My dear sirs,
Vienna, $1^{\text {st }}$ March, 1800.
It is my opinion that the following notes ${ }^{3}$ will give you pleasure. That alone is reason enough for me to send them to you without any self-interest. Perhaps they will furthermore receive a worthy place in your beautiful musical periodical. ${ }^{4}$ [5] I am keeping the option open of sending you additional interesting notes another time.

Your most obedient servant
Constance Mozart
Notes ${ }^{5}$ on the Fragments left by Mozart, furnished by his widow.

Fragments by classical authors, of whatever genre they may be, are precious. Among the musical authors, those by Mozart certainly merit utter respect and admiration. Even if this great master of the art of music had not left so many completed works in each of the genres [15] (one will be astonished at the number of them, once they are all together, when one thinks that he did not reach his $36^{\text {th }}$ year), ${ }^{6}$ these wonderful remnants alone would be an adequate monument to his inexhaustible powers. There follows a faithful catalogue ${ }^{7}$ of those fragments of lasting value (for there were many others which were destroyed because they were entirely unusable [20]) which are still in the hands of his widow in Vienna, with the exception of the small group of 12 pieces expressly indicated below.

## for the Clavier.

I. Concerto per il cembalo e violino, begun in Mannheim, 1778. [25] It is in D major. The Ritornell is one of the most magnificent and most beautiful that Mozart ever wrote. The violins begin in piano; the accompaniment in the Viola, Violoncell and Basso is pizzicato for 11 bars. This is followed by a splendid forte with accompaniment by the wind instruments consisting of 2 flutes, 2 oboes, 2 corni, 2 trombe and tympano over 63 bars, which alternates most pleasantly with pianos and is complete in every way. The violino principale has the first solo over 11 bars. This is followed by the cembalo, likewise over 11 bars, followed by a short forte with the whole accompaniment. Finally, the violino principale and Cembalo are heard together with concertante alternation over 21 bars. [35] In all of these solos, however, the accompagnement and the further continuation are missing.
II. Concerto per il Clavicembalo in D major. Of this, only 21 bars for the Cembalo are written, the space for the accompaniment is blank.
III Concerto per il Cembalo in D major, $3 / 4$ time. Only the Ritornell of this outlined with violino and Basso without the accompaniment of the flutes, 2 Clarinetti, 2 Corni, 2 fagotti etc. [40]

[^0]IV Conc. per il Clavicembalo with the accompaniment of 2 Violins, Viola, 1 flauto, 2 Corni, 2 Oboi, 2 fagotti etc. in C major, 3/4 time. The Ritornell consists of 25 bars, but the instrumentation is not complete. This is followed by a solo for the Cembalo over 8 bars, then 4 bars by the instruments. The rest is missing. [45]
V. Concerto per il cembalo with accompaniment of 2 Violini, Viola, 1 flute, 2 Oboi, 2 Corni, 2 Clarini, tympano etc. in C major. Of this, only the Ritornell is outlined, with violino primo and Basso over 19 bars.
VI Conc. per il cembalo in D minor with accompaniment of 2 violini, viola, 1 flauto, 2 Oboi, 2 Corni di bassetto, 2 Corni, 2 fagotti. [50] Here again, nothing more is known than 6 bars of the Violino and Basso. [50]
VII Beginning of a Rondo for a Clavier concerto in $\mathrm{E}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major, consisting of only 3 bars without the rest of the accompaniment.
VIII Rondo in A major for a Clavier concerto. The Clavier provides the opening with 8 bars, C-time, following which Violini and Basso continue the same over 15 bars. [55] The rest of the accompaniment is missing.
IX Rondo in A major for a Clavier concerto; $6 / 8$ time. The Clavier begins alone over 4 bars. Next the Clarinet, likewise 4 bars. The Clavier plays on over 4 bars, the Clarinet repeats the same. Finally, the Violins begin etc., without the accompaniment being written down. [60]
X A Clavier quintet with the accompaniment of an Oboe, Clarinet, Corno di Bassetto, fagotto; in $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major, $6 / 8$ time. - 35 bars, entirely in the Mozartian style.
XI Beginning of a Clavier piece with the complement of 2 Violins, 2 Corni and Basso in D major, consisting of 29 bars.
XII Beginning of a Trio for Clavier with the accompaniment of a Violin and of the Violoncell. In $B^{b}$ major, $3 / 4$ time, contains 25 bars.
XIII Beginning of a Trio for Clavier, Violin and Violoncell in G major in 19 bars.
XIV Beginning of an andantino for Clavier with the accompaniment of a Violoncell in G minor; 33 bars. [70]
XV - of a Clavier sonata with the accompaniment of a Violin in $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major; 31 bars.
XVI------------------------------------ A major; 34 bars.
XVII----------------------------------- A major, 3/4 time; 15 bars.
XVIII ------- Fantasie for the Clavier in F minor; 14 bars.
XIX ------- - Clavier sonata in F major; 7 bars. [75]
XX --------------- F major, C-time; 15 bars.
XXI — of an allegro F major, 6/8; 16 bars.
XXII Rondo in F major, 6/8; 33 bars.
XXIII Beginning of an adagio in D minor; 4 bars, and the first section of a Menuetto in D major. [80]
XXIV _ of a Sonata in B ${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ major; 19 bars.
XXV A very short Andante in $\mathrm{E}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major; the first section of 8 bars, the second of 12.
XXVI Theme for Variations in C major
XXVII Beginning of an adagio; 9 bars; in D minor. [85]
XXVIII ——allegro for 2 cembali in C minor; 22 bars.
XXIX ——of a Sonata for 2 cembali in $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major; the adagio has 8 bars, the Presto 44.
XXX —; 15 bars.
XXXI - of a Fugue for 2 cembali in G major; 23 bars. [90]
XXXII 40 half sheets containing various themes for Fugues, Canons and Exercises in Counterpoint.
Furthermore a packet called Fundamento for thorough bass, which he seems to have written out for his own teaching and that of others.

I Beginning of a Symphony in $\mathrm{E}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major with Violins, Viole, 1 flauto, 2 Oboi, 2 Corni, fagotto,violoncello e Basso. The Adagio consists of 14 bars, is entirely finished and with instrumentation throughout. The first section of the Allegro is likewise finished, contains 83bars, and the instrumentation is largely complete. The second section is missing. [100]
II A fragment, probably added to an opera, with Violins, Viola, Oboes, Corni, clarini, tympano, Fagott, Basso, in d minor. 64 bars. Complete throughout, and only the preceding is missing.
III The start of an ouverture with an andante in $\mathrm{E}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major with Violins, viola, 2 flauti, 2 Oboi, 2 Clarinetti, 2 fagotti, 2 Corni, 2 Clarini, tympano, Basso; 8 bars; [105] followed by an Allegro, of which only 18 bars are written in the Violino without further accompaniment.
IV Chasse in A major, $6 / 8$ time, with 2 Violins, Viola, 2 flauti, 2 corni, 2 Oboi, Basso. The first section contains 8 bars, the second likewise 8 . It is completely finished with instrumentation. Then there follows a minore of 2 sections, [110] each of which contains 8 bars, but the accompaniment is missing.
V Sinfonia concertante a 3 istromenti, Violini, Viola e Violoncello in A major, with 2 oboi, 2 Corni, 2 Viole, Basso. The Ritornell consists of 43 bars and is completely finished. The remaining concertante section contains 83 bars, mostly no accompaniment added. [115]
VI Beginning of an andante for a Symphony in G major; 10 bars, yet without accompaniment. VII Menuetto with Violins, 2 Oboi, 1 fagott, 2 Corni, flauto piccolo, tamburro, in A major. The first section, of 8 bars, is complete; of the second, there are only 3. [120]
VIII Beginning of a Rondo in $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major with Violins, 1 flauto, 1 Oboe, 1 fagotto, 1 Corno in $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{b}}$ alto, Basso; 25 bars. The accompaniment is missing.
IX Beginning of a Rondo in F major, 2 Violins, Viola, 2 Corni, Basso; contains only 3 sections, each of which has 8 bars. The accompaniment has not been added.
X First section of 102 bars of a Quintetto for Violin, Viola, Clarinetto, [125] corno di bassetto, violoncello, in F major. The accompaniment is largely complete.
XI First section of an allegro in A minor; 12 bars; for a Quintetto of 2 Violins, 2 Violen, Violoncell.
XII First section of an allegro in $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major for 2 Violins, 2 Violas, Violoncell, [130] for a Quintetto; 122 bars in C-time.
XIII Quintetto for 2 Violins, 2 Violas and Violoncell. The first section of the $1^{\text {st }}$ allegro in $\mathrm{E}^{\text {b }}$ major, $3 / 4$ time. Contains 71 bars and is unfinished.
XIV Beginning of a quintetto in $\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major for 2 Violins, 2 Violas, and Violoncell; 19 bars.[135]
XV — d major ------------------------18 18 bars
XVI Rondo for a Violin quintet in g minor, 6/8 time; 8 bars.
XVII f major, $6 / 8$ time; 10 bars.
XVIII $\qquad$ Larghetto for a Violin quartet in c major; 16 bars.
XIX An entire first section of the first Allegro of a Violin quartet in E minor; [140] 17 bars.
XX Beginning of a first allegro for a Violin quartet in g minore; 24 bars.
XXI Allegretto for a ditto; 65 bars, in $\mathrm{b}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major
XXII Beginning of a Rondo for a ditto; 10 bars, $\mathrm{b}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major.
XXIII —— Violin quartet in a major, 6/8 time; 139 bars. [145]
XXIV —— adagio for a ditto in f major; 8 bars.
XXV — Rondo for a ditto in f major, $6 / 8$ time; 16 bars.
XXVI — Menuetto for a ditto in $\mathrm{b}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major; 9 bars.
XXVII _ first movement for a Trio of Violin, Viola and Violoncell. 3/4 time in g major. The first section consists of 91 bars and is completely finished. [150] The second contains only 9 bars.

Among these fragments for violin, the following can be especially underlined as excellent: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 23 and 27. They are all distinguished by their originality, melody, harmony, good and masterly accompaniment and deserve to be worked out in the hand of a master and to be finished.

## For Wind Instruments.

I. The beginning of an adagio for a glass harmonica, 1 flauto, 1 oboe, 1 Viola, 1 Violoncell; 10 bars.
II Fragment of Corno Concerto. ${ }^{8}$
III Another of the very same genre. [160]
IV Quintetto for a Clarinet, 2 Violini, Viola e Basso in $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major. The first section of the first allegro contains 90 bars and is finished throughout. The second section consists of only 3 bars.
V Quintetto for 1 Clarinet, 2 Violini, Viola e Basso in a major; 89 bars. Unfinished and only the beginnings of an accompaniment here and there. [165]
VI An Allegro for 2 corni, 2 oboi, 2 Clarinetti, 2 fagotti, in $\mathrm{b}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major; 16 bars, is unfinished.
VII Beginning of an adagio in f major for 1 Clarinet, 3 corni di bassetto in f; 6 bars.
VIII ——allegro for 1 Clarinet and 3 Corni di bassetto; 22 bars. [170]
IX Beginning of an adagio for 1 Corno inglese, 2 Violini e Basso. The first section consists of 28 bars and is entirely finished. The second, of 36 bars, is likewise complete, but without accompaniment being added.

## From the Vocal Music.

I The beginning of a Kyrie in $\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major with 4 vocal parts, 2 Violini, 2 Violen, [175] 2 Oboi, 2 Corni, 2 trombe, tympano, 2 fagotti. C-time, largo; 22 bars. It is full of devotion and anointing. The most pleasant melody is developed with alternating harmonious accompaniment. The Christe contains short solos in soprano and alto. It would cost a skilful master little trouble to finish this beautiful Kyrie. [180]
II Beginning of a Kyrie in C major 4 parts, 2 Violins, 2 Clarini with tympano and organo solo; 9 bars.
III Beginning of a Kyrie in d major, four parts with 2 Violins, Viola, Oboe etc.; 11 bars; exceptionally beautiful.
IV Kyrie four parts in C major with 2 Violins, Viola, 2 Oboes, 2 fagotti, [185] 2 Clarini con tympano in elevated style; 37 bars. A pity that it was left unfinished!
V Kyrie four parts with Violin, Viola etc, begins with adagio in G major, upon which a fugal Andante follows. But there are unfortunately only 9 bars of it.
VI Kyrie in d major four parts in fugue with violino unisono, Allegro, [190] consists of 32 bars.
VII Kyrie in c major with Violin, Viola, 2 Clarini, tympano, 2 Corni, 2 oboi and 4 vocal parts. It opens with an adagio of 14 bars. Then follows an allegro, only 35 bars of it.
VIII The beginning of a gloria in c major, four parts with Violins etc., 26 bars. [195]
IX An unfinished Psalm: Memento Domine David, four parts; 32 bars in F major.
X The beginning of a duet for 2 Soprani: Ich nenne dich, ohn' es zu wissen, with Clavier accompaniment; 27 bars.
XI A Recitative: O Calpe, dir donnerts am Fusse, with Clavier accompaniment, [200] unfinished.
XII Beginning of an aria: Einsam bin ich, in d minor; 8 bars.

[^1]XIII V'amo di core. (This can be evaluated in Leipzig, where it still is, and the evaluation inserted here.)
XIV German Freemasons' cantata by Haschka with 2 Tenors and 1 Bass singer. [205] The first chorus, Dir, Seele des Weltalls, o Sonne etc., in $\mathrm{E}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major, is completely finished. It starts with a magnificent Unisono, and there are prevails throughout the whole of it a noble, simple, pleasant melody. In the words Von Dir kömt Fruchtbarkeit, Wärme, Licht ${ }^{9}$ etc., the Licht is emphasised by a surprising forte on the chord of the seventh and would have a powerful effect on the listeners [210] if the accompaniment by the indicated instruments (flutes, oboe, clarinets, bassoons etc.) were added. After the chorus comes a tenor aria in $\mathrm{b}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major, full of the most tender melody and with a magnificent accompaniment in the Contrabass. But here, too, the accompaniment by the other instruments is missing. (The chorus and the first aria have recently been arranged for Clavier.) [215] finally, the follows a second tenor aria in $f$ major, of which there are only 17 bars. This number is no longer in the possession of the widow.

## Fragments of some other Mozart Clavier Pieces, which have been finished by a music lover.

I. Sonata in C major with the accompaniment of a Violin. Contains an opening movement, [220] and an Andante which leads into an Allegretto. The first Allegro and Andante have been finished by Mozart; only the last allegretto has been finished largely in this foreign hand.
II Sonata in A major with the accompaniment of a Violin. It begins with a beautiful Andante completely worked out by Mozart and leads into a fugue in A minor, of which only half is Mozart's work. [225]
The two immediately preceding sonatas are likewise no longer in the possession of the widow.
III An Allegro in D minore; a tempo di Menuetto in G major; another Allegro in D major 6/8 time for Clavier, Violin and Violoncell, [230] are all likewise not entirely by Mozart, but finished in this foreign hand. Together they can form a Trio.
IV A beautiful allegro for Clavier alone in $\mathrm{b}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major, finished in the very same foreign hand. V First movement for a Sonata in $\mathrm{b}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major with the accompaniment of a Violin, [235] as in the preceding.
VI A short Fugue in g major for Violin, Viola, Violoncell.
The numbers that now follow are no longer in the widow's possession.
I German opera without title, largely finished. ${ }^{10}$ In this uncommonly beautiful work, there is Melodrama everywhere instead of Recitative. [240]
II. III. Two Italian operas, L'oca del Cairo, and, if the scribe is not mistaken, lo sposo deluso. In one of them the reserve one of the beautiful Terzetto for Soprano, Tenore and Basso: che accidente! che tragedia! which has been performed in concerts to great effect.
IV The beginning of an Oboe concerto. [245]
V An unfinished Harmonie ${ }^{11}$ piece
VI Scena in $\mathrm{b}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major
VII Aria in d major
VIII Aria in $\mathrm{b}^{\mathrm{b}}$ major
IX A sonata for four hands in g major
[250] An attempt will be made to obtain an evaluation of the preceding 9 numbers.
Postscript.

[^2]If, contrary to my expectations, Messrs. Breitkopf and Härtel do not require this catalogue in the near future, I would request its return postage free at a convenient opportunity. You can lay the introduction out as you like, but the condition is that you expressly mention the following: that all these fragments, with the exception of the 12 , are in my possession.

Constance Mozart


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ BD: Nissen's handwriting, Constanze's signature both times. Nissen: cf. note No. 1224.
    ${ }^{2}$ BD: Founded as "Breitkopf" in 1719. On $1^{\text {st }}$ November, 1795, Christoph Gottlob Breitkopf concluded a contract of partnership with Gottfried Christoph Härtel (1763-1827). This was followed in 1796 by a secret contract of sale in which the entire Breitkopf business was made over to Gottfried Christoph Härtel. The latter was also declared universal heir by Breitkopf shortly before his death in 1800.
    ${ }^{3}$ BD: Intended for the biography, cf. No. 1289/135-136.
    ${ }^{4}=$ Allgemeine musikalische Zeitung, Leipzig.
    ${ }^{5}$ BD: Closely resembling Nissen's catalogue, which he said was "largely drawn up by Abbé Maxim. Stadler".
    ${ }^{6}$ BD: This claim must be questioned. "unusable" for what? In the present catalogue and in the "final notes" (No. $1297 / 7 \mathrm{ff}$.), only the more substantial drafts and fragments are listed.
    ${ }^{7}$ BDVI, pp. 525-531, identifies the fragments mentioned in this letter. See also BD VIII, p. 139.

[^1]:    ${ }^{8}$ BD VI, p. 723 relates this and a number of passages in other letters to the relevant horn compositions.

[^2]:    ${ }^{9}=$ From thee come fruitfulness, warmth, light.
    ${ }^{10}$ BD: Zä̈de, KV 344 (336b).
    11 "Harmoniemusik" was music for an ensemble of wind instruments suitable for playing outdoors.

