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A REINVESTIGATION OF EARLY MOZART:
THE THREE KEYBOARD CONCERTOS, K. 107

A Document

SUBMITTED TO THE GRADUATE FACULTY

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

Degree of

Doctor of Musical Arts

BY

JIN YOUNG PARK

Norman, Oklahoma

2002

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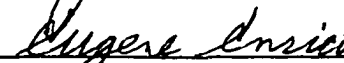
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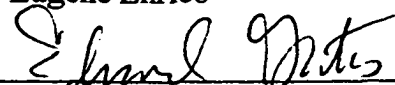
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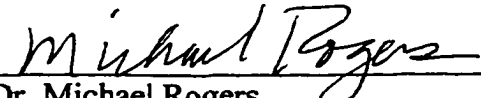
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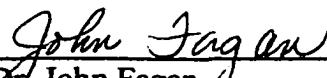
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Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart,

Neue Ausgabe Sämtlicher Werke. K. 37, 39-41 and K. 107. X/28/2

Edited by Walter Gerstenburg and Edward Reeser

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ABSTRACT

A REINVESTIGATION OF EARLY MOZART: THE THREE KEYBOARD CONCERTOS, K. 107

BY: JIN YOUNG PARK

MAJOR PROFESSOR: JANE MAGRATH, D.M.

This study explores the context of the K. 107 concertos in order to examine historical and stylistic features and to seek their relationship to Mozart's later concertos through a structural analysis of each movement. The three keyboard concertos of K. 107 were neglected for many years in part due to misdating and resulting underestimation but have been redated and are gaining attention from recent musicologists. The current dating, around 1771-1772, attained through the handwriting analysis by Plath and the paper type study by Tyson, instigated this evaluation for and establishment of a perspective for K. 107. The document examines the historical background, manuscripts and editions, recordings, scoring, the influence of J. C. Bach and other composers, concerto form, and keyboard instruments.

This study reveals Mozart's developmental process in building the concerto structure through a comparison of J. C. Bach's sonata version and Mozart's concerto version. Through the cultivation of his unique stylistic characteristics along with

adoption of compositional devices from J. C. Bach, Mozart established K. 107 as the foundation of his original keyboard concertos. The basic compositional features of K. 107 are closely related to K. 175 and his later concertos.

Recordings by Koopman and Perahia provide models of two representative styles, traditional and modern interpretations of K. 107. The paper discusses historical factors regarding performance practice, such as instrumentation, basso continuo playing, cadenzas and lead-ins, and ornamentation by comparing the two performances. The three keyboard concertos of K. 107 are significant works among Mozart's compositions, and they serve as excellent repertoire for early advanced students as well as for performing artists.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Context

Mozart's most significant contribution to music perhaps lies in his development of the opera and the concerto. For this reason, Mozart's piano concertos hold an elevated position among his many compositions and are performed by countless musicians. Various sources reveal discrepancies regarding the actual number of his piano concertos. It is generally regarded that Mozart composed seven early keyboard concertos, arrangements of other composers' sonata works, as well as 23 original piano concertos. When sources cite the number of Mozart's piano concertos as 27, the first four concertos among the seven early concertos are usually included as a part of that numbering.

Many musicians, however, are not familiar with the seven early concertos, composed when Mozart was young. Of these, the first four keyboard concertos which Mozart composed in 1767 are K. 37 in F major, K. 39 in B-flat major, K. 40 in D major, and K. 41 in G major. The main materials for these concertos stem from sonata movements by Hermann Raupach, Leontzi Honauer, Johann Schobert, Johann Eckard, and C. P. E. Bach. The next three keyboard concertos comprise his K. 107, which includes No. 1 in D major, No. 2 in G major, and No. 3 in E-flat major, composed around 1771 to 1772. The materials for these concertos stem from J. C. Bach's Keyboard Sonatas, Op. 5, Nos. 2-4.

Unfortunately, the three keyboard concertos of K. 107 were completely ignored for many years, in part because previous scholars thought the K. 107 set was composed in 1765, even before the first four concertos. The three keyboard concertos of K. 107 usually are not included in the concerto genre but rather are included in a group of miscellaneous arrangements. The first complete edition of Mozart's works, *Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's Werke*,¹ does not contain the K. 107 concertos in the series. Girdlestone omits these concertos in his book *Mozart and His Piano Concertos*,² and Hutchings generally dismisses the concertos of K. 107 in *A Companion to Mozart's Piano Concertos*. His only reference is as follows: "At the age of nine, while he was still in London, Mozart framed three of J. C. Bach's sonatas with orchestral ritornelli and called them concertos."³ Einstein numbered K. 107 as K. 21b and dated these concertos in 1765. He describes Mozart's approach to K. 107 in *Mozart, His Character, His Work* as follows:

As a ten-year-old boy, in the summer or fall of 1765, Mozart converted three sonatas taken from Johann Christian's Op. V into concertos. . . . His procedure was extraordinarily primitive.⁴

Hence, the traditional view regards this K. 107 set as inconsequential.

Recently Mozart's music has been revived and performed with increasing frequency, especially around the bicentennial celebration of Mozart's death in 1991. In

¹ *Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's Werke*. Kritisch durchgesehene Gesamtausgabe (Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel, 1877-1905).

² Cuthbert Girdlestone, *Mozart and His Piano Concertos* (London: Cassell & Company, 1948; reprint, New York: Dover Publications, 1964).

³ Arthur Hutchings, *A Companion to Mozart's Piano Concertos* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1948), 48.

⁴ Alfred Einstein, *Mozart, His Character, His Work*, translated by Arthur Mendel and Nathan Broder (New York: Oxford University Press, 1945; revised, 1962), 290.

addition, a strong movement toward authentic performance using period instruments arose, and vital new sources of information have been revealed. Problems surrounding authenticity and chronology of many of Mozart's works still exist, and at present some works are still dated uncertainly. During the past several decades, however, substantial scholarly investigation and research developed more complete, accurate, and up-to-date information about Mozart's compositions. Many works were revised chronologically and re-evaluated in the historical context.

Two primary breakthroughs have occurred as a result of the handwriting analysis by Wolfgang Plath and the paper type study by Alan Tyson.⁵ For many years, K. 107 was dated as 1765; subsequently, through handwriting analysis, the date of composition was revised to approximately the end of 1770 to 1772.⁶ Another reason scholars have disregarded the three concertos of K. 107, is that they were believed to have been composed when Mozart was nine years old. It has become apparent that Mozart composed these works later, between the ages of fourteen to sixteen. As a result of this new information, it is important to re-examine the three concertos of K. 107 from a more appropriate perspective.

A significant symposium, the Michigan MozartFest of 1989, was devoted exclusively to Mozart's piano concertos. The festival included concerto performances on the fortepiano and a conference of musicologists, theorists, and critics. The leading Mozart scholar, Neal Zaslaw, compiled the essays from this conference as a book,

⁵ Wolfgang Plath, "Beiträge zur Mozart-Autographie II: Schriftchronologie 1770-1780," in *Mozart-Jahrbuch* 1976/77 (Kassel: Bärenreiter, 1978): 131-73; Alan Tyson, *Mozart: Studies of the Autograph Scores* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1987).

⁶ Plath, "Beiträge zur Mozart-Autographie I: Die Handschrift Leopold Mozarts," in *Mozart-Jahrbuch* 1960/61 (Salzburg: Internationalen Stiftung Mozarteum, 1961): 82-117; "Beiträge zur Mozart-Autographie II: Schriftchronologie 1770-1780."

*Mozart's Piano Concertos: Text, Context, Interpretation.*⁷ In one of the introductory essays, Zaslaw addresses the need for re-evaluation of the early seven arrangement concertos.

Past writers have tended to maintain a rigid distinction between these pastiche concertos, which they wished to regard as mere arrangements, and Mozart's "original" works, which are then seen as untainted by borrowing. In truth, Mozart's music displays a continuum of possibilities ranging from relatively mechanical arrangements or outright theft of movements through various degrees of partial citation or quotation of vaguer forms of paraphrase and, ultimately, to extraordinary inventiveness and high originality.⁸

In particular, the three arrangement concertos of K. 107 (1771-72) are a stepping stone to Mozart's first original concerto, K. 175 (1773), as well as the cornerstone of his mature concertos.

Purpose of the Study

The primary purpose of this study was to explore the context of Mozart's three keyboard concertos of K. 107 in order to examine historical and stylistic features and to seek their relationship to his later concertos by a structural analysis of each movement. No. 1 in D major consists of three movements, *Allegro*, *Andante*, and *Tempo di Menuetto* with the first two movements based on the sonata principle. The remaining two concertos in K. 107 are complete in two movements respectively. No. 2 in G major includes *Allegro* and *Allegretto* (Theme and four variations), and No. 3 in E-flat major contains *Allegro* and *Allegretto* (Rondo). The first movements are based on the sonata form. This paper sought to provide additional information to help clarify the scholarly

⁷ Neal Zaslaw, ed., *Mozart's Piano Concertos: Text, Context, Interpretation* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1996).

⁸ *Ibid.*, 9.

position of the three keyboard concertos of K. 107 with respect to Mozart's piano concertos as a whole. It is hoped that this investigation will stimulate interest in these little-known concertos as works that can offer excellent repertoire for early advanced students as well as for performing artists.

Need for the Study

Although interest in Mozart's music is growing and has led to an increased number of studies, these early concertos remain unexplored. Most books related to Mozart or his piano concertos consider the three keyboard concertos of K. 107 very briefly, often in only one or two sentences. Many dissertations related to Mozart's piano concertos exist. Some of them deal with performance practice and interpretation; for example, topics include basso continuo playing, articulation, incomplete notation, improvisatory aspects, and cadenzas. Several other dissertations discuss the evolution of Mozart's piano style or specific concertos, such as the early concertos (1773-79), K. 413-415, and K. 491. However, no dissertation examines the K. 107 concertos.

Only a small number of articles briefly discuss the K. 107 set. Edwin Simon is the first person to devote attention to the early keyboard concertos in his article, "Sonata into Concerto: A Study of Mozart's First Seven Concertos."⁹ Even though Simon believed the K. 107 concertos were composed in 1765, he states, "they reveal a grasp of the basic principles of the concerto."¹⁰ In another valuable article, "Mozart's KV 107 and Johann Christian Bach's Opus V," Niels Krabbe argues that the concertos of K. 107 are

⁹ Edwin Simon, "Sonata into Concertos: A Study of Mozart's First Seven Concertos," *Acta Musicologica* 31 (1959): 170-85.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 173.

not a primitive or inept copy of Bach's sonatas. He concludes that the traditional perspective of the K. 107 concertos needs to be reconsidered.¹¹ Also, a German article, "Aufführungspraktische Aspekte zu W. A. Mozarts Klavierkonzerten KV 107, einer Bearbeitung von Johann Christian Bachs Klaviersonaten Op. V/2-4," by Susanne Staral, examines the K. 107 set.¹²

It is gratifying to observe that the K. 107 concertos have received some degree of scrutiny. The three concertos deserve greater awareness and familiarity, and they should be studied and performed more frequently. Zaslaw re-evaluates and changes the position of Mozart's early seven concertos from arrangements to the concerto genre in his introductions in two Mozart guide books, *The Compleat Mozart* and *The Mozart Repertory*, when he suggests, "they are not merely mechanical arrangements or orchestrations, but new compositions in a genre different from their models."¹³ Furthermore, the fact that Murray Perahia included the K. 107 set in his complete recording of Mozart's piano concertos reflects increasing awareness of the value of the

¹¹ Niels Krabbe, "Mozart's KV 107 and Johann Christian Bach's Opus V," *Dansk Aarbog for Musikforskning*, Denmark 6 (1968-72): 101-12.

¹² Susanne Staral, "Aufführungspraktische Aspekte zu W. A. Mozarts Klavierkonzerten KV 107, einer Bearbeitung von Johann Christian Bachs Klaviersonaten Op. V/2-4," in *Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Ein Beitrag zum 200. Todestag: Aufführungspraxis-Interpretation-Edition*, 1990 (Blankenburg: Michaelstein, 1991): 111-15.

¹³ Neal Zaslaw with William Cowdery, eds., *The Compleat Mozart: A Guide to the Musical Works of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart* (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1990), viii; Zaslaw and Fiona Morgan, eds., *The Mozart Repertory: A Guide to Musicians, Programmers, and Researchers* (New York: Cornell University Press, 1991), vii.

three concertos.¹⁴ Phillips also presented the K. 107 concertos in their production of a complete recording of Mozart's piano concertos.¹⁵

Scope and Procedure for the Study

This document will be limited to the three keyboard concertos of K. 107, No. 1 in D major, No. 2 in G major, and No. 3 in E-flat major. General information about current research regarding Mozart, his music, and his musical context, as well as musical structure in the eighteenth century will be provided. In addition, several issues of performance practice or interpretation will be described through the related literature. Also, background information for the three keyboard concertos of K. 107 including a brief history of Mozart's life and compositions around the period from 1770 to 1772 will be presented. Next, an overview of manuscripts, editions, and recordings, as well as the scoring of the K. 107 concertos will be offered. Finally, other composers contemporary with Mozart and in particular, J. C. Bach's influence, the concerto form, and keyboard instruments will be discussed.

In the course of the analysis of each movement of the concertos in K. 107, several aspects will be examined according to questions that follow. First, what are the formal structures of J. C. Bach's sonatas and that of Mozart's concertos? How does Mozart incorporate the sonatas into the concerto structure and adjust the materials? In conjunction with this, how does he create the string parts and tutti sections? Also, what are the melodic, harmonic, rhythmic, and textural features? What is the relationship

¹⁴ W. A. Mozart, *Three Concerti for Piano and Orchestra, K. 107*, Murray Perahia, piano and conductor; English Chamber Orchestra, MK 39222 (New York: CBS Masterworks, 1984).

¹⁵ W. A. Mozart, *Piano Concertos, KV 107, Nos. 1-3*, Ton Koopman, harpsichord; Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra, Phillips 422 653-2 (New York: Phillips, 1990).

between tutti and solo sections? Finally, what are the unique stylistic features of Mozart found here which contribute to his later concertos? In considering each of these aspects of the three works, this document will utilize the Henle edition of J. C. Bach's sonatas¹⁶ and the *Neue Mozart-Ausgabe* edition of concertos for the analysis.¹⁷ In addition, a comparison of two recordings, one by Ton Koopman and one by Murray Perahia, will reveal several features of the performance practice and possible interpretations.¹⁸

Organization of the Study

The proposed document is presented in six chapters. The first chapter introduces the context, the purpose of the study, the need for the study, the scope and procedure for the study, and the organization of the study. Chapter two discusses related literature including general sources, sources related to J. C. Bach, musical structure, books and articles related to Mozart's keyboard concertos, dissertations, and sources directly related to the concertos of K. 107. In chapter three, the contexts for the three keyboard concertos of K. 107 are described, beginning with an introduction briefly considering of Mozart's early life and offering information about Mozart in the period from 1770 to 1772. This is followed by a discussion of manuscripts and scholarly editions, recordings, the scoring of the three concertos of K. 107, the influence of J. C. Bach and other composers, the concerto form, and keyboard instruments. Chapter four consists of an analysis of each

¹⁶ Johann Christian Bach, *Klaviersonaten*, Opus 5, Vol. 1, Ernst-Günter Heinemann, ed. (München: G. Henle, 1981).

¹⁷ W. A. Mozart, *Neue Ausgabe Sämtlicher Werke (Neue Mozart-Ausgabe)*, K. 37, 39-41, and K. 107, Ser. X, Wg. 28, Abt 2, Bearbeitungen von Werken verschiedener Komponisten, Klavierkonzerte und Kadenzen, Walter Gerstenberg and Eduard Reeser, eds. (Kassel: Bärenreiter, 1964).

¹⁸ Koopman, *Piano Concertos, KV 107, Nos. 1-3*; Perahia, *Three Concerti for Piano and Orchestra*.

movement of the K. 107 concertos, No. 1 in D major, No. 2 in G major, and No. 3 in E-flat major including the formal structure of J. C. Bach's version and the formal structure of Mozart's version, combined with other aspects such as melody, harmony, rhythm, and texture. Chapter five assesses elements impacting performance through a comparison of recordings by Koopman and Perahia. In particular, instrument choice, basso continuo, cadenzas and lead-ins, the second movement of No. 2, ornamentations, tempo and rhythm, as well as dynamics and articulations. Finally, chapter six summarizes and concludes this document.

CHAPTER 2

RELATED LITERATURE

General Sources

A substantial number of books discuss Mozart's music from a myriad number of viewpoints. One of the primary traditional sources is Alfred Einstein's *Mozart, His Character, His Work*, which expresses Einstein's broad knowledge in an overview of Mozart's music.¹⁹ Also, *The Letters of Mozart and His Family*, edited by Emily Anderson, provides significant historical clues and important insights.²⁰ A recent Mozart biography, *Mozart: A Life* by Maynard Solomon, is a wonderful source of more accurate information.²¹ Solomon mentions that the K. 107 concertos seem to be the only keyboard compositions written during Mozart's Italian journeys.²² In addition, Cliff Eisen's article "Concerto" and Stanley Sadie and Eisen's article "Wolfgang Mozart" in the second edition of *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians* present substantial information, critical views, detailed lists of Mozart's work, and bibliographies.²³

As previously stated, a large number of Mozart's autographs are uncertainly dated; however, the chronology and other details are gradually being clarified. Hence, the chronology of many Mozart's works has been revised. Two articles by Plath,

¹⁹ Einstein, *Mozart, His Character, His Work*.

²⁰ W. A. Mozart, *The Letters of Mozart and His Family*, edited and translated by Emily Anderson, 3rd ed. (New York: W. W. Norton, 1985).

²¹ Maynard Solomon, *Mozart: A Life* (New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 1995).

²² *Ibid.*, 81.

²³ Stanley Sadie and John Tyrrell, eds., *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, 2nd ed. (London: Macmillan Publishers Limited, 2001), s. v. "Concerto: III. The Classical Period," by Cliff Eisen and "Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart," by Eisen and Stanley Sadie.

“Beiträge zur Mozart-Autographie I: Die Handschrift Leopold Mozart” and “Beiträge zur Mozart- Autographie II: Schriftchronologie 1770-1780” are important documents regarding the handwriting for both Leopold and Wolfgang.²⁴ The handwriting analysis technique is based on the securely dated manuscript of the particular times, which can serve to assist in dating of other previously undated autographs. Mozart’s handwriting was relatively stable in the 1760s and 1780s, and Plath was successful in dating manuscripts in the period from 1770 to 1780 by examining the changes in Mozart’s handwriting of several symbols such as the treble clef, the letter ‘d,’ the quarter rest, and *piano* or *forte* signs. Some of the works once thought to be Wolfgang’s turned out to be Leopold’s works, and many compositions have been re-ordered chronologically.

In *Mozart: Studies of the Autograph Score*, Tyson presents his paper type studies with representative examples of Mozart’s works.²⁵ The paper types are identified by the watermarks of two molds to reconstruct the complete sheet (not the single leaf). In this process, one must differentiate identical watermarks. Further consideration relates to the staff-ruling on the paper which was different in different cities. Tyson informs the reader that Mozart usually used 10-staff papers in Salzburg and 12-staff papers in Vienna, according to what Mozart could buy in those locations. In Vienna, 16-staff papers were also available, though 12-staff paper was his favorite.

The Mozart Compendium: A Guide to Mozart’s Life and Music, edited by Landon, encompasses the whole range of Mozart studies: historical and musical background, Mozart’s opinions, sources for Mozart’s life and works, Mozart’s works by genre, style

²⁴ Plath, “Beiträge zur Mozart-Autographie I,” in *Mozart-Jahrbuch* 1960/61: 82-117; “Beiträge zur Mozart-Autographie II,” in *Mozart-Jahrbuch* 1976/77: 131-73.

²⁵ Tyson, *Mozart: Studies of the Autograph Scores*.

and performance practice, related events, and Mozart literature and editions.²⁶ This book includes controversial opinions and presents recently discovered sources. The K. 107 concertos are contained in arrangements, and David Humphreys describes these concertos with perhaps a more useful evaluation than offered in traditional sources.

The original sonata movements are elaborated with discreet orchestral accompaniments and added ritornelli which are apparently Mozart's own works, though perhaps composed with help from Leopold.²⁷

Finally, two chapters of Landon's text, "Sources for Mozart's Life and Works" by Eisen and "Collected Editions" by Rehm, supply significant research for this document.

Eisen also edited two volumes of *Mozart Studies*.²⁸ He describes the active scholarly investigations and efforts for the source studies, and also points out the problems surrounding authenticity and chronology. In addition, he introduces new trends of Mozart studies in conjunction with several new ideas and methodologies. In particular, two essays by Eisen were quite appealing to the writer. The essay "The Mozarts' Salzburg Copyists," from the first volume, leads to deeper understanding about the historical background.

The authentic copies provide evidence not only for attribution and text, but also for chronology and performance practice and for establishing an authenticated body of works, which has further implications for our understanding of the development of Mozart's style.²⁹

²⁶ H. C. Robbins Landon, ed., *The Mozart Compendium: A Guide to Mozart's Life and Music* (London: Thames and Hudson, 1990).

²⁷ David Humphreys, "Arrangements and Additions; Transcriptions of Works by Other Composers," in *The Mozart Compendium*, 337.

²⁸ Cliff Eisen, ed., *Mozart Studies* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1991); *Mozart Studies 2* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1997).

²⁹ Eisen, *Mozart Studies*, 225.

Another of Eisen's essays from the second book, "The Mozarts' Salzburg Music Library," offers valuable information regarding other composers' concertos that Mozart played. Mozart's family possessed scores to keyboard concertos by Lucchesi, Vandall, and J. C. Bach, as well as over 20 concertos by Wagenseil. Mozart also performed concertos by Beecke and Schröter, and he wrote some of the cadenzas for those concertos.

Two books, *The Compleat Mozart: A Guide to the Musical Works of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart* and *The Mozart Repertory: A Guide for Musicians, Programmers, and Researchers*, are derived from "Mozart Bicentennial at Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts: Repertoire Database."³⁰ Zaslaw is the chief editor, and the two books supply additional complete and accurate information. They also encompass incomplete works and fragmentary works, as well as Mozart's second and third versions of some of his compositions; as a result, in these references, Mozart is credited with a lifetime output of approximately 800 works.

Sources related to J. C. Bach

Gärtner's *Johan Christian Bach: Mozart's Friend and Mentor* provides a significant biography of J. C. Bach. This book focuses on the relationship between J. C. Bach and Wolfgang Mozart, especially in the chapter "Bach and the Mozarts in

³⁰ Zaslaw, *The Compleat Mozart: A Guide to the Musical Works of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart*, viii; *The Mozart Repertory: A Guide for Musicians, Programmers, and Researchers*, vii.

London.”³¹ Gärtner affords vivid description by drawing on many quotations from letters, memoirs, travel diaries, newspaper articles, and concert announcements.

Meyer examines J. C. Bach’s keyboard concertos and their influence on Mozart in his article in *Miscellanea Musicologica*.³² Mozart admired J. C. Bach greatly, and his respect is revealed in his letters as well as in his music. Meyer notes Bach’s keyboard concerto, Op. 7, No. 5 as a model of the musical structure that Mozart adopted. The author compares several features of Bach’s Op. 7, No. 5 concerto with Mozart’s early Salzburg concertos. Meyer also points out Mozart’s attraction to Bach’s cantabile melodic style, which Mozart combined with his unique dramatic quality in his later concertos.

In her dissertation, Derry seeks the contributions of J. C. Bach’s keyboard concertos as examples of the emerging Classical style and as an influence on the piano works of Mozart.³³ This study concentrates on the formal design of the first movement of J. C. Bach’s three sets of London concertos, Opp. 1, 7, and 13. These reveal a refinement and elegance in the musical and thematic components. Derry concludes that the first movements of the London concertos demonstrate an integration of Baroque ritornello (tutti and solo alternation) with sonata design (thematic contrast and harmonic duality).

³¹ Heinz Gärtner, *John Christian Bach: Mozart’s Friend and Mentor*, translated by Reinhard Pauly (Portland: Amadeus Press, 1994).

³² John Meyer, “The Keyboard Concertos of Johann Christian Bach and Their Influence on Mozart,” *Miscellanea Musicologica*, Australia 10 (1979): 59-73.

³³ Lisa Derry, *The Pre-Classical Concerto of Johann Christian Bach: First Movement Design in the Eighteen “London” Keyboard Concertos* (Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1993; Michigan: UMI, 1994).

Musical Structure

The general features of the eighteenth century sonata principle are described by Ratner in his two articles, "Harmonic Aspects of Classical Form," and "Eighteenth Century Theories of Musical Period Structure."³⁴ He observes that the musical structure in the Classical era is created by the juxtaposition of the key areas. The thematic materials elucidate the key areas, and the periodic structure is interwoven with the motivic development.

Also, in *Classic Music: Expression, Form, and Style*, Ratner compares the Baroque concerto with the Classical concerto.³⁵ The Baroque concerto typically opens with vigorous or march-like patterns. On the other hand, the Classical concerto is closer to the aria with a lyric theme, especially in Mozart's later concertos.³⁶ The early Classical concertos contain short opening tutti, while after the 1780s, the first tutti becomes extended to sonata exposition in length. The basic form of the first movement is similar to the Da Capo Aria. Generally, the form and scope of the symphony and concerto are comparable; however, the symphony was usually presented as the opening or final piece, and the concerto occupied the central position in concerts of the eighteenth century.

In "Double Exposition in the Classical Concertos," Simon argues that the definition, "the formal scheme of the first movement of the concerto form is the

³⁴ Leonard Ratner, "Harmonic Aspect of Classic Form," *Journal of the American Musicological Society* 2, no. 3 (Fall 1949): 159-68; "Eighteenth-Century Theories of Musical Period Structure," *The Musical Quarterly* 42, no. 4 (October 1956): 439-54.

³⁵ Ratner, *Classic Music: Expression, Form, and Style* (New York: Schirmer Books, 1980; reprint, 1985).

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 283.

modification of sonata form,” requires reconsideration.³⁷ The solo exposition of the concerto cannot be compared to the repeated exposition of the sonata. The thematic freedom demonstrated in the solo exposition makes it impossible for it to be a repeated exposition. Simon clarifies that the essential structure of the concerto is not thematic repetition and contrast, but rather the alternation between tutti and solo parts as an expression of contrast principle. He concludes that the formal scheme of the first movement of the Classical concerto is similar to sonata form, though it retains the special concerto factors.

On the other hand, Stevens presents a different opinion in “An Eighteenth Century Description of Concerto First Movement Form.”³⁸ She focuses on the definition of concerto from the Harvard Dictionary, which avoids the term, “double exposition,” and instead, illustrates the concerto as a modified sonata form. Heinrich Christoph Koch (1749-1816) was a leading theorist in the 18th century, and Stevens introduces Koch’s description of the formal structure. Stevens explains that Koch divided instrumental music into symphony, sonata, and concerto, describing the symphony as the central genre. The symphony comprises the basic principle of the structure which is organized by melodic period and harmonic scheme. Koch applies this principle to the concerto form. The tutti sections of the concerto are partially independent of the solo sections in the concerto. Furthermore, the solo sections demonstrate essential elements manifested in the relation between tutti and solo, although both sections cooperate as partners.

³⁷ Edwin Simon, “The Double Exposition in the Classic Concerto,” *Journal of the American Musicological Society* 10, no. 2 (Summer 1957): 111-18.

³⁸ Jane Stevens, “An Eighteenth Century Description of Concerto First Movement Form,” *Journal of the American Musicological Society* 24, no. 1 (Spring 1971): 85-95.

According to Stevens, Koch's interpretation exists somewhere between the early ritornello style and the modified symphony style of the 1800s.

Davis discusses three types of the third ritornello section in concerto form in the article, "H. C. Koch, the Classic Concerto, and the Sonata Form Retransition."³⁹ He interprets Koch's explanation of concertos as a structure established by four ritornelli and three soli in his 1793 version, *Versuch*; the third ritornello is modulatory like the retransition, and the third solo is the recapitulation. However, Davis reports that Koch modifies the structural description to include only three ritornelli and two soli in his 1802 version, *Lexikon*, which reveals the influences of the sonata form. The formal importance lies in solo sections, and the tonic key returns in the second solo. In addition to the discussion of Koch's theories, Davis introduces a third type, in which four tutti and three soli comprise the structure, although the third tutti represents the recapitulation with the main theme in the tonic key. The retransition occurs at the end of the second solo. Composers created variations and combinations of the three types. Subsequently, Davis explains, Mozart employed the modulatory third tutti in his 1767 concertos, and later he applied a structure of three ritornelli and two soli to the K. 107 concertos. In his concertos after 1773, Mozart established the conception of the recapitulatory third tutti with a retransition.

Books and Articles Related to Mozart's Keyboard Concertos

Some consider the first significant book on Mozart's keyboard concertos to be that written by Girdlestone, who demonstrates wide range of knowledge about Mozart's

³⁹ Shelly Davis, "H. C. Koch, the Classic Concerto, and the Sonata Form Retransition," *The Journal of Musicology* 2, no. 1 (Winter 1983): 45-61.

music.⁴⁰ Girdlestone's three introductory chapters provide the background for Mozart's music including information on the general structure of keyboard concertos and the relationship between piano and orchestra. The author expounds on the growth of Mozart's formal structure and examines the general style of Mozart's music within the context of the composer's life. Girdlestone considers the first movement of the concerto as a sonata form which is modified along with the concerto formula. The structure is partitioned into first exposition, solo exposition, development, and recapitulation. Girdlestone remarks that the essence of the concerto is represented by the struggle between tutti and solo. The tutti supplies color, while the solo establishes virtuosity, and their relationship is revealed in collaboration and dialogue.

A Companion to Mozart's Piano Concertos by Hutchings is a modest volume in scope, yet he brings out some salient points in chapter two "Mozartian Conception."⁴¹ This book informs the reader of the overall structures and describes similar or unique features of each concerto. Hutchings also provides concise comparisons and biographical notes for each work. The structure of the first movement is based on the ritornello principle: orchestra prelude, exposition, full ritornello, middle (development), recapitulation, and final ritornello.

Forman concentrates on the first movements of Mozart's concertos and discusses in detail the unique formal structure in his book.⁴² He claims, "any analytical approach

⁴⁰ Girdlestone, *Mozart and His Piano Concertos*.

⁴¹ Hutchings, *A Companion to Mozart's Piano Concertos*.

⁴² Denis Forman, *Mozart's Concerto Form: The First Movements of the Piano Concertos* (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1971; reprint, New York: Da Capo Press, 1983).

to Mozart's first movements on sonata form is a mistake."⁴³ Forman selects a distinctive vocabulary to identify sections: statement, first concerto, fantasy (development), and concerto reprise (recapitulation). He emphasizes that the last section is a synthesis of previous materials. He also notes the evolution of Mozart's concerto form through four phases: aria, galant, melodic, and symphonic styles.

As previously stated, *Mozart's Piano Concertos: Text, Context, Interpretation* by Zaslaw is one of the most important sources published in English about Mozart's piano concertos.⁴⁴ This work offers two introductory essays and twenty-one articles addressing issues of musical and formal texts, stylistic context, analysis, and performance practice. These articles engender awareness of the wealth of possibilities for interpretation of text as well as for performance. This outstanding book is reviewed in three articles by Jones, Rosen, and Mercado.⁴⁵

Cobin compares two of Mozart's piano concertos in "Aspects of Stylistic Evolution in Two Mozart Concertos: K. 271 and K. 482."⁴⁶ The author investigates Mozart's stylistic transformation in two components: broadening musical structure and heightening contrast effect. He observes a decrease in sharp articulation as well as a development of phrasing for the expanding structure in these concertos. In K. 482,

⁴³ Ibid., 17.

⁴⁴ Zaslaw, *Mozart's Piano Concertos*.

⁴⁵ Tim Jones, book review of *Mozart's Keyboard Concertos: Text, Context, Interpretation* edited by Neal Zaslaw, *Early Music* 25, no. 3 (August 1997): 479-84; Charles Rosen, book review of *Mozart's Keyboard Concertos: Text, Context, Interpretation* edited by Neal Zaslaw, *Journal of the American Musicological Society* 51, no. 2 (Summer 1998): 373-84; Mario Mercado, book review of *Mozart's Keyboard Concertos: Text, Context, Interpretation* edited by Neal Zaslaw, *Notes* 55, no. 4 (June 1999): 879-83.

⁴⁶ Marian Cobin, "Aspects of Stylistic Evolution in Two Mozart Concertos: K. 271 and K. 482," *The Music Review* 31, no. 1 (February 1970): 1-20.

Mozart discards the old ritornello structure and lengthens the solo exposition through longer excursions of virtuoso passages. The piano (solo) part gains the structural significance and reflects the specialized material in the development section. In conclusion, the later work, K. 482 demonstrates greater maturity and complexity.

The incomplete notation of Mozart's piano concertos is discussed by Mishkin in a *Musical Quarterly* article, where he provides quite valuable information for performers' enhanced understanding.⁴⁷ The essay is divided into three parts. The first part illuminates the incomplete notation in cadenzas and lead-ins. The second part copes with the shorthand notation, including editorial and performance problems. In the third part, Mishkin discusses Mozart's notational order in the compositional process which does not correspond to the order in which the music is intended to be performed.

Dissertations

A number of dissertations are written on various topics regarding Mozart's keyboard concertos. Grave examines the structural connections established by articulation in Mozart's concertos in his dissertation *The Progress of Articulation in Mozart's Piano Concertos*.⁴⁸ In chapters one to three, Grave explains the essential aspects of musical articulation including rhythmic emphasis, phrase connection, punctuation, and phrase rhythm. These elements collaborate to reflect the specialized qualities of Mozart's composition. Grave also illustrates the typical characteristics of

⁴⁷ Henry Mishkin, "Incomplete Notation in Mozart's Piano Concertos," *The Musical Quarterly* 61, no. 3 (July 1975): 345-59.

⁴⁸ Floyd Grave, *The Progress of Articulation in Mozart's Piano Concertos* (Ph.D. diss., New York University, 1973; Michigan: UMI, 1976).

their interaction among these elements. In chapter four, the author applies these aspects to the analysis of the piano concertos between K. 175 and K. 595. Chapter five focuses on description of the connections between the themes. Grave concludes that Mozart integrates an entire movement through the seamless connection between contrasting themes.

Sabin endeavors to reveal how the musical structure is created in the first movements of Mozart's piano concertos through metric and rhythmic analysis.⁴⁹ The metric study leads to greater understanding of two major principles in Mozart's music: the proportional balance and the continuity in the articulated structure. The form of the first movements of Mozart's concertos presents a binary structure as tension and resolution by the second tutti and the fourth tutti, and the large-scale design is interlaced in the timbral contrast of the tutti and solo. She explains that the recapitulation in concertos (portrayed by the third tutti and the third solo) gains more power than the recapitulation in sonatas because of the dramatic nature of concertos.

Rendleman scrutinizes the improvisatory techniques of the eighteenth century in the course of the cadenzas in Mozart's keyboard concertos in her dissertation.⁵⁰ This paper offers an historical survey of improvisational performance practice and the analysis of cadenzas and lead-ins in Mozart's concertos. Rendleman points out several consistent patterns in the cadenzas and divides them into five major areas: structure, thematic content, harmonic devices and patterns, rhythmic devices and patterns, and textural

⁴⁹ Paula Sabin, "Mozart's Piano Concertos: The First Movements Viewed from the Perspective of Metric and Rhythmic Analysis" (Ph. D. diss., Berkeley: University of California, 1978).

⁵⁰ Ruth Rendleman, *A Study of Improvisatory Techniques of the Eighteenth Century through the Mozart Cadenzas* (Ed.D. diss., Columbia University Teachers College, 1979; Michigan: UMI, 1981).

devices and patterns. Rendleman provides some guidelines for the creation of one's own cadenza in performance. Mozart was the first composer to notate cadenzas, and he developed the form of the cadenza into a unique style of his own.

The brief study in Gebhardt-Schoepflin's dissertation investigates the circumstances surrounding the K. 413, 414, and 415 concertos.⁵¹ She analyzes several features of the three concertos. Her discussion covers specific compositional characteristics, their relationship to Mozart's later piano concertos, orchestration, and Mozart's idiomatic piano writing.

Ferguson explores the "Col basso" and "Generalbass" in Mozart's Keyboard concertos in conjunction with the authentic sources for the concertos.⁵² This scholarly and substantial dissertation is divided into three major parts. The topic of her research is complex because of Mozart's subtlety in scoring and connected publishing problems; in addition, several disagreements of notation occur in his early concertos. Generally, the soloist plays with the bass line in the tutti sections to reinforce the string part. At different times, interpretations have varied for different purposes; hence, divergent tutti notations could lead to various performance solutions. Ferguson concludes that the Generalbass notations before 1770 were flexibly interpreted in performance with the orchestra. On the other hand, after 1770, the notations were interpreted strictly; a trained musician was expected to play during the tutti as accompanist and director, although an amateur might rest. An abbreviated discussion of this topic can be found in two articles,

⁵¹ Judith Gebhardt-Schoepflin, *Mozart's Piano Concertos, K. 413, 414, 415: Their Roles in the Compositional Evolution of His Piano Concertos: A Lecture Recital: Together with Three Other Recitals* (D.M.A. diss., University of North Texas, 1981; Michigan: UMI, 1982).

⁵² Linda Ferguson, "Col basso" and "Generalbass" in *Mozart's Keyboard Concertos: Notation, Performance Theory, and Practice* (Ph.D. diss., Princeton University, 1983; Michigan: UMI, 1983).

“The Classical Keyboard Concerto: Some Thoughts on Authentic Performance” and “Mozart’s Keyboard Concertos: Tutti Notation and Performance Models.”⁵³

Mercado examines the progression of Mozart’s piano style, encompassing the whole of Mozart’s keyboard works as well as all the concertos.⁵⁴ Mercado indicates that precious experiences from Mozart’s extended travels in his early period contributed to the development of his piano style. This author pays greater attention to K. 107 and states, “Mozart’s handling of the opening tutti section shows thematic dualism and structural characteristics.”⁵⁵ Mercado distinguishes K. 271 in E-flat major as a turning point in Mozart’s stylistic development, partially because it exhibits a new level of keyboard virtuosity. During his last decade, Mozart expanded the scale of concertos and achieved supremacy in his composition of the Classical concerto.

Rhee focuses on concerto No. 24 in C minor, K. 491 in her dissertation.⁵⁶ This concerto is regarded as a landmark work by Mozart; it demonstrates the representative elements of the Classical concerto form and style. Rhee includes historical background for the K. 491 concerto and a summary of Mozart’s life. The author analyzes three movements for aspects of form, melodic characteristics, harmony, and technical characteristics pertinent to each movement.

⁵³ Ferguson, “The Classical Keyboard Concerto: Some Thoughts on Authentic Performance,” *Early Music* 12, no. 4 (November 1984): 437-45; “Mozart’s Keyboard Concertos: Tutti Notations and Performance Models,” in *Mozart-Jahrbuch* 1984/85 (Kassel: Bärenreiter, 1986): 32-39.

⁵⁴ Mario Mercado, *The Evolution of Mozart’s Pianistic Style* (Ph.D. diss., The University of Rochester, Eastman School of Music, 1985; Michigan: UMI, 1985).

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 19.

⁵⁶ Meehyun Rhee, “A Background and an Analysis of Mozart’s Piano Concerto No. 24 in C minor, K. 491: Aids towards Performance” (D.M.A. diss., The Ohio State University, 1992).

Robbins, in *Mozart's Cadenzas for the First Movements of His Piano Concertos: The Influence of Harmonic Symmetry on Their Function and Structure*, is concerned with the harmonic issues of Mozart's concertos.⁵⁷ The I-V-I harmonic symmetry is the fundamental structure of Mozart's concertos, and it is a reflection of Mozart's musical idioms. The cadenza contributes to the overall tonal symmetry in the first movement, and at the same time, the cadenza itself incorporates this symmetry. The cadenza has dual roles, which are tonic resolution as a whole and locally sustaining the harmonic tension of the I⁶₄ chord. The harmonic symmetry is enhanced by rhythmic, textural, and motivic aspects, and their combination produces the essential drama of the music. An awareness of the cadenza's structural functions inspires performers to create new cadenzas for their performances. Before Mozart, the cadenza served to display the improvisatory and virtuoso skills of a performer; however, Mozart heightened the quality of the cadenza and established the harmonic symmetry in the first movement of concertos. A short article regarding this topic, "Reinterpreted Elements in Mozart's Cadenzas for His Piano Concertos," can be found in *Mozart-Jahrbuch* 1991.⁵⁸

Portowitz's dissertation discusses Mozart's 17 original concertos from 1773 to 1779.⁵⁹ These early concertos consist of five violin, three wind, and five ensemble concertos, as well as of four piano concertos; compositional concepts become the

⁵⁷ Mary Robbins, *Mozart's Cadenzas for the First Movements of His Piano Concertos: The Influence of Harmonic Symmetry on Their Function and Structure* (D.M.A. diss., The University of Texas at Austin, 1992; Michigan: UMI, 1997).

⁵⁸ Robbins, "Reinterpreted Elements in Mozart's Cadenzas for His Piano Concertos," in *Mozart-Jahrbuch* 1991: Bericht über den Internationalen Mozart-Kongress, Salzburg 1991, Vol. 1 (Kassel: Bärenreiter, 1992): 182-87.

⁵⁹ Adenel Portowitz, *Mozart's Early Concertos, 1773-1779: Structure and Expression* (Ph.D. diss., Israel: Bar-Ilan University, 1995; Michigan: UMI, 1995).

foundation of Mozart's later style. The analysis encompasses structural issues, expressive issues, and several changes in the recapitulation. Portowitz points out Mozart's frequent utilization of derived materials and the absorption of the secondary themes from the first ritornello in the recapitulation. The sonata form and the ritornello form meet in the recapitulation of the concertos, where their synergism creates the climax and formal stability.

The prominent role of dialogue between piano and orchestra in the first movements of Mozart's 17 Viennese piano concertos, K. 413-595 is explored by Keefe.⁶⁰ He illustrates the dramatic relationship between solo and tutti in Mozart's concertos which reveals the presence of a struggle between dialogue processes. Their interaction could range from cooperative to competitive, and their dialogues reinforce the cooperative relations by proceeding from competition to cooperation in most of the Viennese concertos. The author compares the concerto to the play, as it has two characters, tutti and solo, and Keefe considers Mozart's attitude toward dialogue relations in his Viennese concertos as imposing a dramatic challenge on his contemporary audiences. The short version of this topic is presented in a *Musical Quarterly* article, "Dramatic Dialogue in Mozart's Viennese Piano Concertos: A Study in Competition and Cooperation in the First Three Movements."⁶¹

Libin scrutinizes the impact of the instrumental transition from harpsichord to piano on Mozart's keyboard concertos in an extensive dissertation *The Emergence of an*

⁶⁰ Simon Keefe, *Dialogue in the First Movements of Mozart's Viennese Piano Concertos* (Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1997; Michigan: UMI, 1997).

⁶¹ Keefe, "Dramatic Dialogue in Mozart's Viennese Piano Concertos: A Study in Competition and Cooperation in the First Three Movements," *The Musical Quarterly* 83, no. 2 (Summer 1999): 169-204.

*Idiomatic Fortepiano Style in the Keyboard Concertos of Mozart.*⁶² She discusses three main instruments, a Friederici harpsichord and pianos by Stein and Walter, which influenced Mozart's keyboard writing. Libin also explores Mozart's notation and keyboard idioms, including dynamics, articulation, figuration, and his handling of texture and keyboard range. She concludes the Walter piano contributed a great deal to the development of Mozart's piano style, as it supplied a wide keyboard range and dynamics. With this enhanced versatility, Mozart's music became more powerful and expressive in his late period.

Sources Directly Related to the Three Concertos, K. 107

Moldenhauer's article, "A Newly Found Mozart Autograph: Two Cadenzas to K. 107," presents detailed information on the cadenzas of K. 107, No. 1, and is available in both German and English.⁶³ Two sets of cadenzas for the first and second movements of K. 107, No. 1 in D major exist. The original autograph of the cadenzas was at Öffentlich Wissenschaftliche Bibliothek in Berlin. Unfortunately, it was lost in World War II. Another manuscript of two cadenzas was found in a catalogue of Ernest E. Gottlieb, a music dealer in California, and was examined by Dr. Géza Rech in 1953. Both autographs of the cadenzas are more mature than the concerto.

⁶² Kathryn Libin, *The Emergence of an Idiomatic Fortepiano Style in the Keyboard Concertos of Mozart* (Ph.D. diss., New York University, 1998; Michigan: UMI, 1998).

⁶³ Hans Moldenhauer, "Ein neu entdecktes Mozart-Autograph: Zwei Kadenzen zur Konzertbearbeitung der Johann-Christian-Bach-Sonate in D-Dur durch Mozart (KV. 107)," in *Mozart-Jahrbuch* 1953 (Salzburg: Internationalen Stiftung Mozarteum, 1954): 143-49; "A Newly Found Mozart Autograph: Two Cadenzas to K. 107," *Journal of the American Musicological Society* 8, no. 3 (Fall 1955): 213-16.

Simon presents a brief study of Mozart's early seven concertos in an *Acta Musicologica* article.⁶⁴ According to Simon, the practice of converting sonatas into concertos was usual at that time: "Writing the solo part of a concerto for which another composer supplied the orchestra part was not unknown in the eighteenth century."⁶⁵ A prime example is the K. 107 set. In these three concertos, the sonata form is transformed by several modifications and intermingled in the concerto form. While the solo part is still in the sonata structure, the interplay between tutti and solo is the essential feature of the concerto form.

Krabbe's article, "Mozart's KV 107 and Johann Christian Bach's Opus V," addresses the intimate relationship between W. A. Mozart and J. C. Bach.⁶⁶ Mozart's esteem for Bach is evidenced not only in Mozart's several letters but also in his music, which presents stylistic similarities between the two composers. Krabbe supplies general background and manuscript information, and he briefly compares the first movements and the rondo movement of two works. In closing, Krabbe asserts that K. 107 reveals Mozart's devoted attitude to the composition.⁶⁷

Two German articles by Staral are involved with the K. 107 concertos. The first article presents a brief examination of Mozart's K. 107, offering substantial source information including editions and recordings as well as a short analysis.⁶⁸ She explicates several differences manifested in the three editions by Schott, *Neue Mozart-*

⁶⁴ Simon, "Sonata into Concerto: A Study of Mozart's First Seven Concertos."

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, 171.

⁶⁶ Krabbe, "Mozart's KV 107 and Johann Christian Bach's Opus V."

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, 111.

⁶⁸ Staral, "Aufführungspraktische Aspekte zu W. A. Mozarts Klavierkonzerten KV 107."

Ausgabe (Bärenreiter), and Möseler in the aspect of performing instruments.⁶⁹ Staral determines that K. 107 reflects the continuation of the Baroque ritornello form in the Classical concerto form. The second article deals with the influences of J. C. Bach on Mozart as well as a short discussion of K. 107.⁷⁰ She points out that “il filo,” one of the distinctive characteristics of Bach’s music, is used to describe a natural, flowing, simple, and well-rounded musical style. Staral regards the K. 107 concertos as practice compositions in preparation for the later masterworks by Mozart.

⁶⁹ W. A. Mozart, *Drei Konzerte nach Klaviersonaten von Johann Christian Bach für Cembalo (oder Klavier) mit Begleitung von 2 Violinen und Bass (Violincello) von W. A. Mozart (KV 107)*, Heinrich Wollheim, ed. (Mainz: Schott, 1931; reprint, 1959); *Neue Mozart-Ausgabe*, K. 37, 39-41, and K. 107, X/28/2; KV 107, *Drei Konzerte für Klavier nach Sonaten von Johann Christian Bach (Op. V, 2-4)*, Adolf Hoffmann, ed. (Wolfenbüttel: Möseler, 1975).

⁷⁰ Staral, “Mozart und Johann Christian Bach: Einige Anmerkungen zu ihrer Menschlich-künstlerischen Beziehung,” in *Internationaler Musikwissenschaftlicher Kongress zum Mozartjahr 1991*, Baden-Wien, Vol. 2 (Tutzing: Hans Schneider, 1993): 943-48.

CHAPTER 3
CONTEXTS FOR
THE THREE KEYBOARD CONCERTOS, K. 107

Introduction

Mozart's arrangements of works by other composers can be divided into two groups, the first group of seven early keyboard concertos and the second group of arrangements from works by J. S. Bach and Handel. The arrangements of the second group are associated with Baron van Swieten's Viennese music circle whose members were lovers of the music of J. S. Bach and Handel.⁷¹ The works of the first group are gaining attention from musicologists as a formation of Mozart's piano style.

According to a letter written by Mr. Schachtner to Ms. von Berchtold zu Sonnenburg in Deutsch's *Mozart: A Documentary Biography*, Mozart tried to compose a clavier concerto at the age of four. Despite the correct notation, it was too difficult to play: "Wolfgang said: That's why it's a concerto, you must practise it till you can get it right, look, that's how it goes."⁷² Mozart composed the four keyboard concertos, K. 37 in F major, K. 39 in B-flat major, K. 40 in D major, and K. 41 in G major at the age of eleven for a journey to Vienna; these concertos were notated with the help of his father, Leopold. Plath suggests Leopold's help was extensive.⁷³ The orchestration contains two oboes and two horns as well as four string parts.

⁷¹ Humphreys, "Arrangements and Additions; Transcriptions of Works by Other Composers," 337.

⁷² Otto E. Deutsch, *Mozart: A Documentary Biography*, translated by Eric Blom, Peter Branscombe, and Jeremy Noble (London: A. and C. Black Ltd., 1996), 452.

⁷³ Plath, "Beiträge zur Mozart-Autographie I: Die Handschrift Leopold Mozarts," 98.

Five years later, Mozart composed the three concertos of K. 107, No. 1 in D major, No. 2 in G major, and No. 3 in E-flat major. The orchestration involves only three string parts, two violins and basso. The autograph contains handwriting of both Wolfgang and Leopold. According to Plath, Mozart composed the string parts, and Leopold wrote the rest of the scores, such as title page, figured bass, tempo indication, and dynamic markings, as well as the keyboard part.⁷⁴ Did Wolfgang need his father's help to compose when he was sixteen years old? He already had composed some of his large works such as symphonies and a large-scale opera *La Finta Semplice*. Furthermore, the K. 107 concertos are moderate in scope. The keyboard part is not a new creation in this form; instead, it incorporates the three sonatas, Op. 5, Nos. 2-4 by J. C. Bach almost wholly. Therefore, the string parts and the additional tutti sections present the essentials in these concertos. Gerstenberg states that Wolfgang set the foundation of the concertos' individual movements through the strings, and later Leopold had to squeeze in the keyboard part.⁷⁵ Often, the keyboard part contains more notes and requires more space, and yet Wolfgang had already set the bar lines.

Wolfgang might have been in a hurry to prepare for another performance, and hence, he might have needed to save time. With Leopold's help, he could complete the compositions quickly; in addition, Leopold was the first reliable copyist for Wolfgang. Similarly, Mozart must have been immensely fond of the three sonatas by J. C. Bach and decided to convert the sonatas to concertos with limited string parts. The Bach Sonatas, Op. 5, Nos. 2-4, Komlós explains,

⁷⁴ Ibid., 96

⁷⁵ Walter Gerstenberg, preface to *Neue Mozart-Ausgabe*, xviii.

sound so much like Mozart that their very beginnings seem to anticipate the main theme of not one, but several Mozart pieces. It is no coincidence that the younger composer chose these three sonatas for these concerto arrangements of 1772.⁷⁶

Hence, the three sonatas by Bach display essential Mozartian qualities that would elucidate Mozart's interest in utilizing them for the K. 107 concertos.

Mozart in the Period from 1770 to 1772

Mozart's life can be divided into three periods: early travel (before 1773), Salzburg (1773-1780), and the Viennese period (1781-1791). After his grand tour (1763-1766) and the Viennese tour (1767-1769), Mozart went on three Italian journeys in 1769-1773, journeys mainly associated with opera commissions.⁷⁷ The first journey was an extended tour for 15 months (December 1769 to March 1771). During this tour, Solomon observes, Mozart gave many public and private concerts in over 40 cities, even though his main duty was to compose the opera *Mitridate, rè di Ponto*. Sickbert mentions the meeting Mozart's family had in Milan with Count Litta, who was J. C. Bach's patron when Bach stayed in Milan in 1754-1762. There Mozart's family attended a funeral and vespers for one of Litta's family, and Mozart heard several compositions from J. C. Bach's liturgical choral music.⁷⁸

Mozart's second journey (August to December 1771) was taken to write a theatrical serenata, *Ascanio in Alba*, for a wedding commission, and the third (November

⁷⁶ Katalin Komlós, *Fortepianos and Their Music: Germany, Austria, and England, 1760-1800* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), 41.

⁷⁷ Solomon, *Mozart: A Life*, 77.

⁷⁸ Murl Sickbert, "The Mozarts in Milan, February 9-10, 1770: A Funeral Performance of Johann Christian Bach's *Dies irae* and Vespers Music?" in *Mozart-Jahrbuch* 1991, Vol. 1 (Kassel: Bärenreiter, 1992): 461-67.

1772 to March 1773) was to compose another opera, *Lucia Silla*, for the Milan carnival season of 1773. Italy was the center of musical life in Europe at that time, and opera buffa was the most influential genre. Italian musicians served in most major courts in Europe, and many composers studied with Italian masters. In this respect, Solomon observes that Mozart's Italian trips were quite important to inspire Mozart as well as launch his musical career. In his concerts, Mozart played a harpsichord concerto and sonatas by various composers, and then he demonstrated his ability to improvise from the materials given by distinguished musicians in various towns. Any challenging fugues or themes were not beyond Mozart's creative skills; as a result, the Italian audiences were amazed by him. Through these journeys, Mozart established his reputation both as a composer and a keyboard virtuoso.⁷⁹

Despite his busy schedule, Mozart was highly productive. He composed many works during this period: symphonies (K. 74, 87, 110, 112, 120, 114, 124, 128-130, 132-134), arias (K. 88, 77, 82, 83, 74b), minuets (K. 122, 104, 103, 164), sacred works (K. 85, 118, 108, 109, 72, 125, 127), divertimentos (K. 113, 136-138, 131), string quartets (K. 80, 155, 156-58), church sonatas (K. 67-69), and the three concertos of K. 107.⁸⁰ Clearly, the frequent trips were not a hindrance but rather, a source of inspiration for Mozart's compositions.

The K. 107 concertos might have been written during these Italian trips or between the journeys while he was in Salzburg. Plath's analysis of the handwriting of the treble clef and accidentals in K. 107 indicates these works were composed, at the earliest,

⁷⁹ Solomon, *Mozart: A Life*.

⁸⁰ Peter Dimond, *A Mozart Diary: A Chronological Reconstruction of the Composer's Life, 1761-1791* (Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1997); Zaslav, *The complete Mozart*.

toward the end of 1770, not in 1765.⁸¹ The K. 107 set presents a distinctive smaller handwriting style which was typical in Mozart's compositions during 1771-1772.⁸² Later, from March 1772 to 1774, Mozart's handwriting changes again; the treble clef is thinner and the *piano* sign shows a generously relaxed shape compared to the earlier sign.⁸³ Interestingly, although Plath believes all the dynamic markings are by Leopold, the three concertos of K. 107 display two distinct styles of *piano* markings in the autograph; a facsimile may be found in the preface of *Neue Mozart-Ausgabe*.⁸⁴

Also, Tyson provides important insight in dating K. 107. The earliest type of paper used by Mozart is the paper of *Nannerl's Notebuch*, and he continued to utilize it until about 1772. This paper contains the Wilder Mann watermark with ISH letters. Another paper type with AFH letters began to appear in 1772. Meanwhile, the papers from the Italian journeys show watermarks with rough drawings. The K. 107 set is written on paper featuring the Wilder Mann watermark with ISH letters.⁸⁵ Mozart perhaps composed the K. 107 concertos while in Salzburg in 1772 between journeys.

The meeting with Litta's family in Milan might have urged Mozart to compose the K. 107 concertos. J. C. Bach's Op. 5 was quite popular at that time. In the 1770s, Mozart preferred the Italian galant style: light, charming, cheerful, and graceful, which is a distinctive feature of J. C. Bach. In addition, Einstein reveals that Mozart's works for piano or chamber music with piano were lighter and intended for amateurs; on the other

⁸¹ Plath, "Mozart-Autographie I," 96.

⁸² Plath, "Mozart-Autographie II," 141.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, 144.

⁸⁴ *Neue Mozart-Ausgabe*, xxiii-xxv.

⁸⁵ Tyson, *Mozart: Studies of the Autograph Scores*, 64 and 333-34.

hand, his works for string quartets or quintets were more serious and performed by professional musicians.⁸⁶ K. 107 is in the galant style, and this set was probably played by many of Mozart's students as well as by Mozart himself.

Manuscripts and Scholarly Editions

The autograph of K. 107 was purchased by André of Offenbach in 1799, and it was handed to Öffentliche Wissenschaftliche Bibliothek in Berlin. It was moved again during World War II, and now it resides in the Library of the University of Tübingen.⁸⁷ The manuscript is 47 pages, 24 leaves on 10-staff paper.⁸⁸ The autograph of the separated cadenzas of K. 107, No. 1 in D major was lost while it was in Berlin. Fortunately, Biblioteka Jagiellońska in Kraków announced that it has retained this autograph since 1980.⁸⁹ The K. 107, No. 1 cadenzas are notated on four pages with two leaves, in high format on 16-staff paper, and the cadenzas are contained with the cadenza of K. 271 and a short fragment passage.⁹⁰ Moldenhauer found another manuscript of cadenzas to K. 107, No. 1 in D major in 1952 which was copied by Leopold and written on only one leaf in two pages, in oblong format on 10-staff paper.⁹¹ The use of 16-staff

⁸⁶ Einstein, *Mozart, His Character, His Work*, 238.

⁸⁷ Eisen, "Sources for Mozart's Life and Works," in *The Mozart Compendium: A Guide to Mozart's Life and Music*, 171-72.

⁸⁸ Ludwig Ritter von Köchel, *Chronologisch-thematisches Verzeichnis Sämtlicher Tonwerke Wolfgang Amadé Mozarts*, 6th ed., Franz Giegling, Alexander Weinmann, Gerd Sievers, eds. (Wiesbaden: Breitkopf & Härtel, 1965), 130.

⁸⁹ Eisen, "Sources for Mozart's Life and Works," 172.

⁹⁰ Köchel, *Chronologisch-thematisches Verzeichnis Sämtlicher Tonwerke Wolfgang Amadé Mozarts*, 131.

⁹¹ Moldenhauer, "A Newly Found Mozart Autograph," 213.

paper for the cadenzas is quite unusual because Mozart used 16-staff papers only for his special large works such as the Paris Symphony (1778) and the piano concerto, K. 491 (1786).⁹² Mozart must have employed K. 107, No. 1 frequently for both teaching and performing in order for it to merit special paper and another copying.

Staral notes that three editions are available for the three concertos of K. 107.⁹³ K. 107 was first published by B. Schott's Söhne as Nos. 1601-1603 in 1931 and reprinted with the cadenzas Moldenhauer discovered as the *Antiqua* series, Nos. 77-79 in 1959, edited by Wollheim.⁹⁴ A suggestion by Wollheim for the performing instruments includes harpsichord, two violins, and cello. In the 1959 edition, the figured bass is realized by Jacobi; in fact, it is completely written out, and the harpsichordist is expected to play the continuo part in the tutti section. The *Neue Mozart-Ausgabe* published the early seven concertos in their series 10, volume 28, and section 2 in 1964. In particular, the preface provides substantial information about the pasticcio concertos, K. 37 and K. 39-41 by Reeser and K. 107 by Gerstenburg.⁹⁵ The keyboard instrument can be either harpsichord or piano, and the basso part can be played by cello or bass, as well as by both bass and cello. In 1975, Möseler published K. 107 in the *Corona* series, Nos. 121-123, edited by Hoffmann.⁹⁶ Hoffmann suggests two performance possibilities: a piano quartet with two violins, cello, and piano; or a concerto accompanied by a larger chamber orchestra with multiple strings and double bass.

⁹² Tyson, *Mozart: Studies of the Autograph Scores*.

⁹³ Staral, "Aufführungspraktische Aspekte zu W. A. Mozarts Klavierkonzerten KV 107."

⁹⁴ Mozart, *Drei Konzerte nach Klaviersonaten von Johann Christian Bach für Cembalo*.

⁹⁵ *Neue Mozart-Ausgabe*, K. 37, 39-41, and K. 107, X/28/2.

⁹⁶ Mozart, *KV 107, Drei Konzerte für Klavier nach Sonaten von J. C. Bach*.

Recordings

A small number of recordings of the K. 107 set are available, and the separate concertos from K. 107 also can be found in several productions. One recording for the K. 107 concertos is issued by Camerata; Franzpeter Goebels' performance uses the Hoffmann's version.⁹⁷ Viktor Lukas performed K. 107 with his consort for Concerto Bayreuth.⁹⁸ In addition, Perahia recorded K. 107 with the English Chamber Orchestra as a part of his complete series for Mozart's piano concertos.⁹⁹ Also, Phillips produced the entire set of Mozart's piano concertos. In the set Koopman performed K. 107 on the harpsichord with the Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra, and Alfred Brendel recorded most of the concertos on the piano with the Academy of St. Martin Orchestra.¹⁰⁰ Finally, Harmonia Mundi France produced a recording of K. 107 with Mortensen on the harpsichord and the London Baroque Orchestra.¹⁰¹

The Scoring of the Three Concertos of K. 107

Some scholars claim the K. 107 concertos are primitive, a claim based in part on the scant scoring which consists of only two violins and a basso. However, the early

⁹⁷ W. A. Mozart, *Drei Klavierkonzerte nach Johann Christian Bach, KV 107, 1-3*, Franzpeter Goebels, piano; Mainzer Kammerorchester; Günter Kehr, conductor, Camerata 30 058 (Wolfenbüttel: Camerata, 1976).

⁹⁸ W. A. Mozart, *Drei Konzerte für Cembalo und Orchester*, Viktor Lukas, harpsichord and conductor; Viktor-Lukas-Consort, CB 12 002 (Germany: Concerto Bayreuth, 1980)

⁹⁹ Perahia, *Three Concerti for Piano and Orchestra, K. 107*.

¹⁰⁰ Koopman, *Piano Concertos, KV. 107*.

¹⁰¹ W. A. Mozart, *Concertos, K. 107, Nos. 1, 2 & 3*, Lars-Ulrik Mortensen, harpsichord; London Baroque Orchestra, HMA 1901395 (Arles: Harmonia Mundi France, 1995).

symphonic masses and catholic service music were also orchestrated with small string ensembles,¹⁰² and the keyboard concertos were commonly accompanied by only three strings. For example, J. C. Bach's *Six Keyboard Concertos, Op. 1* (1763) is orchestrated for cembalo, violin I and II, and cello (basso). Johann S. Schröter's *Six Concertos, Op. 3 for Harpsichord or Pianoforte with an accompaniment for two violins and a bass* (1774) exhibit the same scoring. It was easier to find string players than wind or brass players during this time. Likewise, the music was generally performed for small groups rather than for large audiences in Salzburg.

The scoring for two violins and basso cannot be considered as a primitive style of composition. There is no reason that the mature keyboard concertos should be accompanied by full orchestra. Mozart indicated that the piano concertos, K. 413-415 (1782-1783) could be performed with either full orchestra or string quartet.

The omission of a viola part in scoring is a curious feature since Mozart usually includes a viola in string parts. Thurston Dart points out that the viola is often omitted in the musical style of the eighteenth century.

Viola parts are often lacking, too, but this does not mean that violas were not used. At the time it was understood that when there was no separate part for them the violas doubled the bass-line an octave higher than it was written. . . . where necessary they must play in unison with the bass.¹⁰³

J. C. Bach generally omits the viola in his keyboard concertos. For instance, *Six Concertos, Op. 7* (1770) contains piano (or harpsichord), two horns, two violins, and cello, and *Six Concertos, Op. 13* (1777) is comprised of piano, two oboes, two horns, two violins, and cello. There seems to be a particular reason for omitting viola. According to

¹⁰² Mercado, *The Evolution of Mozart's Pianistic Style*, 19.

¹⁰³ Thurston Dart, *The Interpretation of Music* (New York: Harper Colophon Books, 1963), 68.

Schering and Vogler, the pianoforte concertos were basically accompanied by the string trio, although they could include horns or oboes. The earlier, traditional string trio with two violins and basso produced more favorite sounds, and thus, influenced many composers to reject the obtrusive tone, the “aufdringlichen ton,” of the viola.¹⁰⁴

Moreover, Mozart’s church sonatas do not encompass the viola part, a practice which may have been related to the customs for writing church music in Salzburg.

Einstein explains in more depth:

All 17 *sonate all’epistola* lack the viola, as do some of the Salzburg church music and all of Mozart’s dance music. Why this is so has not yet been explained. In my opinion the viola is intended simple to play the bass part an octave higher. But the idiosyncrasy is retained into Mozart’s last period, in which he wrote for the carnival a long series of naive and festive dance pieces, some of them rich in invention; they were planned for double use: with two violins and bass alone, or with full wind-orchestra. One can distinguish at a glance a dance-minuet, for example, from a symphony-minuet: a symphony-minuet has a viola and sometimes even two; in a dance-minuet no part is ever written out for viola.¹⁰⁵

The situation of the three church sonatas, K. 67-69 is similar to the K. 107 concertos.

These church sonatas were dated as 1766 or 1767 for many years; however, Plath revised their dating, placing their dates of composition as 1771-1772.¹⁰⁶ Their instrumentation also consists of organ, two violins, and cello. Both the K. 67-69 church sonatas and the K. 107 concertos may have been composed in the same time span, and hence, may have influenced each other.

¹⁰⁴ Arnold Schering, *Geschichte des Instrumentalkonzerts bis auf die Gegenwart* (Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel, 1927; 2nd ed., 1965), 152-53; Gerooge J. Vogler, ed., *Betrachtungen der Mannheimer Tonschule*, Vol. 2 (Mannheim: Gedruckt in der Kuhrfürstlichen Hofbuchdruckerei, 1779; reprint, New York: Hildesheim, 1974), 42.

¹⁰⁵ Einstein, *Mozart, His Character, His Work*, 333.

¹⁰⁶ Plath, “Mozart-Autographie II,” 142.

The Influences of J. C. Bach and Other Composers

Mozart played many sonatas and concertos by his contemporaries including Eckard, Schobert, Honauer, Vandall, Beecke, Schröter, C. P. E. Bach, Wagenseil, and J. C. Bach, and their compositions surely influenced him. In particular, Mozart possessed more than 20 keyboard concertos by Wagenseil in his family library.¹⁰⁷ Wagenseil's concertos foreshadowed the insertion of new themes in the solo sections. Furthermore, he extended the solo parts in the development and the recapitulation. Each of the aspects is more allied to the Classical concerto form. Mozart was also inspired by both Joseph Haydn and Michael Haydn, especially by Joseph's string quartet style and Michael's orchestral style of divertimenti and serenades.¹⁰⁸

Among his favorite composers, J. C. Bach was the most impressive to Mozart. Mozart first met J. C. Bach in London in 1764, and later he would see Bach again in 1778. While Mozart's family stayed in London, the young Wolfgang had a chance to play with Bach.

In London Bach took him between his knees and they played alternately on the same keyboard for two hours together, extempore, before the King and the Queen.¹⁰⁹

Mozart was extremely sorrowful and lonely after his mother died in Paris. Within the next month, however, he was able to reunite with J. C. Bach, a joyful event for Mozart as expressed in a letter to his father in August 27, 1778.

Mr. Bach from London has been here for the last fortnight. . . . I love him (as you know) and respect him with all my heart; and as for him, there is no doubt but that

¹⁰⁷ Eisen, *Mozart Studies* 2, 90.

¹⁰⁸ Landon, "The Concertos: (2) Their Musical Origin and Development," in *The Mozart Companion* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1956), 247.

¹⁰⁹ Deutsch, *Mozart: A Documentary Biography*, 57.

he has praised me warmly, not only to my face, but to others also, and in all seriousness—not in the exaggerated manner which some affect.¹¹⁰

Not only Wolfgang but also Leopold praised J. C. Bach and his musical style. Leopold recommended that Wolfgang write compositions in a simple style when Mozart was depressed over the loss of his mother.

. . . perhaps some easy quartets for two violins, viola, and cello. Do you imagine that you would be doing work unworthy of you? If so, you are very much mistaken. Did Bach, when he was in London, ever publish anything but similar trifles? *What is slight can still be great*, if it is written in a natural, flowing and easy style—and at the same time bears the marks of sound composition. Such works are more difficult to compose than all those harmonic progressions, *which the majority of people cannot fathom*, or pieces which have pleasing melodies, but which are *difficult to perform*. Did Bach lower himself by such work? Not at all. Good composition, sound construction, *il filo*—these distinguish the master from the bungler—even in trifles.¹¹¹

This simple, elegant, fluent, and natural musical style of J. C. Bach attracted Mozart.

Einstein describes their special relationship as a kinship of souls:

. . . there exists between Johann Christian Bach and Mozart, to use lightly a term from Leibniz's philosophy, a pre-established harmony, a wondrous kinship of souls. Also a similarity of education, the mixture of northern and southern elements.¹¹²

When J. C. Bach died in 1782, Mozart memorialized him by incorporating four measures from the *Andante* movement of Bach's overture for "La Clamità di Cuori" into the slow movement of his piano concerto, K. 414.¹¹³

¹¹⁰ Mozart, *The Letters of Mozart and His Family*, 606.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, 599.

¹¹² Einstein, *Mozart, His Character, His Work*, 119.

¹¹³ Meyer, "The Keyboard Concertos of Johann Christian Bach and Their Influence on Mozart,"

Concerto Form

The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians provides fundamental background information about the concerto.¹¹⁴ The term “concerto” originates from *concertare*. The Latin *concertare* means to dispute or debate, and the Italian *concertare* means to agree or pull together. In the Classical period, concertos were performed between acts of operas or oratorios, or in conjunction with masses in Italy. As Eisen explains, the Italian composers use binary form in the sonata procedure for solo concertos, while the German composers employ free themes in solo sections, and their recapitulations include both tutti and solo reprise. The French composers apply the ritornello principle to concertos, and the English composers also follow the Baroque ritornello tradition. J. C. Bach’s concertos impart distinctive secondary themes in the solos, a modulating fantasy section, and a full recapitulation. In Austria, Wagenseil applies a new theme in the solo section, and the recapitulation includes only the solo reprise, a practice which is close to sonata form. Accordingly, Mozart’s early concertos were affected by the diverse styles of these composers, and later he developed the concerto form further.

The form of Mozart’s keyboard concertos is a complicated and controversial issue. Generally, it is the combination of both ritornello and sonata form. Recent scholars such as Levin, Ratner, and Rosen claim that Mozart’s concertos are related to the dramatic, operatic aria form. Mozart may have experimented with various ideas. The symphony, the sonata, and the concerto were often indistinguishable, and many movements from concertos were similar to sonatas in structure and style. The main

¹¹⁴ Information in the following section from *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, s. v. “Concerto: III. The Classical Period,” by Eisen, 246-51.

problem with categorizing the formal structure of Mozart's keyboard concertos is that they all differ slightly from one another. Generally, the recapitulation section in Mozart's concertos is the synthesis of the tutti and solo materials. Eisen observes that the second solo section contains both the development and the recapitulation in the general structural outlines of Mozart's concertos: opening ritornello, first solo, medial ritornello, free development (first half of the second solo), recapitulation (second half of the second solo), and concluding ritornello. In addition, Eisen points out several features of Mozart's contribution to the concerto genre: greater variety in the left hand's texture in piano writing, more symphonic orchestral writing, and the new conception of the tutti and solo relationship, which works in dialogue either cooperatively or individually.¹¹⁵

Keyboard Instruments

In the 1770s keyboard instruments were also in a transitional phase from the harpsichord to the pianoforte. J. C. Bach, a progressive musician, in that he liked to play on the new pianoforte, and Mozart's family may have seen the piano while they stayed in London in 1764-1765.¹¹⁶ In addition, Bach performed the world's first piano recital in London in 1768.¹¹⁷ Bach's *Six Sonatas for Harpsichord or Pianoforte, Op. 5* were published in 1766 by Welcker in London and were later reissued in several editions in different locations.¹¹⁸ This set from Op. 5 is the first work to signify an option for

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

¹¹⁶ Nathan Broder, "Mozart and the *Clavier*," in *The Creative World of Mozart* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1963), 79.

¹¹⁷ Ibid., 82.

¹¹⁸ Stephen Roe, *The Keyboard Music of J. C. Bach: Source Problems and Stylistic Development in the Solo and Ensemble Works* (New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1989), 327.

performance on the pianoforte. Bach applies both conservative and progressive styles in Op. 5. Komlós notes that sonatas of Op. 5, Nos. 1-4 are composed in a modern manner (the galant style), perhaps with the new pianoforte in Bach's mind; these sonatas indicate articulations and dynamic markings, including crescendos. On the other hand, the last two sonatas, Nos. 5 and 6, display harpsichord idioms and aspects of Baroque style.¹¹⁹

The pianoforte still had not gained popularity by the early 1770s, and in his early period Mozart used the harpsichord as well as the clavichord. Until his return from the Italian trips in 1773, Mozart usually played on the harpsichord in public. After that, he seems to have employed whatever instruments he could obtain until 1777. Finally, at the end of 1777, the piano was almost everywhere, and Mozart did then utilize the piano.¹²⁰

In the early 1770s, even though the pianoforte was not widely available, Mozart liked this new instrument and began to develop his musical style through it. According to Gerstenberg, the pianoforte was able to express the singing style of the aria, and hence, the piano became the central component in ensemble music. Through this new instrument, Mozart truly developed his musical style and form. Mozart discovered that the pianoforte could be easily interwoven with strings and also could expand the variety of possible ensemble sounds. In this regard, Mozart remolded Bach's sonatas into concertos with the intimate type of chamber ensemble in K. 107.¹²¹ Aspects illustrating the pianistic writing in the K. 107 concertos are the use of expressive dynamics, lyrical

¹¹⁹ Komlós, *Fortepianos and Their Music*, 41.

¹²⁰ Broder, "Mozart and the *Clavier*," 82-85.

¹²¹ Gerstenberg, preface to *Neue Mozart-Ausgabe*, xvi and xviii.

singing lines, articulations, Alberti basses, and long sustaining octaves in the low register.

These concertos can be played on the harpsichord as well as on the piano.

CHAPTER 4

AN ANALYSIS OF THE THREE KEYBOARD CONCERTOS, K. 107

An analysis of each movement of the three concertos of K. 107 is provided in this chapter. The analysis compares J. C. Bach's sonatas and Mozart's concertos and relates K. 107 to Mozart's later concertos. Several pertinent compositional devices used by J. C. Bach which influenced Mozart are examined in Bach's version, which comprises the solo part of Mozart's concertos. On the other hand, the compositional process of composing the tutti part as well as molding the concerto structure is investigated in Mozart's version. He varies, experiments, and synthesizes the musical materials.

No. 1 in D major, First Movement

J. C. Bach's Sonata Version, *Allegro di molto*

Table 1. Formal Structure of Bach's Op. 5, No. 2/i

<u>Measure</u>	<u>Main section</u>	<u>Theme</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Remark</u>
1-8	Exposition	I	D	repetition
9-18		Transition	D-A	sequence
19-30		II	A	
31-42		Closing	A	two ideas
43-47	Development	New (II)	A	2+3
48-51		Transition	modulation A-B7-Em-F#7	
52-60		Closing (2)	Bm	repetition
61-72		Retransition	G-A-V pedal	rep, sequence
73-80	Recapitulation	I	D	repetition
81-87		Transition	D	sequence
88-99		II	D	
100-111		Closing	D	repetition

The first movement displays the typical sonata structure with two contrasting themes and key areas. Theme I, opening in D, presents a strong character in the *forte*,

thick chords, and dotted rhythms; in contrast, Theme II offers a cheerful mood, decorated with Lombardic rhythms (Scotch snaps), singing lines, and *piano* dynamic level. The transition is energetic, produced by active bass lines and the right hand's sixteenth-note tremolos. The key modulates to the dominant key, A major, through the I-V-vi-V-I-V⁷/II(V/V)-V harmonic progression. The closing section contains two ideas, and the mood of the second idea is relatively calm. Bach utilizes interplay of dynamic contrast, and except for the first closing idea in three measures, the phrasing presents primarily 2+2 or four-measure units combined with repetitions or sequences.

The development begins with a new idea that is related to Theme II, and a brief modulation occurs through V⁷-i sequences with a transitional motive. The key moves to Bm with the second closing idea. This section shows a somewhat primitive stage of development although the introduction of a new idea is a significant aspect in that it inspired Mozart. The retransition employs vii^{o7}-I sequences, and the long dominant pedal passage leads to the returning theme. This recapitulation simply iterates the exposition in the tonic key. Ornamental turns from below and trills embellish the simple harmony and texture, and this movement strongly illustrates the contrasting moods and characters.

Mozart's Concerto Version, *Allegro*

Table 2. Formal Structure of Mozart's K. 107, No. 1/i

<u>Measure</u>	<u>Main section</u>	<u>Theme</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Remark</u>
1-8	Tutti 1/Opening	I	D	
9-16		Transition	D	
17-23		II	D	
24-28	Solo 1/Exposition	New	D	5 mm.
29-36		I	D	
37-46		Transition	D-A	
47-58		II	A	(solo alone)
59-69		Closing	A	textural interplay
70-74	Tutti 2	New	A	
75-79	Solo 2/Development	New (II)	A	solo alone
80-83		Transision	modulation	
84-92		Closing	Bm	add texture
93-104	Recapitulation	Retransition	G-A-V pedal	(solo alone)
105-12		I	D	
113-19		Transition	D	sequences
120-31		II	D	(solo alone)
132-42		Closing	D	
143-46	(tutti)	New	D	I-IV-#iv°
147	Tutti 3/Coda	Cadenza	I ⁶ ₄ -V ⁷	17 measures
148-52		New	D	

In this movement, Mozart closely follows Bach's structure, adding an opening tutti and the cadential Tutti 2 and Tutti 3. In the first tutti, Mozart substitutes a new theme in mm. 24-28 for the closing ideas. In the transitional theme, the bass line presents large leaps, while the key stays in the tonic; the harmonic progression follows D-G#°-A-A#°-Bm-F#m-D7-G-D-Em-E7-A. The harmonies are more colorful than Bach's by utilizing an unusual interval, the diminished third on the fourth beat in m. 11 and short chromatic embellishments: a-a#-b in mm. 10-11, e#-f# in mm. 11-12, and g-g#-a in mm. 15-16 (Example 1). Also, Mozart offers slight alterations in rhythm, employing more occasions of dotted and duple rhythms than Scotch snaps which strengthens the rhythm

and mood. The new five-measure theme (mm. 24-28) is energetic with octave leaps, syncopated rhythms, and active bass.

Example 1. Mozart's K. 107, No. 1/i, mm. 8-12



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In the solo exposition, the string parts simply support the solo at a soft dynamic level. For the first theme, Mozart emphasizes a contrast with juxtaposing staccatos and legatos in 2+2 phrasing. The second theme is devoted primarily to keyboard alone; the provision of a significant second theme for the solo foreshadows one of Mozart's prominent features in piano concertos. Mozart emphasizes Bach's *forte* dynamics by thickening the texture with string parts in the closing section. The energetic new tutti theme completes this exposition section.

The keyboard part alone begins the development, and Mozart also assigns important material to the solo. For the simple repetition of the four-measure phrase in

mm. 84-92, Mozart skillfully increases interest through sixteenth-note decorations on the downbeats and pick-up sixteenths to the third beats; by adding sixteenth-note flourishes and modifying the eighths to sixteenths on the pick-up notes, the music gains vitality. The keyboard alone begins the retransition; the strings enter after several measures, and this thickening of the texture creates a *crescendo* to the next section of the returning theme. In addition, long dominant pedals prepare the recapitulation.

The following recapitulation section primarily repeats the solo exposition. However, the string parts in the transitional passage are more active than in the solo exposition, enhanced by a combination of staccatos and two-note slurs as well as rhythmic interplay between violins I and II. In addition, Mozart uses large intervals and rocking motives in the first violin. This feature represents another of Mozart's typical characteristics—his recomposition of repeated materials, especially in the recapitulation. Mozart favored application of the variation technique in his works, striving for subtle modifications. Preparing for the solo cadenza, the strings set a dramatic mood in contrary motion with sixteenth tremolos in alternating I and IV chords with $\#iv^\circ$, linked to I_4^6 in the cadenza. After the cadenza, the energetic third tutti concludes this movement.

Cadenza

Before Mozart's time, the cadenza was improvised during live performances at concerts and was comprised of embellished scales and arpeggios. However, Mozart started to write out cadenzas for other performers as well as for himself. Some of Mozart's concertos contain alternate versions of a single cadenza which may have been

composed to meet performers' varying abilities, depending on whether they were amateur or professional.

Mozart's cadenzas display his compositional characteristics, and they are generally sectionalized. The cadenzas in Mozart's keyboard concertos often are in three sections. The opening section can begin with a thematic quotation or virtuoso passage. The middle section presents sequential development of important themes or motives and colorful harmonic successions, and the closing section employs free fantasy running passages, ending with a trill on a dominant seventh chord.¹²² The cadenza is short, usually 25-35 measures or around ten percent of the concerto length. It does not modulate into distant keys, but rather it is closely related to the tonic area. It consists of sequences or figurations, colorful harmonies, and rapid register shifts. One or more themes are quoted, and they are developed in the same style as the previous sections. The rhythmic devices include repetition, rhythmic diminution or augmentation, and syncopation, and Mozart's cadenza presents the combination of metric and nonmetric (free) styles. The harmonies contain chromatic, diminished seventh, secondary dominant, major and minor, dominant pedal, movement around the circle of fifth, augmented sixths, and VI. The texture, mainly homophonic, is enhanced by third, sixth, or octave intervals, and includes canonic imitation or echo of the left hand. Generally, the cadenza intensifies the musical tension in the movement.

As previously stated, two sets of cadenzas for K. 107, No. 1 exist. The first set of cadenzas can be found in the Indiana University library as a reproduction in a microfilm

¹²² Rendleman, *A Study of Improvisatory Techniques of the Eighteenth Century through the Mozart Cadenzas*.

of the autograph residing in the Biblioteka Jagiellońska, Kraków.¹²³ The second set of cadenzas copied by Leopold is commonly available as part of most printed editions. The writer finds one note discrepancy between the two sets in the first movement: the second sixteenth-note on the fourth beat in m. 2; Leopold changes the middle 'a' to the upper 'd.' In the second movement, one rhythmic discrepancy between the two sets exists: on the very last D⁷ chord, Leopold changes the half-note chord to the quarter rest and quarter chord in the left hand.

In the first movement in K. 107, No. 1, the sections of the cadenza are apportioned with mm. 1-8 presenting the opening, mm. 9-15 comprising the middle, and mm. 16-17 closing the cadenza. The opening section begins with figurations in I⁶₄-V-I⁶₄-V harmonies, and the transitional theme is quoted in a I-V-vi-iii-IV-I-ii harmonic progression. In m. 7, Em and D#^{o7} chords are alternated. The middle section presents a developmental aspect in an arch-shaped structure. The a-g#-g chromatic line is employed as a basic frame in the bass as well as in the inner line. The ascending double 3rds increase the musical tension, and the G#^{o7} chord achieves the climactic point. It is followed by chains of descending diminished seventh broken chords that hold the tension, and the A⁷ chord with sequences of dominant seventh broken chords releases the tension. The closing section utilizes nonmetric style of free improvisation; this brilliant sweeping passage produces an additional exciting moment in this cadenza (Example 2).

¹²³ In the collection, catalogued as No. 77 in 1893 by Artaria: Köchel, *Chronologisch-thematisches Verzeichnis Sämtlicher Tonwerke Wolfgang Amadé Mozarts*, 111.

Example 2. Mozart's K. 107, No. 1/i, Cadenza, mm. 12-17

The image displays a musical score for a piano cadenza, consisting of three systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), with a measure number [12] above the first measure. The second system starts with a measure number [15] and features a trill (tr) in the treble staff. The third system includes a measure number [17] and a trill (tr) in the treble staff. The score is written for piano, with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and trills.

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No. 1 in D major, Second Movement

J. C. Bach's Sonata Version, *Andante di molto*

Table 3. Formal Structure of Bach's Op. 5. No. 2/ii

<u>Measure</u>	<u>Main section</u>		<u>Theme</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Remark</u>
1-8	Exposition	A	I	G	including transition
9-16			II	D	8 th lower repetition
17-23			Closing	D	3+3+1
24-35	Development	B	I	D-Am-G	It ⁶ -V-I ⁶ ₄ -vii ^{o7} /V
36-43	Recapitulation		II	G	8 th lower repetition
44-50			Closing	G	3+3+1

This short movement presents a sonatina-like structure with lyrical melodies. The first theme reveals an arch-shaped phrase with detached articulation in the left hand and is followed by a short transition. The basic pulse in eighth notes is incorporated with sixteenths and sixteenth triplets. The second theme shares the thematic material of the first theme; however, the left hand plays legato broken chords. The melodic range is narrow, and the same phrase is repeated an octave lower. The closing theme, comprised of sixteenth triplets, lies in a higher register. Here, Bach utilizes asymmetrical phrasing (3+3+1), an aspect that certainly appealed to Mozart, as he favored irregular phrasing. In mm. 20-21, Bach indicates *piano* and *forte* markings that may also imply a crescendo between the two dynamics.

The second section opens with the restatement of the first theme in the dominant key. It is extended to a brief modulation passage in D-Am-G and a harmonic excursion of It⁶-V-I⁶₄-vii^{o7}/V-V in G major, which displays a short development. It is followed by the second theme and closing theme in the tonic key, the recapitulation.

Mozart's Concerto Version, *Andante*

Table 4. Formal Structure of Mozart's K. 107, No. 1/ii

<u>Measure</u>	<u>Main section</u>	<u>Theme</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Remark</u>
1-4	Tutti 1/Opening	I	G	
5-8		New	G	transitional
9-15		Closing	G	3+3+1
16-23	Solo 1/Exposition	I	G	
24-31		II	D	textural contrast
32-38		Closing	D	
39-42	Tutti 2	New	D	cadential
43-56	Solo 2/Development	I	D-Am-G, It ⁶ -V-I ⁶ ₄ -vii ^{o7} /V, solo	
(54-55)		additional	V/G	
57-64	Recapitulation	II	G	textural contrast
65-71		Closing	G (I-vi-#iv ^o)	add one measure
72		Cadenza	I ⁶ ₄ -V ⁷	12 measures
73-75	Tutti 3/Codetta	New+Closing	G	

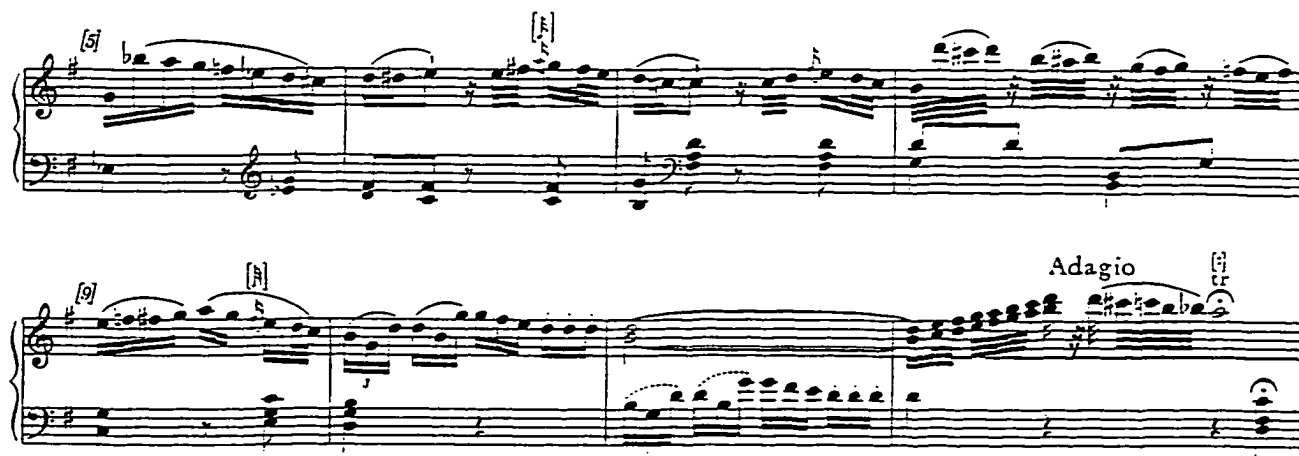
In the opening tutti, the second violin utilizes sixteenth-note triplets which are also found in the closing theme, and this provides the forward motion. Mozart inserts a new thematic idea which presents a transitional passage; it consists of wide leaps, a short chromatic line in the bass, contrary motion, and two against three rhythm between violins I and II. Mozart does not introduce the second theme in the opening tutti, reserving it for the solo exposition. The second violin in the closing theme demonstrates wide intervals and range.

In the solo exposition, the string parts play the basic lines at a soft dynamic level with a rhythmic decoration of four thirty-second notes that provides variety and enlivens the mood. For the second theme, the first violin initially doubles the right hand melody of the keyboard an octave lower. Next, the keyboard plays alone, providing textural contrast. The second tutti employs the new theme as the cadential material. In the development section, the essential material, the harmonic progression I-It⁶-V-I⁶₄-vii^{o7}/V-

V is played only by the solo. Mozart extends the dominant chord through an additional two measures of dominant pedals set beneath the colorful chromatic lines d-c#-c-b and b-c-c#-d. Here, the strings rejoin, enriching the harmony and texture, linking to the high register of the keyboard in Theme II in the recapitulation. In mm. 57-64, the musical contour descends, and the keyboard again provides textural contrast. Through the effective insertion of two measures and his handling of the texture, Mozart creates a smooth arch shape in the Solo 2 section.

At the end of the closing theme, Mozart sets up the I-vi-#iv^o-I⁶₄ progression for the cadenza. This cadenza extends the developmental procedure. Mozart quotes the passage from mm. 47-50 and utilizes sequences on the I⁶₄ and V⁷ chords, semi-tone embellishments, and double thirds in the opening mm. 1-4 of the cadenza. The harmony progresses further with bVI-It⁶-V-vii^o₃(half-diminished)-V⁴₂-I₆-V⁶₅-I-V/IV-IV in the middle section of mm. 5-9; it is filled with color provided by thirty-second chromatic decorations. These four measures produce perhaps the most beautiful passage in this movement (Example 3). The closing section in mm. 10-12 of the cadenza contains sixteenth triplets, the imitation of the left hand, and double thirds. The last measure is set in nonmetric style, including two extra beats; double thirds in D major are followed by a tempo change to *adagio* with a descending chromatic line and a trill on a dominant seventh chord (Example 3). Mozart utilizes thirty-second-note embellishments in this cadenza, as is typical of his slow movements. This cadenza illustrates an appealing moment in this simple movement. The cadenzas for No. 1 are later works, as previously stated, and reveal Mozart's mature style, displaying brilliant harmonic color and his ability to elaborate in a compact and intensive manner.

Example 3. Mozart's K. 107, No. 1/ii, Cadenza, mm. 5-12



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After the cadenza, a three-measure codetta concludes the movement in *forte*. The articulation of sixteenth triplets in the violins is symmetrically balanced, a palindrome with a two-note slur and a staccato followed by a staccato and two-note slur. Such small details increase the enchantment of the music.

No. 1 in D major, Third Movement

J. C. Bach's Sonata Version, Minuetto

Table 5. Formal Structure of Bach's Op. 5, No. 2/iii

<u>Measure</u>	<u>Main section</u>		<u>Theme</u>	<u>Key/cadence</u>	<u>Remark</u>
1-8	Minuet	X	I	D / V	parallel
9-16		Y	II	D-A	motivic
17-20			Bridge	G-D	sequence
21-28	Trio	X'	I'	D / I	
29-36			A	Dm-F	3rds
37-44			B	F, (Gm)	6ths
45-52			A'	Dm	

Both minuet and trio sections are in rounded binary structure with repeats, and the phrasing consists of 4+4, a typical parallel design. The first theme of the minuet presents smooth lines, double thirds, easy rhythms, and a buoyant mood. Conversely, the first four measures of the second theme contain skips, dotted rhythms, and motivic development; the key moves to the dominant. The second four measures of Theme II display an arch shape, and the materials are similar to those of Theme I. Through a short bridge passage, the key returns to the tonic.

The trio section is in the parallel D minor key. The first idea, A, consists of staccato articulations, eighth and triplet rhythms, and double thirds. The B idea is similar to A, yet is more flowing through the smooth eighth bass line, and Bach includes sixth intervals. The key shifts to F major, touches G minor, and then returns to D minor. The *Da Capo* repeats the minuet, and the encompassing large-scale structure also reveals an A B A framework. The melodies are richly embellished with short trills, presenting a typical galant stylistic feature.

Mozart's Concerto Version, *Tempo di Menuetto*

Table 6. Formal Structure of Mozart's K. 107, No. 1/iii

<u>Measure</u>	<u>Main section</u>	<u>Theme</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Remark</u>
1-8	Minuet/Tutti 1/ X	I'	D	modified
9-16	Solo 1	I (repetition)	D	dialogue
17-24	Y	II	D-A	
25-28		(repetition)	A	textural interplay
29-34	Tutti 2	New	A	3+3
35-38	Solo 2	Bridge	G-D	solo alone
39-42	X	I	D	solo alone
43-46	(tutti)	repetition	D	dialogue
47-52		I (rep. 2mm.)	D	S/T
53-58	Tutti 3	New	D	3+3
59-66	Trio / Solo 3	A	Dm-F	
67-74		B	F, (Gm)	
75-82		A	Dm	

Mozart wrote out the repetition with adaptations of the minuet section, rather than repeating it literally. As previously stated, his recomposition of materials is freely applied here. The first tutti opens with the first theme, and Mozart adjusts the second half of the theme with octave leaps and a wide range producing an animated mood (Example 4). This modification provides paired 4+4 phrases as well as an eight-measure antecedent for the following phrase. Solo 1 answers the tutti phrase, played by keyboard alone, and produces textural contrast. The keyboard accompanied by strings continues the second theme, and Mozart repeats the second four measures of Theme II with the same textural interplay. Tutti 2 introduces the new theme, which is reminiscent of a cadential tutti in the structure of the first movement, utilizing 3+3 phrases. It is energized through octaves in the bass, articulated violins, a fast scale, and surging melodic movement.

Example 4. Mozart's K. 107, No. 1/iii, mm. 1-8

Tempo di Menuetto

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The keyboard alone plays the bridge passage as a retransition in the first movement of the concerto and recapitulates the four measures of Theme I. It is followed by the tutti answer in octave displacement, a two-measure solo, and the repetition with the tutti. The new cadential theme in Tutti 3 is placed in a high register and generates a strong ending (Example 5). Mozart applies the structure of the first movement to this minuet section, expanding the architecture through the new theme which intensifies the music. In addition, he employs several dialogues between tutti and solo in four- or eight-measure phrases.

Example 5. Mozart's K. 107, No. 1/iii, mm. 52-58

The image shows a musical score for measures 52-58 of Mozart's K. 107, No. 1/iii. The score is written for a piano and strings. The piano part is in the upper staves, and the string part is in the lower staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part features a melodic line with trills and ornaments, while the string part provides a harmonic foundation with sustained notes and chords. The score ends with a 'Fine' marking.

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The trio section is soft and straight forward, contrasting the mood of the minuet; the keyboard plays the main themes, and the pizzicato strings provide basic support. Mozart retains the simplicity by employing repeat signs in this trio and omitting the trill ornamentations in the keyboard. In the B section, the transitional four-measure passage is played by keyboard alone, and the ending is articulated with thick chords. The music returns to the minuet section to complete the movement.

No. 2 in G major, First Movement

J. C. Bach's Sonata Version, *Allegro*

Table 7. Formal Structure of Bach's Op. 5, No. 3/i

<u>Measure</u>	<u>Main section</u>	<u>Theme</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Remark</u>
1-8	Exposition	I	G	
9-16		Transition (I)	G-D-A	developmental
17-22		II	D	V-I, dim ⁷ -V ⁷
23-26		Closing 1	D	4 mm.
27-32		Closing 2	D	6 mm.
33-40	Development	I	D	restate I
41-62		Transition	D-Em-Bm-Am-G, motivic sequences	
63-65		Retransition	G	
66-71	Recapitulation	II	G	V-I, dim ⁷ -V ⁷
72-75		Closing 1	G	
76-81		Closing 2	G	

This movement displays developmental thematic features. The first theme primarily consists of fast scales in the right hand and Alberti bass in the left hand. The rising and falling of the melodic contour energizes the mood. Bach indicates the alternation of *forte* and *piano* markings, and this suggests *decrescendo* and *crescendo* dynamics emphasizing one of the significant abilities of the new instrument, the pianoforte (Example 6). The phrasing is compressed by the reduction of the phrase lengths, from 2+2 to 1+1 to 1/2+1/2; this aspect also can be found in many of Mozart's compositions (Example 6). Theme I is developed in the transition with sequences and modulations. The key moves G major to D major and then to A major, the dominant of D major.

Example 6. J. C. Bach's Op. 5, No. 3/i, mm. 1-7

Allegro

Opus 5 Nr. 3

3

(f)

p

f

p

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The second theme is also developmental and modulatory. The key is in the dominant, D major, and Bach also fuses A major by alternating g-sharp and g-natural between A major and D major chords, producing an uneasy mood. The following diminished seventh and dominant seventh broken chords bring musical tension and release with a 'g#-g-f#' chromatic bass line. The closing theme is set in the dominant key and contains two contrasting ideas; the first idea is active and motivic combined with sixteenth and dotted rhythms, while a descending melodic contour of the second idea illustrates a more relaxed mood.

The development section opens with the restatement of Theme I in the dominant key. The transitional theme moves from D major to E minor, the sub-mediant key, in m. 44. The harmony progresses in i-iv-vii^{o7}/V-V with motivic figurations. The short chromatic bass line, a-a#-b, A-sharp diminished seventh chord in a high register. *Forte* dynamics increase the musical tension, and the harmony moves to the dominant in m. 48,

where the real motivic development begins. Large intervals and a wide range maintain the high energy through the subsequent passages.

Bach utilizes three types of rhythmic figures in the left hand, quarter notes, quarter and two eighths, and continuous eighth notes, beginning in mm. 48, 53, and 57 respectively. The key moves to B minor, the mediant key, in m. 53 with a $\text{vii}^{\circ 7}/\text{V}-\text{V}^7-\text{i}$ progression. In mm. 57-62, the right and left hands alternate the articulation of the sixteenth-note rhythm, and the key modulates from B minor to A minor and returns to G major; this passage suggests both developmental and retransitional features in the motivic sequences and tonic return. In mm. 61-62, the G major scale produces the relaxing mood of return to the home key. The following three-measure passage is the retransition and also serves as a transition to Theme II.

The recapitulation features only Theme II, including closing themes; Theme I and the transitional theme have been previously stated in the development section. Thus, the development and recapitulation overlap; this characteristic is forward-looking and foreshadows compositions by Mozart as well as later composers. This movement contains numerous running sixteenth figurations and broken chords, generating a driving mood and developmental characteristics. In addition, Bach utilizes wider harmonic progressions and modulations than in previous works. The developmental features and sectional overlapping influenced Mozart, who cultivated and experimented with these aspects further in his works.

Mozart's Concerto Version, *Allegro*

Table 8. Formal Structure of Mozart's K. 107, No. 2/i

<u>Measure</u>	<u>Main section</u>	<u>Theme</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Remark</u>
1-11	Tutti 1/Opening	I	G	repetition
12-14		Bridge (new)	G	add 3 mm.
15-17		Closing 1	G	3 mm.
18-22		Closing 2	G	5 mm.
23-30	Solo 1/Exposition	I	G	
31-38		Transition (I)	G-D-A	developmental
39-44		II	D	V-I, dim ⁷ -V ⁷
45-48		Closing 1	D	4 mm.
49-52	Tutti 2	Closing 2	D	4 mm.
53-57		New	D	2+2+1
58-65		Solo 2/Development	I	restate I
66-87		Transition	D-Em-Bm-Am-G, solo	
88-90	Recapitulation	Retransition	G	
91-96		II	G	V-I, dim ⁷ -V ⁷
97-100		Closing 1	G	
101-104		Closing 2	G	
105-106		(New)	G (I-vi-#iv ^o)	
107		Cadenza	I ⁶ ₄ -V	
108-12		New	G	2+2+1

The sweeping melody and bouncing bass of Theme I are perfectly suited for the string trio in Tutti 1, and the repeated notes in the bass create a buoyant atmosphere. The second violin plays Alberti-like arpeggiated broken chords, and Mozart varies the figurations in several ways. In m. 4, J. C. Bach uses G major, while Mozart changes to D⁷/g (bass)-G. The musical styles of J. C. Bach and Schröter are similar to that of Mozart; however, the compositions of Bach and Schröter are predictable because of their repetitive nature, while Mozart always slightly modifies the repeated materials. Therefore, Mozart's music is captivating to the listeners.

A three-measure bridge of new material featuring syncopations and chromaticism links the first theme to the closing themes. Mozart does not present the second theme in

Tutti 1 and saves it for the solo exposition. The Closing 1 theme reveals a playful mood with syncopated rhythms and a string ending created by short sixteenth tremolos in the second violin and thick chords. He varies the texture by utilizing a brief imitation of the second violin by the cello in the Closing 2 theme.

Through the gentle upbeat entrance of the solo exposition, Tutti 1 and Solo 1 sections are connected rather than articulated. String parts consist of ascending broken chords and octave leaps, and they move to a high register in the second theme, reinforcing the excitement with staccatos. In the closing themes, Mozart establishes a contrasting mood by employing slower rhythms and smooth legatos, and the music gradually calms down with a descending contour in the keyboard while the violins sustain a *pianissimo* octave on 'a.' The octave serves as a dominant pedal, leading to a strong tonic chord in the following section. The entire solo exposition displays an arch shape as the musical energy increases and decreases. The relaxed mood of the end of Solo 1 provides an effective contrast to Tutti 2, which presents an energetic and exciting new theme in 2+2+1 phrases and high tessitura with active sixteenth rhythmic figurations in violin II.

Mozart also connects this section with the development. In m. 57, violins extend the phrase by filling in the measure, and the solo enters on the upbeat; hence, they create an elision (Example 7). The keyboard begins the second solo section in the lower register, and the musical contour gradually ascends. In mm. 70-72, the keyboard arrives at the high register, and the strings play octave jumps in contrary motion. The apex occurs in m. 72 with the highest note 'e' and an A-sharp diminished seventh chord. The keyboard follows with motivic developmental passages, including brilliant sweeping

passages with minimum support of the strings. The agitated mood, combined with minor modes and diminished seventh chords, is enhanced by the violins which reinforce the second and fourth beats in high tessitura; this reflects the Sturm und Drang style. The high energy declines into the retransition, and the relaxed mood is illustrated by the held notes in the strings.

Example 7. Mozart's K. 107, No. 2/i, mm. 56-59

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The recapitulation is seamlessly connected with the previous section. An additional two measures of mm. 105-106 prepare for the cadenza, and no authentic cadenza written by Mozart survives. Tutti 3 contains the same material as Tutti 2 in the tonic key, and the movement ends with rich, thick chords. Bach's version of this movement generally presents a single, active mood. Through the effective participation of the string parts, Mozart broadens the expressive quality to include easy, active, and

energetic moods. The easy mood is established by the strings with simple accompaniment, sustained notes, legato articulations, and soft dynamics; however, the energetic mood is produced by string staccatos, active figurations in the second violin, and the new theme in the tutti sections. The three moods cycle throughout the movement. Mozart unifies the sections of this movement through continuation and overlapping, and the musical architecture demonstrates several peaks and valleys.

No. 2 in G major, Second Movement

J. C. Bach's Sonata Version, *Allegretto*

Table 9. Harmonic Progression in the Theme and Variations of Bach's Op. 5, No. 3/ii

A section	mm. 1-8 in G major I-V ₆ -IV-I ₄ ⁶ -IV-I ₆ -V ₃ ⁴ -I-ii ₆ - -V-IV ₆ -V ₆ -I-V
B section	mm. 9-16 in G major V- -V ⁷ /V- -V ₅ ⁶ - -I- -I ₆ - -ii ₆ - -I ₄ ⁶ -V ⁷ -I

This movement consists of Theme and four variations with the Theme presented in a binary structure. The four variations are created by rhythmic devices, and they reveal an improvisatory character. The melody is a beautiful aria, richly decorated by ornamentations, and the music flows smoothly with the step-wise bass line: g-f#-d-e-c-b-a-g, c-d-e-f#-g-d, d-e-f#-g, b-c-d-g. The bass is evenly matched with the melody, and the left hand requires careful voicing to project the bass line. The rhythms incorporate a combination of dotted, Lombardic, and sixteenth as well as eighth notes. In the B section, a two-measure rhythmic pattern is repeated. Harmonies are simple yet frequently shifted in the A section, and this fast harmonic rhythm colors the music. In contrast, the B section has a slower harmonic rhythm and produces a relaxed mood. The suspensions on the downbeat in the last measure charmingly anticipate the resolution.

In Variation 1, the melody is embellished by flowing sixteenth figurations. The left hand plays a stronger bass line with slower rhythms in the A section. Throughout this variation, Bach displays harmonic color with chromatic embellishments, such as d#-e, b-c, and g#-a. Variation 2 consists of thick chords on the downbeat in the right hand leading to the arpeggiated sixteenth broken chords in the left hand. Bach varies the

rhythmic aspect of the right hand in each four-measure phrase by incorporating thick chords, Scotch snaps and written-out turns, trills, and rhythmic imitation.

The busy sixteenth-triplet figurations in the right hand produce a vivacious character in Variation 3. The figurations are comprised of scales and arpeggios with grace notes and chromatic neighboring tones. The left hand restates almost exactly the original pattern of the Theme. In Variation 4, the basic rhythmic idea consists of sixteenth triplets in broken chords, and both hands are active, generating an energetic mood. Bach utilizes thirty-second notes in the right hand; the first four measures in both sections contain written-out slides and turns. The music returns to the Theme in the restatement in the *Da Capo*; therefore, the overall form is A B A, and the long B section contains the rhythmic development throughout the course of variations.

Mozart's Concerto Version, *Allegretto*

An unusual choice of instrumentation is presented in the Theme, performed by both solo and tutti. The melody is assigned to the first violin and appears in the right hand of the keyboard. Gerstenberg and Staral address this unique feature.¹²⁴ Which part is more important, tutti or solo? Is the figured bass originally intended to be played on another keyboard instrument, or should the soloist realize the figured bass instead of playing the Theme? Did Leopold simply follow the tradition in copying out the keyboard part, or did he intend to suggest a special case? The answer is not clear. Staral introduces the differences in three editions. The *Antiqua* (1959 by Wollheim) and *Neue*

¹²⁴ *Neue Mozart-Ausgabe*, preface by Gerstenberg, xix; Staral, "Aufführungspraktische Aspekte zu W. A. Mozarts Klavierkonzerten KV 107," 113.

Mozart-Ausgabe (1964 by Gerstenberg) editions merely follow the autograph, placing the melody both in the first violin and the right hand of the keyboard, while the *Corona* (1975 by Hoffmann) edition scores the melody only in the first violin, placing the figured bass in the keyboard. Hoffmann suggests three possibilities of performance: strings alone, keyboard alone, or both strings and keyboard together. Violin I and keyboard performing in unison is somewhat difficult because of the challenge of executing simultaneous ornamentations (Example 8).

Example 8. Mozart's K. 107, No. 2/ii, Theme, mm. 9-16

The image displays a musical score for measures 9 through 16 of the Theme from Mozart's K. 107, No. 2/ii. The score is arranged for Violin I, Violin II, and Keyboard. The Violin I part is written in treble clef and features a melody with trills (tr) and ornaments (or). The Violin II part is also in treble clef and provides accompaniment with syncopations. The Keyboard part is written in bass clef and includes figured bass notation (7 6 5 4 3 2 1) and ornaments (or). The score is in G major and 3/4 time.

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In the string parts of the Theme, violin I plays the melody and violin II accompanies it; Mozart alters the rhythms in violin II to include syncopations. The bass line moves actively through the A section while sustaining notes in the B section; therefore, the music gains variety. In this movement, Mozart interchanges the order of

variations 1 and 2 as presented in Bach's sonata. It is unclear whether Mozart has used another version of Bach's sonata or whether he has switched the sequence intentionally.

Hence, Mozart's Variation 1 contains Bach's second variation in the keyboard part, and the strings accompany with simple rhythmic interaction (Example 9).

Example 9. Mozart's K. 107, No. 2/ii, Variation 1, mm. 1-5

VAR. I

The musical score for Variation 1 of Mozart's K. 107, No. 2/ii, measures 1-5. The score is for a piano and strings. The piano part is in the upper system, and the string part is in the lower system. The piano part features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, both marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The string part features a rhythmic pattern in the violins and a bass line in the bass. The score is in 3/4 time and G major.

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As J. C. Bach does in his version, Mozart varies the rhythmic idea in the strings for each four-measure phrase. The first phrase presents simple eighth-note rhythmic interplay between violins and bass, and the subsequent phrase produces a natural crescendo through the ascending contour and faster rhythm. In the third phrase, the first violin plays harmonic intervals on the upbeats, and the second violin consists of articulated broken chords in two-sixteenth and eighth rhythm while the bass repeats eighth notes. The last phrase contains a quick melodic surge in the violins with the combination of

sixteenth and eighth notes. In the first phrases of both sections, Mozart employs rhythmic interplay between solo and tutti, whereas in the second phrases of both sections solo and tutti play cooperatively. Mozart enriches this variation through utilization of rhythmic variety and a wide register.

In Variation 2, Mozart incorporates Bach's first variation in the keyboard part, and violins play trills with suffixes (Example 10). While violin I plays trills on the first upbeats, violin II plays them on the second upbeats, and the bass retains eighth rhythms. This playful dialogue between the violins generates an animate atmosphere and decorates the flowing keyboard part.

Example 10. Mozart's K. 107, No. 2/ii, Variation 2, mm. 1-4

The musical score for Variation 2 of Mozart's K. 107, No. 2/ii, measures 1-4, is presented in three systems. The first system is for Violin I, Violin II, and Keyboard. Violin I and II play trills on upbeats, while the Keyboard plays a flowing eighth-note pattern. The score is marked 'VAR. II' and includes dynamics like 'p' and 'simile'. The second system continues the trills and keyboard part. The third system shows the continuation of the trills and keyboard part, with the Keyboard part becoming more complex in the final measure.

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The rhythmic conflicts, four in strings and six in keyboard, are presented in Variation 3, and this two-against-three rhythm produces musical tension. A bouncing

mood is conveyed by a quarter-note bass broken by repeated sixteenths in violins, while the keyboard plays sixteenth triplets. The firm bass line contains short chromatic lines and octave jumps in a wide range. In mm. 9-12, Mozart thickens the texture in the violins and generates a crossing chromatic line: d-c#-c-b (Example 11).

Example 11. Mozart's K. 107, No. 2/ii, Variation 3, mm. 9-12



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Variation 4 is enriched by fast figurations with ornamentations, written-out slides and turns (Example 12). The motivic interplay occurs between the first violin and the right hand of the keyboard; the keyboard leads with the motive, and violin I echoes it in the first four measures in each section. Violin II is comprised of sixteenth-triplet arpeggios in ascending and descending with downbeat rests, while the left hand of the keyboard plays the same rhythm only in the ascending direction. The bass supports other parts with slower rhythms in a wide range. Subsequently, the second four measures in

each section illustrate the cooperation of solo and tutti. In the last phrase, two violins play the same sixteenth triplets as in the keyboard, intensifying the music to the end. Mozart does not indicate a *Da Capo*, perhaps because he wanted to conclude here. Rather, he increases the musical energy to the end by gradually propelling rhythmic intensity in each variation, and the large framework demonstrates a crescendo wedge shape. Mozart probably switched the first two variations from Bach's version in order to achieve this intensification.

Example 12. Mozart's K. 107, No. 2/ii, Variation 4, mm. 1-4

VAR. IV



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No. 3 in E-flat major, First Movement

J. C. Bach's Sonata Version, *Allegro*

Table 10. Formal Structure of Bach's Op. 5, No. 4/i

<u>Measure</u>	<u>Main section</u>	<u>Theme</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Remark</u>
1-8	Exposition	I-a, I-b	E $\flat$	
9-16		repetition	E $\flat$	
17-28		II	B $\flat$ -F	
29-35		Closing 1	B $\flat$	repetition, 4+3
36-43	Development	Closing 2	B $\flat$	repetition
44-64		(II)	B $\flat$ -E $\flat$ -A $\flat$ -V	pedal/Cm, sequence
65-72		I-b	Cm-Fm-V ⁷ -i/Cm	rep, sequence
73-84		Retransition	E $\flat$ -A $\flat$ -E $\flat$ -V	trill, rep, sequence
85-92	Recapitulation	I-a, I-b	E $\flat$	
93-102		II	E $\flat$	
103-109		Closing 1	E $\flat$	repetition, 4+3
110-17		Closing 2	E $\flat$	repetition

The first idea, Theme I-a, consists of simple lines embellished by trills and Scotch snaps, producing a delightful mood. In contrast, Theme I-b presents strong character through thick downbeat chords, sweeping sixteenth scales, and dotted rhythms. Also, the sweeping sixteenth-note scales suggest transitional elements. The two ideas are repeated and subsequently connect to the lyrical second theme which is decorated by trills and flowing triplets in the left hand in the dominant key. The first themes are instrumental, while the second theme is lyrical. In mm. 21-22, Bach applies the secondary dominants, V⁷/ii and V⁷/I, and two-part writing in the right hand. The harmony moves I-V-ii-I-IV-V, and the key temporarily shifts to F major, where the F pedal tones prepare for the succeeding passage. Two closing themes in B-flat major also present contrasting characters and correspond to themes I-a and I-b; Closing 1 reveals easy and delightful

moods, while Closing 2 features running sixteenth-note figurations. The structure of the exposition displays its symmetry.

The development opens with triplet arpeggios derived from Theme II. The music is exciting and is comprised of motivic figurations in sequences, including the wide range, sustained octaves in the bass, and modulations, well suited to pianistic writing. The key moves $Bb-Eb-Ab$, and five measures of a dominant G pedal decorated by semitone $f\sharp$, build to the dramatic entrance of Theme I-b in C minor. Throughout the developmental process, the music produces a passionate mood. Also, Mozart inserts a sequence in F minor and reintroduces C minor. A comparatively extensive retransition returns to E-flat major in a $V^7-I-V^7/IV-IV-V^4_2-I_6-ii-V^7-I-IV-vii^\circ/V-I^6_4-V$ harmonic progression. Bach utilizes a long dominant trill and a *fermata* in m. 84, where the performer may improvise a short passage. The recapitulation states the exposition in the tonic key, omitting the repetition of themes I-a and I-b. This movement is well-balanced in its symmetrical structure; it appealed to Mozart because such symmetry is an essential characteristic in his compositions.

Mozart's Concerto Version, *Allegro*

Table 11. Formal Structure of Mozart's K. 107, No. 3/i

<u>Measure</u>	<u>Main section</u>	<u>Theme</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Remark</u>
1-8	Tutti 1/Opening	I-a, I-b	E $\flat$	
9-16		New 1	E $\flat$	transition
17-23		II	E $\flat$	altered, 4+3
24-27		New 2	E $\flat$	4 mm.
28-35	Solo 1/Exposition	I-a, I-b	E $\flat$	solo
36-43		repetition	E $\flat$	
44-55		II	B $\flat$	
56-62		Closing 1	B $\flat$	T/S, 4+3
63-67	Tutti 2	Closing 2	B $\flat$	shorten, 4+1
68-74		New 2	B $\flat$	repetition, 3+4
75-95		(II)	B $\flat$ -E $\flat$ -A $\flat$ -V	pedal/Cm, sequence
96-102		I-b	Cm-Fm-V ⁷ -i/Cm	rep, sequence
103-106	(tutti)	New 2	Cm	additional
107-17	(solo)	Retransition	E $\flat$ -A $\flat$ -E $\flat$ -V	trill, rep, sequence
118		Lead in	V	
119-26	Recapitulation	I-a, I-b	E $\flat$	solo
127-36		II	E $\flat$	
137-43		Closing 1	E $\flat$	T/S, 4+3
144-48		Closing 2	E $\flat$	shorten, 4+1
149-51	(tutti)	New 1	E $\flat$	I-vi-#iv $^{\circ}$, 3 mm.
152		Cadenza	I 6 ₄ -V	
153-59	Tutti 3/Coda	New 2	E $\flat$	repetition, 3+4

In this movement, Mozart revises Bach's version more than in previous works.

Mozart invigorates Theme I-a in Tutti 1 with a *forte* dynamic level; violin II consists of melodic thirds with two-note slur articulation, and the bass plays the bouncing repeated eighth notes. Staccatos on the third and fourth beats in m. 4 prepare for the strong downbeat entrance of Theme I-b. Mozart replaces the dotted rhythms with Scotch snaps in m. 7 to establish unity with m. 3. In m. 9, he introduces the energetic New 1 theme which serves as the transitional theme, containing octave leaps, running scales, tremolos in violin II, and motivic interplay between the two violins. The new theme builds up the

musical energy to m. 16, producing dramatic contrast with the next Theme II passage at the *piano* dynamic level. Mozart modifies Theme II through a rhythmic variation in an easy and delightful mood and a low musical energy level. In mm. 21-23, the music is gradually intensified by sixteenth-note scale figurations in the second violin, generating small surges. The New 2 theme follows with the highest point of the first tutti section, consisting of thick texture, active sixteenth figurations, and dotted rhythms. The syncopated second beats provide the exclamatory character, and the constantly shifting directions in violin II heighten the musical energy. This Theme New 2 prepares for the effective solo entrance.

The keyboard enters by itself, and strings join in the I-b theme. For the second theme, two violins enhance the lyrical style with smooth legato lines. In mm. 48-50, the articulated violins enliven the music, and the chromatic bass lines are strongly projected (Example 13). For the Closing 1 theme, Mozart juxtaposes a buoyant air and a sustained mood in contrasting 2+2 phrases. The phrase begins with the lively keyboard, and the strings add legato, producing textural dialogue between solo and tutti. Mozart inserts Cm and F7 chords in m. 64, presenting a I-ii-V⁷-I progression. In m. 66, he deviates from Bach's version when he adjusts the pitches of the scale in the right hand to those of m. 64 and alters the left hand to a complete chromatic scale (Example 14). Mozart shortens the Closing 2 theme and links to the subsequent section. Tutti 2 utilizes the New 2 theme with repetition in the dominant key. The irregular phrases: 4+3 for Closing 1, 4+1 for Closing 2, and 3+4 for New 2, are generated by single measure omissions or extensions.

Example 13. Mozart's K. 107, No. 3/i, mm. 47-50

This musical score shows measures 47-50 of Mozart's K. 107, No. 3/i. It is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The score consists of two systems. The first system contains measures 47 and 48, and the second system contains measures 49 and 50. The upper system features a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass staff provides harmonic support with longer note values. The lower system also has a treble and bass staff. The treble staff continues the melodic development with more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs. The bass staff continues the harmonic support. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

Example 14. Mozart's K. 107, No. 3/i, mm. 64-66

This musical score shows measures 64-66 of Mozart's K. 107, No. 3/i. It is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The score consists of two systems. The first system contains measures 64 and 65, and the second system contains measure 66. The upper system features a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass staff provides harmonic support with longer note values. The lower system also has a treble and bass staff. The treble staff continues the melodic development with more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs. The bass staff continues the harmonic support. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

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For the entrance of the development, Mozart articulates the Tutti 2 section while simultaneously connecting it to the development; the ending of the exposition is clearly stated except for the connection notes in the bass. The strings simply support the solo

with basic chords. Mozart extends the C minor key through mm. 103-106 by adding the cadential tutti theme (New 2), which contains wilder and bigger leaps, such as sevenths and an eighteenth, revealing emotional turbulence (Example 15).

Example 15. Mozart's K. 107, No. 3/i, mm. 104-107



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The keyboard alone plays the retransition, and the tutti joins in the repeated phrase an octave higher. During three measures of a dominant trill, Mozart changes the I^6_4 -V harmonies of Bach's version to a V^7 -I-V progression, including a rhythmic interaction between the violins and the bass. The *fermata* on a dominant in m. 118 suggests a short improvisation, called "lead-in," as an introduction to the subsequent theme, and it connects the development to the recapitulation.

In the recapitulation, Mozart utilizes most of the same materials as in the exposition, because he has previously modified some of those elements. For the closing

themes, he employs an octave higher register in the violins and thickens the sound. The second closing theme is succeeded by the New 1 theme in a I-vi-#iv^o progression which prepares the dramatic mood for the cadenza. For this movement, a performer also is required to create his or her own cadenza. The energetic Theme New 2 concludes the movement. The musical architecture demonstrates several high and low points with sharp contrasts; the music fluctuates intensely and is energized by the two new themes. With this piece, Mozart seems to be shifting in his concerto writing from the intimate chamber style to the symphonic style. In this context, K. 175, he creates his first original concerto with an extensive orchestration.

No. 3 in E-flat major, Second Movement

J. C. Bach's Sonata Version, Rondeaux, Allegretto

Table 12. Formal structure of Bach's Op. 5, No. 4/ii

<u>Measure</u>	<u>Main section</u>		<u>Theme</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Remark</u>
1-16	A	a	I	E $\flat$	repetition, parallel instrumental
17-24		b	II	E $\flat$	
25-28			Transition	E $\flat$	
29-36	B	a'	I'	B $\flat$	I + II (5+5)
37-46		c	III	E $\flat$ -B $\flat$	
47-62	A	a	I	E $\flat$	repetition, parallel short repetition
63-70		b	II	E $\flat$	
71-82	C	d	IV	E $\flat$ -C $\sharp$ m	developmental It ⁶ -V ⁷ , 3+3+2+2+1
83-93		a''	I''	C $\sharp$ m	
94-109	A	a	I	E $\flat$	repetition, parallel short repetition
110-17		b	II	E $\flat$	

The recurrence of Theme I in every section closely relates this rondo movement to the ritornello structure. The A section contains two main ideas. The first theme displays a lyrical melody like an aria, and it is stated five times throughout this movement. The melody is embellished with ornamentations, and the left hand plays a smooth bass line. The music flows elegantly; both hands move in either parallel or contrary motion, creating a duet. The eight-measure phrase is repeated with slight adjustment, and the two phrases produce an antecedent (half cadence) and consequence (authentic cadence). The second theme, consisting of sixteenth scales, reveals a rhythmic development of Theme I, and it is followed by a four-measure transition, preparing for the polar key, B-flat major. The B section begins with the restatement of Theme I in B-flat major. The third theme combines both themes I and II in a developmental manner, and the phrasing presents an unusual combination of 5+5.

The returning A section restates themes I and II in the tonic. The C section introduces a new idea, Theme IV, which is also developmental. Theme IV demonstrates three patterns of figurations: alternating pairs of sixteenth broken chords between hands, a slower rhythm in the left hand with the hands crossing, and scales embellished by trills with left hand octaves. The key moves from E-flat major to C minor through the alternations between G7 and Cm chords, and the harmony progresses $i-iv_6-vii^{\circ}/iv-iv-vii^{\circ}-i_6-iv-V$ in C minor from mm. 79-82. Theme I is reappears in the Cm key and is developed in a $i_4^6-V^7-i_4^6-VI-It^6-V^7-i_6$ progression. The phrasing compresses in 3+3+2+2+1, and Bach utilizes semi-tone embellishments: $f\#-g$, $d-e\flat$, and $b-c$. The C minor key directly modulates to E-flat major in m. 94 by the third relationship, and the final A section is restated in the tonic key.

Two contrasting characters alternate through the movement between the lyrical Theme I and instrumental themes II-IV. The five statements of Theme I reflect the Baroque ritornello structure; the B and C sections are still related to the A sections as variations or the development of Theme I. The unusual combination and compression of phrases, as well as the chromatic embellishments, greatly inspired Mozart.

Mozart's Concerto Version, *Allegretto*

Table 13. Formal structure of Mozart's K. 107, No. 3/ii

<u>Measure</u>	<u>Main section</u>		<u>Theme</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Remark</u>
1-8	Expo./ Tutti 1	A	I	E $\flat$	
9-16	Solo 1		I	E $\flat$	dialogue
17-24			II	E $\flat$	
25-28	Tutti 2		Transition	E $\flat$, V/B $\flat$	modified
29-36	Devel./Solo 2	B	I'	B $\flat$	
37-41	Tutti 3		III	E $\flat$ -A $\flat$ -E $\flat$	modified
42-46	Solo 3		III	B $\flat$	
47-54	Tutti 4	A'	I	E $\flat$	omit 16 mm.
55-66	Solo 4	C	IV	E $\flat$ -Cm	developmental
67-77			I''	Cm	It ⁶ -V ⁷ , 3+3+2+2+1
78-85	Recap./Tutti 5	A	I	E $\flat$	
86-93	Solo 5		I	E $\flat$	dialogue
94-100			II	E $\flat$	4+3
101-105	Codetta/Tutti 6		extended	E $\flat$	2+3

Mozart further modifies this movement. For Theme I in the A section, Mozart reduces the occurrence of trills and Scotch snaps; perhaps Mozart intends to present a more serious aria style rather than the delightful galant style. He produces a beautiful inner line in the second violin by including a semi-tone, E-natural (Example 16). Solo 1 responds to Tutti 1 in a pleasant dialogue with textural contrast. The keyboard continues Theme II, and the strings support the basic harmonies with slower rhythms and soft dynamics. Tutti 2 incorporates the transitional material which is revised by employing octave jumps, a wider range, an arch phrasing, and *forte*. This Tutti 2 reflects the cadential tutti in the first movement of the concerto.

Example 16. Mozart's K. 107, No. 3/ii, mm. 1-6



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In the B section, the keyboard alone opens with lyrical Theme I. Subsequently, an adapted third theme appears in Tutti 3. The first phrase of Theme III is a rhythmic variation of Bach's version combined with flowing sixteenth notes, a wide range, large leaps, and bouncing eighth-note repetitions in *forte*; this passage briefly touches on the key of A-flat. This modified phrase coordinates with the second phrase of Theme III played by the keyboard. The returning A section is reduced; only eight measures of Theme I are restated in the tonic, and Mozart omits the remaining 16 measures, instead connecting to the C section in which the motivic development occurs. Mozart also assigns substantial material of this movement to the soloist, and the tutti reinforces the primary lines. Violin II fills in the middle register, and the music is gradually energized as Theme IV widens the range in contrary motion. The solo alone plays the most attractive version of Theme I in C minor, and this passage implies a retransition. Mozart

alters the rondo form by combining it with the sonata structure. The entire middle portion of mm. 29-77 seems to be the development section in which the materials are modified and developed in different keys. This development itself demonstrates a rondo scheme, I – III – I – IV – I.

The final A section in the tonic key is the recapitulation, and Mozart creates Tutti 6 by extending the phrase from the second theme. Overall, the musical architecture is well-balanced; the exposition corresponds to the recapitulation, and the development is symmetrical. In addition, Mozart displays continuous alternation between the soft solo and the strong tutti through this hybrid movement. The contrast between *forte* and *piano* is interlaced throughout the arch structure, and the four main characters of the themes interact with tutti and solo to create a small degree of complex drama almost suggesting operatic elements in this movement.

The Relationship of K. 107 to Mozart's Later Concertos

The most significant contribution of K. 107 to Mozart's later concertos is rooted in his establishment of the basic framework of the first movement in keyboard concertos; as Eisen states, the basic structural outline reveals three tutti and two soli. Most of Mozart's keyboard concertos can be presented in this outline, although each concerto displays slight differences. Even these three concertos of K. 107 illustrate Mozart's experimentation with thematic materials. No. 1 demonstrates the combination of standard sonata principle with alternating tutti and solo, supplemented by an opening tutti and the cadential tutti. In No. 2, Mozart reserves the second theme for the solo exposition instead of introducing it in the first tutti, and the development and recapitulation sections overlap. Mozart employs two new themes for the tutti in No. 3 and suggests a symphonic sound in the string parts. In addition, he generates a hybrid form, a rondo and sonata structure, in the second movement of No. 3.

The experimental procedure developed through K. 107 provides the foundation for the creation of Mozart's first original keyboard concerto, K. 175 in D major. In K. 175, the orchestration demonstrates more symphonic writing; the tutti consists of two oboes, two horns, two trumpets, a timpani, and strings including a viola. All three movements contain numerous figurations, and the main sixteenth rhythms are combined with Scotch snaps and dotted rhythms. The keyboard part of the first movement presents a driving mood and a developmental characteristic through the use of sixteenth figurations; this is reminiscent of the first movement of K. 107, No. 2. The triumphant first theme is quoted by the tutti throughout the first movement, and this device seems to be derived from the five statements of the first theme in the second movement of K. 107,

No. 3. The structure exhibits a scheme of three tutti and two soli with strong sectional endings. The sustained notes in the tutti supporting the busy solo also recall the first movement of K. 107, No. 2.

The formal outline of the second movement of K. 175 reveals a simple concerto form without a development section and instead includes a bridge passage, reminiscent of the Minuet section in the third movement of K. 107, No. 1. Syncopations, decorative thirty-seconds and sixteenth triplets, trills, rhythmic variations, and textural dialogue between solo and tutti are employed also as in K. 107. The structure of the third movement of K. 175 combines sonata principle and contrapuntal technique. The tutti receives more primary thematic melodies, and the solo plays developmental figurations as countermelodies. Mozart experiments further and utilizes frequent textural contrast as well as canonic imitations. The eighth-note figurations generate musical energy, and crossing of hands is displayed in the development section. Mozart reworks this movement later as Rondo, K. 382 (1782), adding a flute part and combining it with variations. The hybrid characteristics and the complex nature of the third movement are similar to the second movement of K. 107, No. 3.

Several features from the three concertos in K. 107 are related to Mozart's later concertos. In the melodic aspect, Mozart employs the variation or recomposing technique for the repetitive themes or motives, especially in the recapitulation. Mozart fuses the galant style adopted from J. C. Bach with the Sturm und Drang style to create greater dynamism. With respect to harmonic usage, Mozart frequently inserts V^7-I progression, which implies the secondary dominant; short chromatic lines, diminished sevenths, and augmented sixth chords bring color into the music. The I^6_4 chord of the

cadenza is preceded by the typical I-vi (or IV)-#iv° progression to enhance the musical drama. Mozart emphasizes the solo part by assigning substantial materials to the soloist including the second theme in the polar key. The prominent interactions between tutti and solo in conjunction with the complex nature of the second movement of K. 107, No. 3 foreshadow his later compositions, revealing the dramatic capabilities later realized in the complex stories of his operas. Mozart employs symmetrical structure as well as dramatic architecture presenting musical surges in the three concertos of K. 107. He continued to experiment and develop the keyboard concertos throughout his life.

CHAPTER 5
THE MUSICAL INTERPRETATION OF K. 107
THROUGH THE COMPARISON OF TWO PERFORMANCES

Performing Instruments

Two performances by Perahia and Koopman provide models for two types of interpretation of K. 107: the modern approach and the traditional approach. Perahia's recording presents the modern style of the piano concerto accompanied by string orchestra, while Koopman's recording demonstrates a keyboard quartet style, performed by harpsichord, two violins, and cello along with double bass. Current musicologists have expressed concern about the use of large orchestra and performing hall in modern performances of Mozart's keyboard concertos. The orchestral size of Mozart's time was small, and the concert space was one half or one quarter of the size of the modern concert hall. In addition, the keyboard instrument of Mozart's time could not produce a bigger sound. The balance between solo and tutti is crucial to the performance. Though utilizing different approaches, Perahia and Koopman each achieve this balance.

Perahia's recording is a suitable example of a modern style performance: the modern piano is counterbalanced by multiple strings. For the writer, however, within the strings themselves, the first violin is greatly projected, while the bass sounds feeble. As a whole, the acoustics are suitable; in addition, Perahia's exquisite performance produces delicate nuances.

Recent scholars propose that utilizing a single string on a part can generate enough sound to accord an appropriate balance among all the parts. Dexter Edge

supports the use of single strings in the orchestra as an acceptable performance model based on evidence from orchestra lists, surviving sets of parts, reports of performances, and iconography, especially for the compositions of the 1770s.¹²⁵ Koopman's recording is a model of the traditional style performance, and the strings possess more mellow tones and a half-step lower pitch. Interestingly, the sound of single strings is not softer than that of multiple strings; rather, they create a more transparent sound, and the listener can hear each line distinctly. In addition, the single strings blend well with the harpsichord.

The bass part (basso) can be played by either cello or double bass as well as by both cello and double bass. According to Zaslav, the orchestras in the eighteenth century were local and regional, and they were constantly changing and experimenting.¹²⁶ Mozart's orchestras present two types of string balance. In his early period, the orchestra is reminiscent of the Italian style with strong treble and bass, reflecting its kinship with the Baroque fashion. The Italians favored violins more than violas; also, double basses were preferred to cellos for their sonority, similar to that produced in a large church by an organ. In contrast, the orchestra in Mozart's later period is influenced by the French court style, with strong violas reinforcing the middle register. Similarly, the Salzburg orchestra lacked cellos, while the Viennese orchestra employed more cellos. The scoring of the bass part in Mozart's keyboard concertos, however, still remains uncertain, allowing opportunities for various approaches to performance. The two recordings by Perahia and Koopman include both cello and double bass.

¹²⁵ Dexter Edge, "Manuscript Parts as Evidence of Orchestral Size in the Eighteenth-Century Viennese Concertos," in *Mozart's Piano Concertos: Text, Context, Interpretation*, 427-60.

¹²⁶ Zaslav, *Mozart's Symphony: Context, Performance Practice, Reception* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1989), 445-62.

Basso Continuo

Basso continuo playing is one of the significant performance practices in Baroque and early Classical music. The soloist performing the keyboard concertos is expected to realize the figured numbers in the bass part during the tutti sections. The keyboardist is a soloist and, simultaneously, is also an accompanist supporting the bass line and filling in the harmony. In earlier periods, the continuo player enacted the role of the conductor, keeping the orchestra together by playing chords. The application of this practice to modern performance and a means of producing the figured bass, however, are still debated. Badura-Skoda explains that the historical reason for continuo playing was the paucity of written-out middle parts; eventually, the viola took over the role of basso continuo. As a result, Badura-Skoda believes basso continuo should be minimal, only playing simple chords, and he insists, “too little is better than too much.”¹²⁷ In addition, Neumann objects to performing continuo in modern instruments because of the thicker timbre of the piano.¹²⁸ Finally, Rosen claims that playing continuo is no longer valid.¹²⁹ However, not all agree with these arguments.

Mozart notated the continuo part in the concerto, K. 246, which reveals primarily simple chords. Levin points out that controversial opinions about this example exist, describing the differences.¹³⁰ Badura-Skoda understands it as the way Mozart performed,

¹²⁷ Eva and Paul Badura-Skoda, *Interpreting Mozart on the Keyboard*, translated by Leo Black (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1962), 204.

¹²⁸ Frederick Neumann, *Ornamentation and Improvisation in Mozart* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1986), 255.

¹²⁹ Charles Rosen, *The Classical Style: Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1972; expanded, 1997), 196.

¹³⁰ Robert D. Levin, “Instrumental Ornamentation, Improvisation and Cadenzas,” in *Performance Practice*, vol. 2: Music After 1600 (Hampshire: Macmillan Press, 1989), 288.

while Wolff believes that it was intended for the amateur or for Mozart's students who had modest ability. Rosen suggests that it was written for a performance without wind instruments; on the other hand, Ferguson proposes that it is Mozart's device for performing the concerto on two pianos, utilizing one instrument in an orchestral reduction. Ultimately, Levin's argument is that the viewpoint of the basso continuo as merely chordal playing of harmonic changes is contrary to the tradition of the thoroughbass. The figured bass was derived from the Baroque polyphonic music, and the continuo player improvised in the linear as well as in the chordal textures. Levin declares, "the art of continuo playing requires the specialized ability to create elegant lines within chordal boundaries."¹³¹ He concludes that continuo playing in Classical concertos can be a combination of silence, linear lines, and chords.

The two recordings produced by Perahia and Koopman exhibit these differences of interpretation. Perahia discretely plays the simple chords on the modern piano; the sound is not obtrusive and is harmonized with the modern strings. On the other hand, Koopman's realization of figured bass combines linear as well as chordal improvisation; the right hand fills in the chords and often creates short counter lines with embellishments. In addition, the left hand greatly reinforces the string bass part.

Cadenzas and Lead-ins

Mozart's cadenzas sound improvisatory, yet they are often carefully planned; hence, performers who create their own cadenzas are required to be familiar with Mozart's stylistic features. After Mozart's death, cadenzas written by other composers

¹³¹ Ibid., 289.

for his concertos became Romantic in style. For example, cadenzas by Hummel or Hoffman are excessively long and over-embellished. Cadenzas for K. 466 written by Beethoven, although they are fine compositions, are inappropriate because they include chains of trills, extended length, and greatly expanded harmonies.¹³² In contrast, the style of Mozart's cadenzas is concise and relatively simple.

According to Wolff, Mozart's cadenzas present two distinctive styles: *non mesuré* and *en mesure*.¹³³ The *non mesuré* type reveals traditional improvisatory aspects: free fantasia and a declamatory feature, including unpredictable shifts of harmony and frequent tempo changes. In contrast, *en mesure* type contains bar lines as well as thematic or motivic developmental characteristics. Wolff observes that Mozart's cadenzas from the earlier concertos display more of a *non mesuré* style, while the cadenzas from the Viennese period are more controlled and have been incorporated with the compositional expansion.

The lead-in differs from the cadenza. The *fermata* for the cadenza lies on the I⁶₄ chord, while the *fermata* for the lead-in is placed on the dominant chord. The lead-in is an ornamental passage introducing the theme in the following section; it connects two sections by a short solo, presenting a transitional or introductory quality. It consists of brief nonthematic passagework. The lead-in often appears before the returning A section (rondo) or between the development and recapitulation.

Authentic cadenzas for K. 107, Nos. 2 and 3 do not exist; hence, performers may have the opportunity to create their own cadenzas. The *Corona* edition of K. 107 edited

¹³² Neumann, *Ornamentation and Improvisation in Mozart*, 259.

¹³³ Christoph Wolff, "Cadenzas and Styles of Improvisation in Mozart's Piano Concertos," in *Perspectives on Mozart Performance* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1991), 232.

by Hoffman supplies cadenzas for the first movements of Nos. 2 and 3 written by Franzpeter Goebels; however, they exhibit stylistic differences from the cadenzas by Mozart. The cadenzas are too long: Goebels utilizes 26 measures for No. 2 and 73 measures for No. 3. In comparison, the recommended lengths are 12-16 measures for No. 2 and 16-25 measures for No. 3 based on a standard of ten percent of the length of the movements. Also, the keys in the cadenzas travel extensively and are mostly away from the tonic. In addition, Goebels employs a new theme and figurations that are not derived from the original movement by Mozart; thus, Goebels' cadenzas display little relationship to Mozart's style.

The cadenzas by Perahia are generally proper in style and content. The length of Perahia's cadenzas is approximately 22 measures for No. 2 and 26 measures for No. 3. The cadenza of the first movement in No. 2 consists of a scale passage, a quotation of Theme I in the tonic G major, developmental figurations, dominant pedal tones, a quotation from the retransition in G major, short modulations in A-D-G-C keys, and the chromatic bass, c-c#-d. For the lead-in of the first movement in No. 3, Perahia simply fills in B-flat arpeggios in the dominant. The cadenza of the first movement of No. 3 includes a quotation of Closing 2 theme in the tonic E-flat major, developmental figurations in Cm-Db-Bb keys, dominant pedal tones, a quotation of Theme II in B-flat major, and a closing passage. Hence, the content portrays more Mozartian characteristics.

On the other hand, the cadenzas by Koopman are less complex. For the first movement in No. 2, he literally repeats the solo part in mm. 88-100. Koopman utilizes short trills on B-flat in several octaves for the lead-in of the first movement in No. 3. The

cadenza of No. 3 is very short, only six measures; Koopman quotes Theme I-b in E-flat major and F minor and connects to a closing phrase in B-flat major. Less absolute repetition in No. 2 and further development in No. 3 could enhance these cadenzas.

Concerto K. 107, No. 2, Second Movement

As previously discussed, the performer has several alternatives for playing the Theme, and both recordings follow the autograph notation. The solo and tutti play together; the melody is performed by violin I as well as by the keyboard. Perahia produces beautiful legato singing lines with additional dynamic shaping, taking advantage of the modern piano, while Koopman produces a bit faster tempo than Perahia, generating the forward motion.

In the variations, Perahia's recording illustrates more distinction between the two parts, suggesting tutti and solo are competing with each other. The strings provide more vibrato and a stronger attack than the period instruments are able to do. The performance clearly brings out the simple rhythmic interplay between tutti and solo in Variation 1, presenting a bouncing mood. This is followed by two contrasting characters, string trills and flowing piano lines in Variation 2. In the third variation, the solo is projected more with arch phrasing, while the strings provide a soft background accompaniment; hence, the triplets in the piano do not strongly conflict with the duplets in the strings. The distinct dialogues between solo and tutti are prominent in Variation 4. Perahia returns to the top and restates the Theme, although Mozart does not mark *Da Capo*.

On the other hand, Koopman's performance generally displays a more cooperative relationship between the two parts, and the strings are well-harmonized with

the harpsichord. Variation 1 produces a more blended sound of solo and tutti rather than emphasizing the interaction. Similarly in Variation 2, smooth trills at a soft dynamic level in the strings decorate the fluid lines on the harpsichord. On the other hand, Variation 3 generates more rhythmic rivalry with two against three between solo and tutti increasing the musical energy. In the fourth variation, the strings do not compete with the harpsichord, but rather play the motives as an echo of the keyboard, and the motivic interplay of faster rhythms propels the music. Koopman drives the musical intensity to the end without a restatement of the Theme that would better manifest Mozart's intention.

Ornamentation

Ornamentation is also an essential element in Classical music, and determining how to execute the ornamentations is one of the most complicated issues in performance practice. Neumann emphasizes, "ornamentation . . . is governed not by rules but by the higher imperative of taste, expression, musical sense."¹³⁴ Badura-Skoda explains that Mozart's trill sign may imply five different meanings: long upper-note trill, long main-note trill, short main-note trill, short upper-note appoggiatura, and upper-note starting turn; therefore, performers can interpret the trill sign in several ways.¹³⁵ Thus, the execution of ornamentations could vary depending on personal taste and the context. Generally, the main-note trills are employed more often than upper-note trills because keeping the musical line is a significant factor in Classical music. The K. 107 concertos contain several written-out turns and slides, appoggiaturas, and grace notes, as well as

¹³⁴ Frederick Neumann, *Ornamentation and Improvisation in Mozart* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1986), 5.

¹³⁵ Badura-Skoda, "Mozart's Trills," in *Perspectives on Mozart Performance*, 1-26.

numerous trills. According to the *Neue Mozart-Ausgabe* edition, Leopold marks mordents in several locations of the keyboard part which were intended to be short trills by Wolfgang.

Neither Perahia nor Koopman execute the ornamentation by the strict rules; both play ornaments flexibly as a means of their expression. Generally, Perahia's execution of ornaments represents the Classical approach, as he applies more main-note trills and fewer additional embellishments. In contrast, Koopman's style is closer to the Baroque fashion; he employs more upper-note trills and often improvises extra embellishments including appoggiaturas and mordents in addition to the markings by Mozart. Badura-Skoda believes that "Mozart was reluctant to let anyone else embellish his works."¹³⁶ However, as a harpsichordist, Koopman naturally utilizes extra ornamentation to enhance his expression, just as Perahia employs additional articulations and dynamics on the piano.

Tempo and Rhythm

The tempo of the same piece may be flexible within a certain range, depending on the person, mood, and situation of the performance. Badura-Skoda warns modern performers of a propensity to play too fast and lose the rhythmic exactness and clear tone. Many modern musicians adore the brilliant or virtuoso performance; hence, they may take a faster tempo, while the pitch in the orchestra rises higher.

The tempi of both recordings are appropriate and similar. Koopman's tempo in the lyrical movements, such as the second movements of Nos. 1 and 3, is a bit slower

¹³⁶ Badura-Skoda, *Interpreting Mozart on the Keyboard*, 178.

than Perahia's. On the piano, Perahia brings out the lyrical lines with the singing tone, assisted by legato articulation and dynamic shaping. Unfortunately, on the harpsichord, such dynamics and tone are impossible.

Instead, Koopman takes a slower tempo and produces clear lines combined with some expressive embellishments. In addition, he employs sensitive tempo rubatos and agogic accents, and he lingers on the downbeats for the phrasing. He sometimes applies double-dotted rhythms, particularly in the second movement of No. 1. The strings in Koopman's recording enhance the lyrical expression through the pure sound, soft attack, and *messa di voce*. In the *Allegro* movements, his performance produces a more urgent or driving mood assisted by the harsh timbre of the harpsichord, especially in the first movement of No. 2.

On the other hand, Perahia's performance is elegant and refined. He possesses a delicate sense of tempo adjustment and creates beautiful phrasing. In addition, he takes time for the colorful chords such as bVI , Italian sixth, and diminished seventh. His rhythmic quality is excellent, precise and even. The bouncing rhythmic pulse generates a dancing quality in the *Menuetto* movement and intensifies the excitement in the fast movements.

Dynamics and Articulation

Perahia takes full advantage of the performance capabilities of the piano, and his performance is exquisite. He demonstrates skill with refined dynamic levels, and he naturally applies additional dynamic shading beyond Mozart's markings. For example, in the cadenza of the first movement in No. 1, Perahia creates a lovely contrast, *forte*

diminished seventh chord and *piano* dominant seventh along with the *crescendo* and *diminuendo*, projecting musical tension and release. In the trio section of the third movement in No. 1, his delicate staccatos are attractively interwoven with the string pizzicatos. Another example appears toward the end of the development section in the first movement of No. 2. The high musical energy of the brilliant passages gradually calms down into the retransition; Perahia effectively changes the color in the A minor phrase of m. 84 with *piano*, leading to the returning key in a relaxed and peaceful mood. Also, he clearly projects the undulating musical architecture through sensitive dynamics and nuances. In the first movement of No. 3, the multiple strings of Perahia's recording generate a powerful sound for the energetic tutti sections.

Koopman articulates the lines in a somewhat exaggerated manner. For example, he presents longer rests and often lingers on the first note in the groups of four-sixteenth; otherwise, the clear articulation would be difficult to project on the harpsichord. The dynamic contrast is mostly accomplished by the strings. The string players are delicate and sensitive in dynamics and articulations, and they nicely complement the harpsichord; the strings' long bowing and *messa di voce* techniques appeal to the listener.

These two recordings reflect the different description of the K. 107 concertos. Perahia presents the modern piano concerto style accompanied by multiple strings, while Koopman utilizes the traditional instruments in single parts. It is hoped that the discussions focusing on several aspects for performance practice and possible interpretations through the comparison of two performances will provide valid information to guide the reader, who may perform or teach these concertos.

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Summary

The three keyboard concertos of K. 107 have been neglected for many years in part due to misdating which led to the works being seen as unimportant. Recent research has elucidated the historical context for K. 107, and this work is gaining deserved attention from musicologists. In fact, the three keyboard concertos of K. 107 are cornerstones of Mozart's keyboard concertos; Mozart builds the foundation of the structure for his later keyboard concertos through the process of creating K. 107. Through his elaboration of some compositional devices learned from J. C. Bach, Mozart gradually forges his unique stylistic characteristics.

In the first movement of K. 107, No. 1, Mozart employs J. C. Bach's sonata in the keyboard part and augments it with strings, including an opening tutti and cadential tutti. This establishes the three tutti and two soli sections. Bach's version contains well-balanced thematic materials and a new idea in the development section, which may have inspired Mozart as he utilizes these devices in his later concertos. Mozart employs more vital rhythms and colorful harmonies than J. C. Bach does through sixteenth decoration or tremolo and chromatic embellishments, and he recomposes the string parts in the recapitulation. The emphasized solo part illustrates significant thematic materials; for example, the solo alone plays the second theme, a new theme in the development, and the retransition without accompaniment.

The second movement of J. C. Bach's version reveals two attractive features: asymmetrical phrasing (3+3+1) in the closing theme and a colorful harmonic progression with an Italian sixth chord in the development section. Mozart enriches the harmony and texture through chromatic lines and decorative thirty-second notes and broadens the musical structure by employing effective textural contrast. He delays the second theme until the solo exposition, not presenting it in the opening tutti. For the *Menuetto* movement, Mozart adapts the minuet section through written-out repetition with modification and prominently utilizes the interplay of solo and tutti. He applies the formal scheme of the first movement of the concerto to the minuet section and creates more a balanced and expanded architecture; the new theme in 3+3 phrasing energizes the minuet section.

The first movement of No. 2 displays driving and developmental characteristics. J. C. Bach's version reveals compression of phrases (2+2+1+1+1/2+1/2), a brilliant developmental passage, and sectional overlapping of the development and recapitulation. Mozart cultivates these traits. As in No. 1, Mozart saves the second theme for the solo exposition and utilizes 2+2+1 phrasing for the new theme. He generates an agitated mood, one of the features of the Sturm und Drang style, in the development and the cadential tutti sections. He also refines many aspects of register, dynamics, articulation, and texture to project a balanced contrast. He integrates all sections and produces a continuous architecture through which musical surges are illustrated.

The overall structure of J. C. Bach's version of the variation movement displays A B A arch design by *Da Capo*, while Mozart's version demonstrates a large crescendo wedge form. Mozart exchanges the first two variations of J. C. Bach's version,

rhythmically propelling the music to the end. The Theme is a beautiful aria harmonized with a smooth bass line, and four variations are produced by rhythmic formulation. Mozart incorporates frequent chromaticism and interaction between parts, supported by the firm bass line.

Bach's version for the first movement of No. 3 displays a balanced symmetrical structure combined with contrasting thematic materials and key areas, including the relative minor key. Mozart improves the work by emphasizing the dramatic contrast between sections through two energetic new themes in the tutti. He also polishes small details of rhythm, texture, and harmony and employs several asymmetrical phrasings (4+3, 4+1, and 3+4); in addition, he stresses the emotional disturbance of the C minor passage. The musical structure reveals several wedge shaped crescendos as well as arched contours; the balanced architecture coalesces with the dramatic contrast. In addition, Mozart illustrates the dramatic fluctuation of music through this movement.

For the rondo movement, J. C. Bach employs a beautiful melody as the main theme, and it is repeated, varied, and developed in the rondo design. He also utilizes unusual phrases (5+5) and colorful harmonies, including diminished triads and an augmented sixth as well as chromatic embellishments. Mozart experiments with the fusion of the rondo, sonata, and concerto structures through this movement. The strengthening of the transitional passage represents the Tutti 2 in the concerto form; furthermore, he generates the cadential Tutti 6 by extending the last phrase of Theme II. In the middle section, Mozart produces a rondo design by reducing the returning A section. In this movement, the soloist also demonstrates the essential materials. He incorporates a small degree of complexity into a simple work; four main themes, as well

as tutti and solo, enact a miniature drama through their dialogues in this balanced hybrid movement.

Conclusion

Mozart establishes the foundation of the concerto form through the three keyboard concertos of K. 107. He adopts several compositional techniques from J. C. Bach and cultivates them. The K. 107 concertos reveal Mozart's compositional process for melodic, rhythmic, harmonic, textural, and formal aspects. J. C. Bach's sonatas provide contrasting themes including lyrical melody, Scotch snaps and dotted rhythms, Italian sixth chords, short chromatic embellishments, and balanced structure. In addition, asymmetrical and compression of phrases as well as sectional overlapping display his advanced qualities.

Mozart expands those features. He varies the repetitive melodies and utilizes wider intervals, ranges, and registers. In addition, the melodies are embellished by ornamentations as well as decorative thirty-seconds or sixteenth triplets. The rhythm becomes vigorous, strengthened, and enhanced by syncopations and more occasions of dotted rhythms, and the delightful character is combined with a dramatic style. He utilizes diminished seventh chords, V^7 -I progressions, and chromaticism extensively. In the textural aspect, interplay of parts and in particular, the dialogue between tutti and solo are prominently exhibited. The solo part achieves the major role, and the essential statements are illustrated by the soloist. Mozart often saves the second theme until the solo exposition. It is fascinating to observe his slight variations on designs of musical structure throughout the K. 107 concertos: none of them are the same. He broadens and

heightens the balanced architecture through dramatic contrast, unusual phrases, extensive emotional flux, and experimental synthesis of multiple forms. Never static, his music always fluctuates: it is alive. The K. 107 concertos reveal abundant potential to be developed further.

With this connection, Mozart's first original concerto, K. 175, is produced. It illustrates progressive stages of his experimentation and utilizes extensive orchestration. Mozart frequently quotes the two measures of the opening theme performed by the tutti throughout the first movement, and the third movement presents the hybrid of sonata and contrapuntal style. K. 175 displays radical transformations in the structure as Mozart experiments with synthesis and includes many of the compositional ingredients of K. 107.

The K. 107 concertos reveal the basic Mozartian characteristics: aria style of melodies, variation technique, recomposition of repeated materials, colorful harmonies, varied rhythms, textural contrast, dramatic and complex natures, and symmetry. These elements are continuously cultivated and augmented in his later works, including the keyboard concertos. K. 107 is the substantial foundation for his keyboard concertos, presenting the great potential of Mozart's compositional process. In this respect, K. 107 should no longer be overlooked; these concertos, rather than merely arrangements, require treatment as keyboard concertos. This precious work deserves appropriate recognition and positioning among Mozart's compositions.

For further study related to this topic, those of Mozart's works that have been redated through current research will need to be re-examined in a new context. Also, the first four concertos, K. 37 and K. 39-41, could be examined in greater detail. A new

version of Köchel's catalogue, "The New Köchel," in which meaningful scrutiny of those works will be published, is currently in production. Many of Mozart's compositions contain still undiscovered content and are waiting for deep study and innovative insights.

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