

Vorwort

Die dreisätzliche Sonate B-Dur für Fagott und Violoncello (KV 292 / KV 196c) schrieb Mozart wahrscheinlich im Jahre 1775 für Thaddäus Freiherr von Dürnitz (1756-1807), in dessen Auftrag er bereits sein Fagottkonzert (KV 191) und – da der Musik liebende Freiherr zugleich ein hervorragender Pianist gewesen sein soll – auch die Klaviersonate D-Dur (KV 284) komponiert hatte. Um der Vorliebe des Münchner Dilettanten für das tiefe Blasinstrument zu entsprechen, wies Mozart der Fagottstimme die führende, also melodisch orientierte Stimme zu, während das Violoncello begleitend und harmonisch stützend agiert.

In der vorliegenden Bearbeitung wird dieses Verhältnis zwischen den Stimmen beibehalten und die Harmoniestimme nach der damals immer noch gängigen Generalbasspraxis erweitert, um eine Aufführung für ein Soloinstrument mit Orgel oder Klavier zu ermöglichen.

Als Soloinstrument kommen neben dem Fagott beziehungsweise Violoncello auch eine Klarinette in B oder eine Viola in Frage; entsprechende Solostimmen wurden eingerichtet.

Möge die vorliegende Ausgabe dazu beitragen, das eher schmale Repertoire für tiefes Soloinstrument mit Tastenbegleitung um ein klangschönes und spielfreudiges Werk zu bereichern.

Oberhausen, im Juli 2007

Carlheinz Heß

Foreword

Mozart probably wrote the 3-movement Sonata in B major for Bassoon and Violoncello (KV 292 / KV 196c) in 1775 for Baron Thaddäus of Dürnitz (1756-1807), who had already commissioned the Bassoon Concerto (KV 191). As the music-loving baron was reputed to be an exceptional pianist, Mozart had also composed the Piano Sonata in D major (KV 284) for him. To accommodate the Munich dilettante's partiality for the low wind instrument, Mozart gave the bassoon the leading, that is the melody-oriented voice, while the violoncello took the accompanying and harmonising supportive role.

This arrangement here retains this relationship between the voices. According to the popular through-bass practice of the time, the harmony voice is expanded to permit a performance for a solo instrument with organ or piano.

Apart from bassoon or violoncello, a clarinette in B or a viola are possible solo instruments. Appropriate solo voices have been arranged.

May this edition serve to enrich the rather small repertoire for a low solo instrument and keyboard accompaniment with a melodious work that is a joy to play.

Oberhausen, July 2007

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Sonate B Dur

I.

W. A. Mozart (1756-1791), KV 292
Bearbeitung: Carlheinz Heß

Allegro

Solo-instrument*
Tasten-instrument

f

5

10

15

tr

* siehe Vorwort

108

p

II.

Andante

dolce

mf

(fp) *(fp)* *(fp)*

6

fp

11

fp

III.

Rondo

Allegro

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the bass clef, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and featuring a melodic line with trills. The middle staff is the treble clef, starting with a fortissimo [*f*] dynamic and playing a rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom staff is the bass clef, also starting with a fortissimo [*f*] dynamic and playing a rhythmic accompaniment. The key signature has two flats and the time signature is 2/4.

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the bass clef, starting with a fortissimo (*fp*) dynamic and featuring a melodic line with trills. The middle staff is the treble clef, starting with a fortissimo (*fp*) dynamic and playing a rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom staff is the bass clef, also starting with a fortissimo (*fp*) dynamic and playing a rhythmic accompaniment. The key signature has two flats and the time signature is 2/4.

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the bass clef, starting with a fortissimo (*fp*) dynamic and featuring a melodic line with trills. The middle staff is the treble clef, starting with a fortissimo (*fp*) dynamic and playing a rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom staff is the bass clef, also starting with a fortissimo (*fp*) dynamic and playing a rhythmic accompaniment. The key signature has two flats and the time signature is 2/4.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the bass clef, starting with a fortissimo (*fp*) dynamic and featuring a melodic line with trills. The middle staff is the treble clef, starting with a fortissimo (*fp*) dynamic and playing a rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom staff is the bass clef, also starting with a fortissimo (*fp*) dynamic and playing a rhythmic accompaniment. The key signature has two flats and the time signature is 2/4.