

tr 3 tr 3

f p f p f p

f p f p

p

6 5 6 5 6 5 6-5 4-#

86

tr

f f f f f

f f f f f

f

f

f

6 # 6 # 6-5 4-# 6-5 4-# 6 6

98

Musical score for measures 98-107. The score is written for five staves: two grand staves (treble and bass clef) and three individual staves (bass, bass, and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 12/8. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and trills, across the upper staves. The lower staves provide a steady bass line. Measure numbers 6, 6#3, 6, 4 3, 6, 6-5 4-# 6, 6, and 6 are indicated below the bottom staff.

108

Musical score for measures 108-118. The score is written for five staves: two grand staves (treble and bass clef) and three individual staves (bass, bass, and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 12/8. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and trills. Measure numbers 6, 6-5 4-#, 6 5 7, 6, 4 3 6 7 #, 6, 4 3 5 #, 6, 6 5 6-5 4-#, and 6 are indicated below the bottom staff.

119

Musical score for measures 119-128. The score is written for five staves: two grand staves (treble and bass clef) and three individual staves (bass, bass, and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 12/8. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and trills. Measure numbers 6 7 #, 6, 6 # #, 6 # #, 6 # #, and 6 are indicated below the bottom staff. A dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present in measure 124.

130

130

141

p

p

p

p

p

142

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

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

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

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

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

6 # 6 #

150

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

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

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

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

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

6 6

160

Measures 160-169. The score is in 3/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a complex melodic line in the upper staves with triplets and trills, and a bass line with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include forte (*f*) and piano (*p*).

170

Measures 170-178. The score continues the melodic and harmonic patterns from the previous system, with a focus on triplets and trills in the upper staves. The bass line maintains a consistent eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics are marked as forte (*f*).

6 # 6 # # 6 # 6 # # 6 6 # 6 6 7

179

Measures 179-188. The score continues the melodic and harmonic patterns, featuring triplets and trills in the upper staves. The bass line maintains a consistent eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics are marked as forte (*f*).

6 6 6-5 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 6 6-5 4-#

190

Musical score for measures 190-199. The score is written for five staves. The first staff is in 12/8 time and contains a melodic line with trills and grace notes. The second and third staves are in treble clef and contain a melodic line with trills and grace notes. The fourth and fifth staves are in bass clef and contain a bass line. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *p* (piano). The measure numbers 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, and 199 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

200

Musical score for measures 200-210. The score is written for five staves. The first staff is in 12/8 time and contains a melodic line with trills and grace notes. The second and third staves are in treble clef and contain a melodic line with trills and grace notes. The fourth and fifth staves are in bass clef and contain a bass line. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *p* (piano). The measure numbers 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, and 210 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

211

Musical score for measures 211-220. The score is written for five staves. The first staff is in 12/8 time and contains a melodic line with trills and grace notes. The second and third staves are in treble clef and contain a melodic line with trills and grace notes. The fourth and fifth staves are in bass clef and contain a bass line. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *p* (piano). The measure numbers 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, and 220 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

221

6 4 6 4 6 6 6 6

232

6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

241

6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

262

[Cadenza]

273

285

Musical score for measures 285-294. The score is written for five staves: two treble staves (top two) and three bass staves (bottom three). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 12/8. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many triplets and trills. The bottom three staves (bass clef) have a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The top two staves (treble clef) have a more melodic line with many trills and triplets. The measure numbers 285-294 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

295

Musical score for measures 295-305. The score is written for five staves: two treble staves (top two) and three bass staves (bottom three). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 12/8. The music continues with the same complex rhythmic pattern of triplets and trills. The bottom three staves (bass clef) have a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The top two staves (treble clef) have a more melodic line with many trills and triplets. The measure numbers 295-305 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

306

Musical score for measures 306-315. The score is written for five staves: two treble staves (top two) and three bass staves (bottom three). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 12/8. The music continues with the same complex rhythmic pattern of triplets and trills. The bottom three staves (bass clef) have a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The top two staves (treble clef) have a more melodic line with many trills and triplets. The measure numbers 306-315 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

Ferdinand Zellbell d.y.

Ferdinand Zellbell d.y. (1719–1780) tillhörde frihetstidens ledande musikpersonligheter. Hans liv delades av tjänstgöring i Storkyrkan som organist och i Hovkapellet som violinist och sedermera hovkapellmästare samt som dirigent för de så kallade ”kavaljerskonserterna”. Han var den enda yrkesmusikern bland stiftarna av Kungl. Musikaliska akademien 1771 och var direktör för dess undervisningsverk 1771–74, ansvarig för utbildningen av sångare och musiker. Här gjorde han betydande insatser.

Zellbell utbildades av sin far Ferdinand Zellbell d.ä. (1689–1765) och vikarierade för honom i Storkyrkan som organist samt efterträdde honom 1753, först med delad lön och från 1765 med full lön. Han studerade också för Johan Helmich Roman. Under ungdomsåren bedrev han 1739–41 studier i Niedersachsen, bland annat för Georg Philip Telemann i Hamburg. En andra utlandsvistelse ägde rum 1758–59, då han i S:t Petersburg fick sin opera *Il giudizio d'Aminta* uppförd.

Hovets och statsförvaltningens begränsade medel tvingade arbetssökande att acceptera tjänster som extra ordinarie (utan lön). Zellbell tjänstgjorde så i verken 1736–38, 1742–48. Genom faderns förmedling började han 1736 parallell tjänstgöring i Hovkapellet utan lön, fick titeln hovkapellmästare och tjänsten konsertmästare 1750, men inte förrän 1758 utgick lön på extra ordinarie stat tills 1778 då han av Gustav III överfördes till pensionslistan.

Utanför hovtjänsten arrangerade Zellbell 1759–78 ett 60-tal offentliga konserter i Riddarhus-salen, bland dem konserten till Johan Helmich Romans minne den 30 maj 1767. Från 1769 ledde han den orkester som Patrick Alströmer grundat för kavaljerskonserterna. Han dog barnlös och utfattig, men efterlämnade en violin, några klaverinstrument och en notsamling samt en betydande boksamling.

Zellbells tonsättargärning är knuten till kyrkan och hovet, men också till ordenssällskap som frimurarna (invald 1758) och till den offentliga konsertverksamheten. Zellbells största framgång som tonsättare är operan *Il giudizio d'Aminta*, skriven till den ryska kejsarinnan Elisabets födelsedag den 18 december 1758. Bland de övriga verken märks en violoncellkonsert i D-dur och fem tresatsiga sinfonior.

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Cellokonsert i D-dur

Cellokonserten i D-dur komponerades år 1741, mot slutet av en treårig resa genom Europa, med syfte att, som Zellbell senare skrev, ”kunna inhämta fullkomlig insigt uti Musikaliska Wettenskapen och i synnerhet Compositionen”. Detta innebar längre uppehåll i Hamburg (där han studerade för G. P. Telemann), Lüneberg (varifrån Zellbell-familjen ursprungligen härstammar) och andra städer i och i kring Niedersachsen. Cellokonserten är daterad 21 juni 1741 i Hannover, och var således fullbordad när Zellbell återkom till Sverige i oktober samma år.

Konserten har överlevt i en enda källa, ett partitur i autograf på Musik- och teaterbiblioteket, tidigare i Kungliga musikaliska akademiens samlingar (S-Skma, Musik-Rar). Den första satsen saknar tempoangivelse, men är att döma av harmonisk rytm, passagelöpningar och ornamentering troligtvis avsedd som allegro-sats enligt konventionen för förstasatser i solokonsert vid tidpunkten. Den korta andra satsen för solisten och endast de övre stråkstämmorna, leder direkt till finalsatsen.

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Kritisk kommentar

Källan är en renskrift med vissa nya korrigeringar och är konsekvent vad gäller bågar och placering av dynamiska angivelser. Olika förkortningar, som "for.", "f", "pianiss." o.s.v. används inkonsekvent och har normaliserats utan kommentar.

Tillfälliga förtecken i källan avser med all tydlighet gälla endast de omedelbart följande noterna, eller gruppen av noter. Förtecken som är överflödiga inom ramen för moderna konventioner har utelämnats utan kommentar. Av editören infogade förtecken som påverkar en not enligt samma konventioner (t.ex. noter som följer i nära anslutning till samma ton med förtecken i källan) har i notbilden återgivits inom hakparenteser. 'Varningsförtecken' som inte påverkar tolkningen av en not enligt moderna konventioner (t.ex. för en ton som följer där en ton i annan oktav tidigare angivits med annat förtecken) har återgivits inom parenteser.

De två violinstämmorna har i källan återgivits på samma notsystem i de två yttersatserna och på separata system endast i den andra satsen.

Delningen mellan bas- och cembalostämmorna – noterade på samma system i källan med instrumenteringen indikerad antingen genom pauser, riktning på notskrift, eller med angivelserna "cembalo" / "senza cembalo" – är i vissa partier oklart angiven av Zellbell. Alla editionsvägval rörande dessa delningar framgår av den kritiska notapparaten. Instruktionerna "cembalo" / "senza cembalo" har åtföljts där dessa angivits, medan själva inskriptionerna utelämnats från editionens separata system såsom överflödiga och endast återgivits i den kritiska apparaten. I den kritiska apparaten behandlas "bassi" och "cembalo" gemensamt när de är identiska i källan, men rapporterade som "cembalo" där delningen av systemen är tydlig. Besiffring saknas i cembalostämman, och har här infogats av editören.

Angivelsen "tutti" används i källans kombinerade bas- och cembalosystem endast när antalet enskilda stämmor utökas från en till två. Detta är därför sannolikt inte att tolka som en angivelse rörande besättning i enskilda stämmor, utan som en signal för insatser i de övre stråkstämmorna. Dessa angivelser har utelämnats från editionens notbild och anges i den kritiska apparaten. Pluralformen "bassi" implicerar både violoncell och kontrabas i basstämman.

Överflödiga angivelser för "volti" (påminnelse om bladvändning) har utelämnats utan kommentar.

Första satsen [Allegro]

Stämma	Takt	Kommentar
bassi och cembalo	14	"senza cembalo"
bassi och cembalo	30	"cembalo"
bassi och cembalo	38	"tutti"
bassi och cembalo	39	oklar delning mellan stämmorna, cembalo har ingen paus under de sextondelsnoter som är noterna 5 och 6 i bassi
cembalo	23-29	inga pauser
bassi och cembalo	47	"senza cembalo"
bassi och cembalo	50	"cembalo"
vc [solo]	57	klavbyte efter fjärde noten
vembalo	69-71	inga pauser
bassi och cembalo	71	"tutti"
bassi och cembalo	76	"senza cembalo"
bassi och cembalo	79	"cembalo"
cembalo	88-90	inga pauser
vl. 2	94	andra noten utspilld över h- och d-linjerna
cembalo	99-101	inga pauser
bassi och cembalo	107	"tutti"

Moderato

Stämma	Takt	Kommentar
alla ensemblestämmor	1	“sempre pia.”
va	1	sista sex noterna strukna och korrigerade
vl. 1	2	noterna 1-2 och 4-7 strukna och korrigerade, vissa med tonbokstäver ovanför gruppen
vl. 2	2	andra notgruppen struken och korrigerad
va	2	sista notgruppen struken och korrigerad, vissa noter med tonbokstäver över gruppen
vl. 1	3	Första två notgrupperna strukna och korrigerade, vissa noter med tonbokstäver över gruppen
vl. 2	3	andra notgruppen struken och korrigerad, vissa noter med tonbokstäver över gruppen
va	3	de två sista tongrupperna strukna och korrigerade med tonbokstäver över grupperna
vl. 2	4	de två sista grupperna strukna och korrigerade
vl. 1	7	Första två noterna tydliggjorda med tonbokstäver över gruppen
vl. 2	7	första notgruppen struken och korrigerad
va	7	första två noterna strukna och korrigerade
vl. 2	11	första två noterna strukna och korrigerade
vl. 2	14	första två noterna strukna och korrigerade
va	14	första två notgrupperna strukna och korrigerade med tonbokstäver över grupperna
vl. 1	20	första notgruppen strukna och korrigerade med tonbokstäver över gruppen
vl. 1	21	första notgruppen strukna och korrigerade med tonbokstäver över gruppen
va	23	andra notgruppen strukna och korrigerade med tonbokstäver över gruppen

Allegro assai

Stämma	Takt	Kommentar
alla stämmor	2	Segno har strukits och reprisen skrivits ut i slutet, se nedan
alla stämmor	39-41	takten noterad en gång i källan, med angivelse för trefaldig repetition
bassi och cembalo	43	“senza cembalo”
bassi och cembalo	68	“cembalo”
bassi och cembalo	82	“senza cembalo”
bassi och cembalo	91	“tutti”
alla stämmor	122-124	takten noterad en gång i källan, med angivelse för trefaldig repetition
bassi och cembalo	126	“senza cembalo”
bassi och cembalo	140	“cembalo”
bassi och cembalo	164	“senza cembalo”
bassi och cembalo	170	“tutti”
bassi och cembalo	219-220	skaftriktningen antyder stämföringen g#-A respektive e-a
alla stämmor	229-236	fyra takters segment (229-232) noterad en gång med angivelse för tvåfaldig repetition
alla stämmor	237-242	två takters segment (237-238) noterad en gång med angivelse för trefaldig repetition
bassi och cembalo	247	“cembalo”
alla stämmor	247-254	fyra takters segment (247-250) noterad en gång med angivelse för tvåfaldig repetition
bassi och cembalo	254	“senza cembalo”
	262-267	tre takters segment (262-264) noterad en gång med angivelse för tvåfaldig repetition
bassi och cembalo	273	“tutti”
alla stämmor	273	Da capo al segno har strukits och reprisen skrivits ut i slutet, se ovan
alla stämmor	311-313	takten noterad en gång med angivelse för trefaldig repetition

Ferdinand Zellbell the younger

Ferdinand Zellbell the younger (1719–1780) was one of the leading music personalities of the Age of Liberty. His life was shared between his duties as an organist at the Stockholm Cathedral and at the Royal Court Orchestra as a violinist, and later as its *hovkapellmästare* (chief conductor). In addition he conducted the public concerts known as the *kavaljerkonserterna* (the cavalier concerts). Zellbell was the only professional musician among the founders of the Royal Swedish Academy of Music in 1771, and as the director of its educational institution from 1771 to 1774 he was responsible for training singers and musicians. He made considerable contributions in this field.

Zellbell was educated by his father, Ferdinand Zellbell the elder (1689–1765), and served as his substitute at the Stockholm Cathedral as an organist before succeeding him in 1753, at first with a shared salary, and from 1765 on full pay. He also studied for Johan Helmich Roman. In 1739–41, in his youth, he studied in Niedersachsen for teachers including Georg Philip Telemann in Hamburg. A second sojourn abroad followed in 1758–59, when his opera *Il giudizio d'Aminta* was performed in St Petersburg.

The restricted means of the court and the civil service forced postulants to accept additional unpaid duties. Zellbell consequently served as such in 1736–38 and 1742–8. Through his father's intervention, he served in the Royal Court Orchestra without salary and was given the title chief conductor and concertmaster in 1755. But not until 1758 was he paid for these extraordinary duties, until 1778 when Gustav III transferred him to the pension list.

In addition to his court duties, Zellbell arranged some 60 public concerts in the hall of the House of Nobility between 1759–78, among them the concert to the memory of Johan Helmich Roman on May 30 1767. From 1769, he led the orchestra formed by Patrick Alströmer for the cavalier concerts. He died childless and impecunious, but left a violin, some keyboard instruments, a collection of scores and an important book collection.

As a composer, Zellbell's works are linked to the church and the court, but also to such orders as the Freemasons, to which he was elected in 1758, and public concert work. Zellbell's greatest success as a composer is his opera *Il giudizio d'Aminta*, written for the Russian Empress Elisabeth's birthday on December 18 1758. Other works worth mentioning are the violoncello concerto in D major and five three-movement symphonies.

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Cello concerto

The solo concerto for cello was composed in 1741, at the end of a three-year period during which Zellbell travelled Europe in order to, as he later related “acquire for myself a thorough understanding of the science of music, especially the art of composition”. This involved longer residences in Hamburg (where he studied with G. P. Telemann), Lüneberg (whence the Zellbell family originally hailed) and other cities in and around the region of Niedersachsen. The solo concerto is dated June 21 1741 in Hannover, and was thus completed when Zellbell returned to Sweden in October that year. The concerto survives in one single source, an autograph score at the Music and Theatre Library of Sweden, formerly the Library of the Royal Academy of Music (S-Skma, Musik-Rar). The first movement lacks tempo indication, but judging from the harmonic rhythm and the nature of passage-work and ornamentation it seems likely that it was conceived, in keeping with the solo concerto conventions of the mid-eighteenth century, as an allegro movement. The brief second movement for soloist and upper string parts only leads directly to the finale.

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