

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Martin Widmaier

2 Kadenzen / Cadenzas

zu Doppelkonzert Es-Dur K. 365

to Double Concerto in E-flat major K. 365

für 2 Klaviere / for 2 pianos

Licensed under the

Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Preliminary Note

These cadenzas, based on Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's originals, were adapted for performance purposes and are equally suited for period and modern instruments. With regard to notation, some modern elements are in evidence, e. g. changing metres (instead of *non-mesuré* sections) and multifarious (instead of few) dynamic indications. Please bear in mind that even where the score looks un-Mozartian it is not meant to sound un-Mozartian.

To be convincing, a cadenza must be 'trivial' and 'special' at the same time. While the overall course of action and every tiny detail must be commonplace, there is need for some distinctiveness in the configuration of these details – an undertaking that takes knowledge and courage. As Mozart obviously thought it our task to provide his concertos with our own cadenzas, we should face this challenge. Even where his private drafts have survived, we aren't out of the woods. There are always some blanks to fill in, and there is always a chance for a worthwhile side trip.

For an example, look at bars 20–27 of the first-movement cadenza. In bar 20, not the expected tonic is delivered but the dominant repeated. Here, an experienced listener has to cope with further challenges: the sparse setting; the change of dynamics; the new figuration; and an early scale representing a belated tonic. With bars 20/21, a sequence with overlong segments takes shape. In the days of Mozart, overlong segments were written down without switching metre – instead, each limb of the sequence took one-and-a-half bars. But regardless of notation, this sort of joke is more or less 'trivial'. Things turn 'special' in bars 22/23 (where the sequence goes way too far) and 24/25 (where the metre gets in serious trouble). Just in time, or so I hope, bars 26/27 lead back to normality. In order to stay comprehensible, take care of proper tempo relations ($\text{♩} = \text{♩}$) and emphasise consistency.

My thanks go to Paulo Zereu for providing the impulse and securing the momentum.

Martin Widmaier

First version of this publication: 2013

Last update: 19 January 2022

Contents

First-movement cadenza	4
Third-movement cadenza	12

Cadenza to Double Concerto in E-Flat Major K. 365 (I)

drafted by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart / adapted by Martin Widmaier /
commissioned by and dedicated to Paulo Zereu

291 1 Cadenza a tempo

The musical score is written for piano in E-flat major, 4/4 time. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system (measures 291-292) features a piano introduction with a half-note chord in the right hand and a half-note chord in the left hand, followed by a melodic line in the right hand starting on measure 293. The second system (measures 293-294) continues the melodic line in the right hand, with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The third system (measures 295-296) features a melodic line in the right hand, with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures, time signatures, dynamics (mp, p, f, mf), and articulation marks (tr, tr).

8

Measures 8-9. The top system features a treble staff with a continuous eighth-note melody and a bass staff with a sustained chord. The bottom system features a grand staff with a treble staff containing a sustained chord and a grace note, and a bass staff with a sustained chord and a grace note.

10

Measures 10-11. The top system features a treble staff with a continuous eighth-note melody and a bass staff with a sustained chord. The bottom system features a grand staff with a treble staff containing a sustained chord and a grace note, and a bass staff with a sustained chord and a grace note.

12

Measures 12-13. The top system features a treble staff with a sustained chord and a bass staff with a sustained chord. The bottom system features a grand staff with a treble staff containing a sustained chord and a bass staff with a sustained chord.

14

16

18

20

Example 10-10

Measures 20-21

3/2

p

f

22

33

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on four staves. The first two staves are for the piano accompaniment, and the last two are for the vocal melody. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system consists of two measures. The piano accompaniment in the first measure is a whole rest. In the second measure, the piano part begins with a piano (p) dynamic, playing a series of eighth notes. The vocal melody in the first measure is a whole rest. In the second measure, the vocal melody begins with a half note. The second system also consists of two measures. The piano accompaniment in the first measure is a half note. In the second measure, the piano part is a whole rest. The vocal melody in the first measure is a half note. In the second measure, the vocal melody is a whole rest. The score ends with a double bar line.

24 *p*

26 *f*

28 *mp*

30

30

32

32

34

meno mosso a tempo

mf

p

pp

34

37

p

39

p

41

43

f *f* *f* *f*

46

48

tr *tr* *tr* *tr*

292

Cadenza to Double Concerto in E-Flat Major K. 365 (III)

drafted by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart / adapted by Martin Widmaier /
commissioned by and dedicated to Paulo Zereu

465 1 Cadenza a tempo

f *tr*

10

tr *tr* *tr* *tr*

17

mf *mf*

24

mp p

mp p

31

37

Molto moderato

mf

mp

42

mp

mf

48

f

f

53

p

p

f espr.

p espr.

58 *Tempo I*

62 *acc.* *rit.* *a tempo*

66 *f* *tr* *tr* 467 *p*

Offline Publications

Orange Blue: *In Love with a Dream. Songbook*,

with piano arrangements by Burkhard Scheibe and Martin Widmaier, Peer, Hamburg 2001

Martin Widmaier: *Das kleine Land* (2 volumes), Peters, Frankfurt 2005/2006

Martin Widmaier: *24 Eight-Bar Studies after Frédéric Chopin*, Peters, Frankfurt 2012

Claude Debussy: *Préludes for Piano* (2 volumes), edited by Thomas Kabisch,

with fingerings by Martin Widmaier, Bärenreiter, Kassel 2014/2021

Martin Widmaier: *Basic Scales for Piano*, Naresuan University Publishing House, Phitsanulok 2015

Martin Widmaier: *Zur Systemdynamik des Übens*, Schott, Mainz 2016

August Halm: *Klavierübung* 1918/1919, edited by Thomas Kabisch, Linde Großmann

and Martin Widmaier, Ortus, Beeskow 2019

For **Online Publications**, see www.martinwidmaier.de